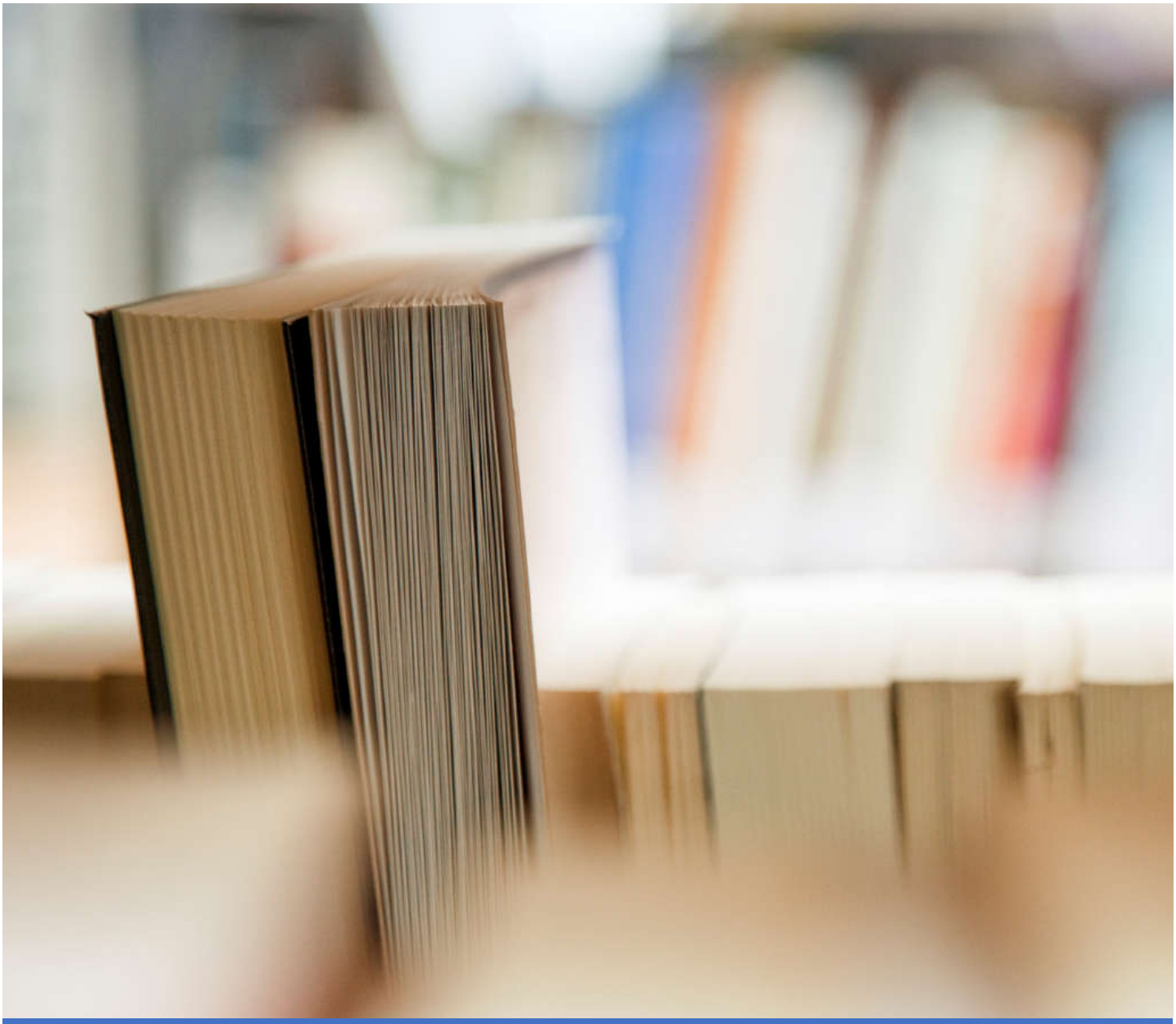

A Dictionary of Practical Materia Medica

By John Henry CLARKE, M.D.

A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL

MATERIA MEDICA

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Presented by Médi-T ®

PREFACE

IN the preface to the fourth edition of my *Prescriber*, which appeared in 1893, I mentioned that I was then engaged in writing a "Materia Medica," and I stated that it was to take the form of a *Materia Medica Companion to the Prescriber*. Such, indeed, was the original idea with which I started the work, soon after the first edition of the *Prescriber* was published in 1885. But as the materials accumulated, the scope of the work developed beyond the original intention, and it became apparent that to produce anything short of a complete Materia Medica would only be to add to the number of condensed and abridged Materia Medicas, of which there is already a sufficiency of excellent examples. I therefore determined to include in the new work all the remedies of which definite use had been recorded in homśopathic literature. If some are inclined to object that I have inserted too many, I reply that my work is a *Dictionary*, and I have never yet found a dictionary that explained too many words. Under the name of each remedy will be found all practical information regarding that remedy that I have been able to bring together, so arranged that every part of it is at once accessible, the information about one remedy in no way interfering with the information about any other. In Farrington's classical work, *A Clinical Materia Medica*, to which I am very deeply indebted, the matter is so arranged that in order to find all the author has to tell about a single remedy, search must be made under a large number of different headings; in the case of Ipecacuanha, for example, twelve other remedies must be consulted. The plan on which the *Dictionary* is based obviates this result.

NAME OF THE WORK.

I have named this work a Dictionary of "Materia Medica" because no other name would have been intelligible. But the name, nevertheless, in homśopathy, is somewhat of a misnomer. We are dealing with forces which, though derived from materials, are anything but "material" in the common acceptation of the word. Our agents are forces of a higher order than any known to Old Physic, and it is important that homśopathists should know them as such. Homśopathy is from first to last an art of individualising. We have to individualise patients, and individualise remedies. However convenient it is to think of remedies in connection with the diseases in the treatment of which they are most frequently

called for, it must never be forgotten that this is a convenience and nothing more. To allow our conception of our remedies to be limited by any list of nosological terms is to accept again the mental fetters of old-school therapeutics. To understand and utilise our remedies to the fullest extent, we must know them as powers ready to serve us in any case, no matter what the name of the disease may be, when the indications for them come to the front. And we must be prepared to find these powers hidden in common articles of food and drink, which we are constantly taking into our bodies in large quantities with complete impunity; and even in the tissues and secretions, morbid and healthy, of our bodies themselves. My object in the *Dictionary* has been to so present the picture of each remedy that it may be at once recognised and distinguished from any other by those who consult its pages. In doing this I have considered first those points which seem to me to have a *practical* bearing; points which have seemed of academic interest only I have left in the main to other works.

THE SCHEMA.

The body of every homśopathic Materia Medica must consist of a *Schematised list of the Symptoms* belonging to each remedy. This is known, in brief, as "The Schema." In the *Dictionary* it comprises all that portion given under the heading, SYMPTOMS.

Abridged Materia Medicas and lists of keynotes, though of very great value, cannot take the place of a full Schema. The prescriber is constantly requiring to know the exact symptoms produced or cured by a drug, and very often these are not to be found among the recognised keynotes. Again, when a prescriber has found his correspondence in some leading symptom, he may wish to test the correspondence in other particulars. For these purposes nothing short of a detailed list of symptoms in each section of the Schema is of any service, My work in no way lessens the value of the abridged works; on the contrary, it very greatly enhances it, by providing the necessary complement to their usefulness.

The Schema arrangement adopted by Hahnemann was a necessary evolution of his method. Day-to-day records of provings, though of much interest, are of little use in practice, from the impossibility of finding individual symptoms in them. The Schema adopted by me is arranged under 27 numbered headings: 1, Mind; 2, Head (including sensorium and scalp); 3, Eyes; 4, Ears; 5, Nose; 6, Face; 7, Teeth; 8, Mouth; 9, Throat; 10, Appetite; 11, Stomach; 12, Abdomen; 13, Stool and Anus; 14, Urinary Organs; 15, Male Sexual Organs; 16, Female Sexual Organs; 17, Respiratory Organs; 18, Chest; 19, Heart; 20, Neck and Back; 21, Limbs (in general); 22, Upper Limbs; 23, Lower Limbs; 24, Generalities; 25, Skin; 26, Sleep;

27, Fever. The sources from which the Schema is compiled are mainly, Timothy Field Allen's *Encyclopćdia of Pure Materia Medica*, and Constantine Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*. Without these two monumental works my work would have been scarcely possible. Allen includes all the symptoms of Hahnemann's *Materia Medica Pura* and *Chronic Diseases*, with all the later provings up to the date of his work's completion (1879). Hering's *Guiding Symptoms* includes, in addition to the chief symptoms of the older works, many clinical additions and glosses. Hale's *New Remedies*, 2nd and 5th editions, have rendered me services scarcely less important. In my Schema I have sometimes indicated when symptoms are of clinical origin but not always, as the distinction is more academical than practical. I have also sometimes inserted in the Schema names of diseases. These will be taken as clinical suggestions depending for their value on the appropriateness of the remedy in other respects.

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS.

In regard to the inclusion of *Clinical Symptoms* without always distinguishing them, my reasons are these: I *know* that symptoms removed by a remedy in a patient who is taking it are an indication of the remedy's power, even though the remedy may not have produced those symptoms in a prover. I *know* that many of the best indications we possess for different remedies were found out during the provings by the disappearance of symptoms from which the provers themselves were at the time suffering. I *know* that a remedy when being taken by a patient will often produce some new symptoms of its own whilst removing the others. I *know* that these new symptoms are available for practice; and what is more than this, I *know* that the practitioner who cannot recognise drug symptoms in his patients loses the best materia medica teacher he is ever likely to find, and will spoil many of his cases by supposing them worse when they are really doing well on the right medicine and only require to have the medicine suspended or partially antidoted. Those who have scruples about prescribing on clinically observed symptoms have the *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy* at their disposal. It is a work which has rendered me excellent service in compiling much of my *Dictionary*; but it seems to me to need digesting and schematising if it is to be of much use in daily practice. Those again, who like to know the authority for every symptom, have Allen's *Encyclopedia* to supply their want so far as the vast bulk of the materia medica is concerned. In the case of the less well known remedies, I have named the authorities; in regard to the old-established remedies, I take for granted that the authorities for these are known.

AUTHORITIES.

Dr. James Compton Burnett

Dr. Robert Thomas Cooper

In addition to the works of Allen and Hering and the *Cyclopedia of Drug Pathogenesy*, Dr. Curie's edition of Jahr's *Materia Medica*, the *Materia Medicas* of Lippe and Guernsey, Cowperthwaite's well-known Text-Book, and many others have been consulted. But the account of many of the remedies in the *Dictionary* has been compiled from sources inaccessible to the general reader, being scattered up and down the periodical literature of Homśopathy, and throughout the writings of original workers, among whom I may name **Dr. Compton Burnett** and **Dr. Robert T. Cooper** as pre-eminent, each in a line of his own. Throughout the *Dictionary* will be found accredited to these authorities many guiding symptoms of their observation, some already recorded in their published works, very many communicated to me in private conversations, and verified by myself in practice. And I am no less indebted to **Dr. Thomas Skinner** for generous help in materia medica studies. Years ago when I was making a special investigation into the action of the high attenuations, Dr. Skinner gave me the greatest possible assistance. We went over a large part of the materia medica together, and the notes I then made have been of great service in compiling this work, especially the introductory sections.

Dr. Thomas Skinner

Dr. John Henry Clarke

THE INTRODUCTORY SECTIONS.

Whilst the Schema is the essential feature of the materia medica, it is of great assistance in the understanding and using of it, to have, in addition, some introductory guide. This I have supplied in each instance, and the combination of the two is one of the main objects of this work. Hitherto narrative accounts of remedies have been provided independently in works like Dr. Hughes's classic *Pharmaco-dynamics*; and through no fault of their authors, practitioners have endeavoured to make these works do service for a complete materia medica, dispensing with the use of both schema and repertory. I think my method will obviate this risk.

NAMES AND PREPARATIONS OF THE REMEDIES.

Under the name of each remedy I have given the synonyms, mentioned its place in nature and the preparations of it that have been used. In regard to the last, I wish it to be understood that I give the actual preparations used in the experiments or in practice. I offer no opinion as to whether these may be the best or not. Some contend that acetic acid is a better solvent of the native alkaloids of plants than is alcohol. When acetic preparations have been used I have mentioned the fact. Dr. Cooper has used fresh-plant tinctures, made from young shoots, with other actively growing parts of plants, in the case of remedies of which the usual preparations are made from roots or dried specimens; and he

maintains that in such cases the fresh-plant tinctures are superior. The same may be said of animal preparations. I have used a preparation of Sepia made from the fresh ink-bag, given me by Dr. R. Swallow, of Ningpo, and I can confirm his opinion that it is a better preparation than that made from the ordinary dried ink.

"CLINICAL."

Next, under the head, CLINICAL, I have given an alphabetical list of the diseases in relation to which the remedy has manifested, or seems likely to manifest, some curative power. This list is of no independent authority, many of the items being merely suggestions of my own. It is not to be regarded either as inclusive or exclusive, but rather as suggestive. But the list serves further purposes; and first, it enables me to save space. If I were to describe the sphere of a remedy in each of the diseases in which it has been used, I should be obliged to repeat the same indications many times over in slightly varied form. The main indications of a remedy are the same in any disease, and the fine indications will be found on referring to the headings under which they occur in the Schema. Further, the list enables me to relate the *Dictionary* to the *Prescriber*. A number of the names of diseases in the list will be found printed in italics. This does not mean that the medicine is more indicated in these diseases than in the others; it is merely to indicate that under that particular heading the drug will be found mentioned in the *Prescriber*, and that there its special indications are given and compared with those of other remedies. For example, under ATROPINUM is the following list: "Blepharospasm. Convulsions. Enuresis. Epilepsy. Eyes, affections of. *Gastric ulcer*. Locomotor ataxy. Mania. Neuralgia. *Pancreatitis*. Spinal irritation. Tetanus. Vision, disorders of." On referring to the Prescriber, under GASTRIC ULCER and PANCREATITIS, Atropinum will be found mentioned along with other remedies. Finally, the lists will afford a convenient basis for compiling a clinical index.

"CHARACTERISTICS."

Following the heading CLINICAL, comes one which I have named CHARACTERISTICS. Under this I have endeavoured to bring together the leading individual features of each remedy, sketching its outlines with as firm a hand as I can command. It is not a bare list of keynote symptoms, although it includes all of these that are known to me. But it is written in a more or less connected, narrative form, so that it will not have the effect of a catalogue on the reader's mind. This part will contain an account of the leading *Conditions* of aggravation and amelioration which characterise the remedy;–an essential portion of a

practical knowledge and understanding of homśopathic remedies. In indicating these I have made use of the signs "**<**" (aggravation) and "**>**" (amelioration), for the double reason that they readily catch the eye, and, at the same time, save space. These and other signs and abbreviations are explained more fully on section "*explanation of abbreviations and signs*". This section, more especially, I intend to supply a kind of introduction and guide to the Schema.

"RELATIONS."

Following this section is another headed RELATIONS. Under this will be found an account of the chief allies of each remedy. The older homśopaths appreciated the value of this knowledge much more than do the moderns; and a very great assistance it often is in prescribing. When a remedy (*e.g.,* Belladonna) has done all that it can in a case, it is of very great use to know of a remedy (*e. g.,* Mercurius) that is likely to follow out and complete its action, where both are related to the case. When this relationship is very close the two related remedies are said to be *complementary* to one another, as is the case with Iodine and Lycopodium. On the other hand some remedies have a very injurious effect on each other's action when one is given immediately after the other. I have known a chronic case which was doing well on Calcarea, irretrievably spoiled by a prescription of Bryonia immediately following. Further, it is necessary to know the antidotal relations of remedies in order to be able to control the over-action of any remedy administered. I once experienced very disagreeable symptoms from a dose of Natrum mur. in potency, and suffered for some days before I realised the cause. As soon as I did, I looked up Jahr, and found that smelling Sweet Nitre was one of the antidotes. I put it to the test, and the magical way in which the symptoms were wiped out was a revelation to me of the importance of this branch of homśopathic knowledge. In this section I have also pointed out many of the characteristic differences distinguishing between medicines that have symptoms in common.

"CAUSATION."

Under the further heading CAUSATION I have mentioned (when such relation is known to exist), the conditions to the effects of which the action of a remedy is particularly suited. For it not unfrequently happens that the *cause* of any state is the keynote indication. A case of Rheumatism, for example, supervening on a wetting, will probably not be cured by the same remedy which would have cured if exposure to *dry* cold had been the cause. The effects of over-eating may

resemble the effects of over-drinking, but a different remedy will probably be needed in each case. Shock due to physical injury will probably need Arnica; if due to fright, Opium will most likely be called for. I have often, in practice, wished for a tabulated list of 46 causes," and I think this section will be found of value.

TYPE.

It will possibly be remarked that I have seldom indicated the relative importance of symptoms by difference of type. My reason is this: while not denying the utility of emphasising by conspicuous type symptoms of proved characteristic value, this can only be done at the cost of apparently depreciating symptoms not so marked. I have so often found my indications in symptoms not distinguished by special type at all, that I hesitate to put any under this ban. My arrangement, however, meets the difficulty to a great extent. If it is considered that, in a general way, all the symptoms I have mentioned under the heading CHARACTERISTICS are deserving of heavy type, and that the symptoms mentioned only in the Schema are worthy of italics, a very fair estimate of their value will be obtained.

GRADES OF HOMŚOPATHY.

Having had experience of every grade of homśopathic practice, and knowing the possibilities that lie in all, I have sought in this work to supply the materials needful for the application of the Law of Similars in any of its modes. It is possible to obtain the needed correspondence in a great variety of ways and degrees, and one practitioner will find it in one way and another in another. Homśopathy uses phenomena as guides to reach the unseen activities operating below the surface. Keeping my attention steadily on the plane of phenomena, and disregarding all the hypothetical and ever-changing explanations of pathology and physiology, I have endeavoured to portray every feature of drug-activity that is likely to find its correspondence in the manifestations of disease. It may be in organ-affinity; it may be in coarse tissue changes; it may be in the finest sensations: my object has been to supply the practitioner of every grade with sufficient data for practice.

REPERTORIES.

If time serves, I may in the future provide a special Repertory to this work. In the meantime all the fuller repertories now in use will be available. It is impossible to practise homśopathy as it should be practised without the aid of repertories, and the best repertory is the fullest.

THE TEST OF A HOMŚOPATH.

Complaints are not unfrequently made that the homśopathic materia medica is too vast for practical utility; that the schematised lists of symptoms are unprofitable, if not impossible reading. I do not think so. Indeed, I think that the test of a genuine homśopath might not unfairly be said to lie in his capacity to read through a Schema with both profit and *enjoyment*–because of the possibilities it reveals of dealing with cases occurring every day in practice. Again and again in the course of my work I have come across symptoms in the Schemas of remedies reminding me of cases in the past which I might have cured had I but known the remedies then. And many a time a case has turned up in my practice calling for a particular remedy at the very time I have been working upon it, and a cure has resulted, when, but for my study of the Schema, I might more than likely have failed to find what was wanted. I think that the introductory sections preceding each Schema will make the study of the Schema profitable and enjoyable to some who have hitherto only found it dry. And when we consider that the Materia Medica is the very "*raison d'ętre*" of the homśopathist, and that in it he must live and move and have his being, it is not too much to expect of him that he shall at least give as much mind to its cultivation as is required for maintaining high proficiency, say, in billiards, or in golf.

EVERY HOMŚOPATH HIS OWN MATERIA MEDICA MAKER.

And now I have a final word to my readers. Every homśopath, in the last resort, must make his own materia medica for himself. It is not alone what an author offers to a reader, it is what the reader can get out of his author that tells. I have done my best to put the matter in an orderly and tangible shape, but nothing short of hard work can make a proficient homśopath, no matter how handy his tools maybe. I have selected paper for the book which will take ink, so that any reader may make annotations, corrections, or additions, as his experience or reading may suggest. If I had chosen to wait a few more years before publishing, I have no doubt I could have improved my work; but if I had waited till doomsday I

could not have made it perfect. In the meantime I want it every day for my own use; and if I could have found any one else co do the work for me I should most gladly have spared myself the task.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

I have already named some of the authorities whose labours have been freely drawn upon, but there are many others to whom my acknowledgments are also due. Among these must be mentioned that therapeutic genius only recently departed from us, Alphonse Teste, whose *Homśopathic Materia Medica Arranged Systematically and Practically*, I have largely quoted from. Whenever Teste's name is mentioned in the *Dictionary*, this is the work in which the reference will be found. I have used C. J. Hempel's translation. To Dr. E. B. Nash's *Leaders in Therapeutics* and *Leaders in Typhoid* I am indebted for many illustrations of remedial action. When not otherwise specified, all references to "Nash" will be found in the *Leaders in Therapeutics*. Dr. Oscar Hansen's *Rare Homśopathic Remedies* has supplied me with useful information regarding some of the less well-known remedies. Dr. H. C. Allen's *Keynotes of Leading Remedies*, his *Intermittent Fever*, and the pages of his journal, the *Medical Advance*, have been constantly drawn upon. Lastly, I must express my indebtedness in numberless ways to Dr. Dudgeon, whose unique knowledge of the Materia Medica has time and again stood me in good stead at the bedside; and whose original works and translations of Hahnemann's writings have become part of the daily bread of modern homśopathy.

JOHN HENRY CLARKE.

30, CLARGES STREET, LONDON, W.,
July 4, 1900.

PREFATORY NOTE TO VOL. II

I CANNOT allow this volume to go to the world without an allusion to the grievous loss therapeutic Art and Science have sustained since the appearance of its predecessor. By the death of James Compton Burnett the world loses one of the greatest therapeutic lights of his generation. To his intimates Burnett was this and he was something more–a whole–hearted friend, a resourceful help in the face of difficulty, and the most inspiring of comrades. It is thus a singularly bitter disappointment to me that he did not live to see completed a work in which he took a keen interest, and in which is embodied so much that is his own.

Reviewers of Burnett's works have sometimes complained that he used outlandish remedies, concerning which there was no information accessible. In view of these strictures, I once said to Burnett, now a good many years ago, that I had a great mind to write a materia medica dealing entirely with the remedies he had either introduced or used in original ways. "And a very good thing, too!" was his rejoinder. The project was not destined to take actual shape, but in the present work something better has been done. So far as Burnett's work is known to me, through his writings and from conversations, the special knowledge he possessed of different remedies will be found presented, not in an isolated setting, but in its proper place, together with all related knowledge at my command. References to Burnett's name will be found in profusion throughout this work–I may mention the articles on *Quercus*, *Urtica*, *Scirrhinum*, and *Thuja* as a few examples–and it is no small consolation to me to feel that his influence will live in my pages as well as in his own books.

Dr. Cooper's share in the present volume is more direct. When the first volume appeared Cooper signified his approval of it in a variety of ways, and, among others, by offering to read the proofs of the second. As he is my authority for much new matter, I very gladly availed myself of the offer, which has been carried out in no perfunctory fashion. Cooper has opened up his notebooks, and has spared no pains to give me the fruits of his reading and experience, which last is of especial value since much of his practice is with single doses of remedies. His additions I have treated in the same way as published documents, and have incorporated them in the text, distinguished, for the most part, with his name or initials (R. T. C). Cured symptoms which he has given me I have enclosed in brackets in the Schema, unless the wording of the symptom shows the fact. Symptoms produced or aggravated are named as such in the text.

Submitting my proofs to Cooper in this way was, in effect, putting my work to a severe test. There are few things more difficult to accomplish than to condense another person's writings in such a way as to satisfy the author whose writing is

condensed. I take it as a satisfactory evidence of my general accuracy that of all the material I have taken from Cooper's writings or oral communications, he has not found it necessary to make alterations in any essential particular.

Bracketed symptoms, as a rule, mean cured symptoms, as also, do symptoms with the name of a disease in brackets at the close. But I have not undertaken in this volume, any more than I did in Vol. I., to distinguish all cured symptoms from pathogenetic ones. Some passages will be found in square brackets with the initials "H. N. G." at the close. These passages are quotations from Henry N. Guernsey's *Materia Medica*.

In compiling Vol. I–*(A...H)*, before I had ascertained the amount of space which I should have at my disposal, I did not always repeat in the Schema all the symptoms mentioned under the heading of CHARACTERISTICS. This omission can be easily made good by writing such symptoms in the margin of the Schema; but in Vol. II.–*(I...Z)* I have treated myself with more liberality in the matter of space, and have sought, as far as possible, to avoid this necessity. One consequence of this has been that the volume has grown too large for binding conveniently within one pair of covers, and I have therefore decided to bind it in two parts. No change will be made in the published price of the work on this account, though it means a heavy expense to me.

A few additional abbreviations will be found in Vol. II., as "h." for hour and "d." for day; but these will always be obvious to the reader. "B. J. H." means *British Journal of Homœopathy*; "M. H. R.," *Monthly Homœopathic Review*; "B. M. J.," *British Medical Journal*; "Med. Adv." I have further shortened to "M. A."; and "Amer. Hom." to "A. H."

Now that the MATERIA MEDICA is complete, my attention will be given to the compilation of a Clinical Repertory and Concordium. In the MATERIA MEDICA each remedy is provided with a Clinical Index under its "CLINICAL" heading: in the Repertory I propose to provide a general index to all these headings. In addition there will be an index to CAUSES (given under the CAUSATION heading) and to temperaments and constitutions. I propose to add a Concordium, or table, showing the relations in nature of the different remedies, *e.g.,* the natural orders in the case of plants and animals.

JOHN HENRY CLARKE.
30, CLARGES STREET, LONDON, W.
December 18, 1901.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SIGNS.

Books.

M. M. P. -Materia Medica Pura of Hahnemann, Dudgeon's translation.
C. D. P. -Cyclopćdia of Drug Pathogenesy.
B. P. -British Pharmacopśia.
H. N. G. -Henry N. Guernsey's Materia Medica.
R. T. C. -Robert Thomas Cooper's works
J. C. B. -James Compton Burnett's works

Journals.

H. W. -Homśopathic World.
H. R. -Homśopathic Recorder.
H. P. -Homśopathic Physician.
M. A. or Med. Adv. -Medical Advance.
A. H. or Amer. Hom. -American Homśopathist.
N. A. J. H. -North American journal of Homśopathy.
H. M. -Hahnemannian Monthly.
M. H. R. -Monthly Homśopathic Review
B. J. H. -British Journal of Homśopathy
B. M. J. -British Medical Journal

(Roman figures following the name of a work signify the volume of the work, Arabic figures signify the page.)

Words.

N. O. -Natural order.
A. W. -Atomic weight.
Esp. -Especially.
R. -Right.
L. -Left.
h. -hour.
d. -day.

signs.

< means "aggravation," "worse," or "increase."

> means "amelioration,", "better," or "decrease."

These signs are used in the sense indicated, either as nouns, verbs (present or past tense), or adjectives. For instance "Pain < by rest" may be translated "Pain *aggravated* by rest," or "Pain *worse* by rest." Here the sign is used in the

adjective way. "< By rest" means that there is "*aggravation* by rest." Here < takes, the place of a noun. "Motion < pain" means "Motion *aggravates* or *increases* pain." Here it is a verb. The idea is the same in all cases, and the sense obvious. "> By rest" means *amelioration* or *relief* by rest. "Motion > pain" means Motion *relieves* or *decreases* pain." "Toothache > by cold" means "Toothache *relieved, ameliorated*, or *lessened* by cold." Sometimes the particle is omitted, but the sense is the same. "> Rest" means "Relief by rest." "Rest >" means "Rest relieves." "Kali bi. has blindness with headache; blindness > as headache <." This means that the blindness of the *Kali bi*. headache *becomes better* as the headache *becomes worse*. I think the utility of these signs will be generally recognised, and the sense cannot be in doubt in passages where they occur.

Another sign which I have often found useful in my private notes I have introduced occasionally into the *Dictionary*. I mean the equation sign "=" in the sense of causation. "Causation" and "aggravation" are not always identical, though the influences which set up a morbid condition will generally aggravate the condition if existing already. I have used "=" as an indeclinable verb: "Motion = vomiting" means "Motion *causes* vomiting." "Heat = all eruptions to itch intolerably," means "Heat *causes* all eruptions to itch intolerably."

A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL

MATERIA MEDICA

By John Henry CLARKE, M.D.

Abies Canadensis.

Pinus canadensis. Hemlock Spruce. Canada Pitch. N. O. Coniferæ. Tincture of fresh bark and young buds.

Clinical.—Indigestion. Liver disorder. Uterine displacement.

Characteristics.—*Abies can*. has been only imperfectly proved, but it has marked symptoms which will serve to indicate it in any case of disease in which they may be prominent: Great appetite, tendency to over-eat; gnawing, hungry, faint feeling in epigastrium. According to Hale it has cured: "A light-headed feeling, attended with a gnawing, hungry, faint feeling at epigastrium, craving hunger which, if gratified, was followed by distension of the stomach and hard beating of the heart." Among the peculiar sensations are: A feeling as if the right lung and liver were small and hard; pain beneath right scapula. The patient lies with the legs drawn up. Shivering as if the blood turned to cold water.

Relations.—*Compare*: Abies nig., Sabina, Thuja, and other Conifers, Nux vom.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Quiet, careless, but easily fretted.

2. Head.—Tipsy feeling, a swimming of the head; light-headed.

3. Eyes.—Sensation as of a stye in outer canthus of l. eye.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth.

10. Appetite.—Gnawing, hungry, faint feeling at the epigastrium.—Craving for meat, pickles, and other coarse food.—Some thirst.—A tendency to eat far beyond the capacity for digestion.

11. Stomach.—Distension of the stomach and epigastrium; burning.

12. Abdomen.—Sick feeling in the bowels.—Rumbling in the bowels after eating, with great appetite.—Sensation as if the liver were small and hard; as if bile were deficient.

13. Stool and Anus.—Burning in rectum.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urinates frequently day and night; urine straw-coloured.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Thinks the womb is soft and feeble (thinks would cause abortion).—Sore feeling at the fundus of uterus; > by pressing.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing laboured.—Sensation as if the right lung were small and hard.

19. Heart.—Action of the heart laboured.—Increased action of the heart with distension of the stomach.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain behind the right shoulder-blade.—Weak feeling in sacral region.—Feeling as of cold water between the shoulders.

24. Generalities.—Hands cold, shrunken.—Skin cold and clammy.—Lies with the legs drawn up.—Great prostration, wants to lie down all the time.—Very faint, as if top of head were congested.—Twitching of the muscles.

26. Sleep.—Gaping, drowsy.—Great restlessness at night, with tossing from side to side.

27. Fever.—Cold shivering all, over as if blood turned to ice-water.—Chills down back.

Abies Nigra.

Black or Double Spruce. (Northern part of North America.) N. O. Coniferæ. Tincture of the gum.

Clinical.—Constipation. *Cough*. *Dyspepsia*. *Eructations*. Hæmorrhages. Hypochondriasis. Malarial fevers. Tea, effects of. Tobacco, effects of.

Characteristics.—The grand characteristic of *Abies nig*. is a sensation in the cardiac end of the stomach or in the œsophagus where it enters the stomach, as if a hard body, as a hard-boiled egg, had lodged there. (*China* has the lump under the sternum, but higher up. Feeling in the epigastrium as if food were lying there, *Pul*., *Bry*.) Where, this symptom is present, whether in dyspepsia, lung disease (when the sensation is as if there was a hard substance to be coughed up) with or without hæmoptysis, constipation, &c. *Ab. n*. will be, the most likely remedy. The dyspepsias caused by abuse of tea or tobacco have been cured by it. Wakeful at night with hunger. Distress in the head, with flushed cheeks, often accompanies the dyspeptic symptoms of this remedy. In one patient to whom I gave it chilliness round stomach was removed and general chilliness greatly

lessened. < After eating. "Pain in the stomach always comes after eating," says Guernsey.

Relations.—*Compare*: Abies can., Cupressus, Thuja, Sabina (all have painful indigestion), and other Conifers; Nux v., Bry., Puls., Kali c., Nat. m.; (effects of tea) Thuja.

Causation.—Tea. Tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very low-spirited and melancholy.—Nervousness.—Unable to think or study.

2. Head.—Dizziness.—Bad feeling in head.—Dull headache; severe.—Head hot, with flushed cheeks.

4. Ear.—Pain in l. external meatus.

9. Throat.—Choking sensation in throat.—Sensation of something sticking in œsophagus toward its lower end.

10. Appetite.—Hungry and wakeful at night.—Total loss of appetite in the morning, but great craving for food at noon and night.

11. Stomach.—Pain in the stomach always comes after eating.—Painful sensation as if something were lodged in chest, mostly on r. side of sternum, which had to be coughed up, though nothing comes, after taking food that disagreed.—Frequent eructations.—Continual distressing sensation about stomach as if everything was knotted up; worse whenever debilitated.—Sensation of an undigested hard-boiled egg in the stomach.

13. Stool.—Constipation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation delayed three months.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Easily gets out of breath.

19. Heart.—Heavy, slow beating of heart; sharp, cutting pains.

20. Back.—Pain in small of back.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatic pains, and aching in the bones.—Alternate heat and cold.

26. Sleep.–Sleepy during the day, but wakeful and restless at night.—Very bad dreams.

Abrotanum.

Artemisia abrotanum. Lady's Love. Southernwood. (Southern Europe.) N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh leaves and stems.

Clinical.—Boils. Chilblains. Epilepsy. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Hectic fever. Hydrocele. Indigestion. Lienteria. Marasmus. Myelitis, chronic. Nose-bleed. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Umbilicus, oozing from. Worms.

Characteristics.—The most prominent symptom of *Abrot.* is the wasting it causes, most marked in lower extremities. It has also an intense indigestion and morbid appetite. There are burning, gnawing, constricting pains, and sometimes vomiting of offensive matters. A peculiar sensation is as if the stomach were hanging or swimming its water. After a checked diarrhœa, rheumatism may ensue. Another great characteristic of *Abrot.* is metastasis; metastatic rheumatism. Metastasis of rheumatism from joints to heart; to spine. There is a sudden aching pain in back > by motion. Symptoms are < at night and in cold air. The face is wrinkled, pale, old-looking; feels cold; blue rings round eyes. It is suited to affections of newborn children, and especially little boys; hydrocele; epistaxis; emaciation. Oozing of blood and moisture from navel of newborn. I have cured with it indigestion with vomiting of large quantities of offensive fluid in a middle-aged woman.

Relations.—*Compare*: Absinth., Cham., Cina, Gnaphal., and other Compositæ; Nux and Agar. (chilblains); Bry., Bar. c. *Follows well*: Acon. and Bry. (pleurisy); Hep. (boils).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great anxiety and depression.—Child cross, depressed, very peevish.—Feels she would like to do something cruel; no humanity.—Thinking difficult.—Feels as if brain softening.—Excited, loquacious, like shouting, good-humoured, happy (secondary, after ceasing the drug).

2. Head.—Cannot hold the head up.—The l. brain seems esp. weak, easily tired by conversation or mental effort.—Sensation as of creeping chills along the convolutions of the brain, accompanied by prickling sensation.—Scalp sore, esp. l. side; itching.

3. Eyes.—Blue rings around dull-looking eyes.

5. Nose.—Nose dry.—Nose-bleed with boys.

6. Face.—Face wrinkled, as if old.—Comedones, with emaciation.

8. Mouth.—Slimy taste; acid.

10. Appetite.—Gnawing hunger, craves bread boiled in milk.—Ravenous appetite, and all the while emaciating.—Gastralgia with loss of appetite.

11. Stomach.—Sensation as if stomach were hanging or swimming in water, with coldness.—Pains cutting, gnawing, burning; < at night.

12. Abdomen.—Great distension of abdomen.—Weak, sinking feeling in bowels.—Hard lumps in different parts of abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Food passes undigested.—Rheumatism after suddenly checked diarrhœa.—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation.—Protruding piles, with burning, from touch or when pressing.—Piles appeared, and became worse as rheumatic pains abated, with frequent inclination to stool, hardly anything but blood being passed.—Destroys worms, esp. ascarides.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Hydrocele of children.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Darting pain in left ovary.—Twitching in both ovarian regions, seems to extend to back.—Blood and moisture oozing from navel of newborn.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cold air causes a raw feeling in respiratory tract.—In pleurisy when a pressing sensation remains in affected side, impeding free breathing (after *Acon*. and *Bry*.).

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pain across chest sharp and severe in region of heart; rheumatism.—Metastasis of rheumatism to heart.—Pulse weak and small.

20. Back.—Pains in sacrum.

21. Limbs.—Inability to move.—Marasmus of lower extremities only.—Soreness and lameness; worse mornings.—Chilblains itch; frost-bitten limbs.—Gout in wrists and ankles.—Inflammatory rheumatism before swelling begins.

24. Generalities.—Weak, sickly feeling when excited, trembling.—Lame and sore all over.—Weak and prostrated after influenza.—Inability to move.—Numbness.

25. Skin.—Flabby; hangs loose; marasmus.—Furunculus; after *Hep. s*.

26. Sleep.—Restless; frightful dreams.

27. Fever.—High fever (rheumatism).—Hectic fever, with chilliness, very weakening; (marasmus).

Jequirity.

Abrus precatorius. Indian Liquorice. N. O. Leguminosć. Tincture or trituration of the seeds.

Clinical.—Epithelioma. Granular lids. Lupus. Ophthalmia. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Abrus precatorius* is a climbing plant, a native of India, but has been introduced to the Western tropics, and its use as an eye remedy was discovered by the natives of Brazil, who gave it the name *Jequirity*. It has "small nearly globose seeds, which are of a brilliant scarlet colour, with a black scar indicating where they were attached to the pods" (*Treas. of Bot.*). These are used for necklaces; and as a standard of weight under the name of Raté. The roots are used in the same manner as liquorice roots. The method of its employment in eye affections is as follows: Thirty-two grains of the powdered seeds are allowed to soak for twenty-four hours in a thousand grammes of water. The patient (with granular ophthalmia) bathes his eyes with the filtered product thrice daily for three days, at the end of which time he has become the subject of a severe conjunctivitis, which may be either purulent or more allied to the diphtheritic form. By the fifteenth day the inflammation ceases and the granulations are found to be much diminished in size or even destroyed (*B. J. H.*, xli. 280). The intensity of the inflammation may be regulated by the strength of the solution. Sometimes the inflammation does not confine itself to the eyes but affects the lids with an intense inflammation which spreads to the face, neck, and chest. Sattler propounded a theory that there was a specific bacillus in the *Jequirity* infusion, but Klein (*H. W.*, xix. 220) and later Benson (*H. W.*, xix. 286) conclusively disproved this by showing that the effect was produced equally well with powdered seeds, infusion freshly made and infusion in all stages of bacterial decomposition. In the old school *Jeq.* has been used instead of blenorrhagic infection for the cure of granular lids. Whilst allopaths adopt this crude bit of Homśopathy from the Brazilian natives there is no reason why homśopaths should not use *Jeq.* in the attenuations. A further use has been made of it by Shoemaker of Philadelphia (*Lancet*, August 2, 1884-*H. W.*, xx. 427) in affections of the skin showing great cell proliferation, lupoid conditions, epithelioma, sloughing ulcers. The preparation he used was made as follows: Two hundred grains of the beans are decorticated by being slightly bruised and crushed in a mortar, the red hulls being carefully picked from the cotyledons; the latter are put in a bottle and covered with distilled water. They are thus macerated twenty-four hours, then transferred to a mortar and thoroughly triturated to a smooth paste. Sufficient water is then added to make the whole weigh 800 grains. Prepared in this way it is like an emulsion and is applied to the

surface to be treated with a large camel-hair pencil or mop. The application of this emulsion to ulcerated surfaces is almost painless, but soon (often within an hour) there is much irritation and inflammation, the edges become red and infiltrated, surrounding tissues śdematous and shining. In the course of from six to twelve hours a desiccated cuirass-like crust has formed which cracks in twenty-four hours more, and the discharge escapes freely. This goes on for five or six days, the quantity of discharge diminishing. The crust then separates or is removed by water dressing and discloses healthy granulations. If any unhealthy granulations are left the application is repeated. Shoemaker says of the result of this treatment, that it exercises a destructive tendency on unhealthy granulated conditions followed by a constructive change, promoting under the protective cover of the exudation which it causes, a rapid development of healthy tissue. But it must be used with caution, for "it may give rise to erysipelatous inflammation, and if used on weak and irritable patients, to great constitutional disturbances." Shoemaker gives a series of striking cures with the remedy, but the constitutional effects are of more importance to homśopaths. They are: headache, pain in the limbs, fever, high pulse. In a case of ulcerative lupus of both sides of the nose which was cured by five applications, the first was *followed by:* an enormous amount of inflammation, accompanied by malaise, febrile exacerbation (103° F.), which lasted till the crust began to dry.—*Abrus Precatorius* was the plant employed by Professor Nowack to determine meteorological and telluric forecasts owing to the extreme sensitiveness of its leaves to atmospheric disturbances.

Relations.—*Compare:* In ophthalmia, Ipec.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache.

3. Eyes.—Purulent or diphtheritic inflammation of the conjunctiva; at times affecting lids with intense inflammation spreading to face, neck, and chest.—Cures granular ophthalmia after the inflammation subsides.

21. Limbs.—Pains in extremities.

24. Generalities.—Malaise.

25. Skin.—Erysipelatous inflammation of skin.—Lupus.—Indolent ulcers.

27. Fever.—High temperature and high pulse.

Absinthium.

Artemisia absinthium, Linn. Common Wormwood. (Europe.) Not to be confounded with Artemisia vulgaris, which is also called Wormwood. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh young leaves and flowers.

Clinical.—Brain, congestion of. Chlorosis. Dyspepsia. Epilepsy. Nervousness. Otorrhœa. Restlessness. Sleeplessness. Spine, congestion of. Typhoid.

Characteristics.—*Absinthium* has been proved, but a number of the symptoms are taken from observations made on absinthe drinkers. The convulsions of *Absinth*. are preceded by trembling; the patient makes grimaces; bites tongue; foams. Halbert regards *Absinth*. as of especial service in cases of minor epilepsy, where consciousness is not entirely lost. The characteristic is "a peculiar vertigo on rising, with a tendency to fall backward." In a case of epileptoid vertigo, signs of constant cerebral and spinal congestion; nausea and tendency to frequent vomiting, persistent tremors; epileptoid attacks of hysterical character and opisthotonos, *Absinth*. first in Ø, and later in 3, completely cured. Tremor is a marked feature of the remedy: tremor of tongue; of heart. Magnan, who has studied absinthism, says the characteristic symptoms of absinthe are: Sudden and severe giddiness, epileptiform seizures, delirium with hallucinations, and loss of consciousness. For some time after the attack there is loss of memory. The giddiness and epileptiform attacks are the most important of the symptoms. He adds that those who take absinthe are liable to hysterical manifestations. There is exhilaration followed by horrible delirium (*Bell*.); patient obliged to walk about (*Artem*., *Cham*., *Cin*. have > moving about). Patient walks about in distress, seeing all sorts of demons. Sleeplessness; typhoid with congestion of base of brain. It corresponds to nervousness, excitement, and sleeplessness in children.

Relations.—*Compare*: Artem. vulg., Abrot., Cicut., Hyosc., Bell., Stram. Strong urine, Benz. ac., Nit. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—After recovery has no recollection of taking the poison, nor of the cause of his doing so.—Forgets what has recently happened.—Insane; idiotic; brutal.—Idiotic manner, doesn't care whether she dies or not.—Wants nothing to do with anybody.—Frightful visions and terrifying hallucinations.—Stupor alternating with dangerous violence.—Insensible with the convulsions.

2. Head.—Vertigo; when she rises up; tendency to fall backward.—Confusion in head.—Headache.—Wants to lie with the head low.—Congestion of the brain and spinal cord.

3. Eyes.—Injected conjunctiva.—Pain in the eyes.—Itching.—Lids heavy.

4. Ears.—Otorrhœa; esp. after hemicrania.

6. Face.—Foolish look.—Rush of blood to the face.—Makes grimaces, and foams at the mouth in epilepsy.

8. Mouth.—Jaws firmly fixed.—Bites his tongue in epilepsy.—Tongue thick, protruding; can scarcely talk.—Tongue trembling; feels paralysed.

9. Throat.—Scalded feeling in the throat.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite; loathing of food.—Food lies heavy.—Stomach feels cold and oppressed.—Eructations; nausea; vomiting.—Nausea, apparently in region of gall bladder.—Uncomfortable, irritated feeling of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Liver feels swollen.—Pain in spleen; it feels swollen.—Bloated around waist and in abdomen, as after ague.—Immense accumulation of flatulence in abdomen; wind colic.

14. Urinary Organs.—Constant desire to urinate.—Urine deep orange, of a strong smell, like horse's urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pains in uterus.—Darting pain in right ovary.—Chlorosis.—Promotes menses.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough with liver complaint.

19. Heart.—Tremor of the heart felt toward the back.—Heart thumps; can be heard in scapular region.

24. Generalities.—Feet very cold.—Falling down, as in epilepsy, unconscious, with distortion of the features, followed by spasms of the body and limbs, bloody foam at mouth, and biting of the tongue; stupidity and loss of memory afterward.—Opisthotonos; grinding teeth; followed by stupor.—Paralysis of inner organs.—(Horses kick with hind legs towards the belly.—Ascarides.)

Acalypha Indica.

Cupameni. Indian acalypha. (East Indies.) N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Cough. Diarrhœa. Flatulence. Hæmoptysis.

Characteristics.—The chief employment of this Euphorbian has been in violent dry cough followed by bloody expectoration. Expectoration of pure blood in the morning, and dark clotted blood in the evening. Cough most violent at night. Dulness of chest on percussion; constant severe pain in chest. Progressive emaciation. A proving by several Indian physicians has brought out a number of symptoms in the alimentary tracts characterised by: burning, sense of weight at stomach, flatulence, and sputtering diarrhœa.

Relations.—*Compare*: Mercurialis ann., Mancin., and other Euphorbians. Ham., Ipec., Millefol., Phos., Aco.

Antifebrinum.

Acetanilid (formed from aniline). CH_3 CO NH C_6 H_5. *Exalgine* is a derivative from this, Methylacetanilid, and has almost identical action. Solution and trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma. Cyanosis. Fainting. Head, enlarged sensation. Palpitation. Thrombosis.

Characteristics.—Given as remedies for migraine and in order to reduce fever, *Antifeb*. and *Exalg*. have produced symptoms of collapse and cyanosis, in some instances fatal, with great rapidity. One patient experienced from *Exalgine* a sensation that his head was so large that it seemed to occupy the whole room. Respiration was most difficult as in a bad attack of asthma, he seized and clenched the hands of those around him. He was not an asthmatic subject. He felt as if the diaphragm had ceased working and he must go on breathing on his own account at any cost. Several cases of thrombosis of the lower extremities from heart weakness have followed its use.

Relations.—*Compare:* Antipyr., Anilinum, Glon., &c.

Aceticum Acidum.

Glacial Acetic Acid. HC_2 H_3 O_2. (Distilled water is used for attenuations 1x and 1; very dilute spirit for 3x and up to 4; rectified spirit for 5 and higher.)

Clinical.—Anæmia. Anæsthetics, antidote to. Ascarides. Burns. Corns. Croup. Debility. Diabetes. Diphtheria. Dropsies. Fevers. Hydrophobia. Nævi. Narcotics, antidote to. Phthisis. Sausage-poisoning, antidote to. Scalds. Stings. Stomach, cancer of. Varicosis. Warts.

Characteristics.—The leading features of acetic acid are excessive wasting and debility; anæmia with waxy pallor of face; intense thirst; burning in throat; nausea, retching, and sour rising as met with in cases of cancer and debility. There are gnawing, ulcerative pains in stomach; pain and burning in abdomen. Profuse, exhausting diarrhœa. It has been used in diabetes. It corresponds to putrid and hectic fevers with night sweats; hæmorrhages, varicose swellings, and dropsies. As a type of vinegar effects may be mentioned the following: A plump and blooming young woman took a small glass daily to reduce size. Soon lost flesh and colour. In a month cough set in with white concocted phlegm, fever, dyspnœa, night sweats, anorexia, dropsy, diarrhœa, death. Lungs after death were found stuffed with non-suppurating tubercles. A young German, after working twelve months in a vinegar factory, was obliged to leave from indigestion, dyspnœa, and ready fatigue. It is suited to children and old people; to lax, pale, lean persons. (Equal parts of vinegar and hot water make a refreshing sponge-down for many conditions of fever, with or without perspiration.)

Relations.—*Compare:* Apis, Ars. (but Acet. ac. has more preponderant gastric symptoms than either); Carbol. ac., Lac. defl., Lact. ac., Uran. nit. Large doses of Acet. ac. are best *antidoted by* Magnesia or Calcarea either as fluid magnesia or as lime-water. Antidotes to potencies are: For depressing, agonising feeling, Tabac., Acon.; for gastric, pulmonary and febrile symptoms, Nat. m., and afterwards Sep. *It antidotes:* Anæsthetics, Acon., Asar., Coffea, Euphorb., Ignat., Opium, Plumb. (colic), Sep., Stram., Tabac. *It counteracts* sausage-poisoning. *It aggravates* the effects of Bell., Merc., Arn., Lach. *Disagrees* when given after Borax, Caust., Nux v., Ran. b., Sars.: Scilla, Colch., and Sang. have more effect in curing some diseases when prepared with Acet. ac. than with Alcohol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very dull and low-spirited; irritable.—Alternate stupor and delirium.—Confusion of ideas.—Grieves much; sighs often.—Horrible attacks of anxiety with difficult breathing.—Vertigo with feebleness and fainting.

2. Head.—Heaviness and dull pains in forehead and vertex.—Headache from abuse of tobacco, opium, coffee, or alcohol.

5. Nose.—Liable to frequent catarrhal attacks.—Nose-bleed, esp. from a fall or a blow.

6. Face.—Expression wild, pupils dilated.—Face pale, waxen, emaciated.—Left cheek (esp.) very red during fever.—Bright red flush on both cheeks.—Sweat on forehead in spots.

8. Mouth.—Teeth feel dull, breath foul.—Scorbutic ulcers; toothache.—Taste sour.—Epithelium of mouth quite white.—Tongue pale and flabby.

9. Throat.—Children thirsty, but swallow with difficulty even a teaspoonful of water.—White false membranes in throat.

11. Stomach.—Insatiable burning thirst.—Shrieks for water at night.—Intense thirst; nausea, and frequent vomiting.—Disgust for salted things and cold victuals.—Cold drinks lie heavy.—Vegetables, except potatoes, disagree, also bread and butter still more.—Contents of stomach feel as if in a ferment; violent burning pain in stomach and in chest, followed by coldness of the skin and cold sweat on forehead.—Indurations in stomach.—Scirrhus of pylorus.

12. Abdomen.—Distension of the abdomen; colicky pains.—Ascites.—Abdomen feels as if sunken in when lying on his back.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, with great thirst, drinking large quantities with apparent impunity.—Diarrhœa, with swelling of legs and feet (phthisical subjects).—Diarrhœa, with colic pains and tenderness of the abdomen.—Hæmorrhage from bowels.—Chronic constipation.—Ascarides.—Chronic diarrhœa of children with great emaciation.—Constipation, with great thirst and excess of pale urine.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased in quantity; pale; phosphatic; diabetes, with intense, burning, unending and unquenchable thirst and great debility.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Weakening emissions; semen passes at stool.—Prepuce thickened, fissured, can't be retracted and itches fearfully.—Sexual passion, but feeble erection.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Metrorrhagia; after parturition, with great thirst.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarse, with laryngeal irritation.—Lining membrane of larynx and trachea covered with a fibrinous exudation as in true croup.—Hissing respiration, with rattling in the throat.—Croup-like cough; a hollow sound with each inhalation.—Hæmoptysis.

20. Back.—Myelitis, with profuse urine; the pain in the back relieved only by lying on the abdomen.

21. Limbs.—Œdematous swelling of the feet and legs.

24. Generalities.—Convulsions.—Jumps out of bed like a madman, and crawls on the ground, howling with pain.—Great emaciation.—Skin pale and waxen.—General anasarca and dropsical affections.—Burning in inner and outer parts.

25. Skin.—Sugillations.—Tetter-like eruptions.—Nævi; warts; corns.

26. Sleep.—Sleepless.

27. Fever.—Skin cold.—Slow fever with night sweats.—Profuse perspiration.—Hectic.—Putrid and typhous fevers.

Aconitinum.

Aconitine. Aconitia. C_{33} H_{45} NO_{12}. An alkaloid obtained from the roots and stems of Aconitum napellus. It is contained in all species of Aconite except A. lycoctonum.

[German Aconitine is amorphous; French Aconitine is crystalline, and 170 times stronger than the German. Morson's "English Aconitine" is a secret preparation believed to be made from A. Ferox. The alkaloid in A. Ferox differs somewhat from ordinary Aconitine chemically, and is called pseudo-Aconitine. Aconitine of T. H. Smith, of Edinburgh, is probably identical with Morson's. Symptoms from Morson's are marked (M) in the Schema.]

Clinical.—Blindness. Chill. Convulsions. Deafness. Dyspnœa. Ears, noises in. Hemicrania. Hydrophobia. Landry's paralysis. Liver, enlargement of. Neuralgia. Œsophagus, spasms of. Spasms. Spleen, enlargement of. Tetanus. Tongue, affections of. Trismus. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of this alkaloid is chiefly derived from cases of poisoning and over-dosing. The numbness, tingling, prickling and heat of the *Aconite* provings are produced by the alkaloid, but with increased intensity. On local application, first there is sensation of warmth, then of burning with sharp pains and itching; finally numbness and anæsthesia. The symptoms often proceed from below upwards: "A tingling, prickling sensation, running up leg to spine and head, and tingling of fingers." "Ice-cold sensation creeps up from his feet." Fear of death, anguish, intense chilliness; feeling of sickness; constricting burning sensation, extending from mouth to stomach. Twitchings and spasms over whole body, especially in face. All symptoms are > by vomiting. In one poisoning case "vomiting recurred every two or three minutes, and was performed by a sudden jerking action of abdominal muscles, accompanied by a loud shout, probably dependent on a sudden contraction of the diaphragm. Every attempt to swallow was followed by the spasmodic contractions So characteristic of hydrophobia, but they were not renewed by the sight of water. The slightest touch renewed the spasms." *Aconitine* should be helpful in cases of hydrophobia, whether of the convulsive or the paralytic kind. The senses are disordered or lost-sight, hearing, smell. In one poisoning case the blindness was coincident with sudden dilatation of the pupils, and sight partially returned as the pupils contracted. A heavy feeling as of lead all over the body. All parts except head and stomach feel as if filled with lead. Neuralgia of 5th nerve. Creeping on face with feeling of swelling and tension. Pains in supraorbital nerve were especially prominent. Post-mortem examinations

show the spleen very much enlarged; posterior part of liver dark and almost black. Kidneys hyperæmic.

The symptoms of *Aconitine* set in with great rapidity, and develop with extreme intensity. If recovery occurs it is rapid and complete. There is relaxation of the limbs and every exertion < the symptoms. < By mental exertion; by agitation. < By touch. Erect position = nausea (M)

Relations.—See Acon. n. Hydrophobia symptoms, Bell., Canth., Hyo., Lach., Fagus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anguish; fear of death.—Intellect perfect, even vivid.—Flow of ideas sluggish, long reflection impossible, power of attention impaired.—Feels like one sleeping and dreaming.—Forgetfulness and trembling of limbs.

2. Head.—Vertigo and confusion, with ringing in ears; falls almost immediately.—With giddiness, dimness of vision, and muscular weakness (M).—Fulness in the head, with noises in the ears.—Head and faceache; often darting pains in face, sometimes accompanied by vomiting.—(Hemicrania cured).—Weight about head; unable to hold it up.

3. Eyes.—Strained feeling in eyes.—Pupils dilated (both from internal and external use).—Complete blindness; accompanying dilatation of pupils, sight returning when pupils contract.—Vision hazy, with giddiness and nausea (M).—Pupils insensible to light.

4. Ears.—Sense of pressure in ears.—Roaring in ears.—Complete deafness.

6. Face.—Fulness in cheeks and temples gradually changing to painful sense of tension, formication, and prickling.—Face tense and swollen.—Creepings in face and forearms.—Peculiar drawing, stretching, pressing sensation in cheeks, upper jaws, forehead—in short, through whole tract of trigeminus, increasing by degrees in intensity, alternating with actual pain, which, at first occasional and fugitive, finally became steady and severe.—Pain at temple and along course of supraorbital nerve.—Darting pains in face accompanied by vomiting.—Beginning in fingers, then in face, tonic contractions, trismus; after a while clonic convulsions over whole body.—Eyes closed, lips dry and fissured, tongue stiff; felt chilly and as if dying; breathing became rattling, moaning, quick.—Facies hippocratica.

8. Mouth.—Burning on tip of tongue and lips.—Burning, constricting, acrid, dry sensation in mouth and fauces.—Tongue stiff.—Taste disagreeable and disgustingly bitter.—Taste completely lost.—Taste impaired; teeth more sensitive when biting.—Salivation.

9. Throat.—Burning anguish in throat.—Constriction and burning from mouth to stomach.—Every attempt to swallow followed by spasms like hydrophobia but not renewed by sight of water.—Difficulty of swallowing and a pain in back of neck and behind jaws in parotid region, so that in eating he had to press back of neck with hand (M).—Burning in gullet as if a hot coal were there (M).

11. Stomach.—Eructations immediately.—Severe vomiting, which recurred every two or three minutes and was performed by a sudden, jerking action of abdominal muscles accompanied by a loud shout.—Nausea induced by erect position (M).—Vomiting relieves all symptoms.—Warmth most marked in region of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling in bowels (immediately in one case, two hours after dose in another).—Sudden contraction of diaphragm.—Liver and spleen greatly enlarged.

14. Urinary Organs.—Copious diuresis.—Difficulty in voiding urine (M).—Dysuria and occasionally retention with hypogastric pain (M).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Nocturnal pollutions (unusual to prover).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration difficult.—Oppressive anguish in precordial region.—Sighing breathing.

19. Heart.—Pulse at first, on entering a warm room, more frequent, then sinks far below normal, small, weak, intermittent.—Sounds of heart only heard at apex.

21. Limbs.—Weakness, trembling, burning, creeping, tingling, numbness of limbs.

24. Generalities.—Malaise; feebleness; muscular prostration.—Twitchings and convulsions over whole body.—Heaviness as of lead all over body.

25. Skin.—General formication.

26. Sleep.—Somnolence.—Sleep disturbed.—Throws himself continually around in bed.

27. Fever.—Surface cold, sweating, and quite pale.—Intense coldness.—Head and face became suddenly warm; warmth extended over rest of body, was more intense in region of stomach, and was accompanied by sweat.

Aconitum Cammarum.

A. cammarum, Linn. (includes A. neomontanum, Willd.; A. intermedium, D. C., and A. stoerckianum, Reich.). N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Catalepsy. Eruption. Headache. Neuralgia. Pollutions. Salivation. Tongue, paralysis of. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—The main symptoms, of *Aconitine* are reproduced in *A. camm*. Formication begins on tongue and lips and spreads to face and thence over whole body; with this are distortion of features and dry skin. There is headache < by bending body forward; and faceache accompanied by tinnitus aurium and vertigo. Walking causes weariness and, if continued, causes pains in elbows, knees, and hips. Violent eructations; inclination to vomit without vomiting; spasmodic contraction of stomach and abdominal muscles. Great sensitiveness to light. Erections and pollutions without voluptuous dreams. On lower extremities small papules and vesicles, filled with serous fluid, very painful. Memory weakened; sense of touch diminished.

A. neomont. produced: Peculiar sharp taste followed by violent shooting pains from lips to stomach. The eructations and rumbling in bowels of the alkaloid were reproduced, but in addition the mucous membrane of the mouth was red, studded with small whitish yellow vesicles surrounded with bright red areola; salivation came on. Pupils, at first mobile, became persistently dilated; vision dim; unable to look at highly illuminated objects without winking; near and distant objects seem to swim. Extreme restlessness; it seems as if it were a tickling which impels him to constant movement; > in equable temperature, < on entering warm air from cold and *vice versâ*. Apathetic, indifferent to all the world. Sleep disturbed or impossible. Vomiting > all symptoms.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Rage.—Fear.—Apathy and indifference.—Thought and power of concentration disturbed.—Memory weak.

6. Face.—Blackish blue colour of face; blue swollen lips.—Most remarkable sensation of contraction of face.

8. Mouth.—Paralysis of tongue.—Salivation.—Fuzzy sensation where the crawling was.—Taste and sensation diminished.

12. Abdomen.—Burning in abdomen and sensation of ants crawling round in it.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice hoarse and rough.—Respiration slow, difficult, with sensation as if chest and throat constricted.

19. Heart.—Pulse frequent; afterwards depressed; slow; irregular; intermittent.

24. Generalities.—Subsultus tendinum.—Twitchings.—Catalepsy.

Aconitum Ferox.

A. ferox, Wall. A. virosum, Don. Bisch, or Bikh, Ativisha. (The most poisonous species known, containing greatest proportion of Aconitine; from the Himalaya Mountains.) N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Burning pains. Cheyne-Stokes breathing. Chill. Dyspnœa. Gastralgia. Neuralgia. Numbness.

Characteristics.—*A. ferox* was proved by Dworzack, who also proved *Aconitine*. The Ferox developed burning pains in greater intensity than the alkaloid; more intense mental activity followed by greater depression. The *Aconite* note of unendurability of suffering was marked. Anxiety and fear of suffocation from paralysis of respiratory muscles; obliged to breathe half-sitting up with head resting on palms of hands. Cold drinks >; sitting up >; warm food <; coffee >.

Relations.—*Compare:* Curare and Phosph. (respiratory paralysis; Cheyne-Stokes breathing).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mind very active; sequence of ideas rapid; talked constantly, remembered easily the minutest circumstances of his former experiment, compared them with present one, and readily drew conclusions (6 h.). In intervals of relief from distressing symptoms laughed and joked about his very comical condition; but when the dyspnœa, anxiety, &c., returned, he could not seem to endure them, and abused heartily Aconite and toxicology in general (4 to 6 h.).—Incapable of any mental work, even the simplest addition; comprehension and understanding confused (2nd day).

8. Mouth.—Tongue almost insensible; feels like a piece of raw leather in mouth (6 h.).—Tongue covered with a thick yellowish-white fur.—Violent burning in mouth (in two minutes), renewed by eating (2nd day); > by drinking cold water.

9. Throat.—Violent burning in pharynx.

11. Stomach.—Pressure in stomach with pain.—Warmth in stomach.—Violent drawing pain in region of stomach and sacral region, soon spreading over whole

abdomen; < by pressure on epigastrium.—On pressing in stomach, an internal, dull pressing pain.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling in bowels (5 m.); constant gurgling (4 h.).

13. Stool.—Two half-watery, dark, not copious stools (2nd d.).

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and copious evacuations of urine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnœa increased to such a degree that he was obliged to breathe half-sitting up, with head resting on palms of hands; constantly feared suffocation from respiratory paralysis.

21. Limbs.—Gait tottering; remarkable weakness in lower extremities, esp. r.

24. Generalities.–Formication spread over whole body, least noticeable on parts that had been cold; <, or excited by, change of temperature or motion. Having changed from one nerve to another, reached its greatest severity from 7 to 7.30 p.m. It caused a painful unrest so that he could not possibly lie quietly more than a few minutes. Getting up set up all the train of symptoms, which were > immediately on lying down.—Benumbed sensation, as if he had on gloves; on pinching cheeks no pain felt; seemed to walk on woollen carpets (2nd, 3rd, and 4th d.).

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness.—On waking, violent burning in mouth and throat, warmth in stomach, dull sensation in head.

27. Fever.—Icy coldness of body (4 h.), objective and subjective, no amount of wraps and external warmth relieved. Desire to get warm drove him to get out of bed and sit near stove. Tottered to stove and warmth was pleasant, but vertigo, trembling, oppression, and nausea ensued and compelled him to return to bed. This experience was repeated.—Fierce heat (calor mordax) on forehead, cheek, and hands, with sensation as if numerous glowing hot wires were stuck into him: > by perspiration (4 to 6 h.).

Aconitum Lycoctonum.

A. lycoctonum, Linn. A. telyphonum, Reich. Wolfsbane. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant when coming into bloom. (The only aconite which does not contain Aconitine.)

Clinical.—Breasts, inflammation of. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Glands, enlargement of. Hodgkin's disease. Liver, disorders of. Pork, effects of. Strangury.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *A. lycoct*., whilst resembling those of the other aconites in some respects, show a marked absence of the cutaneous-nerve affections so prominent in their provings. The most notable symptoms are swelling of the cervical, axillary, and mammary glands. I have used it with good effect in cases of scrofulous glands, and even where Hodgkin's disease has been suspected. Diarrhœa after eating pork. Itching is prominent in the proving: of eyes, nose, anus, vulva. The skin of the nose is cracked. There is a cough leaving a taste of blood in the mouth. The symptoms are < in afternoon (like *Lycop*.); < from mental exertion; < during digestion, especially of pork, onions, and after wine.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cistus, Lap. alb., Con., Iod., Spo., Lyc., Carb. an.; Puls. (effects of pork).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mania.—Ferocity.—Laughter.—Distraction.—Instability of ideas.—Dread of work.

2. Head.—Vertigo with nausea.—Lancinating pain in head extending across eyes.—Sensation as if a nail were driven into head when moving it.—Hammering in temples.—Pain like rheumatism in scalp < by touch.

3. Eyes.—Lancinating pain in eyes from without inward.—Painfulness of lids.—Itching in lids.—Pressure on lids and difficulty of raising them.—Smarting in canthi; dryness at inner canthus.

4. Ears.—Purulent discharge from ears; redness behind them.

5. Nose.—Itching on nose; sensitiveness; lancinations.—Compression at root of nose.—Skin of nose cracked.—Muco-purulent discharge from nose.

6. Face.—Face pale; shining.—Pain of excoriation round mouth.—Pain in facial bones.—Tension in facial muscles.—Hard tuberculous pimples on face.—Pimples on lips.—Skin of face becomes light brown.—Numbness of jaw, like incipient paralysis, > by compression and by drinking wine.

7. Teeth.—Burning pain in upper teeth.—Pressing in teeth.—Tearing in lower teeth when opening mouth.—Gums bluish; ulcerated.

8. Mouth.—Taste, clayey; astringent.

10. Appetite.—Strong relish for dainties, fruits, cabbage.—Increased relish for tobacco in a smoker.—Aversion to food in general esp. fatty things and milk; they cause uneasiness.—Keen hunger very soon satisfied.—Constant thirst even when drinking.—Burning thirst.—Thirst at night.

11. Stomach.—Risings: rancid; like rotten eggs, acid with weight on stomach.—Painful eructations.—Hiccough.—Inclination to vomit after eating; with shivering; with vertigo.—Vomiting: of mucus on getting out of bed; yellowish after drinking; with copious urination.

12. Abdomen.—R. hypochondrium: bruised pain; tearing pain; starting.—When breathing both hypochondria feel bruised. Sensation of compression referred to diaphragm.—Anxiety; beatings in abdomen.—Lancinating pain after milk.

13. Stool.—Constipation; anus feels as if strongly contracted.—Diarrhœa, with violent cutting after eating pork.—Whitish stools.—After stool, pain in anus as if there was a crack there; shivering.—Cramp at anus.—Itching at anus.—Tenesmus during night.

14. Urinary Organs.—Desire to urinate with copious emissions.—Urging with ineffectual efforts.—Urine: hot; turbid, depositing a white sediment.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Itching at vulva.—Menstrual blood fetid.—Excoriation of bend of thigh after menses.—Leucorrhœa: viscid.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Difficult respiration.—Slight cough with watery expectoration.—After a slight chill, cough leaving a taste of, blood in the mouth.

18. Chest.—Swelling of the mammary glands.

20. Neck and Back.—Swelling of the cervical glands.—The neck seems to grow larger.—Swelling of the neck on one side only.—Pressing pain at the nape of the neck.—Shivering in the back.—Jerking in the region of the kidneys.

22. Upper Limbs.—Swelling of axillary glands.—Pressure; lancinating pains in shoulder joints.—Tearing pain in elbow joints.—Stiffness in elbows and wrists.—Sensation of fulness in hands.—Sweat on hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—On stretching legs ham-muscles feel as if much shortened.—Jerking in legs.—Itching at ankles in evening.—Lancinating pain at instep when standing.—Eruption of hot, red, slightly painful spots on legs and toes.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness; he sleeps too long.—Aberration of hearing during sleep.—During sleep, numbness of the parts he lies on.

27. Fever.—Horripilation.—Chilliness of one side only as soon as he is uncovered.—In morning external coldness with feeling of heat.—Coldness alternating with heat, succeeded by sweat.—During heat, pale face, strong appetite, thirst, pain in bowels, restlessness.—Sweat continues after fever.

Aconitum Napellus.

Common Aconite. Monkshood. Wolfsbane. (Moist pastures and waste places in mountainous districts, Central and Southern Europe, Russia, Scandinavia, and Central Asia.) N. O. Ranunculaceć. Tincture of whole plant with root when beginning to flower.

Clinical.—*Amaurosis*. *Anger*. *Apoplexy*. *Asthma*. Blindness, sudden. *Bronchitis.* Catalepsy. Catheter fever. *Chest, affections of*. Chicken-pox. Cholera. *Cholera infantum*. *Cold*. *Coldness*. *Consumption*. Convulsions. *Cough*. *Croup*. Cystitis. *Dengue fever*. *Dentition*. Diarrhśa. *Dropsy*. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhśa. *Ear, affections of*. Enteritis. *Erythema nodosum*. *Excitement*. *Eye, affections of*. Face, flushing of. *Fear, effects of*. *Fever*. *Fright, effects of*. Glands swollen. Glossitis. Gonorrhśa. Hćmorrhages. *Hćmorrhoids; strangulated*. *Headache*. *Heart, affections of*. *Hip-joint, diseased*. *Hodgkin's disease*. *Hyperpyrexia*. *Influenza*. Jaundice. *Joints, affections of*. *Labour*. *Lactation*. *Laryngitis*. Liver, inflammation of. *Lumbago*. *Lungs, affections of*. *Mania*. *Measles*. *Meningitis*. *Menstruation, disorders of*. *Miliaria*. *Miscarriage*. *Mumps*. *Myalgia*. *Myelitis*. Nephritis. *Neuralgia*. *Numbness*. Śsophagus, inflammation of. *Paralysis. Peritonitis. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Pleurisy. Pleurodynia, Pneumonia. Pregnancy. Puerperal fever. Purpura. Quinsy. Remittent fever. Roseola. Scarlatina. Shivering. Sleeplessness. Smell, disorders of. Stiff-neck. Testicles, affections of. Tetanus*. Tetany. *Thirst. Throat, affections of. Tongue, affections of*. Toothache. *Traumatic fever. Urethra, spasmodic stricture of*. Urethral fever. *Urine, suppression of*. Uterus, prolapsus of. *Vaccination, effects of. Vertigo. Whooping-cough. Yawning. Yellow fever*.

Characteristics.—The *Wolfsbane* "grows in the damp and covered parts of almost every mountainous country in north or middle of Europe, especially in the Jura, Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden." Teste mentions that it has the reputation of being much more poisonous to carnivorous animals than to the herbivora. This he partly endorses, and it has recently been apparently confirmed by a vain attempt to poison an elephant with *Aconitine* in this country. A carrot was scraped out and enough *Aconitine* to poison 2,000 men was put in. The elephant ate it readily, but nothing at all happened, and three hours later a large dose of prussic-acid had to be administered, which proved fatal in a short time.

Before Hahnemann's time *Aconite* had a reputation as a sudorific, and in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, and tumours, but it was not till Hahnemann proved it that its properties were really, understood. Aconite is more closely associated with the rise and progress of homśopathy than any other member of the materia medica. If *Cinchona* was the "Newton's apple" of the homśopathic discovery, *Aconite* was the remedy by means of which Hahnemann was able to meet most of the conditions which in his day were treated by blood-letting. It was *Aconite* more than

any other remedy which paved the way for the disappearance of blood-letting from general medical practice. One of the deadliest and most rapidly acting of poisons, through Hahnemann's discoveries has been turned into the best friend of the nursery. *Aconite* in potencies above the 3rd is a perfectly safe medicine for any age. Sensitive patients complain of its depressing action when repeated, and I have known instances in which the characteristic prostration of mind and body has occurred after *Aconite* had been given in the potencies. But such cases are exceptions, and are not attended with danger when they do occur. The great majority of patients to whom *Aconite* is given in the potencies experience nothing of the kind.

The rapidity of action of *Aconite* determines its appropriateness for conditions in which the symptoms set in with great intensity, such as Asiatic cholera, certain fevers, and acute inflammations. To this list may be added attacks of sudden blindness. But it must not be supposed that the sphere of *Aconite* is limited to acute cases. When the symptoms correspond it will cure cases of great chronicity─for example, cases of indurated glands.

Dr. Hughes has acutely remarked that the condition to which *Aconite* is homśopathic is one of *tension*; and this word gives the best idea of the action and sphere of *Aconite*. There is emotional and mental tension, as shown in fright or fear and its consequences, anxiety, and fear of death; tension of the systemic vessels, as in the effects of a chill, Asiatic cholera, and hćmorrhages; muscular tension, as in tetanus; tension of involuntary muscles, as in heart spasms, and tension of the semi-involuntary muscular apparatus of respiration, as in asthma; and finally tension of the special senses in heightened sensation and heightened sensitiveness to pain; in a feeling of numbness in parts, as if bound tightly, and also a sensation of being tightly bound in the limbs and in other parts. Hence it is that *Aconite* in its therapeutic action corresponds to the effects of a number of conditions which excite a state of tension. Plethora may be classed under this head. Plethoric persons of a lively character, bilious and nervous constitutions, high colour, brown or black hair, are specially suited to *Acon*. Active, sanguineous congestions of all kinds, especially those following chill. Guernsey puts it in another way: "The pure and fully developed blood globule, in its most perfect type, when diseased, has a great affinity for *Acon*. When the blood globules are disorganised it is seldom indicated. We think of *Acon*. in sudden inflammation, especially if caused by cold, *dry air*, suppressing exhalations of the body." Teste relates a remarkable case of an Englishman who had been obliged to take a long sleigh journey in North Russia in midwinter, who suffered thereafter for two years from violent paroxysms of palpitation and acute stitching pains in the heart region, threatening cerebral apoplexy. Aneurism had been diagnosed by leading physicians in England and on the Continent. Teste localised the affection to neurosis or spasm of the pectoralis major muscle, and proved his diagnosis by promptly curing it with *Acon*. The keen, cutting winds of the mountains amongst which the plant flourishes give the signature of this remedial action.

There are not many drugs which have causation so strongly marked among their characteristics. Chill, fright, injury, or surgical operation—the effects of these will be met in large majority of cases by *Acon*., the timely administration of which will ward off serious results.

The reaction from the primary effect of chill gives another characteristic of *Acon*.—that of fever. With the *Acon*. fever there are: Restlessness and tossing about, and the tension state is evidenced still in the anxiety with which it is accompanied, sometimes amounting to fear of death. The mental exaltation sometimes goes so far as to the predicting of the day and hour of death. Clairvoyance. Extreme sensitiveness to light and sound and all sensations including pain. When the sickness is borne with calmness and patience *Acon*. is not likely to be required. It was the feverish restlessness of the *Acon*. provings that led Hahnemann to infer its homśopathicity to so many fever states; and it is the presence of this restlessness, anxiety, fear, and exalted sensibility which are its leading indications in cases of all kinds.

Some characteristics of *Acon*. are the following: Active hćmorrhages in stout, plethoric people. Passes almost pure blood by stool. In hćmoptysis the blood comes up with great ease by hemming and coughing, bright red in large quantities, from cold, dry winds, with great fear, anxiety, and palpitation. Every inspiration increases the cough. After the cough tingling sensation in chest. Unquenchable thirst: everything tastes bitter, except water (*Chi*. everything, *including* water). In croup the child grasps the throat with every coughing fit. Coldness, numbness, and tingling characterise the paralyses and neuroses of *Acon*. Facial paralysis from exposure to cold, dry winds. The fear and apprehension of *Acon*. is shown in dread of crossing streets. There is intolerance of music. Some curious symptoms are: Imagines some part of body is deformed. Imagine they do all their thinking from the stomach. Predicts the hour of death (clairvoyance).

Acon. is one of the great *pain* remedies, vying with *Cham*. and *Coffea* in the intensity of the pain it causes. Pains are intolerable, driving to desperation. The pains of *Acon*. are tearing, cutting; are attended with restlessness; accompanied by numbness, tingling, or formication. *Acon*. cannot bear the pain, cannot bear to be touched, cannot bear to be covered. The toothache of *Acon*. is one-sided, with red cheek on same side.

Guernsey gives the following excellent directions: "If a child is suffering from a watery diarrhśa, is crying and complaining very much, biting his fists and is sleepless, *Acon*. will usually settle this trouble in a short time. The disturbed condition of the mind will cease and quiet sleep will follow. The mother will now remark: "Doctor, he is all right, except his bowels, and they are as bad as ever." Now, do not give another remedy, but wait and see if *Acon*. will not complete the cure by itself." Again: Scanty, red, and hot urine, arising from taking cold, especially in children. The child screams and appears to be in great pain because it

cannot urinate. *Acon*. will ease the pain, quiet the child, and the urine will flow some time after. In adults, incontinence of urine will sometimes be relieved by *Acon*.

There is a great and sudden sinking of strength; fainting on attempting to get up; with anxiety, restlessness, numbness, tingling, formication.

Acon. has a very wide sphere of usefulness in affections of the eye. Inflammation, of many kinds, from cold, injury, dust, surgical operations, scrofulous inflammation with enlarged glands, all come within its range. Some remarkable cases of sudden blindness have been cured by it. Hirsch of Prague records two such cases, one in a man of thirty, who went to bed well, having walked home in rough and stormy weather after spending the evening in a hot room. *Acon*. 3 was given, and the following night he perspired freely, and in the morning his sight was thoroughly restored. Hirsch himself suddenly lost his sight whilst bathing in hot weather. He took *Acon*. 3 in water as he had given it to his patient. In two hours he began to perspire, and after a six-hours' sleep awoke well. Lippe has recorded the case of a lady whom he found much distressed, anxious, fearing paralysis. In her usual, health she had taken a full dinner, and when reading afterwards, the letters danced before her eyes, and the print became blurred; then face and nose became numb; pulse small, 120 a minute. One dose *Acon*. c.m. (Fincke) was given. The numbness disappeared in half an hour; Pulse 72; the sight was perfect when she closed either eye, but everything looked indistinct when she kept both open. This symptom disappeared next morning; a slight lightness of the head remaining that day.

The time of the aggravation of *Acon*. symptoms is chiefly night and about midnight. *Heat*, as well as *cold*, is injurious to the *Acon*. patient; sunstroke is among the conditions which call for it; and *Acon*. will cure many headaches caused by exposure to the sun, and also sun-erythema. Headaches are generally > in open air, < in warm room; toothache and cough < in open air. > From uncovering. Warm room < chill; in fever, the bed is intolerable; he wants to uncover. Sweat on affected or covered parts. There is < from wine or stimulants; < from drinking (any kind of liquid). *Rest* > the symptoms generally, but during the night the pains are intolerable, limbs feel tired and rigors are worse. Lying relieves headache and vertigo, and aggravates other complaints. Lying on back > cough and stitches in chest; lying on side < stitches in chest and cough: the cheek lain on sweats. Rising from a seat = vertigo. Vertigo, pallor, faintness on sitting up in bed. Bending double > colic and dysmenorrhśa pain. Motion < pains in muscles, joints, and stiffness.

Relations.—Aconitum napellus is related in its action to the other Aconites and to Aconitinum, and also to the Ranunculaceć, Actća rac., Actća spic., Pćon., Podoph., Ranunculus, Staph. Teste places in the Aconite group: Coccul., Cham., Dulc., Cannab. i., Con. But he admits that the relationship is not close, and that Acon. is

really without analogues. *It is antidoted by:* Acet. ac., Alcohol, Paris. *It antidotes:* Bell., Cham., Coff., Nux v., Pet., Sep., Spo., Sul. *It is often indicated after:* Arn., Coff., Sul., Verat. *It is complementary to:* Coff. (in fever, sleeplessness, intolerance of pain); Arn. (bruises, injury to eye); Sul. *It relieves ailments from:* Act. rac., Cham., Coff., Nux v., Pet., Sep., Sul. Abuse of Acon. calls for Sul. Acon. should be compared with Stram. and Op. in effects of fright; and with Sul. in most of its symptoms. Sul. is the chronic of Acon.; it will often complete an action that Acon. begins, and will cure cases in which Acon. is apparently indicated but fails to relieve. *Compare also:* Pul., Lyc., Sec., and Camph. (> from uncovering). Hep. and Coff. (intolerance of pain). Chi. (white stool). Gels. (effects of bad news, fright, anger). Nux and Bry. (diarrhśa from anger). Bry. (effects of cold, dry winds).

Causation.—Fear. Fright. Chill. Cold, dry winds. Heat; especially of sun. Injury. Surgical operation. Shock.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great agitation and tossing of the body with anguish, inconsolable irritability, cries, tears, groans, complaints, and reproaches.—Sensitive irritability.—Fearful anticipations of approaching death; predicts the day he is to die.—Sadness.—Presentiments, as if in a state of clairvoyance.—Anthropophobia and misanthropy; has no affection for anybody.—Maliciousness.—A strong disposition to be angry, to be frightened, and to quarrel.—The least noise, even music, appears insupportable.—Humour changeable; at one time sad, depressed, irritable, and despairing; at another time gay, excited, full of hope, and disposed to sing and dance.—Vexed at trifles; takes every joke in bad part.—Dislike to talk; answers laconically.—Alternate paroxysms of laughter and tears.—Great, inconsolable anxiety.—Anxiety respecting one's malady, and despair of a cure.—Fear of spectres.—Fear of the dark.—Disposition to run away from one's bed.—Mind, as it were, paralysed, with incapability of reflection, and a sensation as if all the intellectual functions were performed in the region of the stomach.—Paroxysms of folly and madness.—Unsteadiness of ideas.—In the delirium is unhappiness, worry, despair and raving, with expression of fear upon the countenance; but there is rarely unconsciousness.—Delirium, chiefly at night; with ecstasy.—Weakness of memory.—Ailments from fear, fright, vexation.

2. Head.—Head affected, as if the brain was nailed up, principally in the heat of a room.—Vertigo, particularly on rising from bed, or else on getting up from one's seat, on stooping, on moving or shaking the head, and often with a sensation of intoxication or dizziness in the head, loss of consciousness, dimness of the eyes; nausea, and sensation of weakness at the pit of the stomach.—Vertigo, with inclination to fall to r. side.—Vanishing of sight; bleeding of the nose.—Sensation, as though the brain were rolling loosely id the skull; increased by the least motion, and even by speaking and drinking.—Pain in the head, with inclination to vomit,

also vomiting.—Head, as if bruised, with sensation of bruising in the limbs.—Stupefying pain in the head with sensation of compression and drawing together as from cramp, principally in the forehead and at root of the nose.—Weight and fulness in the forehead and in the temples, with expansive pressure, as if everything was going to issue forth through them, chiefly on stooping forward.—Feeling as of a board before forehead.—Shooting, blows and beatings in the head.—Drawing cephalalgia, sometimes semi-lateral.—Sensation as if a ball were mounting in the head, and spreading a coolness over it.—Congestion of blood in the head, with heat and redness of face, or with a sensation of heat in the brain, sweat on a shrivelled skin, and paleness in the face.—Sensation of heat in the head, which perspires, with pale face.—Inflammation of the brain.—Sensation of fulness and heaviness in the forehead, with the sensation as if the whole brain would start out of the eyes, with nausea and giddiness, aggravated by talking and from motion.—Heat and ebullition in the head, as if there were boiling water in the brain.—A roaring and cracking in the head.—Sensation in the vertex, as if dragged by the hair.—Sensation as if the hair were standing on end all over the head.—Pain in the head, as if in consequence of cold or suppressed perspiration, with a buzzing in the ears, cold in the head and colic.—Aggravation of the pains in the head by movement, by speaking, by rising from a recumbent position, and by drinking; relief experienced in the open air.

3. Eyes.—Eyes red and inflamed, with deep redness of the vessels, and intolerable pains.—Profuse lachrymation.—Heat and burning in the eyes, with pressive and shooting pains, esp. on moving the balls.—Swelling of the eyes.—Dilated pupils.—Lids feel dry, hard, heavy; sensitive to air.—Red, hard swelling of the lids.—Eyes sparkling, convulsed, and prominent.—Look fixed.—Cannot bear the reflection of the sun from the snow; it causes specks, sparks, and scintillations to dance before the eyes.—Excessive photophobia; or a strong desire for light.—Black spots and mist before the eyes.—Disturbed by flickering; fears he may touch others passing by.—Vision as if through a veil; difficult to distinguish faces; with anxiety and vertigo.—Sudden attacks of blindness.—A sensation of drawing in the eyelids with drowsiness.—Ophthalmia, very painful, with blear-eyedness, or from foreign bodies having come into the eyes (dust, sparks); from operations.

4. Ears.—Tingling and buzzing in the ears.—Tickling and sharp pain in the ears.—Sensation as if something was placed before the ears.—Excessive sensibility of hearing; all noise is intolerable.—Music goes through every limb; makes her sad.—Tearing (l. ear). Roaring in the ears.

5. Nose.—Stunning compression or cramp at the root of the nose.—Bleeding at the nose; bright red; esp. in plethoric persons.—Excessive sensibility of smelling, esp. for unpleasant odours.—Violent sneezing, with pain in the abdomen, and in the l. side.—Coryza, with catarrh, pain in the head, buzzing in the ears and colic.—Coryza caused by cold, dry winds.—Checked coryza with headache; > in open air, < from

talking.—Fluent coryza, frequent sneezing; dripping of a clear, hot water; fluent mornings.

6. Face.—Anxious expression; frightened.—Face bloated, hot, and red, or bluish; or alternately red and pale; yellow.—On rising, the face, previously red, assumes a deadly paleness; afterwards becomes red.—Red and pale alternately.—Redness of one cheek, with paleness of the other, or red spots on both cheeks.—Sweat on the forehead, upper lip, and on the cheek which has pressed the pillow.—Distortion of features.—Crawling pain and sensation of swelling in the cheeks.—Tense drawing in trigeminus nerve, then shooting, wandering, intermittent, then constant pain, sometimes pressure.—Pain, as of ulceration, in the cheek-bones.—Semi-lateral prosopalgia, with swelling of the lower jaw.—Lips black and dry, peeling off.—Tingling in the cheeks.—Burning, tingling, and shooting pains, with successive drawing in the jaws.—Dropping of jaws.—Trismus.

7. Teeth.—Lancinating shocks or throbbing pains in the teeth, often with congestion of blood towards the head, and heat in the face.—Toothache from cold, with throbbing in one side of the face, intense redness of the cheek, and great restlessness.—Grinding teeth.

8. Mouth.—Sensation of dryness, or dryness in the mouth and on the tongue.—Tongue white.—Coated, or thick yellow-white.—Itching, prickings and burning sensation in the tongue; with accumulation of saliva in the mouth.—Paralysis of the tongue.—Numbness of tongue; also about lips.—Speech tremulous and stammering.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the orifices of the salivary ducts, as if they were ulcerated.—Trismus, with salivation.—Uvula feels elongated and coming in contact with tongue.

9. Throat.—Pain in the throat, with deep redness of the parts affected, and difficult deglutition.—Tingling in the śsophagus.—Scraping, tingling sensation of strangling, burning and pricking in the throat, chiefly in swallowing.—Acute inflammation of the throat (palate, tonsils and fauces) with high fever, dark redness of the parts, burning and stinging in the fauces.—Burning and numbness in throat; throat almost insensible.—Pricking, burning in throat and along Eustachian tubes, compelling swallowing.—Sensation of contraction in the throat, as if caused by acrid substances.—Stinging in the throat when swallowing and coughing.—Almost entire inability to swallow, with hoarseness.

10. Appetite.—Taste in the mouth bitter; or putrid.—All kinds of food and liquids, except water, tasting bitter.—Burning and unquenchable thirst; sometimes with a desire for beer. Excessive hunger and thirst, but eats slowly.—Generally < from drinking.—Gastric catarrh from drinking ice-water when over-heated.—Generally > from cold drink, esp. anxiety.—Loss of appetite and a distaste for food.—Beer lies heavy on the stomach.—Desires: wine; brandy; beer; bitter drinks.—Wine generally >.

11. Stomach.—Hiccough.—Eructations of wind, and abortive risings in the throat.—Flow of water from the stomach, as in water-brash, with nausea.—Inclination to vomit, as after having eaten something sweetish or fat.—Bilious vomitings, greenish, or mucous and bloody.—Vomiting of pure blood.—Vomiting of bloody mucus, or of what has been drunk, followed by thirst.—Gagging and retching.—Vomiting of lumbrices.—Vomiting, with nausea and thirst, heat, profuse perspiration and increased micturition.—Pains in the stomach after eating or drinking.—Sensation of swelling, tension, and pressure as of a weight in the precordial region and in the stomach, sometimes with difficult respiration.—Pressure in the stomach and pit of the stomach, as from a hard stone.—Pit of stomach sore to touch and meteorismic.—Sensation of contraction in stomach, as is from acrid substances.

12. Abdomen.—Constriction, tension and pressure in the hypochondriac region, sometimes with fulness and a sensation of weight.—Burning pain, shootings, stinging and pressure in the hepatic region, with difficult respiration.—Painful sensibility to touch in the region of the liver.—Inflammation and sensation of soreness in the liver.—Pressure in the region of the liver, with obstruction of breathing.—Jaundice: of newborn; from fright; from chill.—Drawing pains in the abdomen while in a crouching posture (as when at stool).—Constriction, pinchings and burning in the umbilical region, sometimes with retraction of the navel.—Unbearable cutting pains in the morning while in bed.—Tension and painful throbbing in the abdomen, principally in the epigastrium.—Swelling of the abdomen as in ascites.—Painful sensibility of the abdomen to the touch, and to the least movement.—Flatulent colic, chiefly at night, and pressure, tension, and borborygmus, with rumbling in the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Suppression of stools.—Frequent, soft, small stools, with tenesmus.—Loose, watery stools.—Stools like chopped spinach.—White stools, with dark red urine.—Choleraic discharges with collapse, deathly anxiety, and restlessness.—Involuntary stools, from paralysis of the anus.—Constipation; clay-coloured stools.—Nausea and sweating before and after loose stools.—Pains in the rectum.—Violent pain in rectum, with chill and fever, inflammation, tenesmus, bloody discharges (dysentery).—Pressure and pricking in the anus.—Bleeding piles, with heat and sharp stitches; blood bright.—Diarrhśa, with flux of urine and colic.—Sensation as of a warm fluid escaping from anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Suppression of urine, with pressure in the bladder and pains in the loins.—A frequent desire to discharge urine, accompanied by anxiety and pain.—Flow of urine, with sweat, diarrhśa, and colic.—Involuntary emission of urine, from relaxation of the neck of the bladder.—Enuresis, with thirst.—Urine scanty, burning, deep red, and with a sediment of a brick colour (arising from taking cold, esp. in children); suppression of, from cold.—Bloody sediment in the urine.—Scanty, red, hot urine, without sediment.—Heat and tenesmus in the neck of the bladder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Venereal inclination alternately increased and diminished.—Amorous paroxysms.—Smarting in the parts.—Contusion like pains in the testicles.—Testicles feel swollen, hard, as if surcharged with semen.—Orchitis.—Gonorrhśa, first stage.—Itching in the prepuce.—Shootings and pinchings in the glans when making water.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too abundant and too protracted.—Suppressed menstruation from fright; from cold feet.—After-pains too painful and too protracted.—Milk fever (with delirium).—Puerperal peritonitis.—Maniacal fury on the appearance of the menses.—Stitching pains move to r. of fundus uteri; sharp shooting pains, abdomen exceedingly sensitive.—Ovaritis from suddenly checked menstrual flow.—Labour-like pressing in womb (dysmenorrhśa).—Uterine hćmorrhage; active, much excitability; giddy, cannot sit up; fear of death.—Vagina dry, hot, sensitive.—Leucorrhśa, copious, tenacious, yellow.—Increase of milk in breasts.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sensation of numbness in the trachea.—Attacks of paralysis in the epiglottis, with a tendency to choking.—Pain in the larynx.—Larynx sensitive to touch and to the inspired air, as if denuded.—Laryngeal complaints after straining the voice.—A croaking voice.—A constant desire to cough, produced by an irritation or a tickling in the larynx.—Inflammation of larynx and bronchia.—Cough from having drunk or smoked.—Short and dry cough, principally at night.—A convulsive cough, hoarse or croaking, sometimes with danger of suffocation, and constriction of the larynx.—Angina membranacea, with dry cough and quick breathing.—Croup.—Expectoration of thick and whitish matter, or of bloody mucus, or spitting of blood while coughing.—Shootings and pains in the chest on coughing.—Cough, with stitches in the chest or small of the back.—Cough: < after eating or drinking; when lying; evening; night, more after 12; during sleep; from tobacco smoke; from vexation, esp., fright; when over-heated; from dry, cold winds; from walking in open air; assuming upright position; from deep inspiration; from speaking.

18. Chest.—Short breathing, chiefly during sleep, and on getting up.—Breathing painful, anxious, and attended with groans, rapid and superficial, or full, noisy, and with the mouth open.—Breathing slow during sleep.—Breath hot.—Breath fetid.—Constriction and anxious oppression of the chest, with difficulty of breathing.—Asthma of Millar.—Attack of suffocation, with anxiety.—Sensation of heaviness and of compression at the chest.—Painful pricking in the chest, chiefly when breathing, coughing, and moving (even the arms).—Stitches through the chest and side, esp. when breathing and coughing.—Prickings in the side, with a lachrymose and plaintive humour, soothed, in some degree, by lying on the back. Pleurisy and pneumonia, esp. with great heat, much thirst, dry cough and great nervous excitability, only somewhat relieved when lying on the back.—Itching in the chest.—Pains as of a bruise in the sternum and in the sides.—Sensation of anguish in the chest, which interrupts respiration.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart, with great anxiety, heat of body, chiefly in the face, and great weariness in the limbs.—Shootings in the region of the heart when moving or going upstairs.—Sensation of compression and blows in the region of the heart.—Inflammation of the heart.—Chronic diseases of the heart, with continuous pressure in the l. side of the chest, oppressed breathing when moving fast and ascending steps, stitches in the region of the heart, congestions to the head; attacks of fainting and tingling in the fingers.—Fainting with tingling.—Pulse full, strong, hard; slow, feeble; threadlike with anxiety; quick, hard, small.

20. Neck and Back.—Weakness and pain, as from a bruise in the nape of the neck.—Pain, as if from a bruise, in the back and loins.—Painful stiffness in the nape of the neck, the loins, and the hip joints.—Pain, as of boring in the back and in the loins, tingling, and of pricking in the back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain, as from a bruise, and weakness in the arms, principally in the shoulders, with swelling.—Heaviness in the arms, with numbness in the fingers.—Numbness of the left arm; he can scarcely move the hand.—Paralytic weakness of the arm and hand, esp. in writing.—A sensation of drawing in the arms.—Hands dead.—Swelling of the hands.—Heat in the hands with cold in the feet.—Cool sweat on the palms of the hands.—Icy coldness of the hands.—Tingling in the fingers, particularly when writing.—Inflammatory swelling of the elbow, with numbness, and a paralytic state of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain, as from a bruise in the hip joints, esp. after having slept, or having lain down for some time.—A sensation of drawing with paralytic weakness in the legs.—Shooting pain in the hip joint, even to the knee; pain which forces a cry at every step.—Want of strength and of stability in the joints of the hip and of the knee.—Drawing, tearing pains in the knee-joint.—Inflammatory swelling of the knee, with shining redness, shooting pains, stiffness, and great sensibility to touch.—Sensation of stiffness in the legs on moving them.—Pain in the insteps, with despair and fear of death.—Numbness in the legs.—Heaviness of the feet.—Cold in the feet, chiefly in the toes, and sweat on the soles of the feet.—Tingling, commencing in feet and spreading upwards.

24. Generalities.—Shooting, or rheumatic pains, which are reproduced by wine or other stimulants.—Sufferings which, particularly at night, seem unbearable, and which generally disappear in a sitting posture.—Attacks of pain with thirst and redness of the cheeks.—Distressing sensibility of body, and esp. of the parts affected, on every movement, and on the slightest touch.—Pain as from a bruise, and sensation of heaviness in all the limbs.—A sensation of drawing with paralytic weakness in the arms and legs.—Failure of strength and stability, pains and cracking in the joints, principally of the legs.—Rapid and general decay of strength.—Fainting, esp. when rising, with paleness of the cheeks, which were red when lying.—Attacks of fainting, chiefly on rising from a recumbent posture, and sometimes with congestion of blood in the head, buzzing in the ears, deadly

paleness of countenance, and shuddering.—Congestions (head, chest, heart).—Uneasiness, as if from suppressed perspiration, or in consequence of a chill, with pain in the head, buzzing in the ears, colic and cold in the head.—Sensation of cold and of stagnation of blood in all the vessels.—Shaking in the limbs.—Cataleptic attack, with cries, grinding of the teeth, and hiccough; rigor of the body and loud lamentations.—Tetanus.—Swelling of the whole body, which assumes a blackish colour.

25. Skin.—Crawling sensation in the skin, with itching and desquamation, principally in the parts affected.—Skin dry and burning.—Swelling and burning heat of wounded parts.—Yellow face.—Yellowish colour of the skin.—Red, hot, swollen and shining skin with violent pain.—Shootings, with a sensation of excoriation here and there.—Spots similar to flea-bites on the hands, on the body, &c.—Small pimples, red and broad, attended by itching.—Morbilli.—Rash of children.—Purpura miliaris.

26. Sleep.—Great desire to sleep, even while walking, and principally after dinner.—Drowsiness, with anxious thoughts and rapid respiration.—Confused reveries, in which the eyes are closed, without sleeping.—Sleeplessness from anxiety, with constant agitation and tossing.—Sleeplessness, with restlessness (eyes closed) and constant tossing about.—Startings in sleep.—Anxious dreams, with nightmare.—Anxious dreams, with much talking and moving while sleeping.—Dreams with a sort of clairvoyance.—Light sleep.—Impossibility of lying on the side.—During sleep, lying on the back, with the hand under the head; or in a sitting posture, with the head inclined forward.

27. Fever.—Dry, burning heat, with extreme thirst, sometimes (esp. at the beginning of the disease), preceded by shiverings, with trembling.—Heat, chiefly in the head and face, with redness of the cheeks, shuddering over the entire body, oppressive headache, temper lachrymose, disposed to complaining and to contradiction; or, a sensation of heat in the whole body, with redness of the cheeks, pain in the head on turning the eyes, and levity of mind.—Shivering, if uncovered in the least while the heat exists.—Cold over the whole body with internal heat, forehead cold, and tips of the ears hot; or with redness of cheeks and pains in the limbs; or with stiffness of the whole body, heat and redness of one cheek, and coldness and paleness of the other; eyes open and fixed, pupils contracted, and dilating with difficulty.—Sensation of coldness in the blood vessels.—Cold and shivering in the fingers, followed by cramps in the calves of the legs and in the soles of the feet.—Heat of face, with mournful and despairing thoughts, and an inclination to vomit, preceded by cold and shiverings in the feet and hands.—Shuddering runs up from the feet to the chest.—Frequent shudderings, with burning heat and dryness of the skin.—Inflammatory fevers and inflammations, with much heat, dry, burning skin, violent thirst, red face, or alternate red and pale face, nervous excitability, groaning and agonised tossing about, shortness of breath, and congestion to the head.—Continual sweat, esp. on parts that are

covered.—Sour sweat.—Pulse hard, frequent, and accelerated; full, sometimes intermitting; when slow, almost imperceptible (threadlike).

Actæa Racemosa.

Cimicifuga racemosa. Actæa monogynia. C. serpentaria. Macrotys racemosa. Botroflus serpentaria. Black snake root. Black Cohosh. (Canada, Georgia, Western States of America.) N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of the root. Trituration of the resinoid, Macrotyn.

Clinical.—Abortion, tendency to. *Angina pectoris. Appetite, disordered. Back pains. Breast, affections of*. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. *Change of life. Chest, pains in. Chorea*. Delirium Tremens. *Diaphragm, rheumatism of*. Dyspepsia. *Epilepsy. Faintness. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hyperpyrexia. Hypochondriasis*. Hysteria. *Lumbago. Melancholia. Meningitis. Menstruation, disorders of. Myalgia*. Neuralgia. *Ovaries, affections of. Perichondritis. Pleurodynia. Pregnancy, disorders of. Puerperal mania. Rheumatic gout. Rheumatism*. Sciatica. *Side, pain in. Sinking sensation. Sleeplessness. Spinal irritation. Stiff-neck*. Tinnitus aurium. *Tremors. Uterus, affections of. Vomiting of pregnancy*.

Characteristics.—One of the most marked symptoms of *Actæa rac*. is found in the mental sphere: a sense of gloom and dejection, as if there was a black pall over everything; showing the appropriateness of the remedy in hysteria and hypochondriasis. There is also fear of death, as with *Acon*. Incessant talking, changing from one subject to another, as in delirium tremens. I have greatly relieved an inveterate case of epilepsy in which the aura was a "waving sensation in the brain," which is a leading symptom of the remedy. Many symptoms appear in the head and eyes. Feeling as if going crazy with headache. Headache reflected from pelvic organs. The headache is frontal, vertical, or occipital, and is accompanied by great pain in eyeballs > pressure; < slightest motion. *Peculiar sensations* are: as of lifting up of skull; as if top of head would fly off; as of a bolt through from base of skull to vertex. Inspired air seems to penetrate skull and into brain, causing a cold sensation. Intense pain in and around eyes (lancinating), < moving head or eyes. In cases of tinnitus aurium it has proved curative in old-school practice, in 15 to 30 drops of the tincture, whether due to direct or reflex irritation (*L'Art Méd*., July, 1898). In the face there is malar neuralgia, ceasing at night. There are many symptoms of disordered digestion, bad taste and breath and coated tongue; sticky saliva, viscid mucus in throat. Sinking at epigastrium is very marked. The generative organs in the female are particularly affected by *Actæa*. Uterine and ovarian pains are very marked. Infra-mammary pains. Tenderness of uterine region. Pains fly across hypogastrium, extending from one side to the other. Painful and irregular menstruation. Leucorrhœa, with feeling of weight in uterus. Labour-like pains. Left ovarian

pains. Given before term it renders labours easier; cures sickness of pregnancy, and prevents after-pains and over-sensitiveness. According to Lippe a characteristic indication is: "The recently delivered uterus becomes actually jammed in the pelvis with great pain." Puerperal mania has been cured by it. It has also ensured living births in women who have previously borne only dead children, from no discoverable cause, given in daily doses of 1x for two months before term. In the respiratory sphere a dry, teasing cough, < at night, and < on every attempt to speak, is the most characteristic feature. The rheumatic action of the drug is shown in chest and heart pains and pains in the joints and limbs. I have found a pain at the nape of the neck very characteristic. Rheumatism affecting the vertebral joints and especially in the neck. Cerebro-spinal meningitis; head and neck retracted. There are sharp pains in chest, especially in heart region and down left arm, which is numb (*Aco., Puls., Rhus*) as if bound to the side. Palpitation from least motion. Heart ceases suddenly. A patient who was taking 6-drop doses of the Ø tincture complained of a feeling "as if his heart had stopped." The pains of *Act. r.* are like electric shocks here and there: sharp, lancinating in various parts; chest and uterine pains shoot from side to side. There is a general bruised feeling all over as if sore; < by touch. Rest >, motion < Cold air seems to penetrate the system; is very sensitive to it. But headache is > in open air; < in warm room. The symptoms are < at night (malar neuralgia > at night); in the morning. Pains in arms and tendo Achillis, < as evening approaches. < During the menses. Eating >. It is suited to the climacteric period; to nervous persons; to children during dentition.

Relations.—It is allied to Act. spi. and the other Ranunculaceæ.
Acon. *antidotes* the sleeplessness, and Bapt. relieved the headache and nausea of the drug. It is like Acon. in fear of death and restlessness; Bry. and Puls. in rheumatism; Cauloph. in uterine affections, also Sep., Nat. m., Lil. t., Ign., Gels. (uterine headache); Lyc. (pains go from side to side); Ars. (fears to be alone); Calc. (visions of rats and mice). In a case of Tansy Poisoning (taken by a pregnant woman in fifth month to procure abortion), with high fever, rheumatic pains, bearing-down sensation, and abdominal soreness, Act. r. promptly relieved after failure of Acon. and Bry. Pregnancy went to term.

The resinoid of Act. r., Macrotyn., has been used in the lower triturations in preference to the tincture, in cases of lumbago more especially.

Causation.—Anxiety. Fright. Disappointed love. Business failure. Over-exertion. Child-bearing.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—In all mental symptoms there is a want of natural coherence.—Thinks she is going crazy; with headache on vertex.—Miserable, dejected feeling.—Gloom as if a black pall over everything.—Feels grieved and troubled, with sighing.—Mania following disappearance of neuralgia.—Puerperal

mania.—Suicidal.—Incessant talking, changing from one subject to another.—Visions of rats, &c.—Fear of death.—Not disposed to fix the attention on anything.—Irritable.—Indifferent, taciturn.—Feels faint at epigastrium when meeting a friend.—Effects of fright; disappointed love; business failures.

2. Head.—Vertigo, fulness, and dull aching in vertex.—Waving sensation in brain.—When sleeping head swims.—Rush of blood to the head; brain feels too large for the cranium.—Head dull and heavy as after a debauch.—Dull aching, particularly in occiput, during afternoon and evening; < indoors > in the open air.—Headache through the whole brain, with distinct sense of soreness in occipital region.—Sensation of a bolt through from base of brain to vertex.—Constant dull pain in occiput extending to vertex.—Severe pain in head and eyeballs increased on slightest motion.—Excruciating pain in right side of head, back of orbit.—Top of head feels as if it would fly off.—Headache > in the open air.—Headache of students.—Sensation as if vertex opened and let in cold air.

3. Eyes.—Intense aching pains in the eyeballs; > by pressure, < by slightest motion.—Pain over eyes, extending to occiput.—Ciliary neuralgia; acute pains in eyeballs or in temples, extending to eyes, so severe, esp. at night, it seemed as if patient would go crazy.—Dilated pupils, with dark spots before the eyes.—Peculiar wild look out of eyes.

4. Ears.—Sensitive to least noise.—Singing in l., later in both ears.—(Tinnitus from irritation of auditory nerve, direct or reflex.)

6. Face.—Pale, eyes large, sunken, surrounded by dark rings.—Forehead feels cold; deadly pale.—Neuralgia affecting malar bone; pain goes off at night and reappears next day.—Frequent flushes of heat; wants to be in the open air.—Lips dry; lower lip cracked as if bitten.

8. Mouth.—Breath offensive.—Mouth and tongue feel warm and dry.—Thick mucus on teeth.—Spitting of thick, sticky saliva.—Tongue swollen.

9. Throat.—Viscid mucus in throat; hawking.—Dry spot in throat, causing cough; dryness of pharynx, with constant desire to swallow; fulness in pharynx: mouth and palate swollen; neck stiff.—Inflamed throat; pains wake him at night.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, eructations, headache, and tremor (more in women).—Nausea with uterine affections.—Sharp pains across the hypogastrium.—Sinking or goneness in the epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Periodical colicky pains, better bending double and after stool.—Excruciating pains in the bowels, small of back, and limbs.—Abdominal muscles sore.—Sharp pains across hypogastrium.

13. Stool.—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation.—Frequent, thin, dark, offensive stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—Incessant flow of urine.—Urine frequent and quantity increased.—Pressing in region of kidneys and small of back.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses profuse, early; dark, coagulated; scanty, irregular, delayed, or suppressed.—Hysterical or epileptical spasms at time of menses.—Feels strange, talks incoherently, screams, tries to injure herself.—Pains in uterine region shoot from side to side.—Pains in ovarian region shoot upward.—Bearing-down in uterine region and small of back; limbs feel heavy, torpid.—Severe pain in lower part of abdomen.—Rheumatic dysmenorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa, with sensation of weight in the uterus.—During pregnancy: nausea; false labour-like pains; sharp pains across abdomen; sleeplessness.—During parturition "shivers," first stage; pains too strong; spasmodic cardiac neuralgia; lochia suppressed (by cold or emotions); rigid os; Puerperal mania.—Tendency to abort at third month.—Infra-mammary pains, worst on l. side.—Burning in the mammæ.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Night cough, dry, constant, short, < on every attempt to speak.—Tickling in throat, with violent cough.—Pains in (r.) side of chest, < from motion, extorting cries.—(Rheumatism of diaphragm.—Pleurodynia.)

19. Heart.—Pain in region of heart, followed by palpitation; pains extend down l. arm, which is numb as if bound to side.—Pulse weak and irregular; or quick and full.—Palpitation from least motion.

20. Neck and Back.—Severe pain in nape of neck (rheumatic fever; cerebro-spinal meningitis).—Rheumatic pain in the muscles of the neck and back; a feeling of stiffness and retraction.—Violent lightning-like pains in posterior spinal sclerosis.—Stiff-neck from cold air, from moving even the hands.—Sensitiveness of the spine; esp. in the cervical and upper dorsal regions.—Severe aching pain in the lumbar and sacral regions; down the thighs and through the hips, with heavy pressing down.—Head and neck retracted (in spotted fever).

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in the joints, with heat and swelling.—Aching in the limbs.—Excessive muscular soreness.—Rheumatism affecting the bellies of the muscles.—Trembling of the fingers when writing.—Trembling in the limbs, is scarcely able to walk.—Uneasy feeling in limbs, causing restlessness.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains down arms with numbness as if a nerve compressed.—L. arm feels as if bound to side (chorea).—Constant irregular motion of l. arm; is useless (chorea).—Cold sweat on hands.—Trembling of fingers, esp. when writing.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching in sacrum, lumbar region, and down l. leg.—Pressure round hips with pain in sacrum.—Towards evening soreness, aching, and stiffness in region of tendo Achillis.—Dull, aching, burning in second joint of r. great toe, extending up the limb.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatism.—Weakness, trembling, and spasmodic action of the muscles.—Nervous shuddering; tremor all over the body.—Alternate tonic and clonic spasms.—Epileptic and hysterical convulsions.—Sharp, lancinating pains in various parts, associated with ovarian or uterine irritation.—Affects the l. side most.—Pains come on suddenly.—Pains like electric shocks here and there.—Chorea.—General bruised feeling of the whole body, as if sore.

26. Sleep.—Obstinate insomnia.—Sleepless, cannot rest, must change position, jerking of limbs.—Unpleasant dreams of being in trouble.—Restless sleep.

Actæa Spicata.

Baneberry. Herb Christopher. (Europe and Asia.) N. O. Ranunculaceae.
Tincture of root obtained in autumn.

Clinical.—Cancer of stomach Fright, effects of, Hepatitis. Pleurisy. Rheumatism. Toothache.

Characteristics.—This is a rheumatic remedy like the other Actæa, but affecting more prominently the small joints and wrists. I have several times cured wrist-rheumatism with it. The joints swell after slight fatigue. The pains are tearing, drawing. The right arm and right wrist are specially affected; and there are pains like rheumatism in face. Pains are of a violent, tearing, drawing character, < by touch or movement. Pains of this kind running from decayed tooth to temples. Swelling of the joints from slight fatigue may be regarded as very characteristic. It is especially suited to men (Act. r. to women). < From motion; from change of temperature; cold air.

Relations.—*It follows well:* Nux v. *Compare:* Other Ranunculaceæ; Arn., Bry., Caulo. (rheumatism of fingers), Lyc., Rhus t., Salic. ac., and Sticta (small joints).

Causation.—Fright. Fatigue.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fear of death, esp. at night in bed.—Furious delirium; also during the fever.—Effects of exertion of mind; fright mental anxiety.

2. Head.—A kind of drunkenness.—Dizziness; forehead feels empty when stooping.—Twitching in temples; pain from a decayed tooth to temples.—Pressure in forehead after having been in sun.—Head symptoms < at night; from walking; return periodically; also after fever.—Warm sweat on head.—Small pimples on scalp.

3. Eyes.—Objects seem coloured blue.—Sharp pains through eyes into head.

4. Ears.—Twitching pain in ears when blowing nose or sneezing.

6. Face.—Pains as of rheumatism in face; violent tearing and drawing pains in the upper jaw; pulling, tearing from a decayed tooth to temples; < from slightest touch or movement of the muscles.—The cheek he lies on sweats.—Yellow round mouth.-Lips chapped.—Submaxillary glands hurt when chewing.

8. Mouth.—Increased salivation.—Fetid odour.

9. Throat.—Throat sore when speaking; when breathing cold air.

11. Stomach.—After drinking, shuddering.—Sour vomiting.—Tearing, darting pain in epigastric region with vomiting.—Cancer of the stomach, with characteristic pains—tearing, drawing, &c.

12. Abdomen.—Pain and tenderness in liver region.

14. Urinary Organs.—Throbbing in region of kidneys.—Urine deposits a white sediment.—Urinary calculi.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses suppressed by fright; by cold.

17. Respiratory Organs.–Difficult inspiration; stitches in epigastrium during deep breathing or a painful shock; or pain in the hip.

19. Heart.—Urging sensation in heart towards abdomen and region of liver, with great anxiety at night.—Pulse 120.

21. Limbs.—Swelling of joints after slight fatigue (after walking).—Rheumatism of small joints (ankle, toe-joints, and esp. joints of hands).—Pain as from paralytic weakness of hands.-Lameness of r. arm.-R. wrist pains intolerably, swollen, red, touch intolerable; motion impossible; pressure on palm intolerable.

27. Fever.—Shuddering after drinking.—Belching during the chill.—Shuddering followed by heat, during which vomiting supervenes.

Adonis.

Adonis vernalis. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Infusion or tincture of fresh plant; an extract, Adonidin.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Dropsy. Heart, affections of.

Characteristics.—Like *Convallaria*, *Adonis* is a popular heart remedy in Russia. It has not been proved, but the indications for its use have been defined by experience as follows: Rapid and feeble action of the heart; dropsy; scanty urine with albumen and casts. Valvular disease and cardiac asthma. There is no record of its use in the potencies. Cash gave great relief to "a water-logged patient of seventy-four" with mitral regurgitation, with one-grain doses of *Adonidin* at eight-hour intervals, after failure of *Arsenicum* and *Digitalis*. Urinary secretion rose from half a pint to 2 1/2 pints in twenty-four hours. Breathing was relieved; sleep returned.

Relations.—*Compare:* Digit., Conval., Stroph.

Adrenalin.

Extract of supra-renal bodies. A Sarcode. Tincture or trituration.

Clinical.—Addison's disease. Adrenal neuralgia. Bronzed skin. Debility. Hæmaturia. Hyperæmia. Palpitation. Tachycardia.

Characteristics.—*Adrenalin* has cured a number of cases of Addison's disease and has arrested others. The leading features of this affection may be taken as guides for its use: Bronzing of skin; loss of strength; wasting; exceedingly rapid pulse. It has cured a case of hæmaturia accompanied by pain in the adrenal region. It has been used locally in cases of hyperæmia of the conjunctiva, dissipating it almost immediately, and thus rendering operations possible. It appears to possess a very powerful local action over dilated blood-vessels. When injected into the circulation blood pressure rises, the arteries being contracted. The general muscular system is affected, a slight stimulus producing prolonged contraction.

Æsculus Glabra.

Fetid or Ohio Buckeye. (States of North America watered by Ohio River.) N. O. Sapindaceæ. Part employed, whole ripe fruit.

Clinical.—Constipation. Cough. Cramp in stomach. Hæmorrhoids. Meningitis. Paralysis. Speech, thick. Vertigo. Wry-neck.

Characteristics.—*Æsculus glabra*, like the Horse-chestnut, has a marked action on the rectum. It produces hard, knotty stools; very painful. Dark purple hæmorrhoidal tumours, with lame back and lower limbs. Hale gives the indication: "Very painful external tumours, dark purple, with constipation and vertigo; weakness of sacrum and lower limbs." At the same time there is fulness and heaviness of the head without pain; the sight may be dim or lost; eyes fixed and expressionless. The speech is thick and the tongue as if lame. In cattle it produces wry-neck and paresis of hind limbs. There is a cough produced by sudden irritation of throat, sensation as of a feather tickling the throat, causing hawking and raising of mucus finally streaked with blood.

Relations.—*Compare:* Æsc. hipp., Alo., Collins., Ign., Nux v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Confusion, with vertigo, often followed by stupefaction and coma.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with staggering, reeling, unconsciousness.—Vertigo, with full, heavy head, dim sight; thick speech, nausea and vomiting; faintness; towards evening.

3. Eyes.—Eyes fixed and dead; expressionless.—Sight dim or lost.

8. Mouth.—Speech thick, and tongue as if lame.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with loathing of food and vomiting.—Distension (in cattle).—Full sensation.—Cramp-like pain.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard, knotty stools; constipation.—Very painful, dark purple, hæmorrhoidal tumours, with lame back and lower limbs.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sudden irritation of the throat; a sensation of a feather tickling the throat causing hacking and raising of mucus, finally streaked with blood.

20. Neck and Back.—Wry-neck (cattle).—Great lameness and weakness of back.

23. Lower Limbs.—Trembling of lower limbs.—Hind limbs lame; paralysis.—Strong tendency to contraction of legs.

24. Generalities.—Spasms and convulsions, followed by lameness.—Trembling.

Æsculus Hippocastanum.

Hippocastanum vulgaris. Horse-chestnut. (Northern India and North America.) N. O. Sapindaceæ. Tincture of ripe kernel; trituration of dry kernel. Tincture of fruit with capsule (according to Hering, this is the best).

Clinical.—*Anus, affections of. Back, affections of. Constipation. Cough. Hæmorrhoids*. Headache. *Hernia*. Intermittents. Jaundice. Liver, affections of. *Lumbago*. Prostate gland, affections of. *Sacrum, pain in. Taste, altered. Throat, affections of. Tongue, affections of*. Uterus, prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*Æscul. hip*. is a great pile remedy. In some districts it is a popular custom to carry a chestnut in the pocket as a preventive. It produces many symptoms of disordered liver: Malaise; dulness of head and mind; fulness at root of nose. Follicular pharyngitis with dryness; burning; roughness; contraction in throat, as in follicular pharyngitis. There is soreness and fulness in liver region; the abdomen is sore to touch. There is jaundice with bileless stools. Throbbing in abdomen, especially hypogastrium.

The most intense action is on the lower bowel and pelvic organs. There are hæmorrhoids, blind or bleeding; if they bleed it gives relief. Feeling of dryness in rectum as if little sticks or splinters were pricking the folds of mucous membrane; with weak feeling in sacro-iliac joints, as if legs would give way. (*Arg. n*. has also pain in sacro-iliac joints and sensation as if the bones were loose.) Constipation, stools large, hard, followed by feeling of prolapse of rectum. General aching in lumbar and sacral regions, with stiffness in the back, almost impossible to walk. Tearing in the small of the back and hips.

Poisoning with the green rind of horse-chestnut has produced the following symptoms in a boy: Pupils widely dilated in bright light. Face flushed; pulse full. Drowsy and apparently slept, but the sleep was interrupted at short intervals by sudden awakenings and screams. Great terror as from a dreadful dream, or apparition on opening his eyes. Questioning failed to elicit the cause of his terror.

Æsc. h. patients are, as a rule, despondent and irritable. Walking greatly < all symptoms. Cold air and cold seasons <; nose and throat very sensitive when inhaling; < after washing. > Summer; < winter (hæmorrhoids).

Relations.—*Compare:* Æsc. gl., Alo., Collins., Merc., Nux v., Pod., Sul. Nux v. *antidotes* the pile symptoms. *It follows well:* Collins, Nux v., Sul. *Compare also:* Kali bi. (throat; but Æsc. h. has not the stringy mucus); Phytolacca (follicular pharyngitis).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depressed; gloomy; low-spirited; irritable.—Loses temper easily, regains it slowly.—Unable to fix his attention.

2. Head.—Dull pressure in forehead; slight nausea in stomach, followed at once by stitches in right hypochondrium.—Severe lancinating headache at base of brain, as if too full; tympany; tongue white.—Confused feeling, with giddiness; < rising from a seat.—Frequent flying pains through the temples.—Flushes of heat over the occiput, neck, and shoulders.—Head too heavy to hold up without balancing; all head symptoms accompanied by hæmorrhoidal, rectal, or sacral symptoms.

3. Eyes.—Weight in the eyes; they feel heavy and dull.—Eyes feel heavy and hot; balls sore.—Painful aching over l. eye.—Flickering before the eyes.

5. Nose.—Stinging and burning in posterior nares and soft palate.—Dryness of posterior nares and throat; sneezing, followed by severe coryza.—Pain in r. nasal bone; soreness in l.

6. Face.—Pale, miserable appearance.—Flying heat and redness of l. side of face.—Face swells enormously after washing in water.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated white or yellow.—Thick yellow phlegm in the mouth.—Taste sweet; bitter; metallic (coppery, with salivation).—Tongue feels as if it had been scalded.

9. Throat.—Pricking, formication, burning and stinging in fauces; shooting in l. side.—Feeling as if something had lodged in fauces causing constant inclination to swallow.—Feeling of dryness and roughness (or rawness and burning) in throat, as from taking cold.—Constrictive feeling in fauces.—Neuralgic pains in fauces.—Dark congested fauces with a full feeling and irritation.—Sore throat, chronic, with hæmorrhoidal difficulty.

11. Stomach.—Belching, nausea, vomiting.—Violent vomiting; great burning distress in the stomach.—Heartburn and gulping up of food after eating.—Pressure as from a stone in pit of stomach.—Eructations of wind; empty.

12. Abdomen.—Tenderness in the right hypochondrium.—Much distress in liver and epigastrium.—Fulness in liver and abdomen.—Constant severe aching from pit of stomach to r. lobe of liver.—Abdomen and liver region tender to touch.—Sensation of fulness, flatulency, and colicky pains; hæmorrhoidal colic.—Emission of fetid flatus; rumbling in bowels.—Cutting in r. inguinal region (hernia).

13. Stool and Anus.—Dry, uncomfortable feeling in rectum as if it were filled with small sticks.—Soreness, burning, itching, raw feeling, and fulness at anus.—Pain like a knife sawing backwards and forwards through anus.—Hæmorrhoids like ground nuts, purple; painful sensation of burning; generally blind; aching and lameness or shooting in the back.—Hæmorrhoids blind and painful; rarely bleeding; < standing or walking.—Stool hard, dry, and passed with difficulty.—Sensation of rigid hardness before stool.—Stools hard and black; natural consistence and white.—Backache after a difficult, large, and hard stool.—Prolapsus ani after stool.—Several large piles which seem to block up the rectum, little or no bleeding, great suffering, constipation.—Chronic diarrhœa, with characteristic backache or hæmorrhoids.—Piles develop and become particularly troublesome in climacteric years.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in region of l. kidney.—Frequent scanty urination.—Urine dark and muddy; dark-brown sediment; yellow, with thick mucous sediment.—Urine hot.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Discharge of prostatic fluid at every stool, and at micturition; seminal loss during sleep.—A variety of suffering about the generative organs.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Inflamed cervix uteri, retroversion, prolapsus, enlargement and induration, when characterised by great tenderness heat and throbbing.—Old cases of leucorrhœa, of a dark yellow colour, thick and sticky, worse after menstrual period, increased by walking, corrodes the labia, with aching in the sacrum and knees.—Uterine soreness with throbbing in hypogastrium.—During pregnancy sacro-iliac symphysis gives out while she walks; must sit down; feels best lying.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Short cough, increased by swallowing and breathing deeply.—Hoarseness.—Raw feeling in chest.—Tightness in chest.—Abundant raising of mucus in morning.—Cough, with sensation of stiffness in the throat and suffocation in the upper chest.—Oppression, stitches, soreness and other troubles of chest.—Catarrhal affections causing hoarseness and cough.

19. Heart.—Twitching over region of heart.—Stitches and neuralgic pains in region of heart, esp. apex; and forehead.—Functional disturbances of the heart from hæmorrhoidal complaints.

20. Back.—Constant backache affecting the sacrum and hips, very much aggravated by walking and stooping forward; almost impossible to rise after sitting down.—Back gives out when walking.—Aching between the shoulders.—Spine feels weak.—The sacrum, back, neck, head, chest, heart, and abdomen, all seem in remarkable sympathy with the rectum and its vessels.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in r. scapula and r. side of chest; worse during inspiration.—Shooting, drawing, and tearing pains in shoulders, arms, hands, and fingers.—Paralytic feeling in arms, legs, and spine.

23. Lower Limbs.—Legs so weak she can hardly walk.—L. knee swollen, painful, stiff; cannot bear slightest pressure.—Tendo Achillis sore.

24. Generalities.—Paralytic feeling in arms, legs, and spine.—Feels faint, weak, and weary.—Disposition to stretch and yawn.—Fulness in various organs, as if they contained too much blood.—Mucous dry, swollen; burn and feel raw.

27. Fever.—Chill at 4 p.m.; fever from 7 to 12 p.m.—During fever no thirst, bursting headache, photophobia, profuse hot sweat, heart beats violently.

Æthiops Antimonialis.

Made by triturating two parts of sulphuret of antimony with one of quicksilver. (Berliner, *Zeit. f. Hom. Ærzte*., vol. ii. *Hom. Recorder*, 1894, p. 28.) Trituration.

Clinical.—Ophthalmia. Otorrhœa. Scrofula. Skin, affections of. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—This remedy has not been proved, but it has been used with signal success in scrofulous, herpetic, eczematous eruptions and discharges. Favus-like eruptions. Eruptions from fright. Painful, irritating, scabby eruptions of face. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Scrofulous otorrhœa, offensive. Hereditary syphilis. It seems to combine the powers of its various components. I have confirmed its utility in many aggravated skin affections.

Æthusa.

Æthusa cynapium. Fool's Parsley. (Europe.) N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of whole flowering plant.

Clinical.—*Brain-fag. Cholera infantum. Convulsions*. Cough. Delirium. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Ear, discharge from. Epilepsy. *Excoriation*. Eyes, affections of. Glands, affections of. *Headache*. Herpes. *Hiccough*. Idiocy. Infantile paralysis. Mind, weakness of. Sleeplessness. Stomach, disorders of. Trismus. *Vomiting*.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Æthusa* are particularly clearly defined, in fact *violence* is one of the notes of its action—violent vomiting, violent

convulsions, violent pains, violent delirium. On the other hand there is prostration and somnolence. "Fool's parsley" has not received its name for nothing—it is indeed a medicine for "fools." There is great weakness of mind or body. One very characteristic symptom is: *Inability to think or fix the attention*. Guided by this symptom I once gave it to an undergraduate preparing for an examination, with complete success. He had been compelled to give up his studies, but was able to resume them, and passed a brilliant examination. To a little waif in an orphan home who suffered from severe headaches and inability to fix his attention on his lessons I sent single doses of *Æthus*. at rare intervals, with very great relief. The little boy asked for the medicine himself subsequently on a return of the old symptoms. Other mental symptoms are: Idiocy; in some cases alternating with furor. Hallucinations. Delirium; sees cats and dogs; wants to jump out of bed, or out of the window. Irritability, especially in open air. Guernsey says: "The mental symptoms peculiar to children, and frequently of adults, are, great anguish and crying. As the disease progresses the patient becomes more and more retired in his disposition, and more inclined to weep." Somnolence. Dotage. Another marked characteristic is: Intolerance of milk; vomiting of everything taken, especially milk, which is ejected in yellowish or greenish curds. There is great weakness and exhaustion after vomiting; the child is so exhausted it *falls asleep at once*. It awakens hungry, eats, and vomits again. "Hungry after vomiting" is the keynote here. There is also griping, with diarrhœa, vomiting, crying. For adults who complain of regurgitation of food an hour after it has been taken *Æthus*., says Guernsey, is invaluable. Also copious vomiting in adults, with a great feeling of distress; can't tell what the distress is about but still it exists. Adults complain of a sensation as though the stomach was turned upside down, accompanied by a burning feeling up to the chest. Tearing pains in stomach extending into œsophagus; abdomen tense, inflated, sensitive. There is an herpetic eruption on tip of nose. Along with the gastric symptoms there is a peculiar expression of great anxiety and pain (*Linea nasalis*), a surface of pearly whiteness on upper lip bounded by distinct lines from wings of nose to angles of mouth. Other symptoms are: Sensation of swelling in head and face on entering a room. Sunken cornea. Eyeballs convulsed and directed downwards. Sleep after attacks. Sensation of swelling in hands after walking. Convulsions, with cold limbs. The pains are lancinating. Swelling of mammary or axillary glands, with lancinating pains. Prostration; stupid. All symptoms < 3 to 4 a.m. Heat = all eruptions to itch intolerably. As with *Bovist*. and *Aster. r*. symptoms are < by coffee, wine, drunkenness, cold water, and warmth of bed; > by a walk in the open air, and by conversation. > In open air (except mental symptoms). The remedy is suited to teething-children and choleraic affections in old age.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cicut.; Coni.; Œnan. croc.; Ant. crud. and Calc. c. (vomiting of milk); Ars.; Asar.; Cupr.; Ipec.; Op. *It antidotes* Opium; and is *antidoted by* vegetable acids. Teste places Æthus. in the Sulphur group with Cicuta, Con., Aster., Bov., Lobel., Merc., Kreas.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Incapacity to think; confused.—Loss of comprehension; as if a barrier between the senses and external objects.—Idiocy, in some cases alternating with furor.—Great anxiety and restlessness, followed by violent pains in head and abdomen.—Bad humour; irritability.—Irritability, esp. in the afternoon, and in the open air.—Delirium: sees cats and dogs; tries to jump out of the window.—Loquacious gaiety.

2. Head.—Head confused; brain feels bound up.—Vertigo, with sleepiness, can't raise the head.—Headache in whole front part of head.—Heaviness in the forehead.—Sensation, as if both sides of the head were in a vice.—Distressing pains in the occiput, down nape of neck, and spine.—Heat rises to the head; the body becomes warmer; the face becomes red and the giddiness ceases.—Stitches and pulsations in the head.—Can't hold head up, or sit up.—Sensation as if constantly pulled by the hair.—The head symptoms are > by expelling flatus.

3. Eyes.—Looking up < headache and vertigo.—Dilated pupils.—Pupils dilated but sensitive to light.—Eyes brilliant and prominent.—Cornea sunken.—Pustules on cornea.—Scrofulous ophthalmia; edges of lids inflamed and agglutinated at night; swelling of Meibomian glands.—Chronic photophobia.

4. Ears.—Stitches in the ears, esp. in the r. ear, as if something hot were streaming from it.—Yellow discharge from r. ear, with stitching pains.—There is great > by inserting the finger and drawing the parts asunder.

5. Nose.—Herpetic eruption at tip.

6. Face.—A drawn condition beginning at the alæ nasi, and extending to the angles of the mouth, giving the face an expression of great anxiety and pain.—Tearing in the face, in the malar bones.—Jaws spasmodically fixed.—Face pale, puffed, and spotted red.—Chin and corners of mouth feel cold.

8. Mouth.—Sticking and tearing in gums.—Taste: bitter; like cheese; like onions sweetish in morning when awaking.—Tongue: moist; white coat; black feels too long.—Speech slow; embarrassed.—Aphtæ in mouth and throat.—Copious salivation which > poisoning symptoms.

9. Throat.—Sensation of constriction, preventing deglutition.—Stinging in the throat, between the acts of deglutition.—Soft palate red, swollen.—Pungent heat in mouth and throat.—While eating, sudden heaviness in forehead.—Spasmodic hiccough.

11. Stomach.—Intolerance of milk; it is forcibly ejected almost as soon as swallowed; then weakness causes drowsiness; in nursing children.—Violent

vomiting of curdled milk and cheesy matter.—Violent vomiting of a frothy matter, white as milk. This we may find in men, children, or pregnant women.—Violent vomiting of green mucus.—Violent vomiting, with diarrhœa, of green mucus, or (in children) bloody substances.—After vomiting, cold and clammy.

12. Abdomen.—Coldness of the abdomen and lower limbs, esp. l., with aching in bowels; > by warm wet applications.—Sensation of coldness in the abdomen.—Swollen and tense abdomen.—Cutting, with distension.—Cutting, with violent vomiting.—Black-bluish swelling of the abdomen.—Colic, followed by vomiting, vertigo, and weakness.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa: stools bright yellow, or greenish, watery, and slimy, with violent tenesmus.—Undigested stool or partly so.—Loose stools, preceded by cutting in the abdomen, with tenesmus in the morning, after rising.—Diarrhœa: discharges green, thin, bilious, with violent tenesmus.—Bloody stools.—Most obstinate constipation, with feeling as if all action of the bowels had been lost.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sufferings of patient render him almost speechless.—Respiration very difficult and short.—Sensation as if chest were encircled by a band, causing difficult breathing.—Stitches in l. side of chest.—Cough, producing stunning pain in head.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Violent palpitation of the heart, with headache.—Pulse full and rapid; hard, small, and rapid; small and frequent; irregular; imperceptible.

20. Neck and Back.—Distressing pain in occiput and nape of neck, extending down the spine, > by friction with hot whisky.—Swelling of glands round neck like a string of beads.—Sensation as if the small of the back were in a vice.—A feeling as if pain in back could be > by straightening out and bending stiffly backward.

21. Limbs.—Eruption round the joints, esp. knee, elbow, and ankle.—Axillary glands swollen.—Stiffness of elbow joints.—Swelling of forearms and hands.—Thumb and fingers bent inwards.—Excoriations of thighs from walking.—Paralytic pains in lower extremities; formication in feet.

24. Generalities.—Epileptiform spasms, with clenched thumbs; red face; eyes turned downward; dilated, staring, immovable pupils; foam at the mouth; teeth set; pulse small, hard, accelerated.—Spasms, with stupor and delirium.—Cold limbs and body convulsed.—Great weakness; children cannot stand; cannot hold up their heads.

25. Skin.—Tettary eruptions, which bleed easily.—Black and blue spots, sometimes like ecchymoses all over body.—The whole body may be of bluish-black colour.—Anasarca.

26. Sleep.—Dozing of child after vomiting spells, or after the stool.—On falling asleep, rolling of the eyes, or slight convulsions.—Sleepiness all day; sometimes > in open air.—Sleep prevented by pains in limbs.

27. Fever.—Complete absence of thirst, though there is great heat.—Cannot bear to be uncovered during the sweat.—Fever, esp. in morning, with shuddering; shuddering, weariness in extremities, internal coldness with hot and flushed face; malaise; disposition to delirium during cold stage; sweat, after the breaking out of which the previous symptoms disappear.—Sweat on least exertion.

Agaricus Emeticus.

A small acrid species, found in woods in Europe. N. O. Fungi. Tincture of fresh fungus.

Clinical.—Gastritis. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Agar. emet*. resemble those of the other Agarics, but they have this characteristic, that whilst *cold water* < the symptoms of *Agar. musc*. it *speedily and permanently relieves* those of *Agar. emet*. Violent burning pains are caused in the stomach. There is sudden and violent longing for ice-cold water (during the worst attacks of anxiety), which causes gradual relief; violent vomiting, with anxious sensation, as if the stomach hung on threads which would be momentarily torn in two, with ice-cold sweat of face, and faintness < by moving head; < by smelling vinegar, which is unbearable. Most marked is the vertigo, which is so severe one must be carried to bed; is not able to sit or stand.

Relations.—Anxiety partially > by cold drinks, Acon., Sul. < From vinegar, Ant. c., Ars., Bell., Brom., Fer., Sep., Sul.

Agaricus Muscarius.

Amanita muscaria. Agaricus muscarius. Fly Agaric. Bug Agaric. Champignon fou. (Europe, Asia, and America; in dry places, especially in dry pine woods.) N. O. Fungi. Trituration of the carefully dried-up cap (pileus); or tincture of the fresh fungus.

Clinical.—*Acne rosacea*. Blepharospasm. *Brain, softening of*. Bunion. *Chilblains. Chorea. Coldness. Cough. Cramp*. Delirium tremens. Dysmenorrhœa. *Enteric fever*. Epilepsy (with great exertion of strength). Gangrene. General paralysis. *Hyperpyrexia*. Itching. Jaundice. Lachrymal fistula. Lichen. *Lumbago*.

Meningitis. Myopia. Neuralgia. Numbness. Nystagmus. Phthisis. Rheumatism. *Sacrum, pains in*. Sebaceous tumours. Sexual excess, effects of. *Spinal Irritation. Spleen, affections of. Starting*. Stitch in side. Tic Convulsif. Toothache. *Tremors. Typhoid fever. Typhus.*

Characteristics.—As *Agaricus* is used in many parts for making an intoxicating drink, we find in alcoholism a sphere for its action, and also in all states of delirium, mania, and even idiocy. A peculiarity of the delirium is to make verses and prophesy; also silly merriness, and incoherent talk, with mania; kisses companions. Talcott considers *Agaric*. gives the nearest approach to general paralysis of all remedies; exalted notions of grandeur and power, hilarity, and excitement followed by depression, confusion, imbecility. Accompanying bodily symptoms are vertigo (marked and persistent), with constant impulse to fall backward; twitching about eyes and face, redness without heat, puffy and distorted. Ravenous appetite, with bolting of food. Sexual appetite enormous and enthusiastic, with relaxed penis and impotence. Throughout the body there are spasmodic twitchings, followed by waning tremulousness; finally relaxation and exhaustion. In all these respects the drug accurately corresponds with the disease. Typhoid states often call for it, and also epilepsy. Rolling of the head is a leading indication for it in brain affections and fever. Peculiar headaches are: "Throbbing headache, with sensation of stiffness of muscles of face." "Dull, drawing headache in the morning, extending into root of nose, with nose-bleed or thick mucous discharge." "Pain as from a nail in right side of head." One of the most characteristic of the *Agaricus* effects is the muscular jerking and twitching it sets up. This renders it appropriate in large numbers of cases of chorea. Twitchings are especially marked in the eyes, eyelids, and facial muscles; and *Agaricus* has cured many cases of blepharospasm and *tic convulsif*. Pain as if touched or pierced by needles of ice is very characteristic. Belonging to a low order of vegetation *Agar*. produces fetidity of breath, eructations, and stools. Sweat may be oily but is not offensive. *Agar*. is a spleen medicine, causing stitch in the side, and it has cured stitch in runners, enabling them to run further. The symptoms of *Agaricus* are apt to appear at the same time on opposite sides of the body but diagonally (right upper and left lower, or *vice versâ*). The nervous patients requiring *Agar*. pass little urine (opp. *Ign*.), though the bladder may be irritable.

Mushrooms are among the articles of diet forbidden by Grauvogl to persons having the "hydrogenoid constitution," as described by him, in which the patients are exceedingly sensitive to cold and damp. Agreebly with this we find in the provings of *Agaricus* great sensitiveness to cold air. All symptoms are < in cold weather, especially headache. Looking out of an open window causes toothache and pains in the limbs. Drinking cold water < Symptoms are < before a thunderstorm. At the same time many symptoms of intense coldness are produced: cold and blue; sensations as if touched with ice, or ice-cold needles. All the symptoms of frostbite and chilblains (itching, redness, and burning). Somewhat allied to chilblains is bunion, for which *Agar*. has been found specific by many practitioners. Many

symptoms appear when walking in the open air; this is a very general and characteristic aggravation. On the other hand, all symptoms are < indoors and at rest, except vertigo, which may be either < or > in a room. Conversely to sensitiveness to cold there is sensitiveness to the rays of the sun, and sunstroke is within the curative range of *Agaric*. < After moving, and by pressure from without.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bovista; Sticta pulmon.; Act. r.; Can. ind.; Op.; Stram. (alcoholism, chorea); Coff. (ecstasy); Cicut. (spasm of eyes); Codein (spasm of eyelids); Mygale; Tarent.; Verat. alb. (icy-cold feeling in head); Ars. (*hot* needles; Agar. ice-cold needles) Agar. stands between Stram. and Lach. *It is antidoted by:* Charcoal; coffee; wine; brandy; camphor; fat or oil (relieves stomach); Calc. c. (relieves icy coldness); Puls.; Rhus (nightly backache). *It follows well:* Bell., Calc. c., Merc., Op., Puls., Rhus, Sil. *Is followed by:* Tarent. (typhoid with "rolling of the head"). Teste includes Agar. in his Belladonna group.

Causation.—Coitus, subjective symptoms arising after. Frost. Sun. Fright. Mental application or excitement. Over-exertion. Sexual excess. Alcoholism. Blood poisoning.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Aversion to conversation.—Indisposed to perform any kind of labour, esp. mental.—Exuberant fancy.—Ecstasy.—Inclination to make verses and to prophesy.—Mania, timid, or furious, with great display of strength.—Embraces companions and kisses their hands; alternately with vexation.—Silly merriness.—Great loquacity; sings, talks, but does not answer questions.—Delirium, tries to get out of bed.—Delirium constant, knows no one, throws things at the nurse.—Delirium tremens.—Morose, self-willed, stubborn, slow in learning to walk and talk.

2. Head.—Dizziness, as from intoxication, principally in the open air, in the morning, and on reflecting.—Vertigo, with impulse to fall backward.—The bright light of the sun instantly produces a dizziness, so as to occasion falling.—Piercing pains in the head when seated.—Dull pain, chiefly in the forehead, with drawing of the eyelids.—Drawing pains in the head, extending to the eyes and root of nose, principally on waking in the morning.—Pain, as if a nail were driven into the head; < when sitting quietly; > by slowly moving about.—Digging pain and sensation as from a bruise in the brain.—Semilateral cephalalgia; pulling and pressing with confusion in the head.—Beating in the vertex, with almost furious despair.—Pressure in the head to the bottom of the brain, increased by pressure or contact of the hair, and accompanied by a complete loss of energy.—Sensation of icy coldness in the head; on the scalp, r. side of frontal bone.—A jerking sensation in the forehead and in the temple.—Great sensitiveness of the scalp, as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Itching of the hairy scalp, esp. early in the morning.

3. Eyes.—Itching in the eyes.—Burning sensation in the internal corners of the eyelids, which are painful on being touched.—Pressure in the eyes.—Humour in the corners of the eyes, and agglutination of the lids.—Twitching of the eyelids and eyeballs.—The cleft of the eyelids growing narrower.—Canthi itch, burn, are red; < from touch; stick together (lachrymal fistula).—A viscid yellow humour glues the eyelids together.—Weakness and confusion of vision, as from a mist before the eyes.—Brownish spots (like flies) before the eyes.—Black motes before the eyes.—Myopia.—Diplopia. Muscular asthenopia; nystagmus; squint.—Clonic spasms.

4. Ears.—Otalgia excited and aggravated on the admission of free air.—Itching in the ears, with redness and burning pain, as from chilblains.—Buzzing in the ears.

5. Nose.—Excoriation and inflammation of the nostrils, with painful sensibility.—Itching in the interior and on the exterior of the nose.—Blood on blowing the nose, and bleeding at the nose.—Increased acuteness of smell.—Frequent sneezing without coryza. Dryness of the nose.—Flow of clear water from the nose, without coryza.

6. Face.—Tearing in the face and jaw bones.—Twitching in the (r.) cheek.—On waking, pain in l. jaw-joint, so violent, he can scarcely open his mouth.—Itching, redness, and burning in the cheeks, as if from chilblains.—Palpitations and pulsations in the cheeks.—Bluish lips.—Burning fissures in the upper lip.—Herpetic eruption, principally on upper lip.—Spasmodic drawing in the chin and in the lower jaw.—Needle-like prickings in chin; chin covered with minute blisters.

7. Teeth.—Tearing pains in the teeth, aggravated by cold.—Tearing in the lower molar teeth, < from cold air.—Shooting from r. lower teeth up to r. side of head.—Gums swollen, painful, and readily bleeding.

8. Mouth.—Pain, as from excoriation in the mouth and in the palate.—Excoriation of the tongue.—Tongue, after a meal, covered with aphthæ of a dirty yellow, with a sensation as if the skin were being taken off.—Tongue coated white.—Neuralgic splinter-like pains in tongue with salivation.—Ulcer on the frænum of the tongue.—Offensive smell of the mouth, as after eating horse-radish.—Foam about the mouth.—Flow of bitter saliva.—Speech inarticulate.

9. Throat.—Dry fauces and pharynx, causing contraction and difficulty of swallowing; with ravenous appetite.—Pressure in fauces as though a foreign body stuck there which could not be removed by swallowing.—Induration of tonsils.—Tension in thyroid gland; < towards evening; feels cravat too tight.—Throws up small floculi or solid lumps of phlegm almost without any cough.

10. Appetite.—Insipid and fetid taste in the mouth.—Want of appetite for bread.—Hunger, with want of appetite.—Attacks of bulimy, chiefly in the evening.—After a meal, pressure in the stomach and the abdomen, with fulness.—Very drowsy after dinner.

11. Stomach.—Eructations alternately with hiccough.—Eructations, with the taste of the food that has been taken.—Frequent empty eructations; or with the taste of apples; or with the taste of rotten eggs.—Nausea, with cutting pains.—Inclination to vomit immediately after a meal.—Pressure on the stomach, and in the precordial region, after a meal.—Pain resembling cramp and oppressive heaviness in the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Shootings (sharp needle-like pains) in the hepatic region.—Prickings in the region of the spleen during and after inspiration.—Stitch in side from running.—Cutting and pinching pains in the abdomen as from diarrhœa.—Moving about and rumbling noise in the abdomen.—Abundant expulsion of flatulency of a fetid odour, like that of garlic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard stools of a dark colour after a period of constipation.—Loose stools in the form of pap, with flatulency and severe colic.—Loose stools, a painful drawing in the stomach and in the abdomen.—Tingling in the anus.—Itching in the anus, as from worms.—Dysenteric flux.—Diarrhœa of children, with grass-green, bilious stools.—Fetid stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty and infrequent.—Urine clear, and of a yellow (lemon) colour.—Flow of viscous mucus from the urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increase of sexual desire, with flaccidity of the penis.—Scanty emission in coition.—After coition great weakness and nocturnal sweat.—Itching in the genitals.—A sensation of drawing in the testes.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Awfully bearing-down pains almost intolerable.—Menses too profuse and early, with tearing, pressive pains in back and abdomen.—Itching and irritation of the parts with strong desire for an embrace.—During menses: headache, toothache, pain and itching in l. ear, > by boring; labour-like pains; pains in l. arm; itching; palpitation; salivation.—Leucorrhœa, with much itching internally and externally.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Expectoration of small globules of mucus, almost without cough.—Spasmodic, convulsive, nervous cough, which may provoke secondary hæmorrhage.

18. Chest.—Respiration short and laboured, with difficulty of walking, even slowly.—Respiration difficult, as if the chest were full of blood.—Oppressive constriction of the chest, with a necessity for frequent and deep inspirations. Pain

principally in the lower part of the chest, as if its contents were compressed.—Prickings in the chest.—Copious nocturnal sweat upon the chest.—Itching of the nipples.

19. Heart.—Stitches; burning, shooting pains in region of heart, extending to l. shoulder-blade; < by coughing, sneezing, or deep inspiration.—Oppression in cardiac region as if thorax narrowed.—Painful palpitations of the heart.—With heart symptoms, paralysed feeling in l. arm and hand.—Pulse weak, dicrotic, intermittent.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain as from fatigue and dislocation in the back, at the nape of the neck and in the loins, esp. when sitting or lying down.—Painful weakness in the muscles of the back.—Sensation of soreness and great weakness in the back.—Paralytic pain in the loins, increased by walking or by standing.

21. Limbs.—Limbs affected diagonally; l. forearm, r. thigh; r. knee, l. hand.—Tearing in limbs, < in rest or sitting, > moving.—Cracking in joints.—Subsultus tendinum.—Feels as if her limbs did not belong to her.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arms weak and without vigour.—Burning pain in the arms, followed by an eruption of small pimples with scaling of the epidermis.—Irregular and hurried movements of arm.—Upper arms shaken as from an electric shock.—Prostration, weariness, and paralytic feeling in l. arm.—Tearing in both hands; on l. wrist.—Trembling of hands; and coldness.—Tearing in the fingers.—Cramp-like pain in the thumb.—Paleness and numbness of the fingers, which are, at the same time, very sensitive to cold.—Itching, burning pain, and redness in the fingers, as if from chilblains.

23. Lower Limbs.—Legs heavy and fatigued, esp. in the thighs.—Twitching, quicksilver sensation, in gluteal muscles.—Pains in legs like electric shocks.—On crossing thighs feels a violent pain in them.—Drawing in the legs, as if in the interior of the bone, esp. when sitting or standing, > by motion.—Painful sensation in the hip on walking.—Drawing in the legs.—Darting pain in the feet and in the toes.—Drawing pressure in the malleolæ.—Burning itching and redness in the toes, as if from chilblains.—Bunion.

24. Generalities.—Painful cramps in the muscles when seated.—Sensation of tearing in the limbs, principally during repose, whether seated or standing, and which disappears on movement.—Twitchings in the eyeballs, eyelids, cheeks, posteriorly in the chest, in the abdomen.—Symptoms which exhibit themselves transversely (for instance, in the r. arm and in the l. leg), > by walking slowly.—Great sensibility in the whole body; the softest pressure produces continued pains.—Pains, as from a bruise in the limbs and in all the joints, after even moderate exercise.—Soreness and sensation of rawness (nose and mouth).—Piercing pains in different parts of the body, chiefly in the head, with desire for sleep, and faintness when seated.—Tearing pains (face, legs) continuous

while at rest, disappearing While moving about.—Great weakness and heaviness in all the limbs.—Trembling.—Convulsions.—Epileptic fits.—Epilepsy (with great exertions of strength).—Great sensibility to cool air.—Great sensitiveness of the body to pressure and cold air.

25. Skin.—Itching and titillation, which force the sufferer to scratch himself.—Itching, burning pain, and redness as from chilblains in different parts of the body.—Miliary eruption, whitish and close-grained, with excessive itching.

26. Sleep.—Desire to sleep in the day, particularly after a meal.—Violent yawning, followed by dizziness.—In the morning, a sense of dizziness, and great difficulty in rising.—As a rule sleeps badly and unrefreshingly.

27. Fever.—Disposition exceedingly chilly, and shiverings in the open air, or on raising the bed-clothes, although the limbs may be warm.—Shivering through the body from above downwards.—Easy chilliness on slight movement.—Violent shivering and trembling over the whole body, with heat in the face and cold in the hands.—Sweat from even a moderate walk and slight exertion.

Agaricus Phalloides.

A. bulbosus. Amanita bulbosa. (A small stinking fungus common in Europe and U.S.) N. O. Fungi. Tincture of fresh fungus.

Clinical.—Cholera. Chorea. Cramps. Diarrhœa. Gastritis. Trismus. Urine, suppression of. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—Symptoms observed in poisoning cases give a complete picture of Asiatic cholera. There is extreme prostration and chilliness; the sweat is cold; the hippocratic face is marked; the tongue is cold; and there is violent thirst. Very frequent bilious vomiting. *Incessant cramps* in stomach. Hard, tense abdomen. Frequent whitish watery stools; or bilious, bloody stools. The urine is suppressed; the voice is hoarse. Pulse small, intermittent, hardly perceptible. The extremities are cold, and there are violent cramps in legs, feet, and calves. Convulsions are another prominent feature. There is mental excitement, which has in some cases lasted for three days. Sometimes there is stupor, at other times consciousness remains till death.

The effects do not come on till ten or twelve hours after taking the drug (in this it is like *Colchicum*). At times the development of choleraic symptoms saves the patient. General cholera symptoms are developed as with *A. muscarius*. Chilliness also predominates. *Agaric. Phal*. is a poison of great intensity and fatality.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo always on rising up.—Frightful pains in head.

3. Eyes.—Pupils much dilated.—Eyes sunken, weak, and lustreless.

6. Face.—Deathlike pallor; face sunken; cyanotic.—Anxious countenance, hippocratic.—Nose and mouth dry.—Tetanic closure of jaws, with at times grating of the teeth.

8. Mouth.—Teeth and gums black.—Cold tongue.—Breath cold.—Trismus.—Speech slow, difficult.—Stammering.

9. Throat.—Dry throat.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Violent thirst; nausea; vomiting; then diarrhœa.—Very frequent mucous and bilious vomiting.—Vomiting of an offensive greenish-coloured fluid; of blood.—Pains in stomach and hypogastrium followed by anxiety and vomiting.—Incessant cramps of stomach.—Violent pains in epigastrium, which spread rapidly over the whole abdomen; greatly < by pressure.—Abdomen tense; swollen; painful.—Unendurable pain in hypogastrium and lumbar region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Anus inflamed.—Stools: frequent, bilious; whitish as in Asiatic cholera; frequent, watery; bloody.

14. Urinary Organs.—Suppression of urine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice hoarse.—Respirations short.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pulse: small and intermittent; hardly perceptible; slow and somewhat irregular; hard and frequent.—Pulse full and rapid (later action).

21. Limbs.—Cold extremities.—Skin of extremities lost its elasticity.—Upper extremities swell and become livid; finger-tips livid.—Cramps of the legs; of the calves; of the feet with drawing back of the limbs.

24. Generalities.—Violent convulsions.—Slight convulsive motions in the legs and arms, which generally extend to the muscles of the trunk and cause irregular distortions of the whole body.—Constant restlessness.—Debility; prostration.—Malaise.—Staggers as if intoxicated, and, with odd gesticulations, labours to express his sufferings but cannot articulate a syllable.

25. Skin.—Body covered with livid spots.

26. Sleep.—Somnolence.

27. Fever.—Marked chilliness.—Sweat cold.—Skin cool, afterwards hot.

Agave Americana.

American Aloe. Century plant. N. O. Amaryllidaceæ. Tincture of fresh-chopped leaves.

Clinical.—Gonorrhœa. Hydrophobia. Scurvy. Stomacace.

Characteristics.—*Agave* is an unproved remedy. The juice of it fermented is the Mexican intoxicating beverage called "Pulque." The plant has a local reputation as a remedy for hydrophobia. A striking case is quoted by the *H. Recorder* from *El Siglo Medico*. A boy developed the classical symptoms of hydrophobia four and a half months after being bitten: Quarrelsomeness, excitement, fright, inability to swallow, small frequent pulse, great anxiety. Finally swallowing was impossible, restraint had to be used to prevent him biting his nurses in the hospital, when, as a last resource, a piece of *Agave* was offered to the boy by the doctor in attendance, cut from a hedge of the plant with which the hospital grounds were fenced. To the astonishment of all, the boy reached for it and ate it greedily, almost without chewing. By evening a decrease in the violence of the nervous attacks was manifest, though they remained as frequent as before. The improvement was slow but continued. On the fourth day he took some nourishment, but also continued chewing *Agave* and swallowing the juice. On the fifth day he recovered consciousness by still demanded *Agave*. On the eighth day he said he did not want any more as "it tasted too bitter and caused a burning in the mouth." He had no further symptoms of the disease. According to Hansen *Agave* is indicated in scurvy, stomacace, and painful erections in gonorrhœa.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lyssin, Fagus, Lach., Aloe, and other Liliaceous plants.

Agnus Castus.

Verbena verticillata. Vitex agnus castus (Linn.). The Chaste Tree. (Shores of Mediterranean, Provence, and Greece.) N. O. Verbenaceæ. Tincture of ripe berries.

Clinical.—Agalactia. Anus, excoriation and chaps of. Ascites. Dislocations, Gonorrhœa, secondary. Gouty joints. Gums, ulcerated. Impotence. Knees, coldness of. Leucorrhœa. Mouth, ulcers in. Rheumatic nodes. Spleen, swelling of; induration of. Sprains. Sterility. Testicles, swelling of; induration of. Toothache.

Characteristics.—As its name implies, *Agnus Castus* produces its chief effects in the sexual sphere, causing depression of function. General debility and depression of vital power are marked. There ire very characteristic symptoms in the mental sphere. Great sadness with a fixed idea of approaching death. This fear is not of *immediate* death as with *Aconite*, but the patient thinks it is sure to come after a while, and there is no use in doing anything. When this mental state is found after confinement and the milk fails to appear, *Agn. c*. is the remedy. Absent-mindedness. Drowsiness. It corresponds to lymphatic constitutions. Premature old age, with apathy and melancholy, self-contempt from sexual abuse. Nervous debility in unmarried persons. Impotence and gleet in old offenders. Among other peculiar symptoms are: Illusion of smell as of herrings; or musk; ulcers in mouth and on gums. Tearing pain in lower jaw. Toothache from hot food or drink. Swelling and induration of spleen. Rumbling of flatus during sleep. Discharge of prostatic fluid whilst straining at stool. Suppressed menses with abdominal pain. Leucorrhœa staining yellow. Sterility. Deficiency of milk, with despair of recovery. Pain as if dislocated in joints. Joints easily twisted. Rheumatic and gouty nodosities on joints.

Relations.—Agnus is the only proved member of the Verbena family, though the Labiatæ or Mint family are closely allied. *It is antidoted by:* Camphor, Nat. mur. (headache); strong solutions of table-salt. *It is followed well by:* Ars., Bry., Ign., Lyc., Pul., Sul., Selen. *Compare:* (Leucorrhœa staining yellow), Nux, Chel., Carb. an., Kreas. Teste groups it with Mur. ac. and Hyo.

Causation.—Sexual excesses. Repeated attacks of gonorrhœa or gleet. Sprains or over-lifting.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Extreme absence of mind; unable to recollect things; finds it difficult to read or keep up the train of thought.—Despairing sadness; low-spirited; fears of death; keeps repeating that she will soon die.

2. Head.—Tearing pain, with pressure in the temples and forehead (in the brain); < during motion.—Pain in the temple, as from a blow.—Heaviness in the head, and pressure, as if the head would fall forward.—Pain in the vertex, as from staying in a room filled with a thick and smoky atmosphere.—Tension and chilliness in the scalp, which is warm to the touch.

3. Eyes.—Corrosive itching or gnawing itching over and on the eyebrows, on the eyelids and under the eyes; > by scratching, but it soon returns.—Dilated pupils (and photophobia).

4. Ears.—Roaring in the ears.—Hardness of hearing.

5. Nose.—Odour before the nose, like herrings or musk.—Hard, aching pressure on the dorsum of the nose; > by pressure.

6. Face.—Corrosive itching of the cheeks, under the eyes, and on the chin.—Formication in the cheeks.—Rending, tearing pain under the alveoli of the r. lower jaw.

8. Mouth.—Ulcers in the mouth and on the gums.—The teeth are painful when touched by warm food or drink.

10. Appetite and Taste.—Thirstlessness and aversion to drink.—Metallic, coppery taste.

11. Stomach.—Nausea in pit of stomach when standing; later in the abdomen, with a sensation as if the intestines were pressing downwards; constant inclination to support bowels with the hands.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen sore to touch.—Swelling and induration of the spleen, esp. after intermittent fevers.—Ascites.—Rumbling of flatulence during sleep.—Fear as if entrails were sinking down; constantly wants to support bowels with hands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Difficulty of passing soft stools.—When pressing at stool, discharge of prostatic fluid.—Sensation as of subcutaneous ulceration near the anus, only when walking.—Corrosive itching of the perineum.—Rhagades at the anus.—Deep fissures of the anus, often giving pain when walking.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Diminution of sexual power.—The penis is small and flaccid; so relaxed that voluptuous fancies excite no erection.—Feeble erections without sexual desire.—The testicles are cold, swollen, hard, and painful.—Impotence, with gleet (esp. with those who have frequently had gonorrhœa).—Gleet, without sexual desire or erections.—Emission of prostatic fluid when straining at stool; during micturition.—Drawing along the spermatic

cords.—Pollutions from irritable weakness with prostatorrhœa.—Itching of the genital organs.—Yellow discharges from the urethra.—Gonorrhœa, with suppressed sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Transparent leucorrhœa; parts very relaxed.—Leucorrhœa spotting linen yellow.—Sterility, with suppressed menses, and want of sexual desire.—Milk scanty or entirely suppressed.—Deficient, secretion of milk in lying-in women.—Swelling and inflammation of the uterus.—Retained placenta.

18. Chest.—Hard pressure in the region of the sternum, esp. during a deep inspiration.—Cough in the evening in bed, before going to sleep.

22. Upper Limbs.—Hard pressure in right axilla and upper arm; worse from touch and motion.—Swelling of the finger joints, with arthritic, tearing pains.

23. Lower Limbs.—Lancinating pain in the right hip-joint.—Heaviness of right foot, as from a weight.—Stitches in the legs (left big toes).—Tearing pain in joints of toes; worse when walking.

24. Generalities.—Great debility.—Inflammatory, rheumatic swelling of the joints.—Gouty nodosities.—Sprains, bad results from lifting too much.—Feet turn under when walking.

25. Skin.—Corrosive itching on different parts of the body, > by scratching, but it soon returns.—Itching around the ulcers, in the evening.

27. Fever.—Pulse small, slow, imperceptible.—Chilliness, internal with trembling, the external skin is warm.—Much chilliness, with cold hands.—Flushes of burning heat, principally in the face, with cold knees in the evening in bed.—Perspiration almost only on the hands, when walking in the open air.

Agraphis Nutans.

Bluebell. Wild Hyacinth. Scilla nutans. N. O. Liliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant and growing shoots.

Clinical.—Adenoids. Catarrh. Deafness. Diarrhœa.

Characteristics.—*Agraphis* is one of the remedies introduced by Dr. Cooper. It partakes of the characters of the lilies and corresponds to catarrhal conditions. Obstruction of the nostrils, especially from adenoids, and throat deafness I have frequently seen relieved by the remedy. The action of it is felt towards the root of

the nose. The plant grows in sheltered places, and Dr. Cooper gives > from shelter as a leading indication. It also corresponds to chill from cold winds, and is very like *Silica* in this. I regard it as one of the leading remedies in cases of adenoids. Dr. Cooper gives: "Adenoids with enlarged tonsils; frequently accompanying dentition." He has cured with it mucous diarrhœa following a suppressed cold.

Relations.—*Compare:* All. cap., All. sat., Scilla, &c.

Agrostema Githago.

Lychnis garbage. Corn-cockle. N. O. Caryophyllaceć. Trituration of the seeds, which are poisonous and contain Saponine. Preparations of an active principle Githargin.

Clinical.—Gastritis. Paralysis. Tenesmus.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of this plant is derived almost entirely from cases of poisoning in persons who have eaten bread containing the seeds. Sensations of burning predominate. There is also vertigo and headache and in some cases coma. Locomotion is impaired, and there is difficulty in remaining erect.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lathyrus, Secale.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Headache.—Sensation of heat and burning rises into vertex from l. lower jaw; almost makes her crazy.

8. Mouth.—Mouth dry and hot.—Palate has a red margin.—Burning on palate in a short time (Githargin).

11. Stomach.—Nausea and vomiting.—Burning from stomach along śsophagus to throat and in chest.—Knife-like pains in stomach at times.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Constipation with tenesmus.—Diarrhśa with tenesmus.—Burning in bowels and rectum.

20. Back.—Tearing along spine.

24. Generalities.—Difficult to remain erect.—Locomotion impaired.

Ailanthus Glandulosa.

The Tree of Heaven. (Eastern Asia; cultivated as a shade-tree in North America.) N. O. Simarubaceæ. Tincture from flowers beginning to open.

Clinical.—Acne. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Chancre. Coryza. Diphtheria. Headache. Mumps. Puerperal fever. Rheumatic fever. *Scarlatina*. Syphilis. Typhoid fever. Typhus fever.

Characteristics.—Corresponds to conditions characterised by certain livid or purpled appearances of the skin. Rash coming out in patches. Eruptions which are slow in appearing. Low adynamic forms of disease with extreme prostration, torpor, vomiting. Prostration at the outset of a disease is a leading indication for it. The patient is stupid, dull, delirious, weak. It has proved of signal service in cases of malignant and suppressed scarlatina. The head is burning hot, with piercing pains. The parotid glands are sensitive and enlarged. The attacks are characterised by fulness of head with heat; pains burning, darting in temples and occiput; vertigo and nausea. The rash of *Ailanth*. often returns annually. A feeling of fulness everywhere, and a sensation of passage of electric current from head into limbs are prominent in the provings. With the low fever of *Ailanth*. there is stupor or indifference with sighing. There is constant frontal headache of a neuralgic character. Paroxysmal headache with drowsiness during day, confused mind, depression. The throat is severely affected: thick, œdematous, dry, choky feeling. Dry, rough, scrapy, < morning. Livid, swollen, with ulcers oozing a fetid discharge.

The symptoms are > lying on right side (bronchial affections). Sitting up = vomiting, dizziness. Motion = staggering. Walking about > toothache.

It is suited to nervous, sensitive persons. Bilious temperament. Stout and robust.

Relations.—Ailanth. is *related botanically to*: Ptelea and the Xanthoxyleæ. *It is antidoted by:* Alcohol, Rhus t., Nux. *Compare:* Am. c., Arn., Arum tr., Aloe (dull frontal headache), Bap., Bry., Gels., Hyo., Lach., Nit. ac., Nux v., Phytol., Hydrocy. ac., Rhus t., Stram., Echin. a.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety and restlessness.—Low-spirited; continually sighing.—Extreme irritability.—Semi-conscious, cannot comprehend what is said to him.—Stupor, delirium, and insensibility.—Constant muttering delirium, with sleeplessness and restlessness.—Since the poisoning all antecedents are forgotten; or remembered as matters belonging to another, or read about.—Raging delirium with brilliant eyes.

2. Head.—Severe headache, delirium, with fever and anxiety.—Severe headache, with dizziness, and red, hot face; cannot sit up.—Dizzy when rising up.—Dull, heavy pressing in forehead; disinclined to think or act.—Darting through temples and occiput, with confusion of ideas.—Head burning hot with piercing pains.

3. Eyes.—Eyes suffused and congested; startled look when aroused; pupils dilated and sluggish.—Photophobia.—Conjunctivitis; smarting, aching, lachrymation, purulent discharge.

4. Ears.—Pain in ear when swallowing.—Parotid gland sensitive and enlarged.

5. Nose.—Copious, thin, ichorous, and bloody discharge from the nose.—Nostrils congested.—Nose dry; secretion suppressed.—Coryza, with rawness in nostrils; sneezing.—Loss of smell.

6. Face.—Face sallow, jaundiced; blue circles round eyes.—Face red and hot, covered with a rash.—Face mahogany-coloured.—Great prostration, and countenance indicative of much distress.—Purplish face.—Irregular spots.—Lips swollen, cracked; ulcers near commissures.

8. Mouth.—Teeth covered with sordes.—Tearing in teeth (l.) and face < lying down, > walking about, and by external pressure.—Tongue dry, parched, cracked.—Tongue moist; furred white; tip and edges livid.

9. Throat.—Throat tender and sore on swallowing, or on admission of air.—Throat sore on swallowing, hawks up a greenish purulent matter.—Diphtheria, with extreme prostration.—Throat livid, almost purple; swollen; tonsils prominent, and studded with many deep, angry-looking ulcers, oozing a scanty, fetid discharge; external neck swollen and sensitive.—Irritability of the throat, and hawking up of mucus; puruloid; hard white lumps.—Thick, œdematous and dry choky feeling in throat.—Throat dry, rough and scrapy; < in morning.

11. Stomach.—Vomits food speedily during the chill; suddenly and violently when sitting up; with stupor.—Thirst for cold drinks; for brandy.—Peculiar feeling of emptiness in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Tenderness over liver region.—Burning in stomach and bowels.—Tympanites.

13. Stool.—Thin, watery, offensive diarrhœa, passing involuntarily with the urine.—Stools frequent, watery, forcibly expelled.—Tapeworm.

14. Urinary Organs.—Scanty or suppressed urine passed unconsciously; acid.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sore on prepuce, looking like incipient chancre.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Malignant puerperal fever.—Vomiting of pregnancy.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing hurried, irregular, heavy.—Cough deep, exhausting, dry, hacking: in violent fits, before retiring or on rising, until sputum is raised.—Sputa: blood-mixed; yellow; bitter; < morning.—Aphonia.—Croupy choking.

18. Chest.—Stitching and aching in chest.—Lungs sore and tender.—Tired feeling in lungs, almost too much exertion to breathe.—Burning in r. lung; contracted feeling in l.—Chest feels strapped; or as if air-cells stuck together.

19. Heart.—Rapid, small pulse, weak, frequent, and irregular.—Dull pain and contracted feeling in region of base of heart and through centre of l. lung.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck tender, and very much swollen.—Constant sharp pains through small of back and hips.

24. Generalities.—In low adynamic forms of disease, with extreme prostration, torpor, vomiting, pulse small and rapid, purplish appearance of the skin.—Prostration at very onset of the disease.—Stupid, dull, delirious, weak.—Puerperal fever characterised as above.

25. Skin.—Skin cold, dry, livid.—Eruption scanty with sore throat; of a bluish tint; livid; forehead and face of a purplish colour.—Body and limbs covered with an irregular patchy eruption of a livid colour disappearing on pressure, returning very slowly.—Large blisters filled with dark serum.—Eruptions of miliary rash in patches of dark, almost livid colour; most on forehead and face.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy, restless, soon passes into insensibility.

Aletris Farinosa.

Star Grass Blazing Grass. Colic Root. Unicorn Root. (United States.) N. O. Hæmodoraceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Abortion. Anæmia. Colic. Constipation. Convulsions. Debility. Dysmenorrhœa. Dysuria. Endometritis. Fever. Hæmorrhoids. Hysteric colic. Indigestion. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Myalgia. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Sterility. Uterus, pain in; prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*Alet. far.* is said to be the most bitter of all plants. It is characterised by weariness of body and mind. Want of appetite, especially in connection with Uterine disorders. The least food distends the stomach. There are

fainting attacks with vertigo. Emaciation is marked in some cases. Disgust for food, nausea; constipation. Obstinate vomiting of pregnancy. Many symptoms appear in the uterine sphere: uterine atony, menses profuse and premature with labour-like pains or amenorrhœa, debility, from loss of fluids, protracted illness. Menorrhagia, black clots, fulness and weight. Leucorrhœa, with debility. Sterility. Habitual tendency to abortion. Sensation of weight in uterine region and tendency to prolapse. Sensation of weight in occiput as if it would draw the head back. It is most suited for chlorotic girls and pregnant women. Weak, emaciated people.

Relations.—*Compare:* Helonias dioica ("False" Unicorn, not to be confounded with Alet. f.), Chin., Hydrast., Sabin., Senec., Puls., Caulo.; Dioscor. (colic < bending forward); Caust., Puls., Fer., (discharge of urine during cough); Alumina (constipation; grasps the seat tightly, despairs of having a stool. During stool terrible pains as if a passage were being forced, Al. f.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Weariness of body and mind.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with sleepiness, vomiting, purging; even stupefaction.—As if head in a vice.—Weight in occiput; as if it would draw the head backward.

3. Eyes.—Eyes feel sore and look dim.

4. Ears.—Ears feel as if open through from one to the other.—Deaf in l. ear with stuffed feeling.

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost; with weakness.

11. Stomach.—Least food distresses the stomach; fainting attacks with vertigo; sleepy, emaciated; disgust for food, nausea; obstinate indigestion.—Vomiting during pregnancy.—Eructations of food in evening with burning in throat.—All-gone feeling in morning on rising, > by eating.—Nausea is > by coffee; is > by dinner, but returns with gagging at sight or thought of grease.—Nausea, with pressure in forehead.

12. Abdomen.—Cramps.—Griping.—Pain all through abdomen, settling into lower part, > passing flatus and scanty diarrhœic stool; pain < bending forward, > bending backward, then the pain increased and it seemed as if all the insides had settled into lower abdomen and were cut with knives; > scanty diarrhœic stool.—Aching in hypogastrium and across back of hips.—Hysteric colic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Scanty diarrhœic stool; tenesmus during and after stool, with feeling as if lower part of rectum closed.—Fearful pains in rectum and anus, during a movement terrible pain as if forcing a passage.—Inveturate constipation as from

rectal atony.—Frequent ineffectual urgings.—Stool: loose, painful, offensive, frequent; thin with hard lumps in it; hard, delayed, small, scanty, difficult.—Hæmorrhoids.

14. Urinary Organs.—Micturition rare.—Incontinence, < walking fast or sneezing.—Urine scanty, phosphatic.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Premature profuse menses with labour-like pains.—Amenorrhœa or delayed menses from atony; weariness of mind and body; abdomen distended, bearing-down.—Menses too soon with colic, light-coloured.—Menorrhagia, profuse, black with coagula; fulness and weight.—Leucorrhœa, white stringy.—Prolapsus.—Sterility.—Habitual tendency to abort; sensation of weight in uterine region; tendency to prolapse.—Myalgic pains like "false pains.".—Before menses: cough.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Raises a good deal of froth, feels as if wanted to cough and couldn't.—Tickling, short, dry, hard cough on waking, becoming spasmodic, < by talking; = discharge of urine.—Later, cough incessant, like whooping-cough; loses breath; cyanotic; > suddenly on occurrence of menses eight days too soon.

18. Chest.—Pain in l. breast as if a knife ran into it.—Pain in l. breast, then extending through into back to l. of lower part of r. scapula.—Pulse irregular and intermittent.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in centre of nape, running into l. shoulder; then pain in nape moved up to occiput, and remained there all evening.—Sharp pain from point of l. scapula through to l. breast.—Sensation as if back would break just above waist; afterwards same pain higher up.—Backache with dragging in sacral regions, and string, colourless leucorrhœa, beginning when walking.

21. Limbs.—Sharp pain in r. shoulder joint, streaked down arm, then into l. chest, settling above nipple.—Knees painful sitting.—R. leg feels paralysed below knee, numb, could not bear weight on it.

25. Skin.—Itching papillary eruption across chest and back, < by scratching, > by rubbing.

26. Sleep.—Restless fore part of night.

27. Fever.—Chilly, face flushed.—Limbs cold, head and face hot and flushed.

Allium Cepa.

Cepa. Common Red Onion. N. O. Liliaceæ. Tincture of the onion; or of whole fresh plant gathered from July to August.

Clinical.—Anus, fissure of. Ascites. Catarrh. *Cold. Coryza*. Cough. Diarrhœa. Facial paralysis. Feet, easily galled. Hay-fever. Hernia. Influenza. Laryngitis. Panaritium. Pneumonia. Trauma. Whitlow. Whooping-cough. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—*Allium cepa* covers more symptoms of common cold than any other remedy, as the well-known effect of onions in producing tears would suggest. It will cure a large proportion of cases of cold in the head, but the conditions which most particularly indicate it are: Cough, or cold, or headache < in warm room, > in open air, < again on returning to warm room. It causes burning of eyelids, nose, mouth, throat, bladder, skin. Inflammation and increased secretion of mucous membranes: neuralgic pains like a *long thread*; in face, head, neck, and elsewhere; < evening; towards ear from deep within head. The toothache of *Cepa* is > by cold air or cold washing. It is suited to traumatic neuritis. Hurts do not heal. The feet are easily galled by walking. It was recommended by Dioscorides as a remedy for this condition, and homœopathy has confirmed his observation. Desire for raw onions is an indication for it. Thread-like pains are common in various parts and are characteristic of *Cepa*. Thread-like pains in face. Left-side facial paralysis has been cured by *Cepa*. The cough of *Cepa* is caused by tickling in larynx; constant inclination to hack in order to relieve it. It has cured violent catarrhal laryngitis; hoarse cough with feeling as if it would split and tear the larynx, causing watering of eyes. Cough from inhaling cold air. *Cepa* has yawning and drowsiness. A raw onion eaten just before going to bed is a popular remedy for sleeplessness. *Cepa* is a left-side medicine primarily. Symptoms go from left to right. Left eye; left facial paralysis; left inguinal ring. Rest <; motion >. < Afternoon and evening; when lying down. Damp cold wind and weather = colds and toothache. But cold water and open air >; warm room < Picking or sucking teeth > toothache. Eyes sensitive to touch.

Relations.—*Compare:* Al. sat., Alo., Conval., Lil. tig, Scilla (botan.); *Antidoted by:* Arn. (toothache); Cham. (abdominal pains); Nux v. (coryza recurring in August); Verat. (colic, with despondency); Thuja (offensive breath and diarrhœa after eating onions). Roasted coffee will remove onion breath. Followed by Calc. c. and Silic. in polypus. *Incompatible:* All. sat., Alo., Scilla. *Complementary:* Phos., Puls., Sars., Thuj. *Compare also:* Aco., Chlorum, Ipec.; Lach. (left to right).

Causation.—Effects of exposure to damp cold winds and weather. Colds of spring; hay-fever of August; epidemics of spasmodic cough in autumn. Wet feet. Eating spoiled fish. Injuries. Surgical operations (fine shooting pains after).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very melancholy.—Fears pains will become unbearable.—Often very anxious, with catarrh, dulness of intellect.

2. Head.—Dulness.—Dull headache, with coryza, < in the evening; > in the open air; but < when returning to a warm room.—Pains in temples, most in right; aggravated by winking; extending over forehead, worse on l. side.—Pain in occiput and down the neck.

3. Eyes.—Flow of (mild) tears.—Excessive non-excoriating lachrymation; l. eye worse, with redness of the eyeball; sensitive to light; worse evenings.—Sensation as if eye were hanging by a string or torn.—Itching, biting, burning in the eyes.—Dulness of the eyes, with aversion to light, and coryza.—Letters appear smaller.—Near objects seem distant with yawning.—Swelling around the eyes.

4. Ears.—Earache.—Discharge of pus from the ear.—Hardness of hearing.

5. Nose.—Profuse watery discharge from the nose, with sneezing, acrid burning, excoriating the nose and upper lip.—Fluent coryza, with running of water from the eyes, headache, heat, thirst, cough, trembling of the hands; < in evening and in a room; > in the open air.—Ichor oozing out of nose; second stage of scarlatina.—Bleeding of the nose.—A sort of hay-fever every August, morning coryza, violent sneezing, sensitive to the odour of flowers and skin of peaches.—Nasal polypi.

6. Face.—Paralysis of l. half of face, also in limbs of same side.

9. Throat.—Sensation as of a lump in the throat.—Expectoration of a lumpy mucus through the posterior nares.—Pain in throat extending to the ear.—Bad odour from the mouth and throat.

11. Stomach.—Canine hunger.—Appetite, increased or diminished.—Strong craving for raw onions; cannot take any other nourishment.—Pressure in stomach.—Pain in region of pylorus.—Thirst, with heat and coryza.—Nausea, coming from stomach up the throat into the fauces.—Weak, empty feeling in stomach.—Sour eructations.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling in bowels.—Very offensive flatus.—Belching, with rumbling in and puffing up of the abdomen.—Violent cutting pain in the left lower abdomen, with frequent desire to micturate, and burning micturition.—Pains in hepatic region, spreading into the abdomen.—Violent pains in l. hypogastrium, with urging to urinate, urine scalding.—(Strangulated hernia has been known to follow the eating abundantly of cooked onions.).—Abdomen distended, rumbling, urging, and finally diarrhœa.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa after midnight and in the morning.—Flatus very, offensive.—Hæmorrhoids, tearing, jerking pains in anus.—Stitches in the rectum.—Rhagades at the anus.—Itching at the anus (worms).

14. Urinary Organs.—Strangury after wet feet.—Dribbling or spouting of urine in old people.—Frequent and copious urination.—Urine red, with much urging and burning in urethra.—Pressure and other pains in the region of the bladder.—Sensation of weakness in the bladder and urethra.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Oppressed breathing, from pressure in the middle of the chest; worse in the evening.—Cough when inhaling cold air.—Catarrhal hoarseness.—Acute bronchitis going from l. to r.—Tickling in throat, with aching in larynx.—Constant inclination to hack.—Hacking cough from inhaling cold air.—Violent catarrhal laryngitis; the hoarse cough seemed to split and tear the larynx.—Much sneezing; he inflates the lungs, raises himself on his toes, then gives a hearty sneeze.

20. Neck and Back.—Intense pain in nape of neck.—Chilly crawls run down the back, most at night, with frequent urination, followed by heat and thirst.

22. Upper Limbs.—Much pain under r. shoulder-blade.—Sore, tired feeling of the limbs, esp. arms.—Trembling of the r. hand.—Panaritium.—Painful affections of the fingers about the nails, red streaks running up the arm.

23. Lower Limbs.—Soreness; the skin is rubbed off by the shoes, esp. on the heel.—Pain on most external soft part of r. big toe and l. middle finger.

24. Generalities.—Stitches and burnings; aching.—Stitches (head, eyes, ears, rectum, skin).—Burning (eyelids, throat, nose, mouth, bladder, skin).—Bad effects from wet feet.—Phlegmasia alba dolens.—Traumatic neuritis, pains violent and continuous, wearing out patient.—Inflammation and increased secretions of the mucous membranes.—Senile gangrene.—Trismus after injuries.—Weak and tired; has to lie down.—Aching throughout the body.—Neuralgia from old injuries.—Neuralgic pains, like a long thread, in face, head, neck, and elsewhere; < evenings.

25. Skin.—Pricking as from pins.—Redness; nettle-rash, measles, scarlatina, when the complaints are characterised by the characteristic catarrhal symptoms.—Panaritia of lying-in females, red streaks running up arm, very painful.

26. Sleep.—Yawning; with headache and cramp in stomach; with sleepiness near objects seem distant.—Gaping in deep sleep.—Wakes 2 a.m.—Dreams of being near water; of battles, precipices, deep wells; of storms, high waves; annoying in convalescents.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and accelerated.—Heat, with rumbling in the abdomen, coryza, and thirst.—Flitting heat over whole body, and thirst.—Coldness alternates with heat during catarrh.—Sweats easily and copiously.

Allium Sativum.

Garlic. N. O. Liliaceć. Tincture of fresh bulb.

Clinical.—Alopecia. Asthma, periodical. Bronchitis. Catarrhs. Colic. Constipation. Cough. Coxalgia. Dandriff. Diabetes. Diarrhśa. Dypepsia. Fevers. Headache. Hip, rheumatism of. Hoarseness. Menorrhagia. Menses, disorders of. Ophthalmia. Rheumatism. Salivation. Scurvy. Skin, affections of. Sprains. Whitlow. Worms.

Characteristics.—Teste places *All. sat*. in the *Bryonia* group along with *Lyc., Digit., Nux v., Coloc., Ign*., all of which act with much power on carnivorous animals and hardly at all on herbivora. All are suited to persons who are disposed to excesses at table, have strong constitutions, dark complexions, firm flesh, though occasionally disposed to obesity. The *All. sat*. patient is rather a gourmand than a glutton. It suits persons who eat a great deal more than they drink. In the mental sphere there is anxiety and impatience. Fears he won't recover; that he won't be able to bear any medicine; fear of being poisoned. Teste has cured with it, chronic dyspepsia in old, fleshy persons, whose bowels were deranged by the least irregularity of diet; chronic bronchial catarrh with profuse mucous expectoration; periodical asthma; a case of permanent dyspnśa; rheumatism of hip; swelling of breasts after weaning. He also greatly relieved with it cases of diabetes mellitus. The pains of *All. s*. are mostly pressive from within outward (*i.e*., distensive, like those of *Bry*.); stinging, or stinging and burning; or stinging with paralytic weakness; or tearing and crampy. Sometimes they increase gradually to a high point and then decrease gradually (like *Sul*. and *Stan*.). Garlic has been used as a condiment from ancient times, and also as a remedy against worms and fevers. Though closely related to *All. cep*. it is incompatible with it, and not very like it in action. It produces headache in connection with digestive troubles and also with menstruation. Heavy headache, can hardly open eyes, > onset of menses, < after. Catarrhal ophthalmia returning every night on trying to read. Coryza, moist, dry, thin, fluent, with pressive pains above root of nose. Scurvy gums; sore mouth. *All. sat*. is one of the remedies for "hair" sensation: Sensation of hair on tongue < reading. (Many of the pains of *Cepa* are *thread-like*.) Copious sweetish saliva. The digestion is disordered by slightest irregularities in diet. Pressure in epigastrium and transverse colon > by pressure and sitting bent. The menses are

profuse. During menses there is soreness of vulva and thighs, mammć swollen and painful to touch. There are some characteristic respiratory symptoms. Bronchial catarrh with gelatinous, difficult expectoration. Cough, giving rise to most fetid breath like *Capsicum*. Cough when smoking. The hip is the seat of many rheumatic pains. Tearing in hip. Pain in psoas and iliac muscles < least movement, though he can lift the limb with the hands. The skin is sensitive, dry, shrivelled. Herpetic itching, burning, red or whitish spots on swollen surface. Baldness; scurf, skin peels off hand. The skin over joints is tight.

It is suited to fleshy people and those used to high living. Change of temperature <. Open air < chest complaints. Moist heat < pains in limbs. Damp cold weather = tearing and stinging in different parts of body. Reading < eye and mouth symptoms. Aggravation from reading is noteworthy. It is found also under *Cina*. The vertigo of *All. sat*. is brought on by looking long and steadily at anything: this is probably, in essence, the same modality as < by reading. Many symptoms are < in evening and night; also in the morning on waking. Sitting bent >; pressure < pains in abdomen. Every step = excruciating pain in intestines. Walking < pains in limbs.

Relations.—*Compare:* All. cep. (*which see*). Ornithogalum umbellatum (stomach affections); Bry., Caps. (fetid breath with cough), Coloc. (colic; hip-pain); Ign.; Kali bi. (ropy expectoration; hair on tongue); Rhus and Hyo. (fear of being poisoned); Lyc., Nux v., Seneg. *Antidoted by:* Lyc. *Complementary:* Ars. *Incompatible:* Alo., All. cep., Scilla.

Causation.—Drinking bad water. Gluttony.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness.—Weeping during sleep.—Fears he will never get well; fears he cannot bear any medicine; fear of being poisoned.—Sensitive.—Impatient.—Impulse to run away.

2. Head.—Vertigo on looking steadily at anything for a long time.—Short-lasting vertigo, and only on rising from a chair.—Heaviness in forehead, almost preventing him from opening his eyes.—Dull pain in occiput in morning, while lying on the back.—Headache: with mucus in the throat; before menses, ceasing when they occur and returning after; in dyspeptic subjects.

3. Eyes.—Catarrhal ophthalmia at night; smarting, burning lachrymation; agglutination; returns every night when he tries to read.—Tarsi sore with irritation.

4. Ears.—Catarrhal deafness.—Hardened ear-wax and crusts.

5. Nose.—Coryza rather dry than fluent, with pressive pain from above the root of the nose.—Smarting at junction of alć nasi and face.—Blowing blood from the nose in the night.

6. Face.—Lancinations on one side of the face.—Dry lips.

8. Mouth.—Tickling sensation in the lower teeth.—Swelling of lower gums.—During night, and in the morning, troublesome feeling as of a hair on her tongue; renewed on waking.—Tongue pale-red with effaced papillć.—Dryness of palate.—Very copious flow of sweetish saliva into the mouth in the forenoon, after meals; more esp. after supper and during the night.—Hot taste in mouth, proceeding from throat, strongly reminding him of garlic, immediately after taking the medicine, and returning after breakfast to such a degree as to cause a flow of saliva.—The symptoms of the mouth are < by reading.

9. Throat.—Sensation as of something cold rising in throat.—Sensation as of a hot and smarting vapour rising in the throat.—Mucous accumulations in the throat, in the morning, with heavy head.—Sticky feeling in throat with dryness, tickling, heat, and raw feeling in larynx.

10, 11. Appetite and Stomach.—Voracious appetite.—Great hunger from weakness of stomach without appetite.—Desire for butter.—Thirst; preventing sleep.—Burning eructations, after a meal.—Eructations exciting copious salivation.—The slightest deviation in diet disturbs the bowels and digestion.—Complaints from bad water; from gluttony.—Chest complaints < after eating.—Burning in stomach, which is not painful when not touched, but is very sensitive to the least pressure.—Lancinations.—Weight in stomach which prevents sleep.—Pressure inward as from a stone in epigastrium.—Pressure in upper abdomen; > by sitting bent and pressing with both hands; pain became unendurable on walking out.

12. Abdomen.—Wind colic; twistings and pinchings round navel.—Incomplete (as if interrupted) emission of fetid flatus.—Every step on the pavement caused excruciating pain as if the intestines would be torn apart, > by lying down.—Everything seemed to drag downward.—Weight in hypogastrium, immediately after a meal, without urging to stool or urinate.

13. Stool and Anus.—Expels flatus.—Stool first fecal, then watery and hot.—Involuntary stools.—Diarrhśic stool, 3 a.m., preceded, accompanied, and followed by cuttings in abdomen and loins.—Normal stool immediately after a meal.—Stool delayed from morning until after dinner, great urging; with stool heat in rectum.—Constipation with almost constant dull pain in bowels.—Hćmorrhoids.—Prolapsus ani.—Worms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased.—Whitish very abundant urine, becoming cloudy from nitric acid.—A kind of diabetes.—Dark brown with copious sediment.—Lessened urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early; headache and dizziness lessen as the flow becomes established.—Suppurating pimples on vulva.—Suppurating pimples on vulva during menses.—During menses extensive excoriations of skin of internal portions of thighs.—Bright red spots, with itching and smarting on the inside of the labia majora and at entrance of vagina.—(Said to be injurious during pregnancy and nursing.).—Retained placenta.—Dull stitches in r. mamma.—Breasts swell after weaning.—Swelling of breasts, sensitive to touch.—Eruption of red blotches between the breasts and around the nipples.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Difficult respiration as if sternum compressed.—Periodic asthma.—Painful irritation of windpipe when coughing.—Scraping in larynx exciting dry cough.—Almost continuous mucous râles in bronchi.—Cough seeming to come from stomach.—Cough giving rise to perceptible fetid smell.—Dry cough after eating.—Morning cough, after leaving his bedroom, with extremely copious mucous expectoration.—Sudden paroxysms of hard, dry cough while smoking, compelling him to desist.—Great difficulty in expectorating a glutinous mucus.—Expectoration of thin, yellowish, purulent-looking blood-streaked mucus of putrid odour.—Cough < bending head; after eating; by open air.

18. Chest.—Pain in l. chest with dark urine.—Darting pain in the chest which prevents sleep.

19. Heart.—Leaping beats of the heart.

20. Back.—Red spots like ringworm on the back.—Itching between shoulders.—Tearing pain in sacrum.—Cutting pain in sacrum in morning.—Simple pain in coccyx.

22. Upper Limbs.—Painful feeling of contraction in arm.—Pain in forearm; seems as if paralysed.—Burning, then moisture in palms.—Some red spots appear on hands.—Skin peels off the hands.—Tearing pains in fingers extending below the nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatism of hip.—Tearing pain in hip.—Intolerable pain in common tendon of psoas and iliacus muscles; < from least movement; trying to cross legs causes him to cry out; but this causes no pain if he lifts the limb gently with his hand; < 8 p.m. in bed, cannot then change his position or sleep.—Weakness in lower limbs; painful weariness in the thighs.—Legs do not grow as rapidly as the rest of the body.—Pain as from a sprain in ankle-joint; in toe-

joints.—Tingling in feet; burning in soles; stiffness in feet.—Pains < by changes of temperature.

25. Skin.—Skin sensitive.—Loose; dry; wilted skin.—Swelling with itching and burning.—Red spots; on hands, on chest, on back.—Herpetic itching burning, red or whitish spots on a swollen surface.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness after a meal.—Muscles twitch on falling asleep.—Sleep prevented by: stitches on chest; weight on stomach; thirst.—Coldness felt in sleep and awakening him frequently.—Dreams: of water and storms; of rapid transit from place to place; anxious; continuing after waking.

27. Fever.—Chilliness on one side only.—Shivering before midday and in evening.—During coldness, redness of face.—Vomiting during the fever.—Sweat in afternoon.—Sweat: acrid; causing itching; fetid.

Alnus.

Alnus rubra, Tag Alder; and Alnus glutinosa, Common Alder of Europe. N. O. Cupuliferæ. (Not to be confounded with certain of the Rhamnaceæ, which are also popularly called "Alders.") Tinctures of the bark, and of the young shoots.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Glands, enlarged. Gleet. Hæmorrhage. Herpes. Impetigo. Leucorrhœa. Prurigo. Psora. Rheumatism. Scrofula. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—*Alnus* is an unproved remedy. The bark-tincture of *Alnus rubra* is used by eclectics as an "alterative" in scrofulous conditions, in chronic skin affections, rheumatism, syphilis, gravel, and gleet. The plant grows in swamps and marshes. Among its indications are: Leucorrhœa with erosions which bleed easily; amenorrhœa with burning pains from back to pubis. Hæmaturia. Cooper, who has used a fresh plant tincture of *A. glutinosa*, gives: "Pain in rectum after stool"; and "heaviness in head as after being drunk the night before" as having been produced by it. Hale gives as particularly indicating it: "Eruptions on the skin alternating with diseased conditions of mucous membrane."

Relations.—*Compare:* Hamam., Stilling., Phytol., Kali i., Merc., Nux v., Bapt. Alternating conditions, Alo., Pod., Kali bi.

Aloe.

Aloe socotrina. Common Aloes. N. O. Liliaceæ. Trituration or solution in spirit of the gum.

Clinical.—Abdomen, plethora of. Anus, affections of. Bronchitis. Colic. Constipation. Cough. *Diarrhœa. Dysentery*. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. *Hæmorrhoids*. Hysteria. Lumbago. Onanism, effects of. Phthisis. Proctitis. Prolapsus uteri. Prostate, affections of. Sacrum, pain in. Tenesmus.

Characteristics.—*Aloe* is one of the oldest and most famous drugs. It is in worldwide use as a purgative at the present day, and forms a leading ingredient in a large number of patent medicines for regulating the bowels and menstrual functions. The habitual use of these medicines leads to all kinds of pelvic ailments, and the fact that *Sulphur* antidotes *Aloe* accounts for the success of *Sul*. as a medicine to commence with in many chronic cases where purgatives have been used. *Aloe* resembles *All. s*. somewhat closely. It causes congestion of various parts, especially abdomen, pelvic organs, and head. A periodicity enters into many of its complaints. There is a periodic headache which alternates with lumbago. As winter approaches each year itch manifests itself. *Aloe* has the antipsoric property of throwing out internal complaints to the skin. Among the leading mental symptoms are: Bad humour, especially in cloudy weather. Dissatisfied and angry with himself < when constipated. Aversion to labour. Lassitude alternating with great mental activity. Among the other head symptoms are: Darting pains in left temple < every step. Carroll Dunham cured a heavy frontal incapacitating headache in an old man occurring in winter and alternating with a diarrhœa which occurred in summer when he was free from headache. A peculiar dull, heavy, pressing pain in forehead, but which indisposes to, or incapacitates for, all exertion, especially intellectual. Heaviness in the eyes as with *All. s*. Pressure in vertex and forehead as from a weight. Compelled to make the eyes small during pain in forehead. There are yellow rings moving before eyes. As there are illusions of sight, so there are cracklings in the ears. One symptom is very peculiar: just after getting into bed, sudden explosion and clashing in left ear, as from breaking of glass; the clink of the glass was heard at the bottom of the head and extended thence toward the right ear. *Aloe* exerts its most marked influence on the abdominal and pelvic organs. It causes uneasiness and pains in liver region. Fulness, heaviness, heat and inflammation. The whole abdomen is painfully sensitive to touch. Rumbling. Feeling as of a plug wedged in between pelvis and coccyx. Sudden and continued desire to go to stool. Desire for stool after each meal (*Ars., Chin., Lyc., Pod., Trombid.; while* eating, *Fer.*). Rumbling and cramp in abdomen before and during stool. The hard stool falls out without being noticed, urging to stool whilst passing water; every time on passing water feeling as if stool would pass. A hard stool may be passed involuntarily. A child, constipated from birth, screams all the time he is being held to stool, cannot pass it, even after

enema; yet when not trying passes solid pieces in bed without knowing. Cured with *Alo*. 200 (Nash). Involuntary soft stool while passing wind. With the diarrhœa, flatulency, pinching in abdomen, pain in back and rectum and chilliness. Flatus offensive, burning, copious; much flatus with small stool. Burning in anus with passing of flatus. Stools like mush, bright yellow, grey, hot, undigested. Mucus and blood in fæces. Profuse with jelly-like lumps. Watery stools < standing or walking. Watery stool containing lumps "like frog-spawn." Bilious yellow fæcal, bright yellow diarrhœa, great rumbling in bowels and escape of much wind, < morning; evening; in damp weather; from overheating; after cold taken in damp room; after chagrin. Diarrhœa driving one out of bed very early in morning (*Sul*). Diarrhœa with sense of insecurity (*Phos*.) Faintness after stool; with cold sweat. Griping may (*Nux v*.) or may not (*Merc*.) cease after stool. Heaviness, heat, pressing, burning in rectum. Itching, burning in rectum. Itching, burning, pulsating as from fissures at anus. After stool: cutting feeling as if more would come protruding piles. Hæmorrhoids: protrude like a bunch of grapes constant bearing-down in rectum bleeding; sore; tender, hot; > by cold water. Carroll Dunham has cured incontinence of urine in an old man with enlarged prostate with the *Aloe* diarrhœa. Increased sexual desire in males, with erections. Penis shrunk and testicles cold. In females pain in hypogastrium as if menses coming on. Labour-like pains drawing into legs. Menses too early and too profuse. During menstruation: headache > by application of cold water; earache; pain in small of back; pressing down in rectum. Fulness in pelvis. Leucorrhœa of bloody mucus preceded by colic. Pain in small of back, < sitting or awaking at night, > moving about. Lumbago alternating with headache. There is < in afternoon, especially of symptoms of mucous membranes. Many symptoms, again, appear in the evening < yawning, or masticating. There is a diarrhœa < in the early morning (like *Sulph*). Diarrhœa < immediately after eating; < walking (*Æsc., Thuj.*), or standing (*Sul*.). Like *Phos*., it has feeling of insecurity on passing wind or before stool. Symptoms are < from heat; in hot, damp weather; > from cold applications; in cold weather. > From passing flatus. *It is suited to*: old people; to women of relaxed phlegmatic habit; to persons of lymphatic or hypochondriac temperament.

Relations.—Aloe is related to: All. cep., All. s., Agave, Scilla, Colch. *It is antidoted by:* Sul., Mustard, Camph. relieves for a while, Lyc., and Nux v. relieve the earache. *It resembles:* Sul. in many symptoms, and is of equal importance with Sul. in chronic diseases with abdominal plethora; Ailanth. (dull, frontal headache); Gambog. (diarrhœa); Ammon. mur. (abdominal and diarrhœic symptoms); Nux v. (gastric, abdominal and uterine troubles: bad effects of sedentary habits); Æsc. (hæmorrhoids); Merc. (dysentery); Pod. (alternations between head symptoms and abdominal symptoms).

Causation.—Sedentary habits.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety and ebullition of the blood.—Restlessness, fear, fear of man.—Bad humour, esp. in cloudy weather.—He is dissatisfied and angry about himself; more so when he is constipated or when he suffers from pain; better in the open air.—Suffering makes her frantic, often loses consciousness.—Seems to have a presentiment of approaching death.—Angry, revengeful, wishes to destroy the object of her wrath.—Aversion to labour.—Great disinclination to mental labour; it fatigues him.—Disinclined to move.—Exhaustion, alternating with activity.—Children much enlivened, chat and laugh.—Annoying amorous thoughts present themselves.

2. Head.—Giddiness and starting.—Giddiness, with anxiety when moving; he feels as if he were sitting too high (after dinner).—Dulness in the forehead with chilliness.—Dull headache across the forehead, with heaviness in the eyes, and nausea.—Pressure in the forehead and vertex, as from a weight (and in occiput).—Pressing pain above the eyes.—Congestions to the head, compelling one to sit up.—Headaches are worse from heat and better from cold applications.—Stitches above the eyebrows.—Pressing out of the temples, with flickering before the eyes and heat in the face.—Stitches in the temples at every step.—Headache after pain in the abdomen; after (an insufficient) stool; worse from heat, better from cold.—Sensitiveness of the scalp (in small spots).—With the pain in the forehead the eyes become small; patient compelled to close them.

3. Eyes.—Congestion to the eyes; pressure in the orbits.—Lachrymation.—Pain deep in the orbits, as if in the muscles; worse r. side.—Occasional attacks of twitching of l. eyelids during the day, spasmodic jerk of whole body on failing asleep at night.—Flickering before eyes, with heat of the face.—Yellow rings moving before the eyes.—Compelled to make the eyes small, with pain in forehead; heaviness of eyes, and nausea.

4. Ears.—Hates musical sounds and noises, they set her all in a tremor.—Earache.—Stitches in the ears; first in the l. ear, afterwards in the r.—Internal and external heat of the ears.—Cracking in the ears when reading aloud or moving jaws.—Just after getting into bed, sudden explosion and clashing in l. ear, as from breaking of glass; the clink of the glass was heard at the bottom of the head and extended thence towards r. ear.

5. Nose.—Redness of the nose in the open, cold air.—Coldness of the point of the nose.—Bleeding of the nose in bed after awaking.—Dryness of the nose in the morning in bed.

6. Face.—Heat of the face when excited, or during headache.—Face pale during cloudy weather.—Lips dry; cracked; swollen; pustular; sore at corners.

7. Teeth.—Great sensitiveness of a decayed molar tooth (lower) r. side.—Teeth yellow.

8. Mouth.—Concave edges of teeth seem sharp, and hurt the tongue.—Metallic taste, with dry, irritative hacking.—Lips dry, peeling off, cracked, bleeding.—Yellow spots in mouth; yellow ulcers on the tongue.—Tongue painful.—When moving the tongue, stitches from below to the tip.—Dry tongue and mouth; with increased thirst and greater redness of the lips.—Tongue red and dry.—Accumulation of saliva in mouth.

9. Throat.—Throat rough, scraped, hot, as if burnt.—Pain, when yawning, masticating solid food; worse in the evening and in the morning, when awaking.—Thick lumps of tough jelly-like mucus in the throat and posterior nares.

10. Appetite and Taste.—Taste bitter, sour, like ink.—Aversion to meat; desire for juicy things (fruits); for salt food.—Hunger unusually keen in the evening.—Thirst while eating, after eating, and during the night.—After eating, flatulency, pulsations in the rectum, and sexual irritation.—As soon as he eats anything, must hurry to stool.—Sweats after drinking.

11. Stomach.—Pain in the stomach after drinking water.—Sour things disagree with him.—Vomiting of blood.—Eructations; tasteless, bitter, sour.—Pain in the pit of the stomach from a mis-step.—Painful pressure under the sternum.

12. Abdomen.—Tension in the region of the liver.—Uneasiness, heat, pressure, and tension in the region of the liver.—Pain in the liver, < on standing, so that he bends forward.—Stitches in the liver, when drawing a long breath.—Congestion to the abdomen.—Sensation of fulness, heaviness, heat and inflammation.—The whole abdomen is painfully sensitive to the touch.—Abdominal muscles pain when touched, when pressing at stool, or on rising from a recumbent position.—Bloated abdomen, more on the left side, or along the colon, worse after eating.—Distension of the abdomen, esp. the epigastrium; with flatus moving about.—Pulsation in the region of the navel.—Pain around the navel, worse from pressure.—Rumbling in the abdomen.—Discharge of much flatulency, burning, smelling offensive, relieving the pain in the abdomen; after each meal, in the evening and morning, before stools.—Much soreness in the whole abdominal cavity, so that a false step hurts clear to the pit of the stomach.—Cutting in the abdomen with disinclination to go into the open air, which relieves the pain.—Heaviness, fulness, and pressing down in the pelvis.—Sensation of a plug wedged in between symphysis pubis and coccyx; with urging.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sudden or continued urging to stool; < immediately after eating; feeling of fulness and weight in pelvis; only flatus passes.—Desire for a stool after each meal.—Rumbling and cramp in the abdomen, before and during stool.—The hard stool falls without being noticed.—Involuntary soft stool, while

passing wind.—With the diarrhœa, flatulency, pinching in the abdomen, pain in the back and rectum, and chilliness.—Diarrhœa very early in morning, driving him out of bed.—Stools like mush; thin, bright, yellow, grey, hot, undigested.—Frequent stools of bloody water: violent tenesmus; fainting; passing of mucus in jelly-like lumps, much flatus.—During the stool, congestion to the head and red face, or hunger.—Heaviness, heat, pressing, burning in the rectum.—Want of confidence in sphincter ani; rectum seems full of fluid which feels heavy, as if it would fall out.—When passing wind, feeling as if stool would escape with it.—Itching, burning, pulsations, pain as from fissures, at the anus; preventing sleep.—Hæmorrhoidal tumours, protrude like bunches of grapes, very painful, sore, tender, hot, relieved by cold water.—Fulness and pressing out in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine, esp. at night.—Frequent urging; burning when urinating.—Every time on passing urine feeling as if some thin stool would escape with it.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire increased; < after awaking; after eating; in the evening.—Erections in the morning, and after passing water.—Involuntary emissions during the siesta; towards morning; followed by sexual excitement, micturition, and stool, and restless sleep.—Penis shrunk, and testicles cold.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pain in the hypogastrium, as if menses were coming on.—Fulness and heaviness in the uterine region, with labour-like pains in the loins and groins; worse standing.—Labour-like pains drawing into the legs.—Catamenia too early, and too profuse.—During menstruation, headache, which is relieved by the application of cold water; earache; pain in the small of the back; dragging down in the rectum; fulness in the pelvis.—Fluor albus.—Leucorrhœa of bloody mucus, preceded by colic.—Prolapsus uteri with the above symptoms.—Uterine hæmorrhage about the change of life.

18. Chest.—Congestion to the chest.—Breathing impeded by stitches in the 1. side of the chest.—Expectoration of blood.

20. Neck and Back.—Lumbago, alternating with headache.—Pain in the small of the back, < sitting, or when awaking at night; > moving about.

21. Limbs.—Cold hands with warm feet.—Lameness in all the limbs.—Pricking, dull twitching, drawing pain in the joints (fingers, knees, elbows).—Sensation of weakness in the joints of the hands and feet.—Pains of short duration, as if bruised or dislocated (l. forearm, r. shoulder-blade, l. ribs).

24. Generalities.—Great weakness, and weak pulse after vomiting.—Bad effects from sedentary habits.—Esp. suitable for persons of a lymphatic or hypochondriac temperament.

25. Skin.—Itching, esp. of legs.—Spots which, when scratched, pain and become sensitive.

26. Sleep.—Cannot get to sleep for a long time, thoughts crowd upon him and keep him awake.

27. Fever.—Chills, with coryza, in the cold open air; at stool, shivering. Heat in spots, on scalp or face. Sweat: smells strong; offensive on genitals; at night, after drinking.

Alstonia Constricta.

Bitter Bark. Native Quinine Bark. (New South Wales and Queensland. A. scholaris, growing in India and Malabar, is probably identical in effects.) N. O. Apocynaceæ. Tincture of the bark.

Clinical.—Debility. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Fevers. Lactation, excessive, effects of. Leucorrhœa. Lienteria. Palpitation. Pregnancy, vomiting of Uterus, debility of.

Characteristics.—*Alstonia* was proved by Dr. Cathcart, of Australia, who found it produce great debility and prostration, or low fever, often with diarrhœa. It is exceedingly bitter. Dr. Dietz, who has tested it clinically, gives the following as leading indications: Debility from lack of digestive power in the stomach or general assimilative power. Tongue generally has a dirty white coat, especially at base; though it may be clean. It has no relation to purely nervous debility. The nausea is < morning, before breakfast, or at irregular times, especially when depending on reflex irritation from disturbance of pelvic organs. An empty, gone feeling in stomach or whole abdomen at irregular times; generally with tearing, dragging-down sensation in hypogastrium, as if everything would escape from the vulva. Pale face, flushing on least excitement. Food seems to remain in stomach a long time undigested. Diarrhœa of undigested food immediately after eating; has to leave table before finishing a meal. (This symptom was cured by *Alston. c*. 1x in a patient who had taken much iron, after the failure of *Puls., Sep., Sul., Sil., Nat. m*.) Leucorrhœa and bearing-down < by walking. Swollen feeling in right ovarian region. Sharp shooting pain from left side of stomach through to back (spleen). At the moment she falls asleep, wakes up suddenly, becoming wide awake, with violent palpitation of the heart and throbbing in blood-vessels, accompanied by a numb sensation of the tongue. < By exertion. > Lying down.

Relations.—*Compare:* Alet. f., Lil. t., Helon., Cedron, Ceanoth., China, Fer.

Alumen.

Potassic-Aluminic Sulphate. Potash Alum. $K_2 SO_4 Al_2 S0_4 24H_2O$, Trituration of the pure crystals.

Clinical.—Alcohol, effects of. *Anus, affections of*. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Cancer. Chilblains. *Colic*. Constipation. Cough. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. *Eczema. Eyes, affections of*. Eyes, operations on. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Hoarseness. *Lead colic*. Leucorrhœa. *Locomotor ataxy*. Noma. Œsophagus, stricture of. *Paralysis*. Polypus. Pruritus. Scurvy. Skin, rough. Strabismus. Teeth, operations on. Throat, affections of. Typhoid, hæmorrhage in. Ulcers. Uterus, affections of. Uvula, relaxed. Vaginismus.

Characteristics.—The well-known astringent action of *Alum*. gives a leading indication for its use in practice. Sensations of dryness and contraction are prominent in various parts. I have frequently removed with it constipation of the most aggravated kind, as in cases of cancer of uterus and rectum. Stools as hard as stones is the leading indication. No desire for stool for days. Contractive sensation in abdomen and pelvis, and retraction of abdomen as in lead colic. Paralytic states with the sensation as if bound with a tight band. On the other hand, it is equally available for the states of relaxation, which corresponds with its secondary action: sluggish action of muscles; hæmorrhages of various kinds; large clots in typhoid; relaxed mucous membranes; relaxed uvula; hoarseness and bronchial affections; diarrhœa. Catarrhal conditions prevail throughout the remedy. The *Alum*. patient is very sensitive to cold; exposure to air roughens and chaps the skin. Slight scratches bleed. Bleeding after tooth extraction. There is a tendency to indurations whenever inflammations occur, hence: scirrhous indurations; indurated glands. Pains are insupportable. Attacks come and go suddenly; periodic. Many complaints come on during sleep. There is nightmare. Turning on r. side > vertigo. Lying on r. side brings on palpitation. There is sensitiveness to all sorts of weather changes, and especially to cold. W. P. Wesselhœft has cured bronchitis characterised by scraping from upper sternum to throat, with free expectoration of thick, yellow mucus, paroxysmal cough, morning cough with gagging, aching in chest and in the lower part of the back in region of lower ribs. A peculiarity was the profuse expectoration with the scraping, for scraping coughs are usually dry. *Cepa* had helped the preliminary sneezing and coryza.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Cham. (cramps in abdomen); Nux v., Ipec. (nausea and vomiting); Sul. *Antidote to:* Lead poisoning; calomel and other mercurials; Aloe (vomiting blood). *Similar to:* Alumina, Aluminium; Alo. (rectum); Caps. (long uvula); Fer. (relaxed abdominal walls, prolapsed uterus); Kali bi. (stringy discharges); Merc. (prolapsed uterus, vagina, rectum; tenesmus); Merc. cor., Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Nux v., Op., Plat. (lead poisoning); Plumb., Rhatan., Stan., Sul., Sul. ac., Zinc (eyes).

Causation.—Bad news. Operations on eyes; on teeth.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Unpleasant news cause nervous tremors.—Lectophile.

2. Head.—Vertigo, lying on his back, with weakness in pit of stomach, > opening eyes, > turning on r. side.—Headache > drinking cold water.—Burning pain and weight on vertex > ice-cold cloths pressed on the part.

3. Eyes.—R. eye squints towards nose.—Prolapse of iris after cataract operation.—Sees double by candle-light.

4. Ears.—Purulent otorrhœa.

5. Nose.—Nasal polypus l. side with rough skin all over the face and body and neuralgic headache.—Lupus or cancer on rose.

8. Mouth.—Teeth loose.—Gums swollen, inflamed, spongy.—Teeth and gums rather scorbutic.—Profuse hæmorrhage after extraction of tooth.—Tongue dry (black); burning in evening; sour feeling; stitches < at tip (scirrhus of tongue).—Spreading ulcers in mouth; noma.—Profuse ptyalism.

9. Throat.—Tonsils inflamed.—Uvula elongated, relaxed.—Spasm of œsophagus, liquids can scarcely be swallowed.—Prickly sensation both sides of throat and great dryness with constant desire to drink.—Scraping in throat with cough.—Throat covered with mucus, causing cough.—Spitting up of a coagulated lump of blood morning after rising.—Enlarged indurated tonsils from frequent colds.

11. Stomach.—Vomits large quantities of glairy mucus or tough, colourless slime, and often everything he eats; blood; habitual hæmatemesis in hard drinkers.—Sinking sensation > by eating.—Burning heat > by drinking cold water.—The pain is > by pressing on stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Colic < by walking, with fulness and heaviness. (Potter's colic, lead colic.).—Abdomen retracted, > from pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—No desire for stool for days.—Violent, ineffectual urging to stool.—Stool hard as stones.—Difficult stool, with some blood and subsequent beating in anus.—Diarrhœa ichorous, mixed with blood of an offensive odour, great exhaustion.—Very exhausting diarrhœa.—Masses of coagulated blood in typhus.—Putrid dysentery.—Pains from rectum going down thighs.—After stool: scarcely endurable pain with scirrhous induration in rectum.—Itching in anus all evening.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine voided with difficulty.—(Diabetes mellitus.).—Oily iridescent film on urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections while at dinner.—Frequent emissions.—Gonorrhœa; gleet.—Shooting pain from middle line of belly, as along a thread, down into penis.—Cutting pain in l. side of penis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.–Affections of l. ovary (with constipation), insupportable pain.—Weight and prolapse of uterus.—Indurations, ulcerations, of uterus, even scirrhus.—Copious leucorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa and emaciation, with yellow complexion.—Menses scanty, watery.—During menses hands weak.—Vagina very sensitive, and narrowed by swellings of various size (vaginismus).—Pruritus.—Flooding after childbirth; sore, inflamed nipples; cancer of the breasts.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness < from talking.—Aphonia.—Croup and bronchitis.—Cough from tickling in larynx caused by talking.—Scraping from upper sternum to larynx, thick, yellow sputa, paroxysmal cough.—Ropy sputa.—Atonic hæmoptysis.

19. Heart.—Pain from heart to lower part of r. lung.—Strong pulsation through whole body.

25. Skin.—Proud flesh; chilblains; indolent ulcers.—(This remedy is particularly applicable to old people.)

27. Fever.—Slow pulse.—Furious delirium.

Alumina.

Argilla. Oxide of Aluminium. Pure Clay. $AL_2 O_3 3H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Anus, affections of*. Boils. Bubo. Catarrh. Chlorosis. *Constipation*. Constipation of nursing infants. *Cough*. Disappointments, effects of. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Eczema. Eyes, affections of. Fissures. Fistula. Headache. Hernia. Irritation. Leucorrhśa. Locomotor ataxy. *Nails, affections of*. Otorrhśa. Ozćna. Paralysis. Pregnancy, constipation of. Pregnancy, toothache of. Prostatorrhśa. Rhagades. Scrofula. Strabismus. Taste, disordered. Tetters, moist and itching. Throat, affections of. Trismus. Typhus.

Characteristics.—Like its relative *Alumen, Alumina* produces irritation of mucous membranes with dryness or extreme secretion and paralysis of involuntary muscles, as those of the rectum and of the nervous and muscular systems

generally. *Alumina* paralyses the bowels in the same way as lead, to which it is an antidote. Even small and soft stools are passed with great difficulty. Pregnant women and children are liable to this kind of constipation. A very prominent characteristic is that a person must *strain at stool* in order to *urinate*. Teste groups *Alumina* with *Sepia* and *Copaiva*. He considers it the chronic of *Sepia* as *Silic*. is of *Puls*. Paralysis of the internal rectus muscle of the eye, causing squint. Also ptosis. Drawing, pains appear in the limbs; a sensation of constriction in several organs. Several painful symptoms show themselves after the midday meal, and continue till evening, when they disappear or are replaced by others which begin only then. On the other hand the pains which appear in the morning or in the evening are abated after eating. Trembling, convulsive movements of the limbs and head; spasms, with tears and laughter alternately. There is exaltation of the whole nervous system. Trembling of the whole body with desire to lie down, which, however, < the fatigue. Great general fatigue, even after a short walk, but chiefly after speaking. Frequent stretching while sitting. The nates go to sleep while sitting. Drags legs (especially left). Many of the symptoms of locomotor ataxy are reproduced by *Alumina*, and it is one of the most useful remedies in that disease. Bśnninghausen cured a case with *Aluminium*. Sluggishness of action is characteristic of this medicine; urine is slow in passing; great straining to pass even a soft stool; can only evacuate bowels when standing; has to strain as if abdomen and rectum were paralysed. (*Caust*. has defecation only when standing; but the straining is less.) Sensations are slow in being transmitted to the centres. In the mental sphere there is confusion. "When he says anything he feels as if another person had said it, and when he sees anything, as if another person had seen it, or as if he could transfer himself into another, and only then could see." A feeling of hurry follows, things do not move fast enough. Impulses. Suicidal tendency, a sudden impulse from seeing blood on a knife. Sad; apprehensive; wants to getaway; fears going crazy. Mental symptoms mostly come on in the morning on waking. Vertigo on closing eyes. Catarrh is a very general feature. Catarrh with dryness of mucous membranes. The throat looks parched and glazed. The nose is stopped, feels dry, and the point of it is cracked. *Alm*. has the fish-bone sensation in the throat on swallowing. There is profuse leucorrhśa running down to the heels, sometimes excoriating. As with the mucous membrane so with the skin: itching eruptions < from warmth of bed. Eruptions of all kinds, indurations, ulcers. Granular eyelids. Hairs fall out all over body. The skin of the face feels as if covered with dried white of egg, or as if a cobweb was on it. Fissures. *Alumina* has some curious symptoms in the digestive sphere. There is a craving for dry rice and dry food. It has < from starch, especially the starch of potatoes. < From salt, wine, vinegar, spirits. Burning pains in the back are very characteristic, and especially a sensation as if a hot iron were forced through the lower vertebrć.

There are pulsations in various parts. The pains go upward. Upper left; lower right affected (opposite of Lyc.).

The symptoms are < on alternate days; periodically. Guernsey describes a characteristic periodicity thus: "Patient gets along nicely for a time, then, from no apparent cause, gets worse for a time, then better, and soon a relapse may be worse than the original illness, another relapse not so bad, and so on with longer intervals between." In afternoons; at new or full moon; < in the morning on waking. < After coitus. < In cold air, out of doors; in dry weather. They are > by cold washing; by moistening the part; by warm food or drink; by warmth generally.

Alumina is *suited* to persons of sedentary habits who suffer from chronic ailments; to constitutions with diminished animal heat. Psoric persons. The action of *Alumina* is slow in developing, and the remedy must not be changed quickly.

Relations.—*Compare:* Aluminium (which has been used on indications taken from the proving of Alumina). *Antidote to:* Lead. *Antidoted by:* Bry., Camph., Cham., Ipec. *Complementary:* Bry. *Follows well:* Bry., Lach., Sul. *Similar to:* Alumen; Arg. nit. (clergyman's sore throat, paralysis); Bar. c. (hypochondriasis of aged; constipation); Bry., Calc.; Cham. (useful as an intermediate remedy); Con. (old people; squint) Ferrum (chlorosis; relaxed abdomen; disgust for meat, &c.) Fer. iod. (profuse transparent leucorrhśa); Graphit. (chlorosis, skin rough, chapped, itching nails; blepharitis, &c.); Ipec.; Kali bi. (clergyman's sore throat) Lach. (sad on waking; climaxis); Lyc. (clergyman's sore throat) Pic. ac., Plumb. (colic, constipation) Puls. (tearful, peevish; head, &c., > in open air; ozćna; taste lost averse to meat; scanty menses complaints at puberty; lack of animal heat; soles of feet sore, < walking; toes red, itching, &c.); Ruta (loss of power of internal recti); Sepia (irritable, tearful; ozćna; scanty menses; puberty prolapsus uteri; inactive rectum weakness in urinary organs, &c.); Sil., Sul., Zinc. (inner canthus granular lids; < from wine).

Causation.—Anger. Disappointments. Lifting. Bodily exertion.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Humour morose, sad, with despair of cure.—Involuntary tears.—Anguish and anxiety as if one were threatened with some fatal accident, or had committed some crime.—Time passes too slowly; intolerable ennui; an hour seems half a day.—Seeing blood on a knife she has horrid ideas of killing herself, though she abhors the idea.—Apprehensions.—Disposition to be frightened.—Air sorrowful and morose.—Ill-humour, with unfitness for labour.—Disposition to be angry.—Obstinate, and contradictory humour.—Taking everything in bad part.—Humour changeable; at one time bold, at another timid.—Weakness of memory.—Distraction, inadvertence, and incapability of following up an idea.—Absence of ideas.—Blunders in speaking.—Great vivacity of apprehension, alternately with inadvertence, and deprivation of sight and hearing.—Sensation, as if self-consciousness were outside the body.

2. Head.—Dizziness, whirling sensation, everything turns in a circle, most frequently so as to cause falling; sometimes with nausea, or tension in the nape of the neck; < before breakfast; on opening eyes; when closing eyes.—Easily made drunk.—Vertigo, with white stars before the eyes.—State of intoxication after smoking tobacco, or after having taken the weakest spirituous drink, and principally in the morning.—Headache, as if one were dragged by the hair; or smart shootings in the brain, with inclination to vomit.—Stitches in the brain with nausea.—Heaviness of the head, with paleness of face, and fatigue.—Compressive cephalalgia.—Headache with constipation.—Headache from chronic catarrhs in the head.—Beatings and pulsations in the head.—Congestion of blood towards the eyes and nose, with pressure in the forehead and epistaxis, with a chill when walking in the open air; better after lying or eating.—Headache < while walking in the open air; > lying down, the head being softly supported.—Itching in the forehead.—Pain, as from excoriation, in the scalp.—(Moist crusts on the temples.).—Dryness of the hair.—Itching in the scalp, with profuse desquamation.

3. Eyes.—Pressure on the eyes, which renders it impossible to open them.—Pressure, as from a grain of sand, in the corner of the eye, in the evening.—Sensation of burning in the eyes, with nocturnal agglutination of the lids, and diurnal lachrymation.—Sensation of coldness in the eyes and eyelids on walking in open air.—Swelling of the eyelids.—Paralysis of the upper lid.—Hordeolum.—Eyelashes fall out.—Inclination to stare.—Spasmodic drawing of the lids at night, with pain in the eyes on opening them.—Stitches in the eyes.—Photophobia.—Confusion of sight, as from a mist, and sparkling before the eyes.—Yellow aspect of all objects.—Coloured reflection round the candle in the evening.—Strabismus of both eyes; esp. loss of power of internal rectus.—Glittering before the eyes on shutting them.—Far sight.

4. Ears.—Shooting pains in the ears, principally in the evening, or at night.—Stitches in the (l.) ear (evening).—Itching and sensation of burning in the ears.—Frequently, in the evening, heat and redness of one ear.—Purulent discharge from the ears.—Crackling noise and buzzing in the ears, chiefly when chewing, but also on swallowing.

5. Nose.—Pain in the root of the nose and in the forehead.—Pain, swelling, and redness of the nose.—Soreness and scabs in the nose, with discharge of thick yellow mucus.—Discharge of solid, yellow, greenish substances from the nose.—Accumulation and flow of a thick and yellowish matter from the nose.—Nostrils ulcerated.—Furunculus in the nose.—Ozćna.—Blood from the nose when blown.—Epistaxis.—Sour smell in the nose.—Smell either exceedingly delicate or weak.—Coryza, with defluxion from one nostril, with stoppage of the other.—Coryza, alternately dry and flowing.—Stoppage of the nose.

6. Face.—Aspect gloomy, morose.—Rapid alternation of redness and paleness of countenance.—Copper-like redness of the cheeks, as in drunkards.—Tingling on the

face, and tension of the skin, as if it were covered with white of egg dried.—Sensation of swelling, and of heaviness of countenance.—Bulbous swellings and blood-boils on the face and nose.—Red painful spot on the cheek.—Roughness of the skin of the face, esp. over the forehead.—Heat and redness.—Itching and eruption of small pimples over the face.—Moist scabs on the temples.—Shooting and drawing sensation in the cheek-bones.—Transient heat of face.—Furunculus in the cheeks.—Leprous tubercles in the face.—Lips dry, and cracked, with exfoliation of the skin.—Swelling of the lips.—Pimples and scabby eruptions on the lips.—Swelling of the jaws, with tensive pain on opening the mouth, and on chewing.—Shortening of the lower jaw.—Involuntary spasmodic twitching of lower jaw.—Trismus.

7. Teeth.—Pains in the teeth on chewing, or in the evening, in bed.—Tearing in the teeth, extending to other parts, as far as the zygomatic bone, and in the forehead and temples.—Piercing pain in the carious teeth.—Ulceration of the roots of the teeth.—Ulcer on the gums.—Swelling of the gums, which have a tendency to bleed.—Sensation as though the teeth were elongated.—Odontalgia, with nervous irritation, as after a chill, or after the use of Chamomilla.

8. Mouth.—Pain as of excoriation in the mouth, palate, tongue, and gums, which almost prevents eating.—Small ulcers in the mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, chiefly on waking.—Accumulation of a sweetish or sour saliva in the mouth, like actual salivation.—Musty or putrid smell from the mouth.—Tongue loaded with a black or yellowish coating.—Expectoration of bloody mucus.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, which is aggravated in the evening and at night, but which is ameliorated on taking anything warm, and which is less painful in the morning.—Contractive, or shooting pains in the throat, chiefly on swallowing.—Difficult deglutition, as if the gullet were contracted.—Cramp-like pressure and squeezing in the śsophagus.—Sensation, as if the śsophagus were contracted when swallowing a small morsel of food; it is felt until it enters into the stomach.—Pains in throat < evening and night.—Swelling of the tonsils.—Great dryness in the throat.—Accumulation of a thick and viscous mucus in the throat, with difficult expectoration.—Painful ulcers in the fauces, secreting a brown, badly-smelling pus.—Sensation of a splinter in the throat.

10. Appetite.—Sweetish taste, or a taste of blood in the mouth.—Rough taste, astringent, or bitter and insipid.—Bulimy.—Irregular appetite; at one time too strong, at another too weak.—Food appears insipid, esp. in the evening, and principally bread and meat.—Distaste for animal food.—Craving, with want of appetite.—Appetite for dry foods; for starch; chalk; clean white rags; charcoal; cloves; acids; coffee or tea grounds; dry rice.—Desire for hot drinks.—Desire for vegetables, for fruits, and spoon meats.—After having eaten, and chiefly in the evening, hiccough, pressure in the stomach and abdomen, distaste, nausea, and

lassitude.—Potatoes excite nausea and bitter eructations.—All irritating things immediately start cough.

11. Stomach.—Eructations, sour and acrid, and pyrosis.—Chronic tendency to eructation.—Frequent eructations.—Nausea, with faintness.—Frequent nausea and inclination to vomit, chiefly when speaking, when re-entering the room after walking, and in the morning.—Pressure in the stomach, chiefly in the evening and after eating.—Contraction and constriction in the region of the stomach, often as far as the throat and breast, and sometimes with difficult respiration.—Pain, as from excoriation, in the pit of the stomach and in the hypochondria, principally on turning the body in bed, or on stooping.

12. Abdomen.—Painful sensibility of the liver on stooping, followed sometimes by shooting pains.—Colic whenever the body is exposed to a chill.—Colic with drawing pains, principally in the evening, or at night, or after dinner.—Cutting pains, chiefly in the morning.—Flatulent colic.—The colic is ameliorated by heat applied externally.—Painter's colic.—Protrusion and incarceration of inguinal hernia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools hard, unfrequent, and scanty, sometimes with pain in the anus.—Constipation and obstruction of the abdomen.—Difficult stool, from inactivity of the intestines.—Difficult evacuations from want of peristaltic motion of the intestines; even the soft stool can only be passed by great pressing.—Constipation of pregnant women, children, and painters.—No desire for, and no ability to pass stool, until there is a large accumulation.—Hard, knotty stools, covered with mucus.—Small stools, sometimes like pipe stems (also Phosphor.).—Voiding of much slimy matter with the stool, during the continuance of colic.—Loose stools with pain in the belly and tenesmus.—Green stools in summer complaints.—Loss of blood during and after the stools.—Burning and itching in the anus.—Blind piles protrude, become moist, with lancinating pain; are hard and itch.—Pressure and shooting pain in the perinćum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in the kidneys, principally when walking or stooping.—Sensation of weakness in the bladder and in the genital parts.—Eager desire to make water, with increased aqueous evacuation, accompanied sometimes by a sensation of burning.—Frequent ineffectual desire to urinate: the urine can only be passed during a stool.—Urine less copious, with red and sandy sediment.—Nocturnal urination.—Urine turbid, white, as if chalk had been put into it.—Thick whitish sediment in the urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire increased; or suppressed.—Frequent pollutions and nocturnal erections.—Copious secretion behind the glans.—Excoriation of the prepuce.—Contractive pain in the spermatic cord, with contraction of the testicle.—Hardness and painful sensibility in one of the testes.—Flowing of prostate fluid during difficult stools.—Pains in the perinćum,

during coition, and while the erection continues.—Increase of suffering after pollution.—Sweat on perinćum at beginning of erection or during coition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation scanty, too early, and of short duration; blood pale.—Menses too copious, with inflation of the abdomen.—During the period of menstruation, sleep agitated, with many dreams, great activity in the circulation, heat in the face, headache, and palpitation of the heart.—Before and during menstruation, colics, headaches, and other painful affections.—After the menses great fatigue.—Corrosive leucorrhśa, with smarting in the genital parts.—Leucorrhśa before or after the menses, and often with trembling, fatigue, and colic.—Leucorrhśa flesh-coloured, or aqueous, and causing stiffness of the linen; transparent mucus before and after menstruation.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, principally in the morning, sometimes, at a later period, followed by expectoration.—Short, dry cough.—Dry, short cough, esp. in the morning, with dyspnśa.—All irritating foods immediately start cough.—Cough with impeded respiration, or with pains in the head and at the nape of the neck.—Catarrh of the larynx and of the bronchi, with scraping sensation in the throat.—Sudden taking cold, with loss of voice, morning and evening.

18. Chest.—Oppression at the chest.—Dyspnśa when seated.—Nocturnal pressure in the chest.—Sensation of constriction in the chest, chiefly when seated in a bending attitude, or while stooping.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the chest and in the pit of the stomach, sometimes with cough.—Pain in the sternum on touching it.

19. Heart.—Palpitation and shocks at the heart.—Palpitation every morning on waking; irregular beats.—Wakes 4 to 5 a.m. with anxiety at heart, > immediately after rising.

20. Neck and Back.—Itching of nape of neck and throat.—Stitches in nape.—Pain in the loins during repose.—Pain like that of a bruise in the loins and in the back.—Shooting pains in the back.—Sensation in the back as if it were pierced with a hot iron; through the lower vertebrć.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains in the arms while kept hanging down or extended on the bed.—Tearing in the arms from the shoulder to the fingers.—Pain, as if burned by a hot iron, in the elbows and the fingers.—Paralytic weight in the arms.—Swelling of the arm and the fingers.—Tetters and moist scabs on the forearms.—Mealy desquamation of the hands.—Fissures in the hands, which readily bleed.—Gnawing pain under the nails, sometimes with tingling in the arm.—The nails have a tendency to break when they are cut.—Panaris.

23. Lower Limbs.—Stiffness, numbness, and insensibility of the legs at night.—Sensation of tearing in almost all parts of the lower limbs.—Great heaviness and weakness of the legs, chiefly in the hips.—When sitting, the nates go to

sleep.—Drawing pain in the knees when going upstairs.—Tension in the calves when walking, and cramps on crossing the legs and on resting the toes on the ground.—Pain as from fatigue in the joints of the feet when seated.—Pains in the soles of the feet when walking.—Cold in the feet.—Itching and redness in the toes, as if from chilblains.—Sensation of burning under the toes.

24. Generalities.—Pulling pains in the limbs.—Sensation of constriction in internal organs (śsophagus, stomach, rectum, bladder).—Aggravation of suffering from potatoes, and often on alternate days.—Several painful symptoms show themselves after dinner, and continue till evening, when they disappear, or are replaced by others, which begin only then.—The pains which appear in the morning, or in the evening, are abated after eating.—Suffering in consequence of disappointments.—Trembling and convulsive movements of the limbs, and even of the head.—Great heaviness in the legs and arms.—Spasms, with tears and laughter alternately.—Exaltation of the whole nervous system.—Illusive sensations; some parts of the body feel as if they had become larger.—Trembling of the whole body, with desire to lie down, which, however, increases the fatigue.—Great general fatigue, even after a short walk, but principally after speaking.—Frequent stretching while sitting.—Want of vital heat.

25. Skin.—Miliary eruption in the arms and legs, with much itching and serous bleeding after having scratched.—Chapped skin and bulbous eruptions.—Boils or itching exanthemata on perinćum.—The slightest injuries of the skin smart, and become inflamed.—Leprous pimples.—Scurf and tetters, which itch or become moist chiefly in the evening.—Renewal of cutaneous symptoms at every new or full moon.—Rhagades.—Brittle nails.

26. Sleep.—Sleep tardy, and wakefulness before midnight.—Restless sleep, always awakening with palpitation of the heart.—Nocturnal sleep too light, agitated, with frequent starts.—Deep sleep, not refreshing, with a desire in the morning to sleep more.—Frequent waking in the night.—Dreams frequent, anxious, with talking, laughter, tears, lamentations, groans, and somnambulism.—Dreams of horses, of quarrels, and of vexations, of fire, of marriages, of spectres, of death, of robbers.—Dreams, with fear of death after waking.—Nightmare.—During the night, anxiety, agitation, and tossing about; or heat, toothache, headache, spasms, and oppression of the chest, or diarrhśa, with pains in the stomach, and shiverings.—After sleep, on waking in the morning, mind weighed down by vexatious ideas, or nausea, with insipidity in the stomach, and feverish movements.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and accelerated.—Shivering, even when near a fire, and at night, in bed, not able to warm oneself.—Fever towards the evening, with predominant chilliness.—Sensation of cold immediately after taking soup at midday.—During the day chill; during the night, fever.—Heat in the evening which spreads from the face; at times only over the r. side of the body.—Perspiration at

night, or more towards morning, in bed; mostly in the face, or on one side of the face.—Inability to perspire.

Ambra Grisea.

Ambergris. Most probably a morbid product found in the Sperm Whale or floating in the sea. (Not to be confounded with Amber-Succinum.) Trituration and tincture.

Clinical.—*Anus, irritation of*. Asthma. Bashfulness. Brain, softening of. Cardiac asthma. Convulsions. *Cough. Deafness*. Emaciation. Epistaxis. *Face, pimples on*. Hysteria. Jaundice. *Menstrual irregularity*. Music, intolerance of. Nervousness. Nymphomania. Pruritus vulvæ. Puerperal convulsions. Ranula. Reaction defective. Spleen, pain in. Tympanites.

Characteristics.—*Ambra* produces faintness (*Moschus*), nervousness, jerks, and twitches. Reflex action is increased. The patient has an embarrassed air; the bashful state is very characteristic in certain connections. Embarrassed in company. Cough worse when many people are present. As if in a dream. Forgetful. There is defective reaction in nervous patients. Sensation of icy coldness in abdomen. The pelvic organs are painfully influenced. There is voluptuous itching on the scrotum and some rawness below the thighs in the male. In the female there is discharge of blood between the periods at every little accident, as straining at stool or extra work. Severe itching on pudenda. During urination, itching, tickling, burning of vulva and urethra. Nymphomania, with discharge of bluish white mucus. In childbed, obstinate constipation and tenesmus with bashfulness; cannot make the attempt to stool if any one is present, even the nurse. There is a tickling, spasmodic cough. Cough excited by speaking. Night cough. Cough followed by copious belching. Itching in chest. The limbs go to sleep easily. Finger nails are brittle. Sweat on slightest exertion. Sleepless from worry; retires tired, wakeful as soon as touches pillows. < Warmth; > cold; < from overlifting. Suited to excitable, nervous children. Nervous persons. Lean persons. Old persons. Nervous bilious temperament. "Dried-up" nervous persons. "Thin, scrawny women."

Relations.—*Compare:* Moschus (faintness; hysteric asthma); Castor., Asaf., Pso. and Valer. (defective reaction); Coca (bashfulness); Kali bro., Nux v. (increased reflexes); Calc., Nat. c. (coldness in abdomen); Act. r. (night cough); Nux v. (thin, nervous persons); Ars. (Asthma); Phos. (asthma, nervous excitability; "irritable weakness"; slender build); Bov. (flow of blood between the periods); Lach. and Sep. (< from overlifting); Coff., Chi., Ign., Sul., Puls., Staph.; Sec. (scrawny women). *Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Nux v., Puls., Staph. *Antidote to:* Staph. (especially the voluptuous itching of scrotum); Nux v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great restlessness.—Hastiness and nervous excitement when talking.—Memory impaired.—Slow of comprehension, has to read a sentence over and over again, and then does not understand; thinking powers are quite impaired.—Melancholy.—Inconsolable sadness.—Anxiety, esp. in the evening.—Timidity.—Despair, and disgust of life.—Repugnance to laughter and conversation.—Excitement, agitation, and precipitation, chiefly during intellectual labours.—Imagination occupied with grinning faces and wanton images.—Absence of ideas.—Difficult conception.—Embarrassed manner in society; bashful.

2. Head.—Attack of dizziness, esp. on walking in the open air.—Vertigo, which compels the patient to lie down, with a sensation of weakness in the stomach.—In the morning, headache as after a nocturnal debauch.—Sensation of weakness in the head, with external shivering.—Pressive pain in the head, every two days, with heat in the head, burning in the eyes, and paleness in the face.—Pressure in the forehead, with fear of losing one's reason.—Pressing pain in the forehead and vertex, with heat in the head, with pale face on alternate days, with fear of losing his senses.—Pressive squeezing, with perplexity, principally in the forehead and occiput.—Congestion of blood in the head, esp. on hearing music.—Acute sensation of drawing in the head, with ulcers on the scalp.—Dartings in the head.—Pain in the head, as if caused by a strain from lifting a weight.—Pain in the scalp on its being touched, with falling off of the hair.—The scalp feels sore in the morning, when awaking: this is followed by a sensation of numbness, extending over the whole body.

3. Eyes.—Pressure on the eyes, with heaviness, and a sensation as if the eyes were too deep in the head, with a difficulty of opening them in the morning.—Insufferable tickling round the eyes.—Itching in the eyelid, as if a sty were being formed.—Inflammatory redness of the sclerotica, with injection of the vessels.—Confusion of sight, like a mist, and obscurity before the eyes.

4. Ears.—Acute sensation of drawing in the ears.—Tension in the ears.—Crawling and tickling in the interior of the ears.—Tinkling and buzzing before the ears.—Increasing deafness; deaf in one ear, roaring and whistling in the ear.

5. Nose.—Spasms in the alæ nasi.—Nasal hæmorrhage, principally in the morning.—Clots or dry blood in the nose.—Frequent sneezing.—Dryness and stoppage of the nose, with pain, as of excoriation.—Dry coryza.—Chronic suppression of the nasal mucus.

6. Face.—Redness and heat, sometimes transient, of the face.—Jaundiced face.—Convulsive movements in the muscles of the face.—Tickling and itching titillation in the face, with eruption of pimples; the same in the forehead, and in the

region of the whiskers.—Red spot on the cheeks, cramps in the lips.—Cramp of the lower lip.—Hot lips.

7. Teeth.—Drawing, shooting pains, chiefly in the teeth that are carious, and esp. in the open air; increased by taking anything hot.—Drawing toothache, sometimes on one side and then on the other.—Bleeding of the gums.—Painful swelling of the gums.

8. Mouth.—In the morning, on waking, dryness and sensation of numbness in the mouth, in the tongue, and in the lips.—Itching and smarting in the mouth.—Vesicles in the mouth, with burning pain.—Nodosities, with pain, like excoriation, below the tongue.—Tongue coated white, or greyish yellow.—Offensive smell in the mouth (in the morning).—Ranula.

9. Throat.—Sensation as of a plug in the throat, with difficulty of swallowing.—Strangling in the pharynx on swallowing food.—Gnawing and scratching in the throat.—Accumulation of greyish mucus in the throat, with inclination to vomit, and vomiting when hawking.—In the morning, hawking up of mucus.—Asthma in lean and delicate old people.

10. Appetite.—Insipid or rancid taste.—Want of appetite.—Sourness in the mouth after taking milk.—After eating, pressure at the pit of the throat, as if a piece had stopped there.—After eating, cough and gaping, and a feeling as if food did not go down into the stomach.—Entire thirstlessness.

11. Stomach.—Imperfect eructations.—Frequent eructations, often sour, or with the taste of the food which may have been taken.—Hiccough after having smoked tobacco.—Pyrosis principally in the evening, or on walking in the open air.—Nausea and vomiting.—Pressure and cramp-like pain in the stomach.—Sensation of burning in the stomach and in the precordial region.—Heartburn from drinking milk.

12. Abdomen.—Hepatic pains, most frequently pressive.—Pressive pain in the epigastrium and in the abdomen.—Heaviness in the belly.—Tension and inflation of the belly, principally after eating and drinking.—Compression in the belly, sometimes in the morning.—Cutting pains in the evening, after midnight, and in bed in the morning with diarrhœa.—Pain, as from a wound in the abdominal muscles, on coughing and on turning the body.—Pain in the spleen, as if something were torn off.—Sensation of coldness in abdomen, sometimes on one side only.—In the evening sensation of drawing in the abdominal muscles.—Incarcerated flatus.—Flatulent colic in the night.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation and tardy stools.—Fruitless desire to go to stool, with anxiety, and incapability of enduring the approach of any person.—Irregular intermittent stools, often only every two days.—Soft, loose,

clear-brown stools.—After the stool, pressure in the abdomen.—Flowing of blood with the stool.—Hæmorrhoidal excrescences in the anus.—Itching and tingling in the anus and in the rectum.—Itching, smarting, and stinging at the anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—In the morning, after getting up, an urgent desire to make water.—Increased secretion of urine, chiefly at night and in the morning.—Increased secretion of urine, much more than the amount of the fluid drunk.—Urine of a yellowish-brown, and turbid, with brown sediment.—Reddish cloud in the urine.—Urine tinged with blood.—Acid smell from the urine.—Burning in the orifice of the urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Voluptuous excitement of, and itching in, the genital parts, without external cause.—Burning in the region of the spermatic vesicles.—Erections in the morning, with numbness of the genital parts.—Sore rawness between thighs.—Violent erections in the morning, without sexual desire, with numbness of the parts.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early; and too profuse.—Discharge of blood between the periods.—During menstruation, increased swelling of varicose veins, with pressure in the legs.—Leucorrhœa thick, slimy, preceded by shooting pains in the vagina.—Running of white-bluish matter from the vagina.—The leucorrhœa more abundant at night.—Burning, pain of excoriation, and itching, in the sexual parts.—Violent itching, with swelling of the external parts.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough, with coryza, and expectoration of a whitish and salt mucus.—Nocturnal cough, excited by excessive tickling in the gullet, cough in the evening, with pain in the l. side, as if something were torn away.—Spasmodic cough from tickling in the throat with expectoration of yellowish, or greyish-white mucus, tasting salt or sour, in the morning; with expectoration in the evening.—Convulsive cough, with eructations and hoarseness.—On coughing, pressive headache in the temples.—Voice hoarse, harsh, with an accumulation of thick mucus in the air ducts.—Hoarseness and roughness of the voice, with accumulation of thick, tough mucus, easily thrown off by coughing.—Cough < by music.

18. Chest.—Breathing short.—Oppression in breathing.—Oppression felt in the chest, and between the scapulæ.—Breath fetid in the morning after waking.—Wheezing in the chest.—Painful oppression in the chest and in the back.—Pressure in the chest, chiefly in the region of the heart.—Sensation of rawness in the chest.—Itching in the chest, and in the thyroid gland.—Asthma of old people, and of children.—At night, trembling in the breast.—Palpitation of the heart, frequently when walking in the open air, with paleness of face, and pressure in the chest as if a lump were lodged there or as if the chest were obstructed.—Rheumatic pain, as from a bruise in the chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Pressive drawing pain in the nape of the neck, and in the back.—Shooting pain in the loins.—Stiffness in the loins after sitting long.—Heaviness in the back, with pain in the belly, as if the intestines were compressed.

22. Upper Limbs.—The arms become easily numbed, whether they are leant upon or used to carry something, or even in the night, with sensation of torpor.—Paralytic drawing, as from dislocation, in the shoulder-joints, in the elbows, in the fore part of the arms, and in the hands.—Trembling of the arms.—Pain in the bone of the elbow when touched.—Cramp in the hands on taking hold of anything.—Prolonged coldness of the hands.—Contraction of the fingers.—In the evening, attack of trembling in the thumb.—In the morning, the skin at the extremity of the fingers is wrinkled.—Nocturnal weakness of the fingers.—Itchy tetter between the fingers.—Itching in the palms of the hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation of torpor in the legs, with an unsteady walk.—Sensation of contraction in the (r) thigh, the limb seems to be shortened.—Nervousness of the legs.—Heaviness, stiffness, and weakness of the legs.—Cramps in the legs, and at night in the calves of the legs.—Acute drawing pain in the legs, from the os sacrum to the feet, with incapability of supporting the foot on the ground: the affected leg seems shorter than the other.—Excoriation in the hams, with pain, principally in the evening.—Tingling in the calves of the legs and in the feet.—Arthritic pains in the joints of the feet and in the great toes.—Tightness in the joints of the feet.—Pain, as of ulceration, in the soles of the feet when walking.—Burning in the soles of the feet.—Itching of the inside of the soles of the feet.—Swelling of the feet.—Shooting pains in chilblains on the toes.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the corns.

24. Generalities.—Infantile or other spasms.—Cramps and sensation of drawing in the muscles.—Tearing pains, chiefly in the joints, and often on one side only (from the small of the back through the r. leg).—Spasms and twitches in the muscular parts.—Susceptibility to numbness in various parts.—Many of the symptoms appear during sleep, and diminish after rising.—Many of the pains are mitigated by walking in the open air, or when lying on the part affected.—In the evening, and in a warm temperature, many of the symptoms are aggravated.—Sensation of drawing throughout the body.—Incisive pain in the hands and feet.—Inflation and pulsation over the whole body, with great weakness after walking in the open air.—Ebullitions and pulsations in the whole body, esp. after walking in the open air.—After having talked much, agitation and trembling all over the body, with restlessness.—Fatigue, esp. in the morning, in bed, and at night on waking.—Sensation of numbness and of torpor over the whole surface of the body, chiefly in the morning.

25. Skin.—Dry, itching burning.—Burning herpes.—Suppressed eruptions.—Itching, and sensation of burning in several parts of the skin, as from the itch.—Tetters and

itchy eruptions appear during the use of this medicine.—Dryness of the skin.—Burning tetters.

26. Sleep.—Inclination to sleep during the day.—Restlessness at night.—Worriment from business embarrassments.—Agitated sleep, in consequence of cold in the body, and a sensation of drawing in the limbs.—Sleep, with anxious dreams and reveries.—On sleeping, startings with fright.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated with ebullitions.—Chill in the forenoon, with weakness and sleepiness, better after eating.—Flushes of heat, returning every fifteen minutes, worse towards evening.—Feverish shivering in different parts, followed by heat in the face.—Transient heat, sometimes with anxiety at the heart.—Perspiration from slight exertion, esp. on the abdomen and on the thighs.—Nocturnal sweat, particularly on the diseased side, after midnight.

Ambrosia Artemisiæfolia.

Ragweed. Roman Wormwood. Hogweed. (America.) N. O. Compositæ.
Tincture of fresh flower heads and young shoots.

Clinical.—Coryza. Hay-fever.

Characteristics.—Dr. E. T. Marsh and another experimenter suffered severely from symptoms of coryza and hay-fever whilst observing the pollen of this plant. It should therefore be of service in similar affections.

Ammoniacum.

Gum-ammoniac, obtained from Dorema ammoniacum. N. O. Umbelliferæ.
Trituration of the gum.

Clinical.—Appendicitis. Asthenopia. Asthma. Bronchitis. Eyes, affections of. Glands, affections of. Heart, affections of. Hydrocele. Panaritium.

Characteristics.—Ill-humour is the prevailing mental feature of *Ammoniac*. It acts prominently on mucous membranes, causing first diminished and then increased secretion. There are stars and fiery points before the sight. Sees smoke in circles. Dim sight from a blow on the head. Dim sight from reading. Hydrocele. Heart beat too strong, < lying on left side. Great accumulations of mucus. Stitches are prominent in the provings. Stitches in the cæcum at 7 p.m., alternating with pains elsewhere. This should make it appropriate in some cases of appendicitis. There

are many rheumatic pains in the limbs and loins. There is marked sensitiveness to cold and < in cold weather. It is suited to bronchial affections in old people brought on by cold weather.

Relations.—*Compare:* Asaf., Coni., Cicut. (botanical relations); Ambra, Aur.; Arn. (effects of blow); Puls. (< lying on left side); Bell. and Ruta (eyes). *Antidoted by:* Arn., Bry.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Temper sombre and taciturn; repugnance to everything; ill-humour, which induces discontent with everything that is done; incapacity for mental application.

2. Head.—Head confused, with incapability of mental labour; heaviness in the head.—Violent pains in the head.—A semi-lateral pressure in the forehead; pressure over the eyebrows.—A sense of confusion in the forehead, with dimness of sight; tearing sensation in the right side.—Pressure in the occipital region.—Pricking in the scalp.—Sensation of swelling at the occiput.—Itching, enforcing scratching of the parts affected, and tingling; pimples at the roots of the hair.

3. Eyes.—A sense of pressure, with tickling at the upper part of the globe of the eye; throbbing and tingling at the upper part of l. eye, followed by a sense of pressure.—Feeling of dryness in the eyes, and as of some foreign body under the upper lid of the l. eye.—Stars and fiery points floating before sight.—Sees smoke before him (amblyopia from a blow).—Dimness of sight at night, and chiefly in the morning, immediately on rising, with burning heat in the eyes.—Reading impracticable, at least without considerable effort.—Photophobia, although the weather may be cloudy.

4. Ears.—Tearing sensation at the exterior of r. auditory passage.—Gurgling in l. ear, on scratching the occiput. Roaring in the ears, with difficulty in hearing.

5. Nose.—Painful dryness in the nose on rising in the morning.—Increase of nasal mucus.—Sneezing, followed by an abundant flow of mucus from the nose.—Constant motion of alæ nasi.

6. Face.—Paleness of the face, with a sensation of uneasiness, preceded by frequent change of colour.—Drawing sensation in l. cheek-bone, towards the temple.—Throbbing in the inferior maxillary region, extending into the mouth.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Dryness of the mouth and throat in the morning, on awaking.—Sensation of fulness in the back of the throat and gullet, accompanied by nausea.—Sensation, as of a foreign body in the throat, which incites efforts to swallow it.—Scraping and burning in the gullet and œsophagus.

11. Stomach.—Frequent risings.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit.—Taste clammy, insipid, or sweetish in the morning, bitter in the gullet, with loss of taste at end of tongue.

12. Abdomen.—Borborygmi, with sensation of confusion in the forehead.—Pinching pains.—Violent abdominal pains.—Painful pressure in the region of the pubis.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools scanty; none until evening, or during two or three days.—Stool relaxed, of the consistence of pap; like pap after a meal.—Soft, with much wind, and preceded by borborygmi in the belly.—Mucous stools, sometimes preceded by shivering, and colicky pains which occasion writhing.—Liquid stools.—Diarrhœa, with mucous evacuations.—Pressure on the rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine profuse, containing much lactate of urea.—Burning in the urethra.—Passing drops of urine, after having micturated.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Shooting pains in the right spermatic cord, and in its immediate neighbourhood.—Drawings internally.—Shooting pains at the root of the penis.—Itching in the pubic region.—Hydrocele.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Roughness of the orifice of the throat.—Constant tickling, without inclination to cough.—Bronchial affections of old people in cold weather.

18. Chest.—Respiration short, with heaving of the chest, and anxiety; quickened.—During inspiration, a sense of oppression, with lancinating pains in the l. side of the chest.—Pressure in the side.—Great uneasiness at the bottom of the chest, towards the back, on r. side, followed by pressure in the deepest part of the chest.

20. Back.—Weight and pressure in the lumbar vertebræ.—Darting pains in the loins, chiefly during inspiration.—Rheumatic pains at the l. of the pelvis.

22. Upper Limbs.—Shooting and tearing pains in the shoulder-joint.—Sense of weakness in l. arm.—Rheumatic pain.—A sensation of breaking, chiefly in the elbow and l. wrist; sometimes with a tearing pain in r. hand.—Swelling of the fingers.—Dragging sensation in the middle finger of r. hand.—Rheumatic pain in the forefinger of the r. hand.—Panaritium.

23. Lower Limbs.—Darting pains about the hips while walking, which induce limping; also in r. hip joint, on being seated.—Weakness in the legs.—Jerking pain in l. thigh, along the crural nerve.—Violent pain above the knee while walking.—Sensation of swelling in the knee, at night, on being seated, with pinching pains in the popliteal space.—Shooting pains in r. knee.—Stiffness of the

joint while walking.—Darting and pressive pains in the l. tibia.—Tearing pains in the joints of the foot.—Sense of pressure above r. ankle.—Cracking of the joints on moving.—Tearing, burning pains, in the metatarsal bones.—Heaviness in r. foot.—A tendency to stumble on going up stairs.—Pinching, burning, tearing, and drawing in l. foot.—Tingling in r. foot.—Swelling of the toes.—Burning and shooting pains in the great toe.—Drawing in the middle toe.

24. Generalities.—Swelling of the joints of the upper and lower extremities.—Neuralgia.—Lassitude after the least exertion.—Physical dulness and lassitude, with mental depression.—Inclination to sleep during the day, sometimes even on rising in the morning, with listlessness; yawning from emptiness of stomach, sometimes attended by weeping; sleep unquiet during the night, disturbed by dreams, unrefreshing; sleep delayed; numerous and sometimes painful dreams.—Coldness and shivering, tendency to perspire.—Pulse small, wiry, rapid, and hard.

Ammonium Aceticum.

Ammonia acetate. Spiritus Mindereri. $C_2 H_3 O_2 NH_4$. Aqueous solution.

Clinical.—Diabetes. Fever. Sweat.

Characteristics.—This is a very old medicine in great use in old-school practice for "fever mixtures." It has been experimented with by Wibmer, who experienced the following symptoms: "Scraping in throat. Increased warmth in abdomen; in the skin, especially of face. Heaviness in the head." It causes profuse flow of urine, said to contain sugar. "Bathed in sweat" is a leading indication.

Ammonium Benzoicum.

Benzoate of Ammonia. $NH_4 C_7 H_5 O_2$. Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Dropsy. Gout. Indigestion. Ranula. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—The chief symptoms of this salt (which has been proved) are: Head heavy, stupid. Urine scanty; smoky. Pight kidney sensitive to pressure. Gout with fluid in great toe-joint or with lithates. The right side is most affected.

Relations.—It is *similar* in its action to the Ammonias and to Benzoic acid. Also to Gnaphal. (gouty concretions), Caustic., Tereb., Urtica.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Feeling of swelling and soreness, apparently in the puncta and saccus lachrymalis.—Lids swollen.

8. Tongue.—Swelling under tongue, r. side, like ranula.

11. Stomach.—Eructation of food without acidity, with apparent weakness of digestion, or acid eructations.—Increased warmth in stomach.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sensation of internal soreness on pressure in leaning the back against the cushioned back of a carriage in region of r. kidney.—Bloated face, eyelids swollen, head heavy, stupid; urine scanty smoky.—(Albuminuria.).—Urine smoky-looking, scanty, strong-smelling.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Increased mucus in larynx causes frequent hawking and spitting.

20. Back.—Pains across sacrum, with urgency to stool.

Ammonium Bromatum.

Bromide of Ammonium. (NH_4 Br.) Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Ciliary neuralgia. Corpulency. Coryza. Cough. Epilepsy. Kidney, pain in. Larynx, catarrh of. Nails, biting. Ophthalmia, scrofulous. Ovaries, affections of. Pharyngitis. Pterygium. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—This salt has been well proved by A. M. Cushing. The eyes and ovaries are markedly affected. In the morning the eyes are red and sore, with mucus in corners (< left eye). There is pain in left ovary, dull, with hard swelling. Chronic laryngeal catarrh of speakers. A sudden desire to cough—so sudden it causes strangling. Sudden short cough when rising in morning, from accumulation of mucus in throat. Cough at 3 a.m. The mucus of *Am. bro*. is apt to be stringy. It is indicated in epilepsy when the aura begins with a fainting or suffocating sensation at epigastrium, rising up both sides of sternum to throat. There is an irritable feeling under linger nails, > only by biting them The known conditions are: > warmth, warm drinks; < in open air, cold air. Many symptoms occur on waking, 3 a.m. Must walk about for fear of suffocation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Kali bro., Arg. n., Caust., Bufo, Cepa (coryza < in warm room); Lach. (< after sleep). Cough from accumulation of mucus in throat, Æsc. h., Atrop., Grat., Kre., Seneg.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Feared he might die (with stomach symptoms).—Timid, discouraged; lack of self-confidence.—While writing mis-spelled words or numbers.

2. Head.—Sensation of band round head pressing hardest just above ears.—Pain in side of head (l.) near eye; as if a nail driven in.—R.—sided headache < by coughing.

3. Eyes.—In evening eyes (esp. r.) feet large, with constant blur before them.—Eyes as if sand in them.—R. eye feels as if bathed in hot water; stringy mucus in it.—Pterygium.—Eyes red and sore in morning, with white mucus in corners.—Lids swollen; droop, difficult and painful to raise; adhere.—Pains round eyes into head.—In evening, difficult vision and hemiopia.

5. Nose.—Sneezing on moving about in cold room, or on raising arms; thin discharge from r. nostril (next day thicker).—Sneezing on going into warm room; stoppage of nose in warm room.

8. Mouth.—Mouth and tongue smart severely as if just burned; morning.—Must hold mouth open when walking on account of heat in throat and lungs.—Stringy, tasteless mucus in mouth.—Tastes food eaten several hours before.

9. Throat.—During day filled with white sticky mucus, streaked with blood.—Throat sore, mottled look.—Preparing to swallow is painful, the act is not.—Sensation of hot air passing up throat, r. side, though stomach feels cold.—Fauces and tongue feel scalded.—Stinging and irritation in fauces with inclination to cough > by sneezing.

11. Stomach.—Belching > faint stomach.—Dyspnœa, with distress in upper epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Sharp twisting pain just above crest of r. ilium.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sudden urgent desire with loose stool.—Transient return of old hæmorrhoid.

14. Urinary Organs.—Feeling over r. kidney as if something were pressed hard against it; > by pressure, but leaving a pulling sensation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Dull, constant pain and hard swelling in l. ovary.

17. Respiratory Organs.—An almost continuous cough for hours, > lying down at night; sensation of tickling irritation with heat and burning.—Sudden desire to cough, coming on so suddenly it strangles one.—Sudden short cough when rising from bed in morning, from sensation of mucus in throat.—Tickling in trachea and

bronchial tubes, attended by cough and slight scraping in throat while coughing.—Waked 3 a.m. with cough.

18. Chest.—Waked 3 a.m. with pain from sternum to spine, > by changing position.

19. Heart.—After fatiguing walk, late in evening, irregular action of heart.

24. Generalities.—Malaise and fatigue < lying down, < after emission of flatus while urinating.—Nervous restlessness.—Pains in legs at intervals, < after motion.

27. Fever.—Chilly feeling in back of chest and nape of neck.

Ammonium Carbonicum.

Sal volatile. Sesqui carbonate of Ammonia. $_2[(NH_4)_2\ C0_3\ CO_2$. Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Asthma Bronchitis. *Cough*. Dislocations, pains from. Emphysema. Enuresis. Erysipelas. Gums, sensitive. Hæmorrhoids. Hysteria. Lungs, œdema of. Measles. Miliary eruptions. Nose affections. Parotitis. Rickets. Scarlatina. Spotted fever. Sprains. Sternum, pain on. Toothache. Uræmia. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—*Ammon. carb*. is a right-side medicine and a venous medicine. A condition of under-oxygenation underlies a large proportion of symptoms. Consequently it is a chilly medicine with great sensitiveness to cold open air, < in wet, stormy weather; from washing; from wet poultice; > by warmth. It is suited to stout women who readily take cold in winter. < At night: 3 a.m. It is also hæmorrhagic. There is the scorbutic condition of bleeding gums. Bleeding from the nose, especially in the morning on washing; after a meal. Bleeding piles; at every menstrual period bleeding from rectum. The menses are premature and copious, the blood being dark (colic and pains in loins, or toothache accompanying). Somnolence accompanies many conditions. Bloody expectoration accompanying the cough. Tickling cough. Asthma. Cough from 2 to 5 a.m. Anguish at heart: palpitation and faintness. Pain as from fatigue (hip-joint; legs, thighs). Pains as from dislocation or sprain (wrist, great toe). Pain as of contraction of tendons. Numbness and stiffness of arms and hands. The pains are ulcerative; shooting, digging. Miliary eruption. Swelling of glands. Headache < in morning; with nausea. Hammering, pressing, bursting; as if contents would start through forehead. Feeling of looseness of brain—as if it fell from side to side, whichever way the head was moved. Burning in eyes; dryness; black spots; sparks; myopia; cataract; catarrh. Muscular asthenopia from prolonged use of the eyes, with appearance of yellow spots on looking at white objects. Pterygium, A curious

symptom is: Inability to blow the nose, in children. Dry, stuffed coryza, < at night, breathes with mouth open. Boil on the tip of the nose. Skin of face tight, as if swollen. Foul breath. Toothache, pulling or starting (during catamenia). Sore throat, as of something sticking in it; scraping; spasm; difficult swallowing. Nausea, vomiting, fulness, water-brash, < after eating. Flatulence. Slow, hard evacuations in small pieces. Piles during menstrual period. Miliary eruptions. Dry tetters; excoriations; ulcerations, phagedenic. Restlessness; paralytic weakness. Great prostration, with falling temperature. Gout in great toe. Heel painful on standing. The venous under-oxygenated condition of the medicine again appears in the excessive sleepiness produced in the daytime. In the night there are dreams of spectres of death and attacks of anguish. The mental faculties are slow; weak memory; heedlessness, absence of mind. Sadness, disposition to weep. Timidity. Apprehensive. Ill-humour. Desperate and unruly. Dr. Gallavardin has cured uncleanness in bodily habits with *Ammon. carb*. The remedy is suited to scrofulous children, stout and sedentary women (most of the carbonates are suited to states of corpulency), women who are always having recourse to the swelling-bottle. Among the ameliorations there are > lying on stomach (*Nit. ac*.). > Lying on right side; on painful side. > From external pressure; in warm room; in dry air. There is < on bending down. Nose-bleed comes on when washing the face.

Relations.—Compare the Ammonias, Ant. t., Ars.; Aur. (crushing weight on sternum, but Aur. has less somnolence and less venous congestion) Lach. (to which Am. c. is *inimical*); Phos., Pul., Sul. *It antidotes* Rhus and stings of insects, poisoning from charcoal fumes. *Is antidoted by:* Arn., Camph., Hep., Vegetable acids, Fixed oils.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness, with disposition to weep, apprehensions and anguish, which often disappear towards the evening.—Fretting in the evening.—Anxiety with weakness and nightmare.—Timidity of character.—Disgust with life.—Ill-humour in the morning, and when it is bad weather.—Morose and passionate humour.—Character disobedient and unruly.—Excessive gaiety.—Heedlessness.—Great absence of mind and weakness of memory.—Tendency to make mistakes in speaking, in writing, or in calculating.—Impairment of the intellectual faculties.

2. Head.—Vertigo, on reading in a sitting posture, in the morning or in the evening; sometimes with nausea.—Obstinate headache.—Headache with nausea.—The headache often appears in the evening, after walking in the open air, or in the morning, or after a meal.—Pain, as of ulceration in the head, chiefly on moving the head, or on pressing it.—Hammering, pressure, and beatings in the head, with sensation as if its contents were going to start through the forehead, or the head were on the point of bursting; < after eating and while walking in the open air; > from external pressure and in the warm room; heaviness and beating in the

forehead after dinner.—Shootings at the base of the brain.—Headache, as if from carbonic acid gas.—Sensation as if the brain moved loosely in the skull.—Soreness of the scalp and of the hair.—Itching in the head.—Falling off of the hair.

3. Eyes.—Burning in the eyes, principally in the evening, or in the morning, with photophobia.—Sensation of cold in the eyes.—Hordeolum.—Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Dry excretion in the eyelids.—Affections from over-straining the eyes.—Muscæ volitantes.—Eyes weak and watery after reading or using them at fine work.—Yellow spots before the eyes on looking at white objects.—Inability to move the eyes.—Confused sight, with sparks before the eyes.—Double vision.—Myopia.—Cataract.—Black spots and bright bands before the eyes.—Weeping.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in the ears, particularly at night.—Roaring and tingling in the ears.—Hardness of hearing, with suppuration and itching of the ears.—Hard swelling of the glands of the neck, and of the parotid glands.

5. Nose.—Heaviness in the extremity of the nose on stooping, as if from congestion of blood.—Itching and purulent pimples in the nose.—Furunculus at the extremity of the nose.—Swelling, sensation of excoriation and painful sensibility of the nostrils.—Discharge of sharp, burning water from the nose.—Discharge of pus from the nose.—Excretion of sanguineous mucus.—Bleeding of the nose, particularly in the morning on washing, or after a meal.—Obstinate dryness of the nose.—Obstinate coryza.—Dry coryza and stoppage of the nose, chiefly at night, with danger of suffocation.—With long-continued coryza, he can only breathe through the mouth.

6. Face.—Face pale and bloated, with nausea and fatigue of body and mind.—Sickly complexion.—Heat in the face during intellectual labour.—Tension and acute dragging pains, with shootings in the right side of the face.—Tightness in the skin of the face, as if the face were swollen.—Hard swelling of the (r.) parotid gland.—Distortion of the features.—Eruptions on the face, with itching.—Furunculi on the cheeks.—Ephelides.—Tetter-like eruptions, with desquamation of the skin, on the cheeks, round the mouth, and on the chin.—Lips dry, cracked, burning, and bleeding.—The corners of the mouth and lips are sore, cracked, and burn.—Painful swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.—Itching eruptions, with soreness of the sub-maxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Toothache on compressing the teeth, or after lying down in the evening, or when the air has penetrated to them, or during catamenia; the pains are, for the most part, drawing or starting, or shooting, or like those of ulceration, and they frequently extend into the cheeks and ears.—Aggravation from warm fluids, during the menses.—Pricking pain, esp. in the molar teeth; worse when masticating or touching the decayed tooth with the tongue.—Obstinate shooting pain in the teeth.—Caries, elongation, and chronic looseness of the teeth; rapid decay of the

teeth.—The edges of the teeth feel dull.—Inflammatory swelling, suppuration, and easy bleeding of the gums.

8. Mouth.—Redness, inflammation, pain as from excoriation, and sensation of swelling in the interior of the mouth; esp. the inside of the cheeks.—Eruption of vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue.—Vesicles on the tongue, at the tip, on the borders, burning, hindering eating and speaking.—Difficulty of speech, as if from weakness of the organs.—Great dryness of the mouth and throat, chiefly at night.—Accumulation of saliva in the mouth, and constant spitting.—Offensive smell from the mouth, perceptible to the patient.

9. Throat.—When swallowing, sensation as of a foreign body in the throat.—Sore throat, as if something were sticking in it, principally in the morning and evening.—Pain, as from excoriation and scraping in the throat.—Swelling of the tonsils, with difficulty in swallowing (tonsils bluish, much offensive mucus there).—Spasmodic contraction of the anterior muscles of the neck after drinking.—Putrid sore throat.

10. Appetite.—Taste of blood in the mouth.—Bitter taste, chiefly after eating, or after waking in the morning.—Acid taste of food and after having taken milk.—Metallic taste of food.—Much thirst.—Constant thirst.—Inability to eat without drinking.—Great craving and appetite.—Want of appetite in the morning.—When eating, one is soon satiated.—Repugnance to milk.—Excessive desire for sugar.—Dizzy vertigo, and heat in the face when eating.—After a meal, pyrosis, with scraping in the throat, and drowsiness.

11. Stomach.—Sour, or empty, or abortive risings.—Risings, with taste of food taken.—Pyrosis.—Risings, and vomiting.—Pain as from constriction in the stomach, with nausea, water-brash and chilliness > by pressure and by lying down).—Nausea and vomiting after eating, with pressure in the pit of the stomach.—Sensitive painfulness of the stomach, even to the clothing.—Violent sanguineous vomiting.—Fulness in the stomach, chiefly after a meal, with nausea, and great tenderness at the pit of the stomach.—Gastralgia.—Contractive pain in the pit of the stomach, when stretching.—Heat and sensation of burning in the stomach.—Heartburn after eating.

12. Abdomen.—Pressure, pain as from excoriation and burning in the hepatic region.—Piercing shootings in the liver, when seated in the evening.—Pain in the abdomen, with diarrhœa.—Contractive spasmodic colics, with nausea, and accumulation of water in the mouth.—Pain, as from commotion in the abdomen, when walking.—Noise in the abdomen.—Elastic swelling in the groin, like flatulent hernia.—Flatulent, painful colic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Difficult evacuations.—Slow, hard evacuations, in small pieces.—Stool difficult, hard, knotty.—Soft or loose slimy

evacuations, followed or preceded by cutting pains.—After and during an evacuation, discharge of blood from the anus. Hæmorrhoids in the anus, sometimes bleeding, with smarting pains.—Protrusion of hæmorrhoids from the rectum during the evacuation, with much pain afterwards.—Hæmorrhoidal tumours protruding before, during, and after stool.—Nocturnal burning and itching in the anus.—Excoriation between the legs and at the anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Constant inclination to make water, even at night, with scanty emission.—Frequent desire to urinate, with continued pressure on the bladder.—Frequent and copious micturition, esp. in the evening.—Passing water at night, during sleep (morning).—Wetting the bed.—White, sandy urine.—Reddish urine, like water mixed with blood.—Emission of blood from the urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Excessive sexual desire, without lascivious ideas or erections; or want of sexual desire and repugnance to the other sex.—Frequent pollutions, and a sense of contracting, dragging, and heaviness in the testes.—Discharge of prostatic fluid, after a difficult evacuation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Swelling, itching, and burning in the (external) genital parts of the female.—Excoriation of the skin in the parts, and in the anus.—Premature and too copious menses, with emission of black and acrid blood.—Before and during the catamenia, colic and pains in the loins.—During the catamenia, toothache, pressure on the matrix, cuttings, acute drawings in the back and in the genital parts, desire to lie down, paleness of the face, shivering, coryza, and sadness.—Discharge of serum from the matrix.—Great weakness during the menstrual flow; hæmorrhoids < during.—Acrid, corrosive, or burning leucorrhœa, or watery.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Roughness and hoarseness, with difficulty of speech.—Inability to speak a loud word.—Catarrh, with hardness of hearing, and burning in the stomach.—Cough, with hoarseness.—Dry cough, as if from a feather in the throat.—Cough, with asthmatic oppression, particularly when in bed in the evening.—Tickling cough, with expectoration.—Cough only at night, or only by day, or in the evening, before going to sleep, or in the morning towards three or four o'clock; dry from tickling in the throat, as of dust.—Cough, with spitting of blood, with previous sweet taste and with great dyspnœa.—Cough, with stitches in the small of the back.—When coughing, shootings in the loins, in the sternum, or in the pit of the stomach.—Cough, with mucous and sanguineous expectoration, shortness of breath, and sensation of a weight in the chest.—Expectoration of pure blood, produced by coughing.

18. Chest.—Short breath, with choking, principally on going upstairs.—Asthmatic respiration, and dyspnœa, chiefly in the heat of a room, as well as after any exertion, sometimes with palpitation of the heart.—Nocturnal dyspnœa.—Painful sensation of spasmodic asthma, with short and dull cough.—Shootings in the chest

and in the sides, particularly when breathing, singing, stooping, walking, or at night, with inability to lie for any time on the side affected.—Feeling of fatigue in the chest.—Congestion towards the chest.—Heaviness in the chest, as from congestion of blood to the chest.—Burning in the chest.—Stitch in the heart, frequently.—Palpitation of the heart, chiefly after exertion, and sometimes with retraction of the epigastrium, and weakness in the pit of the stomach.—Shootings in the integuments of the chest.—Purple miliary eruptions and furunculi on the chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Pains in the lumbar region, and pains in the nape of the neck, mostly of a dragging nature.—Acute draggings from the side to the scapulary joint.—Painful swelling of the glands of the neck and of the axillary glands.—Goître.—Drawing tension in the back and in the loins.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arms and fingers dead and stiff at night, as well as in the morning, and when grasping anything.—Heaviness and paralytic weakness of the arms.—Acute pulling in the joints of the arms, of the hands, and of the fingers, > by the heat of the bed.—Pain, as from a sprain in the wrist.—Attack of trembling in the hands.—Swollen veins and bluish colour of the hands, after having washed them in cold water.—Exfoliation of the skin of the hands.—The skin of the hands becomes hard and cracked.—Cramps in the fingers.—Numbness of the fingers.—Swelling of the hands when the arms are suffered to fall down.—Swelling of the joints of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tightness in the legs, as if the tendons were too short.—Jerking and contracting of the legs.—Great fatigue in the legs.—Pain, as from fatigue, in the coxo-femoral joint, and the thighs, particularly in bed in the morning; > by walking.—Pain, as if bruised in the thighs.—Cramps in the feet, in the calves of the legs, and in the tibiæ.—Jerking of the knees and legs.—Drawing pain in the legs, when seated.—Acute dragging in the joints of the feet, > by the heat of the bed.—Pain, as of ulceration, and shootings in the heels.—Sensation of burning in the feet.—Swelling of the feet.—Sweating of the feet.—Cold and shivering in the feet, chiefly on going to bed in the evening.—Pain (as from dislocation) in the great toe, principally in bed at night, on moving it.—Redness, heat, and swelling of the great toe, in the evening, as if from chilblains.

24. Generalities.—Pain, as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Pains, as of ulceration in different parts, or shootings and acute dragging, mitigated by the heat of the bed.—Pains, as of dislocation, drawing and tension of the joints, as if from contraction of the tendons.—The right side of the body appears to be more affected than the left side.—The pains for the most part appear either in the evening or at night, or in the morning.—General restlessness in the body in the evening.—Inclination to stretch out the arms and the legs.—Great fatigue felt from speaking much and from listening to another.—Weariness, bruise-like pain and great weakness in the limbs, chiefly when walking in the open air, or in the evening, sometimes with an inclination to lie down.—Repugnance to

exercise.—Convulsions.—Local inflammations.—Tetanus.—Scorbutic dyscrasia.—Tendency of the blood to decomposition.—Emaciation.—Great sensibility to cold.

25. Skin.—Violent itching here and there, with burning vesicles and pimples after scratching.—Miliary, chronic eruptions.—Redness like scarlatina on all the upper part of the body.—Scarlatina (malignant), dark red, sore throat, parotids and cervical glands much swollen, stertorous breathing, involuntary stools, vomiting.—Freckles.—Burning, acute shootings and drawings in the corns.—Excoriation of the skin (between the legs, and in the anus, and in the genital parts).—Desquamation of the skin (palms of the hands).—(Ganglia.).—Swelling of the glands.—Rachitis.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness in the daytime.—Sleeplessness, and sleep delayed, esp. after going late to bed.—Sleeplessness till 4 a.m., and when falling asleep, perspiration.—Nightmare when falling asleep.—Frequent waking, with fright (great fear afterwards), and difficulty in going to sleep again.—Sleep full of dreams, both anxious and romantic, historical and lascivious.—Dreams of spectres, of death, of vermin, and of quarrels.—Disturbed and unrefreshing sleep.—At night, attacks of anguish, vertigo, congestion of blood in the head, cephalalgia, toothache, nausea, gastralgia, colic, inclination to make water, spitting of slimy matter, pains in the great toes and in the ganglia, shocks in the body, pains in the limbs, itching and pricking in the skin, restlessness, ebullition of the blood, dry heat, sweat, esp. in the legs, shivering and cold.

27. Fever.—Pulse hard, tense, and frequent.—Attacks of shivering in the evening.—Violent shivering with trembling, before going to sleep.—Feverish heat in the head, with cold in the feet.—Sweats, every night and towards the morning.—Perspiration in the morning and during the day, mostly on the joints.

Ammonium Causticum.

Ammonia. Spirits of Hartshorn. NH_4 OH. Solution in water.

Clinical.—Aphonia. Nephritis. Œsophagitis. Rheumatism. Sloughing. Thirst. Timidity. Ulcerations. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of caustic ammonia closely resemble those of the carbonate. The caustic nature of the drug is exemplified in the burning sensations experienced, especially in throat, gullet, and rectum. White patches on tongue and inner side of cheeks. There is intense thirst, and excessively violent ejection of stomach contents. Voice low, weak. Speech broken. Aphonia, with debility; or with burning rawness in throat. (A good all-round remedy in aphonia.) Great

oppression of breathing; the patient gasps for breath. As with the carbonate there is timidity—great tendency to take fright. Shiverings. In a case of poisoning in a man who took a mouthful of a strong solution of "household ammonia" by mistake there was great swelling of mucous membrane of mouth and throat, stertorous breathing, voice muffled and husky; later, cough with blood-stained expectoration. One night there was headache and delirium, and at the same time the urine contained albumen and hyaline casts. It has been used in muscular rheumatism of the shoulders and thighs. Hæmorrhages occur from mucous surfaces. Great excitement in evening.—< After eating or drinking.

Relations.—Compare the Ammonias, especially Amm. carb. *Antidoted by:* Vinegar and vegetable acids.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Timidity.

2. Head.—Sensation as if brain protruded at centre, forward, and on both sides, and the skull was quartered, but without pain and without confusion of the head.

5. Nose.—Peculiar redness of skin over nose and frontal sinuses.—Nose stopped.—Watery coryza.

6. Face.—Extremely pale face, expressive of the greatest suffering.—Lower lip swollen three times its size; black coating in centre.—Mucous membrane of lips and nose destroyed.—Glands under angle of jaw, each side, swollen.

8. Mouth.—Profuse bloody salivation.—Burning and scraping at root of tongue and back of gullet.—Lips, gums, and tongue swollen.

9. Throat.—Burning and dryness of œsophagus; great difficulty in swallowing.—Uvula retracted, covered with white membrane.—Tonsils swallowing.—Uvula elongated and swollen.

11. Stomach.—Intense thirst.—Vomiting of mucus and blood and great tenderness over epigastric region.—Violent ejection of stomach contents by nose, and mouth.—Burning in track of œsophagus, none in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pains, tenderness, distension.—Borborygmi.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Copious bloody stools.—Tenesmus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine red, alkaline.—Albuminuria, hyaline casts.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses fifteen days too early and very profuse.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Bronchitis, with profuse expectoration; blood-stained.—Voice deep, weak, or absent.—Great difficulty in breathing.—Gasping for breath.

22. Upper Limbs.—Convulsive twitches of r. arm.—Muscular rheumatism of shoulders.

24. Generalities.—Bleedings from all orifices, which cause faintness.—Affection of the mucous membranes and organs of the chest; contraction of the flexor muscles; contraction of the œsophagus and of the colon.—Great exhaustion and muscular weakness; weakness which hardly admits of an upright posture; great trembling on making the slightest exertion.—Skin hot and dry, afterwards moist, perspiration supervening.—Disturbed sleep.—Shiverings; fever towards evening; pulse, at first feeble and rather accelerated, afterwards quicker from hour to hour.—Great tendency to take fright.

Ammonium Muriaticum.

Sal ammoniac. Ammonium chloride. NH_4 Cl.

Clinical.—*Anosmia*. Bronchitis. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhœa. *Eyes, inflammation of*. Feet, pains in. Glands, enlarged. *Hæmorrhoids. Liver, affections of*. Melancholia. Menstruation, disorders during. Pneumonia. Sciatica. Scurvy. Spleen, pains in. Sprains. Stumps, neuralgia in. Tonsils, swelling of. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Am. mur*. is less prominently a right-side medicine than *Am. c*.; Guernsey regards it as rather left-sided. It acts specially also on the forehead. It causes ulceration and ulcerative pains; also dislocation-like pains and tension as if tendons were contracted. Both cause paralytic weakness; both are < in open air. *Am. mur.* has > from warm bath. *Am. carb*. has greater sensibility to cold and to damp weather than the muriate. Both have itching eruptions of all kinds; drowsiness by day with indolence; shivering in the evening. The mental state is very similar in the two. The muriate has perhaps more melancholy and disposition to tears than the other, and it has peculiar to itself "antipathy to certain persons." *Am. mur*. has fear of darkness, like *Stram*., which is not noted under *Am. carb*. The muriate has fulness in head; weight in forehead. Burning in eyes in twilight or in morning with photophobia. Keratitis. Ulceration in corners of mouth. Sensation in stomach as if fasting, which nevertheless feels full; < after breakfast. Intermittent pains in both hypochondria. Stitches and burning in liver region, stitches in spleen < sitting. Tension in either groin. Shootings in scapula and ice-cold sensation between scapulæ, unrelieved by external wraps. In the fever chilliness predominates. Choudhury cured with it a case of intermittent characterised by absence of thirst in all stages. Constipation and piles with

bleeding at stool. Sore, smarting hæmorrhoids. Hard stool covered with mucus; mucous secretions generally increased. Menses too early and too copious (*Am. c.*), with pains in loins. Vomiting, diarrhœa, and neuralgic pains in feet during period. Coryza, acrid, watery; scalding hot; with cold feeling between shoulders. Loss of smell. Cough and asthmatic symptom < evening and at night and < in open air. Pain as from ulceration at tips of fingers. Neuralgic pains in stumps of amputated limbs (*Al. cep.*). Ulcerative pains in heels (ulcers from friction *Al. cep.*). (Panaris.) Sciatic pain as if tendons were too short. < Sitting or walking. Tension in legs on lying. Large buttocks. Fatty tumours. Obesity. Body fat; legs thin (*Am. c.*, fat all over). There is > walking crooked, < on walking erect. Most symptoms are < at night and from two to four a.m.

Relations.—*Compare:* Mag. mur., Nat. mur.; Val. and Ac. mur. (pains in feet and heels); Rhus (sprains; < sitting); Seneg. (fat people); Sep., Sul. In "aversion to darkness" *compare:* Calc., Carb. an., stron., Val., and Stram. A hot bath relieves aggravation caused by Am. m. *Antidotes to* Am. m.: Bitter almonds; Coffea; Nux v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great anguish, and melancholy state as from vexation or cares, with inclination to shed tears.—Full of grief, but can't weep.—Morose, apathetic humour, with repugnance to conversation.—Irritability and disposition to be angry.—Antipathy to certain persons.

2. Head.—Dizziness and vertigo (flushed face and enlarged veins), which mostly disappear in the open air.—Sensation of fulness in the head and weight over the forehead, chiefly in the morning on rising.—Pressure in the forehead towards the root of the nose, with a sensation as if the brain were bruised.—Acute semi-lateral sensation of pulling in the head and in the face.—Congestion of blood in the head, with internal heat.—Itching in the scalp, which forces to scratch constantly.—The hair falls out; often with dandriff.

3. Eyes.—Burning in the eyes, and in the corners of the eyes, in the evening, in the twilight, or in the morning, with photophobia.—Palpitation in the eyelids.—Confused sight, as from a mist.—Fluttering spots and points before the eyes, in the day, and in the evening by candle-light.—Yellow spots before the eyes on looking steadfastly at any object; while sewing.

4. Ears.—Shooting in the ears from the inside outwards, esp. in the open air.—Drawing and piercing sensation in the ears.—Eruption in the ears.—Running from the ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Tingling and buzzing before the ears.—Affection of the r. ear commencing in the throat, as if the throat and the ear were connected.

5. Nose.—Swelling of the nose, and painful sensibility to the touch, with pain of ulceration and bloody crusts in the nostrils.—Sneezing, with shooting in the nape of the neck, and as far as the shoulders, and crawling in the throat.—Coryza, with stoppage of the nose (and tenderness of the nose) and loss of smell.—Flow of clear corrosive water during the coryza, corroding the lips.

6. Face.—Acute sensation of tearing, violent in the zygomatic bones.—Burning heat in the face in the room.—Eruptions in the face.—Ulcerations in the corners of the mouth, and in the upper lip.—Lips shining, as from grease.—Lips dry, wrinkled, chapped, and excoriated with burning heat, with blotches of the skin, peeling off; the face burns with an eruption which requires cold applications for relief.—Tensive pain in the articulation of the lower jaw on chewing, and on opening the mouth.—Swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, with throbbing pain.

7. Teeth.—Acute sensation of tearing in the teeth.—Swelling of the gums, with shooting pain.

8. Mouth.—Burning blisters on the point of the tongue.—Shooting pain in the throat on swallowing.—Tenacious mucus in the throat, chiefly in the morning.—Swelling of tonsils so he can scarcely swallow after taking, cold.

10. Appetite.—Bitter taste in the mouth, chiefly in the morning, with bitter eructations and anxiety.—Absence of hunger and of appetite.—Much thirst, chiefly in the evening.—After every meal, nausea, flow of water from the mouth, with shuddering, diarrhœa with colic and pains in the limbs, and sometimes with throbbing in the chest, heat in the face, and restlessness.

11. Stomach.—Eructations, mostly bitter or imperfect.—Regurgitation of what has been taken, or of a bitter and acid water.—Frequent violent hiccough, often with shootings in the chest.—Water-brash.—Drawing or gnawing pains in the stomach, as if from worms.—Sensation of burning in the stomach and in the precordial region.

12. Abdomen.—Shooting pains in the region of the spleen, chiefly in the morning on waking, with dyspnœa, which causes the assumption of an erect position.—Inflation of the abdomen.—Pinching in the abdomen.—Tension and swelling in the groins.—Sensation of swelling and pain, as of ulceration in the groins, on their being touched.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Hard stools, or frequent and soft.—Hard, crumbly stool, or covered with glairy mucus.—Diarrhœa with pain, as if caused by excoriation, or by a bruise in the belly.—Loose, slimy, greenish stools.—Before the stool, pain in the belly round the navel.—Discharge of blood with the stool.—During stool, stitches in anus.—Pustules form beside the anus, with itching and soreness.—Stool often varies in colour at every evacuation, no two being

alike.—Pain, as from excoriation in the rectum when sitting; during and after the expulsion of stool, severe burning and smarting.—Pain in the perinæum when walking.—Hæmorrhoids: burning, stinging, smarting, soreness.

14. Urinary Organs.—Evacuation of urine increased, principally in the night.—Reddish, clear urine, without sediment.—Diminished secretion, of urine.—Slow flow of urine; more abundant during stool.—Frequent urination, esp. towards morning.—Sediment, like clay.—Urine smells strongly of ammonia; sometimes musty odour.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Shootings and throbbings in the spermatic cord.—Frequent erections.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early and too copious, with pain in the abdomen, loins, and pains, compressive or drawing, in the back; continuing during the night, when the menstrual discharge is more profuse.—During the menses, vomiting and diarrhœa, drawing in the feet, or discharge of blood on going to stool.—Leucorrhœa, with inflation of the belly; or like the white of an egg, preceded by pinchings round the navel; or slimy and brown, discharged after making water.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with sensation of burning in the larynx.—Violent cough, chiefly in the evening and at night, when lying on the back.—Frequent hawking, with expectoration of mucus.—Dry cough in the morning (with tickling of the throat), with expectoration of whitish and thick matter.—The cough is aggravated after a meal, as well as after a cold drink, and when lying with the head low.—Cough on breathing deeply, esp. when lying on the r. side.—When coughing, shootings in the chest and in the hypochondria.—Spitting of blood, preceded by tickling in the throat.—When breathing, stitches in the shoulder-blades.

18. Chest.—Asthmatic state on moving the arms up and down.—Weight and oppression of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, chiefly in the open air, or at night.—Pressure and shootings in the chest.—Pressure, heaviness, and stitches in the chest, sensation as if a swallowed morsel had lodged in the chest.—Throbbing in the chest when standing.—Burning in small spots in the chest, lungs feel sore and as if paralysed.—Tension and pain, as from fatigue, in the exterior of the chest.—Eruption and red spots, burning and itching on the chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Acute drawings in the sides of the neck and in the collar-bone.—A fatty swelling on nape of neck, extending from ear to ear.—Stiffness of the neck, with pain on moving it, from the nape of the neck to the shoulders.—Coldness in the back, esp. between the shoulders (which nothing warms).—Pain in small of back as if beaten and shattered.—Pain in coccyx, when sitting, < when sleeping.—Pains, as from fatigue in the loins, principally at night,

when lying down, when walking, or after stooping.—Painful stiffness in the loins, which forces one to stoop in walking.—Shootings in the shoulder-blades, esp. on breathing.

22. Upper Limbs.—Heavy and stiff, as if paralysed.—Tearing in bone of l. upper arm, and afterwards in r. thigh from above downwards.—During the night, acute tearing in the arms, as if it were in the bones.—Swelling and hardness of the axillary glands.—The r. arm is heavy and stiff.—Tearing in the shoulders.—Swelling of the wrists with tearing pain.—Blisters on the wrists, which form crusts.—Pain, as from dislocation, in the wrist.—Sudden jerks, tearings, or shootings, throbbing, tingling and pain as from ulceration at the tips of the fingers.—Exfoliation of the skin between the fingers (and on wrists).

23. Lower Limbs.—Tension in the hips and the hams.—Shootings, pain of dislocation (l. hip is painful, as if the tendons were too short, causing limping), and pulling in the hip.—When sitting, gnawing pain in the bone.—Contraction of the tendons of the hams (the muscles under the knee feel too short when walking), and stiffness in the joint of the knee.—At night, acute pulling in the legs, as if in the bone.—Shooting pain in the calves of the legs, after having walked long.—Legs dead and insensible.—Pain of ulceration and pulling in the heels.—Cold feet, esp. in evening, in bed.—Fetid sweat in the feet.—Sudden jerks, pullings, or shootings, throbbing and tingling in the extremity of the toes.—Ebullitions, with anxiety and weakness, as if paralysed.—Tension in the joints, as from shortening of the muscles.—Burning, stinging, throbbing, as from a boil.—Sensation of soreness in different parts of the body.—Very severe ulcerative pain in the heel, > by rubbing.—The feet get very cold in the evening in bed.

24. Generalities.—Pains, as from ulceration in different parts of the body.—Tension in the joints, as by contraction of the tendons.—The r. side of the body appears to be more affected than the l.—Pains in the head and chest, which increase principally towards morning; gastric and abdominal pains after dinner, and pains in the limbs; cutaneous affections; also febrile symptoms, which present themselves in the evening and at night.—Ebullition of the blood with anxiety.—Paralytic weakness and fatigue, chiefly of the lower extremities, sometimes with giddiness, or with tension and dragging of the legs.—Scorbutic cachexia.—Tendency of the blood to decomposition.—Acute dragging pains in the bones, nightly.

25. Skin.—Itching and titillation, giving an impulse to scratch, followed by eruption of pimples.—Miliary eruption.—Vesicular eruptions which form scurf.—Exfoliation of the skin in several places.

26. Sleep.—Diurnal drowsiness, with indolence and dread of exertion.—Early in the evening, inclination to sleep.—Restlessness before midnight.—Sleeplessness after midnight, from cutting pain in the abdomen, at two a.m.; or from sneezing; pain in

small of back.—Waking too early.—Many dreams, anxious, terrific, or lascivious.—At night, colicky pains, frequent sneezing, crawling in the throat, weight and pressure on the chest (nightmare?), violent suffering in the veins, and pains in the trunk and in the limbs, cold feet, heat in the head, shivering, and itching in the skin.

27. Fever.—Cold shivering, most frequently in the evening, about six o'clock; without thirst.—All stages of fever without thirst.—Shivering after lying down in bed, evening, and as often as she wakes.—Cold feeling between shoulders.—Heat with thirst, and face bloated.—Nocturnal sweat, after midnight.—Sweat increased by every motion.

Ammonium Phosphoricum.

Ammoniæ phosphas. Hydro-diammonic phosphate $(NH_4)_2$ HPO_4 Solution.

Clinical.—Facial paralysis. Gout. Joints, concretions on.

Characteristics.—This salt has been used in cases of chronic gout with nodes of urate of soda on the joints. C. Voigt took three grains of *Am. Phos*., with this result: In about an hour, attacked by a sense of tightness in the precordia and around the chest; nausea; thirst; a hard, small, frequent pulse; and a collapsed state of the circulation. Afterwards, fulness and tension in head; heaviness in limbs; unsteady, tottering gait. Allen says it has been used with success in some cases of facial paralysis.

Ammonium Picricum.

Picrate of Ammonia. C_6 H_2 $(NO_2)_3$ ONH_3.

Clinical.—Headache. Neuralgia. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Picric acid* and its combinations are very powerful medicinal substances of the nitric acid group. Allen gives this indication for *Amm. pic*. (which has had only a fragmentary proving): Periodical neuralgia in right side of occiput, boring extending to the ear, orbit and jaw; vertigo on rising, especially in irregular menstruation. Hale, who introduced the remedy to homśopathy, commends it in congestion of brain and spinal cord. Heavy, pressive pains in occiput and mastoid region; on sides of head to temples and eyes. Face darkly flushed. Mind obtuse, disinclined to labour. Periodic bilious headache like that of *Sang*., and *Act. r*. One case he cured had these symptoms: Middle-aged woman,

short, stout, florid, every six or eight days would wake in morning with violent pain in occipital region, heaviness of head, vertigo on rising. Pain < on getting up; extended over sides of head to temples and eyes. In afternoon nausea and vomiting of sour bilious matter. Another case was that of a doctor who had been thrown from his carriage and injured about the back of his head. He seemed more frightened than hurt, but in a few days he noticed that on turning in bed, or stooping, or on any sudden motion, he would be seized with a "wild feeling" in the occiput, trembling beating of heart with intermission, and great alarm. *Am. pic*. completely relieved him after other medicines had been given in vain. *Am. pic* is intensely bitter, and like *Pic. ac*. and other picrates has a strong action on the liver. *Pic. ac*., like *Am. pic*., has occipital headache, proceeding down the spine; and also a pain travelling the reverse way. I gave great relief with *Pic. ac*. in a case of spinal paresis in which a pain rising up the spine into the head was complained of. I think it is the *Pic. ac*. element in this ammonia salt that accounts for its action in these cases of Hale's.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. pic., Fer. pic., Pic. ac., Act. r., Sang.

Ampelopsis.

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. American Ivy. N. O. Vitaceæ. Tincture of plant. Decoction of chopped inner bark.

Clinical.—Cholera. Dropsy. Hoarseness. Hydrocele.

Characteristics.—Our pathogenetic knowledge of *Ampelopsis* is due to observations on two children poisoned by chewing the leaves. They were quickly seized with violent vomiting and purging, with considerable tenesmus; then collapse, sweating, and faint pulse; then deep sleep for two hours, from which they were aroused by return of vomiting and purging. There was dilatation of pupil for hours after commencement of attack.

Hansen gives as an indication: "Chronic hoarseness inpatients who were scrofulous in their youth." S. M. Worthington has cured with it renal dropsies that had resisted other treatment and a case of hydrocele. He found the decoction the most efficient preparation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Vitex agnus castus (botan.); Æthus. cyn.

Amphisbæna.

Amphisbæna vermicularis. N. O. Lacertilia. The jaw containing the poison is removed and triturated.

Clinical.—Constipation. Cramps. Headache. Hernia. Jaw, pains in. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*Amphisbæna* is a snake-like lizard, without limbs, and progressing (as its name implies) either backwards or forwards. Mure is the authority for its effects. It is prepared from the jaw as well as the poison of the animal, and has symptoms indicating action on bone like that of *Sil*. It acts most markedly on the jaws, causing swelling and pain, especially in the right jaw, < by air and dampness. Many kinds of severe headaches are complained of, one with a sensation "as if the feet were in the head." Lancinating pains are frequent. Eruptions of vesicles and pimples. It is a right-side medicine. There is generally < from motion.

Relations.—*Compare:* Heloderma, Silica.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Ennui.—Sadness and lassitude in the morning.—Impatience.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Tendency to fall to one side and then to the other; < when turning round.—Horrible headache, with sensation as if the feet were in the brain.—Beating as if from hailstones r. side of forehead.—Lancination and pain all through r. side of head.—Sweat about head.

3. Eyes.—Constriction of r. eye, as if strung together with a cord.—Constant twitching of upper eyelids, esp. l.

4. Ears.—Pain in meatus auditorius, as if air were rushing in.

6. Face.—Painful large pimple l. side of upper lip, suppurating.—Pains in r. lower jaw with swelling < by air and dampness.

8. Mouth.—Teeth feel elongated and set on edge, esp. r. lower molars.—Toothache < afternoon and evening.—Chewing is painful, but not contact with liquids.

11. Stomach.—Chilliness and pains at epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Protrusion of umbilical hernia.—Tearing pain at navel; lancination as from stiletto.—Suppuration of inguinal hernia.—Hernia is painful and air is felt in it.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.

20. Neck and Back.—Violent pain in whole of vertebral column, < walking, moving arms, or stooping.

22. Upper Limbs.—Breaking out of little pimples, esp. on forearm.—Painful swelling of arm.

23. Lower Limbs.—Painless drawing up of the legs.—Cramp in l. leg; it remains behind in walking, as if paralysed.

26. Sleep.—Wakes at midnight for ten consecutive nights.

Amygdalæ Amaræ Aqua.

Amygdalus communis. Bitter Almond. N. O. Rosaceæ. An ounce of alcohol is added to a pound of bitter almonds; then add six pounds of water-and distil down to three pounds. (Hydrocyanic acid is formed by the action of water oil the amygdaloids.)

Clinical.—Asthma. Coma. Diphtheria. Epilepsy. Headache. Syncope. Tetanus. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Amygdala* are not very distinguishable from those of *Hydrocyanic acid*, but these may be taken as indicating its use: An excessively brilliant appearance of the eyes without corresponding mental expression. Heaviness in forehead (also *Lauro*.). Dulness of l. half of the head (*Hydro. ac*., right). Head drawn backward. Eyes drawn to left side. Burning heat in laringo-pharyngeal region. Lancinating pains through tonsils (Farrington). Palate end fauces dark reel. Swallowing impossible. Vomiting of undigested food and bile. Convulsive and at intervals very short respiration, with fear of suffocation.—Jerking, hesitating speech: "What's—the mat—matter with me?" Cough with soreness of chest extending down to stomach. Stitches under left nipple, going deep in, making exhalations more difficult. Opisthotonos. Snoring. Surface cold, clammy, pallid or blue. Urticaria.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Prunæ and Pomæ of the Rosaceæ; Laurocerasus, Ac. hydrocy., Opi. (spasms, stertor, slow pulse, stupor), Stram., Tabac., Ant. t., Lach., Naja (heart). *Antidoted by:* Opi. (convulsions); strong coffee; cold water poured over head.

Amylenum Nitrosum.

Nitrite of Amyl. C_5 H_{11} NO_2. Dilution with alcohol.

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris*. Blushing. Chorea. Climacteric flushing. Epilepsy. Exophthalmos. Flushings. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hysteria. Sea-seakness. Sunstroke.

Characteristics.—The *Nitrite of Amyl* was introduced into medicine by the old school as a remedy for angina pectoris, and was supposed to act by lessening arterial tension. Dr. G. W. Balfour has, however, shown that this cannot always be the case, since samples which have been kept for a time in imperfectly sealed bottles, whilst retaining their power to relax tension, have none over the pain. Homœopathic provings have shown that in some cases at any rate *Amyl nit*. has a specific action. The most striking action of the drug is the deep facial flushing it causes and the pulsation all over the body. The specific heart symptoms are: Sensation of swelling of front of chest as if convex, with a feeling as if the lower end of the sternum made a deep depression bent in towards the spine. Precordial anxiety. Accelerated, intensified beating at the heart. Oppression and tumultuous action. Constriction (relieved by *Cactus*) and aching pain. Strong, full pulse. Other prominent symptoms are: Anxiety as if something might happen; must have fresh air. Throbbing in head. Bursting-out feeling in ears. Smacking of lips as if in act of tasting. Munching movement of lower jaw as if chewing. Constriction of throat and heart from actual fright ran to window for air. Intense fulness in head sensation of rushing to vertex. Eyes protruding, staring. Exophthalmic goître from grief. Flushing of face. Flushing on least emotion. Nash has cured with it "chronic blushing on least excitement mental or physical." Heat, redness, turgidity. Choking feeling; collar feels tight. Tremor and weakness of limbs. > Open-air exercise; cold water and cold air. < In warm room.

Relations.—*Compare:* Glon., Aco., Ether., Cact., Nit. dulc. spir., Laches., Coca (flushing when excited, as in company); Bell. *It antidotes:* Chloroform (failure of respirations); Strychnine (convulsions). *Antidoted by:* Cactus (cardiac constriction).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety, as if something might happen; cannot sit still; must have fresh air.—Mental confusion, and a trance-like state.

2. Head.—Great confusion of the head, with vertigo and drowsiness.—Convulsions with piercing shrieks.—Heat and throbbing in the head, with feeling of intense fulness to bursting.—Beating, throbbing, bursting sensation in the head and ears, with constriction of the throat and heart.—Visible pulsating throbbing in the temples, with sense of tension in the temples.—Sensation of something rushing

upward, and throbbing in the vertex.—Sick-headache; < l. side.—Crushing on head, threatening to cause unconsciousness.

3. Eyes.—Objects appear pea-green or yellow.—Protruding, staring eyes; conjunctiva injected.—Ciliary neuralgia; eye injected; face or cheek suffused.—Sight blurred, wavering.—Arteries of optic disc small, but the veins enlarged and tortuous.—Aching eyes in sunlight, trembling and wavering of objects, lachrymation and sneezing.

4. Ears.—Throbbing in the ears; bursting; burning.

6. Face.—Flushing of the face; face scarlet, afterward paler than usual.—Neuralgia of fifth pair of nerves.—Flushing of the face, followed by turgidity of the facial veins.—Surging of blood to face and head; heat and redness of the face; feels as if the blood would start through the skin, with lachrymation.—Smacking of lips as if tasting.—Munching, chewing movement of lower jaw.

9. Throat.—Choking feeling in throat on each side of the trachea, along the carotids; feeling of constriction.—The collar seems too tight; desires to loosen it.

11. Stomach.—Hiccough.—Nausea; with dryness of throat.—Crampy pains in epigastrium.—Fulness and pressure with belching.—Cadialgia.—Hot, burning sensation in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Oppression near liver.—Crampy, colicy pains; rumbling.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Contraction of muscles of lower abdomen over uterus.—During menses, violent l.—side headache, beginning morning; most violent at noon; lasting till evening with frequent vomiting.—Neuralgia during menses.—Climacteric blushing.—Convulsions immediately after delivery.

17. Respiratory Organs.—The feeling of constriction in throat extended to the chest, and produced dyspnœa and asthmatic feeling in larynx and trachea, with desire to eructate.—Asthma.—Hastens and deepens breathing.—Suffocation and cough in paroxysms of several minutes.

18. Chest.—Feeling as if a weight on sternum.—Sensation of swelling of front of chest, with a feeling as if lower end of sternum made a deep depression.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Precordial anxiety.—Violent beating of the heart and carotids (is felt up into the ears); with sense of constriction.—Accelerated heart action.—Fluttering of heart on least excitement.—Cardiac oppression and tumultuous heart action.—The heart has an irregular, rumbling sort of sound.—Aching pain and constriction around the heart.—Pulse accelerated, full,

hard; quickened in a very variable degree; irregular, jerking.—Angina pectoris, with great agony.—Precordial pain extending to r. arm.

21. Limbs.—Tired feeling of limbs.—Veins dilate.

22. Upper Limbs.—The right shoulder, scapula, and arm seem to sympathise with the region of the heart very much.—The hands of children in convulsions tremble and grasp at imaginary objects; much trembling and sense of numbness in the hands.

24. Generalities.—General relaxed, weak feeling over the whole body.—In chorea every muscle in the body seems in Motion.—Succession of spasms, coming more and more rapidly, till, finally, no sooner does one end than another begins.—After an extensive burn, trismus, with horrid tetanic grin, marked opisthotonos and interrupted deglutition, was cured by inhalation.—Can't endure warmth, must throw off all covering, and open the doors and windows, even in cold weather.—In convulsions, muscles become rigid.—Cures some forms of sea-sickness.

26. Sleep.—In coma, during an unconscious state, profound, and repeated yawning.—Waking with frequent starts, and feels unrefreshed in the morning.

27. Fever.—Chilliness and crawlings repeatedly, face pale all day.—Much flushing of heat, whilst some parts of the body feel burning hot.—Sometimes after the flushings the skin becomes cold and clammy.—Heats are often followed by profuse sweatings.—Throbbing throughout the whole body often attends these heats, which are followed by much prostration.

Anacardium Occidentale.

Cashew Nut. (West Indies.) N. O. Anacardiaceæ. Tincture of the black juice between outer and inner shell. (This nut is kidney-shaped, that of *Anac. orient.* is heart-shaped.)

Clinical.—Corns. Erysipelas. Imbecility. Itching. Paralysis. Rhus poisoning. Ringworm. Small-pox. Warts.

Characteristics.—The effects of the Cashew nut are known through instances of poisoning. It acts powerfully on the skin, causing erysipelas, blisters, and swelling, and has been used as an antidote to *Rhus* poisoning. The juice has been used locally as an applications to corns, warts, hard excrescences, ringworms, and obstinate ulcers. It causes weakness of memory and mind like *A. orient*. General paralytic state. Tongue painfully swollen. Vesicular eruption, on face especially. Itching almost intolerable; umbilicated vesicles as in small-pox. The erysipelas

spreads from left to right, and it cures erysipelas spreading from right to left; *Rhus t*. cures cases spreading left to right.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anac. orient., Rhus, Canth., Mez., Crot. t. *Antidoted by:* Rhus, Iodine locally.

Anacardium Orientale.

Semecarpus anacardium. Marking Nut. N. O. Anacardiaceć. (East Indies.)
Preparation: layer of nut between shell and kernel triturated.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Apoplexy. *Brain-fag*. Constipation. Cough. *Debility*. Dysmenorrhśa. *Dyspepsia*. Eczema. *Elephantiasis*. Examination funk. Hćmorrhoids. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Insanity. *Memory, loss of. Mental weakness*. Nervous ailments. Palpitation. Paralysis. Pemphigus. Rheumatism. *Self-abuse*. Skin, diseases of. Smell, illusions of. Spine, affections of. Stiff-neck. Vomiting of pregnancy. Whooping-cough. Warts. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—*Anacardium* has many features in common with its botanical relatives, the different species of *Rhus*, especially in its action on the skin, muscles, and joints, but it has also very distinct features of its own. A very characteristic sensation is a pressing or penetrating pain as from a *plug*, which may occur in any locality in connection with neuralgias and ear affection, piles, &c., and whenever present *Anacardium* will probably be the remedy. Sensation of a hoop or band around the body or about any part is a leading symptom. It has been used with success in diseases of the spinal cord with this sensation and the feeling of a plug in the spine, < by any motion which causes a pain as if the plug were sticking still further in. Paralysed feeling in knees. Sensation as if knees were bandaged.

The nut is heart-shaped (hence its name), and perhaps this may be taken as the "sign" of its courage-imparting properties. It has at any rate won for itself a reputation in "examination funk" and allied conditions. Brain-fag. Loss of memory is very marked. Deafness with loss of memory. Headache < by mental exertion; > by eating. The *Anacard*. patient has many mental aberrations; is clairaudient, hearing voices of persons far away, or dead; voices behind her. Seems to have two wills. Is as if in a dream. A curious symptom is a great propensity to swear and blaspheme in persons not usually addicted thereto. Irritability. There is also a tendency to suicide by shooting (*Ant. crud*.). Fixed ideas of various kinds: that mind and body are separated; that he is double; that a demon sits on his neck telling him most offensive things; that he sees everybody's face in a glass except his own. The senses are either too weak or too acute, and there ire sense illusions: a light has a halo; optical illusions in dark colours; illusions of hearing; illusions of

smell: burning tinder, pigeon's dung. I cured with it a man who had a smell of burning wood in his nose, remaining after influenza. There is a headache proceeding from before backward. Stiffness in nape of neck. Stiff-neck < beginning to move. Whooping-cough with gaping and drowsiness after the cough. Morning sickness of pregnancy > by eating, but returns soon after. The *Anacard*. indigestion contrasts with that of *Nux* in a striking way. With *Nux* the pain is worst for two or three hours after a meal, *during* stomach-digestion, and is > when that is over; whereas with *Anac*. it is just then (when digestion is complete) that the pain is worst, and it lasts until the next meal, which again > for a time.

E. S. Breyfogle narrates a striking case (an involuntary proving illustrating the nerve and skin effects of the remedy. Acting on Bayes' indications, "funk before examination," "nerve-exhaustion from over-study," "nervous prostration from seminal emissions," or sexual excess, Breyfogle had used the remedy with much success. To a patient, for excessive nervousness, he gave the 1st dilution in discs. He took two discs every four hours till eight were taken. Then a sore mouth suddenly developed, mucous membrane inflamed, burning, and acutely sensitive. Vesicles appeared on roof of mouth, and a dirty membrane peeled off easily. Gums were next affected. Mouth dry, taste offensive: at the same time a papular eruption on wrists and ankles, later on inside-arms and legs, chest, neck, back, especially defined in bends of knees and elbows, and worst of all about anus. Scratching < but was compelled to scratch all the same. Water as *hot* as could be borne > instantly. Simultaneously the nervousness disappeared. "I haven't had a nerve since. It has made a profound impression on my nervous system." Later came a sudden sense of complete prostration: knees gave way; had to keep a flask of whisky by him to relieve it. Later: cold chills ran over body at least exposure, even putting arms out of bed; feared he was going to be ill, slept with hot bottles on chest all night. As eruption in mouth disappeared salivary flow increased; it ran from his mouth on pillow during sleep. "Feels as if a particle of food were in śsophagus; swallows constantly to get rid of it."

There is not the same < by rest and > by motion as with *Rhus*, but many symptoms are < by commencing motion (stiff-neck). Headache is > lying down. Piano-playing caused heaviness and fulness of the whole body. Like *Rhus, Anac*. has chilliness, liability to take cold, sensitiveness to draughts, and > from warmth. The symptoms are < morning, and again evening to midnight. 4 p.m.: heat daily. The cough of *Anac*. is > by eating. Symptoms generally > by eating; recur two hours after.

There is intermittence in the symptoms of *Anac*. "The attacks ceased for one or two days, and then continued again for a couple of days." Guided by this indication alone, Custis cured with *Anac*. 200 a case of sleeplessness in a pregnant woman: "Spells of sleeplessness lasting for several nights." *Anac*. is suited to affections of the palms of the hands. There are warts even on the palms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Comocl., Rhus t., Rhus ven. (botan.); Ant. t., Apis, Coriar. rusc., Fer., Iod., Jug. c., Lyc., Nit. ac., Nux v., Phos. ac., Plat., Urt. ur., Puls., Nat. m., Caust., Thuj. (fixed ideas). It *is an antidote* to Rhus if there are gastric symptoms, or symptoms going from r. to l. *Antidoted by:* Coffea, Juglans cin. *Follows well:* Lyc., Puls., Plat. *Followed well by:* Lyc., Puls., Plat.

Causation.—Checked eruptions. Examinations.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hypochondriacal sadness, and melancholy ideas.—Anthropophobia.—Anxiety, apprehension, and fear of approaching death.—Fear and mistrust of the future, with discouragement and despair.—Disposition to take everything amiss, to contradict, and to fly into a rage.—Frequently screams loudly, as if to call some one; so furious has to be restrained.—Manners awkward, silly.—Disposition to laugh at serious things, and to maintain a serious demeanour when anything laughable occurs.—State as if there were two wills, one of which rejects what the other requires.—Fixed ideas: that he is double; that there is no reality in anything, all appears like a dream; that a stranger is constantly by his side, one to the r., the other to the l.; her husband is not her husband, her child is not hers; fondles, then pushes them away.—Want of moral sentiment (wickedness, impiety, hardness of heart, cruelty).—Irresistible desire to blaspheme, and to swear.—Sensation as if the mind were separated from the body.—Weakness of mind and of memory.—Loss of memory.—Soon forgets everything; consciousness of forgetfulness takes away appetite.—Weakness of all the senses.—Absence of ideas.

2. Head.—Head confused.—Fits of giddiness.—Vertigo on walking, as if all objects were too distant, or undulating.—Whirling dizziness, with obscuration of the eyes on stooping.—Headache from noise, and at every (false) step.—Headache with giddiness and vertigo, aggravated by movement.—Digging and throbbing r. side of head, and along border of orbit; > entirely when eating, and when lying down in bed at night and when about falling asleep; < during motion and work.—Headache in consequence of intellectual labour, with pain as from a bruise in the brain, or tractive pressure in the forehead.—Congestion of blood to the head, with pain in the cerebellum.—Pressive pains, principally in the temples.—Pressive pain in the temple, as from a nail; < after eating, in the cold air, and from exertions of the mind.—Constrictive pains in the head.—Sensation of tearing in the head, chiefly on the right side, and often as far as the face and neck, followed by buzzing in the ears.—In the evening, sensation of digging in the head, disappearing with sleep.—Stitches in the head.—Itching in the scalp.

3. Eyes.—Painful pressure on the eyes.—Pressure in the eyes as from a plug.—Objects appear too far off.—Photophobia.—Contraction of the

pupils.—Weakness and confusion of sight.—Myopia.—Threads and black spots appear before the eyes.—A nimbus round the candle in the evening.

4. Ears.—Shooting and tearing otalgia.—Painful pressure in the ears.—Pain, as of ulceration, in the ears, principally on pressing the teeth close, and on swallowing.—Imagines whispers of blasphemy in his ears.—Discharge (of a browish colour) from the ears.—Itching in the ears.—Tingling in r. ear.—Hardness of hearing.—Buzzing and roaring in the ears.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.—Diminution of the sense of smell.—Anosmia.—The sense of smell is too acute or illusory.—Constant smell before the nose, as of pigeon's dung or burning tinder.—Stoppage of the nose, with sensation of dryness in the nostrils.—Coryza (sneezing and lachrymation), and discharge of mucus from the nose, both chronic.—Violent coryza, with catarrhal fever, tension in the calves of the legs and in the legs, and palpitation of the heart.

6. Face.—Look wild, childish, expressionless; may be red or pale.—Pale, sickly face, with hollow eyes, sunk, and encircled by dark rings; by blue ridges.—Pressure on the eyeballs.—Rough spots, scurfy and mealy, round the mouth and on the cheeks, with crawling-like itching.—Burning sensation round the chin.—Eczema of face and neck, with eruption of small blisters, intensely itching.

7. Teeth.—Tearing, jerking odontalgia, principally on taking anything very warm into the mouth.—Tensive, cramp-like pains in the teeth, as far as the ears, most frequently in the evening towards ten o'clock.—Swelling of the gums, which bleed easily.

8. Mouth.—Offensive taste in the mouth and also of the food.—Painful vesicles in the mouth; speaks with much difficulty.—Offensive smell from the mouth, not observed by the patient.—Heaviness and swelling of the tongue, with difficulty of speech.—Tongue white and rough.—Accumulation of water in the mouth; sometimes it provokes vomiting.—Dryness in the mouth and in the throat.—Taste lost.

10. Appetite.—All kinds of food appear insipid.—Bitter taste with dryness of the mouth and throat.—Fetid taste in the mouth.—Violent and constant thirst, with sensation as of suffocation when drinking.—Want of appetite.—Weakness of digestion.—After a meal, hypochondriacal humour, heat of face, pressure and tension in the precordial region, in the stomach, and in the belly, inclination to vomit or to go to stool, repugnance to exertion, great fatigue and desire to sleep.—Symptoms disappear after dinner; but begin again in two hours.

11. Stomach.—In the evening, water-brash and vomiting, followed by acidity in the mouth.—Morning sickness.—Pressure in the stomach, chiefly after a meal, as well as when engaged in thought and mental exertion.—In the morning, on waking,

pressure in the precordial region.—Shootings in the pit of the stomach, chiefly on breathing.—Great thirst, with arrest of breathing while drinking.—Vomiting of the ingesta, which gives relief.—Clucking noise and fermentation in the pit of the stomach.—After a meal, commotion in the precordial region at every step.—Painful sensation in cardiac end of stomach on walking fast.

12. Abdomen.—Weak digestion, with fulness and distension of the abdomen and hypochondriacal humour.—Pressure in the liver.—Colic in the umbilical region, mostly pressive, or dull and shooting, aggravated by respiration; cough and external pressure.—Pain, as if a blunt plug were pressed into the intestines.—Hardness of the abdomen.—Flatulent colic with pinching, and borborygmi in the abdomen, and an inclination to go to stool.

13. Stool and Anus.—Fruitless inclination to go to stool.—Urgent desire which passes away with effort to expel.—Difficult evacuation even of soft stools, from inactivity of the rectum.—Stools of a pale colour.—Evacuation of blood with the stools.—Painful piles (both blind and bleeding) in the anus.—Itching in the anus.—Oozing of moisture from the rectum.—Fissures of the rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent discharge of clear, watery urine.—Making water at night.—Sensation of burning in the glans, during the evacuation of urine and afterwards.—Turbid, clay-coloured urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections without excitation during the day.—Pollutions.—Voluptuous itching in the scrotum.—Increased or inexcitable sexual desire.—Want of enjoyment during coition.—Flowing of prostate fluid while at stool and after having made water.—Semen passes during a hard stool.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhśa, with itching and excoriation in the parts.—Frequent but scanty menses, sometimes with spasmodic pains in abdomen.—Nausea during pregnancy, > whilst eating.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and sensation of excoriation in the throat, principally after a meal.—Cough, with tickling in the throat and choking.—Cough after meals (with loss of smell and taste) with vomiting of what has been taken, or in the evening, in bed, with congestion of blood to the head.—Shaking cough, like whooping-cough, chiefly at night, or after much speaking.—Violent convulsive cough (whooping-cough), caused by tickling in the pharynx; worse at night, and after eating; after the attacks, yawning and sleepiness.—Cough (short) with purulent expectoration.—Expectoration of blood with the cough.—On coughing, pain in the head.—Yawning after a violent fit of coughing.

18. Chest.—Breath short, and respiration asthmatic.—Oppression of the chest, with internal heat and anguish, which causes the patient to seek the open air.—Pressure and sensation of excoriation in the chest.—Pressure in the chest (r. side) as from a

dull plug.—Prickings in the region of the heart.—Rattling in the trachća when lying on the l. side.

19. Heart.—Uneasiness in the heart.—Piercing pains (stitches) through the region of the heart, quickly succeeding each other, sometimes they extend to the small of the back.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness at the nape of the neck.—Pains in the back and between the shoulder-blades, for the most part drawing and shooting, or pressive.—Dull stitches in the left shoulder-blade.—Tingling between the shoulder-blades. Pressure upon the shoulder, as if from a weight.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness and tensive pains in the arms.—A very painful thumping on the middle of the l. upper arm.—Trembling of the hand and of the arm.—Trembling of the r. hand.—Pressive pains in the muscles and in the bones of the arms, with a feeling of fatigue.—Shooting and heaviness in the forearm.—Cramp-like pains in the bones and in the joints of the hands and of the fingers.—Sensation of dryness in the hands and in the fingers.—Clammy sweat in the palms of the hands.—Torpor in the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Stiffness of the legs, as if they were bandaged, with agitation.—Trembling, drawing, and jerking in the knees and in the thighs, as if the legs were fatigued by walking.—Quivering pressure in the thighs.—Sensation of paralysis in the knees.—Itchy eruption round the knee, as far as the calves of the legs.—Jerking and cramp-like pressure in the calves of the legs, and in the legs.—Tensive pain in the calves of the legs during the day, on walking, and at night in bed, with sleeplessness.—Burning in the soles of the feet, and in the legs.—Cold in the feet when walking, particularly in the morning.—Chilblains.

24. Generalities.—Pressive pains, as from a plug in several places.—Sufferings appear for the most part periodically.—The majority of sufferings disappear during dinner; but a short time afterwards they return, and many others make their appearance with them.—The least movement occasions much fatigue.—Great fatigue, trembling and extreme weakness in the limbs, principally in the knees, increasing even to paralysis.—Great weariness on walking, and on going upstairs.—Strong disposition to chilliness, and great sensibility to cold and currents of air.—Diminution of the senses (smell, sight, hearing.).—Sensation, as of a hoop or band around the parts.—Cramp-like pains in the muscles.—Contraction of the joints.—Wounded tendons.

25. Skin.—Burning itching, increased by scratching.—Covered with blisters, from the size of a pin's head to a pea, often scarlet red, and sometimes sense of burning.—Skin not easily excited by irritants.—Pain, as from an abscess, in the parts affected.—Herpes.—Pemphigus.—Warts.

26. Sleep.—Comatose somnolency, night and day.—Inclination to sleep at an early hour, with disturbed sleep in the night.—Goes to sleep late.—Heavy sleep till 9 a.m.—Anxious dreams, disgusting or horrible, with cries, lively dreams, with meditation and activity of mind, followed by a pain, as from a bruise, in the head after waking.—Dreams of projects, of fire, of diseases, of deaths, and of dangers.—At night, toothache; pains in the limbs and in the bones, diarrhśa, cramps in the calves of the legs, and twitching of the mouth and of the fingers during sleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated, with beating in the veins.—Chilliness, esp. in the open air, relieved in the sunshine.—Heat of the upper part of the body, with cold feet; internal chilliness and hot breath.—Strong disposition to shivering, and constant shudderings even in the heat of a room.—Cold and trembling, with sensation of pulling in the head, ill-humour and agitation, every second day.—Internal cold with external heat.—Heat in the face, every afternoon, towards four o'clock, with nausea and fatigue.—Sweat during the day when sitting.—Perspiration in the evening, on the head, abdomen, and back, even when sitting still.—Nocturnal sweat.

Anagallis Arvensis.

Scarlet Pimpernel. Weather-glass. Red Chickweed. N. O. Primulaceæ.
Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Cataract. Constipation. Dropsy. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Gonorrhœa. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Mania. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Ringworm. Skin, unhealthy. Snake-bites. Syphilis. Tetters. Ulcers, ill-conditioned. Wounds.

Characteristics.—Like the *Primula obconca, Anagallis* has a marked action on the skin. Skin itches all over; becomes dry and rough; has bran-like tetters in rings; ulcers and swellings on joints. Ill-conditioned ulcers. It favours expulsion of splinters. Has been used for snake-bites and hydrophobia. It produces great exhilaration and activity of mind: thinks of everything. Great hilarity. (The Greek name of the plant means to laugh out loud.) Tickling and itching in left ear. Bran-like, ring-shaped tetters on face. Dull pains in gums accompanied by very hard stools. Sensation on tongue as if something cold were placed on it. Dryness and scraping in throat. Scraping, scratching of larynx and trachea with hoarseness; < after eating. Tickling prickling along urethra; orifice agglutinated. Tearing in spermatic cord. Syphilis with nose-bleed, deranged mind, pain in small of back, and itching skin. Soreness on chest with pain. Eruption on chest. Tensive

drawing ascending from left shoulder to nape of neck (*Eupat. perf*). Skin of hands dry, sticky, and dirty-looking. Tetters. Vesicles in groups. Pain and tightness in bend of left knee. It is a vulnerary of some importance. Symptoms are < by touch; < after eating.

Relations.—*Compare:* Prim. obc. and Cyclamen. (bot.); Coff. (joyous; excited); Lith. c. (rough skin, ringworm); Sep., Tellur. (ringworm); Puls. (chilly, catarrh); Rhus t.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Exhilarated, mind active, thinks of everything.—Cannot collect his thoughts whilst listening to sermon on account of jovial feelings.—Great hilarity for several days; everything gives him pleasure.—Despondency.—After mental exertion great prostration.

2. Head.—Heat rising to head, slight sweat on forehead, followed by pressing stitching in eyeballs, and a tickling, pricking in urethra, inclining him to coition.—Headache just over supra-orbital ridges with eructations and rumbling in the bowels.—Spasmodic lancinations in both temples, extending to eyes.—Pressive aching in forehead and occiput from a current of air blowing on him.—Intense headache and nausea with pains throughout the body.—Occiput: dull or tearing pains and inclination to vomit; violent headache, with hard, knotty stools; knocking pain in l. side; dull pain all night.—Headache > by coffee.—Skin of forehead feels too tight.

3. Eyes.—Things seem to float to and fro, he cannot write.—Glittering before l. eye.—Pressing in eyes after headache.—Stitches in temples extending into eyes.—Pain in r. eyeball < on touching lids.—Itching of lids.

4. Ears.—Obstruction and pain in r. ear following the pressure in eyes.—Stitches in r. ear.—Tickling and itching in l. ear.

5. Nose.—Nose-bleed (syphilis).—Unpleasant tickling on top of nose, with violent sneezing.—Copious secretion of yellow mucus.

6. Face.—Neuralgic pains in r. cheek-bone, extending to supra-orbital region; during the night.—Pains in facial muscles.—Bran-like, ring-shaped tetters on face.—Itching on cheekbones.—Itching and tickling stitches on l. corner of mouth and lower lip, just under the border.

7. Teeth.—Dull pain in a hollow tooth with trembling of the heart.—Dull pain in upper molars and tearing pain in r. cheek-bone.—Teeth pain as from cold; < from touch; chilly sensation in teeth.—Dull pain in gums accompanied by very hard stools.

8. Mouth.—Sensation on tongue as if something cold were placed upon it; also near frænum.—Viscid saliva in mouth, raised by coughing.—Collection of water in mouth, with slight tearing in molars.

9. Throat.—Sensation of dryness in throat with scraping.—Tickling at soft palate at night, as from touch of something cold.

11. Stomach.—Eructations, nausea, inclination to vomit, and rumbling in bowels with headache.—Causes inflammation of the stomach in horses.

12. Abdomen.—Hepatitis and induration of liver.—Abdomen distended with wind.—Visceral obstructions.

13. Stool and Anus.—Inflammation of rectum in horses.—Itching in rectum; pressure in sacrum; piles.—Passes offensive flatus.—Stools: watery; soft and pappy; hard like stones; knotty.—Itching at anus after stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning in urethra when urinating, mostly in the morning.—Orifice agglutinated; presses to urinate; stream divided.—Tickling prickling along urethra inclining to coitus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—The burning in urethra before and during erection ceases during coitus.—Drawing pains in r. testicle and cord.—Tearing pains in spermatic cords.—Tickling in symphysis pubis.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Scratching and scraping in throat, esp. after meals.—Hoarseness proceeding from the trachea.—Cough dry, with a scratching sensation when reading aloud; with yellow phlegm from the nose; with spitting of saliva.

18. Chest.—A kind of restlessness in chest.—Soreness on the chest with fever.—Pressure in r. lung after a meal or when walking fast.—Suddenly a feeling internally in chest as if struck with a cushion full of pins.—Itching on l. side of chest, principally on nipple.—Eruption on chest.

19. Heart.—Violent trembling of heart, with general trembling and weakness, preceded by aching in a carious tooth and anxiety in chest in evening in bed.—Palpitation.

20. Neck.—Tensive drawing from l. shoulder up to neck; returns when lifting or stretching the arm.—Trembling of muscles of neck (horses).

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains in muscles of upper arm, outside, near shoulder.—Pains in forearm; in carpal and metacarpal bones.—Gouty swellings on joints of fingers.—Skin of hands and fingers very dry, sticky and dirty-looking.—Tetter on hands; moist or dry and hairlike.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in hip.—Tickling pains in r. leg and at the os ilium.—Drawing pains in muscles of l. leg; tearing during night.—Weakness and lameness in r. leg, as if it was too short.—Pains in bend of l. knee; sensation of tightness as if something swollen or sore.—Pains in shin bones; < when extending the leg.—Cramps.—Pains in metatarsus and sole (l.), in concave part of l. sole and near toes.

24. Generalities.—A chilly trembling.—Exhausted and drowsy.

25. Skin.—Itches all over; rough, dry.—Dry bran-like tetters in rings.—Ulcers and swellings on joints.—Ill-conditioned ulcers.—Promotes expulsion of splinters.

26. Sleep.—Falls asleep late; sleep restless; awakens early; feeling unrefreshed.

Anatherum.

Anatherum muricatum. Andropogon muricatus. Andropogon squarrosus. Cuscus grass. Vetiver or Viti-vayr. A medicinal grass cultivated in the Markarentas Islands (E. Ind.). (Houat.) N. O. Gramineæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Abscesses. Aphonia. Boils. Cancer. Erysipelas. Glandular inflammation. Hydrophobia. Sycosis. Syphilis. Tic convulsif. Tic douloureux. Tumours. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Anatherum* produces a state of drunkenness. Severe neuralgic headache; as if balls moved about in head; as of steel arrows from forehead to nape. Pains in facial bones as if crushed or ulcerated. Convulsive tic. Ulcers at labial commissures (syphilis). Swelling of tonsils, constriction of throat, inability to swallow. Plugged sensation. Burning and stitches. Thirsty but cannot drink. Burning heat alternating with icy coldness in gullet: as of something alive in gullet. Involuntary urination when walking and during sleep. Venereal appetite increased by every attempt to satisfy it until driven to onanism and madness. Tumour of breast, ulcerated, indurated. Abscesses boils glandular swellings (especially of sub-maxillary and cervical glands). Herpes. Herpes and ulcers or scabs on scalp. Tumours. Wart-like growths on eyebrows. Falling off of eyebrows and beard. Chancre-like ulcers on penis. Pustules like small-pox on vulva. Abscesses, ulcers, and fissures on arms and hands. Eruptions like itch or lichen. "Erysipelas with much swelling of arms and legs, dark red or bluish eruptions, with tendency to suppurate" (Farrington). Formication as of ants. Ulcers yellowish, violet, swollen, everted, syphilitic. Discharges from ulcers are foul; foul breath and eructations. Coffee at first <, later >. Wine and coffee < toothache.

Relations.—*Compare:* Avena, Arundo, Anthox. (botan.); Bell., Can. ind., Stram., Staph., Merc., Lach., Thuj. *Antidoted by:* Aromatic liquors. *Inimical:* Wines and spirits.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Gay humour, with disposition to laugh and sing.—Blunted intellect and loss of memory.

2. Head.—Vertigo with congestion, tendency to fall backward.—Drunkenness and staggering.—Burning, lancinating, pulsating headache, < r. side, forehead and temples, with nausea, vomiting and great heaviness of eyes.—Neuralgic pain in temples, with sensation as if pointed irons were thrust in, producing fits of craziness; < afternoon and night, from noise, light, and motion.—As if he had water in the head, < walking.—Herpes and ulcers on scalp, with compact, thick, humid scabs and prurigo.—Exostoses.

3. Eyes.—Muscæ volitantes and fiery circles before eyes; everything seems excessively bright and shining.—Wart-like growth on eyebrows.

4. Ears.—Copious ear-wax.—Deafness, < evening and damp weather.

5. Nose.—Stitches in nose, with a crushing sensation at root.—Air inhaled seems icy cold, and causes sneezing.—Ulcers, greenish, badly smelling discharge.—Inflammation of bones.—Boils and small tumours on tip.—Nose cold pale, pointed.

6. Face.—Tic douloureux, and tic convulsif.—Yellow and red spots; stinging pimples.—Ulcers, scabs, or scaly herpes; falling off of eyebrows and beard.—Pain in facial bones as if crushed or dislocated.—Jaws spasmodically clenched.—Submaxillary and cervical glands swell and tend to suppurate.—Ulcers at labial commissures; syphilitic.

7. Teeth.—Digging in teeth as if forcibly pulled out.—Constant inclination to clench teeth.—Decayed, crumbling teeth; bad smell from mouth.

8. Mouth.—Taste bitter, bloody, sweet or flat.—Speech difficult, stammering.—Severe pains at root of tongue as if it were cut off.—Tongue fissured, lacerated, as if cut on its edges, with copious salivation and debility, as from the effects of mercury.—Viscid saliva.

9. Throat.—Inflamed throat with sensation of fulness and obstruction as if plugged.—Tonsillitis; burning and stitches; sometimes coldness.—Thirst, but throat contracts as soon as he hears water mentioned, or sees shining objects.

11. Stomach.—Morbid hunger, wakes in the night to eat; as if he had tapeworm.—Eructations; painful; tasting of food; foul.—Nausea; vomiting of food, bile or blood; horrible pains in stomach.—Very painful pressure, like a bar, on epigastrium with short, anxious respiration.—Contraction, gnawing, and tearing pains; cramps and spasms.—Sensation as of a hard tumour starting from pylorus and extending to liver.

12. Abdomen.—Inflammation and swelling of liver.—Burning, pulsating, and lancinating pain in region of spleen.—Twisting and tearing pains in bowels with nausea and vomiting.—Swelling in groin.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools mucous, bloody, brownish yellow; whitish, choleraic; offensive, with colic and burning in abdomen and rectum.—Obstinate constipation, stool hard, knotty, like sheep-dung.—Hæmorrhoids and abscesses.—Itching at anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Ardor urinæ.—Incontinence; when walking and during sleep.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Chancre-like sores on penis and in urethra.—Sexual appetite increased by every attempt to satisfy it until it drives him to onanism and madness.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Scirrhus-like swelling of cervix uteri.—Eruptions, whitish and reddish, in vulva; pustules.—Erysipelatous swelling of mammæ.—Ulcerated indurated tumour in breast.—Excoriation of nipples.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and aphonia.—Difficulty of speaking with drowsiness, with glandular inflammation.—Corrosive sensations in larynx.—Liquids pass frequently into larynx and nasal fossæ.—Prominent swelling of laryngeal cartilages, obstinate, paroxysmal, shaking cough, < in evening and night, and from dust.—Burning and raw feeling in chest.

19. Heart.—Burning, stitches, and cramps in cardiac region, with oppression.—Heart seems paralysed with death-like weakness.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of neck and back; lumbago.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains and swelling of joints.—Diseased and deformed nails.—Swelling of glands of axilla.

23. Lower Limbs.—Stiffness, lancinating and crampy pain in sacrum and iliac bones.—Nails grow awry and hurt toes.—Offensive feet-sweats.

25. Skin.—Abscesses, boils, ulcers.

Cenchris Contortrix.

Ancistrodon contortrix. Copperhead snake of North America. N. O. Ophidians. Solution of venom.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Catarrh. Diarrhœa. Eyes, swelling over. Headache. Heart, affections of. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Nightmare. Ovary, pain in. Throat, affections of. Vulva, throbbing in; eruption on.

Characteristics.—*Cenchris* has the main features of all the serpent poisons: Coma; semi-consciousness; insensibility of cornea; swelling of upper lip; general swelling; paralysis; cold, clammy sweat. Distinctive symptoms are: a marked alternation of moods; and dreamy absent-mindedness. The dreams of *Cenchris* are very vivid and horrible, cannot be shaken off during waking hours; often lascivious. Swelling above eyes, below brow, like an over-hanging bag of waters. Diarrhœa has been cured having the following characters: "Pain before stool; stool papescent cold but not chilly." Yellow Leucorrhœa; pain in right ovary herpetic eruption on labia. Hard, dry tickling cough, < 3 p.m. Restlessness and sense of suffocation; palpitation; sensation of dying. Must lie with head drawn back, she chokes so. Tight clothing unbearable. Chill or fever beginning in afternoon. Feeling as if whole body were enlarged to bursting; < in region of heart. "Awoke with throbbing in vulva and anus, followed by a dull aching in the sacral region, > by walking about." Symptoms < lying down; < afternoon; < evening and all night; < on waking.

Relations.—*Laches*. is nearest, but affects left ovary more than right; *Cench*. has difficult empty swallowing with easy swallowing of solids and liquids; *Lach*. can swallow solids but not liquids; *Crotal*. (lost sense of position and direction); Crocus (alternating moods); Kali c. (swelling of upper lids). *Antidoted by:* Cham. (internal hæmorrhage); Am. c. (general symptoms). *Antidote to:* Puls.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Memory lost.—Lethargy.—Anxiety, feels she will die suddenly.—Alternating moods.—Dreamy, absent-minded.—Took the wrong car without realising where she was going.—When riding in the car rode past the place she intended to get off at.—Suspicious, thinks her husband is going to put her in an insane asylum; every day, 3 to 8 p.m., for ten days, yet she knew it was a delusion.

2. Head.—Hard aching pain, commencing l. frontal eminence, spreading down l. side to teeth, thence to r. frontal eminence, then to teeth r. side.

3. Eyes.—Swelling like bags over eyes and under brows.—Aching and itching in eyes; dim vision, redness of margins and twitching.—L. eye waters; from concussive cough.

5. Nose.—Catarrh; scabs; obstruction.

6. Face.—Expression bloated, besotted.—Face sallow.—Burning face.—Blue circles round eyes.

9. Throat.—Accumulation of mucus; glossy, thick, tough.—Difficult empty swallowing, but easy swallowing of solids and liquids.—Warm drinks grateful.

11. Stomach.—Nausea > by ice; < by water which = vomiting.

12. Abdomen.—Intolerance of tight clothing.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa early in morning, on, waking.—Stool, gushing, frequent, watery, at first without pain; after several hours, great pain before the motions.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Increased desire.—Yellow leucorrhœa.—Pain in r. ovary.—Herpetic eruption on labia.—Menstrual flow very profuse; light with dark clots.

19. Heart.—Feels as if heart were distended, or swelled to fill the whole chest.—Strongly conscious of heart.—Hard aching and sudden sharp stitching in heart.—Throbbing or fluttering under l. scapula.—At 3 p.m. sensation of fluttering followed by feeling that heart fell down into abdomen; then pulse became feeble, with heat lasting until after midnight.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hard, dry, tickling cough, < 3 p.m., even causing escape of urine.

27. Fever.—Chill or fever beginning in afternoon.

Angophora.

Angophora lanceolata. Metrosideros costatus. Red Gum. (Australian bush.) N. O. Myrtaceæ. Tincture or trituration of dried sap or gum.

Clinical.—Constipation. Dysentery.

Characteristics.—Proved by F. Kopp, *Angophora* (which resembles *Eucalyptus* in appearance) produces the following symptoms: Bearing-down and constant inclination to stool. Dry, hard evacuations, accompanied with blood; diarrhœa, headache, nausea, flatulent distension, and colicky pains. For nearly a week there

was obstinate constipation; then nausea, sickness and diarrhœa, with vertigo and debility. Pains and tenesmus only > by lying down flat on the face.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ipec.

Angustura Vera.

Bark of Galipea cusparia. Bonplandia trifoliata. (From Angustura, South America.) N. O. Rutaceæ. Trituration and tincture of the bark.

Clinical.—Bone-pains. Caries. Diarrhœa. Injuries. Intermittent fevers. Myopia. Spavin in horses. Tetanus. Toothache. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Angustura* are closely allied to those of Nux, Ruta, and Mercurius. The mental condition is one of over-sensitiveness and excitability; the slightest offence, a mere trifle, irritates as with *Nux*. On the other hand there is pusillanimity, which corresponds more to *Ruta*. Among the prominent features are: Drawing, tension, stiffness of muscles and joints; bruised, sore feeling as after a blow. Drawing of head to right side, later to left. Shortsighted. Heat in forehead at night. Exostosis of lower jaw. Trismus neonatorum (where much *Mercury* had been given). Drawing in upper r. molar tooth > application of cold finger. Thirst, constant desire to drink. Irresistible desire to drink coffee. Hiccough after cough. Belching with cough (*Ambra*). Every evacuation followed by shivering, crawling sensation over face. Tenesmus with soft stool. Hæmorrhoids protrude with hard, knotty stool. Seminal emissions. Itching of tip of glans penis (when walking in open air). Violent itching on scrotum. Dry, hacking cough from scratching in throat or irritation behind sternum. Irritation behind sternum through to back. Palpitation < sitting bent and > sitting up. Cutting pain from point of right scapula to breast, near nipple (*Chel.*). Pain in cervical vertebræ < moving arms. Tearing as if in the bones, < at rest; > cold applications; > extension; < exertion and pressure. Spinal cord and extensor muscles principally affected; cracking in all joints. Caries of long bones. I have verified the power of *Angust.* over long bones in a case of acute periostitis of the tibia in a scrofulous boy. The 5x trit. speedily arrested inflammation, after the failure of *Merc. viv.* Symptoms < from exertion; from stooping; sitting bent over (palpitation) moving or lifting arms; drinking warm milk; 3 p.m. (loose cough); > application of cold fingers (toothache); cold application; extension; lying on left side.

Relations.—Ang. is like Ruta in its action on bones, and as an antidote to Mercury; also like False Angustura (Angustura spuria, Brucea antidyssenterica, Nucis vomicæ cortex—*see* Brucea); Bell. (< 3 p.m.; easily startled; heat in female genitals; trismus), Bry., Rhus; Cep., Cham., Coff. (toothache > by cold); Cicut.,

Ign., Nux (tetanus); Merc., Pho., Sil. (caries of jaw); Æsc., Alo. (piles and backache); Ant. cr., Ant. t., Lil., Nat. m., Puls., Sep. (eruptions); Hyperic., Led. (punctured wounds); Ran. bulb. (pain in pectoral muscles). *Antidoted by:* Coffea (not Camph.), Bry. (bellyache after milk); Chel. (sharp, cutting pain from just beneath right scapula to chest).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Timidity of character, and tendency to take alarm.—Pusillanimity, and want of self-confidence.—Ill-humour and discontent, with great readiness to take offence.—Extreme excitement and gaiety.—Absence of mind and reveries.—Vivacity of mind, chiefly in the afternoon.

2. Head.—Head bewildered, with stupidity, as if after intoxication.—Dizziness in the open air, or on crossing a stream of water.—In the evening, pressive headache, with heat in the face.—One-sided headache, or both sides ache as if about to faint.—Boring pains.—Pain, like that of a bruise, in the brain.—Cramp-like pains in the head.—Piercing in the temples.—The headaches appear mostly at sunset, and continue until the patient goes to sleep.—Sensation of torpor in the temporal muscles, with tension on opening the mouth.

3. Eyes.—Tension and pressure in the eyes, as from too strong a light.—Sensation of dryness and pain, as of excoriation, in the eyelids.—Redness, heat, and burning in the eyes, with nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Spasmodic stretching open of the lids.—Eyes fixed, prominent, immovable.—Sight confused, as if by a mist, or as if the cornea were obscured (in the morning).—Objects too far distant, must bring them closer.

4. Ears.—Cramp-like pain in the ears.—Jerkings and tearing before and in the ears.—Sensation as if something were placed in or before the ears.—Heat in the ears.—Diminution of hearing.

6. Face.—Heat and bluish redness of the face.—Tension of the facial muscles.—Cramp-like pains in the cheek-bones and in the masseters frequently dart through the eyeballs and temples, < by stooping, walking, or mental excitement.—Trismus, with the lips strongly separated, displaying the teeth.—(After the spasms, the face and lips still remain bluish for some time.).—Exostosis at the lower jaw.

7. Teeth.—Drawing odontalgia.—Throbbing in the hollow teeth.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth and lips.—(In the evening), viscid, insipid, and putrid mucus in the mouth, with constant desire to drink.—Tongue white, and, as it were, rough.—Sensation of burning in the tongue.

10. Appetite.—Bitter taste, principally after dinner and after smoking tobacco.—Thirst, with desire for cold drinks, or sensation of thirst without a desire for drink.—Disgust for food, principally solid food with irresistible desire to take coffee, or with insatiable hunger.—Disgust for pork.—Imperfect eructuations after eating, with a sensation of fulness in the chest.

11. Stomach.—Bilious eructations.—Nausea while dining, or walking in the open air, with uneasy sensation of faintness.—Pain, as of incisive excoriation in the stomach, particularly at the beginning of a meal.—Cramp-like pain in the pit of the stomach.—Acidity, coated tongue, pappy, unpleasant taste and loss of appetite.

12. Abdomen.—Bruise-like pain in the abdomen.—Cramp-like colic.—Severe pain, extending in a line from navel to sternum.—Cutting pains, chiefly after having taken milk (hot).—Shooting pain in the abdomen.—Borborygmi and fermentation in the abdomen, as preceding diarrhœa.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools frequent and copious.—Diarrhœa of mucus, with colicky pains.—Diarrhœa day and night, each evacuation preceded by cutting pains in the abdomen, usually attended with nausea in the morning; stools often whitish, thin and copious, diarrhœa becomes chronic, with loss of flesh and great debility; constipation.—Pressive and contractive pain in the anus, with swelling of the hæmorrhoids.—Burning in the anus while at stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to make water, with scanty evacuation, or frequent and abundant evacuation of urine, preceded by pressure on the bladder, and followed by tenesmus.—Urine of an orange colour, and soon becomes turbid.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Much itching of all these organs, sometimes voluptuous.—Seminal emissions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Troubles with the r. ovary.—Sensation as if the uterus were beating against the r. ovary and r. hip.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness from mucus in the aerial passages.—Intermitting spasmodic breathing.—Voice weak and faint.—Dry cough, with rattling and scraping of mucus in the chest.—Violent, deep cough, with expectoration of yellowish mucus.—A sort of whooping-cough with hiccough and belching of wind.—Cough occurring every p.m., at 3 o'clock.

18. Chest.—Respiration convulsive (intermittent).—Constriction in upper part of lungs, as if one had been running.—Oppression of the chest, on walking quickly, and during an ascent.—Cramp in the chest, with painful spasms of the muscles of the chest.—Painful sensitiveness of the chest, even to the slightest touch.—Bruise-like pain in the muscles of the chest, on moving the arms.

19. Heart.—Incisive shocks, or shootings in the chest, and in the region of the heart.—Violent throbbing of the heart, when seated and leaning forward, or in the evening, in bed, when lying on the left side.—Palpitation of the heart with anguish.—Heart feels suddenly swollen, with great fear of dying, > by lying on l. side.—Sensation of painful contraction of the heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful heaviness in the nape of the neck, and between the shoulder-blades, in bed, in the morning.—Opisthotonos.—Violent itching along the back.—Pain in the loins, as if bruised, mostly at night, and particularly towards four o'clock in the morning.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arms tired and heavy, as if paralysed, with stiffness in the elbow.—Paralytic weakness of the elbows and of the hands.—Cramp-like drawings in the forearm, the hands, and the fingers.—Coldness of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain, as of dislocation, or of cramp in the coxo-femoral joints; also in the leas and in the feet.—Pain, as from fatigue, in the thighs and in the legs, when walking, as if they were going to break.—Pressive drawing in all parts of the lower extremities.—Pain in the joint of the foot on putting it down, producing lameness.—Paralysis of the legs, imminent with trembling of the feet.—Paralysis of the joints of the feet.—Drawing in the limbs, with soreness.—Pain in the inner side of the ankle, when walking, causing limping.

24. Generalities.—Sensation of weakness and of stiffness in the whole body; as if the marrow of the bone were stiff.—The spinal marrow and the exterior muscles are principally affected.—Stiffness and extension of the limbs.—Tension in the muscles while walking.—Paralysis of different parts.—Great difficulty in walking, with threatened paralysis of the legs.—In tetanus, traumatic, or otherwise, when there is spasmodic twitching or jerking of the muscles.—Catalepsy, with the body bent backward.—Wasting of soft parts.—Convulsive starts.—Attacks of tetanus, excited mostly by touch, by drinking, and by noise.—Tetanic spasms caused (by the previously named causes) and by drinking of lukewarm water; cheeks and lips become blue; the breathing is laboured during the spasms, groaning and closing of the eyes, lips wide open, drawn up and down, exposing the teeth.—Commotion in the body trunk), as from an electric shock.—Twitching and jerking along the back, like electric shocks.—Cracking of the joints.—Caries, and painful ulcers, which attack the (long) bones and perforate them, even to the marrow.

26. Sleep.—In the evening, great drowsiness, followed by sleeplessness before midnight.—Sleep disturbed by frequent dreams.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated, spasmodic, irregular at times, intermitting.—Chill, in the morning and forenoon, preceded by thirst.—Violent chill every afternoon at 3 o'clock.—Heat in the evening after entering a room, after supper, mostly in the face; at 3 a.m., disturbing sleep, followed by chilliness.—Shuddering in the part

affected.—Heat, with confusion and pain in the head, in the evening and at night.—Thirst and vomiting of bile begin with hot stage.

Brucea Antidysenterica.

Angustura falsa. Nucis vomicæ cortex. N. O. Loganiaceæ. Tincture or trituration.

Clinical.—Abdomen, throbbing in. Headache.

Characteristics.—Under the name of *Brucea antidysenterica* a quantity of Nux vomica bark got upon the drug market, and was at first supposed to be Angustura bark. Many poisonings ensued before the mistake was discovered, and the bark received the name *Augustura falsa*, in contradistinction to the true Angustura. It contains strychnine, and the symptoms are included in the pathogenesis of *Nux vomica* and *Strychninum*. The homœopathic preparation of *Nux vom*. is, however, prepared from the seed. One characteristic symptom of *Brucea antidysenterica* (*i.e*., the *bark* preparation) is: "Headache with extreme drowsiness; disappearing in evening." Another is: "Sensation of throbbing in pit of stomach and in entire abdomen." (Although the symptoms are included in the pathogenesis of *Nux vomica* as the bark has been experimented with independently, I subjoin the Schema.)

Relations.—The following also have drowsiness with headache: Gins., Herac., Gels. (difficult to keep the eyes open), Nux m., Nat. s., Sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dejection, with want of sleep.—Taciturnity and hypochondriasis.—Gloomy, melancholy humour, with indolence and lassitude.—Sad and gloomy humour on waking in the morning.

2, 3. Head and Eyes.—Heaviness and confusion in the head, with sleepiness, disappearing in the evening.—Vertigo, which occasions falling, in the evening.—Digging crawling in the top of the head.—Headache in the evening, after having walked long in the sunshine.—Cephalalgia behind the eyebrows, which seem to be swollen.—Shootings in the head, aggravated by walking, esp. in the sun.—Headache aggravated by sitting, as well as after eating.—Eyes dull and swollen.—Eyes red in the corners in the evening.—Itching in the eyelids.—Eyes red and burning in the morning.—Painful sensation in the eyes, as from sand, rendering it necessary to rub them.

6, 8. Face and Mouth.—Mealy, itching tetters on the face, followed by peeling off of the skin.—Paleness in the face.—Slight convulsive, rapid movements in the lips.—Acute pains in the teeth and in the gums, esp. on drinking cold water.—Accumulation of saliva in the mouth, forcing one to spit continually.—Dryness and burning pain in the gullet, as if from rancid fat.

11. Stomach.—Weak appetite; food at dinner and breakfast appears insipid.—Clammy taste.—Empty risings.—Sensation in the stomach, as if nothing had been eaten for a long time.—Sensation of burning and of heat in the pit of the stomach.—Sensation of throbbing in the pit of the stomach, and in the entire abdomen.—Pressure in the stomach, immediately after eating or drinking.—After a meal, violent beating of the heart, aggravation of headache, fermentation in the intestines, and inclination to evacuate.—In the evening, attack of nausea, with cramp-like pains in the abdomen, vomiting of food, and loose evacuations, with great prostration.

12. Abdomen.—Painful pinching in the abdomen.—Squeezing, as from claws, in the abdomen, followed by frequent, small, slimy evacuations.—Borborygmi in the abdomen.—The pains in the abdomen cease after the first evacuation.—Evacuations too soft, in too small quantity, and of too light a colour.—Shootings in the umbilicus after the evacuations.—Loose evacuations, followed by fainting which enforces lying down.—Strong disposition to loose evacuations, with colic and flatulency.—Loose evacuations in the morning and in the evening.—Itching in the anus in the evening.

18. Chest.—On breathing, sensation of great weight on the whole chest.—Oppression of the chest, with chilly disposition and great sensibility in the open air.—In the morning, on waking, pain as from a bruise on the outside of the chest, with tensive pains on breathing deeply.—Pains, like excoriation, in the interior of the chest, esp. in bed at night, which are most violent when lying on the side.

20. Back.—Sensation of squeezing in the back.

21. Limbs.—Pains, as of fatigue, in the thighs and in the loins.—Cramp-like pain in the back of the hand.—Miliary eruption, red, raised, and itching, on the back of the hand and on the body.—In the evening, sensation of paralysis in the thigh.—Weariness in the knees.—Curvature of the joint of the foot, so that one walks almost on the ankle-bone.—Sensation of burning in corns.

24. Generalities.—Painful sensation of fatigue in the extremities.—Pinching in several parts of the limbs.—In the evening, stiffness in the joints, and acute drawing pains in the limbs, with shootings in the head, in the ears, and in the chest.—Dejection.—Disposition to stretch the limbs and to yawn.—Great weariness

when walking.—In the evening, nervous excitement, trembling and tottering when walking.—Irritability, augmented in the evening.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness during the entire day, esp. when seated, in the morning, after dinner, and in the highest degree in the afternoon.—Sleepiness early in the evening.—Sleep full of dreams, with ebullition of the blood.—Sleep troubled, with confused or frightful, terrifying dreams.—Sleepiness alternately with want of appetite.

27. Fever.—Chilly disposition and aversion to the open air.—Shivering and excessive coldness.—Sweat on walking, notwithstanding the shiverings, which appear chiefly during rest.

Anhalonium Lewinii.

Mescal buttons. N. O. Cactaceæ. Tincture, extract, or infusion. Havelock Ellis says: "I first cut up the buttons into small fragments and poured on boiling water twice; a single infusion is inactive."

Clinical.—Brain-fag. Delirium. Headache. Hallucinations. Megrim. Mental weakness. Neurasthenia. Paraplegia. Senses, disordered. Visions, disordered, of; coloured.

Characteristics.—The plant from which the mescal buttons are obtained grows in barren and rocky soil in the valley of the Rio Grande. It is used by some Indian tribes in their religious ceremonies. It has been recently tested scientifically, a notable proving having been made by Dr. Wier Mitchell. Dr. E. M. Hale has collected the facts about the drug in an article published in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*. The chief feature of the drug's action is the production of coloured visions of most over-powering brilliancy, associated with moving shapes of fantastic design, the motion being regulated somewhat in time by music. In the Indian ceremonies the constant beating of tom-toms is an essential feature. Other symptoms are loss of conception of time, occipital headache, tired feeling in head, nausea. Tremor of muscles, increased knee-jerk, and loss of power of co-ordination. One prover, Havelock Ellis, noted distinct slowing of the pulse, slight faintness and shallow breathing; but there were none of the terrible heart symptoms of the other Cacti. The most prominent condition is < on closing eyes. The nausea and faintness were < on movement. There is great disinclination to move. > Lying down.

Relations.—*Compare:* Can. ind. (time sense disordered; fantastic visions); Gelsem. (paralysis of accommodation); Bell., Stram., Op., Pic. ac., Piper methyst., Coffea, Coca; Plat. (objects seem small and distant); Pso. (> lying down).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Reverie.—Time seems long; intervals between words and sentences seem inordinately long.—Cannot find the right word, with difficulty of enunciation.—Seems to have a double personality.—Distrust and resentment; thinks companions are laughing at him; wants to do them violence.—Consciousness of unusual energy and intellectual power (which, when tested, was found not to actually exist).—Sense of superiority and well-being.—Sense of depression and inferiority.

2. Head.—Frontal (l.) headache with visual zigzags.—Occipital headache, with disturbed vision.—Persistent ache and tired feeling in occipital region (lasting several days and making work impossible).—(It rapidly removed headache in one prover.)

3. Eyes.—Visions in all colours, moving, fantastic, of surpassing brilliance, in designs (sometimes grotesque), moving scenes, dances; affected by beating time; dissipated or modified by opening the eyes; partly under control by an effort of thought.—Natural objects seem more brilliant, shadows deepened, flickering of lights greatly exaggerated.—Pupils dilated.—Accommodation impaired.—Ptosis.

4. Ears.—Impressions of sound and visions heightened by any marked stimulation of skin.—Exaggerated reverberation of ordinary sounds.

5. Nose.—The air seemed filled with vague perfume.—Smell blunted; could not tell whether or not tincture of asafœtida was a perfume.

6. Face.—Disinclined to make the slightest movement; eyelids droop; they scarcely move the lips and jaws in articulating.

8. Mouth.—Great difficulty in talking, partly from paralysis of the tongue, partly from slowness of thought.

11. Stomach.—Nausea; < on movement; entirely > on lying down.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pulse slowed.—Respiration shallow.—Faintness.

23. Lower Limbs.—A fine tremor in lower extremities.

24. Generalities.—Motor inco-ordination.—Extreme muscular depression; don't want to stir; whole body feels relaxed.—Lazy contentment; "a land where it is always after noon.".—Fine tremor in lower extremities preluding the visions; unable to walk without assistance; can with difficulty sit up.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness; followed by consciousness of unusual energy.

Anilinum.

Amidobenzene. C_6 H_5 NH_2.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Cancer. Cholera. Eczema rubrum.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Anilinum* have been observed on workpeople poisoned by inhalation of the fumes, and on persons who have worn aniline-dyed articles next the skin. The symptoms are in many respects like those of *Arsenic*. There are vomiting, purging, bursting headache, epileptiform attacks; cyanosis is very marked; swelling and irritation of the skin. In old-school practice injections of aniline blue have been used with some success to destroy cancerous growths, aniline having a marked affinity for cell nuclei, hence its use in staining microscopic specimens. In poisoning cases evacuants, the inhalation of oxygen, the free use of stimulants—brandy, ammonia, chloric ether—cold affusions to the head, and sinapisms on legs and thighs, have been used with success.

Relations.—*Compare:* Antipyrinum, Antifibrinum, Phenacetinum, Glon., Ars.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hebetude.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Bursting pains in head.

3. Eyes.—Eyes irritated.—Burning, injected.—Lower lids puffed.

8. Mouth.—Bitter taste.

11. Stomach.—Intense burning in stomach and head, "could not get her breath"; later, vomiting, purging; extremities icy cold intense pain over stomach, which is very hard.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain in penis and scrotum, later, swelling, still later, impotence.

24. Generalities.—Swelling of various parts.—Irritation of tissues.—Epileptic attacks.—Tetanic spasms.

25. Skin.—Vesicular eruption forming a bracelet round wrist.—Eczematous eruption affecting both knees.—Swelling, redness, intolerable itching of skin; eczema rubrum.

26. Sleep.—Somnolence.

Illicium Anisatum.

Star Anise. Chinese Anise. N. O. Magnoliaceæ. Tincture of seeds.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Colic. Cough. Hæmoptysis. Lungs, affections of. Stomach, catarrh of. Rheumatism. Thigh, pain in.

Characteristics.—*Illicium* is a genus of Magnoliaceous shrubs or low trees with smooth entire leaves, exhaling when, bruised a strong odour of aniseed, owing to the volatile oil contained in minute pellucid dots, which may be seen by the aid of a lens. The fruit is used throughout China, Japan, and India as a condiment, and is chewed in small quantities after a meal for sweetening the breath. It has also a local repute as a stomachic and carminative. Provings were made by Franz and Mure. Both showed the action of the drug on the nose, mouth, and stomach. Franz had many symptoms on the face, especially lips, skin, and extremities. A very remarkable symptom of Franz' has been confirmed by Flora A. Waddell (*H. P.*, vii. 427). A man suffering from rheumatism of two years' duration came limping into Dr. Waddell's office, asking if she could do anything for his limb. He complained that when he sat down he couldn't rest in that position at all. Asked why, he replied: "Whenever I sit down my limb feels as if broken off right here," pointing to the middle of his thigh). He said he often got up to straighten himself in order to make sure. He also had some pain in his arm, and severe "sore pain" in his back. *Illic*. 30x cured all the symptoms. Mure's symptoms were noted on head, abdomen, chest, and back. Tough white expectoration appears to be a characteristic; and this symptom has been frequently confirmed: Pain in region of third rib, about one or two inches from sternum (Junction of rib with its cartilage), generally on right side, but occasionally on left. Hering says it is useful for old asthmatics, and the stomach catarrh of old drunkards. Colic of babies. The pain in thigh is < sitting, > rising. Pains in the head are < in morning, > in evening.

Relations.—*Compatible after:* Aco. and Bry. in hæmoptysis *Compare:* In chest pains, Pix, Menth. pu. Botanical, Magnol.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Pains in head; > evenings, < mornings.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in ears.—Ringing in ears followed by sleep.—Itching over l. ear, going off when touching the place.

5. Nose.—Acute catarrh.—Watery discharge from nostrils.—Warm, smarting sensation in nose, succeeded by sneezing.—Sharp stitches in tip of nose.

6. Face.—Stinging sensation in upper lip, as if blood would press out, > from touch.—Dryness of upper lip, which is drawn closer to teeth.—Burning in inner surface of lower lip, with sensation as if it had gone to sleep.

8. Mouth.—Tongue covered with aphthæ; most on edges.—Edges of tongue folded like little bags.

9. Throat.—Tough, viscid phlegm from stomach; with old drunkards.

10. Appetite.—Rye bread tastes good, its odour is refreshing.—Satiety after eating but little.—All food, except rye bread, tastes too salty or bitter, yet appetite is good.

11. Stomach.—Nausea in stomach, extends to chest, then ceases.—Nausea, with gagging and inclination to vomit.—Bloating of stomach; acidity.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in splenic region.—Three months' colic, esp. if it recurs at regular hours; bowels disturbed.—Violent wind colic.—Rumbling in abdomen.

13. Stool.—Stools: bilious; compact and dark-coloured.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnœa in old asthmatics.—After coughing, feeling of emptiness.—Frequent cough, with pain.—Spitting blood in small quantities and with pus-like phlegm, pain in r. chest.—Whitish expectoration.—Tough, viscous phlegm, with old drunkards.

18. Chest.—Pain in region of third rib, about one or two inches from sternum, generally on r. side, but occasionally l.—Pain about junction of third rib with its cartilage; hæmorrhage; cough; congestion; enlarged liver.

19. Heart.—Palpitation, with aphthæ and weakness.

20. Back.—Pain in back and chest.—Cramp-like drawing, as from a cold, in l. side of dorsal vertebræ.

22. Upper Limbs.—Jerking and tearing in bend of l. elbow and at same time in palm; a feeling as if an artery had been injured by a blow.—Pressure back of r. hand, between the two middle metacarpal bones, as though something hard lying between them; < pressing hand against anything hard, not by touch.

23. Lower Limbs.—L. thigh feels as if broken in the middle while sitting; it disappears on standing.

25. Skin.—Stitches as with pins in l. palm, between first and second fingers; > by scratching, but afterwards return with burning.—Dull, painful stitches in skin of

lower forearm.—Crawling, itching stitches in r. palm.—Itching in front and above left ear; > by touch.

26. Sleep.—Sleepless at nightfall.—Disturbed sleep.

27. Fever.—Heat from abdomen to stomach and chest, running over different places, and abating during day.

Anthemis Nobilis.

Roman Chamomile. N. O. Compositæ. Infusion of flowers, or tincture of whole plant when beginning to flower.

Clinical.—Ascarides. Colic. Dyspepsia. Headache. Liver, congestion of.

Characteristics.—*Anthem. nob*. is the common chamomile used domestically in the form of a tea made of the flowers. It is not to be confounded with *Matricaria chamomilla*. Burnett has recorded a case in which violent gastric disturbance and headache were caused by the "tea"; and Berridge has proved the tincture. In Burnett's case there was great coldness and chilliness inside abdomen; Berridge had feelings of coldness generally, and sensitiveness to cold air and the touch of cold things but slight exertion caused heat and perspiration.

Relations.—Compare Cina, &c. China is "useful after abuse of chamomile tea when hæmorrhage from uterus results" (Hering).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Intense vertical headache, pressure from within out, as if top of head were blown off.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated white with islands on it.

12, 13. Abdomen and Stool.—Pain in region of transverse colon from r. to l.; then bowels relaxed, stools at first white then putty-like; then severe vomiting and griping and great ineffectual desire for stool.—Griping and coldness and chilliness in abdomen, passing down into legs as far as knees.—Itching of anus as from ascarides.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Hæmorrhage from uterus.

25. Skin.—Goose-flesh.

Anthoxanthum.

Anthoxanthum odoratum. Sweet Vernal Grass. (Europe and America.) N. O. Gramineæ. Tincture of fresh flowering herb.

Clinical.—Coryza. Hay-fever.

Characteristics.—This remedy has not been proved, but has been used with success on the clinical indication of the effects produced by the pollen grains on those subject to hay-fever. It is used both locally and internally. A popular remedy for hay-fever is "hay tea," a decoction made of hay itself.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cepa, Arsen., Naphthal., Sabad., Psorin.; and its botanical allies, Ananth., Avena, Arundo, Lolium, and Sacch. off.

Anthracinum.

An alcoholic extract of the anthrax poison prepared from the spleens of affected sheep.

Clinical.—Acne. Boils. Carbuncles. Cynanche cellularis. Erysipelas. Gangrene. Malignant pustule. Parotitis gangrenosa. Phlegmonous inflammation and ulceration. Small-pox. Splenic fever. Ulcers. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—*Anthracinum* is indicated in all conditions of boils and boil-like eruptions (as acne in some forms, and in carbuncles). It was introduced into homśopathic practice by Lux the veterinarian long before the experiments of Pasteur. The keynote for its employment is "succession of boils" or carbuncles, but it is also of the greatest use in other cases. "Terrible burning" with carbuncle. The potentised virus is the best remedy for the disease from which it is obtained—"Splenic fever" in animals, and "Malignant pustule" in human beings. Erysipelas of a foul kind, and gangrenous erysipelas; cellulitis. "Hard, stony" swelling in region of right lower jaw and submaxillary gland. Anthrax-quinsy. Whitlow and sloughing. Glands painfully swollen. Induration of cellular tissue. Black or blue blisters. Horribly offensive gangrenous ulcers. A number of symptoms have been recorded from human patients affected with the anthrax disease.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anthracinum bovum, Anthracinum suum, Laches., Tarent. c., Arsen., Carb. v. *It follows well:* Arsen. (burning and ulceration), Phos. ac. *Is followed well by:* Aur. mur. nat. (periosteal swelling of lower jaw), Silic. (cellulitis). *Antidoted by:* Camph., Ars., Rhus, Silic., Laches., Carb. v., Puls., Kreos., Carbol. ac., Salicyl. ac., Apis.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache, as if a smoke with a heating pain was passing through the head.—Headache with chill.—Swelling of head.

6. Face.—Parotitis gangrenosa.—Stony swelling around lower jaw.—Gland under chin painfully swollen.

12. Abdomen.—Sensation as if diaphragm were pushed forward.—Enlargement of spleen.—Bellyache with chill.

13. Stool and Anus.—Vomiting followed by a painless, often bloody diarrhśa.—Diarrhśa with fever.—Cholera-like collapse.

19. Heart and Circulation.—Heart-beats frequent but weak.—Cyanosis.—Blood does not coagulate.

20, 21. Back and Limbs.—Axillary glands swollen.—Severe pains in limbs and joints with the fever.—Śdema; ulcers; gangrene; sloughing whitlows.

24. Generalities.—Restlessness.—Clonic and tetanic spasms (marked rigor mortis after death).—Exhaustion and collapse.—Terrible burning pains.

25. Skin.—Crusty oozing eruption.—Itching with dry skin.—Black or blue blisters.—Carbuncles.—Boils.—Sloughing ulcers.—Small-pox.

Anthrokokali.

Anthracite coal of a certain kind dissolved in boiling caustic potash. Trituration.

Clinical.—Caries. Cracks. Diabetes. Diuresis. Ecthyma. Eczema impetigenoides. Gout. Herpes. Impetigo. Lichen. Nostrils, cracked. Priapism. Prurigo. Rheumatism. Scabies. Scrofula. Sycosis. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—"A very absurd combination," says Hering, "proved on many people, but in a very superficial way." It has been principally used in skin affections, scabies, prurigo, chronic herpes, and chronic cracks and ulcerations of nostrils. Eruptions decrease with the full of the moon. The intense thirst and diuresis suggest a place for the remedy in diabetes.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Carbons; the Antimonies; Rhus, Dulc., Ferrum iod. (eczema impetigenoides).

SYMPTOMS.

5. Nose.—Chronic cracks and ulcerations of nostrils.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth; foul tongue.

9. Throat.—Dryness of the throat; internal heat, extending to the stomach; deglutition slightly impeded.

11. Stomach.—Want of appetite.—Surfeit.—Disagreeable taste in the mouth; great thirst; retching; vomiting of bile, and of black mucus; sensation of heat in the stomach; pressure within; cramps of the stomach.

12, 13. Abdomen and Stool.—Inflation of the abdomen, as in tympanitis; colic.—Blackish stools; evacuations like pap, with colic and borborygmi; diarrhœa, which continues several days.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increase in the secretion of urine; abundant flow of pale urine without sediment; burning in the urethra while passing water; or itching at the orifice; retention of urine.

15, 16. Male and Female Sexual Organs.—Frequent erections.—Catamenia beyond the usual period.

25. Skin.—Increased activity of the skin; nettle-rash.—Chronic erysipelas; purulent pimples, like papulæ, with considerable itching, appearing during the night and disappearing in the daytime; dropsy.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness, with agitation and excited pulse.

27. Fever.—Febrile shivering, alternating with heat, followed by gentle perspiration, and quickness of the pulse.—Redness and heat of the skin, disappearing on the supervention of sweat.—Perspiration all over the body, with pain in the head, agitation, and bruise-like sensation, and quickness of the pulse; nocturnal sweat, sometimes general, sometimes limited to the parts affected; viscid sweating of the feet; before the sweat, oppression of the chest and violent palpitations of the heart; the skin continues moist for a long time after the perspiration has ceased.

Antifebrinum.

Acetanilid (formed from aniline). CH_3 CO NH C_6 H_5. *Exalgine* is a derivative from this, Methylacetanilid, and has almost identical action. Solution and trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma. Cyanosis. Fainting. Head, enlarged sensation. Palpitation. Thrombosis.

Characteristics.—Given as remedies for migraine and in order to reduce fever, *Antifeb*. and *Exalg*. have produced symptoms of collapse and cyanosis, in some instances fatal, with great rapidity. One patient experienced from *Exalgine* a sensation that his head was so large that it seemed to occupy the whole room. Respiration was most difficult as in a bad attack of asthma, he seized and clenched the hands of those around him. He was not an asthmatic subject. He felt as if the diaphragm had ceased working and he must go on breathing on his own account at any cost. Several cases of thrombosis of the lower extremities from heart weakness have followed its use.

Relations.—*Compare:* Antipyr., Anilinum, Glon., &c.

Antimonium Arsenicicum.

Arseniate of Antimony. (Sb_2 O_3) As O_5 + 3 p.c. Trituration.

Clinical.—Catarrhal pneumonia. Emphysema. Ophthalmia. Pericarditis. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—*Antim. ars*. is said to affect preferably upper left lung. Emphysema where the dyspnœa is excessive. Haarer is the chief authority for this drug. Mattes, who used it after him, says it is equally effective in right-side cases in old pneumonias and catarrhal pneumonias in children; in old pleuritic effusions, and in pericardial exudations. The cough is < by eating, and on lying down. Wandering pains in sciatic nerves. It has caused inflammation of the eyes and œdema of the face.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other antimony salts, Ars., Aur., Laches., Puls. (wandering pains), Sul.

Antimonium Crudum.

Native Sulphide of Antimony. $Sb_2 S_3$.

Clinical.—*Anus, irritation of*. Callosities. *Catarrh*. Chorea. Constipation. Corns. *Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Eczema. Feet, sore and horny*. Fever. *Gum-rash. Nails, degeneration of. Nettle-rash*. Piles. Prolapsus recti. *Red gum. Remittent fever. Stomach, disordered*. Sunstroke. Tendons inflamed. *Tongue coated. Voice, low*. Warts. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Antim. crud*. corresponds in a sense to the race of swine, as Arsenic does to horses and *Pulsatilla* to sheep. It is preeminently a scrofulous medicine, corresponding to gross constitutions with tendency to rough scaling skin with horny patches. With these horny patches is great tenderness, the patient can hardly bear to walk on them. Analagous to these horny excrescences are warts, and *Ant c*. has cured many cases of these. A student, 17, had twenty-three on right hand and thirty four on left, mainly on backs and fingers, but a few on interior surface of fingers. In addition redness and inflammation of eyelids. Cured in seven weeks with *Ant. c*. 200x. In the same category may be mentioned the tendency of the nails to grow in splits. *Ant. crud*. is specially suited to infants and children (with coated moist white tongues) and also to elderly persons. Tendency to grow fat. When symptoms recur they change their locality or go from one side of the body to the other. Left side predominates, especially lower left and upper right. Among special symptoms are: Itching of scalp and falling out of hair. Tendency to take cold about head. Scrofulous ophthalmia, canthi especially affected (*Graph*. the whole margin). Otorrhœa. Moist eruption behind ears (*Graph*.). Slight noises startle. Nose-bleed with vertigo; after headache; after rush of blood to head. Children are peevish, won't bear to be touched or looked at. Adults are sulky or sad. Weeping and impressionable. Sentimental mood by moonlight. Amativeness. Suicidal. Gastric and remittent fevers, and fevers of children, with great thirst and the characteristic white tongue. The fever runs higher at night. The child is cross, but unlike the *Cham*. patient, who wants to be carried, this will scream and show temper at every little attention. There is a form of diarrhœa which alternates with constipation, often found in old people, to which *Ant. crud*. corresponds. "Stomach weak, digestion easily disturbed, in old people." It cures many cases of mucous piles: continuous oozing, staining linen. In connection with the intolerance of wine of the remedy, it may be mentioned that in one case it produced a feeling of intoxication like that of alcohol, so that the patient refused to take any more of it. A number of nervous symptoms appear in the provings—restlessness, jerking of muscles, &c. Dr. M. Jousset has recorded a severe case of chorea which resisted all the usual remedies and was cured with *Ant. crud*. prescribed on the digestive symptoms, particularly the characteristic white tongue. A notable characteristic of *Ant. crud*. is the thickly coated tongue. Generally it is thick and white; milky-white; or like whitewash evenly laid. The edges may be red and sore. Sore, cracked

and crusty nostrils and corners of mouth. Abnormal hunger; not relieved by eating; emptiness at epigastrium and want of animal heat. Disgust for all foods. Nursing children throw up a little sour milk as soon as they take the breast or bottle (*Æthus c.*, after vomiting the child sleeps and wakes hungry; *Ant. c.* the child refuses to nurse again). The sulphur element in *Ant. crud.* is strongly pronounced in the provings as in the constipation and other intestinal disorders of the drug. < By heat is a marked characteristic (*Apis, Puls., Cham., Secale, Camph.*); also < from cold washing (less severe after warm washing), from cold water and cold food. In spite of the < from heat there is great sensitiveness to cold, hence it is suitable to the hydrogenoid constitutions. Moonlight < mental symptoms. Many symptoms are < at night. < By touch. < From wine, especially sour wine; from vinegar and acids (though tamarind water does not disagree); from fruits. < From pork, bread, and pastry. > By rest, by lying down; < rising up; < ascending stairs.

Relations.—*Compare:* Æthiops ant., Ant. tar., Am. mur., Apis, Bry., Graph., Puls., Ran. b., Rhus t., Sul., Variol.; Cham., Chi, and Stram. (averse to be looked at); Hep., Rhus, Sep., Spi. and Sul. (averse to be washed). *Complementary:* Scilla. *Follows well:* Puls., Ipec. *Followed by:* Puls., Merc., Sul. *Antidote to:* Stings of insects. *Antidoted by:* Calc., Hep., Merc. Bry. compares very closely in digestive condition, loaded tongue and < from warmth; in summer complaint.

Causation.—Gluttony. Hot weather. Heat of sun. Getting over-heated. Disappointed love. Suppressed eruptions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Ecstasy and exalted love, with great anxiety about his fate and inclination to shoot himself; worse when walking in the moonlight, and then his conduct is like than of an insane person.—Desponding reflections upon one's condition.—Disgust of life, with an inclination to blow one's brains out, or to drown oneself.—Tendency to be frightened.—Peevish humour, ill-humour.—To be looked at and to be touched are unbearable (in the case of a child).—Dull intellect, imbecility.—Madness.

2. Head.—Confusion of head, as after long labour in the cold.—A feeling of intoxication.—Dizziness with nausea, or bleeding of the nose.—Attack of apoplexy, with frothy salivation.—Cephalalgia, after bathing in running water.—Cephalalgia with dizziness from the smoke of tobacco; better in the open air.—Sensation, as if the forehead were going to burst.—Dull pain in the sinciput and vertex, increased by going upstairs.—Cramp-like pain in the head, ameliorated by walking in the open air.—Piercing pain in the forehead and in the temples.—Sharp pains as from knives in head and under l. breast.—Congestion in the head, painful and followed by epistaxis.—Pain in the bones at the vertex, as if from a swelling in the periosteum.—Teasing itching in the head, with failing off of the hair.

3. Eyes.—Shooting in the eyes.—Red, inflamed eyelids.—Inflammation of the eyes, with itching and nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Slight oozing of the skin near the external angle of the eye.—Humour in the corners of the eyes.—Enlargement of the eyes.—Sensibility of the eyes to the light of day.—Blindness.—Chronic sore eyes of children.

4. Ears.—Shooting in the ears.—Redness, swelling, and heat in the ear.—Otorrhœa.—Digging and murmuring in the ears.—Deafness, as if one had a bandage over the ears; as if a leaf were lying before the ears.—Buzzing in the ears.—Continual roaring in the ears.

5. Nose.—Eruption in the nose.—Excoriation of the nostrils, and of the corners of the nose.—Nostrils chapped and scurfy.—Stoppage of the nose.—Bleeding at the nose, esp. in the evening.—Sensation of coldness in the nose, when inspiring air.—Dryness of the nose, chiefly on walking in the open air.—Accumulation of thick yellowish mucus in the nostrils.

6. Face.—Sad countenance.—Heat in face, and chiefly in the cheeks, with itching.—Red, burning, suppurating eruptions on the face, with yellowish scurf.—Lumps and blisters on the face, as if from the stings of insects.—Granular eruptions, yellow as honey, on the skin of the face.—Eruption, like conoid chicken-pox, on the face and on the nose.—Sensation of excoriation of the chin.—Painful fissures at the commissures of the lips.—Pimples on the upper lip.—Dryness of the lips.

7. Teeth.—Pains in carious teeth, with dull pricking, successive pullings and gnawing, even in the head, renewed after every meal, increased by cold water, and mitigated in the open air.—Jerking toothache in the evening, in bed, and after a meal.—Grinding of the teeth while sleeping in a sitting posture.—Stitches in and about the teeth when inspiring cold air.—Bleeding of the teeth and of the gums, which become detached.

8. Mouth.—Bitter taste in the mouth.—Ptyalism (tasting salty).—Dryness of the mouth.—Accumulation of water on the tongue and in the mouth.—Salivation.—Tongue loaded; with a white coating.—Pain, as of excoriation at the edges of the tongue.—Blisters on the tongue.

9. Throat.—Soreness of the throat, as if there were a plug in it.—Inability to swallow.—Dryness and scraping, or an accumulation of viscid mucus in the throat.

10. Appetite.—Aversion to all food.—Longing for acids.—Thirst chiefly in the night.—Loss of appetite.—Sensation of hunger and of emptiness in the epigastrium, in the morning especially, and which is unappeased by eating.—After a meal, dejection, lassitude, fulness and tension in the abdomen.—Great desire to take food, which is not appropriated to strength.

11. Stomach.—Eructations with taste of food, or very acid.—Regurgitation of a watery fluid.—Hiccough on smoking tobacco.—Loathing of food, nausea, and inclination to vomit, as if caused by indigestion.—Heartburn with good appetite.—Nausea after taking wine.—Nausea and vomiturition, from overloading the stomach, or after drinking (sour) wine.—Vomiting of mucus and of bile, sometimes accompanied by diarrhœa, great anxiety, and convulsions.—Pain, burning, and cramp-like in the pit of the stomach, sometimes with despair and inclination to drown oneself.—Tension and pressure in the pit of the stomach.—Painful sensation, as if the stomach were overloaded with food.—Pain in the region of the stomach on being touched.—Gastric catarrh with characteristic white tongue; even if caused by metastasis of rheumatism or gout.

12. Abdomen.—Inflation of the abdomen, with a sensation of fulness, chiefly after a meal.—Violent cutting pains, sometimes with want of appetite; urine red and stools hard.—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen, as after violent diarrhœa.—Sensation of swelling and of hardness in the inguinal region, on its being pressed.—Accumulation of flatus in the abdomen, with rumbling and borborygmi.

13. Stool and Anus.—Difficult evacuation of hard stools.—Difficult evacuations; the fæces are too large in size.—Urgent inclination to go to stool.—Stool of the consistence of pap.—Diarrhœa, generally watery, with cutting pains.—After vinegar or acid wine, loose stool.—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation, esp. in aged persons.—Constant secretion of yellowish-white mucus by the anus.—Flow of black blood from the anus.—Hæmorrhoidal excrescences, blind and running, with burning and tingling.—Burning itching and fissures in the anus.—Expansive pressure in the rectum (during stool as if an ulcer had been torn open) and the anus.—Burning furunculus in the perineum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent inclination to make water, with scanty emission.—Frequent and abundant emission of urine, with abundant flow of mucus, and burning in the urethra, accompanied by pains in the loins.—On coughing, involuntary emission of urine.—Urine aqueous, or of a gold colour, or reddish brown, and sometimes mixed with small red corpuscles.—Incisive pain in the urethra, on making water.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Excitement of sexual desire, and great lasciviousness.—Pollutions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Metrorrhagia.—Sharp and corrosive discharge from the vagina.—Nymphomania from checked catamenia.—Tenderness over ovaries after menses checked by a bath.—Gastro-intestinal disorders of pregnancy.—Pressure in the uterus as if something would come out of it, esp. during uterine hæmorrhage.—Toothache before the menses, with boring in the

temples.—Quite solid lumps in a watery leucorrhœa, which sometimes causes a smarting down the thighs.—Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa during pregnancy.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Great heat in the throat while moving in the open air.—Great weakness, or entire loss of voice, chiefly on becoming warm.—Looking into the fire increases cough.—Sensation of a foreign substance in the larynx, with inability to expectorate.—Violent spasm in the larynx, with sensation of excoriation.—Cough, with burning in the chest.—Morning cough, dry and shaking.—Whooping-cough.—Cough as if arising from abdomen.

18. Chest.—Stifling oppression and paralytic orthopnœa.—Respiration deep, with sighing.—Shootings in the chest, when drawing breath and at other times.—Pain, as of contusion, in the pectoralis major, on raising the arm, and on pressure.—Sharp pain under l. breast.

20. Neck and Back.—Cramp-like drawing in the muscles of the neck and of the nape of the neck.—Rheumatic pains in the nape of the neck.—Miliary eruption on the nape of the neck, in the shoulder-blades, and behind the ears.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in the arms.—Red vesicles on the arms, with itching.—Painful inflammation of the tendons of the elbow, with great redness and curvature of the arm.—Hot and red swelling of the forearm, with shooting tension.—Sensation of drawing in the forearm, the fingers, and the joints of the fingers.—Arthritic pains in the joints of the fingers.—Painful sensibility of the skin under the nails, and slow growth of the nails themselves.—A horny growth under the nail.—Crushed finger-nails grow in splits, with horny spots.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation of drawing in the lower limbs, esp. in the coxo-femoral joint.—Lumps, with red rings, on the buttocks and legs.—Violent pain in the lower extremities.—Numbness of the legs after sitting for some time.—Shooting pain in the knee and in the tibia.—Drawing pain in knees, lower part l. tibia, in l. heel, and tearing through the r. great toe.—Tumour or white swelling of the knee.—Painful stiffness in the knee, preventing the extension of the leg.—Vesicles on the knee after scratching it.—Sensibility of the soles of the feet, when walking on the pavement.—Red swelling of the heel, with burning shootings, which are aggravated by walking.—Corns on the soles of the feet, and callous excrescence at the tips of the toes.—Pressive pain in the corns.—Burning in the fleshy part of the great toe.—Callous excrescence under the nail of the great toe.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatic pains and inflammation of the tendons, with redness and contraction of the part affected.—Inflammation of the muscles.—Drawings or shootings and tension, principally in the limbs.—Restlessness, uneasiness.—Disposition to start even at slight noises.—Twitching of muscles of many parts of the body.—Convulsions with vomiting.—The symptoms are aggravated in the heat of the sun, after having drunk wine, after a meal, night and

morning; amelioration during repose and in the fresh air.—Great sensibility to cold.—Heaviness of all the limbs.—General weakness, esp. at night, on waking.—Emaciation, or great obesity.—Dropsical swelling of the whole body.—Mucous membranes generally affected.—Anasarca.—Marasmus.—Children cannot bear to be touched or looked at.—Chronic affections traceable to suppressed eruptions or ulcers.

25. Skin.—Itching, esp. in the neck, chest, back and limbs.—Eruptions which appear chiefly in the evening, or which itch in the heat of the bed, and prevent sleep.—Miliary eruptions and nettle-rash.—Tumours and blisters, as if from the stings of insects.—Measles-like eruption.—Eruptions, similar to chicken-pox, with shooting pain on pressure.—Thick, hard scabs, often honey-yellow, here and there a crack oozing a green sanious fluid, burning as if immersed in hot embers.—Urticaria white, with red areolæ, which itch fearfully.—Pustules with yellowish or brown scurf.—Freckles.—Hepatic spots.—Deep spongy ulcers with gastric ulcers.—Fistulous ulcers.—Horn-like excrescences and disposition to abnormal organisations of the skin.—Corns and callous excrescences on the feet.—Nails discoloured and deformed.—Red and hot swellings.—Degeneration of the skin.—Fungus of the joints.

26. Sleep.—Strong inclination to sleep during the day, and somnolency, chiefly in the evening or morning.—Coma with delirium.—Waking with fright during the night.—Dreams, anxious, horrible, voluptuous, or painful, and full of quarrelling.

27. Fever.—Chilliness predominating even in the warm room.—Sensation of coldness in the nose when inhaling air.—Heat, esp. during the night, before midnight, with cold feet.—Great heat from little exercise, esp. in the sun.—Intermittent fever, with gastric or bilious affections, principally with disgust, nausea, vomiting, eructations, loaded tongue, bitterness of the mouth, with moderate thirst, diarrhœa, tension and pressure at the pit of the stomach, with cutting pains.—Tertian fever.—Hot sweat, early in the morning every second day.—Pulse irregular, sometimes quick, sometimes slow.

Antimonium Iodatum.

Teriodide of Antimony. $Sb. I_3$ Trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bronchitis. Pneumonia. Uterus, hyperplasia of.

Characteristics.—Recommended by Hale in cases of uterine hyperplasia; also in cases of humid asthma, bronchitis (subacute and chronic, with or without asthma), and other pulmonary affections. The particular indications are: "Frequent spells of

coughing with expectoration of frothy, white, or thick yellowish mucus; loss of appetite and strength; moderate febrile action; coated tongue; yellowish discoloration of skin and conjunctivæ."

Antimonium Muriaticum.

Chloride of Antimony. Butter of Antimony. $Sb. Cl_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cancer of lip.

Characteristics.—This remedy is unproved. It has been used in cancer of lower lip. Poisoning symptoms show-stupor, insensibility, collapse and cold, clammy surface. Pupils inactive, eyes sunken, lustreless. Nausea, vomiting, burning pains in throat and stomach; frequent abortive efforts to defecate. Mucous membranes destroyed.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other antimony salts; Acids; Arsen., Carb. v., Conium (cancer of lower lip and ineffectual urging to stool).

Antimonium Sulphuratum Aureum.

Golden Sulphuret of Antimony. $Sb_2. S_5$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acne. Amaurosis. Catarrh. Constipation. Cornea, spots on. Diarrhœa. Indigestion. Iris, prolapse of. Itching. Nose-bleed. Lung, congestion of.

Characteristics.—*Ant. sul. aur*. has been proved. Its most notable effects were produced on the eye and chest. Burning in head (with eye complaints). Amaurosis (commencing). Spots on cornea and hypopion. Acute and chronic nasal and bronchial catarrh. Acne. Nose-bleed on washing. As with the other antimonies there is disordered digestion, pasty mouth and taste in morning. Increase of tough mucus in larynx and bronchi, respiration difficult. Dry, hard cough with passive congestion of upper lobe of left lung. Itching on hands and feet.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other Antimonies; Aur. (chest), Ars., Ferr., Merc. sul., Sul., Amm. c. (nose-bleed after washing).

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Amaurosis, commencing.—Spots on cornea.—Iris protruding through cornea.

5. Nose.—Bleeding from nose on washing.—Increased mucus from nose and throat.

6. Face.—Pustular acne.

8. Mouth.—Pasty mouth and taste in morning.

9. Throat.—Burning or heat in fauces.—Mucus from throat becomes offensive to smell.—Pressure in throat as if a plug stuck in it.—Scratching, rough feeling in throat in morning.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Pressure and fulness in stomach and abdomen; umbilical region sensitive.

13. Stool.—Passage of much flatus with sudden urging, followed by a stool solid at first then bright yellow and pasty; afterwards violent colic and rumbling round navel.—Constipation, fæces hard and passed with difficulty.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased, dark red.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pustular eruption on scrotum with much itching.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Accumulation of tough mucus in bronchi and larynx.—Increased mucous secretion with fulness in bronchi and full, hard breathing.—Respiration difficult.—Dry, hard cough, no expectoration.—Increased mucous sputum, mixed with blood, of a sweetish taste.—Passive congestion of upper lobe l. lung, with hard, dry cough.

24. Generalities.—Malaise, fatigue, lassitude, with nausea.

25. Skin.—Itching on hands and feet.—Pustular acne.

26. Sleep.—Sleep deep; dreamy with sudden waking.—Sudden waking after midnight, with general aggravation of symptoms, heavy, confused head, slight sweat.

Antimonium Tartaricum.

Tartar Emetic. Tartrate of Antimony and Potash $_2$[K (Sb O) C_4 H_4 O_6] H_2O. Trituration and solutions.

Clinical.—*Alcoholism. Aphthæ*. Asphyxia neonatorium. *Asthma*. Bilious affections. *Bronchitis. Catarrh. Chicken-pox*. Cholera. Cholera morbus. Coccygodynia. *Cough. Group. Delirium-Tremens. Dyspepsia. Ecthyma. Eyes, inflamed. Impetigo*. Intermittent fever. *Laryngitis. Lumbago. Lungs, affections of. Myalgia*. Paralysis agitans. Plica-polonica. *Pneumonia. Psoriasis. Rheumatism*. Ringworm. *Screaming. Small-pox. Stiff-neck. Sycosis. Synovitis. Taste, altered. Thirst. Tongue, coated. Tremors*. Varioloid. *Vomiting. Whooping-cough*.

Characteristics.—*Antim. tart*. resembles closely *Antim. crud*. and the other Antimonies in its action, though the modalities differ. *Antim. tart*. was the favourite emetic of olden times, and consequently it is one of our best remedies in states of nausea. The nausea is as intense as that of *Ipec*., but less persistent, and is > by vomiting. Nash has found it the nearest thing to a specific in cholera morbus, the indications being "nausea, vomiting, loose stools, prostration, cold sweat, stupor, or drowsiness." In chest affections of all kinds it is indicated where there is great accumulation of mucus with *coarse rattling* and inability to raise it. Drowsiness and even coma may accompany cases of all kinds in which *Ant. t*. is called for. The face is pale or cyanotic and the breathing stertorous. There is heat about heart and warmth rising up from it. A sensation of coldness in the blood-vessels. A correspondent of the *Chemist and Druggist* (May 21, 1892) related the case of an apprentice who had been employed for a week making up "cough-balls" and diuretic balls for horses, both containing powdered antimony. He had been cautioned not to inhale the powder, but his employer believes he did. At the end of the week he was seized with an illness, due, his employer thinks, and no doubt correctly, to the antimony. The symptoms are very characteristic. First, there was nausea, lassitude, and a desire for sleep. He was sent to bed, and during the night his fellow apprentice said he got up and struggled to relieve himself of an imaginary load on the chest. On being put to bed again, a profuse perspiration broke out, and also a peculiar rash on his face and chest; after that he vomited freely and felt better. Temperature 104, pulse 120. A fever-mixture of liq. ammon. acet. and Sp. æther. nit. was given. A doctor who was called in found undoubted symptoms of pneumonia of left lung, but confessed he had never seen the rash before and would not venture an opinion regarding it. For two days the temperature kept at 104, then both temperature and the pulse became normal, the rash disappeared, and with it the pneumonic cough; in six days the boy was perfectly well. "A child coughs when angry" is characteristic. Heath cured a case of whooping-cough in a child who was very fretful before the cough. The mother said that if the child got angry she immediately had a fit of coughing. "Cough at 4 a.m." is another indication which I have found true. Further leading indications for this

remedy are: attacks of fainting, internal trembling. It causes relaxation of sphincters and muscles, with nausea or without. Os uteri dry, tender, undilatable, with distress, moaning, and restlessness with every pain (*Aco.*), feeling of sickness. Convulsive twitching. Convulsions. Great heaviness in all the limbs and great debility. Rheumatic pains (fever), with perspiration, which does not relieve. Inflammation of internal organs. Gastric and bilious complaints. Constant nausea—nausea felt in chest (*Puls.*). Sensation of weight or heaviness in many parts; head, occiput, coccyx, limbs. Pulsations in all the blood-vessels. The child wants to be carried and cries if any one touches it. Peevishness, whining, and crying. Inquietude, apprehension, agitation. Dulness and bewilderment of head as if benumbed. Chronic trembling of head; of head and hands (as in paralysis agitans). The tongue has a thick, white, pasty coat with red papillæ showing through. Intense nausea and vomiting with great effort; with perspiration on forehead. Fulness and sensation of stones in abdomen especially when sitting bent forward. The skin is notably affected. The typical eruption is like that of small-pox, the symptoms of which disease are so closely reproduced in the proving that it has been used instead of vaccine for inoculation purposes, and prophylactic power has been claimed for it. (Compare *Variolinum*.) The terrible backache of small-pox is paralleled by the back-pains of *Ant. t.*, which I have found to correspond to more cases of lumbago than any other remedy. *Ant. t.* is also a "sycotic," and I have verified a symptom given in Hering, "warts at the back of the glans penis." *Antim. tart.* has < by warmth, but not the excessive sensitiveness to heat and sun of *Ant. c.*, and some of the rheumatic symptoms are > by warmth. Warm drink < cough, also lying in bed, especially becoming warm there. There is also < from cold and damp, but not the ill effects of cold washing found in *Ant. crud.* Also cold washing > the rheumatic toothache of *Ant. t.* Both have < from touch and even from being looked at. *Ant. t.* has < on sitting down; when seated; and on rising from a seat; < sitting bent forward; > sitting erect. < Lying on side affected. < Motion, on every effort to move. A characteristic of *Ant. t.* in lung affections is "lies with head back." There is not the > from rest which is apparent in many symptoms of *Ant. c.* The *Ant. t.* headache is < by rest; also earache and respiration. < At night is more marked with *Ant. t.* than *Ant. c.* Cough is < 4 a.m. > from eructations.

Relations.—*Compare:* Acon. (croup); Æthus. c. and Ipec. (expression of nausea); Am. c.; Arsen. (asthma, heart symptoms, gastric catarrh); Bry. (pneumonia < l., Ant. t. < r.,-chest and brain symptoms after retrocession of eruption—Bry., measles and scarlatina; Ant. t. small-pox). Laches. (dyspnœa on waking); Lyc (catarrh of chest, flapping of nostrils.—Ant. t. has nostrils *dilated*); Verat. (colic, vomiting, coldness, craving for acids—Ant. t. has more jerks, drowsiness, urging to urinate; Ver. more cold sweat and fainting); Op. (cough with drowsiness and yawning); Sang. c. (pneumonia, face livid); Ipec. (Ant. t. has more drowsiness and tendency of lungs to collapse); Thuja (effects of vaccination when Thuja fails and Silic is not indicated. Ant. t. develops small-pox pustule; Thuja dries it up). *Compatible:* Phos. in hydrocephaloid, worn-out constitutions, laryngitis, pneumonia. *Follows well:* Silic. in dyspnœa from foreign substances in larynx; Puls. (nausea in chest,

gonorrhœal suppressions); Tereb. (symptoms from damp cellars); Variolinum. *Antidoted by:* Asaf., Chi., Coccul., Con. (pustules on genitals), Ipec., Lauro., Op. (Opium in large doses is the best antidote in poisoning), Puls., Sep. *It antidotes:* Baryt. c., Bry. (dyspepsia), Camph., Caust. (dyspepsia), Puls. Ant. t. differs from Mercury in producing a purely local action on the mouth similar to its action on the skin. The action of Merc. on the mouth is indirect.

Causation.—Effects of anger (cough) or vexation.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—During the day hilarity, in the evening anxious and timid.—Inquietude and agitation, with palpitation of the heart, and trembling.—Anxious apprehension respecting the future (in the evening).—Pitiful whining before and during the attack.—Bad humour.—Excessively peevish and quarrelsome.—Child will not allow itself to be touched.—Discouragement and despair.—Lethargy.—Suicidal mania.—Wild gaiety (by day only).—Consequences of anger and vexation.

2. Head.—Dulness, confusion, and bewilderment in the head, which is, as it were, benumbed, with inclination to sleep.—Fits of vertigo with sparkling before the eyes, and dizziness when walking.—Dulness of all the senses.—Headache, with palpitation of the heart, and vertigo.—Heaviness of the head, esp. in the occiput.—Semi-lateral headache.—Pressive pains in the head, with compressive tension, as if the brain were contracted into one hard mass, often with dizziness, extending into the root of the nose, sometimes in the evening, and at night; with stupefaction and lethargy; better when exercising and washing the head.—Pulsation in the right side of the forehead; worse in the evening, when sitting stooped, and from heat; better from sitting erect, and in the cold air.—Drawing, tearing, and digging in the head.—Stitches in the head.—Lancinating pains in the head, sometimes extending into the eyes, with necessity to shut them.—Boring in the forehead.—Semi-lateral throbbing in the forehead.—Chronic trembling of the head.—Trembling with the head, esp. when coughing, with an internal sensation of trembling, chattering of the teeth, and an irresistible somnolency; worse in the evening, and from heat.—Trembling with the head and hands, with great debility; worse when lying and getting warm in bed, better when sitting up erect and in the cold.—Neck stretched out, head bent back.

3. Eyes.—Eyes fatigued, requiring sleep, and to be firmly closed.—Pain, as of a bruise in the eyeball, on touching it.—Aching of the eyes.—Shootings, burning sensation, and smarting in the internal canthi, with redness of the conjunctiva.—Eyes confused, swimming in tears; sunken, surrounded by dark circles.—In pneumonia when the edges of the lids are covered with mucus.—Rheumatic ophthalmia or from gonorrhœa.—Incipient amaurosis.—Confused sight, with sparkling before the eyes, especially on rising from a seat.

4. Ears.—Humming in the ears.

5. Nose.—Violent fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing, ulcerated nostrils, shivering, loss of smell, and of taste.—Uncontrollable epistaxis with spongy gums.—Nose dry.—Nose pointed.—Nostrils widely dilated.—Nostrils black; alæ flapping.

6. Face.—Face pale and wan, or red and bloated, with anxious expression.—Face pale, sunken.—Dull, drawing pressure, in the zygomatic process.—Convulsive jerking of the muscles of the face.—Parched lips, with desquamation.—Eruption round mouth.—Cracked lips.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, with very violent pain in the morning.—Rheumatic toothache of intermittent type.—Scurvy.

8. Mouth.—Copious accumulation of saliva in the mouth.—Tongue moist, clean, or loaded with a brown coating.—Tongue: red, dry in middle; red in streaks, thick, white, pasty coat; thick white fur.—Aphonia.

10. Appetite.—Fatty taste in the mouth.—Insipidity of food.—Salt taste in the mouth.—Bitter taste in the mouth.—Thirst for cold water.—Moderate appetite with burning thirst.—Good appetite, with speedy disgust, on partaking of any food.—Bulimy, when walking in the open air.—Craving for acid things, or for raw fruits (apples); for cold drinks or thirstlessness.—Aversion to all food, esp. milk.—Every mouthful produces a painful sensation, extending to the stomach.—After drink: nausea; cough.

11. Stomach.—Empty risings.—Sobbing risings.—Risings with taste of rotten eggs, at night.—Regurgitation, of acrid, or salt, or else sourish fluid.—Regurgitation after partaking of milk.—Constant nausea, sometimes with inclination to vomit, anguish, pressure in the scrobiculus, and headache, mitigated by expulsion of flatus, upwards and downwards.—Violent retching, with copious flow of saliva, sweat on the forehead, and lassitude in the legs, or else with diarrhœa, and excessive debility.—Much vomiting, with violent efforts, pain in the stomach and abdomen, trembling of the body, necessity to bend double, shiverings, and strong inclination to sleep.—Vomiting of mucus, with mucous diarrhœa.—Acid vomiting, containing food.—Vomiting of sour and bitter substances, esp. at night.—Excessive sensibility of the stomach; the smallest mouthful causes a painful sensation.—Pain in the stomach, as if it were overloaded.—Uneasiness and emptiness in the stomach.—Pressure in the stomach and scrobiculus, esp. after a meal.—Violent throbbings and pulsations in the region of the stomach.—Shootings in the pit of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in the abdomen, with great moral and physical agitation, and dislike to all kinds of labour.—Uneasiness in the epigastrium and hypogastrium,

which compels the patient to lie down and to stretch himself.—Fulness and pressure in the abdomen, as if it contained stones, esp. on stooping forward, while in a sitting posture.—Spasmodic colic in the abdomen, with violent contraction of the eyelids, and irresistible inclination to sleep.—Incisive pains in the abdomen, as if the intestines were being cut.—Pulsations in the abdomen.—Abundant production of flatus, with grumbling, borborygmi, and pinchings in the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, alternating with diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa in pneumonia, small-pox, and other eruptive diseases, esp. if the eruption has been suppressed.—Diarrhœa and vomiting.—Fæces of the consistence of pap.—Slimy diarrhœa, or yellow, bright brown, or else watery, often preceded by gripings and movements in the abdomen.—Sanguineous fæces.—Involuntary evacuations.—During the evacuation, palpitation of the heart.—Violent burning tickling, extending from the rectum into the glans penis.—Lancinations in the rectum.—Tenesmus during and after Stool, frequent burning at the anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Very profuse and distressing emission of urine, with tension in the perineum, burning sensation in the urethra, and scanty stream, which is sanguineous towards the end of the emission, with violent pains in the bladder.—Nocturnal calls to urinate, with burning thirst and scanty emission.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Red, fiery urine, which forms blood-red filaments after standing.—Deep-brown, acrid, turbid urine.—Pressure and tension on the bladder.—Shootings in the urethra and lower part of the bladder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Excitation of sexual system.—Pain in testicles after checked gonorrhœa.—Warts behind glans penis; with ulcers elsewhere (sycosis).—Pustules on genitals and thighs.—Syphilis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia of watery blood.—Severe bearing-down in vagina.—Chronic metritis with feeling of weight tugging at coccyx.—Eruption of pimples or) the genital organs.—Itching of pudenda.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, with irritation, which excites coughing, copious accumulation of mucus, and rattling of mucus in the chest.—Hoarseness.—Painful tenderness of the larynx when touched.—Cough, excited by violent tickling in the trachea.—A child coughs when angry.—Paroxysms of coughing, with suffocating obstruction of respiration (suffocating cough).—Dyspnœa, compelling one to sit up.—Shortness of breathing from suppressed expectoration.—Suffocating attacks with sensation of heat at the heart.—Whooping-cough, preceded by the child crying, or after eating or drinking, or when getting warm in bed; after the attack somnolency.—Cough, with heat and moisture of the hands, and perspiration on the head, chiefly on the forehead.—Cough, with vomiting of food, after a meal.—Hollow cough, with rattling of mucus in the chest.—Cough, with expectoration of mucus, sometimes at night only, chiefly after midnight.

18. Chest.—Velvety feeling in the chest.—Frequent fits of obstructed respiration, esp. in the evening or in the morning, in bed, almost to the extent of suffocation.—Shortness of breath.—Difficult respiration.—Paralysis of the lungs.—Anxious oppression of the chest, with a sensation of heat, which ascends to the heart.—Rattling of mucus in the chest when breathing.—Fitful pain, as from excoriation in the chest, esp. on the l. side.—Rheumatic pain in the l. side of the chest.—Burning sensation in the chest which ascends to the throat.—Inflammation of the lungs.—Miliary eruption on the chest.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Visible and anxious palpitation of the heart (also without anxiety), sometimes during an evacuation.—Palpitation with loose stools.—Heat about heart and warmth rising up from it.—Sensation of coldness in the blood-vessels.—Pulse: hard, quick, and small; or weak, quick, and trembling; small, threadlike: imperceptible.—Twisting, digging, and blows in the region of the heart, at night, which do not cease till perspiration breaks out.

20. Neck and Back.—Weakness of the muscles of the neck, which prevents the head from being held up.—Miliary eruption on the nape of the neck.—Pain in the back and loins when seated, as from fatigue.—Violent pain in the sacro-lumbar region; slightest effort to move causes retching and cold, clammy sweat.—Pain in sacrum with sensation of lameness.—Sensation as if a heavy load was hanging on end of coccyx, dragging downwards all the time.—Rheumatic pain in the back.

21. Limbs.—Heaviness in limbs followed by leprous eruption.—Limbs over-fatigued, a sensation coming from back.—Jerking up of limbs during sleep with loose stools.—Small ulcers on tips of fingers and toes, spreading, livid edges (leprosy).

22. Upper Limbs.—Cracking in the joints of the shoulder, with tearing in the arms, extending into the hands.—Excessive heaviness of the arms.—Jerking of the muscles in the arms and hands.—Miliary eruption on the arms.—Itching pimples on the arms and wrists.—Red spots on the hands, like fleabites.—Trembling of the hands.—Coldness of the hands.—Icy coldness in the tips of the fingers, as if dead.—Finger-ends dead, dry, and hard.—Spots of a deep yellow on the fingers.—Distortion of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Heaviness and rheumatic pains in the hips and legs.—Painful weakness in the knee-joint, in bed, in the morning.—Dropsy of the l. knee-joint.—Tension of the tendons of the ham, and of the instep, when walking.—Cramp in the calf of the leg.—Coldness of the feet.—Numbness of the feet, on sitting down.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatic pains (fever) with perspiration, which does not relieve.—Inflammation of internal organs.—Gastric and bilious complaints.—Arthritic and rheumatic tearings and drawings in the limbs, with sensation as of a fracture.—Collection of synovial fluid in joints.—Contraction of

the limbs.—Jerking of the muscles.—Convulsive jerks and spasm.—Epileptic fits.—Trembling of the limbs; long-continued of the head and hands after every exertion or motion.—Internal trembling.—Shootings in the varices.—Aggravation of the symptoms when sitting down, or else when seated, and when rising from the seat.—In some forms of asthma one has to sit in a chair and lean his head on a table.—In some forms of pneumonia so great is the prostration that the patient is constantly slipping down in bed.—Heaviness in all the limbs, and great indolence.—Violent pulsations throughout the body.—Great debility, weakness, and excessive lassitude; feels best when sitting still doing nothing.—A child continually wishes to be carried.—Syncope.—Excessive tenderness of the whole body.—A child, when touched, utters piercing cries.

25. Skin.—Itching in the skin.—Itching pimples, and miliary eruption.—Eruptions like scabies.—Eruption of pustules, like varioloids, as large as peas, filled with pus, with red areola (like small-pox), and which afterwards form a crust, and leave a scar.—Itching round inveterate ulcers.—Pustular eruption on different portions of the body, leaving a bluish-red mark.

26. Sleep.—Urgent inclination to sleep during the day, with frequent stretching and yawning.—Invincible drowsiness, with deep and stupefying sleep.—In the morning, sensation as from insufficient sleep.—Retarded sleep, and nocturnal sleeplessness.—Light sleep, with many fantastic dreams.—Much talking during sleep.—Cries during sleep, with fixed eyes, and trembling limbs.—Shocks and blows during sleep, which occasion jerking, sometimes of a single limb, at others of the whole body.—Lying on the back while sleeping, with the left hand passed under the head.

27. Fever.—Predominance of shivering and coldness.—Shiverings, with excessive paleness of the face, and trembling of the whole body.—Violent but not long-continuing heat, preceded by a long-lasting chill; worse from every exertion; or long-continued heat, with lethargy and perspiration on the forehead following a short-lasting chill.—Burning heat of the whole body, chiefly in the head and face, increased by the least movement.—Pulse quick, weak, or full; hard and accelerated; at times trembling.—The fever ceasing, the pulse becomes often slow and imperceptible.—The least exertion accelerates the pulse.—Fever, with adipsia, and excessive drowsiness.—Profuse, frequent, and sometimes cold perspiration.—Perspiration on the parts affected.—Profuse nocturnal perspiration.—Perspiration on the whole body.—Perspiration frequently cold and clammy.—Intermittent fevers, with lethargic condition.

Antipyrinum.

Phenazon (Phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolon). C_{11} H_{12} N_2O. A product of coal tar through toluin. Solution and trituration.

Clinical.—Dysmenia. Enuresis. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Erythema. German measles. Headache. Heart, paralysis of. Mind, deranged. Respiration, Cheyne-Stokes. Scarlatina. Throat, sore. Toothache. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—*Antipyrine* is known from the poisonous effects it has produced in old-school practice. Many fatal cases have been recorded, and there can be little doubt that its injudicious use has determined a fatal issue in many cases that have remained unrecorded. Its action is very like that of *Antifebrin* in producing collapse, but it has more effect on the skin, causing scarlet rash and śdema. A young lady patient of mine who took *Antipyrin* on her own account, whenever she thought she might be going to have a headache, developed intense dysmenorrhśa (to which she was not subject), with depression. This was only removed after she had discontinued the drug. Later on she took *Phenacetin*, with the result that an eruption of erythema appeared on both cheeks, which peeled after a few days, and recurred persistently. It would seem from the above that the drug is homśopathic to some forms, at least, of neuralgia. One patient had Cheyne-Stokes respiration. Erythema appears first on face and arms, last on legs. Hansen mentions its use in enuresis and epistaxis. > Hot drinks.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anilinum (skin). Antefeb.; Ars.; Chloral; Acon. (numbness; rapidity of attack). *Antidoted by:* Bell. The symptoms are much intensified in persons addicted to coffee in excess.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Loss of consciousness.—Fear of impending insanity (mental balance did not return for some months).—Excitement.—Continual crying.—Nervous anxiety.

2. Head.—Headache, with toothache; pain behind both ears of tearing character.—Snapping sensation in head.

3. Eyes.—Complete loss of vision.—Eyelids swollen so that eyes were almost closed.—Coryza.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in ears.

5. Nose.—Tingling burning in nose, with sneezing and running from eyes and nose; nose and face swollen.—Coppery smell which comes and goes.

6. Face.—Śdema; dusky red face.

7. Teeth.—General toothache, together with headache; pain behind both ears of a tearing character.

8. Mouth.—Tingling burning in gums, mouth, and throat.—Lump in mouth about an inch thick just below level of upper teeth (passed away in half-hour).

9. Throat.—Dryness, burning, swelling, l. side of throat with aphonia; l. tonsil white and swollen.—Tight, constricted feeling.

11. Stomach.—Attacks of excitement accompanied by vomiting (in a child).—Epigastric pain, causing to bend double and cry out.—Expanding sensation rising from stomach.

14. Urinary Organs.—Incontinence of urine.—Amount diminished.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cheyne-Stokes breathing.—Hoarseness following aphonia.

18. Chest.—Sensation as though contents of thorax and abdomen were being forcibly drawn up towards throat, and r. testicle to abdomen.—Dyspnśa; tightness of chest.—Sensation of tumour over notch of sternum.—Inability to lie down.

19. Heart.—Pulse feeble and rapid.—Fainting spells.

20. Neck and Back.—Feeling of numberless pins pricking him down each side of neck.

21. Limbs.—Pains in limbs.—Limbs swollen.

22. Upper Limbs.—Cramp in r. arm.—Fingers of r. hand clenched in the form of a claw.

24. Generalities.—Feeling of numberless pins pricking him down each side of the neck, extending down r. chest and abdomen, particularly severe r. side of scrotum and r. testicle, also in legs and feet, severely r., slightly l.—Sensation as if contents of chest and abdomen drawn upwards, felt he was "drawn in a ruck," and, being unable to stand, fell on the floor.—Trembled violently all over, had cramp in r. arm.—Epileptic attacks, with partial unilateral twitching; contraction of muscles; chattering of teeth; jactitation.—Cyanosis.—Collapse.—Throbbing all over body.—Sensation as if inside of body were filled with ice.

25. Skin.—Rash, erythema or urticaria, with troublesome itching; chiefly between fingers.—Irregular rounded pimples lying close together, in some places confluent, forming patches, between which skin was normal, giving a marbled appearance, lasted five days, turned brownish and desquamated slightly.—Eruption thickest on

body and extremities, extensor more covered than flexor surfaces.—Eruption begins on face and arms, last on legs.—Scarlet macular eruption.

27. Fever.—Excessive perspiration.—Throbbing all over body, coldness of hands and feet, nervous shuddering without chill.—Pulse goes up and down with the temperature.

Aphis Chenopodii Glauci.

N. O. Insecta. A tincture is made of the aphides grown on the Chenopodium glaucum.

Clinical.—Colic. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhœa. Headache. Tenesmus Toothache.

Characteristics.—Some of the most notable symptoms of *Aphis* are: Coryza with burning and biting on margins of nostrils, especially of septum. Increase of most violent toothache in bed, only relieved if after awhile a general warm sweat breaks out. Cutting in abdomen and rumbling of flatus. Ineffectual urging in bladder and rectum. In the morning urging after rising, several mush-like stools with pinching, burning in anus with urging. Flatus accompanies stool. Thin stools with slime and spots of dark blood. The insect partakes of the properties of the plant it lives on, *Chenopodium glaucum* being a popular colic remedy, and allied to the Polygonaceæ *Rheum* and *Rumex*. *Aphis* is peculiar in being the only remedy which has toothache > by sweat; though *Cham*. has general > by sweat.

Relations.—*Compare:* Æthus. (stool after rising; pinching, cutting before., urging after); Nat. sul. (stool after rising, with discharge of wind); Nux v. (frequent urging in rectum and bladder); Gelsem. (chills up and down the back).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Head confused in the evening, as with coryza; with transient heat in the face, great pressure and tightening in the forehead or occiput, increased by motion, with sensation of cerebral oscillation in the head, tearing shooting in the teguments of the head.

3. Eyes.—Burning heat in the eyelids during several evenings.

4. Ears.—Tearing pains, sometimes in one ear, and sometimes in the other.

5. Nose.—Pain of excoriation in the nostrils.—Violent sneezing, sometimes attended by a pain, as of excoriation, in the larynx.—Coryza, sometimes with burning and smarting at the edges of the nostrils, and esp. at the septum.—Fluent

coryza, with secretion of serous mucus, sometimes also at night, with pulse accelerated to eighty-five pulsations, with coldness in the feet extending to the knees, and shuddering all down the back.

6. Face.—Colour pale, yellowish; heat in the face, with head confused as by coryza, at night.—Dry lips, sometimes esp. in the morning.

7. Teeth.—Toothache with tearing shootings, at first in a hollow molar tooth, afterwards in all the teeth of the right side; extending from the right side to the ear, the temple, and the cheek-bone.—Aggravation of the toothache in bed, which is mitigated only after a hot and general perspiration, which supervenes at a later period.—Nocturnal tearing pains in the teeth, with tearing shootings above the face towards morning.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Painful vesicles at the end of the tongue.—Dryness of the mouth and of the throat, sometimes with increased mucous secretion; increase in the secretion of saliva.—Great quantity of mucus in the mouth and throat, sometimes with a sickly taste, and with a constant necessity for hawking and expectoration.—Secretion of frothy mucus in the mouth and throat.—Scraping sensation in the palate; burning smarting; incisive burning, principally when inspiring; inflammatory redness.—In the throat, scraping and burning, as from acrid substances, sometimes with a sensation of dryness and increase of mucous secretion.

10. Appetite.—Dislike to meat and bread; frequent thirst, sometimes increasing at night, or produced by a sensation of dryness in the throat.—Frequent risings, most frequently empty, or else with a taste of the food which has been eaten.

12. Abdomen.—Frequent pinching pains in the abdomen, sometimes throughout the night, or else during the day, with necessity to go to stool, and frequent urinations.—Emission of wind.—Cutting and pinching pains, with borborygmi and emission of, wind.—Congestion of blood towards the abdominal viscera.—Rumblings of flatus in the abdomen, with frequent emission of wind.

13. Stool and Anus.—Abortive inclination to go to stool, with pressure on the bladder and rectum.—Loose evacuations of the consistency of liquid pap, usually accompanied by burning at the anus, and a recurrence of the necessity to go to stool, or else with pinchings in the abdomen, occasioned by flatulency before and after a stool.—Liquid, mucus-like stools in the morning, with spots of blood, pinchings in the abdomen, pressure on the rectum, and pressive headache.—At a later stage the stools have more consistence, but they press painfully on the rectum and the bladder, and are sometimes attended by a flow of sanguineous mucus.—Tearing shooting in the rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tearing shooting in the bladder; pressure on the bladder, sometimes, esp. during an abortive effort to go to stool.—Irritation in the urethra, as from acridities, compelling frequent urination.—Voluptuous excitation of the glans penis.—Frequent and copious secretion of a frothy urine, deep yellow, sometimes with an acrid sensation in the urethra.—In the evening, urine red, brownish, frothy, depositing during the night a thick, yellowish sediment.—In urinating, burning in the urethra, esp. at the orifice.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Burning scraping in the larynx, as from acrid substances.—Burning tickling, or lancinations, esp. in the open air, in a damp, cold atmosphere, with continual irritation in the larynx, which causes coughing, followed by expectoration of mucus.—Voice frequently rough and smothered, which symptoms are removed by hawking.—Frequent irritation in the larynx, which compels coughing.—Dry cough, provoked by irritation in the throat.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in the left shoulder-blade.

21. Limbs.—Bruise-like pain of the limbs, with tearing shootings in the shoulders and the upper part of the arms (rheumatic pains), or else from the knees to the feet, and esp. on the tibia and at the soles of the feet.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pulling and tearing above the knee in the morning, following nocturnal toothache.—Sensation of weariness in the legs.—Coldness of the feet, extending to the knees.—Burning lancinations in corns.

24. Generalities.—Pain (rheumatic) as from weariness in the limbs, with tearing, shootings, chiefly in the temples, the ears, and teeth, which are hollow; as well as in the shoulders, the upper part of the arms, the tibia, and the soles of the feet; sensation of weariness, esp. in the legs, weariness and weakness at night.—The limbs feel bruised.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness at night, without much pain; lascivious dreams with pollutions.

27. Fever.—Frequent shiverings of the whole surface of the body, chiefly of the back, burning in the palms of the hands, and tendency in them to perspire in the morning; with acceleration of pulse, sometimes principally in the evening; with fluent coryza, or accelerated and wiry pulse in the morning; with hot breath and dry lips; with great tendency to perspire in the face, in the morning; in the morning, in bed, hot sweat, or general perspiration.

Apis.

Apium virus. Honey-bee poison. N. O. Insecta. Tinctures are made of the whole bee; and of dilutions of the poison with alcohol.

Clinical.—*Abscess. Ankles, swelling of*. Apoplexy. Asthma. Bladder, affections of. *Carbuncle. Chancre*. Constipation; of sucklings. Diarrhśa. Diphtheria. Dissection wounds. *Dropsy. Ear, erysipelas of. Erysipelas. Erythema nodosum. Eyes, affections of; optic neuritis. Feet, burning of*. Gangrene. Gout. Hands, swelling of. Heart, affections of. *Heat-spots. Housemaid's knee. Hydrocephalus. Hydrothorax*. Injuries. *Intermittent fever. Irritation*. Jealousy, effects of. Joints, *synovitis. Kidney, Bright's disease of. Labia, inflammation of. Laryngitis. Lichen. Meningitis*. Menstruation, derangements of. *Nettle-rash. Nose, redness of*. Operations, effects of. *Ovaries pain in; inflammation of; tumours of*. Panaritium. Pannus. *Peritonitis*. Phlebitis. *Pleurisy*. Prostatitis. Punctured wounds. *Red-gum. Rheumatism. Scarlatina. Self-abuse*. Suppressed eruptions, effects of. Sycosis. Syphilis. *Throat, sore. Tongue, śdema of; ulceration of. Trachea, irritation of*. Tumours. Typhus. Urethritis. *Urine, abnormalities of. Vaccination*. Varicose veins. Variola. Wounds.

Characteristics.—The well-known effects of a bee's sting—burning, stinging, lancinating pain with excessive swelling—give leading keynotes for its employment in a great variety of conditions. In addition to these there is great sensitiveness of the surface to touch. General soreness: "every hair is painful to contact." Great debility as if he had worked hard; is compelled to lie down. Tired and bruised feeling. Great restlessness and fidgetiness (the *Arsen*. restlessness is more from mental anxiety). Trembling, jerking, and twitching. One half of the body twitching, the other lame or paralysed. Hemiplegia. *Apis* is more a right-side medicine; symptoms proceed from right to left (*Rhus* left to right) and from above downwards. In an involuntary proving of Apis in a woman (of forty, strong, florid, of full habit) Who kept bees and was frequently stung without constitutional effect, the following marked and peculiar symptoms were occasionally noted in addition to the better known ones (*New. Eng. Med. Gaz*., Nov., 1887): Stiffness of lower jaw, soon amounting to a sense of complete fixation. This stiffness extended to tongue and throat, rendering speech difficult and unintelligible, and causing a condition of extreme discomfort, the stiffness being accompanied by a feeling of constriction, which excited a single, spasmodic, backing cough at short intervals. Some difficulty in breathing, especially in inspiration. These symptoms were accompanied by a terrible restlessness. On a later occasion there was dyspnśa, face purple, head thrown back. The same symptoms as above recurred, but the throat was more swollen and the distress extended below the larynx to the upper part of the lung, which soon became very sore and sensitive. An hour after the sting on this occasion a violent cough came on. It seemed to be excited by the constrictive feeling in the throat, but it reached down to the sore place in the lungs, causing

great distress. It was a deep, hard, ringing cough, lasting without intermission for three hours. Traces of the cough and soreness lasted for months. Another symptom was an ominous twitching of muscles of extremities controlled by hot foot and hand baths. *Ledum* gave almost instantaneous relief to the graver symptoms.

The burning symptoms of *Apis* are distinguished from those of *Arsen*. in being < by heat. The stinging appears in many diseases and conditions, causing the "*crie cérébrale*" in acute hydrocephalus and meningitis. Stinging pains in hćmorrhoids. "Redness and swelling with stinging and burning pain in eyes, eyelids, ears, face, lips, tongue, throat, anus, testicles." Śdema of the throat may be accompanied with stinging pains, but if the case is more advanced it may be absolutely painless, and then it is more dangerous. (*Bapt*. has painlessness in throat affections but less śdema.─Nash.)

Apis has slow action and must not be changed too soon. Increased flow of urine shows it is having a favourable effect. The dropsies of *Apis* are characterised by a waxy hue of skin, whitish or yellowish; transparent swelling of eyelids; bag-like swelling under eyes; surface of body sore, bruised, or burning. In cardiac dropsy the feet swell after walking, and are intolerably sore and burning. In chest affections there is sensation of contraction (*Lach*.) and inability to lie down. Tension, swelling, and stiffness of limbs. This tight sensation is manifested in another symptom: sensation in abdomen as if something tight would break if too much effort was made to void a constipated stool. Aversion to tight things like *Lach*. Prostration even to faintness. Paralytic weakness. Paralysis (after diphtheria and other severe diseases). Nervous, restless, over-sensitive; or hot and drowsy, with or without thirst. < From touch or pressure (though the head is > by pressure). In this *Apis* resembles the Antimonies, and it is like them in sensitiveness to heat, especially to heated rooms (*Puls., Iod., Kali iod., Camph., Secale, Sulph*.); < by warmth of bed. Cold water >. Many symptoms (eyes and chest) are < in the night, and sleep is disturbed by piercing cries, or else by moaning and whining. < In morning: mucus in mouth, restlessness, diarrhśa. < In evening: erysipelas, giddiness, headache, chills, fever. Many symptoms are < lying down, and > sitting.

Relations.─*Compare:* Vespa and serpent poisons. Acet. ac. (dropsy); Aco.; Anac. (urticaria); Apoc. can. (dropsy); Arn. (bruised, sore conditions); Ars. (typhoid, gangrene, dropsies, scarlatina, urticaria, chills); Bell. (meningitis, sore throat, erysipelas, scarlatina); Brom. (swelling of ovary during menses); Bry. (meningitis, rheumatism); Canth. (burns, erysipelas, urinary symptoms); Chi.; Colch.; Crot. t. (urticaria); Euphras. (conjunctiva); Fer.; Graph.; Hep.; Hyo.; Iod. (synovitis); Lach.; Lyc.; Merc. Nat. ars.; Nat. mur. (chills, urticaria, tension in ovarian region) Puls.; Rhus (eyes; but Apis has less tendency to suppuration; vesicular erysipelas but darker than Apis and spreading left to right─Apis right to left; typhoid, restlessness, but Apis is more fidgetiness); Rumex (painless, greenish-yellow morning diarrhśa); Sabi.; Sep.; Silic. (ovarian affections with inverted nipples;

ulcer on tongue; vaccination effects); Urt. ur.; Zn. *Antidotes:* to medium doses and poisonings; Nat. mur. in all forms; sweet oil; onions; Ammonia; Ipec., low. (also powdered Ipec. applied locally) Lach.; Ledum. *It antidotes:* Canth., Iod., Chi., Dig. *It follows well:* Bry. (when cephalic cry appears); Helleb. (when torpor sets in); Iod., Hep., Merc., Lyc., Sul. *Is followed well by:* Graph. (tetter on ear lobe); Kali bi. (scrofulous ophthalmia); Arsen. (hydro-thorax); Phos. (diphtheria); Stram. (mania); Lyc. (staphyloma); Sul. (hydrothorax, pleurisy, hydrocephalus); Iod. (swollen knee). *Complementary:* Nat. mur. (the "chronic" of Apis). *Inimical:* Rhus in eruptive diseases.

Causation.—Grief. Fright. Rage. Vexation. Jealousy. (The queen bee is the most jealous thing in nature.) Hearing bad news, mental shock. Suppressed eruptions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—The brain feels paralysed.—Tubercular meningitis.—Impaired memory.—Absent-minded.—Cannot concentrate thought.—Indifference.—Torpor and apathy.—Awkward, lets things fall and laughs sillily at the mishap.—(The mental symptoms are rich in unconsciousness, absent-mindedness, impaired memory, and slow march of ideas.).—Loss of consciousness.—Great tearfulness; cannot help crying.—Children constantly whining.—Screaming, sudden outcry during sleep.—Busy, restless, continually changing his occupation.—Cannot bear to be left alone.—Hysteria.—In women: jealousy; mania from sexual irritation.—Depression, feels as if about to die (without fear of death).—Delirium, low muttering.—Delirium, after suppressed scarlet eruption.—Irritation.—Premonition of death, thinks it is about to transpire.—Dread of death; sensation as if he could not breathe again.—Fear of being poisoned.

2. Head.—Giddiness: when sitting, standing, lying, when closing the eyes; with nausea and headache.—Congestion to the head, with suppressed menstruation.—Pressing pain in forehead and temples; < rising; in warm bed; > pressing, the forehead together.—The brain feels tired.—Sudden stabbing and stinging pains.—Aching in l. temple.—Hydrocephalus in children, and apoplexy in old persons.—Hydrocephalus; scalp very sensitive; copious sweat of head; child lies in torpor, delirium interrupted by shrill cries, boring head deep in pillow, rolls it from side to side.—Convulsed on one side of the body, paralysed the other; squinting, grinding of teeth, urine scanty (milky).

3. Eyes.—Burning, stinging, shooting, piercing pains in and about the eyes.—Aching over r. eye extending to r. eyeball.—Twitching of eyeballs.—Staphyloma.—Cornea thick, having dark, smoky, spots; greyish, smoky, opaque.—Keratitis.—Conjunctiva reddened, chemosed, lids everted.—Sensation of mucus in the eyes.—Itching in eyes and lachrymation.—Weakness of the eyes, with pain, photophobia, and increased secretions.—Agglutination of the

lids.—Śdematous swelling of eyelids; bags under eyes; upper lids hang over like sacs.—Styes with stinging pains; smoky darkness before the eyes.

4. Ears.—Redness and swelling of both ears.—Erysipelas; otitis after scarlatina; hardness of hearing.

5. Nose.—Swollen, red, śdematous.—Coryza, worse from warmth; chronic catarrh with crusty nostrils; polypus.

6. Face.—Śdematous swelling of the face; red and hot, swollen so as to be unrecognisable, with piercing and burning pain; waxy, pale.—Happy expression of face; or terror; or apathy.—Burning, stinging heat in the face with purple colour.—Erysipelas of the face.—Erysipelas of the face, with fever, coated tongue.—Erysipelas going r. to l. (Rhus l. to r.).—Jaws stiff, with stiff tongue and impossibility of intelligible speech.

7. Teeth.—Grinding of the teeth; sudden and involuntary biting them together; covered with yellow mucus or brown sordes.

8. Mouth.—Lips śdematous; upper lip swollen, hot and red.—Mouth red, burning, stinging, scalding.—Dryness of tongue, mouth, and throat; fiery redness of buccal cavity, with painful tenderness.—Dry, swollen, inflamed tongue, with inability to swallow.—White, dry tongue (with diarrhśa).—Tongue: can hardly be protruded; hangs from the mouth; cancer of.—Swollen tongue; shining.—Borders blistered; feel as if scalded and quite raw.—Ulcer in l. border (r. Silic., Thuj.).—Tongue swollen, dry, cracked, sore, ulcerated, or covered with vesicles.—Viscid, tough, frothy, saliva.—Gums sacculated and look watery.—Fetor of breath, with headache.

9. Throat.—Throat has appearance as if stung.—Dryness in the throat with heat, without thirst.—Burning, stinging in throat.—Erysipelatous.—Glossy red varnish.—Inflammation of the throat, with swelling, redness, and stinging pains.—Ulcerated sore throat (in scarlet fever, when the eruption does not come out).—Diphtheritic sore throat gets well as a scarlatina rash develops.—Throat swollen inside and outside; hoarse, sense of constriction; breathing and swallowing difficult.—Ulcers on the tonsils, palate, &c.—Uvula long and dropsical.—Sensation of foreign body or fishbone in the throat; of constriction.—Paralysis.—Small, clear, watery blisters on the back part of the throat.

11. Stomach.—No thirst with the heat.—Thirstlessness (with dropsy).—Vomiting of bile.—Vomiting, with inflammation of the stomach.—Vomiting, with diarrhśa.—Burning heat in the stomach.—Great soreness in pit of stomach when touched.—Violent pain and sensitiveness in region of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Great sensitiveness of the abdomen to touch.—Soreness of the bowels and abdominal walls; mornings when sneezing or pressing upon

them.—Sensitiveness of epigastrium and whole abdomen to touch; of r. inguinal region; across hypogastrium from ilium to ilium.—Pain in abdomen on pressure, touch and horizontal position, with sensitiveness.—Peritonitis.—Erysipelas from contusion.—Rumbling and meteoric distension.—Ascites and anasarca.—Hard swelling in the r. groin, oblong, as large as a cucumber.—Long-standing inguinal hernia.—Collapse of abdominal walls in meningitis infantum.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sensation of rawness in the anus, with diarrhśa.—Discharge of flatus before stool.—Diarrhśa: during fevers; from heat; in debilitated children; from irritability of brain (hydrocephaloid).—Diarrhśa, yellowish-green, with mucus, esp. in the morning.—Stool thin, watery, yellow, < in morning; may or may not be offensive.—Stools smelling very offensively.—Diarrhśa and vomiting.—Diarrhśa is copious, blackish-brown, green, or whitish; orange-coloured; greenish, yellow mucus; yellow watery; soft and pappy, mixed with serum; thin yellow.—At every motion of body bowels act as though he had no power.—Uncertain anus; constantly open (during urination), oozing of liquid (Phos., Phos. ac.).—Swelling of anus.—Hćmorrhoids, with stinging pains.—Constipation, with feeling as if something would break if he continued to strain.—Stools involuntary and painless, or painful and urging, olive-green, profuse, and full of red lumps, like chopped beets; bloody, painless; smell brassy or like carrion; very offensive.—Protruding varices, which sting, burn, and smart intolerably.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning soreness when urinating.—Strangury.—Pain in region of kidneys; soreness on pressure or when stooping.—Frequent desire, with passage of only a few drops.—Urine scanty and high-coloured; with thirstlessness.—Incontinence of urine from coughing and other circumstances.—Urine suppressed.—Too profuse discharge of urine.—Frequent and profuse urination.—Albuminuria of scarlatina.—(Increase of urine under Apis shows that the medicine is acting well.).—Burning and stinging in the urethra.—Burning and smarting in the urethra, as if it were scalded.—Bladder very painful, often tenesmus after urinating.—Urine often bloody, milky appearance; very dark and frothy; very fetid; sediment reddish-brown, like coffee grounds.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire increased.—Chancre with stinging pains like bee-stings, and with a highly inflamed circumference.—Pains and swellings of testes and prostate.—Dropsy of the scrotum and prepuce; hydrocele.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Amenorrhśa or menorrhagia.—Inflammation, induration, swelling, and dropsy of the ovaries (r.).—Weight and pain in either ovarian region, predominantly r. side.—The ovaries feel better by lying on r. side.—Enlargement of the r. ovary with pain in the l. pectoral region and cough.—Sharp, cutting, stinging pain in the swollen (r.) ovary; worse during menstruation.—Ovarian tumours, with stinging pains like bee-stings.—Metritis, peritonitis, with stinging, thrusting pains.—Pressing-down pain in the

uterus.—Bearing-down, with sensation as before menses.—Dropsy of the ovaries (r.); dropsy of the uterus.—Strained pain l. ovary.—Menstruation suppressed or diminished, with congestion to the head.—Labour-like, bearing-down pains, followed by dark, bloody mucus.—Threatened miscarriage in the early months, with heaviness of the abdomen, restlessness, and yawning.—Abortion.—Abortion during the early months.—Dropsy in the latter part of pregnancy attended with puerperal convulsions.—Ulceration and engorgement of os uteri.—Large and painful swelling of the labia, with heat and stinging pains.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the breasts.—Swelling and hardness of the mammć threatening to ulcerate.—Scirrhus or open cancer of the mammć, with stinging, burning pains.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Irritation to cough in the supra-sternal fossa.—Hoarseness.—Hoarseness in the morning.—Respiration hurried and difficult (with fever and headache).—Śdema glottidis.—Asthma; worse in cold weather.—Croupy cough.—Obstinate night cough from 9 p.m., to 4 a.m.—Cough which loosens with difficulty, rouses from sleep before midnight and ceases as soon as least particle is loosened, which is swallowed.—Feeling of constriction causing a single, spasmodic, hacking cough at short intervals.—Violent cough, deep, hard ringing; incessant for three hours; excited by constricted feeling in throat, but reaching down to lungs, the upper part of which are very sore and sensitive.—Dyspnśa; esp. difficult inspiration.

18. Chest.—Hydrothorax.—Sensation of soreness in the chest, as from a bruise.—Oppression of the chest, shortness of breath, esp. when ascending; inability to remain in a warm room.—Dull, aching pain in the l. side of the chest, near the middle of the sternum, with sensation of fulness in the chest and short breath.—Expectoration of copious, transparent, frothy, bloody mucus.—Stitches in l. side of chest and through back.—Burning, stinging pain through entire front of chest.—Melting in region of diaphragm, as from running violently.—Every shock from coughing gives pain in the head and some pain through the chest, as from the clavicle; > after loosening a small portion of mucus, or a large quantity of transparent: frothy, and bloody mucus is expectorated.

19. Heart.—Sudden pain just below the heart, soon extending toward r. chest, with suffocation.—Very feeble action of the heart; violent beats, shaking the whole body; intermittent beats.—Region of heart sensitive to least pressure; rasping sounds of systole and diastole unmistakably audible.—Palpitation of heart from scanty secretion of urine, perfectly cured by establishing the natural quantity.—Pulse: almost imperceptible at wrist; accelerated and full; very frequent and hard; wiry; irregular and slow pulse; intermittent.

20. Back.—Rheumatic pain in back and limbs.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

22. Upper Limbs.—Hands bluish, and inclined to be cold.—Śdema of the hands.—Sensation of numbness in fingers, esp. the tips about the roots of nails.—Panaritium with burning, stinging, and throbbing, very sensitive to touch.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cold legs.—Sensation in the toes and whole foot, as if too large; swollen and stiff.—Legs (ankles) and feet waxy, pale, and śdematous.—Burning in the toes with redness; feet cold.—Suppressed perspiration of the feet.—Numbness and coldness of feet, even paralysis.—Dropsy of limbs in diphtheritic albuminuria.—Puffy swelling of the knees.

24. Generalities.—Great debility, as if he had worked hard; he is obliged to lie down.—Sudden "puffing up" of the whole body.—Tired, as if bruised in every limb, and esp. in the back, as after exertion; worse on rising after sitting.—Complete anasarca, no thirst, pale, waxy, almost transparent.—Burning, stinging pains, like bee-stings, occurring occasionally.—Great sensitiveness to touch and pressure (abdomen).—Clonic and tonic spasms.—Sudden weakness with coldness.—Tension (over the eyes in the l. side of head) behind the ears, in the neck.—Dark hćmorrhages.

25. Skin.—Śdematous swellings.—Skin usually white, almost transparent (ovarian dropsy).—Hives.—Urticaria like bee-stings, or stings from other insects, with intolerable itching at night.—Carbuncles, with burning, stinging pains.—Eruption like nettle-rash over the whole body.—Erysipelas; with gangrenous spots.—Swelling and dry erysipelatous redness.—Scarlet eruptions.—Body covered with large, elevated, white wheals.—Panaritium (burning, stinging).—Boils and swellings of all descriptions with stinging pains.

26. Sleep.—Much yawning.—Great desire to sleep; extreme sleepiness.—Sleep disturbed by many dreams.—Dreams full of care and toil; of making long journeys; of flying through the air; of hot stones; of walking over hot floors; of walking a long way over wet roads.—Sleep, late in the morning.—Awakens from sleep with a shrill shriek (child suffering from hydrocephalus).

27. Fever.—Pulse full and rapid; small and trembling; intermitting.—Chill, mostly towards the evening (3-4 p.m.).—Chilliness from the least movement, with heat of the face and hands; runs down the back with great prostration.—During hot stage more or less violent headache; generally a continuous deep sleep.—Heat with thirst, wishes to uncover.—Dry heat towards evening with sleepiness.—Sweating stage either absent or of a very light grade.—The sensation of heat is more felt about the pit of the stomach and in the chest.—Perspiration, alternating with dryness of the skin.—Much burning of the skin on various parts of the body.—Thirst wanting during sweat; may or may not be present during heat; always thirst during chill.—Sweat after trembling and fainting, then nettlerash.—After the fever paroxysm, sleep.—Apyrexia: urine scanty; feet swollen; limbs sore; restless; urticaria.

Apium Graveolens.

Celery. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of seeds. Tincture of sticks.

Clinical.—Fidgets. Headache. Heartburn. Otorrhœa. Post-nasal catarrh. Rumination. Toothache. Urine, retention of. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—A proving of tincture of seeds produced the following symptoms: Unpleasant feeling at stomach, with belchings tasting of celery. Heartburn. Spitting up of food. Gone feeling at pit of stomach lasting for hours and partially relieved by eating.—Effects of eating the root: during the following day and night, most obstinate retention of urine, which could only be relieved by the catheter. On another person this was observed: Inability to sit still or lie still in bed from feeling of "fidgets"; cannot keep mind from I thinking. In a proving under the direction of W. P. Wesselhœft (*Med. Advance*, April, 1886) a remarkable symptom was: a dull ache in sacrum < when lying down, > when moving about. Another symptom was "sensation as if both eyes were sunken back into their sockets." Throbbing headaches, < by slightest motion; > by rest, mostly left-sided. Urticaria, always appearing with shuddering; intense stinging itching with rapid change of location. Pressure in stomach preceding urticaria, and relieved when it appears. Toothache in left molars > by holding cold water in the mouth. Hering cured with *Apium g*. an old abscess near the umbilicus. Allen mentions: "Profuse discharge from granulating ulcers, intense constriction over sternum, with drawing feeling through to back on lying down," as having been cured by it.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Cannot keep mind from thinking.

2. Head.—Frontal headache; over r. eye and r. temple; < during night.—Dull pain r. temple with nausea.—Pain in l. temple spreads over l. side of face and top of head.—Pain as from a jar or blow deep in l. temporal region, a throbbing ache.—Painful throbbing < by expiring through nose.—Headaches: > while eating; in open air; closing eyes; complete rest drinking cold water; by hot compresses. < After eating; by light; by reading or studying; by slightest motion or nodding head.

3. Eyes.—Eyeballs feel as if sunken into sockets.

4. Ears.—Partial deafness (< l.), painless pulsation.—Troublesome otorrhœa.

5. Nose.—Tough pearl-coloured discharge from nostrils.—Sudden dropping of mucus into posterior nares.—Tickling in nostrils with sneezing, forenoon.—Tickling

in r. nostril with watery discharge and sneezing.—Nostrils stuffed, with pain in forehead.

8. Mouth.—Sore spot on tip of tongue.—Dull, sore pain on upper and lower teeth.—Toothache > by cold water.

9. Throat.—Soft palate and fauces sore, dark red and swollen.—Air rushing down posterior nares hurts back of throat.

11. Stomach.—Unpleasant feeling at stomach with belchings tasting of celery.—Heartburn.—Spitting up of food.—Sore feeling at pit of stomach lasting for hours and partially relieved by eating.—Desire for oranges; for oatmeal.

13. Stool and Anus.—Three urgent well-formed stools during the day.—Before stool sharp pain from abdomen directly into rectum, with feeling that she cannot retain stool a moment.

14. Urinary Organs.—Obstinate retention of urine, could only be relieved by catheter.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in top of windpipe causing dry cough.—Wheezing breathing during the night.—Can count heart-beats by hearing and feeling it in chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Muscles of back of neck painful on motion, sore to pressure.—Dull pain in sacrum with slight bellyache.—Pain in sacrum more to l. side extending to lumbar region.—Pain in sacrum > after rising from bed and moving about; < lying down.—Red, intensely itching blotches on l. sacral region.

23. Lower Limbs.—Growing pains in r. leg during night.—Burning on inside of thighs.—Raw, excoriated surfaces on inner thighs extending into groins, < l. side.—Red itching blotches on inside l. foot, and outside ankle.

24. Generalities.—Inability to sit still, or lie still in bed from feeling of fidgets; cannot keep mind from thinking.

25. Skin.—Itching on all parts.—Red elevated pimples like stings of insects; intense itching; itching changes location by scratching; < after undressing in evening; during night till 4 a.m.

26. Sleep.—Sleepless; not fatigued by loss of sleep.—Sleep broken by bruised pain in l. temporal region.

27. Fever.—Perspiration on forehead on awaking 4 a.m.

Apocynum Androsćmifolium.

Spreading Dogbane. N. O. Apocynaceć. Tincture from the root.

Clinical.—Diarrhśa. Dropsy. Nausea. Neuralgia of face. Vomiting. Wandering rheumatism. Worms.

Characteristics.—It has been proved in large! doses, and its most prominent symptoms Are: Trembling of the body. Prostration and trembling. Swollen sensations of face and body. Swelling of hands and feet; showing its relation to dropsical states like *Apoc. can*. and *Stroph*. Heaviness with great desire to sleep. Flying pains in different parts. Itching of body and face. Acute rheumatism with great stiffness. General rheumatic pains. Profuse sweat of whole body. The pains go from above downward; are < when breathing; and on turning to left side. Hale has cured with it rheumatic gout: "Acute pains in the joints attended with cramps, bilious stools and flying pains in the teeth. The tincture in drop-doses has been known to expel ascarides and other worms." It has been used for expelling renal calculi and gravel.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry. Iris., Colch., Benz. ac. Also Apoc. can., Alston., Stroph. (botan).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Pains and stiffness in back of head and neck.

5. Nose.—Everything smelled like honey.

6. Face.—Twitching in face.—Violent pain in l. zygoma.

7, 8. Teeth and Mouth.—Pains in all teeth of l. lower jaw.—Most delightful taste in the mouth.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Vomiting and purging; > from copious evacuation.—Shooting pain in l. groin.—Constipation.

14, 16. Urinary and Sexual Organs.—Profuse flow of clear urine.—Profuse menstruation lasting eight days with violent pressing pain.

21. Limbs.—Swelling of hands and feet.—Most violent pains in all the joints.—Much pain in knee and r. shoulder.—Cramps and burning in soles.—Severe pain in joint of l. big toe.

Apocynum Cannabinum.

Indian (American) Hemp. N. O. Apocynaceæ. Provings were made with fresh plant-tinctures, or fresh or powdered root-tinctures or infusions. Watery infusions (with just enough spirit to keep them from fermenting) are said to be more efficacious than tinctures. The whole fresh plant, root included, should be used for making the tincture or infusion.

Clinical.—Ascites. Catarrh. Coryza. Diabetes insipidus. Diarrhœa. *Dropsies*. Enuresis. Heart, affections of. Hydrocephalus. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Nausea. Neuralgia. Snuffles. Tobacco-heart. Urinary difficulties. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—The clinical effects of *Strophanthus* and the symptoms produced on patients to whom it has been given in large doses, clearly show the relationship between it and *Apocynum*. Both produce intense gastric disturbance, extreme depression of the heart's action, and both control dropsical effusions and produce diuresis. *Apo. c*. depresses the heart, kidneys, and intestines, relaxing sphincters. It causes an intense sinking sensation; drowsiness and a bewildered state of mind. Dizziness. Hæmorrhages. The dropsies of *Apocynum* are general dropsies with or without organic disease; swelling of every part of the body; cardiac dropsies. The excretions are diminished, especially urine and sweat. Hydrocephalus has been cured with it: "Child lying in stupor, with constant involuntary motion of one arm and leg." "Paralysis of left side; one eye motionless, one rolling."

Three cases of neuralgia of the right side—groin, hip, and in one case region of right kidney—have been cured with this remedy. All were violent, extorting cries. In one case the pain set in very suddenly and the slightest jar aggravated. Hale says the kidneys are the peculiar seat of the operation of the drug, and that it is in renal dropsies that it is especially curative. It has cured diabetes insipidus with "a sense of sinking in the pit of the stomach with great debility." Hæmorrhages, especially menorrhagia, and hæmorrhages at the change of life have been cured with it. Hale has found it restore the menses when given in cases of dropsy.

Diarrhœa is < immediately after eating. Food or water is immediately ejected, though hungry. There is < on waking in the morning. Many of the symptoms are < after sleep.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apoc. andr., Alstonia const., Strophanth., Acet. ac., Apis (thirstless in dropsies), Arsen., Bell., Bry., Chi., Colch., Digit. (dropsy; slow pulse), Elat., Helleb. (hydrocephalus; ascites); Alo., Gamb., and Trombid. (diarrhœa), K. ca., Lyc., Merc., Merc. sul., the Loganiaceæ—Nux v., Ignat., Curare; Spig., Scill., Sul., Verat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Bewildered; nervous, low-spirited.

2. Head.—Dizzy.—Very marked piercing pain in r. temple followed by vertigo.—Vertigo suddenly appearing and disappearing.—Hydrocephalus: stupor, sight of one eye totally lost, the other nearly so; forehead projecting; sutures open; stage of exudation.

3. Eyes.—Eyes inflamed; < morning and evening.—As if sand in them.

5. Nose.—Violent coryza.—Nose and throat filled with thick yellow mucus on waking in morning.—("Snuffles" in infants.).—Peculiar dryness of mucous membranes of nose with sensation of stiffness, followed by secretion of thick yellow mucus, preceded in some cases by a thin, irritating discharge.

6. Face.—Face pale, covered with cold sweat (diarrhœa).—Dry lips.

8. Mouth.—Dry tongue, immoderate thirst.—Tongue coated.—Constant spitting, increase of mucus and saliva.

11. Stomach.—Thirst on waking.—Great thirst; but water disagrees, causing pain, and is immediately thrown off (Ars.).—Cannot tolerate food or drink, which is immediately ejected.—Distension after a moderate meal.—Feels hungry, but when she eats it settles in epigastrium, turns sour, and hurts.—Extreme epigastric sinking.—Oppression at epigastrium and chest excessive, can hardly, get breath enough to smoke a cigar.—Ascites, often with chronic diarrhœa.

13. Stool and Anus.—Gentle diarrhœa in the morning, no pain.—Diarrhœa explosive, involuntary immediately after eating.—Stool copious, yellow or brownish, like mush; sometimes containing undigested food.—Extreme prostration after stool.—Constipation though fæces not hard.—Piles with feeling as of a wedge being hammered into anus.—Tenesmus of rectum.—Bearing-down pain in anus.—Evacuations very scanty.—Watery stools.—Symptoms always immediately after eating.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urinary organs torpid, urine scanty, but flows as easily as oil.—Severe expulsive pains of bladder.—Urine copious and almost involuntary from relaxed sphincters.—Profuse light-coloured urine; no sediment.—Enuresis.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Penis and scrotum swollen, dropsical.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Exhausting menorrhagia (continuous or paroxysmal).—Blood expelled in large clots, sometimes in fluid state.—Amenorrhœa in young girls; abdomen and legs bloated.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Oppression; can scarcely speak; speaks in sharp staccato; must take deep breaths.—Violent hoarse cough, < at night.—Hæmoptysis.—Cough short and dry, loose and rattling with oppression.—Short, unsatisfactory respirations.

19. Heart.—Flutterings, dartings, prostrated feeling in cardiac region.—Quick, sharp, catching pain in heart with palpitation.—Pulse slow, laboured.—Irregular, intermittent, at times feeble, then slow.—Pulse quick, feeble when moved.—Fainting on moving the head.—Palpitation troublesome on walking; heart action scarcely perceptible.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic condition.—Joints stiff, esp. on moving in the morning.—Constant involuntary motion of one leg and one arm.

22. Upper Limbs.—Finger nails of bluish red colour.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching in both knees.—Œdema of feet, ankles, and legs.

24. Generalities.—Excretions diminished, esp. urine and sweat.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy in afternoon, restless at night.—Stupor.—On going to bed desire to sleep, but inability to do so.—Drowsy before and after nausea and vomiting.

27. Fever.—Body covered with large drops of cold sweat.—Dropsy after scarlet fever; after abuse of quinine.

Apomorphinum.

An alkaloid obtained from Morphia, but containing one equivalent less of water—C_{17} H_{17} NO_2 (Morphine is C_{17} H_{19} NO_3). Solution.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Opium habit. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Sea-sickness. Vomiting, cerebral; reflex.

Characteristics.—Apomorphine contains the emetic properties of *Opium*. It causes very rapid vomiting, most rapid when injected subcutaneously. Vomiting without previous nausea. Drowsiness. Faintness. The peculiarity of the vomiting is its suddenness, completeness, and the absence of pain or continued nausea. It has been used with success in cases of sympathetic vomiting, and from pressure of a tumour on the brain. Halbert has given *Apomorph*. 3x with success in a desperate case of combined alcoholism and opism. The symptoms were constant nausea; constipation; insomnia; delirious headache; extreme emaciation; pronounced hysteria.

Relations.—*Compare:* Opium, Ipec., Ant. t., Cer. ox.

Aqua Marina.

Sea-water. Dilutions.

Clinical.—Biliousness. Constipation. Headache. Sea-sickness. Seaside, effects of.

Characteristics.—*Aq. mar*. has been principally used (in high potencies) for the effects of residence near the sea (as biliousness, constipation, headache, &c.). It has been used in wineglassful doses and also in potencies as a remedy for sea-sickness. It has been proved by C. Wesselhœft. Among the symptoms were: Neuralgic pains down right temple and forehead. Faceache left side; cold water intolerable. Sensation of a hair or fishbone in throat, tickling and urging to swallow, causing cough, which does not relieve. Pain on swallowing, extending to ear and temples. Nausea; and nauseous sensation in stomach and abdomen. This symptom seems peculiar: "Constant hawking and raising of phlegm, tough and white like cotton." The leading indication for it is: < at seaside; or on the sea.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. mur., Chlorum (but in addition to its chief ingredient, sea-water contains in solution every inorganic substance in the world); also Silica marina.

Aquilegia Vulgaris.

Garden Columbine. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of fresh wild plant in bloom.

Clinical.—Clavus. Hysteria.

Characteristics.—Hansen gives the following indications for this unproved drug: "Clavus hystericus of women in climaxis, with vomiting of green substance, especially morning. Globus hystericus."

Relations.—*Compare:* Acon., Act. r., and other Ranunculaceæ.

Aralia Racemosa.

Spikenard (American name). Grows in rich woodlands throughout U.S.A. - N. O. Araliaceć. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Asthma. *Cough*. Diarrhśa. Hćmorrhoids. Hay-fever. Leucorrhśa. Prolapsus ani.

Characteristics.—*Aralia* was used by the old herbalists and by eclectics as a remedy in phthisis and coughs, and also for leucorrhśa and other complaints of women whose secretions are acrid or suppressed. The homśopathic uses have been chiefly based on a proving by Dr. S. A. Jones, in whom it developed an attack of asthma. The symptoms were: Loud wheezing respiration coming on immediately on lying down at midnight; and he particularly noted that inspiration was very loud and more difficult than expiration. The right lung appeared more affected than the left. On turning to left side, left side seemed affected, and right side became quite free. As the attack passed off phlegm came more freely, had a salty taste, and felt warm in the mouth. The characteristic cough, according to Burnett, is "a fit of coughing occurring before midnight, either immediately on lying down or *more commonly* after a short sleep." Cough occurring at 11 p.m., after a short sleep. Profuse perspiration whilst asleep. Dr. Jones also experienced diarrhśa and prolapse of rectum; soft yellow stools; after stool an aching pain in the rectum, extending upwards on the left side.

Relations.—*Compare:* Botanical relations, Ginseng., Hedera helix; Calc. (turning on one side, symptoms go to that side, relieving opposite side); Rumex c. (cough at 11 p.m.); Chlorum (opp. of Aral.—inspiration easy, expiration difficult).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fear of lung disease; cannot be shaken off.

5. Nose.—Smarting soreness of posterior nares, caused by passage of acrid mucus, with peculiar soreness of alć nasi as if fissured.

9. Throat.—Nausea in throat.

11. Stomach.—Faintly defined nausea in throat and stomach, and sensation in intestines as if diarrhśa would set in.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Feeling as if about to have loose stool, voided with great difficulty only a teaspoonful of soft yellow fćces.—Mucous membrane of rectum came down like a tumour.—After stool, whilst still sitting, an aching pain in rectum, extending upwards on the l. side.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Acrid, offensive leucorrhśa, with bearing-down pains.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry, wheezing respiration, sense of impending suffocation, and rapidly increasing dyspnśa.—Very loud, musical whistling during both inspiration and expiration, but louder during inspiration; < lying down; obliged to sit up.—R. lung appeared more affected than l.—When the attack was over, I lay on my r. side, and then it seemed as if all the oppression and discomfort

was in r. lung.—On turning over it soon felt as if l. lung was affected, while r. was entirely relieved.—Constant desire to clear chest, so that I could inspire better.—All obstruction seemed to be in inspiration.—On making forcible expiration to clear chest, raw, burning sore feeling behind whole length of sternum and in each lung, most intense behind sternum.—After rising in morning raised some loose phlegm easily.—Spasmodic cough at night, awakens after the first sleep and cannot sleep again on account of it; caused by tickling in throat with constriction of chest; has to sit up and cough violently; sometimes caused by a feeling of a foreign body in the throat; sputum at acme of attack scanty; then increased, warm and saltish.—Immediately on lying down an attack of asthma.

24. Generalities.—Weak, prostrated, half-sick, and filled with a vague feeling of nausea.

Aranea Diadema.

The Cross Spider. N. O. Arachnida. Tincture.

Clinical.—Bones, affections of. Catalepsy. Chills. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhagic diathesis. Headache. Hydrogenoid constitution. Intermittents. Malarial cachexia. Menstruation, irregularities of. Neuralgia. Punctured wounds. Scorbutic affections. Scurvy rickets. Spleen, affections of. Toothache.

Characteristics.—Grauvogl is our chief authority for the use of *Aranea*. It is one of the leading remedies for the hydrogenoid constitution as described by him, and for intermittent fevers and other intermittent affections. By hydrogenoid constitution he meant abnormal sensitiveness to damp and cold; and inability to live near fresh water, either rivers or lakes, or in damp, chilly places. This gives the < from bathing; from damp weather; damp localities, or habitations; < drawing in cold air. Chilliness followed by little or no fever. Chill and neuralgic attacks at the same hour every day, every other day, week, month, or regular period. Attacks are violent and sudden. Sensation of swelling in many parts, head, face, hands; of numbness; of coldness as if bones were made of ice. Hæmorrhages from many parts; from wounds. Punctured wounds. Exhaustion. Pains like electric currents. Great desire to lie down; many symptoms > lying down. Toothache < night after lying down. On lying down in bed and touching bed-clothes, whether linen or wool, has a chill. Many symptoms occur on the right side. Chill not > by external warmth; no sweat with fevers.

Relations.—*Compare:* Mygale, Theridion, Tarentula, Ipec., Nux v., Ars. (intermittents and bone affections); Cedron (intermittents of hot climates; Aran., of

cold climates chiefly). *It antidotes:* Chi., Quinine, Merc. *Antidoted by:* Smoking tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Despondent; longs for death.

2. Head.—Headache (in the forehead), relieved by smoking tobacco and going out into the open air.—Confusion and pressure in the head, mitigated by supporting the head.—Vertigo and flickering before eyes, before headache; when sitting up; must lie down.—Confusion of head; after retiring; evening when studying; with pressure as if in bones of r. temple, > by pressure and sweating.—Headache > entirely in open air.—Headache, with burning eyes and heat of face.—Burning heat in forehead and face.

3. Eyes.—Glimmering and glittering before eyes; preceding headache.—Burning; stinging; shooting in eyes.

7. Teeth.—Painfulness of all the teeth as soon as he goes to bed in the evening.—Sharp sensation of cold in the teeth (incisive) every day at the same hour.—Sensitive, cold sensation in r. lower incisors, esp. on drawing in air; came on again next day at same hour.—Sudden violent pains in teeth of whole upper and lower jaw, at night, immediately after lying down.

8. Mouth.—Instantly a painful sensation, as though arising from several points, darted along the tongue, painfully affecting tongue, jaws, and head; the effect was instantaneous, like a shock from an electric battery.—Tongue seemed almost paralysed, utterance thick and heavy, and the pains at root of tongue and in lower jaw, esp. at joint, most excruciating.—Bitter taste, with coated tongue; relieved by smoking.

11. Stomach.—Thirst during the fever and during the greater part of the other sufferings.—Dejection and lassitude, with thirst.—Coryza, with thirst.—Eating causes headache and spasms.—Vomiting, with fever.—Epigastrium painful to pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Swelling of the spleen (after intermittent fever was suppressed by Quinine).—Enlarged spleen with chilliness.—Fulness and heaviness in the abdomen as from a stone, with sensation of sinking in the epigastrium.—Borborygmi in the abdomen, and heaviness in the thighs, every day at the same hour.—Colic, with shuddering towards evening.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa; arms and legs as if asleep.—Stools watery, with great rumbling in bowels as if of fermentation.—Liquid, difficult evacuation, with colic, which is ameliorated by friction on the abdomen.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Dysmenia, spasms commencing in stomach.—Catamenia too early, too frequent, too profuse, of too long duration.—Periods eight days too early, too strong, and too copious.—Metrorrhagia; bright-coloured blood.—Discharge of viscid mucus from the vagina.—Viscous leucorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hæmoptysis.—Violent hæmoptysis in anæmic and debilitated subjects.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness of parts supplied by ulnar nerve.—Dull, penetrating pains in the bones and in all parts of the body, esp. in the humerus and the forearm.—At night a sensation as if the hands and forearms were larger and heavier.—Sensation on the ring and little fingers as if they were asleep.

23. Lower Limbs.—Boring and digging in the r. tibia and os calcis, continuing on moving the foot, and disappearing by continuing the motion.—Ulcer on the l. heel.

24. Generalities.—Hæmorrhages from all the organs.—Neuralgic pains, most on r. side, > by hard pressure, < at menstrual period, esp. before, but still during whole cycle; < 12 at night, unbearable, driving her out of bed; < 3 to 8 p.m.; aggravations recurring like clockwork; menses every three weeks.—Great exhaustion and lassitude.—Desires to keep constantly moving when sitting.—Subsultus tendinum.—Catalepsy; periodic headache; < in damp weather.

26. Sleep.—As soon as he lies down at night a violent pain in all his teeth.—Restless sleep with frequent waking.—Restless; on awaking, some part of the body feels as if it were swollen.

27. Fever.—Before chill: cutting cramp in stomach; vomiting; backache.—Cold all the time, cannot get warm; chilly as if bones made of ice even in summer; < during rain.—Chilliness after being in water.—Chill with clock-like regularity; as clock strikes four daily.—Thirst, fever and sweat may be absent.—Chill every other day at precisely the same hour.—During chill: pains in head, stomach, knees.—Afterwards: vomiting.—During heat: headache (but less violent than during chill), with drowsiness.—After heat: vomiting and prostration; lies as if dead; stinging in eyes.—Sweat absent; sweat without thirst; sweat with thirst.

Aranearum Tela.

Cobweb (of black spider found in barns, cellars, and dark places). Tincture or trituration.

Clinical.—Sleeplessness.

Characteristics.—Cobweb has been used as a remedy from ancient times. It has also been experimented with on healthy persons. It very rapidly lowers the frequency of the pulse rate. In some it has produced "a calm and delightful state of feeling, followed by a disposition to sleep." "The most delicious tranquillity, resembling the action of opium, and followed by no bad effects." Twenty grains given to an old and infirm asthmatic produced "slight but pleasant delirium." Muscular energy is increased, could not be kept in bed, but danced and jumped about the room all night.

Aranea Scinencia.

A grey spider found in Kentucky on old walls. Does not spin a web. N. O. Arachnida. Tincture.

Clinical.—Debility. Eyes, affections of. Headache.

Characteristics.—*Aran. scin*. has been proved in 1st and 2nd dilutions. One remarkable symptom noticed was: "Constant twitching of under eyelids," which brings this spider into line with the choreic *Mygale*. Eyes inflamed, weak, watery, lids swollen. Rather profuse flow of saliva; sweet taste in mouth. Much dull, stupid headache of considerable intensity, especially in postero-superior part of head; unable to rest for it; could not collect thoughts with it. Felt as if he had been drinking. Sleepiness. All symptoms < in warm room.

Relations.—*Compare:* Spiders generally. Agar.; Carb. v. (< warm room, also Puls., Apis, Sul., &c.).

Arbutus Andrachne.

Strawberry Tree of the Levant. N. O. Ericaceæ. Tincture of young shoots.

Clinical.—Arthritis. Eczema. Gout. Rheumatism. Urine, disorders of.

Characteristics.—This is one of Dr. Cooper's remedies. He cured several cases of eczema with it, and observed that it produced pains in the joints of a gouty or rheumatic character. Hence he was led to give it in certain inveterate cases of arthritis. In one case the patient noticed that it "cleared his urine." *Arbutin* has a reputation among the allopaths as a urinary remedy. *Arbutus* is allied to *Uva ursi*,

which belongs to the Ericaceæ. One patient who was benefited by the remedy had < in north-east winds. The larger joints are principally affected, and the slightest movement sets up inflammation. The tree sheds its bark annually, which gives the signature of its use in skin cases.

Relations.—*Compare:* Led., Kalm., Bry.

Arctium Lappa.

Lappa officinalis. Lappa major. Arcion (Greek). Great Clote Burre. Burdock. N. O. Compositć. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Acne. Bunion. Dupuytren's contraction. Eczema serpiginosa. Eruptions. Glands, affections of. Gonorrhśa. Gout. Impotence. Leucorrhśa. Phosphaturia. Rheumatism. Ringworm. Scrofula. Sterility. Ulcers. Uterus, prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*Arctium lappa* has been extensively proved, notably by Dr. Jeanes and Dr. S. A. Jones (*H. R.*, 1893). The provings in the main confirm the teachings of antiquity in regard to this remedy. It has been given from the earliest times for prolapsus uteri, sterility, milky urine, and sores about the joints. A large number of the symptoms were observed in the skin (acne; eczema, especially scalp) and mucous membrane, eruptions and discharges. It is one of the remedies which have been successful in curing uterine prolapse. In skin affections it has been use externally as a glycerole, as well as internally. A writer in *Amer. Homśop*. recommended the local use of the seedling roots in acne. The roots are softened by soaking in water for two hours; then the blunt end is rubbed on each individual pimple. It is not to be repeated oftener than once a week. It was one of Culpepper's remedies for fetid sweat of axillć.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Compositć, Arn., Calend., Cina, &c.; Bry. (rheumatism); Fraxinus Amer., Lil. t., and Sep. (in uterine prolapse); Calc. ph. (phosphaturia); Vinca minor, Viol. tric. (skin).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Pain in head in region of veneration.—Eczema of scalp.

3. Eyes.—Feeling as if the eye was small and constricted.—Styes.

6. Face.—Inveterate acne.—Spreading vesicular eruption, great tearing and itching.—Herpetic eruption on r. ala nasi.

11. Stomach.—Flatulent dyspepsia, belching inodorous gas.

13. Stools.—Frequent yellow stools in forenoon, with nausea.—Diarrhśa alternating with rheumatic symptoms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Milky phosphatic urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Loss of sexual desire.—Cutting, squeezed pain in whole length of urethra; scalding on micturition.—Ringworm-like patch of eruption on thigh beside testicles; groins raw.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Prolapse of uterus with much bearing down (*Arct. l.* has been called the "uterine magnet").—Leucorrhśa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in rima glottidis with loose-sounding cough, but no expectoration.—Acute tingling, cutting pain under middle of sternum, extending across breast.—Short breath on exertion.

19. Heart.—Pain in heart with indescribable movement under sternum; exceedingly rapid pulse with frequent intermissions.

20. Back.—Pains in back about eighth dorsal vertebra.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic and gouty pains.—Soreness of muscles.—Dull pains, all < by motion; with high-coloured urine; weary and sleepy.—Rheumatic pains entirely relieved by onset of diarrhśa.—Pains in joints.—Sharp, darting, fugitive pains in tendons (Dupuytren's contraction).—Bunion.

24. Generalities.—Axillary glands suppurate.—Śdema and dropsical swellings.

25. Skin.—Boils.—Moist, offensive eruptions, greyish white crusts; esp. when glands are swollen.—Old sores, esp. about joints.

Areca.

Areca catechu. Fruit: Areca-nut, Betel-nut. N. O. Palmeæ. Trituration of the nut, and triturations and solutions of the alkaloids, Arecoline and Tenaline.

Clinical.—Helminthiasis. Myopia. Salivation. Tapeworm.

Characteristics.—The Betel-nut is in very common use in the East as a masticatory for sweetening the breath and hardening the gums. It is also used as a source of catechu, but the true catechu is an extract of *Uncaria gambir* of the Leguminosæ. The chief medical use of the *Areca nut* has been in helminthiasis in dogs; but it is not altogether without danger. Some animals to which it was

administered experienced in five minutes great difficulty of breathing, slight cough, and fell down on one side, and some died. The dose given for this purpose is one grain to each pound of the dog's weight. The *Hydrobromate of Arecoline* has been used to cause contraction of the pupil. It acts more promptly and more energetically than *Eserine*, but its duration of action is shorter. According to Ricapet it surpasses *Pilocarpine* as a salivatory. It arrests the heart's action in diastole in poisonous doses, and in non-toxic doses increases the amplitude of the pulsations without increasing their frequency. It promotes the contractibility of the intestines, and as a teniafuge it requires no additional laxative. It should be given in pills coated with gelatin or keratin. According to F. Hobday (quoted in *Amer. Hom*. xxiv. 123), *Tenaline* is a much safer and more certain anthelmintic than *Arecoline*. He advises a dose of one minim of the solution to the pound-weight of the animal, either given pure or with a little water. It is not to be given hypodermically.

Argentum Cyanatum.

Silver Cyanide. Ag CN. Trituration.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. Cough. Cramps. Œsophagus, spasms of.

Characteristics.—As a result of inhaling fumes whilst silvering with "Argentine" a woman experienced some very severe poisoning symptoms, among which the most prominent were in the throat: scraping in throat. Sense of constriction and burning. Violent pain in supra-sternal fossa and under manubrium sterni every time she turned to one side. Suffocative attack. Respiration difficult and short. Constant dry, spasmodic cough, allowing her to articulate but one word at a time. Painful cramps in feet. The face and tongue were very red.

Argentum Iodatum.

Iodide of Silver. Ag I. Trituration.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Hoarseness. Paralysis. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—Hale has suggested *Arg. iod*. as a remedy in conditions presenting symptoms of both the components. In practice he found it of great value in disorders of the throat, pharynx, larynx, and bronchia; in some peculiar mental disorders; glandular affections; catarrhs, and affections of the heart.

Argentum Metallicum.

Silver Leaf and Precipitated Silver. Ag (A. W. 107.66). Trituration.

Clinical.—Blepharitis. Brain-fag. Caries. Chlorosis. Cough. Diabetes. Enuresis nocturna. Epilepsy. Epithelial tissue, affections of. Exostosis. Heart, affections of. *Hit-joint, disease of. Hysterical joint. Joints, affections of*. Laryngitis. Ovaries, affections of. Phthisis. Pollutions. Rheumatism. Uterus, cancer of; prolapse of. Voice, loss of.

Characteristics.—*Argentum* affects all the cartilages, and hence all joints and bones, with tearing and bruised pains, tenderness and weakness; painful, so-called "hysterical" joint, articular rheumatism without swelling; pain in rib cartilages and especially the left. Exostosis on skull. The muscular system is also affected with cramps in limbs; calves feel too short on going downstairs; stiffness; numbness; electric-like shocks in joints and limbs; painless twitchings. The heart is specially affected; frequent, spasmodic, though painless twitchings in whole heart muscle, < lying on back; fears apoplexy. Sensation as if heart stood still followed by trembling, then irregular violent throbbing. Palpitation, at night; during pregnancy. Systemic convulsions. Epileptic attacks followed by delirious rage, jumping about, striking those near. In society disinclined to talk; discouraged. (Reaction from this: great inclination to talk, mind very clear.) Vertigo on entering a room after a walk. Vertigo on looking at running water. As if drunk. Frontal headache of business men. Headache increasing gradually and ceasing suddenly, at acme as if a nerve being torn, usually l. side. Viscidity of saliva and mucous expectoration, which is easy. From the mucous membranes generally there is secretion like boiled starch; or there may be thin and at the same time a thick yellow or greenish discharge. Great hunger even after a full meal. Extreme dryness of mouth, tongue sticks to palate. (This symptom with the polyuria points to diabetes, in which *Arg*. is particularly indicated if there is swelling of the ankles.) Spasmodic enuresis nocturna. Effects of onanism: impotence; atrophy of penis; bruised pains in testicles. Pains in left ovary; feels enormously swollen; with this, prolapse of uterus (scirrhus). Metrorrhagia, large lumps with violent pains, < by every motion. *Arg. met*. acts more on the left side than the right; left ovary is affected: "Prolapsus uteri with pains in left ovary." It corresponds to deep-seated insidious disease. In the mental sphere it affects the intellect more than the affections. Headache of business men. Left-sided headache as if in brain substance. Headache and dyspepsia induced by mental agitation, nursing the sick, mental exertion. Suited to thin patients with hollow eyes, pale skin, tendency to tubercle, caries, cancer, deep ulcers, imbecility. The more deeply seated the troubles are the more likely are they to be painless. Tenderness is prominent in *Arg. met*. Tearing pressure and pains in the bones. Articular rheumatism without swelling. Parts feel bruised when pressed on. Hoarseness of singers and speakers, < speaking or singing. Laughing causes cough. Restless sleep; electric shock through body

wakens her. Symptoms < in sleep; nausea in dreams; seminal emissions. On waking, limbs powerless. Paralytic weakness. < By touch; pressure riding in carriage; lying on back; sitting; stooping. At noon at night (profuse urine). Uncovering (chills before midnight). Entering warm room. Sun.

Relations.—Zinc (itching in canthi—Zn. more in inner canthi and acts more on muscular system and skin). Pallad. (ovaries; Pall., r., Arg., l.). Stan. (cough excited by laughing). *Follows well:* Alum., Plat. *Is followed well by:* Calc., Puls., Sep. *Antidoted by:* Merc., Puls. (an occasional dose of Puls. favours action of Arg. nit. in ophthalmia). Teste classes Arg. met. with Merc., and with Arsen.

Causation.—Onanism. Sunstroke.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Restlessness, which forces one to walk quickly.—Ill-humour and aversion to talking.—When pleased, excessively merry, but cries a long time about a trifle.—Delirious rage (mania; after epilepsy).

2. Head.—Dulness, and sensation of emptiness in the head.—Confusion, as if caused by smoke, and sensation of intoxication, with tingling in the head.—Dizziness, with obscurity of vision, or with drowsiness, and falling of the eyelids.—Pressing, tearing pain in the skull, principally in the temporal bones, renewed every day at noon, with soreness of the external head, aggravated by pressure and contact, ameliorated in the open air.—Migraine (l.) as if in brain substance, coming gradually to a great height; ceasing suddenly.—Drawing and pressive pain in the occiput, as if caused by a foreign substance, with a sensation of stiffness in the nape of the neck.—Numbing pressure in the sinciput.—Compression in the brain, with nausea and burning in the epigastrium, on reading and stooping for any time.—Cramp-like pains and shootings in the head.—Pain, as of excoriation in the scalp, on the slightest pressure.—Cramp-like and pressive pains in the bones of the head.—Painful dartings in the temporal muscles, and in the forehead.—Pimples on the temples, with pain, as of ulceration.

3. Eyes.—Itching in the eyes, and principally in the angles.—Swelling and redness of the edge of the eyelids.—Stricture of lachrymal duct.

4. Ears.—Shootings in the ears, with incisive pain, which extends to the base of the brain.—Gnawing itching in the external ear, causing the part to be scratched till it bleeds.—Itching of the lobes of the ears.—Sensation of stoppage of the ears.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis, after blowing the nose, or preceded by itching and tickling in the nose.—Stoppage of the nose, with itching in the nostrils.—Violent fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing.—Flowing of purulent matter, mixed with clots of blood, from the nose.

6. Face.—Redness of the face.—Pale and earthy face.—Gnawing, cramp-like, and pressive pains in the bones of the face (in the r. zygoma, sometimes in the L; a violent pain in the bone of the r. lower jaw).—Swelling of the upper lip, immediately under the nose.

7. Teeth.—Pain in the teeth, as if the gums had receded.—Painful sensibility of the gums on being touched.—Gums loosened, and readily bleeding.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth.—Sensation of dryness on the tongue, though it be moist.—Accumulation of a viscid saliva in the mouth, with shuddering (sometimes the teeth seem coated with it, maybe sticking them together, the lower with the upper, making talking difficult).—Vesicles on the tongue, with burning pain of excoriation.

9. Throat.—Soreness in the throat, as if there were a tumour in the gullet, with difficulty of swallowing.—Hoarseness (or complete aphonia in singers, speakers, &c.) and scraping in the throat.—Inflammation of the throat, with sensation of excoriation on swallowing and on breathing.—The throat feels more sore from coughing than when swallowing, although the food passes with difficulty.—Yawning gives pain in the fauces.—Pricking and tingling in the throat.—Accumulation of greyish and viscid mucus in the throat, with easy expectoration.

10. Appetite.—Repugnance to all food, even to the thought of it, with prompt satiety.—Appetite much increased, he is hungry after eating a full meal.—Desire for wine.—Gnawing hunger, which cannot be appeased by food.

11. Stomach.—Pyrosis.—Hiccough on smoking tobacco.—Constant nausea and uneasiness.—Burning in the stomach, ascending to the chest.—Inclination to vomit, and vomiting of acrid matter, of a disagreeable taste, and which leaves in the throat a sensation of scraping and of burning.—Pressure in the epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Violent pressure on the entire abdomen, extending to the pubis, appearing as soon as one begins to eat; aggravated by breathing, and mitigated by rising up.—Pressive and painful inflation of the abdomen.—Cutting pains.—Tension in the abdominal muscles.—Contraction of the muscles of the abdomen on walking.—Loud borborygmi.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent inclination to go to stool, with scanty evacuation of soft matter.—Dry, sandy stool after dinner.—Vomitings during the stool.—Pain of contraction in the abdomen, after a stool in the morning.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent inclination to make water, with abundant emission (diabetes).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the testes.—Pollutions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Prolapsus uteri, with pain in the l. ovary.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Pain of excoriation in the larynx, esp. on coughing.—Accumulation of mucus in the trachea, which detaches itself on stooping, laughing, or going upstairs, and which is easily expelled by expectoration.—Abundant accumulation of mucus in the chest.—Cough excited by incisive pain in the trachea, with expectoration of serous matter.—Sensation of rawness or soreness of the larynx.—Cough, caused by stinging, cutting in the trachea, with mucus in the chest, and expectoration of transparent mucus, like boiled starch.—Paroxysms of coughing, short and rattling, during the day, with easy expectoration of thick and whitish matter.

18. Chest.—Stitches in the (r.) side of the chest, when inhaling and exhaling.—Pressure in the chest.—Pressure and shooting in the sternum and in the sides of the chest.—Pain in the lower (l.) rib cartilages.—Incisive pain in the sides of the chest, on breathing and on stooping forward.—Cramp-like pain in the muscles of the chest and in the sides.

19. Heart.—Painless twitching in cardiac muscle, < lying on back; with feeling that he would have apoplexy.—Sensation as if heart stood still, followed by trembling, then irregular, violent throbbing.—Palpitation: at night; during pregnancy.—In evening, in bed, quick pulse with thirst.

20. Neck and Back.—Cramp-like pains in the shoulders and in the shoulder-blade.—Pains, as of bruising or of drawing in the loins.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tension and acute pullings, cramp-like and pressive pains in the arms and hands.—Cramp-like pressive pains in the bones, and in the joints of the hands and fingers.—Contraction of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Shooting, pressive, and, as it were, paralytic pain, in the coxo-femoral joint, when walking.—Jerking in the muscles of the thighs.—Cramp-like, acute, and incisive pains in the knees and in the ankle-bones.—Cramp in the calves of the legs, with sensation of contraction of the muscles, on going downstairs.—Pain, as of bruising and throbbing, in the joints of the feet.—Cramp-like pain in the bones and in the joints of the feet and toes.—Tearing in the bones of the feet and toes.—Sensation of numbness in the heel and in the tendo Achillis.—Feet œdematous (diabetes).

24. Generalities.—Pressure, cramp-like, pulling, principally in the limbs and in the bones.—Bruising pain, chiefly in the sacrum and the joints of the lower limbs.—Boring pain in the joints.—Sensation of soreness in the joints.—Strong effects on the secretions of the mucous membranes.—Sensation of excoriation in

the skin and internal organs.—Sensation of numbness arid stiffness in the limbs; as if asleep.—Epileptic attacks.—Aggravation of the symptoms every day, in the afternoon.—Burning itching in different parts of the skin.—Eruption of pimples, with burning pain, as of excoriation.—Anxious dreams.—Shuddering and cold, esp. in the afternoon and at night.—Nocturnal sweat.

Argentum Nitricum.

Nitrate of Silver. Lunar Caustic. Ag NO_3. Trituration and solution.

Clinical.—*Acidity. Addison's disease. Ańćmia*. Chancre. *Dyspepsia*. Epilepsy. *Eructations*. Erysipelas. *Eyes, affections of. Flatulence. Gastric ulcer*. Gonorrhśa. *Hands, swelling of*. Headache. *Heartburn*. Impetigo. *Locomotor ataxy. Neuralgia*. Ophthalmia neonatorum. *Paralysis. Prostate, enlargement of*. Scarlatina. Small-pox. *Spinal irritation*. *Syphilis. Taste, altered. Throat, affections of. Tongue ulcerated*. Warts. Zona.

Characteristics.—It was the use of *Argentum nit*. in olden times in the treatment of epilepsy which led to the production of the lamentable cases of lead-coloured pigmentation of the skin called Argyria. Homśopathic experience has proved the applicability of the drug to many cases of epilepsy and the needlessness of employing a dosage that entails any risk whatever. The cases of epilepsy calling for this drug are those caused by fright, or occurring at the menstrual period. For days or hours before the attack the pupils are dilated, and after the attack the patient is very restless and has trembling of the hands.

Among the leading symptoms of *Arg. n*. are: Great tremor. Nervous feeling; sensation as if being squeezed in a vice. Feeling of constriction in various parts as of a band of iron round chest or waist. A feeling as if the body or some part of the body were expanding. Migraine, with feeling as if head were enormously enlarged; > tightly bound. Defective co-ordination. Paralyses of motion and sensation; a peculiar numbness accompanied with hyperćsthesia. Sensation of a splinter sticking in various parts. Burning sensations. Gowers has recorded a case in which the use of *Arg. n*. for stomach trouble caused (like lead), drop-wrist, gout, and albuminuria. In allopathic practice the dyspepsia for which it is given is < before food, when the stomach is empty. The opposite condition is the leading indication in homśopathic practice. E. P. Brewer (*Hahn. Monthly*, July, 1883) has recorded a proving, (the prover, a young man, taking on three consecutive days one grain a day of *Arg. n*. triturated with sugar of milk), in which a number of motor and sensory symptoms were elicited, reminding Dr. Brewer of locomotor ataxy, in which it has been used with success by old-school practitioners. This use also has led to many cases of argyria. Among the symptoms of this proving were. "Mental operations sluggish; continued thought required special effort, but exertion of mind

did not aggravate the heaviness and fulness of head. Lower extremities (loins, sacrum, and particularly gastrocnemii) fatigued; as if they would suddenly fail him. Loss of ambition. Building air castles by day: monstrous dreams by night." Another peculiar symptom was: chilly down the back beginning close to occiput extending to extreme tip of coccyx at noon every day; > by warmth; at 5 p.m. chills subsided, no sweat, but profound sleepiness, without sleep but enchanted with vivid imagination: burning heat followed. There was burning in one spot in front of rectum, probably in prostate gland. Micturition more frequent, burning in urethra. The headache was > by *Act. r*. In a proving by myself one of the most marked symptoms was a kind of numb sensitiveness of the skin of the arms—a hyperćsthetic-anćsthetic state, increased sensitiveness to contact, but diminished power of distinguishing sensations. Other symptoms were sore throat with white patches, rheumatic pains in (left) wrist (which I have since confirmed), and finger joints, with external tenderness of bony prominences, pain on rising in right sacro-iliac notch. Soreness of muscles of neck and back. Urticarious spots in various parts. In poisoning cases complete loss of consciousness, insensibility, and convulsions have occurred. Some of the notable digestive symptoms are: "Irresistible desire for sugar." "Fluids go right through him." Belching accompanies most gastric affections. Green stools are remarkable. "Green mucus like chopped spinach in flakes." "Stool turning green after remaining on diaper." "Stool expelled with much spluttering." "Stool shreddy, red, green muco-lymph or epithelial substance." There is a pain in the small of the back, > on standing or walking, but severe when rising from a seat. (*Sul., Caust*.) *Arg. n*. has irresistible desire for sugar, which at the same time < Kent relates a case illustrating this. A nursing infant had a grass-green diarrhśa which failed to yield to *Merc., Ars*., and *Cham*. At last Kent discovered that the mother ate a pound of candy a day. *Arg. n*. was given and the candy stopped and the child soon got well. Intestinal catarrh with shreddy membranous discharges is often cured by *Arg. n*.

A mental peculiarity is one of apprehension and fear: when ready to go to church, &c., diarrhśa sets in. Fears projecting corners of buildings and high buildings. The sight of high buildings makes him giddy and causes him to stagger; it seems as if houses on both sides of street would approach and crush him. Imagines he cannot pass a certain point (*Kali bro*.). When crossing a bridge has an almost irresistible desire to jump over. Impulsion to walk very fast (*Lil. t*.). Mucous membranes affected, purulent and bloody discharges; membranous diarrhśa with agonising pains. Epithelium affected (cancers). Most symptoms are < night; very nervous at night. < At night or in morning on rising (epileptic attacks). Day half more cough, night half more diarrhśa. < On awaking. At 11 a.m. nervous attacks > by stimulants. Chill down back every day at noon. < In warm room; over a fire; in summer; warmth of bed; > by warm drinks. > In cool open air, > washing with cold water; < from cold food; < ice creams. Motion generally <; but walking in open air > back pains, which are < sitting. Lying on right side = pains in abdomen; palpitation. Heat <; but there 19 also < from uncovering; aversion to uncovering. < Rising from sitting. < Inspiration. < Touching the parts. > Bending

double. < Thinking intently. < Riding. > Tight bandage (headache).—*Suited to:* Hysteric nervous persons; headaches from mental causes characterised by dulness of head. Women with menstrual disturbances. Cachetic state. Scrawny, feeble, dried-up-looking women. Guernsey puts it, "withered and dried up by disease. A child looks like a withered old man." It corresponds in lower potencies to Grauvogl's carbo-nitrogenoid constitution (*Sul., Cupr.*); in higher to the hydrogenoid or sycotic constitution. A large number of symptoms appear on the left side.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Nat. m. (chemical and dynamic), Arsen., Milk. *Antidotes to Nit. ac. and Arg. nit.:* Puls., Calc., Sep.; next in importance, Lyc., Sil., Rhus, Phos., Sul. *It antidotes:* Am. caust., effects of tobacco. *Inimical:* Coff. c. (it increases the nervous headache). *Follows well:* Bry., Spig. (dyspepsia); Caust. (urethral affections); Spongia (goître); Verat. (flatus). *Is followed well by:* Lyc. (flatus). *Similar to:* Arg. met. (A. met. acts on cartilages, Arg. nit. more on mucous membranes, skin, bone, and periosteum, and is suited to herpetic patients); to Aur., Cup., K. bich., Lach., Merc., Merc. cor., Merc. iod., Nat. m., Nit. ac., Thuj. In complaints from pressure of clothes, like Calc., Bry., Caust., Lyc., Sarsap., Stan. In congestive headaches, like Glon. and other Nit. ac. compounds. In fish-bone sensation in throat, Nit. ac., Hep. (Hep. < by cold; Arg. n. < in warm room). Puls. is its nearest analogue.

Causation.—Apprehension, fear or fright. Eating ices. Intemperate habits. Mental strain and worry. Onanism and venery. Sugar. Tobacco (boys).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mental anxiety.—Very impulsive; always in a hurry but accomplishes nothing; in continual motion; he walks fast.—Hurries restlessly to fulfil engagements, fears to be late when there is plenty of time.—Melancholic; does not undertake anything lest he should not succeed.—Impulse to throw herself from the window.—Frequent errors of perception; mistakes distances; fears house-corners.—Time seems to pass very slowly.—Apprehension when ready to go to church or opera, bringing on diarrhśa.—Easily angered or excited, anger brings on symptoms, cough, pain, &c.—Profound melancholy; imagines if left alone will die; apprehends incurable disease of brain.—Nightly nervousness, with heat and fulness in the head.—Nervous, faintish, and tremulous sensation.—Awful faces appear on shutting eyes.—Apathy.—Mental operations sluggish; thought requires effort.—Complete loss of consciousness.—Memory impaired, cannot find the right word.—Building castles in the air by day: monstrous visions by night.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with headache.—Morning headache (when he awakens).—Excessive congestion of blood to the head.—Stitches in l. frontal eminence.—Cannot walk, talk, or think, the head gets so giddy.—Dulness, mental confusion, dizziness, tendency to fall sideways.—Staggers on stooping; on shutting

eyes.—Dizzy at sight of high houses, feels as if they would close or fall in upon him.—Momentarily blind with mental confusion; buzzing in ears, nausea, trembling.—Digging up, incisive motion, through the l. hemisphere of the brain.—Pressing boring pains, in small spots; in bones; in l. temple.—Hemicrania; epileptiform; periodic; boring pain < l. frontal eminence, > tight band; from mental emotion or strain, loss of friends, loss of sleep; sometimes pain so severe he loses senses; paroxysms frequently culminate in vomiting of bile or sour fluid.—Occipital headache.—Occipital headache decreases, frontal headache increasing.—Congestive headache with throbbing carotids, must loosen cravat; head feels much enlarged; as if bones of skull separated, with increased temperature.—Sensation of constriction of scalp; as if something tightly drawn over skull.—Drawing in bands over surface of brain, apparently in membranes or sinuses.—Headache, with chilliness.—Headache relieved by tying a handkerchief tightly around the head.—Headache worse in the open air.—Aching in one side of the head, with enlarged feeling in corresponding eye.—Itching, creeping, crawling of the hairy scalp (as from vermin); roots of hair feel as if pulled upward.

3. Eyes.—Photophobia.—Asthenopia from want of accommodation; even coarser kinds of work strain.—Suddenly becomes far-sighted.—Cloud over l. eye; grey spots and serpent-like bodies before sight; black motes (esp. r.).—Opacity, of the cornea; ulceration of cornea in infants.—Acute granular conjunctivitis, conjunctiva intensely pink, or scarlet red; discharge profuse, inclined to be muco-purulent.—Purulent ophthalmia; pus thick yellow and bland, < in warm room or from fire, > open air.—Ophthalmia neonatorum, pus thick, yellow, profuse and bland (internally; and locally in 2 gr. to ounce solution); after failure of *Puls.* and *Merc.*—Blepharitis, thick crusts on lids; canthi red as blood; swollen red caruncula (standing out like a lump of red flesh); clusters of intensely red vessels extend from inner canthus to cornea; granular conjunctivitis; < by warmth.—Iritis.—Sight and eyes seem to suffer as abdominal sufferings increase.

4. Ears.—Deafness; ringing; buzzing noises; feeling of distraction (l.); earache.—Whizzing in l. ear with feeling of obstruction and hard hearing.

5. Nose.—Violent itching, obliged to rub until it looks raw.—Coryza with chilliness, lachrymation, sickly look, sneezing and stupefying headache (over the eyes); has to lie down.—Discharge of (whitish) pus with clots of blood.—Discharge like boiled starch.—Ulceration of nostrils.—Bruised pains in bones.

6. Face.—Sunken, pale, bluish countenance; yellow, dirty-looking.—Sickly appearance.—Dried-up look.—Prematurely old look.—Hard blotches on vermilion border of upper lip, paler than lip and sore to touch.—Lips dry and viscid without thirst.

7. Teeth.—Gums swollen, inflamed, bleed easily, painful when touched.—Gums tender and bleed easily; but neither painful nor swollen.—Prosopalgia, esp. in infra-

orbital branch of fifth nerve and nerves going to teeth; pain intense, at its height accompanied by unpleasant sour taste in the mouth.—Face convulsed; jaws clenched.—Teeth sensitive to cold water.—Toothache when chewing; eating cold or sour things.

8. Mouth.—Dry tongue with thirst.—Papillć prominent, erect, feeling sore; tip of tongue red and painful.—Tongue white and moist.—Red streak down middle of tongue.—Fetid odour from mouth.—Ptyalism.—Thick phlegm in mouth.—Mouth coated inside whitish grey.

9. Throat.—Dark red appearance of uvula and fauces.—Sensation as if a splinter were stuck in when swallowing, breathing, or moving the neck.—Thick, tenacious mucus in the throat, obliging him to hawk.—Rawness, soreness, and scraping in the throat.—Burning and dryness in fauces and pharynx.—White patches in throat.—Paroxysms of cramp in the śsophagus.—Ulcers: mercurial, syphilitic, and scrofulous.

10. Appetite.—Irresistible desire for sugar (but it <; in the evening.—Desire for cheese.—Sweetish-bitter taste.—Eating relieves nausea, but < stomach pains.—Warm drinks >; cold drinks or ices < stomach pains.—Eating or a swallow of wine > head: coffee <-The least food < pain of gastralgia; flatulence.—Fluids go right through him (in cholera infantum).—Warm fluids >, cold < pains in stomach.—After heavy meal, epileptic fit.—Nausea after each meal, esp. after dinner.

11. Stomach.—Gastralgia, esp. in delicate, nervous women; brought on by any emotion, loss of sleep, or at menstrual period.—Inflammation of the stomach; gastro-enteritis.—Gnawing pain in the l. side of the stomach.—Pressure with heaviness (sensation of lump) and nausea.—Trembling and throbbing in stomach.—Most gastric complaints are accompanied by violent belching.—Eructations of air accompanied by a mouthful of undigested food (*Pho., Fer.*).—After yawning, feeling as if stomach would burst; wind presses upwards, but the śsophagus feels spasmodically closed; hence an ineffectual effort to eructate, with excessive strangulation, pressing pain in stomach, faintish nausea, confluence of water in the mouth and inability to stir; the paroxysm ceased after a quarter of an hour, amidst frequent and violent out-rush of wind.—Vomiting of some fluid, of bile, black vomit; with anxiety in precordia.—The vomited substance tinged the bedding black.—Awakens at midnight with oppression at stomach, as from a heavy lump, inducing vomiting; in the morning throws up glairy mucus, which can be drawn into strings.—Warmth at epigastrium.—Gnawing ulcerative pain in epigastrium.—Stinging, ulcerative pain in l. side of stomach, worse from touch and deep inspiration.—Pain increases and decreases slowly.—Small spot between xiphoid and navel sensitive to slightest pressure; pains radiate in all directions.—Pain in l. side of stomach below true ribs, < during inspiration and on touching the parts.—Stomach pains are accompanied by intense spasm of chest

muscles and dyspnśa; excessive accumulation of wind; nervous feeling or sensation as if squeezed in a vice.

12. Abdomen.—Sensation as of a ball ascending from abdomen to throat.—Stitches through the abdomen (l. side) like electric shocks, esp. when changing from rest to motion.—Pain in abdomen as if sore; with great hunger; > after eating, but a trembling sets in its place.—Violent attacks of pain at irregular intervals; patient rolls on floor; descending colon tender to touch; tapeworm-like stool passes.—Fulness, heaviness, and distension with anxiety.—Flatulence.—Griping.—Cutting pains.—Constriction as if tightly tied with a band.—Pain in hypochondria.—Intolerance of lacing round hypochondria.

13. Stool and Anus.—Cholera infantum in dried-up, mummy-like children, stools green, slimy, noisy, flatulent, < at night.—Like spinach in flakes.—Green, slimy, shreddy stools, with severe bearing-down in hypogastrium; membranous stool like unsegmented tapeworm; blood, slime, and epithelium; of ten with much flatus; after eating sugar; after drinking; "as soon as the least drink is taken it goes through"; from any excitement.—Advanced dysentery, with suspected ulceration.—Constipation and dry fćces.—Tćnia or ascarides with itching at anus.—Piles with burning or tenesmus; bleeding.—Burning in one spot in anterior wall of rectum (probably in prostrate gland).

14. Urinary Organs.—Nephralgia; pain by touching region.—Urine dark red; contains deposit of renal epithelium and uric acid crystals (esp. after Caust.).—Quick urging to urinate; frequent and copious emission of pale urine.—Incontinence night and day.—Urethra from meatus to bladder hot and burning; < at meatus and behind scrotum.—Urine burning while passing, urethra feels as if swollen.—Inability to pass urine in a projecting stream.—Oozing of mucus from urethra: thick, white at night.—Stitches in extremity of urethra; cutting from posterior part of urethra to anus, when emitting last drop of urine.—Inflammation, and violent burning or shooting pains in the urethra, with increased gonorrhśa.—Priapism, bleeding of the urethra.—Stricture of the urethra.—Dysuria, bloody urine and fever.—Ulcerative pain in middle of urethra, as from a splinter.—Stream of urine spreads asunder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Chancre-like ulcer on prepuce.—Ulcers on the prepuce; small, covered with pus; later, spreading, bowl-shaped, with a tallow-like coating.—Impotence; erections, but they fail when coition is attempted.—Want of desire, organs shrivelled.—Coition painful, urethra as if put oil stretch or sensitive at orifice.—Painful tension during erection, chordee, bleeding from urethra, and shooting in urethra from behind forward.—Urethra swollen, hard, knotty, painful.—Spasmodic contraction of cremaster muscle, testicle drawn high up.—Pain in testes and scrotum as from pins and needles, < r.—Orchitis.—Burning in spot in anterior of rectum (prostate gland).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Ovarian pains, feels as if an enormous swelling in side affected.—Prolapsus with ulceration of os or cervix; with copious yellow, corroding leucorrhśa and frequent bleeding from points of ulceration.—Menses irregular; scanty (with asthma).—Menses too copious or too scanty, too soon or too late.—All symptoms < before and during menses.—Coition painful, followed by bleeding from the vagina.—Orgasms at night.—Metrorrhagia.—Metrorrhagia, with nervous erethism at change of life; also in young widows and those who have borne no children; returning in attacks, region of ovaries painful, with pains radiating to sacrum and thighs.—During pregnancy, stomach as if it would burst with wind; head feels expanded.—Puerperal convulsions; just after attack lies quiet, but becomes very restless before another.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Pure nervous asthma; spasm of respiratory muscles; great dyspnśa, < in crowded room.—Muco-purulent sputa seeming to come from wall of larynx.—Expectoration purulent, mixed with light blood.—Internal soreness of the larynx and pit of the throat, worse mornings.—Chronic laryngitis of singers; raising the voice causes cough.—Marked hoarseness, sometimes loss of voice; feeling as if something clogging vocal cords.—Cough with sense of soreness in l. side preventing lying on it.—Evening cough worse from tobacco smoke.—Cough < evening and night.—Suffocative cough at noon.—Cough in paroxysms induced by: phlegm in larynx; irritation under sternum; fit of passion; laughing; stooping; smoking; ascending stairs; lying down; on awaking.—Hćmoptysis.

18. Chest.—Aching, tensive pain in various parts of chest in small spots.—Weight as of a stone in middle of sternum.—Burning in chest; sensation of warmth between scapulć and sternum.—Violent cramps and pain in muscles of chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart in paroxysms, with nausea.—Violent palpitation of the heart; in afternoon with faintish nausea; caused by any emotional excitement or any sudden muscular exertion; from lying on r. side.—Angina pectoris, intense pain in chest and about heart, can hardly breathe.—Irregular (intermittent) action of heart (with an unpleasant sensation of fulness), < when noticing it, > when moving about in open air.

20. Neck and Back.—Muscles of r. side of neck sore and stiff.—Soreness in lumbo-sacral region.—Heaviness in os sacrum, extending along pelvis with painful drawing.—Heaviness, with paralytic sensation, preventing long sitting, and obliging him, when walking, to stretch the dorsal spine.—Pain in small of back, < rising from sitting; > standing or walking.—Pain in sacro-iliac symphyses, feeling as if bones were loose there.—Fatigue in back.—Pressure in back at night.

21. Limbs.—Trembling.—Lassitude.—Weariness of forearms and legs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing in shoulders.—Pain in l. shoulder and arm.—Rheumatic pain in l. wrist.—Left arm heavy.—Nightly boring pain in ulna.—Hyperćsthetic numbness of arms and shoulders.—Pain in wrist, and finger joints.—Hands tremble.—Numbness of finger tips.

23. Lower Limbs.—Staggering gait.—Lassitude of lower limbs with dizziness as if intoxicated.—Pain in calves all night; weary as after a long journey. (Paralytic heaviness and debility, so that he did not know where to put them.).—Heaviness and debility of the legs.—Limbs, esp. knees, start up at night.—Weariness with rigidity.—Śdema of feet.

24. Generalities.—Insensibility; face and upper limbs convulsed; trismus; pupils dilated.—Epileptic attacks caused by fright, or during menstruation (at night, or in the morning when rising).—Chorea-like convulsive motion of all the limbs.—Fatigue.—Tremulous weakness, accompanied with general debility.—Expanding sensation, esp. in face, in head, with feeling as if bones of skull separated; with increase of temperature.—Anćsthetic-hyperćsthetic condition of surface.—Sticking sensations in various parts.—Emaciation.—Dropsy; śdema of legs and ascites.—Loss of voluntary motion.—Paraplegia from debilitating causes.—Sensation of splinters in various parts, esp. in mucous membranes.

25. Skin.—Wart-shaped excrescences.—Skin blue-grey, violet, or bronze to real black.—Bluish-black eruption; (in scarlet fever).—Itching.—Itching pimple.—Impetigo.—Zona.—Small-pox.—Erysipelas.—Urticaria.—Skin brown, tense, and hard.—Warts.

26. Sleep.—Restless at night; when he does sleep has all sorts of troubled dreams.—Restless, stupefied sleep, with horrid dreams of serpents, &c.—Prevented falling asleep by fancies and images.—Wakes in the morning, dreams he is hungry and wakes with flatulence and spasms and twinges.—Soporous condition.—Nightly nervousness with heat of head.—Restless sleep with stupefaction and headache.

27. Fever.—Chilliness and nausea.—Chills, shifting or constant, are more lasting than the heat and return quickly on uncovering; both stages without thirst.—Chilliness.—Chilly down back, at noon, extending from occiput to tip of coccyx up back and over shoulder.—Night sweat.—Morning sweat.—Scarlet fever.

Aristolochia Milhomens.

A. cymbifera. A. glandifera. Brazilian Snake-root. N. O. Aristolochiaceæ. Tincture of the flowers.

Clinical.—Diabetes. Extravasations. Heart, pain in. Tendo Achillis, pain in.

Characteristics.—This medicine was proved by Mure. I do not know of any clinical verifications. Prominent among the symptoms are: Lancinating and pricking pains in various parts. Lancinating pain at apex of heart stopping breath. Excoriations of lips and gums. Cramp-like pains in left tendo Achillis. "The whole leg is covered with large irregular patches formed by extravasated blood." The mouth is pasty in the morning. Anorexia. Colic followed by diarrhœic stool. Burning at anus. Disturbed rest. Disgusting dreams. Head burning hot. Great thirst and bitter mouth; makes water more frequently than usual.

Aristolochia Serpentaria.

Serpentary. Virginia Snake-root. N. O. Aristolochiaceæ. Trituration of dried roots.

Clinical.—Dyspepsia. Flatulence.

Characteristics.—Serpentary was proved by Jörg's provers and others. Its chief effects were noticed in the gastro-enteric organs, nausea, vomiting, abdominal distension, flatulence, and urging to stool. Increased and afterwards lost appetite. Irritation of the urinary and genital organs with frequent desire to micturate. As with *A. milhomens*, there was disturbed rest; also heat of the head.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Peevish mood.—Disinclination for work.

2. Head.—Sticking in forehead extending to base of brain.—Increased warmth of head.

8. Mouth.—Copious salivation with frequent spitting.

11. Stomach.—Increased appetite; yet able to eat little, since the first morsels satisfy.—Loss of appetite.—Nausea and vomiting; vomiting did not cease till stomach was entirely emptied.—Distended feeling as if too full.—Heaviness > by emission of much flatus.

12. Abdomen.—Colic in umbilical region.—Distension, rumbling, uneasiness, cutting pains, with at times emission of flatus and eructations which relieve.

13. Stool and Anus.—Distressing itching about anus.—Frequent desire for stool, with evacuation of scanty, hard, tenacious fæces, with much flatulence.—Frequent desire with evacuation of more gas than fæces.

14. Urinary Organs.—General irritation of urinary and genital organs.—Violent desire to urinate with great increase in quantity of urine.—Frequent desire but only a little brownish urine passed.

20. Neck.—Pressive pain in nape of neck.

Armoracea Sativa.

Cochlearia armoracea. Horse-radish. N. O. Cruciferć. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Aphonia. Asthma. Cataract. Colic. Cornea, spots on. Eruptions. Eyes, affections of. Gonorrhśa. Gravel. Headache. Leucorrhśa. Lungs, śdema of. Rheumatism. Scurvy. Strangury. Toothache. Ulcers. Urinary disorders.

Characteristics.—*Armor. sat*., and also *Cochlear. officin*., are old-world anti-scorbutics, and homśopathic provings have confirmed the old experience. *Armor*. has the anti-scorbutic properties of the other Cruciferć, and is specially efficacious in scurvy from eating salt. The essential oil is said to be identical with that of *Sinapis*. The mucous membranes are affected: mucous stools; gonorrhśa; leucorrhśa; pituitous asthma and pituitous phthisis have been benefited by it. There are peculiar symptoms in connection with the teeth. Some violent abdominal pains were experienced. Tearing pains from the belly through to back, down the back, and settling in sacrum. "Colic with backache" appears to be a leading indication. Wandering chronic rheumatism. Touch or slight pressure < many symptoms. Bending forward >.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Cruciferć generally. Canth., Caps., Rhus, Sinap.; Arg. n. (diarrhśa from nervous excitement).

Causation.—Checked foot-sweat. Nervous excitement. Cold.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Difficult thinking in evening.—Irresolution.

2. Head.—Headache, now one side now the other; < opening the eyes (wide), but not on reading or motion.—Violent headache with nausea; < sitting up.—Aching, boring pains in head, as if brain bursting.

3. Eyes.—Obscuration of sight for some minutes.—Lachrymation.—Spots on cornea.—Swelling of eyes.—Styes.—Rheumatic ophthalmia.

6. Face.—Twitching of l. corner of mouth, 4 a.m.—Soreness of upper lip.

7. Teeth.—Dull sensation in teeth, as if they were soft and became bent and moved in their sockets on chewing.—Scurvy of salt-eaters.—Dental fistula.

8. Mouth.—Paralysis of tongue.—Biting sensation on tongue.—Tongue furred white.—Very offensive odour from mouth and lungs.

9. Throat.—Dryness of pharynx, larynx, and posterior nares.—Scraping in throat with nausea.—Hawking thick, viscid mucus.

11. Stomach.—Unnatural craving for food with profuse painless diarrhśa.—Belchings of sulphurous odour, like garlic.—Bilious regurgitations.—From region of stomach the pain draws through both sides towards back.—Cramp in stomach; pain drives to despair.—Crampy, tensive pain above epigastrium apparently in diaphragm, > by bending forward.

12. Abdomen.—Spasms through to back and loins.—Borborygmi in morning.

13. Stool and Anus.—Profuse painless diarrhśa with craving for food.—Diarrhśa after great nervous excitement.—Tenesmus all night till morning, sometimes discharging a little blood.—Mucous stools.—Involuntary passage of mucus from anus.—Itching and burning at anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Uneasiness in region of kidneys.—Increased desire and increased secretion.—Urination difficult, causing burning, tenderness, and inflammation of urethra as in first stage of gonorrhśa.—Strangury.—Gravel.—Albuminuria.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Burning or cutting at glans during micturition; felt also before or after.—Gonorrhśa.—Impotence.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Stringy black blood passes from the vagina when urinating; also during the night.—Menses: every ten or fifteen days; suppressed with chlorosis.—Leucorrhśa and menostasis.—Since climaxis cramp in stomach.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Aphonia; with blood-spitting; oppressed breathing.—Promotes expectoration, and relieves cough; increases activity of respiratory organs.—Mucous asthma, and consumption.—Śdema of lungs.—Chest painful to touch.

21. Limbs.—Twitchings in limbs.—Towards morning pain in all joints when lying still; < lying on side; > on motion and when getting up.—Suppressed foot sweat.

26. Sleep.—Sleep very refreshing; awoke with clearer mind than usual.

Arnica.

Arnica montana. Leopard's-bane. Fallkraut. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—*Abscess. Apoplexy. Back, pains in*. Baldness. Bed-sores. *Black-eye. Boils. Brain, affections of. Breath, fetid*. Bronchitis. *Bruises. Carbuncle. Chest, affections of*. Chorea. Corns. *Cramp. Diabetes*. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. *Ecchymosis*. Excoriations. *Exhaustion. Eyes, affections of. Feet, sore. Hæmatemesis. Hæmaturia*. Headache. *Heart, affections of. Impotence. Labour. Lumbago. Meningitis*. Mental alienation. *Miscarriage. Nipples, sore. Nose, affections of. Paralysis. Pelvic hæmatocele. Pleurodynia. Purpura. Pyæmia. Rheumatism*. Splenalgia. *Sprain. Stings. Suppuration. Taste, disorders of. Thirst. Traumatic fever*. Tumours. *Voice, affections of. Whooping-cough. Wounds. Yawning*.

Characteristics.—Growing on the mountains, *Arnica* may be said to possess a native affinity to the effects of falls. As its German name, Fallkraut, attests, its value as a vulnerary has been known from remote times. It may be said to be the traumatic *par excellence*. Trauma in all its varieties and effects, recent and remote, is met by *Arnica* as by no other single drug, and the provings bring out the appropriateness of the remedy in the symptoms it causes. Tumours in many parts, following injury, have been cured by *Arnica*, including scirrhous tumours of the breast. Nervous affections as chorea after falls. It is suited to plethoric red-faced persons; "*Arnica* is particularly adapted to sanguine, plethoric persons, with lively complexions and disposed to cerebral congestion. It acts but feebly on persons who are positively debilitated, with impoverished blood and soft flesh. This may be the reason why it is eaten with impunity by herbivorous animals as Linneus remarks" (Teste). It is suited to persons who are extremely sensitive to mechanical injuries, and who feel the effects of them long after; persons easily made train-sick or sea-sick. Patients complain that the bed is hard no matter how soft it may be. *Arn*. corresponds to the effects of violent cough or sneezing; the child cries before cough comes on (or with the cough) in whooping-cough. Chronic bronchitis when patients have bruised, weak aching in the chest, or great sensitiveness of the chest on exertion, or walking. Allied to wounds are hæmorrhages, and *Arnica* causes and cures hæmorrhages of many kinds: dilatation and rupture of small blood-vessels. Vomiting, coughing, purging, accompanied by streaks of blood in ejecta; extravasation of blood into the conjunctiva as in whooping-cough. Hæmorrhages into the tissues of internal organs or the skin. An odd symptom of *Arnica* is "coldness of the nose." A case of facial (left) neuralgia, face swollen, dark red, very painful to touch, was cured with *Arnica* (*radix*), the guiding symptom being "cold nose." Patient had bitter taste; was very excitable, and < at night. Ussher notes that the local use of *Arnica* produced an extraordinary growth of hair on a limb. This suggested the use of an oil mixed with *Arn*. 1x in a case of baldness, which was followed with marked success. *Arn*. affects the left upper extremity and

the right chest. There is a putridity in connection with *Arnica* excretions, as with *Baptis*., which it resembles in typhoid conditions: putrid breath; fetid sweat. With *Arnica* there is apt to be incessant passing of stool and urine in these states. Nash gives the following as "leaders": "Stupor, with involuntary discharge of fæces and urine." "Fears being touched or struck by those coming near him." Putrid smell from mouth." "Bruised, sore feeling in uterine region; cannot walk erect." "While answering falls into a deep stupor before finishing." "Head alone, or face alone, hot; rest of body cool." "Many small boils, painful, one after another, extremely sore." "Suddenness" is a feature of Arn. pains and action. P. P. Wells relates a cure of double pleuro-pneumonia in a child with sudden stabbing pains on both sides of the chest almost preventing breathing. *Arnica instantly* caused a violent aggravation, the next instant relief was perfect, and the child fell asleep breathing naturally. I once ran a piece of wire into the tip of one of my fingers, causing paralysing pain. I applied *Arn*. 1x at once, and the pain was better instantly—seeming to be wiped out from the point of injury up the arm. There is < in damp, cold weather with *Arnica*, which is included by Grauvogl among the remedies suited to the hydrogenoid constitution (comp. *Baryt. c*.). Motion and exertion <. (Bruised, aching sensation in chest on walking.) > Lying down, and lying with head low; but < lying on left side.

Arnica should not be used externally where there is broken skin. For torn and lacerated wounds *Calendula* must be used locally.

Relations.—Teste takes Arn. as the type of his first group, which includes Ledum, Crot. t., Fer. magnet., Rhus t., Spig. *Compare:* Abrot., Absinth., Calend., Chamom., Cina, Gnaphal., and other Compositæ. *Complementary:* Acon. *Similar to:* Acon., Am. c., Croton (swashing in abdomen), Arsen., Baptis. (typhoid states—Bap. "feels ill," Arn. "feels well," resents being thought ill), Bell., Bry., Cham., Chi., Euphras., Calend., Hep., Hyper., Ham., Ipec., Led., Merc., Puls., Ran. scel., Rho., Ruta, Staph., Silic, Symph., Sul., Sul. ac., Verat. *Follows well:* Aco., Ipec., Verat., Apis. *Followed well by:* Aco., Ars., Bry., Ipec., Rhus t. *Action aided by:* Arsen. (dysentery and varicose veins). *Injurious in:* Bites of dogs or rabid or angry animals. *Antidote to:* Am. c., Chi., Cicut., Fer., Ign., Ipec., Seneg. *Antidoted by:* Camph., Ipec. (to massive doses); Coffee (headache); Aco., Ars., Chi., Ign., Ipec. (to potencies). Wine increases unpleasant effect of Arnica.

Causations.—Mechanical injuries. Fright or anger. Excessive venery (vaginitis in the female, impotence in the male).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hypochondriacal anxiety with fear of dying and disagreeable temper.—Declines to answer any questions.—Great agitation and anguish, with groans.—Unfitness for exertion, and indifference to business.—Apprehension and despair.—Over-excitement and excessive moral sensibility.—Great sensitiveness of

the mind with anxiety and restlessness.—Tendency to be frightened.—Quarrelsome.—Combative, quarrelsome humour.—Tears.—Shedding of tears and exclamations of rage.—Opinionated.—Foolish gaiety, levity, and mischievousness.—Absence of ideas.—Depression of spirits and absence of mind.—Says there is nothing the matter with him (in typhoid fever, &c.).—Abstraction and musing.—Unconsciousness (like fainting after mechanical injuries).—Delirium.

2. Head.—Whirling giddiness with obscuration of the eyes, chiefly on getting up after sleeping, on moving the head, or in walking.—Giddiness, with nausea; when moving and rising; better when lying.—Vertigo when shutting eyes.—Pressive pains in the head, principally in the forehead.—Cramp-like compression in the forehead as if the brain were contracted into a hard mass, chiefly when near the fire.—Pain, as if a nail were driven into the brain.—Dartings, pullings, and shootings in the head, principally in the temples.—Incisive pain across the head.—Cutting through the head, as with a knife, followed by a sensation of coldness.—Stitches in the head, esp. in the temples and forehead.—Effects from concussion on the brain.—Pain in the head over one eye, with greenish vomiting (after a strain of the back).—Heat and burning in the head, with absence of heat from the body.—Burning and heat in the head, the rest of the body is cool (night and morning, < from motion, > when at rest).—Heaviness and weakness of the head.—Pains in the head, brought on, or aggravated by walking, ascending, meditating, and reading, as well as after a meal.—Tingling at the top of the head.—Immobility of the scalp.

3. Eyes.—Pain, like excoriation, in the eyes and in the eyelids, with difficulty in moving them.—Red, inflamed eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes with suggillation after mechanical injuries.—Burning in the eyes, and flowing of burning tears.—Eyelids swollen, and with ecchymosis.—Pupils contracted.—Eyes dull, cloudy, and downcast.—Eyes prominent, or half open.—Fixed, anxious look.—Obscuration of vision.

4. Ears.—Pain, as of contusion in the ears. Acute pulling in the ears.—Shootings in and behind the ears.—Hardness of hearing, and buzzing before the ears; from blows.—Blood from ears.

5. Nose.—Pain, as of contusion in the nose.—Tingling, in the nose.—Nose swollen, with ecchymosis.—Nasal hæmorrhage.—Ulcerated nostrils.—Coryza, with burning in the nose.—Cold nose (*A. radix*).

6. Face.—Face pale and hollow, or yellow and bloated.—Heat in the face without heat in the body.—Hard swelling, shining redness and heat in one cheek, with throbbing pain.—Puffing of cheeks on breathing.—Tingling round the eyes, in the cheeks, and in the lips.—Pustulous eruption on the face, chiefly round the eyes.—Dryness, burning heat, swelling, and fissures in the lips.—Ulceration of the

corners of the mouth.—Paralysis of the lower jaw.—Painful swelling of the submaxillary glands, and of those of the neck.—Trismus, with the mouth closed.

7. Teeth.—Pain in the teeth, with swelling of the cheeks and tingling in the gums.—Sensation of pulling in the teeth while eating.—Loosening and elongation of the teeth.—Toothache after operation.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, with thirst.—Saliva mixed with blood.—Sensation of excoriation and itching on the tongue.—Tongue dry, or with a white coating.—Putrid smell from the mouth in the morning.

9. Throat.—Sensation as if there were something hard in the throat.—Deglutition hindered by a kind of nausea.—Noise while swallowing.—Burning in the throat, with uneasiness, as from internal heat.—Bitter mucus in the throat.

10. Appetite.—Taste putrid or bitter, or slimy.—Bitter taste, esp. in the morning.—Thirst for cold water, without fever.—Longing for alcoholic drinks.—Thirst for water, or desire to drink, with repugnance to all liquids.—Loathing of food—principally milk, meat, broth, and tobacco.—Liking for vinegar.—Want of appetite, and tongue loaded with a white or yellowish coating.—(In the evening) immoderate appetite, with sensation of fulness and cramp-like pressure in the abdomen, immediately after a meal.—Irritable and plaintive humour, after a meal in the evening.

11. Stomach.—Frequent eructations, esp. in the morning, empty, bitter, putrid, as from rotten eggs.—Belches after coughing.—Rising of a bitter mucus or of salt water.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, chiefly in the morning.—Nausea, and empty vomiturition.—Retching even in the night, with pressure in the precordial region.—Vomiting of coagulated blood, of a deep colour.—After drinking (or eating), vomiting of what has been taken, often with a mixture of blood.—Pressure, fulness, contraction, and cramp-like pain in the stomach and in the precordial region.—Shootings in the pit of the stomach, with pressure extending to the back, and tightness of the chest.

12. Abdomen.—Shootings in the region of the spleen, with difficulty of breathing.—Pressure in the hepatic region.—Abdomen hard and swollen, with pain of incisive excoriation in the sides, chiefly in the morning, mitigated by the emission of wind.—Pain in the umbilical region when moving.—Shocks across the abdomen.—Pain, as of contusion, in the sides.—Flatulence, having the smell of rotten eggs.—Cutting, colicky pains in the abdomen.—Colic with strangury.—Tympanites.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, with ineffectual attempt to go to stool.—Stools in the form of pap, of an acid odour.—Flatus, smelling like rotten eggs.—Diarrhœa, with tenesmus.—Frequent, scanty, small, mucous stools.—Involuntary stools,

chiefly during the night; thin, brown, or white.—Stools of undigested matter.—Purulent, bloody stools.—Hæmorrhoids.—Pressure in the rectum.—Tenesmus.—Thread-worms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tenesmus.—Spasmodic retention of urine, with pressure in the bladder.—Ineffectual attempts to make water.—Involuntary emission of urine, at night in bed, and in the day, when running.—Frequent micturition of pale urine.—Urine of a brownish red, with sediment, of a brick colour.—Emission of blood.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Bluish red swelling of the penis and of the scrotum.—Inflammatory swelling of the testes (in consequence of contusion).—Purple-red swelling of the penis and testicles, after mechanical injuries.—Hydrocele.—Painful swelling of the spermatic cord, with shooting in the testes, extending to the abdomen.—Sexual desire increased, with erections, pollutions, and seminal emission on the slightest amorous excitement.—Impotence from excess or abuse.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Discharge of blood from the uterus, between the periods, with nausea.—Excoriation and ulceration of the breasts.—Soreness of the parts after a severe labour.—Violent after-pains.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the mammæ and nipples.—Violent stitches in middle of l. breast.—Vomiting of pregnancy.—Threatened abortion from fall, &c.—Feeling as if fœtus were lying crosswise.—Tumour of breast.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry, short cough, produced by a titillation in the larynx.—Cough at night during sleep.—Paroxysm of cough, preceded by tears, and cough with children after having wept and sobbed from caprice and waywardness.—Whooping-cough; child cries before the cough comes on; and after.—Cough with bloodshot eyes, or nose-bleed.—Even yawning provokes a cough.—Cough with expectoration of blood; the blood is clear, frothy, mixed with coagulated masses and mucus.—Even without cough there is expectoration of black, coagulated blood after every corporeal effort.—Inability to eject the mucus; what the cough detaches is therefore swallowed.—On coughing, shooting pains in the head, or a bruise-like pain in the chest.—Breath fetid; short, and panting.—Excessive difficulty of breathing.—Cough worse in the evening till midnight, from motion, in the warm room, and after drinking.

18. Chest.—Respiration short, panting, difficult, and anxious.—Rattling in the chest.—Oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing.—Respiration frequently slow and deep.—Shootings in the chest and sides, with difficulty of respiration, aggravated by coughing, but breathing deeply, and by movement; better from external pressure.—Pain, as of a bruise and of compression in the chest.—Burning or rawness in the chest.—Sensation of soreness of the ribs.—Stitches in the chest

(l.), aggravated from a dry cough, with oppression of breathing; < from motion, > from external pressure.

19. Heart.—Beating, and palpitation of the heart.—Pain from liver up through l. chest and down l. arm, veins of hands swollen, purplish; sudden pain as if heart squeezed or had got a shock (angina pectoris).—Heart strained; irritable; stitches in; from l. to r.—Painful pricking in the heart, with fainting fits.

20. Neck and Back.—Weakness of the muscles of the neck; the head falls backwards.—Painful swelling of the glands of the neck.—Pains, as from a bruise, and of dislocation in the back, in the chest, and the loins.—Tingling in the back.—Great soreness of the back.—Dragging-down pain and sense of weight in loins.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain, as if from fatigue, and crawlings in the arms and in the hands.—Pain, as of dislocation, in the joints of the arms and hands.—Tingling, in the arms.—Sensation of soreness of the arms.—Sensation as if the joints of the arms and wrists were sprained.—Darting in the arm.—Veins in the hands swollen, with full and strong pulse.—Want of strength in the hands on grasping anything.—Cramps in the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains, as from fatigue or from dislocation, or acute drawing in the different parts of the lower limbs.—Painful paralytic weakness in the joints, chiefly of the hip and knee.—Want of strength in the knee, with failing of the joint when walking.—Tension in the knee, as from contraction of the tendons.—Pale swelling in the knee.—Sensation of soreness in the legs.—Inflammatory erysipelatous swelling of the feet with pain, and aggravation of the pain by movement.—Hot, painful, hard, and shining swelling of the great toes.—Tingling in the legs and feet.

24. Generalities.—Tearing, drawing in outer parts.—Pricking, from without, inward.—Pressing in inner parts.—Tingling in outer parts.—Acute drawing, crawling, pricking, or paralytic pains, and sensation as from a bruise in the limbs and the joints, as well as in the injured parts.—Pain, as if sprained in outer parts, and in the joints.—Pains, as of dislocation.—Rheumatic and arthritic pains.—Restlessness in the diseased parts, which causes them to be constantly in motion.—Aggravation of pains in the evening and at night, as well as from movement, and even from noise.—Unsettled pains, which pass rapidly from one joint to the other.—Soreness of the whole body, with tingling.—Stiffness of the limbs after exertion.—Muscular jerking.—Stiffness and weariness of all the limbs.—Sensation of agitation and trembling in the body, as if all the vessels were throbbing.—Extreme sensibility of the whole body, chiefly of the joints and of the skin.—Over-sensitiveness of the whole body.—Bleeding of internal and external parts (vomiting of blood).—Ebullition of the blood, and congestion in the head, with heat and burning in the upper parts of the body; and cold, or coolness, in the

lower parts.—Fainting fits, with loss of consciousness, in consequence of mechanical injuries.—Convulsions, traumatic trismus and tetanus.—General prostration of strength.—Paralytic state (on the l. side) in consequence of apoplexy.—Dropsy of inner parts.

25. Skin.—Hot, hard, and shining swelling of the parts affected.—Stings of insects; snake-bites.—Red, bluish, and yellowish spots, as if from contutions.—Black and blue spots on the body.—Yellow-green spots, caused either by a bruise or by disease.—Bed sores; blue mortification.—Miliary eruption.—Petechiæ.—Many small boils, or blood-boils; one after another, extremely sore.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness during the day, without being able to sleep.—Inclination to sleep, early in the evening.—Comatose drowsiness with delirium.—Wakens at night with a hot head, and is afraid to sleep for fear of its recurrence.—Anxious dreams about animals.—Sleep not refreshing and full of anxious and terrible dreams, and waking with starts and frights.—Dreams of death, of mutilated bodies, of unbraiding, of indecision.—During sleep, groans, talking, snoring, involuntary stools and urine.—Giddiness on waking.

27. Fever.—Pulse very variable, mostly hard, full and quick.—Chilliness, internally, with external heat.—Great chilliness, with heat and redness of one cheek.—Chilliness of the side on which he lies.—Head alone, or face alone, hot, rest of body cool.—Shivering, principally in the evening, and sometimes with a sensation as if one were sprinkled with cold water.—Heat in the evening or at night, with shivering on raising the bed-clothes, even slightly, and frequently with a pain in the back and in the limbs.—Dry heat over the whole body, or only in the face and on the back.—Fever, with much thirst, even before the shiverings.—Before the fever, dragging sensation in all the bones.—Intermittent fever; chill in the morning or forenoon drawing pains in the bones before the fever; changes his position continually breath and perspiration offensive.—During the apyrexia, pain in the stomach, want of appetite and loathing of animal food.—Perspiration smelling sour or offensive—sometimes cold.—Typhus, putrid breath and stool.—Nocturnal acid sweat.

Arsenicum Album.

The white oxide of Metallic Arsenic, $As_2 O_3$. Solution and trituration.

Clinical.—*Abscess*. Acne rosacea. Alcoholism. Amenorrhśa. *Anćmia. Aphthć. Asthma. Atrophy. Bronchitis. Brown-ague. Cćcum, affections of. Cancer. Cancrum oris. Carbuncle. Cholera Asiatica. Cholera. Cold. Coldness*. Commissures, soreness of. *Cough*. Coxalgia. *Croup. Dandriff*. Delirium tremens. *Depression of spirits. Diarrhśa. Diphtheria. Dropsy. Duodenum. Dyspepsia. Ears, affections of.*

Eczema. Endometritis. Enteric fever. Epithelioma. *Erysipelas. Eye, affections of. Face, eruption on. Fainting. Fever. Gangrene. Gastric ulcer*. Gastritis. *Gastrodynia. Glandular swellings*. Gout. *Hay-asthma. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hectic. Herpes zoster. Hodgkin's disease. Hydro-thorax. Hypochondriasis. Ichthyosis*. Indigestion. *Intermittent fever. Irritation*. Jaundice. *Kidney, diseases of*. Leucorrhśa. *Lichen. Lips, eruption round; epithelioma of. Locomotor ataxy. Lung affections. Lupus. Malignant pustule. Measles. Melancholia. Menstruation, disorders of*. Miliary eruptions. *Morphśa. Myelitis. Nails, diseased. Nettle-rash. Neuralgia*. Neuritis. *Nonta pudendi. Numbness. Peritonitis. Perityphlitis. Pityriasis. Plethora. Pleurisy. Pleurodynia. Pneumonia. Psoriasis. Purpura. Pyśmia. Pyelitis. Remittent fever. Rheumatic gout. Rheumatism. Rickets. Ringworm*. Scaldhead. *Scarlatina. Sciatica*. Scrofulous affections. Sea-bathing, effects of. Sea-sickness. *Shiverings. Stomach, affections of*. Strains. *Suppuration. Thirst. Throat, sore. Tobacco-habit. Tongue, affections of. Trachea, affections of. Traumatic fever. Typhus. Ulcers. Vomiting*. Whooping-cough. *Worms*. Wounds. *Yellow fever*.

Characteristics.—*Arsenic* is the horse's remedy; as *Puls*. is the sheep's, and *Antim. crud*. the pig's. The reprehensible fashion of "doctoring" horses with *Arsenic* is merely an abuse of a therapeutic fact. The horse is an animal on whose power of endurance and "wind" enormous demands are made, and *Arsenic* is the remedy for the effects of feats of prolonged endurance. The *Arsenic* habit of the Styrian mountaineers has arisen from the discovery of its power of strengthening the muscles both of the limbs and of the breathing apparatus. But in another way the horse typifies the *Arsenic* temperament. The mental symptoms of my drug, when pronounced, carry precedence of all others. The horse is an exceedingly nervous animal, constantly moving about, restless to a degree, and very prone to take fright—quite a picture of the *Arsenic* temperament. According to Teste *Arsen*. acts much more powerfully on vegetable-eating animals than on carnivora (opp. *Nux v*.); and it is suited to the effect's of excess of vegetable diet, melons, strawberries, and fruits in general, especially watery fruits.

The arsenic-eaters of the Tyrol can take as much as six grains of white arsenic, or the sulphide, every two days. They maintain that it imparts a sense of invigoration and enables them to carry enormous loads up perpendicular mountains. According to one account it is resorted to by populations who live on vegetable food almost exclusively. "It strengthens the muscles," an old indulger in the habit is reported to have said, "helps to digest our coarse bread and potatoes, and allows us to breathe freely and easily. Meat-eaters have no need for such a thing, but with us it is a necessity." It is difficult to say how far this is a directly "tonic," effect, and how far curative of the dyscrasia generated by the conditions of life. The fine skin and glossy hair of the young women among the arsenic-eating populations is remarkable, and is comparable to the fine coats of arsenic-fed horses. On the other hand, "staring coat" in animals, and "dry, rough, scaly, unhealthy-looking skin" in human beings are keynote indications for the remedy. In this connection may be

mentioned the effects on the crew of the ship *Zion*, which carried arsenic as a portion of its cargo. This was exposed somewhat to the sun's rays, and the crew noticed a peculiar smell. Soon they all began to notice themselves growing stout, and on reaching Philadelphia from England they had all gained much, one to the extent of two stones in weight.

Restlessness is one of the grand characteristics of *Arsenic*. Even the stupor of *Arsenic* is interrupted by fits of restlessness with anxious moaning. Patients are anxious, full of the fear of death, restlessness compelling them to frequently change their position. Hence the applicability of the drug in many nervous affections, notably chorea. Jerks and starts on falling asleep. Irritability, desperately angry; almost furious. Despair, hopelessness, unutterable misery. The irritability and sadness of malarial cachexias; of the cachexias of quinine, mercury, and syphilis. Low types of disease; typhoid states. Inflammations of great intensity with tendency to destruction of tissue. Burning, lancinating pains. *Burning* is another of the leading characteristics of Arsenic. No other remedy has it in more pronounced degree. The peculiarity of the "burnings" of *Ars*. is that they are > by heat (herein comparing with *Capsic*.). The burning in the throat is > by eating or drinking hot things. On the other hand cold food and cold drinks < stomach irritations; hence *Ars*. is of signal use for effects of eating ices and drinking ice-water. *Arsen*. affects the entire alimentary tract. The lips are so dry and parched and cracked that the patient often licks them to moisten them. The mouth is aphthous, ulcerated, or gangrenous. The stomach is so irritable that the least food or drink causes distress or vomiting, or stool or both together. Abdominal pains are intense, causing the patient to turn and twist. Hćmorrhoids are exceedingly painful as if burning needles plunged in. States of lowered vitality.
The *Prostration* of *Arsen*. is remarkable. With it there is the desire to move or be moved constantly. The patient is exhausted from the slightest exertion. Exhaustion is not felt while lying still, but as soon as he moves he is surprised to find himself so weak. The prostration seems out of proportion to the rest of his illness. Must lie down. Exhaustion from hill-climbing, breathless, sleepless. Thirst for little and often (*Ant. t., Lyc*.), wants it very cold and immediately rejects it (*Phos*. as soon as it becomes warm). Before and after the cough of *Arsenic* there is an attack of asthma (*Phos*.) Arsen. has a great place in acute coryza and hay-fever. The fluent coryza is corrosive, reddening the upper lip, and has more burning than either *Merc*. or *Cepa*. Also it is < out of doors, and > in warmth, which distinguishes it from *Cepa* especially. *Arsenic* is predominantly right-sided. The neuralgias affect the right side most; the right lung ("acute, sharp, fixed or darting pain in apex and through upper third of right lung") is more affected than the left; also the right side of the abdomen, hence typhlitis. Many dropsical conditions are controlled by *Arsen*. Especially has it done brilliant work in cases of hydrothorax. It has been called the "liquid trochar," on account of the expeditions way in which it will remove a watery effusion. The patient cannot lie down; must sit up to breathe; anxious; restless; < about 1 a.m.

It is suited to the full plethoric habit. Puffiness in one of its characteristics; and from this to dropsy. All mucous membranes are irritated. The skin is cold and clammy. Scurfy eruptions. Bran-coloured scales on head coming down to forehead. *Arsenic* has cured epithelioma of the lips and closely corresponds to the cancerous diathesis. Many cures of cancer have been reported under its use, both in the crude and in potencies. When the subjective symptoms of *Arsen*. are present, it will cure in the potencies. When the homśopathicity is more crude the lower potencies will be required: in this case the *Arsen*. appears to act directly on the cancerous tissue and cancerous elements in the system.

Arsenic is a hćmorrhagic: it acts on both blood and blood-vessels. Varices burn like fire. Anćmia, chlorosis, pyćmia all come within the scope of *Arsenic*, which corresponds also to states resulting from losses of blood, as venesection, metrorrhagia, hćmoptysis.

The Conditions, especially of time and temperature, are all-important with *Arsenic*. Unless these correspond in the patient, failure will be more frequent than success. *Arsenic* is one of the greatest of periodics. I once treated some members of a family who all had attacks of fever of short duration, recurring regularly every six weeks, from living in rooms papered with arsenical papers. Its periods are: every day; every third or fourth day; every fortnight; every six weeks; every year. There is pronounced night aggravation, the pains are unsupportable with restlessness. < Midnight and after (*Acon*. is rather before midnight); < 3 a.m. There is < from cold and damp; > warmth. *Arsen*. loves warmth like *Nux v., Psor., Hepar, Silic., Mag. mur*. and other hydrogenoids, and herein is differentiated from *Sul., Ant. crud., Iod., Apis*, and *Puls*. *Arsen*. hugs the fire and likes warm wraps. < Lying on affected side, or with head low. > Lying with head high.

Relations.—*Antidotes:* To poisonous doses-milk, albumen, demulcent drinks, followed by emetics of mustard, Sulphate of Zinc or Sulphate of Copper (Tartar emetic is too irritating). Castor oil is the best purgative. *Chemical antidotes:* Animal charcoal, Hydrated peroxide of iron, Magnesia, Limewater. *Dynamic antidote:* Opium; it may be administered by clyster if not retained on stomach. Brandy and stimulants if there is depression and collapse. If urine is suppressed, Sweet spirits of nitre in large quantities of water.

Antidotes of potencies: Camph., Chi., Chin. sul., Fer., Graph., Hep., Iod., Ipec., Nux v., Sambuc., Tabac., Verat. *Arsen. is antidote to:* Carb. v., Chi., Fer., Graph., Hep., Iod., Ipec., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Sambuc., Strych., Tabac., Verat. *Follows well:* Aco., Agar., Arn., Bell., Cham., Chi., Ipec., Lach., Verat. *Followed well by:* Aran. d., Nux v., Iod., Sul. Rhus follows well in skin affections, especially in cases treated allopathically with large doses of arsenic. *Complementary:* All. sat., Carb. v., Phos. *Similar to:* Aco., Apoc., Arg. n., Bell., Bism., Calc., Can. ind., Carb. v., Chi., Ferr., Hyo., Ipec., Kreos. Lach., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus t., Sil., Tab., Verat. The restlessness of Ars. differs from

that of Mag. c.; Ars. goes from room to room, from bed to bed; Mag. c. must get out of bed and walk the floor to relieve pain. The fear of death is not that of Acon., but is an anxiety and a feeling that it is useless to take medicine as they will surely die (more like Agnus). Bry. drinks much and seldom: Ars. little and often; Ars. eats much at a time, Bry. often and little.

Causation.—Chill in the water. Eating ices. Poor diet. Fruits, ailments from. Drunkenness. Effects of tobacco; of quinine; of iodine. Sea-bathing and sea-travelling. Climbing mountains. Strains. Fit of passion. Care. Grief. Fright.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy, sometimes of a religious character, sadness, care, chagrin, cries and complaints.—Anguish, driving one out of bed at night, and from one place to another in the daytime.—Restlessness.—Great fear of being left alone.—Anger, with anxiety, restlessness and sensation of coldness.—Anxiety, restlessness, and excessive anguish which allows no rest, principally in the evening in bed, or in the morning on waking, and often with trembling, cold sweat, oppression of the chest, difficulty of breathing, and fainting fits.—Anxiety of conscience, as if a crime had been committed.—Inconsolable anguish, with complaints and lamentation.—Hypochondriacal humour, with restlessness and anxiety.—Fear of solitude, of spectres, and of robbers, with desire to hide oneself.—Indecision and changeable humour, which demands this at one time, that at another, and rejects everything after having obtained it.—Despair; he finds no rest, esp. at night, with anguish.—Despondency, despair, weariness of life, inclination to suicide, or excessive fear of death, which is sometimes believed to be very near.—Too great sensibility and scrupulousness of conscience, with gloomy ideas, as if one had offended all the world.—Ill-humour, impatience, vexation, inclination to be angry, repugnance to conversation, inclination to criticise, and great susceptibility.—Caustic and jesting spirit.—Extreme sensibility of all the organs; all noise, conversation, and clear lights are insupportable.—Great apathy and indifference.—Great weakness of memory.—Stupidity and dulness.—Delirium.—Delirium, with great flow of ideas.—Loss of consciousness, and of sensation; dotage; maniacal actions and frenzy.—Madness; loss of mind (from the abuse of alcoholic drinks).

2. Head.—Heaviness, sensation of weakness, and confusion in the head, chiefly in a room, mitigated in the open air.—Stupor and confusion.—Vertigo, principally in the evening, on shutting the eyes, on walking, or in the open air, and sometimes with tottering, with danger of falling, intoxication, loss of sense, obscuration of the eyes, nausea, and headache.—Tearing in the head, with vomiting, when raising up the head.—Pains, throbbing, oppressive, stunning, or drawing, shooting and burning in the head, often on one side only, and chiefly above one eye, or at the root of the nose, or in the occiput, and sometimes with inclination to vomit, and buzzing in the ears.—Tension, tightness, and pain as of a bruise in the

head.—Headache > by applying cold water, or by walking in the open air.—Periodical headaches.—The pains in the head often occur periodically, and esp. after each meal, in the morning, at night, and in the evening in bed; and sometimes they are insupportable, and accompanied by tears and wailings, being mitigated for a moment by cold water, but returning much more strongly afterwards.—Sensation, on moving the head, as if the brain struck against the cranium.—Cracking or buzzing in the head.—Pain in the scalp and in the integuments of the head, as if they were ulcerated or bruised, greatly increased by the slightest touch.—Excessive swelling of the head and face.—Erysipelatous burning, swelling of the head (face and genitals) with great weakness and coldness; worse at night.—Gnawing or burning itching, scurfy eruptions, pustules, and corroding ulcers on the scalp.—Eruptions, white, dry, like bran; burning, itching on the forepart of the head; when scratching it burns and bleeds violently.—Burning, biting boils on the scalp, with sensitiveness to touch and cold.

3. Eyes.—Aching, burning, and shooting pains in the eyes, < by light, as also by the movement of the eyes, accompanied sometimes with a necessity to lie down, or with anguish which does not permit to rest in bed.—Eyes inflamed and red, with redness of the conjunctiva, or of the sclerotica, and injection of the veins of the conjunctiva.—Swelling of the eyes.—Inflammatory or śdematous swelling of the eyelids.—Inflammation of the eyes and lids, with severe burning pains.—Inflammation of the inner surface of the eyelids, preventing the opening of the eye.—Great dryness of the eyelids, chiefly in the edges, and on reading by the light (of a candle).—Corrosive tears.—Agglutination of the eyelids.—Spasmodic closing of the eyelids, sometimes from the effect of light.—Excessive photophobia.—Specks and ulcers on the cornea.—Eyes convulsed and prominent; look fixed and furious.—Pupils contracted.—Yellowish colour of the sclerotica.—Yellow colour, spots, or white points and sparks before the eyes.—Blue colour around the eyes.—Weakness, obscuration, and loss of sight.—Eyes dull and deep sunk.

4. Ears.—Squeezing, sharp pains, shootings, voluptuous tickling and burning in the ears.—Tinkling, roaring, buzzing and sound, as of bells, in the ears.—Sensation, as if the ears were stopped, and hardness of hearing, esp. to the human voice.

5. Nose.—Aching pains in the nose.—Swelling of the nose.—Swelling of and burning in the nose.—Violent bleeding of the nose.—Desquamation of the skin of the nose, in furfurs.—Knotty tumours in the nostrils.—Ulceration at the top of the nostrils, with flow of ichor fetid, and of a bitter taste.—Smell of pitch or sulphur before the nose.—Violent sneezing.—Great dryness of the nostrils.—Fluent coryza; with stopped nose, burning in the nostrils, and secretion of serous and corrosive mucus.—Cancer of nose.

6. Face.—Face pale, hollow, and cadaverous.—Yellowish, bluish, or greenish colour of the face.—Leaden and earth-coloured tint, with greenish and bluish spots

and streaks.—Face discomposed, with distortion of features, or with eyes deep-sunk and having a dark circle around them, and nose pointed.—Distorted features; death-like countenance.—Redness and bloated appearance of the face.—Hard and elastic swelling of the face, chiefly above the eyelids, and esp. in the morning.—Swelling of the face, with fainting fits and vertigo.—Papulć, pimples, scurfy ulcers.—Rosacea and mealy tetters in the face.—Blackish tint round the mouth.—Lips bluish or black, dry and chapped.—Brownish band in the red part of the lips.—Skin rough and tettery round the mouth.—Eruption on the mouth and on the lips, near the red part.—Cancer of the face and lips with burning pain.—Hard knots and cancerous ulcers, having thick scurf with lard-like bottoms on the lips.—Lips excoriated, with a sensation of tingling.—Swelling and bleeding of the lips.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands, with contusive pain, and soreness on being touched.—Paralysis of the lower jaw.—Drawing stitches here and there in the face.

7. Teeth.—Sharp aching pains, or successive pullings in the teeth and gums, chiefly at night, extending sometimes to the cheek, to the ear, and to the temples; with swelling of the cheek and insupportable pains, which impel to furious despair, or which are aggravated when one lies on the diseased side, and mitigated by the heat of the fire.—Convulsive grinding of the teeth.—Sensation of elongation and painful loosening of the teeth, with swelling and bleeding of the gums.—Pain in teeth > by hot applications.

8. Mouth.—Offensive smell from the mouth.—Secretion of abundant tough, fetid, bloody saliva.—Great dryness of the mouth, or accumulation of saliva, sometimes bitter or bloody.—The mouth is reddish-blue, inflamed, burning.—Tongue bluish or white.—Ulceration of the tongue, with blue colour.—Torpor and insensibility of the tongue, as if it were burnt.—Tongue brownish or blackish, dry, cracked, and trembling.—Tongue a bright red.—Tongue white as chalk, as if painted white.—Tongue red with a silvery white coat.—Tongue stiff like a piece of wood.—Ulceration of the tongue on the anterior edge.—Swelling, inflammation, or gangrene of the tongue.—Angina gangrenosa (with aphthć).—Aphthć in the mouth.—Speech rapid, precipitate.

9. Throat.—Burning in the throat.—Scraping, sharp pain, with burning in the throat.—Inflammation and gangrene of the throat.—Spasmodic constriction of the throat and of the śsophagus, with inability to swallow.—Deglutition painful and difficult, as if from paralysis of the śsophagus.—Sensation of great dryness in the throat and in the mouth, which induces continual drinking.—Accumulation of greyish or greenish mucus of salt or bitter taste in the throat.

10. Appetite.—Bitter taste in the mouth, chiefly after having drunk or eaten, also in the morning.—Astringent, or putrid, or acid taste in the mouth.—Food appears acid, insipid, or too salt.—Insipidity of food.—Bitter taste of food, particularly of bread and beer.—Complete adypsia; or violent burning, choking, and unquenchable thirst,

making it necessary to drink constantly, but little at a time.—Desire for cold water, for acids, for brandy, for coffee and milk.—Want of appetite and of hunger, frequently with burning thirst.—Insurmountable dislike to all food, chiefly meat and butter.—Everything that is swallowed causes a pressure in the śsophagus, as if it had stopped there.—Continual craving, with want of appetite and prompt satiety.—After a meal, nausea, vomiting, eructations, pains in the stomach, colic, and many other sufferings.—After having drunk, shivering or shuddering, return of vomiting and diarrhśa, eructations and colic.

11. Stomach.—Frequent eructations, particularly after having drunk or eaten, mostly empty, acid, or bitter.—Regurgitation of acrid matter, or of bitter greenish mucus.—Frequent and convulsive hiccoughs, principally in the night.—Frequent and excessive nausea, sometimes rising even to the throat, with inclination to vomit, necessity for lying down, sleep, swooning, trembling, shuddering, or heat, pains in the feet, &c.—Flow of water from the stomach, like water-brash.—Vomitings, sometimes very violent, and principally after having drunk or eaten, or at night, towards the morning; vomiting of food and of drink, or of mucous, bilious, or serous matter, of a yellowish, greenish, brownish, or blackish colour; vomiting of saguineous matter.—While vomiting, violent pains in the stomach, sensation of excoriation in the abdomen, cries, burning internal heat, diarrhśa, and fear of death.—Inflation and tension of the precordial region and of the stomach.—Excessive pain in the epigastrium, and in the stomach, chiefly on being touched.—Pressure in the stomach as from a stone, or as if the heart would burst, and excessive anguish in the precordial region, with complaints and lamentations.—Sensation of constriction, cramp-like pains, pulling, piercing, and gnawing in the stomach.—Burning in the pit of the stomach and stomach.—Inflammation or induration of the stomach.—Cramp in the stomach (2 a.m.).—Cancer in the stomach.—Sensation of cold, or insupportable heat and burning in the precordial region, and in the stomach.—The pains in the stomach manifest themselves mostly after a meal, or in the night.—Tetters on the pit of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Compression in the region of the liver.—Swelling of the spleen.—Excessive pains in the abdomen, principally on the left side, and often with great anguish in the abdomen.—Inflation of the abdomen.—Ascites.—Swelling of the abdomen as in ascites.—Hard bloated abdomen.—Violent cutting pains, cramp-like pains, digging, pulling, tearing, and gnawing in the abdomen.—Attacks of colic occur chiefly after having drunk or eaten, or in the night, and are often accompanied by vomiting or diarrhśa, with cold, internal heat, or cold sweat.—Burning pains with anguish.—Sensation of cold, or insupportable burning in the abdomen.—Pain, as from a wound in the abdomen, chiefly on coughing and laughing.—Swelling and induration of the mesenteric glands.—Much flatulency, with rumbling in the abdomen.—Flatulency of a putrid smell.—Painful swelling of the inguinal glands.—Ulcer above the navel.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, with frequent, but ineffectual inclination to evacuate.—Tenesmus, with burning in the anus.—Involuntary and unperceived evacuations.—Violent diarrhśa, with frequent evacuations, nausea, vomiting, thirst, great weakness, colic, and tenesmus.—Nocturnal diarrhśa, and renewal of the diarrhśa, after having drunk or eaten.—Burning stools, with violent pains in the bowels, with tenesmus, thirst, worse after eating.—Burning and corrosive evacuations; fćces with mucus, or bilious, sanguineous, serous, painless, involuntary, &c., of greenish, yellowish, whitish colour, or brownish and blackish; fetid and putrid evacuations; evacuations of undigested substances.—Emission of mucus by the anus, with tenesmus.—Prolapsus of the rectum: with much pain.—Itching, pain as from excoriation, and burning in the rectum and in the anus, as well as in the hćmorrhoidal tumours, chiefly at night.—Shootings in the hćmorrhoidal tumours.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine, as from paralysis of the bladder.—Frequent inclination to make water, even at night, with abundant emission.—Incontinence of urine, which escapes almost involuntarily, even at night, in bed.—Difficult and painful emission of urine.—Scanty urine, of a deep yellow colour.—Urine aqueous, greenish, brownish, or turbid, with mucus-like sediment.—Sanguineous urine.—Burning in the urethra on making water.—Involuntary discharge of burning urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching, shooting, and burning in the glans and in the prepuce.—Inflammation, painful and gangrened swelling of the genital parts.—Glans swollen, cracked, and bluish.—Swelling of the testes.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the scrotum.—Nocturnal pollutions.—Flowing of the prostatic fluid during loose stools.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Venereal desire in women.—Catamenia too early and too copious, attended by much suffering.—Catamenia suppressed, with pains in the sacrum and in the shoulders.—Leucorrhśa acrid, corrosive, thick, and yellowish.—Scirrhus uteri.

17. Respiratory Organs.–Catarrh, with hoarseness, coryza, and sleeplessness.—Voice rough and hoarse.—Voice trembling or unequal; at one time strong, at another weak.—Tenacious mucus in the larynx and the chest.—Bronchitis, with difficult secretion of mucus.—Sensation of dryness and burning in the larynx.—Spasmodic constriction of the larynx.—Dry cough, sometimes deep, fatiguing, and shaking, principally in the evening after lying down, or at night, obliging the patient to assume an erect posture; also after drinking; on being in the fresh and cool air, during movement, or during expiration, and often with difficulty of respiration, suffocating, contractive pain, or sensation as of excoriation in the pit of the stomach and the chest; pain, as from a bruise in the abdomen, shootings in the hypochondria, in the epigastrium, and in the chest, &c.—Arrest of breathing with cough.—Cough excited by a sensation of constriction and suffocation in the

larynx, as if by the vapour of sulphur.—Respiration oppressed, anxious, short.—Oppressed, laboured breathing, esp. when ascending a height; in cold air; when turning in bed.—Periodical attacks of cough.—Cough with expectoration of sanguineous mucus, sometimes with burning heat over the whole body.—Difficult expectoration, or scanty and frothy.

18. Chest.—Shortness of breath, difficulty of respiration, choking, dyspnśa, and attack of suffocation, sometimes with cold sweat, spasmodic constriction of the chest or of the larynx, anguish, great weakness, body cold, pain in the pit of the stomach, and paroxysm of cough.—The sufferings occur chiefly in the evening in bed, or at night, when lying down; also in windy weather, in the fresh and cold air, or in the heat of a room, or when warmly clothed, on being fatigued, on being angry, on walking, on moving, and even on laughing.—Respiration anxious, stertorous, and wheezing.—Oppression of the chest on coughing, on walking, and on going upstairs.—Constriction and compression of the chest, sometimes with great anxiety, inability to speak, and fainting fits.—Tension and pressure in the chest.—Stitches and pressing in the sternum.—Shooting pains in the chest and in the sternum.—Chilliness or coldness in the chest.—Shivering, or great heat and burning in the chest.—Heat, burning, itching in the chest.—Yellowish spots on the chest.

19. Heart.—Violent and insupportable throbbings of the heart, chiefly when lying on the back, and esp. at night.—Irregular beatings of the heart, sometimes with anguish.—Cramp in the heart.—Heart-beats irritable.—Palpitation with anguish, cannot lie on back; < going upstairs.—Palpitation and trembling weakness after stool; must lie down.—Palpitation after suppressed herpes or foot-sweat.—Angina pectoris.—Hydropericardium.—Fatty degeneration.

20. Neck and Back.—Śdematous, painless swellings of the neck and of the lower jaw.—Tetters between the shoulder-blades.—Violent and burning pain in the back, powerfully aggravated by the touch.—Acute drawing pains in the back and between the shoulder-blades, which necessitate lying down.

22. Upper Limbs.—Acute drawing pains in the arms and in the hands.—Swelling of the arms, with blackish pustules of a putrid smell.—Acute drawing pains in the night, beginning from the elbow and extending to the armpits.—Acute pulling and shooting in the wrists.—Cramps in the fingers.—At night, sensation of fulness and swelling in the palms of the hands.—Excoriation between the fingers.—Hard swelling of the fingers, with pain in the finger-bones.—Ulcers at the extremities of the fingers, with burning pain.—Discoloured nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp in the legs.—Acute drawing pains in the hips, extending to the groins, the thighs, and sometimes even to the anklebones, with uneasiness, which obliges one to move the limb constantly.—Tearing and stinging in the hips, legs, and loins.—Tearing in the tibia.—Rheumatic pain in the legs, and esp. in the tibia.—Paralytic weakness of the thigh.—Pain, as from a bruise in the joint of the

knee.—Old ulcers on lower limbs, with burning and lancinating pains.—Contraction of the tendons of the ham.—Tetters on the ham.—Cramps in the calves of the legs.—Affections of the shin-bones.—Burning and shooting ulcers in the leg.—Itching herpes in the bends of the knee.—Varices.—Fatigue in the legs and in the feet.—Swelling of the foot, burning, hard, and shining, with burning vesicles of a blue-blackish colour on the instep.—Corrosive and ulcerous vesicles on the soles of the feet and on the toes.—Pains in the fleshy part of the toes, as if they were galled by walking.

24. Generalities.—Paroxysms of suffering with anxiety, coldness, rapid failure of strength, and wish to lie down.—Burning, chiefly in the interior of the parts affected, or sharp and drawing pains.—Nocturnal pains, which are felt even during sleep, and which are so unbearable that they excite despair and fury.—Aggravation of suffering by conversation, as well as after a meal, in the morning on rising, in the evening in bed, on lying on the part affected, or during repose after prolonged exercise; mitigated by external heat, as well as by assuming a standing posture, or by walking, and movement of the body.—Return of sufferings periodically.—Śdematous swellings, with burning pain in the parts affected.—Excessive indolence, and dread of all exertion.—Want of strength, excessive weakness, and complete asthenia, even to prostration, sometimes with paralysis of the lower jaw, eyes dull and deep, and mouth open.—Rapid failure of strength, and sensation of weakness as if from want of food.—Inability to walk; the patient is obliged to remain lying down.—When lying down, the patient feels stronger, but on rising, falls from weakness.—Deficiency of blood; dropsy of outer and inner parts; inflammation of mucous membranes; ulcers in the glands.—Emaciation and atrophy of the whole body, with colliquative sweats, great weakness, face earthy, and eyes sunken, with a dark ring surrounding them.—Violent convulsive attacks, spasms and tetanus.—Epileptic fits, preceded by burning in the stomach, pressure and heat in the back, extending to the nape of the neck, and to the brain, with dizziness.—Śdematous inflation and swelling of the whole body, chiefly of the head and face, with enlargement of the abdomen, and engorgement of the glands.—Burning pains of inner or exterior parts (glands).—Emaciation.—Trembling of the limbs, chiefly the arms and legs.—Trembling of the limbs (in drunkards).—Stiffness and fixedness of the limbs, sometimes with sharp rheumatic pains.—Paralysis and contraction of the limbs.—Paralysis, especially of the lower extremities.—Fainting fits, sometimes with dizziness and swelling of the face.—Fainting, from weakness, with scarcely perceptible pulse.—Sensation of torpor in the limbs, as if they were dead.

25. Skin.—Desquamation of the skin of the body.—Skin dry as parchment, cold and bluish.—Yellowish colour of the skin.—Shootings, hot itching, and violent burning in the skin.—Reddish or bluish spots in the skin.—Petechić.—Inflamed spots, as from morbilli, chiefly in the head, face, and neck.—Miliary eruptions, red and white.—Conical pimples, whitish or reddish, with burning itching.—Nettle-rash.—Eruption of painful black pustules.—Eruption of itchy pimples, small and

tickling.—Eruption of small red pimples, which increase and change into gnawing ulcers, covered with a scurf.—Vesicular eruptions.—Herpes, with vesicles, and violently burning, esp. at night, or with coverings, like fish-scales.—Skin jaundiced; general anasarca; black blisters.—Pustules filled with blood and pus.—Tettery spots, covered with phlyctenć and furfur, with burning nocturnal pains.—Ulcers with raised and hard edges, surrounded by a red and shining crown; with the bottoms like lard, or of a blackish-blue colour, with burning pains or shooting, principally when the parts affected become cold.—Ulcers, hard on the edges, stinging, burning spongy; with proud flesh; turning black; flat; pus thin, ichorous (cancers).—Fetid smell, ichorous suppuration, ready bleeding, putridity, and bluish or greenish colour of the ulcers.—Thin crusts or proud flesh on the ulcers.—Spacelus.—Want of secretion in the ulcers.—Carbuncles (burning).—Inflammatory tumours with burning pains.—Warts.—Ulcers inform of a wart.—Chilblains.—Varices.—Discoloured nails.

26. Sleep.—Constant drowsiness, with strong and frequent yawnings.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with agitation and constant tossing.—Drowsiness in the evening.—Coma vigil, often interrupted by groans and grinding of the teeth.—Unrefreshing sleep; in the morning it seems as if more sleep were needed.—Starting of the limbs when on the point of falling asleep.—During sleep, startings with fright, groans, talking, querulous exclamations, grinding of the teeth, convulsive movements of the hands and fingers, sensation of general uneasiness, and tossing.—In sleep, lying on the back, with the hand under the head.—Light sleep; the slightest noise is heard, though the patient dreams continually.—Frequent dreams, full of cares, threats apprehensions, repentings and inquietude; anxious, horrible, fantastic, lively and angry dreams; dreams of storms, of fire, of black waters and darkness; dreams with meditation.—In the night, jerking of the limbs, heat and agitation, burning under the skin, as if there were boiling water in the veins, or cold, with inability to get warm, stifling sensation in the larynx, asthmatic attacks, great agitation, and anguish at the heart.—Frequent waking during the night, with difficulty in sleeping again.—Sleeplessness, from anguish and restlessness, with tossing about (after midnight).

27. Fever.—Cold over the whole body, sometimes with cold and viscid sweat.—General coldness, with parchment-like dryness of the skin, or with profuse, cold, clammy perspiration.—Chilliness without thirst; worse after drinking; with stretching of the limbs and restlessness with external heat at the same time; when walking in the open air.—Shiverings and shuddering, chiefly in the evening in bed, or on walking in the open air, or after having drunk or eaten, and often with the addition of other sufferings, such as sharp pains in the limbs, headache, oppression of the chest, and difficulty of respiration, drawing in the limbs, anxiety and restlessness.—Universal heat, principally at night, and often with anxiety, restlessness, delirium, heaviness and perplexity in the head, dizziness, vertigo, oppression and pricking in the chest, redness of the skin, &c.—Febrile attacks, mostly in the morning or evening, often with shivering and heat slightly developed,

burning thirst or perfect adypsia, quartan or tertian, or sometimes quotidian; sufferings before the attack, and sweats after, on going to sleep; apyrexia (or shivering or heat), with great weakness, dropsical affections, pains in the regions of the liver and of the spleen, dull or shooting headache, sharp and drawing pains in the limbs, in the back and in the head, pressure, fulness, tension, and burning in the stomach and in the epigastrium, prickings in the chest and in the sides, difficulty of breathing, anxiety, face puffed, earthy, &c.—Pulse irregular, or quick, weak, small, and frequent, or suppressed and trembling.—Pulse frequent in the morning, slower in the evening.—Frequent colliquative, or cold and viscid sweats; sweat at night, or in the evening on going to sleep, or in the morning on waking; partial sweat, chiefly on the face and legs.—Perspiration at the beginning of sleep, or all night; cold, clammy, smelling sour or offensive.—During perspiration, unquenchable thirst; after the fever, attack of headache.—Perspiration, which imparts a yellow colour to the linen and to the skin.—During the sweat, heaviness in the head, buzzing in the ears and trembling of the limbs.

Arsenicum Bromatum.

Bromide of Arsenic. As Br_3.

Clinical.—Acne. Diabetes.

Characteristics.—"Acne rosacea, with violet papules on the nose. Diabetes mellitus" (Hansen).

Arsenicum Hydrogenisatum.

Arseniuretted Hydrogen. As H_3. Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Collapse of cholera. Hiccough. Suppressed menses. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—*Arsen. hydro*. was used by Drysdale as a substitute for *Arsenic* in the collapse stage of cholera. The symptoms set in suddenly but develop slowly. In poisoning cases death often took place in the second week, and one person, who recovered, suffered seven weeks. Though like *Ars. alb*. in general symptoms, the gas has symptoms of its own. A striking case of sudden suppression of menses was cured with it after failure of *Ars. a*.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arsen. alb. *antidoted by:* Am. acet. (breathing); Sinapisms (breathing); Nux v. (fever); drinks containing sulphuretted hydrogen.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Stupefying feeling in the head as if a load were there.

6. Face.—Face looks old and has an expression of pain.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Tormenting hiccough with oversensitive epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen burning outside; cold feet.—Constipation, with a feeling of heaviness and stiffness like a weight in the abdomen.

13. Anus.—Frequent flying pains in perineum to anus or upwards in anterior wall of rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressure in kidneys extending to shoulder-blades.—Discharge at times of large quantities of pale urine.—Hæmaturia.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Foreskin and glans covered with numerous pustules leaving round superficial ulcers.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sudden suppression of menses with internal chills for three days, followed by tearing pains in hands and feet, confused head, ringing in ears; red diarrhœa; dry, red, cracked tongue; night cough, causing retching (Ars. h. cured immediately after failure of Ars. a.).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Ammoniacal breath.—Constriction of chest.

20. Back.—Pain as if something sticking behind r. shoulder-blade.

24. Generalities.—Coldness of limbs.—Great prostration and malaise.—< From cold and damp; general chilliness on slight exposure in change of temperature.

25. Skin.—Dark-brown, sallow look of skin.—Deadness from hands up to middle of forearm, and feet to knees, then nose and region of eyebrows, with cessation of pulse.—Hair becomes white over the "deadened" parts.

27. Fever.—Much heat and burning in different parts of the body, particularly over renal region.

Arsenicum Iodatum.

Iodide of Arsenic. As I_3. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Acne rosacea Aneurism. Angina pectoris*. Breast, tumour of. Bronchitis. *Cancer. Catarrh. Consumption. Debility. Dropsy*. Epithelioma. Gastritis. Hay-fever. *Heart, affections of. Hydrothorax. Laryngitis. Leucocythæmia. Lichen. Liver, affections of. Lungs, affections of. Measles. Otorrhœa. Pneumonia*. Rheumatism. Scrofulous ophthalmia. *Syphilis*.

Characteristics.—This medicine was originally used by H. Nankivell, on analogical grounds, in cases of phthisis. It has had a short, independent proving, and symptoms observed on patients have increased the pathogenesis. The Conditions resemble more closely those of *Arsen*. than those of *Iod*.: < from cold wind; > warmth. Great vital prostration. < From any exertion.

It is a medicine of wide range and great power. Chronic inflammatory states of the lungs and bronchial tubes, with profuse, greenish-yellow, pus-like expectoration and short breath are especially relieved by it. Kent observed in a proving made by himself that a thick, yellow discharge resembling honey is characteristic, and he cured with it a case of disease of the nasal bones, with weak intellect, in a girl, being guided by the symptom: "Discharge excoriating, thick, and yellow." There was also great improvement in the mental state. Hale's keynote of the remedy is: The peculiar and persistently irritating, corrosive character of all the discharges. In hay-fever, otorrhœa, and leucorrhœa, with fetid, corrosive discharge, and in diarrhœa where the evacuations "scald," it is indicated. It has been used successfully in tumours, including epithelioma. L. B. Wells cured a case of left axillary tumour in a lady æt. 49. A gland the size of a hen's egg, exuding a fluid which formed a hard, brown crust. The tumour was painful and very sensitive. Left breast enlarged, indurated, and very sore. There was also yellow, bloody, and irritating leucorrhœa with swelling of labia (Hale). In many cases of weakened heart I have found *Ars. iod*. of signal service, more especially when associated with chronic lung conditions. Many skin affections have been remedied by it; particularly dry, scaly, burning and itching eruptions as psoriasis, tinea, impetigo, pityriasis. The consumption-diathesis is in itself a strong indication for the remedy.

During the influenza epidemic in this country *Ars. iod*. was specific for "pink-eye," the form it took among horses, but it was not found of such general utility among human patients.

Ars. iod. has a marked action on the stomach, and when given low needs to be given *after* food, if unpleasant symptoms are to be avoided. In one patient there was nausea immediately after each dose. In another there was aggravation of a pain he had in the epigastrium, and vomiting one hour after food. An observer reported in the *Lancet* the following: "At first appetite is increased but after taking it ten or

twelve days pain is felt at epigastrium, with thirst, dry throat, slight fever, sometimes diarrhœa and tenesmus; skin becomes dry, and the quantity of urine increased. If continued the nervous system becomes extremely irritable and wakefulness supervenes." In several persons taking low attenuations I have observed headaches confirming those of the provers. From the 3x a woman experienced this: "Violent, dull, heavy pain above root of nose, as if she would go silly." She never had anything of the kind before. From the 1x a man had "a heavy headache, across forehead, as if he would like to go to sleep; so weak he could hardly move about." All ceased when he had finished the medicine. Wandering rheumatic pains were felt by one prover. Great vital prostration. Paralysis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bacil.; in acrid discharges, Nit. ac., Ailanth., Arum, Ars., Arsen. metal. and its salts. *Useful after:* Sulph. in phthisis pulmonalis, and after Conium in sensitive lump in breast. *Antidote:* Bry. relieved pain and pyrosis. *Complementary:* Pho.

Causation.—Study (headache).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Irritability.—Unable to study.

2. Head.—Dulness of head, with dull pain in l. malar bone and Occasional slight frontal headache all morning.—Bad headache on waking, lasting all day; dull, heavy; pressing from within outwards, < on motion, stooping, or studying.—Severe frontal headache with dulness of entire head during forenoon, with stiffness and soreness of l. side of neck, < when moving head.—Pain over root of nose as if she would go silly.—Head seemed enormously large and heavy with the pain.—Scalp covered with inflammatory scaly eruptions.

3. Eyes.—Eyes weak, with burning pain; smarting; secretion of meibomian glands increased.

4. Ears.—Very sharp pain in forehead and ears (< l.), when riding in a sharp, cold wind.

5. Nose.—Chronic nasal catarrh, discharge gluey, like yellow honey, excoriating.

6. Face.—Face sallow; peaked; cadaverous, with purple, livid hue.

7. Teeth.—Intermittent pains in first r. upper molar.

9. Throat.—Throat dry.—Hawking up from throat thick mucus and clotted blood; it seemed to come from head and relieve the pain.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite.—Appetite at first increased, later pain in epigastrium.—Intense thirst, with uncontrollable desire for cold water, which is almost immediately ejected.

11. Stomach.—Distressing nausea and vomiting.—Pain and pyrosis unbearable; < rising after sitting; > raising wind and a greasy fluid as after eating pork.—(Subacute gastritis.).—Vomiting an hour after food.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen hard and distended with flatus, which is constantly discharged.—Cutting pains, obliging to bend double.

13. Stool and Anus.—Continual aching in anus, with seeming inability to keep sphincter closed; amounts to real dysenteric straining at stool.—Excoriating diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa or dysentery; stools not at all at night, but urging commencing on beginning to move in morning.

14. Urinary Organs.—Skin dry, urine increased.—(Diseases in uro-genital organs, esp. in females with scrofulous taint.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Lump in mamma, sensitive to touch and painful; nipple retracted.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Slight hacking cough, with dryness and stoppage of the nostrils.—Asthmatic sensations; must sit up to breathe.—Expectoration heavy night and morning.—Frequent cough with muco-purulent and occasionally stringy expectoration.—Greenish-yellow pus-like expectoration; hæmorrhage (chronic induration of the lungs).—Chronic bronchitis with difficult expectoration and short breath.—Pneumonias that fail to clear up.

19. Heart.—Irregular pulse; cardiac weakness; pain either with or without valvular disease, esp. when accompanied with induration of lung tissue.

20. Neck and Back.—Soreness of back, esp. of back of neck, as if he had been beaten.—Burning heat in lumbar region, as if the clothes were on fire.

21. Limbs.—Sharp pain in upper third of r. humerus while writing; after ten minutes shifted to metacarpal bones, and was then felt in l. femur.—Cold limbs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Peculiar chilliness back of l. thigh, followed by formication and weight of l. foot, the latter extending later up the leg; clothes feel cold; partially > by walking; removed by applied warmth.—Severe laming pain l. calf.—Painful formication outer border l. foot, followed by burning on instep.

25. Skin.—Persistent itching of various parts of body, most of back.—Chronic skin affections.—Psoriasis.

Arsenicum Metallicum.

Metallic Arsenic. As (A. W. 74.9). Trituration.

Clinical.—Constipation. Coryza. Diarrhœa. Eyes, affections of. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Itching. Sciatica. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of metallic arsenic are very like those of *Ars. alb*., but not entirely. The following may be regarded as the most peculiar: Symptoms recur every 14 days; coryza every 21 days. Pains extend from one part to another; or leave one part and appear in another. Attacks come suddenly and go slowly, or *vice versâ*. Enlarged or swollen feeling of brain, head, eyelids, hands, and fingers. Cutting, burning, stinging pains. Itching in many parts, skin peels off in small scales. Hot bathing < pain in hip. > Lying on l. side (heart). Washing > itching of anus. Cold bathing > itching of face. < On waking in morning. Thinking of symptoms < Many symptoms appear on r. side. *Ars. met*. lights up syphilis after being many years dormant.

Relations.—*Compare:* Iod., Merc., Nat. c. in syphilis; Nux v. (drowsy after sound sleep); Rhus (pain in back, hips, &c.); Sul. (pulse); Ars. alb. Useful in pterygium after failure of Nux v. and Spigel. *Antidoted by:* Bell. (sore throat); Nat. c. (syphilitic symptoms).

Causation.—Laughing (headache). Thinking (headache).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Memory weak, esp. of what is read; cannot take in what he reads.—Fears will be poisoned.

2. Head.—Heavy, dull feeling in forehead above frontal sinuses in morning.—Fulness; on waking at night.—As if brain were too large and it would burst.—Glow over l. brow.—Pain l. side extending to ear and eye, with nausea.—Headache when writing, thinking, laughing.—Hair falls off.

3. Eyes.—Soreness of eyes; irritated and red or sore.—Upper lid sore and feels swollen.—Pterygium (r).

5. Nose.—Coryza and hoarseness < in morning.—Eyes red, excoriating tears, nose swollen, head feels enlarged, full as if tied up; sneezing and dyspnœa increase every second day; return every two weeks.

6. Face.—Swelling, itching, burning, stinging of forehead and face, < at night, > by cold washing.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated white; imprinted with teeth.—Mouth sore; ulcerated.

9. Throat.—Inflamed and ulcerated, several small ulcers.—Violently inflamed throat, pain on swallowing, heat < r. side, after coryza.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.— < From brandy.—Takes away, or causes desire for alcohol.—Sore pain in liver goes through to shoulders and spine.—Pain in spleen down to groin, evening.—Pain in breast extends to region of spleen.—Bloated abdomen.—On waking, cutting, shooting, tormenting belly-ache, followed by burning, watery stool and cessation of pain.—Painful swelling in r. groin < on extending leg.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, burning watery stools with, relief of pain, but leaving much debility falls asleep sitting.—Constipation.—Piles exceedingly painful, bleed a little itching in an us < after rubbing; extending to perineum and scrotum; > washing with very hot water.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine hot in evening.—Red, sandy sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain in groins; morning, r., evening, l.—Bubo r. < stretching leg; > walking; < sitting.—Itching in glans, prepuce swollen.—Chancres, with burning pain.—Offensive sweat on genitals.—Itching on scrotum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early and too scanty.—Heat in uterus and vagina; burning when touched.—Pain in uterus and vagina during period.

18. Chest.—Stitches in breasts; extending to hip; to spleen.—As if heavy load lying on chest all night; dreams of danger on water.

19. Heart.—Cutting pain in heart (4 p.m.); can only lie on l. side.—Pulse accelerated in morning (*Sul*.).

21. Limbs.—Hands and fingers feel swollen; feel stiff as if they could not be closed.—Cracking of finger-joints.—Icy coldness or burning of hands and feet.—Lameness in r. hip-joint, and down thigh, < moving from seat, > continuing to walk; < bathing; < lying on r. side; throbbing < morning, > evening.—Sensation of dryness in r. knee-joint.

24. Generalities.—Prostration of strength, weariness.

25. Skin.—Peels off in small scales.—Rash on face; or abdomen.—Small boils on face.—Syphilitic symptoms reproduced.

26. Sleep.—Excessive drowsiness all day after an unusually sound sleep at night.—Sleepy, but can't sleep (*Bell*).

Antimonium Arsenicicum.

Arseniate of Antimony. ($Sb_2 O_3$) As O_5 + 3 p.c. Trituration.

Clinical.—Catarrhal pneumonia. Emphysema. Ophthalmia. Pericarditis. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—*Antim. ars*. is said to affect preferably upper left lung. Emphysema where the dyspnœa is excessive. Haarer is the chief authority for this drug. Mattes, who used it after him, says it is equally effective in right-side cases in old pneumonias and catarrhal pneumonias in children; in old pleuritic effusions, and in pericardial exudations. The cough is < by eating, and on lying down. Wandering pains in sciatic nerves. It has caused inflammation of the eyes and œdema of the face.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other antimony salts, Ars., Aur., Laches., Puls. (wandering pains), Sul.

Arsenicum Sulphuratum Flavum.

Arsenious Sulphide. Orpiment. $As_2 S_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Caries. Children, emaciated. Diarrhœa. Gonorrhœa. Indigestion. Laryngeal phthisis. Walking, late.

Characteristics.—The two sulphides of *Arsenic*, *Orpiment* and *Realgar*, have been used in a somewhat general way in cases combining prominent symptoms of both elements; but independent observations and provings have been made with the two salts. *Orpiment* has the burning pains and sensations of both *Arsenic* and *Sulphur*; stitching, tearing, and rheumatic pains moving from place to place. Lameness, staggering, trembling. Spasms, colic, vomiting, and diarrhœa. Annoying twitching. General debility. Chafing of skin about genitals and behind ears of children. Skin itching, dry, cracked; rhagades; itch. Jaundice. The periodicity of both *Arsenic* and *Sul*. are marked: < every afternoon and evening. > From steam or hot water. > Lying down.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sulph., Calc. c. (children slow in learning to walk).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Intense torturing anxiety and apprehension.

2. Head.—Needle-like stitches in r. frontal region.

8. Mouth.—Taste bitter.—Tongue furred, yellow-white; stiff; swollen; later, dry with disgust for all nourishment.—Mouth and throat dry, herpetic ulcers.

11. Stomach.—Burning and gnawing in stomach, with vomiting and diarrhœa.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools like water, green and slimy and terribly offensive.—Diarrhœa daily 8 a.m. and several times during day, but not at night.—Diarrhœa, with colic and backache and tenesmus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Gonorrhœa, with terrible pains; discharge copious, yellow, constant; burning day and night along entire urethra, with restlessness.

25. Skin.—Eruption on outer side of l. wrist; also on inner side.

26. Sleep.—Starting in sleep, also in falling asleep; as if he would fall out of bed.—Restless at night, excited; dreams with seminal emissions.

Arsenicum Sulphuratum Rubrum.

Arsenic Sulphide (or Disulphide). Realgar. $As_2 S_2$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acne. Diarrhœa. Eczema. Furuncles. Gastritis. Influenza. Neuralgia. Psoriasis. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—The Red Sulphide of Arsenic was introduced and proved by Neidhard, but it has been used somewhat empirically on indications borrowed from its two components. T. N. McLaughlin has reported much success in skin cases, especially in cases of psoriasis, and also of eczema, acne, and furuncles. He gave it in tablets of 2x trit., and found patients who could not tolerate *Ars. alb*. could take *Ars. sul. rub*. without any unpleasant symptoms, and with marked curative effect. There was no gastric or intestinal irritation in any of his cases. The provings brought out some characteristic features. J. Meredith cured, with *Ars. s. r*. mainly, a young girl who suffered from an occipital headache; profuse, repulsive, nauseating nasal catarrh; leucorrhœa, pelvic pains, menstrual troubles, and general anæmic appearance. I have found it useful in many cases of influenza and its sequelæ, especially sciatica. Burning pains (as if coals of fire in stomach, < drinking cold water). External heat. Bone pains. All symptoms < at

night. < On waking (headache). Chilly even before a hot stove. Restless sleep with very vivid dreams. Convulsions. Itching in various parts. Numbness.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ars. sul. flav., Caps.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Crossness; and acts with more energy.

2. Head.—Severe continued pain extending deep into brain in r. frontal region, also in r. ear; < by stooping and exercise; > cold application; 5 p.m.—Waking often with dull pain in forehead over eyes, extending over top of head to crown.—Pain commencing at back of head extending round sides.—Neuralgia r. side of face, nose, jaw, and through temple.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Mucous membranes of mouth and throat inflamed.—R. tonsil enlarged.—Intolerable itching in throat inducing short, dry, expulsive cough.

11. Stomach.—Burning in stomach like coals of fire, < drinking cold water; could not bear least pressure on region of stomach.—Sharp cutting pains in l. abdominal region after each meal.—Weight and gnawing in stomach.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, yellow, mushy stools in morning early, after getting up; and in the evening before going to bed; constant tenesmus in anus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness with accumulation of thick, tenacious mucus in throat.—5 a.m. wakes with sharp cutting pain, commencing between cartilages of 5th and 6th ribs, extending inwards and upwards deep into chest; slightest motion <; had to limit respiration as much as possible.

19. Heart.—Occasional sharp pains through base of heart impeding respiration.

20, 21. Back and Limbs.—After rising in morning a heavy pressing pain, extending from tip of coccyx to anus; soreness of coccyx; pain in anus < by efforts to stool or micturition; bearing-down would cause heavy sickening sensation.—Rheumatism from r. shoulder down arm as if in bone.—Pain in r. hip with lameness of leg.—Severe pain in l. tibia.—All joints immovable after recovery from the poison.

Abrotanum.

Artemisia abrotanum. Lady's Love. Southernwood. (Southern Europe.) N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh leaves and stems.

Clinical.—Boils. Chilblains. Epilepsy. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Hectic fever. Hydrocele. Indigestion. Lienteria. Marasmus. Myelitis, chronic. Nose-bleed. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Umbilicus, oozing from. Worms.

Characteristics.—The most prominent symptom of *Abrot.* is the wasting it causes, most marked in lower extremities. It has also an intense indigestion and morbid appetite. There are burning, gnawing, constricting pains, and sometimes vomiting of offensive matters. A peculiar sensation is as if the stomach were hanging or swimming its water. After a checked diarrhœa, rheumatism may ensue. Another great characteristic of *Abrot.* is metastasis; metastatic rheumatism. Metastasis of rheumatism from joints to heart; to spine. There is a sudden aching pain in back > by motion. Symptoms are < at night and in cold air. The face is wrinkled, pale, old-looking; feels cold; blue rings round eyes. It is suited to affections of newborn children, and especially little boys; hydrocele; epistaxis; emaciation. Oozing of blood and moisture from navel of newborn. I have cured with it indigestion with vomiting of large quantities of offensive fluid in a middle-aged woman.

Relations.—*Compare*: Absinth., Cham., Cina, Gnaphal., and other Compositæ; Nux and Agar. (chilblains); Bry., Bar. c. *Follows well*: Acon. and Bry. (pleurisy); Hep. (boils).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great anxiety and depression.—Child cross, depressed, very peevish.—Feels she would like to do something cruel; no humanity.—Thinking difficult.—Feels as if brain softening.—Excited, loquacious, like shouting, good-humoured, happy (secondary, after ceasing the drug).

2. Head.—Cannot hold the head up.—The l. brain seems esp. weak, easily tired by conversation or mental effort.—Sensation as of creeping chills along the convolutions of the brain, accompanied by prickling sensation.—Scalp sore, esp. l. side; itching.

3. Eyes.—Blue rings around dull-looking eyes.

5. Nose.—Nose dry.—Nose-bleed with boys.

6. Face.—Face wrinkled, as if old.—Comedones, with emaciation.

8. Mouth.—Slimy taste; acid.

10. Appetite.—Gnawing hunger, craves bread boiled in milk.—Ravenous appetite, and all the while emaciating.—Gastralgia with loss of appetite.

11. Stomach.—Sensation as if stomach were hanging or swimming in water, with coldness.—Pains cutting, gnawing, burning; < at night.

12. Abdomen.—Great distension of abdomen.—Weak, sinking feeling in bowels.—Hard lumps in different parts of abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Food passes undigested.—Rheumatism after suddenly checked diarrhœa.—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation.—Protruding piles, with burning, from touch or when pressing.—Piles appeared, and became worse as rheumatic pains abated, with frequent inclination to stool, hardly anything but blood being passed.—Destroys worms, esp. ascarides.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Hydrocele of children.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Darting pain in left ovary.—Twitching in both ovarian regions, seems to extend to back.—Blood and moisture oozing from navel of newborn.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cold air causes a raw feeling in respiratory tract.—In pleurisy when a pressing sensation remains in affected side, impeding free breathing (after *Acon*. and *Bry*.).

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pain across chest sharp and severe in region of heart; rheumatism.—Metastasis of rheumatism to heart.—Pulse weak and small.

20. Back.—Pains in sacrum.

21. Limbs.—Inability to move.—Marasmus of lower extremities only.—Soreness and lameness; worse mornings.—Chilblains itch; frost-bitten limbs.—Gout in wrists and ankles.—Inflammatory rheumatism before swelling begins.

24. Generalities.—Weak, sickly feeling when excited, trembling.—Lame and sore all over.—Weak and prostrated after influenza.—Inability to move.—Numbness.

25. Skin.—Flabby; hangs loose; marasmus.—Furunculus; after *Hep. s*.

26. Sleep.—Restless; frightful dreams.

27. Fever.—High fever (rheumatism).—Hectic fever, with chilliness, very weakening; (marasmus).

Absinthium.

Artemisia absinthium, Linn. Common Wormwood. (Europe.) Not to be confounded with Artemisia vulgaris, which is also called Wormwood. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh young leaves and flowers.

Clinical.—Brain, congestion of. Chlorosis. Dyspepsia. Epilepsy. Nervousness. Otorrhœa. Restlessness. Sleeplessness. Spine, congestion of. Typhoid.

Characteristics.—*Absinthium* has been proved, but a number of the symptoms are taken from observations made on absinthe drinkers. The convulsions of *Absinth*. are preceded by trembling; the patient makes grimaces; bites tongue; foams. Halbert regards *Absinth*. as of especial service in cases of minor epilepsy, where consciousness is not entirely lost. The characteristic is "a peculiar vertigo on rising, with a tendency to fall backward." In a case of epileptoid vertigo, signs of constant cerebral and spinal congestion; nausea and tendency to frequent vomiting, persistent tremors; epileptoid attacks of hysterical character and opisthotonos, *Absinth*. first in Ø, and later in 3, completely cured. Tremor is a marked feature of the remedy: tremor of tongue; of heart. Magnan, who has studied absinthism, says the characteristic symptoms of absinthe are: Sudden and severe giddiness, epileptiform seizures, delirium with hallucinations, and loss of consciousness. For some time after the attack there is loss of memory. The giddiness and epileptiform attacks are the most important of the symptoms. He adds that those who take absinthe are liable to hysterical manifestations. There is exhilaration followed by horrible delirium (*Bell*.); patient obliged to walk about (*Artem*., *Cham*., *Cin*. have > moving about). Patient walks about in distress, seeing all sorts of demons. Sleeplessness; typhoid with congestion of base of brain. It corresponds to nervousness, excitement, and sleeplessness in children.

Relations.—*Compare*: Artem. vulg., Abrot., Cicut., Hyosc., Bell., Stram. Strong urine, Benz. ac., Nit. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—After recovery has no recollection of taking the poison, nor of the cause of his doing so.—Forgets what has recently happened.—Insane; idiotic; brutal.—Idiotic manner, doesn't care whether she dies or not.—Wants nothing to do with anybody.—Frightful visions and terrifying hallucinations.—Stupor alternating with dangerous violence.—Insensible with the convulsions.

2. Head.—Vertigo; when she rises up; tendency to fall backward.—Confusion in head.—Headache.—Wants to lie with the head low.—Congestion of the brain and spinal cord.

3. Eyes.—Injected conjunctiva.—Pain in the eyes.—Itching.—Lids heavy.

4. Ears.—Otorrhœa; esp. after hemicrania.

6. Face.—Foolish look.—Rush of blood to the face.—Makes grimaces, and foams at the mouth in epilepsy.

8. Mouth.—Jaws firmly fixed.—Bites his tongue in epilepsy.—Tongue thick, protruding; can scarcely talk.—Tongue trembling; feels paralysed.

9. Throat.—Scalded feeling in the throat.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite; loathing of food.—Food lies heavy.—Stomach feels cold and oppressed.—Eructations; nausea; vomiting.—Nausea, apparently in region of gall bladder.—Uncomfortable, irritated feeling of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Liver feels swollen.—Pain in spleen; it feels swollen.—Bloated around waist and in abdomen, as after ague.—Immense accumulation of flatulence in abdomen; wind colic.

14. Urinary Organs.—Constant desire to urinate.—Urine deep orange, of a strong smell, like horse's urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pains in uterus.—Darting pain in right ovary.—Chlorosis.—Promotes menses.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough with liver complaint.

19. Heart.—Tremor of the heart felt toward the back.—Heart thumps; can be heard in scapular region.

24. Generalities.—Feet very cold.—Falling down, as in epilepsy, unconscious, with distortion of the features, followed by spasms of the body and limbs, bloody foam at mouth, and biting of the tongue; stupidity and loss of memory afterward.—Opisthotonos; grinding teeth; followed by stupor.—Paralysis of inner organs.—(Horses kick with hind legs towards the belly.—Ascarides.)

Cina.

The unexpanded flower-heads (commonly called "seeds") of several varieties of Artemisia maritima. Semen cinæ. Flores Cinæ. Artemisia contra. Wormseed. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture.

Clinical.—*Abdomen, distended*. Anæmia. *Anus, irritation of*. Asthenopia. Asthma. Bronchitis. *Borborygmi*. Chorea. *Colic*. Convulsions. *Cough*. Dentition. Diarrhœa. Enuresis. *Eyes, affections of*. Hydrocephaloid. Intermittent fever. *Leucorrhœa*. Neuralgia. Remittent fever. Scarlatina. Sight, affections of. Spasms. Strabismus. Twitchings. *Urine, milky*. Whooping-cough. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Cina* is the source of the alkaloid *Santoninum*. It is pre-eminently a worm medicine, as it causes all the symptoms which characterise helminthiasis both mental, nervous, and bodily. It corresponds more to the effects of lumbrici than to those of other worms. There is irritation of the nose, causing constant desire to rub, prick, or press into it. In children there is extreme ill-humour and naughtiness. Nothing pleases them for any length of time; gritting teeth during sleep; wetting the bed (when accompanied by picking nose, great hunger, restless sleep); tossing all about the bed in sleep; crying out as if in delirium Sherbino has found "getting on hands and knees in sleep" a strong indication for it. But *Cina* is much more than a mere worm-medicine. Many symptoms appear to be reflex from abdominal irritation. A characteristic feature is: Extreme sensitiveness of mind and body: offended by the slightest thing; peevish and obstinate; aversion to be caressed. Over-sensitiveness of surface: cannot endure to be approached, touched, or pressed upon; touch induces or aggravates spasms. Child cannot bear to have head combed or brushed. Aversion to light. Strabismus; with sickly look and dark circles round eyes; yellow vision. Asthenopia, defective accommodation; yellow vision. Ravenous hunger; sinking immediately after a meal. Difficult swallowing of liquids; clucking noise from throat to stomach. Nocturnal enuresis; urine white, turbid, at times fetid. Larynx extremely sensitive, touching it causes suffocative spasm. Cough excited by sensation of feather down in throat. Reflex cough; caused by writing or reading (to oneself). In fever there is thirst with chill; face pale and cold; hands warm; nausea or vomiting of bile or ingesta. Charles Mohr (*H. M*., January, 1898) commends it for: anæmic persons suffering from indigestion and non-assimilation of food; or after acute illness when they have headache, vertigo, and neuralgia. In the cachectic who have pains in the belly and deranged abdominal functions, and suffer nervously. For asthenopia from onanism, when reading by artificial light is next to impossible; eyes feel veiled, need constant wiping. Spasmodic strabismus from abdominal irritation. Spasmodic asthma after food that disagrees, "sensation as if sternum lies too close to back, embarrasses breathing and causes anxiety and sweat." Prosopalgia of supra- and infra-orbital region and zygoma chiefly, pains pressing, screwing, with hyperæsthesia. Gastralgia, enteralgia, and fevers when the leading symptoms are present. Nash

(*Leaders in Typhoid Fever*) mentions two cases of typhoid in which Cina proved curative, the indications being "Intense *circumscribed redness of the cheeks*, and frequent and *violent rubbing of the nose*." S. C. Ghose has recorded (*H. W.*, September, 1899) a striking cure by *Cina* 6 and 200 of a case of infantile remittent fever, in which the classical symptoms of the drug were present; the fever came on very irregularly. The symptoms of *Cina* are < night; before midnight child wakes up frightened. < From open air; cold air; cold water. < Yawning. Child lies on belly, or on hands and knees, during sleep. Guernsey says *Cina* is suited to complaints which are concomitant to yawning, which come on whenever one yawns.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Caps., Chi., Pip. nig. *Antidote to:* Caps., Chi., Merc. *Follows well:* Dros. and Ant. t. *Compare:* In aversion to be touched, Ant. c., Ant. t., Hep. Sil., Thu. gurgling along œsophagus when swallowing fluids, Helleb., Cupr. difficult swallowing liquids, Bell., Caust., Hyo., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Pho.; in cough < by reading or writing, Mang., Meph., Nux, Plat. in white stools, Dig.; in ravenous hunger, Ars., Calc., Iod., Sil. Staph.; aversion to be caressed, Ars., Lach.; in squint, Alm.; in asthenopia and defective accommodation, Artem. v. (but Art. v. has dizziness from coloured light; and Cina has > from rubbing). Teste places Cina in the Arsen. group from its analogy in the digestive sphere. Cham. has many points of contact with Cina and some opposite conditions.

Causation.—Worms. Yawning.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Lachrymose and plaintive humour.—A child cries when it is touched; is averse to being caressed.—Continual inquietude, with desire for things of all kinds, which are rejected some moments after.—Disposition to be offended by trifling jests.—Great anguish and anxiety on walking in the open air.—Delirium.

2. Head.—Headache, alternately with pressure on the abdomen.—Numbing pressure, as from a load, which weighs upon the head, esp. when walking in the open air.—The head falls to the side and is jerked backwards, with twitches in the limbs and cold perspiration of the face.—Tearing, drawing cephalalgia, aggravated by reading or meditation.—Headache before and after the epileptic attacks; after attack of intermittent fever.—Dull pains in the head, with eyes fatigued, chiefly on waking in the morning.—Cold perspiration on the head (forehead) and on the pale, cold, bloated face, with blueness around the mouth; twitching of the limbs and sleepiness, worse at night (after attacks of whooping-cough and epilepsy).

3. Eyes.—Aching in the eyes, when fatiguing them by reading; when using them at night by the candle-light.—Convulsive movements of the muscles of the eyebrows.—Confusion of sight, on reading, which disappears on rubbing the eyes.—Pupils dilated.—Weakness of sight (from onanism).—Weak sight, with

photophobia and pressure on the eyes, as if sand had been introduced into them.—When looking at a thing steadily (reading) he sees it as through a gauze, which is relieved by wiping the eyes.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis; also bleeding from the mouth.—Inclination to put the fingers into the nose.—The child rubs the nose constantly, and bores with the fingers in the nose until blood comes out.—Flow of pus from the nose.—Violent sneezing, which provokes a sensation of pressure on the temples, and seems as though it would burst the chest.—Fluent coryza, with sensation of burning in the nostrils.—Stoppage of the nose, in the evening.—Fluent coryza at noon.—The nose burns.

6. Face.—Paleness of face, with livid circle under the eyes.—Earth-coloured complexion.—Face, puffed and bluish, esp. round the mouth.—Face alternately pale and cold, or red and hot.—Pale, cold face, with cold perspiration.—Cramp-like pains and successive pullings in the cheek-bones, aggravated or renewed by contact and pressure.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, provoked by the air and cold drinks.—Pains, as from excoriation, in the teeth.—Grinding of the teeth.

8. Mouth.—Sensation of dryness and roughness of the mouth, esp. of the palate.

9. Throat.—Inability to swallow, esp. liquids.

10. Appetite.—Increase of thirst.—Hunger shortly after a meal.—Voracity.—Bulimy.—Aversion of the sucking child to the milk of its mother.—Hunger may come on in the middle of the night, as in children, or one may feel hungry a few minutes after a hearty meal.—Bitter taste of bread.—Vomiting, or diarrhœa immediately after eating or drinking, esp. drinking.—Vomiting of mucus and of ascarides.—Vomiting during the fever, with tongue clean.—Bilious vomiting.—Disagreeable risings.

11. Stomach.—Audible gurgling from the throat into the stomach when drinking.—Frequent hiccough.—Pain in the precordial region oppressing the breathing.

12. Abdomen.—Obstinate pinchings in the abdomen.—Pinching or cramp-like pressure transversely across upper abdomen, after a meal.—Painful twisting about navel.—Cutting and pinching pain in the abdomen from worms.—Painful rolling in the region of the navel, which is very sensitive to the touch.—Cramp-like, frequently recurring pains in the abdomen, as when the catamenia are about to appear.—Unpleasant sensation of warmth in the abdomen.—Bloated abdomen, esp. in children.—Feeling of emptiness in the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool with maw-worms (short, thick worms).—Loose evacuations of the consistence of pap.—Discharge of ascarides, and of other worms by the anus.—Itching of the anus.—Diarrhœa of bile, and of stercoraceous matter.—Loose, involuntary, whitish evacuations.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to make water, with profuse discharge.—Wetting the bed.—Urine soon becomes turbid.—Involuntary emission of urine (at night).—Urine milky.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature, and too abundant.—Metrorrhagia.—Womb-troubles in general.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Short, interrupted breathing.—Respiration wheezing and panting.—Abundance of mucus in the larynx, which is constant, and compels continual hawking.—Gagging cough in morning after rising; irritation thereto (as from dust); is renewed by inspiration after a long interval.—Cough, excited by taking a deep inspiration.—Dry, tickling cough induced by reading (to oneself).—Hoarse, transient cough in the evening.—Dry cough, with cramp, want of breath, anxiety, paleness of face, and groans after the paroxysm; or with stiffness of the body, and bleeding from the nose and mouth.—Cough, with sudden starts, and loss of consciousness.—Before coughing, child raises herself suddenly, tosses wildly about, the whole body becomes stiff, she loses consciousness, just as if she would have an epileptic fit, then follows the cough.—Whooping-cough in violent, periodically returning attacks, from a titillating sensation in the throat, as of a feather, and much tough mucus:—in the morning without expectoration, in the evening with difficult expectoration of white, occasionally blood-streaked mucus, which is tasteless; worse in the morning and in the evening; better during the night, aggravated by drinking, walking in the open air, pressing on the larynx, when lying on the right side, in the cold air, and when awaking from sleep.

18. Chest.—Difficulty of respiration, and anxious oppression of the chest, as if the sternum were compressing the lungs.—Respiration short, often interrupted, or rattling.—Spasmodic digging in the chest, as if it were going to burst.—Jerking and digging shootings in the chest.—Burning, stitches., and soreness in the chest.

20. Back.—Pains, as from a bruise, in the loins, < by motion.—Drawing-tearing pain along whole spine.—Drawing or jerking pains in middle of spine.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing and paralytic pullings in the arms.—Cramp-like tearings in the arms and in the hands.—Contraction and starting of the hand and of the fingers.—Sprained feeling in the wrist-joint.—Weakness of the hand, which suffers everything to escape from it.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralytic or cramp-like pains, and pullings in the legs.—Spasmodic stretching and twitching of the feet.—Cramp-like extension of the legs.

24. Generalities.—Paralytic, tractive pains in the limbs.—Pressure and squeezing, with dull shootings, or cramp-like tearings, pullings and jerkings, or burning shootings in different parts.—Twitching of limbs.—Convulsions, and distortion of the limbs.—Nocturnal epileptic convulsions, followed by headache.—Epileptic convulsions (esp. at night, with or without consciousness) with cries, bending backwards of the back, and violent movements of the hands and feet.—Tetanic stiffness of the whole body.—External pressure <, or renews the sufferings.—Painful sensibility of all the limbs, on movement, and on being touched.—Affections of the l. side; l. lower extremity.—The majority of the sufferings appear at night, or when seated, and are < in the morning and in the evening.—Heaviness in the limbs.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning, with trembling and shuddering.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with agitation, tears, cries, heat, and anguish; in children.—Wakes in the morning, restless and lamenting, in a start.—Child gets on hands and knees in sleep; on abdomen.

27. Fever.—Pulse small, hard, and rapid.—Frequent shuddering, with trembling, even near the fire.—Quotidian fevers, or tertian, with bulimy, nausea, tongue clean, diarrhœa, pupils dilated, and emaciation.—Shivering in the evening.—Strong febrile heat, with delirium, tossing, and agitation.—Chilliness, with shaking or trembling, ascending from the upper part of the body to the head.—Chill, with coldness of the pale face and heat of the hands.—Heat at night, with thirst.—Chilliness with thirst.—After the perspiration (sometimes before the chill) vomiting of food (with a clean tongue); at the same time canine hunger.—Heat, esp. in the head, with paleness, or yellowish colour of the face, and livid circle under the eyes, or with redness of the cheeks.—After the fever, headache.—Cold sweat on the forehead, around the nose, and on the hands.

Artemisia Vulgaris.

Artemisia vulgaris, Linn. Wormwood. Mugwort. Beifuss. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Catalepsy. Chorea. Convulsions. Dysmenia. Epilepsy. Hydrocephalus. Hysteria. *Somnambulism*. Worms.

Characteristics.—Like the other Artemisias this remedy has a prominent place in convulsive diseases. It is indicated where the patient is excitable and irritable before attack of epilepsy. Epilepsy after fright or grief; after a blow on the head; with menstrual disturbances; with teething. Attack accompanied or followed by

profuse offensive sweat; by seminal ejaculations. Profuse sweat, having a peculiar fetid, cadaverous or garlic-like odour is a characteristic of the remedy. Attacks frequently repeated, then followed by a long interval of rest. Somnambulism. Catalepsy after fright. Spasms. Chorea; swallowing difficult, hungry but cannot get the food down. Right side convulsed, left paralysed. Nocturnal pollutions. Violent cramps in abdomen with irregular, insufficient menstruation. Irregular or deficient menstruation with epileptic convulsions. Nervous chlorosis with a very dry skin. Worms.

Relations.—Artem. v. acts better when given with wine than with water. *Compare:* Abrot., Absinth. (nearest relative), Cina, Cham., Arn., Millef. *Compatible:* Stram., Puls., Aur. (in alternation). *Compatible after:* Aco., Bell., Bry., Helleb., Cina, Iod. *Compatible before:* Caust. *Similar to:* Cicut. (staring, jerking head, &c.); Cina (eyes); Apis, Helleb., Bufo (irritable before fit); Caust., Cham., Ruta, Secale, Bry. (chewing motion of jaw).

Causation.—Blow on head. Fright or grief or bad news.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Stupor following convulsions.—Somnambulism.—Inclination to steal.—Effects of fright.—Catalepsy induced by bodily exertion or by alluding to the disease.

2. Head.—Sharp shooting pains through the head.—Head drawn back by spasmodic twitchings.—Head bent backwards and sideways.

3. Eyes.—Coloured light, as light falling through stained-glass windows, makes head dizzy (white light does not).—Eyes turned up before attack.

6. Face.—Twitchings in face; mouth drawn to l.—Face looks oldish.—Lower jaw pressed forward.—Chewing motion of gums; grinding teeth.

7. Teeth.—Grinding of teeth, froth at mouth, thumbs drawn into fist, eyes half open, drawn upwards.

8. Mouth.—Bites tongue in spasms.—Speech unintelligible, can utter but single words, and these only with great exertion.

9. Throat.—Swallowing difficult; food escapes from the mouth.

11. Stomach.—Hunger, but cannot get the food down.—Nausea and vomiting.—Cramp in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Violent cramps in abdomen; irregular, insufficient menses.

13. Stool and Anus.—Greenish diarrhœa.—Passes fæces and urine with the spasms.—Worms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased; yellowish.—Obstinate strangury in a child.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Nightly pollutions.—Seminal ejaculations with the spasm.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Prolapsus uteri.—Violent contractions of uterus.—Spasms during menses.—Irregular or deficient menstruation with epileptic convulsions.—Nervous chlorosis with a very dry skin.—Violent contractions of pregnant uterus; threatened miscarriage.—Checked lochia.—Eclampsia of sucklings.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Rattling breathing with the spasms.—Breathing checked; suddenly a deep inspiration ends the attack (catalepsy).

23. Lower Limbs.—Over-fatigue or weakness of the feet after long walks or long illness.

24. Generalities.—Convulsions of sucklings or teething children.—Epileptic spasms after cooling off while over-heated from dancing.—Epilepsy from menstrual disturbances.—Nightly epilepsy with violent trismus injuring teeth.—During epileptic attacks violent sweat of offensive odour.—Long and deep sleep after a fit.—Somnambulism.—Congestion of brain and spine.—Hydrocephalus.

Arum Dracontium.

Green Dragon. N. O. Araceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Asthma. Croup. Ear, affections of. Hoarseness. Impotence. Influenza. Laryngismus stridulus. Pruritus. Sore-throat. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—*A. Dracont*. has the irritating properties of Arums generally. It has been well proved by Dr. C. P. Hart, and tested clinically as well. The chief features are the following: Throat raw and tender. Dryness and smarting. Hawking. Continual disposition to clear throat by hawking and coughing. Hoarseness on awaking in morning; expectorates thick mucus. Expectoration of thick, heavy, yellowish-white pus. Rattling of mucus on full expiration. Croupy, hoarse cough, with sore throat. Laryngismus between 12 and 2 a.m.; attacks every week or ten days. Asthmatic attacks from cold. Frequent and copious emissions of urine. Great diminution, mostly an entire absence of sexual desire. Penis flaccid and relaxed. Fine shooting pains in course of left spermatic cord. Chronic pruritus scroti.

Eruption of pimples, or species of lichen, on nose; a patch of urticaria on right arm near elbow. The symptoms move about, and from side to side, especially right to left. Swallowing develops and < the throat symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calad. in skin affections; Arum triph. *Useful after:* Colch. and Ant.—t. in laryngismus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great languor and depression, with asthma at night.

2. Head.—Head feels heavy and aches slightly in occipital and r. parietal regions; next morning dull, heavy aching in head and chest, with asthma at night.

3. Eyes.—Aching over l. eye; conjunctiva highly injected.—Lids dry, stiff, and slightly agglutinated at edges, which burn and smart; 3 p.m.

4. Ears.—Shooting pains in r. ear, 8 a.m., transient, frequent; but leaving a feeling of fulness and slight aching in middle ear; next day changed to l. ear.—Warmth and fulness in ears, one or other side, swallowing renews it temporarily.—Aching pain behind r. ear.—Shooting pains in r. ear, sometimes very severe; deep shooting frequently, and for ten or fifteen minutes; only occasionally in l.—Mucus in left Eustachian tube.

5. Nose.—Sneezing.—Eruption of pimples on nose; lichen.

6. Face.—Slight aching r. malar region.—Flushing of hands and face.

8. Mouth.—Aphthous ulcer on tongue; next day mouth and throat become very sore.—Bad taste, mornings.—Tongue and mouth coated With a foul, putrid-tasting, slimy mucus.—Peculiar acrid sensation in mouth and throat.—Bad taste in mouth.

9. Throat.—Swallowing develops a slight soreness in muscles of throat, and renews temporarily the feeling of warmth and fulness in the ears, sometimes in one, sometimes in the other.—Disposition to swallow arising from an excess of mucus; without the unpleasant acrid sensation as expected.—A slight uneasiness in throat and disposition to cough.—Dry soreness, < when swallowing.—Dryness and smarting, rawness and fulness, not painful but annoying and attracting constant attention.—Raw and tender.—Hawking.—Continual disposition to clear throat by swallowing and coughing.—Rawness, disappearing when asthmatic attacks began.

11. Stomach.—Eructation of flatus tasting of the drug.—Sinking in pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in bowels from incarcerated flatus.—Rumbling.

13. Stool and Anus.—Escape of flatus from stomach and bowels.—Copious semi-liquid stool with much flatus.—Bilious passages, attended with aching in abdomen and burning in rectum; borborygmus and escape of much flatus from bowels.

14. Urinary Organs.—Irresistible desire to pass urine, which is diminished in quantity, very highly coloured, and has a burning or smarting effect on urethra; orifice tender and smarts slightly.—Frequent copious emissions of limpid urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Great diminution, mostly entire absence of desire.—Penis flaccid.—Fine shooting pains in course of l. spermatic cord.—Chronic pruritus scroti of twelve years' standing (cured in prover).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness on awaking in morning.—Hoarseness; expectorates thick mucus.—Rattling of mucus at every full expiration, which disappears in morning.—Excess of mucus in larynx; increased soreness and great disposition to cough.—Laryngeal symptoms deep-seated and persistent.—As of larynx partly obstructed.—About midnight great oppression of breathing, soon passing off, leaving rattling in larynx and trachea.—Paroxysms of dyspnœa with aching in chest.—Violent asthmatic attacks at night; from cold.—Loose cough with dry soreness of throat, like catarrh; rattling of mucus; < lying down at night.—Expectoration thick, heavy, yellowish-white, with continuation of a violent cough.—Hoarse, croupy cough with sore throat; rattling laryngeal breathing, swelling of air passages threatening suffocation.

19. Heart.—Heart beats so violently as to shake the walls of the chest.—With increased heart's action, aching in precordial region and down l. arm; flushing of hands and face.—Pulse full, hard, somewhat jerking, soon becomes small and irregular; very feeble after a large dose.

20. Neck and Back.—Shooting pains l. anterior inferior triangle of neck, near clavicle.—Aching along the spine, most between shoulder-blades and in lumbar region.—Great weakness across loins; feeling of extreme prostration continuing to increase, had to retire early.

21. Limbs.—Fine pricking or tingling sensation in feet and hands, beginning in r. foot, afterwards attacking in regular succession r. hand, l. foot and l. hand.—Aching pains along outer aspect of l. foot, immediately followed by a similar pain in corresponding part of l. hand.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tingling or slight stinging in fingers; all over r. hand, which is redder and warmer than l. and appears somewhat swollen.—Aching pain in l. forearm, l. hand, and r. humerus; r. hand remains red and swollen.—Shooting and aching pains in l. brachial plexus of nerves.—Shooting at styloid process of r. ulna.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tingling in toes.—Shooting pain down r. thigh.—Burning in soles.

25. Skin.—Urticaria and other eruptions.

Arum Dracunculus.

A. dracunculus, Willd. N. O. Araceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Nettle-rash. Pricking pains.

Characteristics.—*A. dracun*. is commonly cultivated in gardens. It has a fetid smell which is apt to cause headache. The following effects of pounding the root and tearing up leaves and stems have been observed: Styptic metallic taste at back of mouth. Pricking, mingled with intolerable itching in fingers, as if hand plunged among nettles. On rubbing the fingers together, sensation as if a vast number of stings were driven perpendicularly into them.

Arum Italicum.

A. Italicum, Miller. N. O. Araceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Brain-fag. Colic. Fever. Headache. Hoarseness. Itching.

Characteristics.—Dr. Paul Pitet is the authority for this medicine. The chief symptoms observed were the following: Headache, chiefly in occiput, < in damp weather. Dull pain in brain from least intellectual effort. Colic in umbilical region with diarrhœa. Smarting and tearing pains in rectum during stool. Burning behind sternum. Burning in fingers, < by pressure. Skin covered with miliary vesicles desquamates. Prickling and formication as from hundreds of needles on tips of fingers. The colic is < by wine, brandy, coffee. Itching is < 6 p.m. Hoarseness 9 p.m. Damp weather <. Unconquerable drowsiness in morning. Copious night sweat, especially on chest, smelling of ivy.

Relations.—*Compare:* Araceæ; Æthusa c., Pic. ac., Anac. (brain-fag).

Arum Maculatum.

Cuckoo-pint. N. O. Araceæ. Tincture of fresh tuber or corm.

Clinical.—Ascarides. Asthma. Catarrh. Coryza. Nasal polypus. Prolapsus ani. Scorbutus. Swallowing, constant.

Characteristics.—The leading symptoms of *Arum mac*. are as follows: Inflammation and ulceration of mucous membranes. Violent irritation of nose and eyes. Pain left side of nose. Nasal polypus. Bleeding from mucous membranes and cavities. Tongue swollen, pricking, stinging, burning, excoriated. Burning, stinging pains in mouth and lips "as with a hundred needles" Tickling and burning in throat. Sensation of a swelling in left side above larynx. Hoarseness. From abdomen ascending to chest an oppression over whole chest, with hot breath; it then rose into throat. Burning, constricting pain in stomach. Ascarides have been cured by it; also prolapsus ani.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Sweet oil, milk, butter. Gum relieves pungent effect on mouth. *Compare:* Arum t.

SYMPTOMS.

8. Mouth.—Gums bleed readily.—Tongue so swollen he could not swallow.

9. Throat.—Pain in the throat, with difficult deglutition, as if from constriction in the œsophagus, with constant inclination to swallow; after drinking, sensation as if something were attached to the epiglottis.—Obstinate hoarseness.—Pressure in the larynx.—Tickling, with inclination to cough.

12. Abdomen.—Sensation of emptiness after breakfast in the abdomen, as after vomiting; with contraction in the abdomen, as from anxiety and fear.—Severe aching between the navel and the hip, esp. when standing upright, or lying on the side, or drawing a deep inspiration, with great sensitiveness of the part affected to external pressure.

14. Urinary Organs.—Clear, watery urine; exhaling a smell of burnt horn, and depositing a cloudy sediment.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia profuse.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Phlegm in the respiratory organs.—Violent tight cough, with scanty expectoration.—After much coughing, expectoration of mucus streaked with yellow.—Sanguineous expectoration.

24. Generalities.—Violent convulsions.—Great physical depression and lassitude.—Irrepressible inclination to sleep after meals, the face becoming redder than usual during sleep.

Arum Triphyllum.

Indian turnip. N. O. Araceæ. Tincture of fresh tuber or corm.

Clinical.—Brain, inflammation of. Clergyman's sore throat. Delirium. Diphtheria. *Glandular swellings*. Headache. *Jaw-joint painful. Mouth, sore. Scarlatina. Tongue, cracked*. Typhoid fever. Voice, hoarse.

Characteristics.—*Ar. tri*. is the most important of the Arums. Its irritating properties are well marked; excitable and irritable in mind and body. It is especially irritating to the nose and throat. This with its scarlet rash suggested its appropriateness in cases of scarlatina of malignant type, in which it has met with great success. An indication of its curative action in scarlatina is the urine becoming more abundant and watery. Raw, bloody surfaces appear on lips, on mouth, on nose, &c. With the rawness there is itching. "Picks lips till they bleed, corners of mouth sore, cracked, and bleeding "is a characteristic indication; also, "picking ends of fingers" and "boring nose" (especially *side* of nose). Tongue cracked and bleeding. Urine scanty or suppressed. Patient passes into unconsciousness and slides down in bed. Dr. Lippe, who is one of the greatest authorities on this remedy, said it should not be given low or repeated often. "Bores head in pillow" is an indication when the brain is involved. Kent points out that almost all the discharges are acrid and cause irritation of orifices. He defines the hoarseness as that of public speakers who, after long exertion, get cold (as from a draught), and suddenly are unable to finish. (With *Rhus* the hoarseness is at the beginning and passes off by using the voice.) *Ar. t*. prominently affects the l. side. It has a headache < from hot coffee and has cured headache < from too hot clothing.

Relations.—*It is antidoted by:* Butter-milk, Lac. ac., Acet. ac., Puls. *Compare:* The other Arums and Calad.; Ailanth. (scarlatina; depressing, stupid, drowsy sleep); Cina (boring nose); Am. c. (acrid discharge from nose in scarlatina, but right parotid more decidedly affected in Am. c., and drowsiness is marked); Am. m. (scarlatina); Arg. n. (scarlatina, painful red blotches left side of tongue); Ars., Canth., Caps.; Castor. (nasal discharge watery and acrid but with violent tearing pain at root of nose); Caust., Cepa, Crocus (elevated papillæ, but tongue white); Hepar, Hydr. ac., Iod., Kali iod., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Phytol., Sang., Silic., Sul. *Useful after:* Hep., Nit. ac., Caust., Seneg. *Incompatible:* Calad.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Restlessness or irritability.—In delirium bores in nose; picks at one spot or at dry lips.—Great delirium.—Absence of mind; giddy.

2. Head.—Child has headache, puts hand on back of head and cries; a raw spot appears on lip, corners of mouth, or on nose, emitting one drop of blood; urine scanty; this raw spot may occur on the hand when the child bores and digs at it.—Dull headache; upper part feels cold, as if open and without covering.—Violent headache; pressing on r. or both sides; < from hot coffee; > after dinner, and after breakfast.—(Headache from too warm clothing, from becoming hot.).—Head burning hot.—Tinea capitis.

3. Eyes.—Aversion to light.—Quivering of l. upper lid.—Catarrh of lachrymal sac; bores into side of nose.

5. Nose.—Sore, discharge of burning ichorous fluid from nose, excoriating nostrils and upper lip.—Nose stopped; can only breathe with mouth open; dry coryza.—R. nostril open, l. blocked.

6. Face.—Tongue sore, red papillæ elevated; cracked and bleeding (strawberry tongue).—Lips dry; swollen, cracked; corners of mouth sore, bleeding, cracked; picks them.—Face swollen.—Swelling of submaxillary glands.

8. Mouth.—Mouth burns and is so sore that he requires drink and cries when anything is offered.—Extreme salivation, saliva acrid.

9. Throat.—Throat sore, feels excoriated; cannot swallow.—Clergyman's sore throat, or sore throat of one who speaks a great deal.

10. Appetite.—Appetite, loss of.

12. Abdomen.—Sensation of emptiness after breakfast in the abdomen, as after vomiting; with contraction in the abdomen, as from anxiety and fear.—Severe aching between the navel and the hip, esp. when standing upright, or lying on the side, or drawing a deep inspiration, with great sensitiveness of the part affected to external pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, typhoid-like.—Stool like cornmeal mush.—Stool dark brown, watery, thin, acrid.—Thin fæces escape from anus, and keep the parts raw and burning.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent discharge of abundant pale urine.—Clear, watery urine and smelling like burnt horn, and depositing a cloudy sediment.—Very scanty secretion of urine, sometimes passing none for a day.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tearing pain in r. testicle, sometimes extending to abdomen; comes and goes suddenly.—Smarting at end of penis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Cutting pain in either ovary.—Menstrual blood darker.—Menses checked for two months, returned.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness (clergyman's sore throat), < from talking.—Voice uncertain, constantly changing (goes off into a squeak on attempting to speak or sing).—Accumulation of mucus in trachea.—Cough hurts the throat and annoys the patient.

18. Chest.—Raw feeling in chest.—Lungs (esp. l.) feel sore.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiff-neck; with intolerable pressing headache.—Pain in region of atlas vertebra, extending to r. side.—Sore, moist places on coccyx.

24. Generalities.—Burning in many parts—ear, lips, tongue, palate, throat, anus, lungs, upper arms.

25. Skin.—Erythema of scarlet rash, skin peels afterwards.—Itching of scarlet eruption.—One of the first indications for this drug is the appearance of raw, bloody surfaces, which may be on the lips, buccal cavity, nose, back of ear, &c.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness from soreness of mouth or itching of skin.

27. Fever.—Dry heat of skin.

Arundo Mauritanica.

An Italian Grass. N. O. Gramineæ. Tincture of the root sprouts.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Coryza. Dentition. Diarrhœa. Ear, discharge from. Hay-fever. Stomacace. Urine, deposit in.

Characteristics.—*Arundo* is a reedy grass and the tincture is made from the root-shoots.—It has not been much tested clinically, but its chief sphere has been proved to be in catarrhal conditions. Constant (serous) diarrhœa of nursing or teething children. Urine deposits much red sand. Mouth excoriated. Thirst. Coryza and snuffling. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Purulent discharge from the ear. *Arundo* has cured a case of hay-fever, the symptoms beginning with "burning and itching of palate and conjunctiva." Chagon is the authority for the pathogenesis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other Gramineæ, Ananth., Lolium. Also Cepa, Sul., Calc. c., Lyc., Sabad., Psor.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Lascivious ideas.—Laughs easily.

2. Head.—Vertigo on getting out of bed.—Painful undulation in frontal region.—Deep-seated pains in sides of head.—Roots of hairs painful.—Hair falls off entirely in children.—Scurf.

3. Eyes.—Ophthalmia in children.—Blepharitis.—Undulating luminous openings appear wherever he looks.—Fluttering luminous objects.—Cannot look up.—Pricking, itching, burning in conjunctiva.

4. Ears.—Burning itching in auditory canals, coincide with pain in sublingual glands.—The inflammation of ears begins with shooting pains in concha, extends to external meatus; finally with itching and discharge of blood.—Purulent discharge from ears.—Eczema behind ears.—Sound of little bells in ears.

5. Nose.—Pain at root of nose.—Coryza with snuffling.—In the beginning water runs from nose, later green mucus and thick, white, slimy masses; with sneezing, pieces of indurated greenish mucus.

6. Face.—Erysipelas on r. cheek.—Pricking in point of chin.

8. Mouth.—Mouth excoriated.—Pains in sublingual glands.—Salivation.—Burning and itching of palate.

11. Stomach.—Wants to belch but cannot.—Coldness in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in liver.—Pricking in spleen.—Acute pain at umbilicus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools at first hard, soon become loose.—Constant diarrhœa (serous) of nursing or teething children.—Greenish stools.—Stools followed by burning at anus.—Pricking at anus.—Piles and prolapse of rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Much red sand in urine.—After urinating, weight; burning itching in urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire; lascivious ideas; frequent erections.—Pain in spermatic cords after coitus.—Difficult breathing after coitus.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Uterine catarrh.—Violent desire for coition; or aversion to it.—Early, profuse, long-lasting menses; blood dark clotted.—Pains start from l. side of jaw, along l. eyebrow, extending to shoulders and loins and finally settling on pubis, burning like fire.—Excessive secretion of milk causes pain in l. breast.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrhal cough.—Sputa at first bluish, then white, and so alternately.—After expectorating bruised feeling in pit of throat.—After cough: burning in epigastrium; larynx obstructed.—Accumulation of mucus in bronchi causes anxiety.

20. Neck and Back.—Startings in neck; crawling on l. side of it.—Acute pain under l. scapula.

21. Limbs.—Œdema of limbs.—Pain in limbs as if tightly bandaged.

Asafśtida.

Narthex asafśtida. N. O. Umbelliferć. Tincture of the gum resin (obtained by incision from the living root).

Clinical.—Asthma. Bone, disease of. Chorea. Diarrhśa. Dyspepsia. Flatulence. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hypersensitiveness. Hysteria Iritis. *Lactation, disorders of*. Mercury, effects of. Neuralgia. Obesity. Orbital neuralgia. Ozćna. Syphilis. Tympanitis. Ulcers. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Asafśtida* present an almost perfect picture of hysteria, of the flatulent order. Reversed peristalsis of stomach and bowels. Excessive abdominal distension and sensation as if everything in the abdomen would burst through the mouth. After belching of wind strong rancid taste in mouth. Sinking sensation at epigastrium, < 11 a.m. Hysteria from suddenly suppressed discharges. Many of the discharges of *Asaf*. are fetid: watery stools of most disgusting odour; profuse and greenish; fetid flatus. Eructations smelling like garlic. Hiccough-like contractions of diaphragm. Griping (into a ball) pain below navel while standing. Heat in spleen and abdomen. Stitches in right hypochondrium, towards the diaphragm. *Asaf*. affects the left side generally: left side of abdomen; left hypochondrium; left side of neck and nape; left arm; left leg. Hysterical restlessness and anxiety. Eyes inflamed, dry sensation, > in open air. The fetid smell of the drug may be regarded as one of its "signatures." Fetid discharge from nose; bones affected. The following is a strong characteristic: Bones of orbits bruised, sore, and sensitive (iritis; after abuse of *Mercury*. *Merc*. has less of the sensitiveness). Caries of bones. Multiple nodes on roof of mouth, discoloured, bone deeply involved. Deficient milk with over-sensitiveness after confinement. Periosteal affections ending in ulcers which are so sensitive that no dressing is tolerated. Pressing pains in various parts, especially pressure from within outwards, < in room, > in open air. Many symptoms come on or are < after eating or drinking. Heat in face after eating. Diarrhśa after eating. *Suited to:* nervous and hysterical people; phlegmatic, scrofulous, and syphilitic who have taken much *Mercury*. Sensitiveness to contact is a leading characteristic. Most pains are accompanied by numbness in the affected parts. Many symptoms appear while sitting and are > in open air. Touch > pain in head; on touch pains cease or change place. Scratching > itching.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls., Caust., Camph., Chi., Merc., Val. *Useful in ailments from:* Puls., Merc., Alcohol. *Similar to:* Arg. n. > open air); Aur. (bone diseases, iritis); Castor., Chi., Caust., Crot. t. (whooping-cough); Hep. (sensitiveness round ulcers; faints from pains), Mang. acet., and Kali iod. (nodes: Mang., bluish; K. iod., pink; pain unbearable. Asaf. the nodes are multiple and discoloured); Ign., Merc., Mosch., Phos., Puls., Thuj., Val. *Compare* family relations: Ammoniac., Cicut., Con.

Causation.—Checked skin affections.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dissatisfied with one's self; complaints about one's troubles.—Hysterical restlessness and anxiety.—Unsteady and fickle.—Ill-humour; irritable; apprehensive.—Over-sensitive, excitable.—If he thinks of having taken the drug, it causes faintness.

2. Head.—Pressive pain in forehead from within outward; with it vertigo and vanishing of sight.—Single deep-penetrating stitches in left frontal eminence.—Heaviness and pressure in forehead and r. half of the head.—Drawing, pressive pains like a plug, in sides of head or temples; most on l. side.—The pains in the head cease, or change from touch.—Rush of blood to head and warmth of face.—All headaches < towards evening; in room while at rest, sitting or lying; > when rising or moving about in the open air.

3. Eyes.—Nocturnal throbbing pains in and around the head; syphilitic iritis.—Extensive superficial ulceration of the cornea, with burning, sticking, or pressive pains, from within outward; rest and pressure relieve.—Sharp pain extending through eye into head on touching.—Sensation of dryness in the eyes.—Dryness and burning in, the eyes.—Severe boring pains over the eyebrows.

4. Ears.—Hardness of hearing, with discharge of offensive, thin pus from the ears.

5. Nose.—Ozćna; discharge of very offensive greenish matter from the nose; bones swollen and inflamed after *Mercury* or in scrofula.

6. Face.—Sensation of numbness in the bones of the face; painless tension in various places.—Swelling of the lower lip.—Numbing pressure on chin.

7. Teeth.—Grinding of teeth.—Bluntness of teeth.

8. Mouth.—Greasy, rancid taste in mouth; and of phlegm hawked up.—Speech unintelligible; tongue white, swollen (chorea).—Constantly chewing, and working frothy slime out of mouth.

9. Throat.—Sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat.—Dryness of mouth, throat, and śsophagus.—Sensation of a ball rising in the throat, obliging frequent swallowing to keep it down, and causing at times difficult breathing; globus hystericus.—Sensation in the śsophagus as if the peristaltic motions were from below upward.

11. Stomach.—Ravenous hunger.—Desire for wine.—Disgust for all food.—Pulsation in the pit of the stomach, perceptible to the hand and eye even.—Rising in throat.—Loathing; inclination to vomit.—Sensation of fulness and distension in stomach.—Eructations; smelling like garlic; tasting rancid, sharp, or putrid.—Flatus passing upward, none down.

12. Abdomen.—Great distension of the abdomen.—Pulsations in abdomen.—Heat in spleen and abdomen.—Colic with distension and a "rising-up" feeling; > by external pressure; at height of pain, fainting.—Sense of fulness, and as if beaten, in epigastrium and whole abdomen.—Pressive pain on drawing in abdominal muscles. Lancinations; dartings in abdominal-muscles.

13. Stool and Anus.—Pain in perineum, as from something dull pressing out.—Stool profuse, watery, or thick, papescent, brown, and exceedingly offensive.—Diarrhśa, very offensive, with pain in the abdomen and discharge of fetid flatus.—Stool stinking; slow; difficult; hard.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine brown, and of pungent smell.—Urine smells like ammonia.—Spasm in the bladder during and after urination.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Faintness is worse after seminal emissions.—Urging towards genitals; aching in testes; < from touch or motion.—Needle-like stitches in penis.—Drawing in glans; < afternoon.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Labour-like pains in uterine region, with cutting and bearing-down.—Excited sexual desire.—Leucorrhśa profuse, greenish, thin, and offensive.—Swelling and inflammation of the genitals.—Mammć turgid with milk; when not pregnant.—Deficient milk with over-sensitiveness.—Milk increased; or diminished.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Spasmodic dyspnśa, as if the lungs could not be sufficiently expanded.—Asthmatic attacks.—Obstinate titillating cough., < night.—Hoarse, ringing, short cough, excited by tickling in trachea, with asthmatic feeling therein; spasmodic contraction of thorax and accumulation of stringy mucus.—Cough on gaping.—Greasy-tasting sputa.

18. Chest.—Oppressive pressing, aching pains in the chest.—Stitches in chest (r. side), from within outward.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Nervous palpitation, with small, quick, irregular pulse.—Continual pain about heart region.—At times heart feels bound tightly, as if it could not beat; afterwards only on exertion or walking.—Heart feels swollen to bursting.

20. Neck and Back.—Fine burning stitches in and behind r. scapula, extending to ribs.—Very violent sacral pains.—Cannot work on account of the backache.—Crawls run over back in afternoon.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sensation as if bones of the arm were bending.—Darting pains in the bones; caries in; caries of the periosteum.—Tearing stitches in upper arm and forearm down to tips of fingers.—Painfulness of the periosteum, accompanied with great sensitiveness; nodes.—Twitching in the muscles of the arms.—Aching, drawing, beaten pain in wrist joints.—Whitlow, pains < night.

23. Lower Limbs.—Psoas abscess and disease of pelvic bones.—Twitching of the muscles of the legs.—Carious ulcer on the tibia.—Pain as of a splinter sticking in r. fibula.—Swelling and caries of the tibia, and bones of the feet.—Stitches and pulsation in the big toe.

24. Generalities.—Asthma of different kinds.—Sense of rigor.—Body heavy and bloated.—Hysterical attacks.—Hysteria, with much trouble about throat or śsophagus.—Twitching and jerking in the muscles.—Dull stitches (periodically) from within outwards, changed or relieved by touch.—Pains mostly in the inside (flexor side) of the joints and limbs.—St. Vitus' dance.

25. Skin.—Itching, better by scratching; pricking, burning skin.—Ulcers with high, hard edges, sensitive to touch, easily bleeding; old ulcers on forearm, wrist, hand; ulcers, esp. when affecting the bones; pus profuse, greenish, thin, offensive, even ichorous.—Ulcers, very painful to contact, esp. in the circumference, gangrenous.

26. Sleep.—Much against his habit, he is much inclined to sleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse small, rapid, and unequal.—Heat in the face after dinner, with anxiety or drowsiness, without thirst.—Chills run over body from time to time.

Asarum Europœum.

Asarabacca. Hazelwort. Wild Nard. (Mountainous woods in Europe.) N. O. Aristolochiaceæ. Tinctures of root and whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Anus, prolapse of. Catarrhs. Cholerine. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Eyes, affections of; operations on. Fidgets. Headache. Hysteria. Levitation, sensation of. Typhus.

Characteristics.—Before Hahnemann's time *Asar*. was little known except as an emetic. His proving brought to light some unique characteristics. Most remarkable is a state of over-sensitiveness of the nerves, the scratching of linen or silk, or even the thought of it, is insufferable. Sensation of lightness of the limbs, thinks she is gliding through the air when she walks. Nervous irritability and exaltation. Sensation as though whole body or single parts were being pressed together. Pain as from contraction in forehead, temples, and behind ear, with watering and burning of the eyes; < afternoon, > when sitting, and by washing. Eyes inflamed, bleared, staring. Weak sight, < bright light. When reading sensation as if eyes would be pressed asunder. Cold air and cold washing >. With a single dose of *Asar*. 200 I cured a case of subacute inflammation of eyes and lids which had lasted some months after an attack of influenza, the indications being "> in open air, and by washing in cold water." On the other hand, it is suited, according to Guernsey, to chilly persons who are always shrinking from the cold; *e.g*., literary, sedentary men who are sick and chilly. It is useful for the darting pains remaining after operations on the eyes. Several symptoms are < in cold, dry weather; in clear, fine weather; in dry weather. > In damp, wet weather; on wetting affected parts. Sensation of skin stretched over right external ear. Deafness. Plugged sensation. Pressure, tension, and contractive sensations are leading features of *Asar*. Accumulation of cold watery saliva in mouth. Hunger in early morning. Constant nausea. Vomiting, with diarrhœa and violent colic. Stool of jelly-like mucus. Menstrual colic. Headache before and after menses. Violent pain in small of back, which scarcely permits her to breathe, at beginning of menses. Deschere reports a case of dysmenorrhœa in a nervous, fidgety woman of twenty-seven, who had intense backache during first two days, so severe that she could not move It often rose to the dorsal region, when it would take away her breath. Cured with *Asar*. 50, one dose every evening. Heat especially of face, and in palms of hands. When retching all symptoms < except stupidity of the head, which is >.

Relations.—*Antidotes:* Camph., vinegar and vegetable acids. *Followed well by:* Bismuth. *Compare:* Acon., Alo. (stringy stools); Camph. (cholerine); Cupr., Hep., Ipec. (cholerine); Merc. (stringy stools); Nux v., Phos., Pod., Puls. and Sul. ac. (stringy stools); Sep., Stram., Tabac., and Verat. (cholerine). Asaf. (over-sensitiveness). Sticta pul., Calc., Can. ind., Gels., Thuj., Ol. jec. asel. (levitation). Mosch., Tarent., Meph., Zinc. (fidgety feet).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Nervous irritability and exaltation of the senses.—Merely thinking some one might scratch with finger-tip or nail on linen, &c. = disagreeable thrill through him, arresting thought and action.—Cold "shivers" from any emotion.—Condition of mind as if just falling asleep; a gradual vanishing of ideas.—Imagines he is hovering in the air like a spirit; when walking in the open air.

2. Head.—Vertigo, as if drunk, on rising from a seat; on walking.—Giddiness, pressure or aching in head, chiefly temples, forehead, and above root of nose.—Very sensitive, compressive headache in forehead, temples, and behind the ears (l. side of head), with watering and burning of the eyes, < afternoon (5 p.m.), > when sitting, and by washing, but not by wiping.—Headache < by intellectual exertion.—Tension of whole scalp, making hair feel painful; cannot bear combing.—Head dull and stupid; feels the pulsation of arteries in occiput.

3. Eyes.—Obscuration of sight.—When reading, sensation in eyes as if they would be pressed asunder.—Inflamed eyes, blear-eyedness.—Inflamed eyes, burning in the lids, esp. the canthi.—The eyes stare.—The cold air is pleasant to the eyes; sunshine, light, and wind are intolerable.—Painful dryness of the interior of the eyes.—Asthenopia with congestive headache; eyes < morning and evening; > middle day, and by bathing them in cold water.—Sharp pain over l. eye, running of tears, and sensitive to light.

4. Ears.—Over-sensitiveness of nerves; scratching of linen or silk is insupportable.—Pressure and tension in the region of the orifice of the meatus auditorius.—Deafness in one or both ears.—Sensation as if ears closed or plugged with some foreign substance.

6. Face.—Warm feeling in face; all symptoms disappear on applying cold water, but return soon after.

8. Mouth.—Disgusting taste in the mouth.—Accumulation of cold, watery saliva in the mouth.—Bread tastes bitter.—Tobacco tastes bitter when smoking.—Burning across tongue.—Biting on tongue.—Tongue somewhat whitish and thickly furred.—Stomacace.

9. Throat.—Tough phlegm in throat; can't raise it.

11. Stomach.—Eructations putrid or sour, setting the teeth on edge.—Frequent empty eructations.—Violent, empty retching, which increases all the symptoms, only relieving the stupid feeling about the head, which decreases.—Heartburn.—Attacks of nausea; < after eating; tongue clean.—Want of appetite, even nauseated by food.—Nausea and inclination to vomit.—Vomiting with great anguish, under violent exertion, with chilliness.—Vomiting, with

diarrhœa and violent colic.—Pressing digging and feeling of discomfort in pit of stomach.—Horrible sensation at epigastrium on waking (in drunkards).—Unquenchable longing for alcohol.

12. Abdomen.—Oppression around navel, three or four times after each meal, lasting one hour.—Pain in region of descending colon, with discharge of stringy mucus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, consisting of tenacious mucus.—A long yellow twisted string of inodorous mucus, with pain in abdomen.—Lientery.—During stool, discharge of thick, black blood.—Prolapsus ani during stool.—After stool, pressing and straining, and discharge of white, viscid, bloody mucus.—Before stool, cutting in the abdomen, and sharp stitches in the rectum, from above downward.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent pains in l. groin, darting through urethra to glans.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early and long-lasting, blood black.—Headache often appears before and after menses.—Violent pain in small of back, at the appearance of menses, scarcely permitting her to breathe.—Tenacious yellow leucorrhœa.—Vaginal fistula.—Nausea of pregnancy.—Threatened abortion from excessive sensibility of nerves.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Stitches and constriction in larynx; > by cough.—Frequent cough on account of mucus in chest; mucus rises into throat, causing difficult breathing, and finally cough with expectoration.—Constant short, hacking cough of consumptives.

18. Chest.—Sharp pressure in region of last ribs as with the back of a knife.—Pain round both lungs as if they were constricted by a wire.—Frequent stitches in both lungs during inspiration.

21. Limbs.—Lightness of all the limbs; he does not perceive that he has a body.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sweat in axillæ smelling sour.—Laming pain in l. wrist.

23. Lower Limbs.—Dull pressure in the right hip.—Chronic sciatica.—Gurgling sensation in patella.

24. Generalities.—Excessive sensibility of all the nerves; when merely thinking (and this he must continually) that some one might, with the finger-tip or nail, scratch even lightly on linen or similar materials, a most disagreeable sensation thrills through him, arresting momentarily all his thoughts and actions.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness by day.—Frequent yawning.—Short breath by night.—Nightly vexatious dreams, about humiliations.—Restless sleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and accelerated.—Chilliness and coldness, after eating and drinking, with heat of the head.—Nervous chilliness; single parts get icy cold.—Cold feeling not > by covering or heat of room.—Heat esp. in the face, and in the palms of the hands.—Perspiration smelling sour at night in the armpits.—Easily excited perspiration, esp. on the upper part of the body.—Slow fevers.

Asclepias Syriaca.

A. cornuti. Milkweed or Silkweed. N. O. Asclepiadaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Abortion. Bronchitis. Catarrhal fever. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. Hay-fever. Headache. Indigestion. Influenza. Pleurisy. Rheumatism. Uræmia. Uterine pains.

Characteristics.—*Asclep. syr*. has especial influence on nervous tissues. Nervous headache; as if a sharp instrument were thrust through from one temple to the other; with vomiting; followed by sweating or profuse urination. Belching of food with its proper taste. Influenza and hay-fever. Dropsy after scarlatina or heart disease. Headache from checked sweat or retention of effete matters. Uræmia. Acute rheumatism confined to large joints with much pain and swelling. Intermittent, pressing, uterine pains; threatened miscarriage.

Relations.—*Compare:* Act. r., Bry., Colch., Asclep. tub.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo, dulness, and stupidity, with headache (l.).—Violent headache between the eyes; sense of constriction across the forehead.—Headache from suppressed perspiration, or from the retention of effete matters in the system.—Nervous headaches, followed by sweating or profuse urination.—When the drug did not cause sweating or profuse urination, it caused violent headache with quick, full pulse and nausea.—A feeling (after vomiting) as if some sharp instrument were thrust from one temple to the other.

8. Mouth.—Tongue covered with a white fur.

9. Throat.—Burning and tickling in the fauces, with nausea and headache.

10. Appetite.—Great appetite even a few hours after a meal.—Increased appetite, notwithstanding the vomiting and headache, with constipation.

11. Stomach.—Excessive nausea; with violent headache; violent vomiting and retching.—Severe and long-continued vomiting, leaving behind it a sensation of rawness in the stomach and a slight pain, coldness of the surface of the skin, and feeble pulse, and a feeling as if a sharp instrument thrust through from one temple to the other.

13. Stool and Anus.—Increased secretion of bile.—Slight inclination to evacuate the bowels; with nausea and diuresis.—Diarrhœa, with nausea and vomiting, with excoriation of the anus.—Copious stools of soft, fluid consistence, yellowish in colour, and attended with some griping pain.—Constipation; pain in r. side, lower limbs, loss of appetite.

14. Urinary Organs.—Ardor urinæ.—Increased flow of urine.—Pale coloured urine, with light specific gravity.—Increase of solid matters in urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tickling sensation at the end of the penis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Intermittent, bearing-down, labour-like pains (during dropsy); pressing from sacrum to hypogastrium, with scanty flow.—Suppression of menses (during dropsy).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Increase of the bronchial secretions.—Burning and tickling in fauces.—(Influenza; catarrhal fevers; bronchitis; hay-fever.).—Pain in l. side of chest on deep inspiration (pleurisy).

19. Heart and Pulse.—Action of heart lessened; pulse slow.—Feeble pulse after vomiting.

20. Back.—Cutting and aching about lowest dorsal vertebra.

21. Limbs.—Large joints affected.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy; sleepiness; hard sleep during the night.

27. Fever.—Coldness of surface after vomiting.—Diaphoresis; profuse sweat.

Asclepias Tuberosa.

Pleurisy-root. Butterfly-weed. N. O. Asclepiadaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Alopecia. Asthma. Bilious fever. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Chancre. Colic. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Headache. Heart, affections of. Influenza. Ophthalmia. Pericarditis. Pleurisy. *Pleurodynia*. Rheumatism. Scrofula. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—*Asclep. tub*. causes sharp, stitching, pricking pains; < by motion. It is of the hydrogenoid type, corresponding to catarrhal complaints from cold and damp weather. Rheumatic pains affect the body diagonally, l. upper and r. lower, or the opposite. Muscular and articular rheumatism with stitching pains, dark red urine and hot, perspiring skin. Sensitive to tobacco. Pain in forehead and abdomen from coughing. Griping and sharp peritoneal pains < by pressure. Dysentery in autumn; and painful diarrhœa with griping and tenesmus. Warm feeling in chest. Dyspnœa. Cough hard and dry; or hoarse, croupy with tight breathing and constriction of larynx, and acute pleuritic pains. Pains in lungs > bending forward. Stitches in l. side shooting over to r. and up to l. shoulder. Influenza with pleuritic pains. Cutting pain behind sternum; intercostal spaces near sternum tender to pressure. Pain like pricking of a needle in region of heart. Contracting pain in heart. Sharp pains, starting from l. nipple downward with stiffness of l. side of neck. Excessive weakness, walking seems impossible. Bilious marsh-fever on rice plantations. High fever with hot sweat. Catarrhal complaints from cold and damp weather. Diarrhœa is < in winter. Symptoms < in morning; on rising; by motion; by coughing; by tobacco. Chest pains < 4 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Relations.—*Compare:* Agar. (diagonal pains); Bry.; Verat. relieved pains with stool at night. Dulc. (< cold and damp).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Weakness of memory thinking difficult.—At 9 p.m. cheerful, mood changed, and without any cause he became fretful and feverish.

2. Head.—Feeling of drunkenness with weakness of sight after smoking a very little.—Swimming of the head with dulness behind forehead.—Dull headache in the forehead and vertex, < by motion; > by lying down.—Headache in the morning on rising.—Headache > after a foot-bath.—Headache pressing deeply on, the base of the skull.—Pain in the forehead from coughing.—Alopecia.

3. Eyes.—Eyes look dull, fatigued, and heavy (as after long illness).—Ophthalmia, with itching and pain in eyes.—Feeling of sand in the eyes.—Vision disturbed large spots before the eyes.

5. Nose.—Fluent coryza, with much sneezing.—Blowing of blood from l. nostril.—Itching of the nose.—Snuffles of children.

6. Face.—Hippocratic face after violent diarrhœa.—Yellow complexion.—Vesicles on lips.—Itching of lips.

8. Mouth.—Teeth yellow-coated.—Bleeding of the gums.—Tongue covered with a tough yellow coating.—Taste putrid.—Taste of blood.

9. Throat.—Slight constriction of throat, and pricking in larynx.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite; esp. in morning.—Insatiable hunger.—Sensitive to tobacco.—Eructations.—Nausea, and efforts to vomit in the morning when rising.—In stomach: nervous pains; disagreeable weight; burning.—In evening, violent gastralgia after supper; it seems as if coughing would bruise the stomach.—Cramp.

12. Abdomen.—Grumbling in r. hypochondrium.—Throbbing in l. hypochondrium.—Rumbling in the bowels, with uneasiness, or sharp, cutting pains and soreness.—Burning borborygmi.—Colic pains from flatulence.—Colic on going upstairs.—Dull pain in bowels on pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Emission of fetid flatulence.—Soft and fetid stool at 11 a.m., preceded by rumbling in the bowels.—Early morning diarrhœa (1 to 3 a.m.), sudden discharge.—Winter diarrhœa.—Autumnal dysentery.—Tenesmus.—At 11 a.m. another stool, almost black, with many ascarides and yellow spots like fat, with a feeling as if a stream of fire passed through abdomen.—Stools: dysenteric; like white of eggs; yellow; green; clammy; smelling like rotten eggs; enveloped in froth; like moss.—With stool: colic.—After stool: colic continues long.—Constipation after diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Lancinating pain in urethra, excoriation of glans penis in several places, with commencement of sanious and purulent secretion.—Urine very red: looks as if blood were in it.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Flabbiness, perspiration, and insipid smell of genitals.—Excoriation of glans penis in several places, with commencement of sanious discharge (chancre); > by bathing with urine.—Weakness; erection without desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menorrhagia, with violent bearing down.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, with constriction of throat; causing pain in forehead and abdomen; dry, hacking cough, < night and morning; from irritation of larynx or bronchia.—Respiration painful, esp. at base of l. lung.—Breath smells like

pepper.—Humid asthma; < after eating: < after smoking a little.—Oppression and difficulty of breathing; in paroxysms, like asthma.

18. Chest.—Warm feeling in chest.—Sharp pains shooting from l. nipple downward, with stiffness of l. side of neck.—Pain moves up to behind the sternum, and becomes more sharp and cutting, < drawing a long breath, or moving the arms (as in triturating).—The spaces between the ribs, close to the sternum, are sensitive to pressure, and the pain, which is quick and darting, shoots over from l. to r. side, and up to l. shoulder.—Pain in chest relieved by bending forward.—Acute pleuritic pain in r. side, with dry, hacking cough, and scanty mucous expectoration.—Pain in chest low down, in diaphragm.—Sharp pains from l. nipple downward, with stiffness l. side neck.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Constrictive pain in the heart.—Tenderness to pressure over heart.—Lancinating pains; like pricking of a needle in region of heart.—Pain beneath l. nipple with palpitation.—Pulse slightly accelerated.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiff-neck (l.); on waking.—Lancinating pains in back and between the shoulders.—Pains shooting from l. chest into l. shoulder.—Sharp pain in loins near sacrum; lumbago.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in all the joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sharp, shooting pains in r. shoulder.—Pain in l. shoulder, shooting from l. chest.—Pains near wrists.

23. Lower Limbs.—Itching of thighs and nates but no eruption.—Coxalgia in r. hip.—Corns painful.

24. Generalities.—Weak and languid, as if he had been sick a long time.—Emaciation.—Numbness of whole body.

25. Skin.—Vesicles, pimples, and pustules all over the body, esp. on arms, legs, and face; itching.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy.—Uneasy, restless sleep.—Troublesome dreams.

27. Fever.—Chill towards noon; with cold feet though room is warm.—Feverish afternoon.—High fever with hot sweat.—Rheumatic; catarrhal; bilious marsh fevers of rice plantations.

Asimina Triloba.

Paw Paw, or Custard Apple. N. O. Anonaceæ. Tincture of ripe and unripe fruit, green leaves, bark, and root.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. Carbuncle. Cramp. Diarrhœa. Fever. Scarlatina. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—The *Anonaceæ*, to which *Asimina* belongs, are allied to the Magnolia family. From eating the unripe fruit five children developed high fever, sore throat, and a scarlet eruption, with diarrhœa, one of them having eventually a carbuncle. It has also been proved. The mouth, throat and stomach are irritated. Drinks much. Desire for ice-cold things and < after eating.

Relations.—*Compare:* Caps., Bell., Illic. anis (colic).

SYMPTOMS.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Mouth feels corroded; fauces red, swollen; tonsils and submaxillary glands enlarged.

11. Stomach.—Nausea and belching; soreness in regions of stomach and abdomen on pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Colic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa after eating; yellowish discharges; soreness of anus when wiping it.—Sudden urging to stool, with sensation as if a stick the thickness of a thumb passed down the rectum; followed by a sudden diarrhœic stool, repeated every ten or fifteen minutes, with. chilliness, drowsiness, and weak voice.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; the voice is weak and talking is an effort, as if the mucous membrane was thickened.

18. Chest.—Cramp in chest, lasting three hours, with blueness of face.

25. Skin.—Itching when undressing.—Scarlet rash followed by desquamation.

26. Sleep.—Fever, with sleepiness.—Drowsiness and sleeplessness alternating.

27. Fever.—Fever heat, with desire for something icy-cold; with drowsiness; with much thirst.

Asparagus.

A. officinalis. N. O. Liliaceæ. Tincture of young sprouts.

Clinical.—Coryza. Diabetes. Dropsies. Heart disease. Urinary disorders.

Characteristics.—Like other liliaceous plants *Aspar*. acts on the heart, kidneys, and dropsical effusions. Severe coryza and nasal catarrh, with profuse secretion of thin, whitish fluid from left nostril, afterwards right. Frequent violent sneezing. Copious discharge of tenacious mucus from the throat, not easily loosed, but brought up by hawking or paroxysms of cough. Frequent urination, with fine stinging in the meatus; followed by stitches out of the urethra. After urinating burning in urethra with sensation as if some were still passing. Increased urine beer-brown, without sediment. Urine strong-smelling; odour peculiar; deposits greasy sediment on sides of vessel; gravel. Prurigo pudendi. Fulness in chest; hydrothorax. Visible violent palpitation; while sitting; with anxious restlessness, increased by motion or ascending; with oppression of chest. Pulse weak, slow, irregular. Pain at left acromion process, under clavicle and down left arm. Constant desire to be carried about in the arms.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon. (prostration, feeble pulse, pain in shoulder); Apis, *Antidote to:* Coffea. *Compare:* Conval. maj., Sarsap., Arn., Aur. mur., Cannab., Digit., Spigel.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo in forehead; head confused, as during an attack of vertigo; dizziness in the forehead, followed by aching in the temples, chiefly the l. one; aching in the forehead over the eyes, or a sensation of confusion in the fore part of the head; aching in the temples, aggravated by pressure; weight in the forehead.

3. Eyes.—Darting and tingling in the eyes; sight more piercing.

6. Face.—Paleness of the face; increase of heat in the face; cheeks burning.

11. Stomach.—Taste insipid, sweetish (as of copper); softness of the saliva, as if it were mixed with blood.—Thirst increased.—Eructations; flatulency in the stomach; nausea in the morning, on waking, followed by vomiting of food, mixed with bile and slimy matter; afterwards diarrhœa of bile and of fæcal matter.

12. Abdomen.—Sensation of fulness in the abdomen, pinching in the umbilical region, at night, with painful sensibility to the touch.—Inflation of the abdomen; frequent emission of wind.

13. Stool and Anus.—Bilious diarrhœa, with pain as of excoriation in the anus, colic, and dragging in the groins.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine straw colour, scanty, soon becomes turbid, with little white specks; afterwards (about four hours), a white flaky sediment; the urine deposits a fatty sediment on the sides of the vessel; urine brown, without sediment; clear, and of a fetid smell; a peculiar smell from the urine.—Urgent inclination to urinate; frequent and scanty emission of urine, preceded by a sensation as if a foreign body were introducing itself into the urethra, and followed by a burning sensation; diminished secretion of urine augmentation, in the last stage of experimenting; burning in the urethra fine stitches in the orifice of the urethra; sometimes incisive pains, sometimes with dragging in the groins, colic, diarrhœa, and pain in the anus, sometimes with a sensation as though there were more urine to pass.—Urine loaded with phosphates and the urate of ammonia (in renal dropsy).—Gravel passes in small quantities with the urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Excitation of sexual appetite; dartings in the glans penis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia continue a day beyond the usual time.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Frequent sneezing; hawking, with irresistible inclination to cough, but without power to detach mucus; paroxysms of coughing, which compel the patient to rise from his seat, abating after breakfast; violent cough, attended by oppression of the chest, and copious expectoration of mucus.—Violent cough, inducing retchings.—Abundant secretion of mucus in the throat; a constant rattling of mucus in the chest, with roughness in the throat.

18. Chest.—Oppression of the chest, esp. when writing; dyspnœa brought on by motion, on going upstairs, and sometimes in the night-time, obliging the patient to sit up in bed.—Pressure on the chest, sometimes after breakfast, also with tension in breathing; feeling of emptiness within, with weight on the chest; shootings at different parts of the chest, esp. below the l. shoulder-blade; sometimes in the l. side, in breathing; severe shooting pain across the r. side when sitting down.

19. Heart.—Palpitations of the heart, which are visible and audible even during very gentle movements, and which frequently recur, accompanied by agitation and anxiety during motion, and on ascending the stairs; violent when seated; irregular beating of the heart, rapid, redoubled, almost imperceptible.—Shooting pains in the region of the heart after a meal.—Pulse slightly accelerated; feeble.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain near the shoulders on touching the part; rheumatic pain between the shoulders.—Sensation, as if something passed through the kidneys, and penetrated to the abdominal vertebræ, on the patient sitting down.—Pains in the region of the false vertebræ.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain, as of dislocation, in the right femoral joint, which causes lameness.—Shootings in the knees, at night, afterwards under the l. patella, on being seated.—Bruise-like pain in the l. thigh, with difficulty in walking, and esp. in mounting the stairs; internal pain, as of excoriation, on touching the part; also in the femoral articulation, and the knee, on bending the limb; the r. leg suffers more than the l., and is also much weaker.—Severe drawing pains in the calf of the r. leg, in the morning, on waking, and on extending the limb; cramps in both calves.—Drawing in the great toe, in consequence of a wound.

24. Generalities.—Symptoms aggravated by motion.—Drowsiness, with yawning; yawning in the morning.—Increase of natural heat; pulse quick, small, easily stopped; rapid while seated.—Anxiety, with palpitation of the heart, and ill-humour; calmness of mind.—Rheumatic pains in the back and limbs.—Concretions of lithic acid in the joints.—Great languor and disinclination to physical or mental exertion.

Astacus Fluviatilis.

Cancer fluviatilis. Crawfish or River Crab. N. O. Crustaceæ. Tincture from whole animal.

Clinical.—Biliousness. Colic. Cough. Diarrhœa. Fever. Glands, enlarged. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Liver complaints. *Nettle-rash*. Neuralgia. *Shiverings*. Stomach, disorders of. Toothache. Tumours.

Characteristics.—The well-known effects of shell-fish, as well as of other fish, in producing nettle-rash is exemplified in *Astacus* beyond all other varieties. The lacquer-workers of the East have discovered in the river-crab the best antidote to the effects of *Rhus* which they employ in their craft. The liver is markedly affected, and a great characteristic is "nettle-rash with liver complaint." jaundice of children. Itching of various parts. Crusta lactea, with large lymphatic glands. Enlarged glands of neck in children and old people. Pain and tenderness of liver, jaundice, stools of pipe-clay colour. Inward chilliness and sensitiveness to air; < uncovering. Violent fever with headache, glowing red face, inward chilliness. Nervous crawls over body. Tumours, recent. Gout of drinking people. Stinging pains are felt in various parts. A notable remedy.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon. *Compare:* Apis, Rhus, Homarus, Chloral, Nat. m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Apprehensiveness, with anxiety in chest.

2. Head.—Dulness in head.—On head, neck and chest inflammation, with red spots filled with serum, gone after a sweat.—A thick, crusty eruption on scalp, with enlarged lymphatic glands.

3. Eyes.—Dilated pupils.—Dim vision.—Sees coloured spots when reading.—Motion of eyes painful.—Yellow conjunctiva.

4. Ears.—Sensation as if a foreign body obstructed passage of r. ear, causing slight deafness.—Heat and redness of ears.

5. Nose.—Nose-bleed, relieving the attacks.

6. Face.—At intervals darting like lightning from temple to cheek.—Face glowing and red with fever.—Erysipelas with nettle-rash.

7. Teeth.—Toothache at intervals; dull drawing, as if tooth being drawn out.—Toothache in whole lower r. jaw, with cold feeling in an eyetooth.

8. Mouth.—Canker-spots in mouth; scorbutus.—Fishy taste, followed by nausea spreading through chest.

11. Stomach.—Fulness and pressure in stomach; burning in epigastrium.—Empty eructations; with sneezing and yawning.—Nausea and vomiting.

12. Abdomen.—Severe pain in duodenum.—Liver inflamed, sensitiveness to pressure.—Jaundice; of little children.—Pressure in region of spleen.—Colicky pain with tenesmus and prostration; > sitting, < walking.

13. Stool.—Stool, colour of pipe-clay; pain in liver.—Diarrhœa, with vomiting and colicky pain.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in kidneys, stinging in night; < when inhaling.—Fishy-smelling urine.—Urging, scanty discharge, burning during and after urination; reddish sediment.—Urine pale, acid; quantity of albumen.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Restless sleep from strong sexual excitement.—Averse to coition; diminished power; scrotum relaxed.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnœa, with anxiety and rattling of mucus.—Cough from tickling in larynx < during day.—Cough did not molest him when walking, but returned as soon as he sat down.

25. Skin.—Nettle-rash over whole body; with liver complaint.—Itching on various parts.—Jaundice; of children.—Erysipelas, with fever, headache, and increased sweat.

27. Fever.—Sensitiveness to air no matter how great the feeling of heat.—Inward chilliness and sensitiveness to air; < from uncovering.—Nervous crawls all over body.—Chilly confusion of the head, face red, swollen; eyelids swollen; great prostration and slight delirium.—Violent fever, with headache, glowing red face, inward chilliness and sensitiveness to air.

Asterias Rubens.

Star-fish. N. O. Radiata. Tincture of fish.

Clinical.—Acne. Apoplexy. *Cancer*. Constipation. Convulsions. Epilepsy. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hysteria. Salivation. Sycosis. Tongue, paralysis of; swelling of. *Ulcers*. Uterus, affections of.

Characteristics.—The star-fish was used by Hippocrates in uterine diseases. This shows its pathogenetic relationship to *Sepia* and *Murex*. It is also an ancient remedy for epilepsy. It powerfully affects the mind and head, producing symptoms strongly suggesting apoplexy. The face is red, and there is strong congestion to the head, which is hot and feels as if surrounded with hot air. Certain forms of cerebral congestion with obstinate constipation. Electric shocks in the head. Nightly lancinating pains in the breasts have led to its successful use in cases of mammary cancer. Petroz used *Aster. r*. successfully in old skin affections, old ulcers, and in cancers. He found that it only acted on the latter when on the *left* side. (I have a case—probably not cancerous—of tumour of the left breast, diminishing under this remedy; but I have also seen it act well on the right breast). Sexual desire increased, sexual excitement. A pushing-out sensation in womb, impeding walking, recalling *Sepia*. H. C. Allen mentions it as a remedy for acne having small puncta with black tips and small red bases. Symptoms are < at night; by motion, and in cold, damp weather. Tears > the mental state. Teste says the malaise is < by heat. Great desire for cold drinks Coffee < all the symptoms, and excites them anew several days after they have disappeared. *Ast. r*. is a very important remedy too seldom used.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Plumb., Zn. *Compare:* Murex, Sepia; Astac. fl., Homarus; Erythrinus; Crot., Grat., Gamb., jatrop., Thuj., Bell., Lil. t. *Follows well:* Bell., Carb. an., Con., Silic., Sul., Calc. *Incompatible:* Coffee, Nux v. (Ipec. relieved after Nux v. aggravated.) Teste includes Aster. r. in the Sulphur group of antipsorics.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxious, apprehensive, impatient; easily excited by any emotion, esp. contradiction.—The slightest cause moves to tears.—Has hallucinations: that he is

away from home; hears voices and replies.—Sense of impending misfortune; fears bad news.—Cerebral excitement in opposite directions: sadness, desire to weep; extraordinary mirth; desire to give one's self up to intellectual labour, or some violent exercise; slight dulness of the mental faculties.—Delicacy of the moral perceptions.

2. Head.—Vertigo, transient, when walking, with insensibility of lower limbs.—Heat of head as if surrounded with hot air.—Sudden sensation of fulness in the head, as if congested.—Rush of blood to the head, as if it would burst.—Throbbings.—Sensation of confusion in the brain.—Wakes at night as if brain shaken with electric shocks; fears apoplexy.—Cerebral congestions accompanying obstinate constipation.—Severe pressure in forehead seemed to crush eyes with heavy weight.—Boring pain along l. eye (with dimness of sight) comes and goes suddenly; causes contraction of brows.—Pain in occiput, r. side, making it difficult to walk.—Dull occipital headache (after breakfast) coming and going suddenly.—Bones of skull and scalp sore.—Fulness of the head, whose sides seem to swell out; stitches in the r. temple; passing stitches in the forehead, temples, and esp. in the occiput; transitory pains in r. parietal region; pressive pains in forehead or sinciput, which passes off towards noon.—A sort of emptiness in the head; the consciousness is almost lost; thoughts about apoplexy; this sensation, which lasts a few minutes, is followed by fever, with a hard, quick pulse, violent beating in the r. carotid; these symptoms continue until the end of the following day.—The cerebral symptoms come on in the morning, cease in the daytime, and come on again in the evening.

3. Eyes.—Heat and redness in the eyes, weary look, difficulty of bearing the light.—Eyes are drawn backwards.—Winking of the eyelids, the free margin of which is red.

4. Ears.—Lightning-like stitches in the meatus auditorius.—Violent reports in the ears; noise in the ears as from waves.—Dulness of hearing in the r. ear.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis; sneezing and coryza in the morning on waking.

6. Face.—Red, flushed face.—Transitory or permanent flush in the face.—A sort of stupid, meaningless expression in the physiognomy.

7. Teeth.—Acute and pressing stitches in the upper teeth.

8. Mouth.—Swelling of the tongue; pulling pains in the tongue; heaviness of speech, profuse flow of saliva.

9. Throat.—Pressing irritation of the throat.—Dull pain apparently all along the œsophagus.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite; or else a strange and uncertain appetite; aversion to meat; dulness of taste.

11. Stomach.—Frequent eructations; dull or constrictive pain at the precordial region.

12. Abdomen.—Shocks of dull pain in the r. side of abdomen and near umbilicus.—Incarcerated wind.—Violent colic, with shuddering, alternating with flushes of heat in the face.—Alternate swelling and sinking of the abdomen during the twenty-four hours.—Pulling in the abdominal walls.

13. Stool and Anus.—Obstinate constipation, 12 to 15 days without stool, which was of hard round substances size of an olive.—Constipation, with ineffectual urging to stool.—Diarrhœa; liquid, brown-coloured stool, spirting out with force.—Several soft stools in the daytime.—Heat in the rectum; hæmorrhoidal tumour; piles.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine frequent, clear, profuse; or else thick and slimy; heat in the urethra while the urine passes out.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire increased; erotic thoughts.—Frequent erections during sleep or in the morning.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Twitching in the womb.—Pushing sensation in the womb.—Sense of pressure on the inferior organs of the abdomen, which hinders walking; sensation as if the menses would appear.—Delayed menses.—Unusual dampness of the vagina, which affords a feeling of ease.—Delay of the menses, although the usual colic and other symptoms are present; these only cease on the appearance of the menses, which are more profuse than usual.—Excitement of the sexual instinct, every morning in bed; violent and constant desire, with nervous agitation, and apprehension of not being able to support these painful sensations.—Lancinating pains in breasts.—L. breast feels drawn in.—Induration (l.) and ulceration.—Swelling of the breasts as when the menses are about to appear.—Itching spots.—Miliary or furfuraceous eruption between the breasts.

18. Chest.—Whole l. chest painful, < motion.—Darting pain towards internal part of chest from before backward, extending under l. nipple into whole internal part of arm to extremity of little finger.—Stitches in the anterior portion of the chest on the r. and l. of sternum.—Pain under sternum.—Sensation as if l. breast were drawn in.—Nightly anxiety, caused by undulating beatings in the chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation; pulse hard and frequent.—Strong and frequent beating of the heart; jerking palpitations.—The heart seems to have ceased beating.—Anxiety at the heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Scrofulous ulcer l. neck.—Pulling in the back and sacrum.

22. Upper Limbs.—Axillary glands swollen hard and knotted.—Uneasiness in the upper extremities.—Pain extending from thumb to the shoulder-joint.—Numbness of hands, with coldness of the arm.—Lancinating pain at l. elbow; circular red spot at the l. elbow, which becomes covered with a furfuraceous, dry, and friable layer.—Considerable itching around the nail of the l. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Lassitude and great weakness of the lower extremities.—Pain in the l. hip.—Burning stitches in the great trochanter and the coxo-femoral articulation of the l. side.—Stitches at the fore part of the thigh.—Pain in the joints of the foot.—Painful pulling in the sole of the foot.—Gouty pain in the joint formed by the l. big toe with the first metatarsal bone; redness and heat of the skin at this place.—Violent, very unpleasant itching at the thighs and legs, < towards six o'clock, evening, in open air.—Eruptions on the thighs and insteps, consisting of small, itching vesicles, which tear easily and change to small, burning, large and superficial ulcers, lasting several days before cicatrising.

24. Generalities.—Night aggravation.—Cancer pains.—Shocks in head.—Sycosis.—Flabby lymphatic constitutions.—Complaints < in cold, damp weather.

25. Skin.—Itch.—Tetters.—Ulcers with sensitive edges, fetid discharge.—Acne, black-tipped puncta, small red bases.—Dry, harsh skin, earthy appearance.

Astragalus Menziesii.

A. Menziesii, Gray. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Emptiness, sensation of. Face, bones of, painful. Headache.

Characteristics.—From eating some of the green leaves J. M. Selfridge experienced: Burning in pharynx, œsophagus, stomach. Fulness right temple and right upper jaw; slight nausea, with shivering and chilliness; dizziness and fulness of the head. Later, weakness and sense of emptiness in stomach; eating relieved empty sensation, but not the weakness. Pressive pains in both temples; later, slight pain in left maxilla; and still later, aching in right maxilla, with pressure in both bones.

Athamanta.

A. oreoselinum, L. Peucedanum oreoselinum, Munch. "Grundheil." N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Head, confused. Headache. Indigestion. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—This medicine has been very little employed. It was proved by Franz, and has produced some peculiar symptoms. There is a dull, befogged condition of brain, recalling., *Æthusa*, "Fool's parsley." A stupefaction and confusion rises like a vapour from the lower part of the occiput; on motion and walking. Vertigo > lying. Pressure and numbness of head and upper teeth. Pressure on one eyeball from below upward. Bitter taste and bitter mucus in air passages. Icy coldness of feet and hands. Sleep heavy and profound, prolonged in the morning to later period than usual.

Relations.—*Compare:* Umbelliferæ, especially Æthus. cyn.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo, decreased on lying down; or else with dragging pains from side to side in the brain.—Stupidity, and as if the head were paralysed at the occiput, with sensation as though a vapour ascended there, while walking.—Pressure in the head, with numbness, and the like sensation in the upper teeth.—Cloudiness, with dull pains in the head.—Constriction in the sides of the head, attended with giddiness; pressure outwards at the temples.

3. Eyes.—Pressure from above downwards on the eyeballs.

4. Ears.—Ears as if stopped up with cotton.

8, 11. Mouth and Stomach.—Accumulation of water in the mouth, with sensation of dryness on the tongue; bitter taste, chiefly after every meal.—Eructations, sometimes incomplete, with uneasiness as from hunger, or without taste, and preceded by borborygmi in the abdomen.—Extreme hunger before supper, with an afflux of bitter saliva.

12. Abdomen.—Pullings and pinchings in l. hypochondrium.—Rheumatic shooting pains externally, esp. in walking, extending to the legs.

13. Stools.—Sudden stools, of a kind which cannot be retained, preceded by cutting pains.

17, 18. Respiratory Organs and Chest.—In the larynx a bitter taste, which is not removed even by vomiting; after supper, an accumulation of a serous liquid in the

larynx, tickling in the trachea, which excites vomiting.—The thoracic viscera are as if loaded; painful pinching in l. cavity of the thorax, increased during inspiration; burning lancinations at the exterior of the chest, on l. side, while sitting down.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pullings in the metacarpal bones of l. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation of heat in l. thigh; pain, as of a bruise, in the thighs, even while seated, as also on walking; pressure from within outwards in the knee-joint, in walking, ceasing during repose, and recurring when again in motion.—Sensation of scraping on l. instep, while sitting; tearing and burning in l. little toe.

24. Generalities.—Sensation of weakness and heaviness, chiefly in the eyes.—Icy coldness of the feet and hands, with shivering of the whole body, and a lassitude which renders frequent repose needful; burning sensation, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, which disappears when the part is touched, leaving an excessive coldness and numbness (deadness) of one finger; increased heat in the head, at night, with agitated pulse, and over-excitement of the mental and physical powers, without thirst.—Nocturnal sleep, heavy and profound, prolonged in the morning to a later period than usual.

Atropinum.

Atropine. An alkaloid of Belladonna. C_{17} H_{23} NO_3. The effects of the Sulphate of Atropine, the preparation most in use, are included. Solution.

Clinical.—Blepharospasm. Convulsions. Enuresis. Epilepsy. Eyes, affections of. *Gastric ulcer*. Locomotor ataxy. Mania. Neuralgias. *Pancreatitis*. Spinal irritation. Stammering. Tetanus. Vision, disorders of. Wryneck.

Characteristics.—*Atropine*, as the most active principle in *Belladonna*, produces, as we should expect, most of the characteristic effects of that drug; but at the same time the two are not identical. *Atrop*. produces hyperæsthesia of the sensory nerves. The most numerous symptoms have been observed in the eyes. All kinds of illusions of vision. Everything appears large. Motes over everything. I once cured with it a lady who had an appearance of shadows passing over whatever she looked at. It has shown an affinity for the pancreas, which relates it to *Iod*., *Kali iod*., and *Iris*. A case of chronic wryneck, of three years' standing, was relieved and finally cured within two weeks by injections of 1/120 into the platysma, the dose being increased up to 1/20th. This was in old-school practice. It has caused difficulty of speech: frequent stuttering, especially at words difficult to pronounce; articulation indistinct, rapid and chattering.

Relations.—*It antidotes:* Muscarine and Opium. *It is antidoted by:* Op. and Physostigma. Like Bell., it is a right-side medicine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Frenzied with excitement.—Spectral illusions; sees insects and crawling things and tries to catch them.—Mania, tries to escape.—When spoken to often turns his head to wrong side.

2. Head.—Vertigo on turning head suddenly.—Feeling as if head were screwed up; walking caused the most severe sticking pains; > towards 11 a.m., and disappeared by evening.—Head very hot.—Headaches of epileptics.—Sticking pains in back of skull and over eyes, < every motion and stepping.—Sticking l. temple on waking, extending into ear and eye; > moving in open air.—Headache, with flushed face, blindness, and delirium.

3. Eyes.—Objects appear large, with red halo.—Everything seems elongated, objects appear in a cloud.—Clouds of flies; motes; bright spots; stars; flashes.—Figures on carpet appear constantly and successively to rise in her face.—Diplopia.—Sharp neuralgic pains in and about eyes.—At 9 p.m. eyelids heavy, difficult to keep open.

6. Face.—Face hot and very red.—Deathly pallor.

8. Mouth.—Mouth dry.—Tongue thick; cannot articulate distinctly.—Tongue semi-paralysed.—Speech slow, embarrassed, stuttering, chattering.

9. Throat.—Burning caused by coughing.—Dryness.—Dysphagia; swallowing causes paroxysms of suffocation.—Throat dark red.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting of food; after hot drinks; with severe sticking pains in umbilical region.—> After vomiting.—Region of stomach very sensitive; swelling in pyloric region.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition.—Involuntary, but scanty; nocturnal enuresis.—Cutting, drawing pains in l. ovary, extorting screams, > bending; ovary swollen and tender during menses.—Epilepsy from ovarian irritation.

19. Heart.—Failure of action from chloroform and other cardiac paralyzers.—Accelerated pulse.

20. Back.—Burning in back under sternum and in region of stomach.—Spinal irritation, pressure causes pallor, nausea, belching, and retching.

21. Limbs.—Numbness; heaviness; paralysis of limbs.

24. Generalities.—Hyperæsthesia of some nerves: ophthalmic, auditory, olfactory, vaginal, spinal, solar-plexus, nerves of uterus and bladder.—Great desire for open air (faintness).—Very weak in the open air.—Giddiness and staggering.—> From motion.

26. Sleep.—Disturbed by gastric pains.—Restless through night.—Waked by frightful dreams.

Aurantium.

Citrus vulgaris. Orange. N. O. Rutaceæ. Tincture of peel of Seville orange.

Clinical.—Choking, sensation of. Faintness. Headache. Metrorrhagia. Neuralgia. Palpitation. Throat, rising in.

Characteristics.—The tincture of the peel is used as a pleasant bitter tonic in the old-school practice. On sensitive individuals oranges in any form produce pathogenetic effects. One patient of my own could never eat an orange without experiencing a fearful taste at the back of the nose and throat, lasting many days and causing choking sensations and faintness. Nervous affections predominate; neuralgias of various kinds. The skin is the seat of many symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Citrus Limonum, Ruta, Angustura.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great excitement; quick motions.

2. Head.—R. side hemicrania.

6. Face.—Neuralgia in face; shooting, gnawing pains, most in temples, esp. r. side.

7. Teeth.—Constant toothache.—Teeth become carious; wear off.

9. Throat.—Something seems to rise in throat and choke her.—Fearful taste at back of nose and throat, lasting for days and causing choking sensation and faintness.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pains in kidneys and bladder.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Too copious menses.

18. Chest.—Pleurodynia.

19. Heart.—Palpitation.

24. Generalities.—Suited for diseases of old men, esp. with coldness and chilliness.—An orange eaten before breakfast is said to destroy the craving for alcohol in drunkards.

25. Skin.—Itching, general or more often only in upper limbs, with redness and swelling of hands.—Eruption and other symptoms like scarlatina.

Aurum Arsenicicum.

Arseniate of Gold. Trituration.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Cancer. Chlorosis. Headache (syphilitic). Lupus. Phthisis. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—The arseniate of gold was first used by Chrestien in cases of phthisis. Later it has been used by others in syphilis, especially chronic syphilitic headaches, lupus, anæmia, chlorosis. The first effect of the remedy is to cause rapid increase of appetite. The peristaltic contractions of stomach and intestines are excited and absorption accelerated.

Aurum Bromatum.

Bromide of Gold. $Au\ Br_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Epilepsy. Heart, affections of. Migraine. Night terrors.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved salt of gold. It has been recommended by Dr. E. M. Hale as being superior to other preparations of gold, especially in certain nervous affections of an epileptiform character, as migraine, night terrors, somnambulism. Also in valvular diseases of the heart and hypertrophy, attacks of faintness with coldness and feeble pulse alternating with attacks of congestion and red face with palpitation.

Aurum Iodatum.

Iodide of Gold. Au I_3.

Clinical.—Larynx, spasm of. Paresis, senile; syphilitic. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—This is another unproved gold salt brought forward by Hale, and used by him with success in cases of above-named diseases where symptoms of the components were present.

Aurum Metallicum.

Aurum foliatum (metallic gold). Au (A. W. 196.8). Trituration.

Clinical.—Alcohol, effects of. Amenorrhœa. Angina pectoris. Asthma. *Bone affections. Breath, offensive*. Corpulency. *Depression*. Ears, affections of. Erethism. *Erysipelas. Eye, affections of*. Fevers. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhoids. Hemiopia. *Hydrocele*. Jaundice. Leucorrhœa. *Locomotor ataxy*. Melancholy. Melanosis. Mercurial poisoning. Naso-pharyngeal catarrh. Night terrors. *Ozæna. Paralysis*. Phthisis. Pining boys. Scrofula. *Smell, disordered. Syphilis. Testicles, affections of*; undeveloped. *Tongue, nodules on*. Tumours. *Uterus, induration of*. Vertigo. Vision, disordered.

Characteristics.—Gold affects profoundly the entire organism, exercising a solvent action on the tissues, producing ulcerations and the disappearances of new growths. Hence it is one of the best antidotes to Mercurial over-dosing, and especially in cases of syphilis. Scrofula and caries of bone also find in *Aurum* a remedy. It also produces rushes of blood and hæmorrhages. Boring pains and burning stitches predominate. No drug produces more acute mental depression than *Aurum*, and in any case where this profound melancholy is found, Aurum must be well studied. There is a condition of melancholy, hoplessness, profound depression, tendency to suicide and longing for death. Anthrophobia. Aggravation from emotion. Complaints after grief, fright, anger, disappointed love, contradiction, reserved displeasure. Hysteria, laughs and cries alternately. The head is giddy, full, hot. Rush of blood to the head. Vertigo as if turning in a circle when stooping, goes off on rising. As if drunk when walking in the open air. Sensation as if a current of air were rushing through the head, if not kept warm. Bones of skull painful, especially lying down. Vertical half-sight. Fiery sparks. Caries of mastoid process of bones of nose. Ozæna. In the abdominal region, as with *Merc*., there is swelling of liver, jaundice. Hernia, inguinal or umbilical; and in children. Onanism. The sexual organs are markedly affected. Induration of testes. Undeveloped testicles in puny boys. Swelling or neuralgia of testicle (r). Uterus prolapsed and indurated; the weight of it causes prolapse. (The chloride of gold

and sodium acts more powerfully in these conditions.) Shelton has recorded as effects on girls working with gold leaf the occurrence of a "thick leucorrhœal discharge, not offensive, white or yellowish, occasionally profuse, invariably < by walking." Suffocative attacks, with suffocative oppression of chest. Anxious palpitation from congestion to the chest. Palpitation, with anguish and tremulous fearfulness. Pain in heart region extending down left arm to fingers. There are boring pains in bones, < at night. Over-sensitiveness to all pain. Hysterical spasms, with laughing and crying alternately. Great ebullitions with congestion to the head and chest, and palpitation of the heart. Frightful dreams; he sobs aloud when asleep. Chilliness predominates; shivering in open air; coldness of hands and feet, sometimes lasting all night. Heat, only in the face. Perspiration in the morning hours; mostly on and around the genitals. Ulcers which attack the bones. Warts, scrofulous, syphilitic, mercurial. "< From Sunset to sunrise" is a leading Condition of *Aurum*. Paralytic drawing in the limbs in the morning when awaking; and on getting cold. < At night; in morning; on getting cold; by rest. Shivering on getting into bed. > Moving; walking; getting warm. Suited to sanguine people with black hair and dark eyes, olive-brown complexion. Also light-haired scrofulous persons. Pining boys, girls at puberty, and old age. Syphilitic and mercurial patients.

Relations.—*Compare:* Luet. (syphilis); Am. c., Arg. met., Arg. n., Ars.; Asaf. (pains about eyes; but Asaf. has > from pressure; mercurial caries); Bell.; Caps. (caries of mastoid, corpulency); Calc. c. (night terrors; leucophlegmatic; Aur. has more over-sensitiveness and erethism); Calc. ph.; Coccul. (empty feeling); Chi. and Coff. (hyper-excitation) Cup. (asthma); Dig., Fer.; Glon. (Hyperæmia of lung from heart) Hep., Iod.; Kali bich. (deep ulcers, scrofulous ophthalmia, ozæna, syphilis); K. ca.; K. iod. (syphilis); K. bro. (anguish at heart and desire to move about); Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nit ac.; Nux v., (hernia; prolapsed uterus); Pallad., Platin., Puls., Spigel., Sol. nig., Sil., Sep., Sul.; Tarent. (heart as if turned round); Thuj., Ver. v. *Antidoted by:* Bell., Chi., Coccul., Coff., Cup., Merc., Puls., Spi., Sol. nig. *Antidote to:* Merc., Spigel., Chronic effects of alcohol, Kali iod.

Causation.—Mercury. Alcohol. Iodide of Potassium. Effects of grief; fright; anger; disappointed love; contradiction; reserved displeasure.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy, with inquietude and desire to die.—Irresistible impulse to weep.—Longing to see one's relations, resembling nostalgia.—Imagines he has lost the affection of his friends; this makes him weep.—Sees obstacles everywhere.—Hopeless.—Suicidal; desperate; inclined to jump off heights; to dash himself into a chair.—Sad, feels that all is against her and life is not desirable, and the thought of death alone gives pleasure.—Great anguish, which even induces a disposition to suicide, with cramp-like contractions in the abdomen.—Excessive scruples of conscience.—Despair of oneself, and of others.—Ill-humour and aversion to conversation.—Grumbling, quarrelsome humour.—The least

contradiction excites his wrath.—Alternate peevishness and cheerfulness.—Anger and passion.—Alternation of gaiety, or of irritability with melancholy.—Hypochondriacal humour.—Weakness of the intellectual faculties.—Weakness of the memory.

2. Head.—Vertigo: when stooping, as if turning in a circle; > on rising; as if drunk when walking in open air; feels as if he would fall to l.; must lie down, even then for some time it returns on slightest motion.—Fatigue from intellectual labour.—Sudden stupefaction, with loss of sense.—Pain, like that of a bruise in the brain, esp. in the morning, or during intellectual labour, and sometimes inducing confusion of ideas.—Pain in the head, as if the air passed over the brain, when it is not kept very warm.—Acute drawing pains in the head.—Beating and hammering pain on one side of the head.—Congestion of blood to the head.—Congestions to and heat in the head, with sparks before the eyes, and glossy bloatedness of the face, aggravated from every mental exertion.—Buzzing in the head.—Pain in the bones of the cranium, esp. on lying down.—Exostosis on the head; on the r. vertex, with boring pain.—Falling off of the hair.

3. Eyes.—Pain in the eyes aggravated by touch, as if the ball of the eye were pressed inwards.—Tension in the eyes, with diminution of sight.—Burning pain and redness in the eyes.—Obscuration of the sight.—Black spots before the eyes.—Eyes very prominent.—Flames and sparks before the eyes.—Vertical half-sight.—Hemiopia; objects are seen cut in horizontal lines.—Eyes better by moonlight and after violent muscular exercise.—Objects seem smaller and more distant.

4. Ears.—Hearing too sensitive.—Pain in the ears, like internal tension.—Caries of the mastoid process.—Flow of fetid pus from the ears.—Oversensitive to noises, but music >-Annoying dryness in ears and nose with difficult hearing.—Hardness of hearing from hypertrophy of the amygdalæ, with embarrassed speech.—Humming in the ears.—Roaring in the ears.

5. Nose.—Pain in the nasal bones on being touched.—Gnawing prickings.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of the nose, followed by desquamation.—Caries of the bones of the nose.—Nasal cavities ulcerated and covered with thick crusts.—Running from the nose of a fetid greenish-yellow matter.—Stoppage of the nose.—Fluent coryza.—Nose red, swollen; tip knobby, red.—Cancer.—Furfuraceous desquamation of the epidermis of the nose.—Increased sensibility, or absence of smell.—Sweetish putrid smell, or smell of brandy before the nose.—Fetid odour from the nose.

6. Face.—Face puffed, and shining as if from sweat.—Inflammation of the bones of the face.—Parotids swollen, painful to touch as if pressed or bruised.—Swelling of the cheeks.—Swelling of the bones of the forehead, of the upper jaw, and of the nose.—Red eruption, which peels off, on the forehead and on the nose.—Traction in

the jaws, with swelling of the cheeks.—Tensive pain in the upper jaw.—Painful swelling of the submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, with heat and congestion in the head.—Looseness of the teeth.—Ulcers in the gums, with swelling of the cheeks.—Toothache < at night, < drawing cold air into mouth.

8. Mouth.—Fetid smell of the mouth, like rotten cheese.—Piercing pain in the velum palati.—Tongue swollen; with scirrhus-like hardness; after biting tongue in sleep.—Tongue coated; dry; ulcerated.

9. Throat.—Caries in the palate, with ulcers of a bluish colour, esp. after the abuse of mercury.—Tonsils swollen and ulcerated.—Drinks find a passage through the nostrils.—Stinging soreness in throat only when swallowing.—Dull, pressive pain, either with or without swallowing, in a gland below angle of jaw.

10. Appetite.—Milky or sweetish taste.—Loathing of food, and esp. of meat.—Great desire for coffee.—Excessive hunger and thirst.—No appetite for plain food in pining boys.

11. Stomach.—Pain in the stomach, as if proceeding from hunger.—Immoderate appetite and thirst, with qualmishness in the stomach.—Sensation of indescribable uneasiness in the epigastrium.—Swelling of the epigastrium and of the hypochondria, with shooting pains on being touched.—Burning at stomach and hot eructations.—Burning, drawing, and cutting pain; pressure.—Pressure to l. of scrobiculum, below cartilages of upper false ribs; < during expiration.

12. Abdomen.—Burning heat and cutting pain in r. hypochondrium.—Colic with sensation of great uneasiness and inclination to evacuate.—Tensive aching and fulness in the abdomen.—Abdomen inflated.—Exostosis in the pelvis.—Tendency of hernia to protrude, sometimes with cramp-like pains and incarcerated flatus.—Swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands from syphilis or the use of mercury.—Windy colic by night, with pinching, grumbling, and borborygmi.—Frequent emission of very fetid wind.

13. Stool.—Copious evacuation.—Nocturnal diarrhœa.—Nightly diarrhœa, with burning in the rectum.—Constipation; stool very large in size, or very hard and knotty.

14. Urinary Organs.—Painful retention of urine, with urgent inclination to make water, and pressure on the bladder.—Frequent emission of watery urine.—Urine turbid, like butter-milk, with thick mucus-like sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire greatly increased.—The whole genital system is strongly affected.—Nocturnal erections and pollutions.—Flow of prostatic

fluid, with flaccidity of the penis.—Swelling of the (lower part) of the testicle (r).—Swelling of the testes, with aching pain on touching and rubbing.—Induration of the testes.—Testes mere pendant shreds (in pining boys).—Hydrocele.—Bubo.—Chancre.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pains in the abdomen, as if the catamenia were coming.—Prolapsus and induration of the matrix.—Uterine affections with depression and tendency to suicide.—Menses too late; and scanty or absent.—Drawing pain in pubes; r. inguinal region sore to touch.—Before menses: swelling of axillary glands.—During menses: colic; prolapse of rectum.—Leucorrhœa: profuse and corroding, yellow; thick white, not offensive, < by walking.—During pregnancy: suicidal melancholia; jaundice.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Accumulation of mucus in the trachea and in the chest, which is expectorated with difficulty in the morning.—Voice nasal.—Cough from want of breath at night.—Cough with tough yellow sputum on awaking in morning.

18. Chest.—Great difficulty of respiration at night, and on walking in the open air, requiring deep inspirations.—Paroxysms of suffocation, with constrictive oppression of the chest, falling, loss of sense, and bluish colour of the face.—Pain, as if there were a plug placed under the ribs.—Continuous aching in l. side of the chest.—Incisive pain, and obtuse shootings, near the sternum.—Great weight on chest; esp. heavy weight on sternum.—Much congestion in the chest.

19. Heart.—Anxious palpitation of the heart, from congestion to the chest.—Beatings of the heart, irregular, or by fits, sometimes with anguish and oppression of the chest.—Pain in heart region extending down l. arm to fingers.—Floundering heart.—When walking, the heart seems to shake as if it were loose.—Sensation as if the heart stood still.—Palpitation compels him to stop.

20. Neck and Back.—Swollen cervical glands.—Tension in neck as if muscles too short, even at rest; < stooping.—Stinging pains in small of back.—Gressus gallinaceous (in spine disease).—Pain at lower part of spine.—Pains, generally passive, or drawing and acute, in the back, chiefly in the morning, and sometimes so violent as to prevent any motion of the limbs.

21. Limbs.—Limbs go to sleep; numb, insensible on waking; more when lying than moving.—Has to seize hold of l. arm during attack of palpitation.—Limbs swollen, painful, almost anchylosed.

22. Upper Limbs.—Boring in l. shoulder.—Aching pains in the arms and in the forearms.—Cramp-like and acute drawing pains in the bones of the carpus and of the metacarpus.—Acute drawing pains and paralytic weakness in the bones and joints of the fingers.—Palms itch; herpes; nails turn blue.

23. Lower Limbs.—Coxalgia.—Sharp pains in the thighs, esp. morning and evening.—Paralytic and painful weakness of the knees, as if a bandage were tightly compressed above them; they are feeble and give way.—Drawing pains and acute pullings, with paralytic weakness, in the bones and the joints of the toes.—Nodes; caries.

24. Generalities.—Pain, like that of a bruise, with acute pullings, and paralytic weakness in the limbs in general, and chiefly in the joints, esp. on uncovering the part affected, in the morning, on waking and during repose, disappearing on getting up.—Darting pains in the limbs, with great dejection.—Inflammation of the bones, with nocturnal pains.—Exostosis on the head, on the arms and on the legs.—Great acuteness and delicacy of sensation, with excessive sensibility to the least pain.—Over-sensitiveness to all pain, and to the cold air.—Hysterical spasms, sometimes with alternate tears and laughter.—Great sensibility to cold, or strong desire to go into the open air, even in bad weather, because it is found to be a relief.—Great ebullitions, with congestions to the head and chest, and palpitation of the heart.

26. Sleep.—Weary, but cannot rest or sleep.—Drowsiness after meals.—Nocturnal sleep till four o'clock in the morning only.—Awakened by bone pains; in despair.—Fatigue and weakness in the morning on waking.—Restless sleep, with anxious dreams; of thieves.—Nocturnal mumbling in the form of questions.

27. Fever.—Pulse small, but accelerated.—Febrile shiverings over the whole body, while in bed in the evening, followed neither by heat nor thirst.—Cold of the entire body, with bluish colour of the nails, nauseous taste, with inclination to vomit, sometimes followed by an increase of heat.—Heat of the face, with cold in the hands and feet.—Copious general perspiration early in the morning; mostly about genitals.

Aurum Muriaticum.

Chloride of Gold. Na Cl, Au Cl_3, $2H_2O$.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Amaurosis. Angina pectoris. Anus, fistula of. Asthma. Bubo. Cancer. Caries. Chancre. Condylomata. Dropsy. Eczema. Fistula. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhage. Hair falling out. Heart, affections of. Indurations. Liver, affections of. Morvan's disease. Ophthalmia. Ozæna. Periostitis. Phthisis. Pudenda, over-sensitiveness of. Spinal sclerosis. Spleen, enlarged. Sterility. Syphilis. Uterus, tumours of; hæmorrhage from. Vagina, heat, burning and itching of. Voice, hoarse. Warts.

Characteristics.—This salt has been proved. The symptoms are in the main identical with those of the metal, but some are peculiar or more pronounced in the one than in the other. The Muriatic element is seen in the heart symptoms; violent palpitations, sore aching, heaviness and sensation of rigidity in heart, hyperæmia from heart disease. Catarrhal and glandular affections are marked. Warts appear in various parts: on the tongue, on the genitals. Digestion is slow. Diarrhœa after eating. *Aur. mur*. is a sycotic remedy causing suppressed discharges to reappear. Halbert has given *Aur. mur*. 2x with much success in cases of sclerotic and exudative degeneration of the nervous system. He narrates a case of disseminated sclerosis, the result of a fall; one of exudative localised meningitis; and one of Morvan's disease greatly improved under its use. This patient, a man cook, had hypertrophy of all the fingers. In some of them this had progressed till painless whitlows appeared. Analgesia and anæsthesia were present, and some atrophy of the muscles of the hand and arm. Brachial neuritis appeared to be the causative factor in the case. Remarkable improvement occurred under *Aur. mur*. 2x. *Aur. mur*. is particularly valuable in hæmorrhages from the womb at climacteric and after, which are frequently of sycotic origin. Violent chill and fever. Hectic fever. Ascending stairs < Cold washing and cold weather >. Warmth <; throws off bed-covers. *Suited to:* Lymphatic, scrofulous constitutions. Gold salts, like mercury salts, dissolve organic tissues; they stimulate the heart more, but act on fluid tissues less powerfully than mercury.

Relations.—*Compare:* Aco., Am. c., Arg., Arg. n., Ars., Bell., Cannab., Fer., Glon., Hecl., Lyc., Merc., Nit. ac., Pho., Plat., Sil., Sul. Sulphur springs are incompatible. *Antidoted by:* Bell., Cannab., Merc.

Causation.—Chagrin. Fright. Vexation.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Constant burning in whole head, < l. side.—Head hot; limbs cold.—Pulling pains in forehead; tingling itching in that part.

3. Eyes.—Sudden blindness in childbed.—Neuralgic pains in l. eye.—Scrofulous phlyctenular ophthalmia.—Chronic inflammation of margins of lids.—Fistula lachrymalis.

4. Ears.—Music relieves.—Burning and itching behind ears < night.—Tinkling sound in ears followed by deafness, as if interior of ears were large and empty.

5. Nose.—Pressing pain in nose.—Ozæna scrofulosa.—Tingling, burning, and itching in nose; redness and inflammation, with itching, followed by desquamation; red swelling with ulcerated nostrils; dry yellow crusts and sensation of stoppage; yellow pus, sometimes below.—Deep crack in alæ nasi; lupus.

6. Face.—Red face.—Hair falling out of eyebrows and head.—Exostosis of (r.) cheek-bone.

7. Teeth.—Teeth loose.—Dental fistula.—Toothache with thrilling pains.

8. Mouth.—Indurated tongue; warts; cancer; ulcers.

9. Throat.—Frequent desire to swallow; feeling of a plug in throat; metallic taste; increased saliva.

11. Stomach.—Burning, cutting, stitching in stomach; cramps.—Slow digestion.

12. Abdomen.—Liver indurated.—Spleen enlarged.—Swelled abdomen; ascites.—Stiffness in region of groins.—Swelling of inguinal glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa; < night; after eating; with pain in bowels.—Hæmorrhoids, bleeding during stool.—Condylomata.—Anal and inter-crural excoriation.—Fistula.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Diminished virility.—Increased desire.—Exhausting erections.—Violent itching of glans penis wakes him at night.—Drawing along spermatic cord.—Painful drawing in l. testis extends towards inguinal ring, recurring by paroxysms.—Chancres.—Condylomata.—Excrescences from glans up to sacrum.—Warts on prepuce.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Constant running from vulva.—Burning stitching of vulva.—Heat and itching in vagina.—Hæmorrhage at and subsequent to the climacteric.—Leucorrhœa, light yellow, esp. mornings.—Leucorrhœa acrid, excoriating thighs, with itching of genitals.—Gonorrhœal discharge with swellings in each groin.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; speaking difficult.—Dyspnœa; sensation in larynx as if closed; laryngeal affections in syphilis and mercurio-syphilis.—Pressure under sternum.—Loud cough with thick yellow expectoration.—Anxious contraction of chest.—Asthma < at night.—Pleuritic pains l. side of chest; changing place.

19. Heart.—Lancinating pains above the heart.

22. Upper Limbs.—Swelling of the wrists, with tension on reversing the hand, and lancinations in grasping an object; tearing pains in middle finger after meals.

23. Lower Limbs.—Legs swollen and very tender along inside of tibia.—Exostosis.—Periostitis; after typhoid.

24. Generalities.—Great restlessness; changes his position every moment; his friends call him "the quicksilver man.".—Laziness, aversion to all work.—Indescribable weariness in whole body.—Drawing pains in various parts, esp. the extremities.

Aurum Muriaticum Kalinatum.

Double Chloride of Potassium and Gold. K. Cl, Au Cl_3, $_2H_2O$.

Clinical.—Uterus, hæmorrhage from; induration of.

Characteristics.—An unproved salt, recommended by Dr. Burford and others as the best preparation of gold in cases of uterine induration and hæmorrhage.

Relations.—*Compare:* Aur. mur. nat., Hydrastinin. mur.

Aurum Muriaticum Natronatum.

Double Chloride of Gold and Sodium. Na Cl, Au Cl3 2H2O.

Clinical.—Ascites. Carcinoma. Hæmorrhoids. Hair, falling out. Headache. Hectic fever. Jaundice. Phthisis. Rhinoscleroma. Sycosis. Syphilis. Tongue, affections of. Tumours. Uterus, indurations of; scirrhus of. Warts.

Characteristics.—Boring pains are very marked in the pathogenesis of this salt; over left eye, skull, chest, tibiæ, and bones generally. Symptoms < cold wet weather; from October to spring (headache). Warts on tongue. White stools (Jaundice). Bright's disease. Chancres; ulcers; warts. Bubo. Enormous induration of an ovary. Induration of one part, softening of another part of the uterus. Corrosive leucorrhœa; pustules on genitals. Scirrhus or carcinoma of breast or uterus. A case of rhinoscleroma has been reported cured by it in 5x by Kranz-Busch. Old cases of rheumatism or gouty pains. Scrofula. All symptoms are < by rest. According to Hale, this is the most active of all the preparations of gold. In toxic doses it causes "violent gastro-enteritis," accompanied by cramps, convulsive trembling, insomnia, priapism and insensibility. In pathogenetic doses it causes "epigastric pain, nausea, loss of appetite, and constipation." The constipation is like that of *Hydrastis*, being accompanied with catarrh. Hale has used it with success in nervous dyspepsia with a tendency to diarrhœa after eating; in gastric and duodenal catarrh, with or without jaundice. The same authority states that the primary effect

of the salt is to cause "congestion, irritation of uterus and ovaries, subacute metritis, ovaritis, profuse and premature menses, habitual abortion, nymphomania, ulceration of uterus, endocervicitis." For these the attenuations are suitable. The secondary effects are: "Atonic amenorrhœa, scanty and delaying menses, deficient sexual desire, sterility from ovarian torpor, ovarian dropsy;" for these he recommends the lowest triturations. He suggests its use in puerperal mania with sexual excitement, ovaritis, gastro-intestinal irritation, and suicidal impulses. Also in corresponding states in men. *Aur. mur. nat*. has been proved, but it has been chiefly used on general Aurum indications. Burnett considers it to have more power over uterine tumours than any other gold preparation.

Relations.—*Suited to:* Carbo-nitrogenoid and mercurio-syphilitic constitutions. *Compare:* Arg. n., Ars., Bad., Bry., Crot., Con., Graph., Hep., Iod., Kali bich., Kali iod., Lyc., Merc., Nit. ac., Pho., Sul., Thuj.

Causation.—Vexation (Jaundice).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Violent (boring) pains on whole side of head, mostly over eye.—Every morning pressure over eyes, pains in forehead, dulness in head, lasting until afternoon; > in evening; nasal discharge bloody, fetid, ichorus.—Hair falls out.

3. Eyes.—Amaurosis.—Ophthalmia: scrofulous; cancerous; at same time nose scurfy.

5. Nose.—Ulcers; caries; ozæna.—Nose swollen, hard, shining (scrofulous); if he takes cold, erysipelas sets in.

7. Teeth.—Teeth get loose, look dirty, gums recede.

8. Mouth.—Tongue white.—Warts on tongue.—Burning on tip of tongue.—Redness and swelling of palate behind upper incisors.—Salivation.

12. Abdomen.—Pressure in r. hypochondrium.—Dropsy.

13. Stool and Anus.—Clay-like fæces.—Appearance of hæmorrhoid which protrudes and is painful.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Ulcers on foreskin; warts around them; ulcers on glans eating deeply.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Ulcers with induration of uterus.—Enlargement of ovary.—Leucorrhœa, corroding the parts.—Pustules on genitals.—Abortion from uterine indurations.—(Given to syphilitic mothers, it prevents the disease in her off spring.).—Scirrhus of uterus and mammæ.

19. Heart.—Irregular heart-beats with anxiety and short breath; while sleeping.—Severe violent beats of the heart, with sensation of pressure while standing.

20. Neck and Back.—Cracking in cervical vertebræ on bending head.—Burning pain in skin of nape.—Heat in nape rising into head and cheeks.—Burning and drawing; tension and pressure in muscles to l. of nape extending to shoulder, < bending head to r.; at times unbearable during rest.—Pustular eruption on back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Burning in skin of r. axilla.—Pressure in r. deltoid.—Boring and pressing pains in arms and elbow-joints; boring in bones.—Painful stitching in finger-tips.

23. Lower Limbs.—Boring in thighs, knees, tibiæ (first r. then l.).—Boring in both sides r. tendo Achillis when sitting.—Stitches in tips of toes; in bunion.

25. Skin.—Intolerable itching all over body; sores followed by an eruption of little lumps, several covered with dark-looking scabs.—Jaundice.

27. Fever.—Remarkable coldness of back.—Remarkable heat in skin.—Sweats only on r. side; l. (affected) side of head remains dry.—Excessive perspiration.

Aurum Sulphuratum.

Auric sulphide. $Au_2 S_3$.

Clinical.—Enuresis. Goître. Head, nodding of. Impotence. Jaundice. Mammæ, affections of. Nightmare. Nose, swelling of. Paralysis agitans. Pruritus vulvæ. Staggering.

Characteristics.—This is a valuable gold preparation which I have used with success in *Aurum* cases with some *Sulphur* indications. It has been proved, and the most striking symptoms are the following: Constant nodding of head (suggesting paralysis agitans). Lancinations in occiput. Redness and swelling of nose; crusts; dry coryza; great sensitiveness to least contact. Sensitiveness to touch was observed in other parts. Inclined to vomit after eating. Nocturnal enuresis. Impotence. Lancinations in penis. Heaviness in genitals. Heat, lancinations, and itching of vulva. There is swelling of the breasts; they are painful to touch; nipples are cracked; lancinating pain in point of nipples. Thick yellowish leucorrhœa, especially in morning. Staggering gait. Weariness. Frightful dreams: thieves, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Desire for solitude.—Disgust for life.

2. Head.—Constant nodding of head.—Continual rush of blood to head.—Lancinations in occiput.—Itching of scalp, < night.—Burning and smarting of scalp.—Falling out of hair.

3. Eyes.—Redness of lids.—Morning agglutination.—Stye near outer canthus.—Photophobia.

5. Nose.—Redness and swelling of nose.—Crusts on nose.—Sensitiveness to least contact.

6. Face.—Cracked lips.

8. Mouth.—Redness, swelling and bleeding of gums.—Aphthæ.

9. Throat.—Swelling of thyroid.

11. Stomach.—Great thirst.—Watery eructations tasting of ingesta.—Frequent hiccough.—Very slow digestion.

14. Urinary Organs.—Nocturnal enuresis.—Thick, yellow, red and sandy urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Frequent erections with desire for embrace, but ceasing immediately.—Impotence.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Thick, yellowish leucorrhœa, esp. in the morning.—Irregular menstruation.—Sensitiveness of uterus to touch.—Swelling of breasts; painful to touch.—Cracks on nipples.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Nightly paroxysms of loud cough.—Hard cough with scanty expectoration of pure blood.—Suffocating attacks at night.

19. Heart.—Palpitation when ascending a height.

24. Generalities.—Staggering gait.

26. Sleep.—Troublesome frightful dreams; of thieves; of assassins.

Avena Sativa.

Oat. N. O. Gramineæ. Tincture of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Cholera. Debility. Influenza. Neurasthenia. Opium habit. Palpitation. Sexual excess. Sleeplessness. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—*Avena* has been used empirically in substantial doses (5 to 15 drops of the tincture, preferably in hot water) in a large number of cases of nerve weakness. The leading indications are: Irregularities of the male sexual system. Nervous exhaustion. General debility. Nervous palpitation. Insomnia. Inability to keep the mind fixed on any one subject, especially when due to masturbation or sexual irregularities. It is most valuable in enabling a patient to overcome the morphine habit. It appears to exert the same kind of soothing action, without creating a habit of its own. When not more than four grains of morphine have been taken daily it may be discontinued abruptly, 15 drops of *Avena* in a wineglass of hot water being given four times a day instead. The only symptom that has been observed to be caused by it is a pain at the base of the brain from 20-drop doses.

An alkaloid, *Avenin* (C_{56} H_{21} NO_{18}), has been isolated from oats. It is easily soluble in alcohol. No clinical observations with this have been recorded.

Aviaire.

A preparation of chicken-tuberculosis introduced by Dr. Cartier and other homœopaths of Paris.

Clinical.—Bronchitis. Influenza. Measles. Phthisis.

Characteristics.—Dr. Cartier gave an account of this nosode in his paper read at the International Homœopathic Congress, 1896 (*Transactions*, Part "Essays and Communications," p. 187). *Aviaire* acts most prominently on the apices of the lungs, and it corresponds most closely to the bronchitis of influenza, which simulates tuberculosis, having cured several hopeless-looking cases. It has also done excellently in some cases of bronchitis following measles. The bacillus of avian tuberculosis has been identified with that of human tuberculosis, but the clinical properties of the two nosodes are not identical.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bacil., Bacil. t., Tuberc., Ars. i.

Azadirachta Indica.

Melia Azadirachta. Nim or Neem. Margosa. N. O. Meliaceć; Tribe, Melieć. Tincture of the bark.

Clinical.—Constipation. Diarrhśa. Intermittent fever. Quinine, effects of. Spleen, congested.

Characteristics.—This is an Indian remedy of very ancient date. All parts of the tree are intensely bitter, and the separate parts are said to have different effects. The bark, known as *Margosa Bark*, is the best-known medicinal portion, and the tincture for the provings was made from this by Dr. P. C. Majumdar, who is our chief authority for its effects. It contains *Azadirin*, *Margosin* and *Catechin*. It is popularly used in a great variety of complaints, especially of the eyes, digestive derangements, and skin affections. The most peculiar feature of the proving is the fever, which commences with a very slight chill or none at all, about 3 to 4.30 p.m., and abates about 7.30 p.m. Glowing heat and burning, especially in face, eyes, palms of hands and soles of feet in open air; sweat copious, commencing on forehead, gradually extending towards trunk; no sweat on lower part of body. It is especially useful in cases previously maltreated with quinine. < In open air; in afternoon.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cedron, China, Ars., Nat. m. Also Guarea which belongs to the same botanical order.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—The mind is depressed and forgetful; uneasiness; desire to lie down.

2. Head.—Giddiness as if head were moving to and fro, < rising from sitting.—Much throbbing headache, < r. side, with much pain in r. eyeball; < in open air.—The scalp is painful and sensitive to touch, even the hair is painful.

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyes and coryza.

4. Ears.—A buzzing in ears (recalling the effect of Peruvian bark).—A peculiar crackling sound in the ear like tickling with a feather, < on opening the mouth.

8. Mouth.—Clammy mouth, but water tastes good.—Sensation as if scalded on side and surface of tongue.—Salty tasting saliva.

9. Throat.—Bitter taste in throat.

10. Appetite.—Very keen appetite.—There may be no thirst, or very great thirst for large quantities of cold water.—Great thirst at long intervals.—Craving for sweets.

12. Abdomen.—In the abdomen there are twisting pains in the epigastrium, and clutching pains in umbilical region.—Burning in the bowels.

13. Stool and Anus.—Insufficient, constipated, hard, small, and knotty stool.—Diarrhśa with no satisfaction after stool.—Passing of offensive flatus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Great sexual excitement.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Troublesome cough after bathing.—Sputa white, in small lumps, expelled with difficulty.

18. Chest.—Cramping pains in chest.—Breathing deep and at long intervals; or rapid and hot breath.—Burning sensation in chest.

21. Limbs.—Numbness of hands and feet.

25. Skin.—Much itching of body; burning and prickling; sudamina on back.

26. Sleep.—Dreams of quarrels.

27. Fever.—Chill slight or absent; fever continues from 3 or 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.—Glowing heat and burning, esp. in face, eyes, palms of hands and soles of feet in open air.—Sweat copious, commencing on forehead, gradually extending towards trunk; no sweat on lower part of body.

Bacillinum.

A nosode of tuberculosis named and first described by Dr. Burnett, for whom it was prepared from tuberculous sputum by Dr. Heath. As this preparation has been experimented with separately, I think it, on the whole, advisable to give its symptoms apart from the other nosodes of phthisis.

Clinical.—*Addison's disease*. Alopecia. Consumptiveness Growth, defective. *Hydrocephalus*. Idiocy. Insanity. Joints, affections of. Phthiriasis. Pityriasis *Ringworm*. Scrofulous glands. Teeth, defective; pitted. *Tuberculosis*.

Characteristics.—This remedy has been used largely in infrequent doses (at intervals of a week or more) of the 30th and upwards chiefly on diathetic indications in the affections named above. In acute affections it has been found useful to dissolve a few globules in a wineglassful of water and administer a teaspoonful every four hours. In the provings, a severe headache, deep in, < by

motion, was a constant symptom; also a slight cough with easy expectoration of phlegm. In cases of acute tuberculosis it has not done so well as in mote chronic cases. Dr. Cartier has found it particularly useful in cases where there was excessive muco-purulent bronchial secretion threatening to occlude the lungs. It must be compared with *Bacillinum testium, Tuberculinum* of Swan, *Aviaire* and *Tuberculinum* of Koch. Dr. Burnett has shown that ringworm of the scalp and pityriasis versicolor on the body are indications of tubercular diathesis, and they respond to this remedy. Also they are leading indications for it when present in combination with other affections. A case of insanity with pityriasis yielded rapidly to the remedy. Phthiriasis has been cured by it when all attempts to kill the body-lice by parasiticides were useless. Dr. Young has recorded the cure of several cretinous idiots. An inter-current course of *Bacillinum* will often make a wonderful change in patients who have a personal or family history of chest affections. I have found an eczematous condition of the margins of the eyelids a strong indication for it. < Night and early morning; < cold air. It is a diathetic remedy of vast importance. The symptoms of the *schema* are taken from the provings by Burnett and myself recorded in the last edition of Burnett's *The Cure of Consumption by its own Virus*, together with some cured symptoms, and some from a proving by R. Boocock.

Relations.—Calc. phos. goes with this remedy very well. So do Lach. and Kali c. I know of no antidote.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Taciturn, sulky, snappish, fretty, irritable, morose, depressed and melancholic even to insanity.—Fretful ailing, whines and complains; mind given to be frightened, particularly by dogs.

2. Head.—Severe headache, deep in, recurring from time to time, compelling quiet fixedness; < shaking head.—Terrible pain in head as if he had a tight hoop of iron round it; trembling of hands; sensation of damp clothes on spine; absolute sleeplessness.—Meningitis.—Ringworm.—Alopecia areata.

3. Eyes.—Eczematous condition of eyelids.

6. Face.—Indolent, angry pimple on l. cheek, breaking out from time to time and persisting for many weeks.

7. Teeth.—Aching in teeth, esp. lower incisors (all sound), felt at the roots esp. on raising or projecting lower lip; very sensitive to air.—Grinds teeth in sleep.—Imperfectly developed teeth.

9. Throat.—Tickling in fauces, compelling cough.

11. Stomach.—Windy dyspepsia, with pinching pains under ribs of r. side in mammary line.

12. Abdomen.—Fever, emaciation, abdominal pains and discomfort restless at night, glands of both groins enlarged and indurated; cries out in sleep; strawberry tongue.—Tabes mesenterica; talks in sleep; grinds teeth; appetite poor; hands blue; indurated and palpable glands everywhere; drum belly; spleen region bulging out.—Inguinal glands indurated and visible; excessive sweats; chronic diarrhœa.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sudden diarrhœa before breakfast, with nausea.—Severe hæmorrhages from bowels, cough.—Obstinate constipation.—Passes much ill-smelling flatus.—Stitch-like pain through piles.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased quantity of urine, pale, with white sediment.—Has to rise several times in night to urinate.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Slight, tedious, hacking cough.—Hard cough, shaking patient, more during sleep but it did not waken him.—Pricking in larynx with sudden cough.—Single cough on rising from bed in morning.—Cough waking him in night; easy expectoration.—Expectoration of non-viscid easily detached, thick phlegm from air passages, followed after a day or two by a very clear ring of voice.—Sharp pain in precordial region arresting breathing.—Very sharp pain in l. scapula, < lying down in bed at night, > by warmth.

20. Neck and Back.—Glands of neck enlarged and tender.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in l. knee whilst walking; passed off after persevering in walking for a short distance.—Tubercular inflammation of knee.

24. Generalities.—Great weakness, did not want to be disturbed.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy during day; restless at night; many dreams.

27. Fever.—Flush of heat (soon after the dose), some perspiration, severe headache deep in.

Bacillinum Testium.

A nosode prepared from tuberculous testicle.

Clinical.—Inguinal glands, disease of. Mesenteric glands, disease of. Phthisis. Testicles, tubercle of.

Characteristics.—This preparation has been used by Burnett as having a more direct relation to the lower half of the body than the pulmonary *Bacillinum*. My own experience confirms the correctness of this inference; but it must not be supposed that *Bac. test*. does not act in pulmonary cases, or *vice versâ*.

Badiaga.

Spongilla fluviatilis. Fresh-water sponge. Trituration of the dried sponge gathered in autumn.

Clinical.—Breast, cancer of. Bruises. Bubo. Catarrh. Chilblains. Coryza. Eyes, pains in. Glands, affections of. Hay-fever. Hæmorrhoids. Heart, affections of. Indurations. Ophthalmia. Palpitation. Rheumatism. Scrofula. Syphilis. Tibia, pain in. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Badiaga* is the Russian name for the river sponge, which is a popular Russian remedy. Among the peculiar symptoms and indications are: Headache with aching in backs of eyeballs, 2 p.m. to 7 p.m.; < motion. Severe headache in vertex > night, returning severely after breakfast. Headache with inflamed eyes. Pains in eyeballs extending to head. (J. A. Biegler cured a case with the following symptoms: A lady had for months off and on a severe pain in r. eyeball, which extended to forehead over this eye, then to temple; always < in afternoon.) Scalp sore; dry; itching; scurf; tetters. Soreness is one of the key-notes of the remedy; general soreness of integuments and muscles; as if beaten; very sensitive. Profuse coryza, coming from nostril with a gush. L. cheek and malar bone sore to touch. Lancinating pains in stomach; liver; below scapulæ; urethra; chest. Buboes. Chancres suppressed by cautery. Infantile syphilis. Carcinoma of breast. There is a cough which causes sneezing, profuse coryza. Occasional severe fit of coughing ejecting viscid mucus flying out of mouth; caused by tickling in larynx as if a particle of sugar was dissolving in throat; > in warm room. Tremulous vibrative palpitation < lying r. side. Palpitation after pleasurable emotions. Soreness of anterior muscles of legs; toes bend while walking as if extensors were paralysed. It has lessened a hard cellular swelling of both legs. Sharp stinging back of r. heel, < least pressure. Chronic rheumatism, < by cold, especially in cold air. < Stormy weather. > In warm room; < afternoon. < Pressure and touch: there is general soreness, even to touch of clothes. Sore as if beaten. Headache > at night, after sleep.

Relations.—*Compare:* Spongia; Seneg. (cough *caused* by sneezing, opposite of Bad.); Grind. rob. (respiration ceases on falling asleep); Spo. (cough with much sneezing); Kali c. (phlegm flies from mouth); Calc. s. (indurations); Carb. an. (indurations, buboes); Cist. can. (scrofula); Clemat., Hep., Iod., Kali iod., Lach., Merc., Merc. iod., Nit. ac., Sil., Sul. *Followed well* by Lach. *Complementary to* Sul., Iod., Merc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—After pleasurable emotions, palpitation.—Mind generally clear, active in spite of headache.

2. Head.—Headache from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m., with slight aching pains in the posterior portion of both eyeballs, and in the temples.—During the day more or less headache, with pain in the eyeballs (worse l.); more from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Frontal headache during the forenoon, worse in the temples, and extending into the posterior portion of the l. eyeball; < by moving the eye.—Pain in the temples and eyeballs; from eyeballs to temples.—A very severe headache on top of the head; remains the same in all positions; better at night after sleeping, and better in the morning; returning violently after breakfast; lasting several days.—Headache with inflamed eyes.—Headache < on moving eyes.—Excess of dandruff, or dry, tetter-like appearance of the scalp, with slight itching; hair dry.—Scalp sore to touch, with tetter-like eruption on forehead.

3. Eyes.—Bluish-purple margin of the eyelids, and blue under the eyes.—Scrofulous inflammation of the eyes, with hardening of the Meibomian glands.—Severe pain from eyeballs (< l.) into temple; < turning eyes.—Intermittent neuralgia of r. eyeball, extending to temple, < afternoon.—Headache extending into the eyeballs.—L. eyeball quite sore, even upon closing it tightly.—Twitching of l. eyelid.

4. Ears.—Slight shocks heard in the ear, as of very distant artillery; afternoons.

5. Nose.—Profuse coryza, mostly from the l. nostril; comes with a gush; worse in afternoon and evening; with sneezing.—Coryza and cough.—Itching of l. ala nasi.

6. Face.—On forehead, tetter-like eruption.—Pale, ashy, or leaden colour of face.—Stiffness in the maxillary joints.—L. cheek and malar bone sore to touch.

8. Mouth.—Mouth and breath hot and feverish, with thirst for large quantities of water at a time.—Mouth and tongue feel scalded.

9. Throat.—Hawks up, in morning, masses of gluey bloody mucus from throat, which is inflamed and sore, < swallowing, solids.—Tonsils red, inflamed, < swallowing solids.

11. Stomach.—Pressure in epigastrium, nausea, and rumbling.—Lancinating in pit of stomach 8 a.m.; extends to vertebræ, r. scapula, at times to r. side, resulting there in pleuritic pain.

12. Abdomen.—Lancinating pain with a bounding movement in region of liver.—Indurated inguinal glands.—Syphilitic buboes.

13. Stool and Anus.—Catarrh of the bowels.—Constipation.—Hæmorrhoids.

14. Urinary Organs.—Severe, sharp, lancinating pain in or near orifice of urethra.—Urine high-coloured; and reddish.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Chancres, after cautery, elevated discoloured cicatrices, rhagades.—Syphilis of infants, whole convolutes of hard glandular swellings, buboes.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Carcinoma mammæ.—Metrorrhagia < night, with feeling of enlargement of head.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breath hot and feverish.—Occasional severe paroxysms of spasmodic cough, ejecting viscid mucus from the bronchial tubes, which at times comes flying forcibly out of the mouth, < afternoon and evening, caused by tickling in the larynx, as if sugar was dissolving, > in warm room.—Cough = sneezing; profuse coryza.—Pain in upper part of r. chest.—Pleuritic pain, < on motion or on full inspiration; with soreness.—Severe, sharp, lancinating pain in r. supra-clavicular region.—Stitches in sides, esp. r.—While lying on r. side in bed, and at moment of becoming unconscious by sleep, severe oppressive suffocative attacks from suspended respiration, causing a quick effort to prevent suffocation by changing position.—Typhoid pneumonia.

19. Heart.—Severe vibrating, tremulous palpitation of the heart, even while sitting or lying, quiet, upon any sudden elating or other emotion of mind.—Lying on r. side, heart is heard and felt to pulsate from chest up to neck.

20. Neck and Back.—Very stiff neck.—Soreness and lameness, with stitches in nape of neck, < by bending the head back and forth.—Scrofulous swelling of the glands of the l. side of the face, throat, and neck; nearly as large as a hen's egg; some hard, some suppurating.—Severe lancinating pains and stitches in the posterior r. side, below the scapula, much < by throwing the shoulders back and chest forward, or any contortions of the body; pain extorting at times a mean or shriek.

22. Upper Limbs.—Palms of hands hot and dry.

23. Lower Limbs.—Several hard, small lumps along the shin-bone.—Hard cellular swelling of the legs.—Anterior muscles of r. leg sore, as if beaten.—At night violent lancinating pains in the limbs.—Hard swellings of both legs lessened.—Hurts of horses' hoofs.—Bad ulcers of horses' feet.—Toes bend while walking as if extensors paralysed.—Checked foot-sweat.

24. Generalities.—General soreness of the muscles and integuments of the whole body; flesh sore to touch, even of the clothes; sore as if beaten.

25. Skin.—Skin sore to touch.—Raised and discoloured scars.—Rhagades.—Brown and blue spots after concussions.—Externally applied causes checked eruptions to reappear.—Tetters on scalp and forehead; itching on scalp.

26. Sleep.—Restless at night; must frequently change position, body feels so sore.—Awake 3-4 a.m. with frightful dreams and severe cramping pains in metatarsal bones of both feet.—> After sleep (head).

Balsamum Peruvianum.

Balsam of Peru. Myroxylon Pereiræ. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of the balsam that flows from the stems.

Clinical.—Bronchitis. Catarrh. Cracks. Epistaxis. Hectic. Itch. Phthisis. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—Peruvian Balsam has been chiefly used empirically in catarrhal phthisis or bronchial catarrh with copious purulent expectoration. Sputa thick, creamy, yellowish white; loud râles, night sweats, hectic. Hale has used it with success in "chronic, purulent, fetid anterior or posterior nasal catarrh, with or without ulceration." He says that a cerate of the *Balsam* is the best application next to *Glycerole of Aloes* for indolent ulcers, cracked nipples, cracks in fingers and palmer surfaces of hands, or fissured and chapped lips. The *Balsam* is also used externally for killing the acarus of itch. All parts affected are gently rubbed with it at night and a bath taken in the morning. A single application is sufficient. It has been proved by Lembke.

SYMPTOMS.

5. Nose.—Bleeding from r. nostril without coryza, or sneezing, or blowing nose; repeated at 7 p.m.—Profuse thick discharge from nose, whether chronic or otherwise.—Ozæna with ulceration.

9. Throat.—Continued scraping of fauces.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting of food and mucus; catarrh of stomach.—Mucous diarrhœa, &c.

13. Stool.—Copious liquid stool, painless.—Passage of blood with normal stool (does not have piles).

14. Urinary Organs.—Sticking and cutting in urethra.—Urination more frequent and copious.—Urine scanty, with mucous sediment; catarrh of bladder.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Scraping in larynx in forenoon; dry cough.

18. Chest.—Cough, mucous and purulent expectoration.—Phthisis of mucous type; vomica in lungs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Oppressive pain in r. wrist.

23. Lower Limbs.—Severe pain in l. tibia.—Boring in r. tibia.

24. Generalities.—Debility; rhagades of nipples and fingers.

Baptisia Confusa Acetica.

Australian Baptisia. N. O. Leguminosæ. Acetum of stem and leaves.

Clinical.—Headache. Oppression. Spleen pain. Typhoid. Vision, defective.

Characteristics.—Mr. J. Meredith ("Agricola") communicated to the *Hom. World* (xxxi. 267) his experience with this shrub. Symptoms produced on himself were: Congestion of fore part of head. Vision weak. Hectic flush after tea. Right molar felt too long,< by pressure, intermittent; right jaw (later both jaws) stiff and painful at joint. Sciatica left side. Appetite increased, more energy for brain work. Sleep improved. But the most remarkable effect was the relief of a distressing symptom which had troubled him many months, and which the ordinary *Bapt. tinct*. in any preparation had failed to relieve. He describes it as "a really distressing left hypochondrium oppression, fulness and actual dyspnœa, impelling me to assume an erect position." This would continue half the night. It was uninfluenced by eating. The distress was located either in the spleen or splenic curve of the colon. The *Bapt. c. acet*. seemed to relieve the part very rapidly, causing something to move to the left and downwards, after which he went to sleep. A case simulating typhoid was rapidly relieved by the remedy—showing its relation to *Bapt. tinct*.

Baptisia Tinctoria.

Wild Indigo (United States of America.) N. O. Leguminosć. Tincture of fresh root and its bark.

Clinical.—Abortion, threatened. Apoplexy. Appendicitis. Biliousness. Brain softening. *Cancer. Consumption*. Diphtheria. Dysentery. *Enteric fever*. Eye, affections of. Gall-bladder, affections of. Gastric fever. Headache, bilious. *Hectic fever*. Hysteria. *Influenza*. Mumps. Śsophagus, stricture of. Plague. *Relapsing fever*. *Sewer gas-poisoning*. Shivering. Stomatitis. Tabes mesenterica. Tinea capitis. *Tongue ulcerated*. Typhus. Variola. *Worms*.

Characteristics.—*Baptisia* has gained its greatest reputation as a remedy in typhoid fever, to the symptoms of which its pathogenesis strikingly corresponds. But it is only when it is used strictly in accordance with its symptoms that it will give successful results. When given as a matter of routine there are sure to be failures. Another disease in which it has proved specific in a large number of cases is epidemic influenza. The besotted countenance, bleary eyes, aching head, sore throat, pains and soreness all over the body, and profound prostration which are present in all typical cases indicate *Baptisia* before any other remedy.

Among the chief symptoms of the remedy are the following: Stupor, falls asleep whilst being spoken to, confused as if drunk. Cannot keep his mind together, a wild wandering feeling. This scattered feeling is further exemplified in the illusion that the body is double; limbs separated and conversing with each other; can't sleep because body seems scattered about and cannot collect pieces. There is a dull heavy sensation in head with drowsiness and heavy eyelids. The head feels large, with a numb feeling of head and face. Bruised headache; soreness as if in brain; bruised feeling in occiput; heavy feeling at base of brain with drawing in cervical muscles. Frontal headache with pressure at root of nose. The neck is tired, cannot hold head easy in any position. The eyes cannot bear light; burn; are weak; painful on reading. Weight on eyes; eyeballs sore, lame on moving. Blear-eyed. Lids partially paralysed. An illusion of smell "as of burnt feathers" has been caused and cured by it. Pain in left parotid gland. Flat, bitter taste. Tongue swollen; feels numb; speech difficult. Is coated whitish yellow, and feels burnt or scalded. Dry, parched, brown centre; cracked and ulcerated. Canker sores in mouth. Ulcerations. The sore-mouth of sucklings. Painlessness is a feature in the sore throat; putrid, painless, dark ulcers. Śsophagus feels constricted down to stomach; can only swallow liquids; cases of convulsive contraction of śsophagus and cardiac orifice, with regurgitation of food, have been cured by it. In one case, that of an old man, food could be swallowed and retained some days, but not on others. He had always liked very hot food. The śsophagus was red and granular. *Bapt*. 12 cured. Nausea, retching and vomiting. Sinking, gone feeling. Pain in liver; and especially in gall-

bladder; in spleen; in right iliac region; in groins; glands swollen. Soreness of abdominal muscles and right iliac region. Fetid exhausting diarrhśa; dysentery in autumn or hot weather. Worms. The urine is high-coloured, scanty, alkaline, fetid. Orchitis, squeezed pain in testes. Hale considers it specific in threatened miscarriage from mental depression, shock of bad news, watching, fasting, or low fever. Patients in these conditions often complain of "dreadful sinking at the stomach," fetid breath and other symptoms of *Baptisia*. Many cases of phthisis are relieved by this remedy when the symptom and type of fever correspond. Lumbar backache. Feels as if lying on a board. Pain in sacrum. Weakness of lower limbs. Left foot much prickling and numbness. Numbness and soreness are very general in *Baptisia* patients. It has cured hysteria with prostration, numbness and fear of paralysis, wanted to die, rubbed hands continually, restlessness. The bed feels hard. There is excessive drowsiness. < On waking; < walking; < open air; < cold wind; < autumn or hot weather.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arn., Arsen., Bry.; Gels. (malaise, nervousness, flushed face, drowsiness, and muscular soreness); Ecchin. angust., Hyo., Kali mur., Lach., Mur. ac. and Nit. ac. (typhoid); Nux v., Op., Rhus t. *Follows well:* Ars. *is followed well by:* Tereb., Nit. ac., Ham. Silic has, like Bap., ability to swallow only liquids (like milk), but unlike Bap., Silic has aversion to milk. Ecchinacea angustifolia is perhaps its nearest analogue.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Stupor; falls asleep while being spoken to, or answering; heavy sleep till aroused; awakes only to again fall asleep in the midst of his answer, which he vainly endeavours to finish.—Indisposed to think, want of power; mind seems weak, confused, as if drunk.—Cannot confine his mind: a sort of wild, wandering feeling.—Gloomy, unhappy state of mind.—Body feels scattered about, tosses around to get the pieces together; cannot sleep because he cannot get pieces together.—Mind wanders as soon as the eyes are closed.—Mentally restless but too lifeless to move.—Indisposed to think; inability to memorise.—< When thinking of pains in various parts of body.

2. Head.—Vertigo, and weak feeling of entire system, esp. lower limbs and knees.—Vertigo, with paralysis of eyelids.—Peculiar feeling in head, which is never felt except during fever, excitement of brain such as precedes delirium.—Dull, heavy pressive headache.—Frontal headache, with pressure at root of nose; with feeling of fulness and tightness of whole head.—Head feels large and heavy, with numbness of head and face.—Sharp darts of pain in supraorbital nerve at foramen.—Frequent sharp pains by spells in r. and l. temple.—Soreness in the brain, worse on stooping.—Top of head feels as if it would fly off.—Dull, bruised feeling in occiput.—Skin of forehead feels tight.—Scalp feels sore.—Sensation as if head swelling.—Neck feels so tired she cannot hold her head easy in any position.

3. Eyes.—Cannot bear light eyes burn but do not water.—Feeling as if eyes would be pressed into head eyeballs feel sore, with great confusion of sight; cannot place anything until after looking at it a few seconds; everything appears to move.—Severe pains in eyes on reading, compelling to stop.—Bloated feeling of eyes, glistening; disposition to have them half closed.—Eyeballs feel sore; sore and lame on moving them.—Partial paralysis of lids.

4. Ears.—Dull hearing.—Delirium with almost complete deafness.—Slight pain in l. parotid gland.

5. Nose.—Dull pain at root of nose; crampy sensation.—Sneezing and feeling as after a severe cold; slight bleeding from r. nostril of bright red blood, thick.—Epistaxis of dark blood.—Sensation of fulness; śdema of affected parts, esp. in choanć.—Illusion of smell: as of burnt feathers.

6. Face.—Face flushed, dusky, hot; dark-red, with a besotted expression.—Muscles of jaw rigid.

8. Mouth.—Sordes on the teeth and lips.—Tongue yellow along the centre; first white, with reddish papillć, followed by yellow-brown coating in centre, edges dark-red and shining; dry, brown down the centre; cracked, sore, ulcerated.—Filthy taste with flow of saliva.—Saliva rather abundant, somewhat viscid, tasting flat.—Numb, pricking sensation in tongue.—Putrid ulcers of the buccal cavity, with salivation.—Mouth and tongue very dry in fevers.—Putrid; offensive; fćcal breath.—Flat, bitter taste in mouth.

9. Throat.—Pain and soreness of fauces.—Constrictive feeling in throat, causing frequent efforts at deglutition.—Throat feels swollen or full.—Fauces dark-red; dark, putrid ulcers; tonsils and parotids swollen; absence of pain, and great prostration.—Difficult deglutition; can only swallow water; śsophagus feels as if constricted from above down to stomach.

11. Stomach.—Sinking, gone feeling at the stomach.—Constant desire for water, with nausea and want of appetite.—Great thirst.—Loss of appetite; averse to nourishment and stimulants.—All symptoms < from beer.—At night, frequent pain in the epigastric region; < from turning over, which he had to do all the time.—Full feeling in stomach.—Heavy gnawing in stomach.—Burning heat rising up to throat.—Pains in stomach; feeling there as of a hard substance.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in liver, from r. lateral ligament to gall-bladder; can scarcely walk, it so augments pain in gall-bladder.—Constant severe pain over gall-bladder.—Constant pain in stomach and liver; < walking; hot sensation; heavy aching in liver.—Pain in liver region on going upstairs.—Constant aching distress in stomach and umbilical region.—Pain in region of spleen, with darts of pain in body, esp. in carpus, metacarpus, and phalanges.—R. iliac region sensitive.—Fulness and

distension of the abdomen.—Abdominal muscles sore on pressure.—Sharp, rheumatic pains in groins, lasting a short time but returning after short interval, < from walking.—Glands of l. groin swollen; painful on walking.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent small, thin, dark, offensive, and acrid stools.—Very fetid, exhausting diarrhśa; excoriating.—Stool papescent, with large quantities of mucus; no pain.—Dark-brown mucous and bloody stools, with tenesmus and typhoid tendency.—Dysentery: rigors, pains in limbs and small of back; stools small, all blood, not very dark but thick; tenesmus; great prostration, brown tongue, low fever; in autumn or in hot weather, constipation; severe, with hćmorrhoids; in afternoon.—Stricture from piles.

14. Urinary Organs.—Stitches in region of r. kidney; shooting in l. kidney.—Burning when urinating.—Urine rather scanty, dark-red colour; alkaline; fetid.—Light-green urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Orchitis.—Pressing pain in l. testicle; cramp, as if squeezed.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early and too profuse.—Excites abortion.—Lochia acrid, fetid.—Puerperal fever.—Stomatitis materna.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Aphonia.—Larynx sore to touch, painful swallowing or speaking.—Fetid breath.—Awakes with great difficulty of breathing; the lungs feel tight and compressed; must have fresh air.

18. Chest.—Constriction and oppression of the chest.—Weight and oppression in precordial region, with a feeling of unsatisfied breathing; afternoon.—Sharp pains in centre of sternum.—Dull stitches in l. nipple.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Feeling of greatly increased compass and frequency of heart's pulsations; seem to fill chest.—Pulse at first accelerated, afterward slow and faint.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck tired; sore down neck.—Stiffness and lameness of cervical muscles; < on moving head.—Back and hips very stiff, ache severely; < walking.—Feels as if lying on a board; changes position often, bed feels so hard; < in region of sacrum.—Dull sacral pain, compounded of a feeling as from a pressure and fatigue, from long stooping; soon extending round hips and down r. leg.

21. Limbs.—Wandering pains in all the limbs with dizziness.—Drawing pains in arms and legs; aching in the limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Constant twitching in l. deltoid.—Pain in l. shoulder, extending down arm.—Pains in bones of arms and hands.—Numbness of l. hand and forearm, with prickling.

23. Lower Limbs.—Soreness in front of thighs, < after sitting.—Limbs weak and vacillating.—L. foot numb, prickles.—Burning of top of r. foot from toes to back of foot.

24. Generalities.—Restless; does not sleep quietly; wants to be on the move.—Great languor; wants to lie down.—Tired, bruised, sick feeling in all parts of the body.—Weak and tremulous, as if recovering from a severe illness.—Great weakness, esp. in lower limbs.—Prostration, with disposition of fluids to decompose.—Indescribable sick feeling all over.—Numbness prickling and paralytic feeling over the whole body, esp. l. side.—Ulceration of mucous membranes, esp. of the mouth, with tendency to putrescence.—Discharges and exhalations fetid.—Sensation all over the body as if bruised or beaten.—Feels as if lying on a board; changes position, bed feels so hard makes him feel sore and bruised.

25. Skin.—Great burning and heat in skin; < in face.—Livid spots over body and limbs.—Eruption like measles or urticaria.—Confluent small-pox, tardy eruption.—Foul, gangrenous, eating syphilitic sores.

26. Sleep.—Delirious stupor; falls asleep while answering a question or being talked to.—Sleeps well till 2 or 3 a.m., then restless till morning.—Drowsy, stupid, tired feeling; disposition to half close the eyes.—Restless, with frightful dreams.—Wants to get out of bed.—Cannot sleep, limbs seem scattered about so.

27. Fever.—Chilly going into the open air; chills over the back and lower limbs.—Chilly, with soreness of body.—Whole surface hot and dry, with occasional chills, mostly up and down the back.—On awaking, 3 a.m., flashes of heat; feeling as if sweat would break out.—An uncomfortable burning all over surface, esp. face; moves to cool part of bed; finally rises, opens window and washes.—Typhoid and cerebral forms of fever.—Beginning of typhus when the so-called nervous symptoms predominate; causes sweat to break out and relieve; typhus; critical sweat on forehead and face.—Fever originating from confinement on shipboard, without good care or food.—Fetid sweat.

Barosma.

B. betulina, B. crenulata, B. sanatifolia. Buchu (South Africa). N. O. Rutaceæ (Genus, Diosmeæ). Tincture of dried leaves.

Clinical.—Bladder, affections of. Calculus. Catarrh. Gravel. Leucorrhœa. Prostate, disorders of.

Characteristics.—The leaves of several species of Barosma contain in vittæ a volatile oil, having a warm camphoraceous taste and an odour something like mint. There are no provings of the remedy, and the only uses made of it have been with the tincture. But it has a markedly specific effect on mucous membranes generally, and especially on the genito-urinary system, closely resembling that of *Sabal ser., Populus, Copaiva*, and *Thuja*. Hale gives as indications: chronic affections of genito-urinary organs having *muco-purulent discharges*, abundance of epithelium mixed with pus and mucous corpuscles. Irritable bladder, with vesical catarrh or gravel; with spasmodic stricture. Prostatic disorders. Vaginal Leucorrhœa. Undue secretions from mucous follicles of urethra, vesiculæ seminales, or prostate produced by excessive venery or self-abuse.

Baryta Carbonica.

Carbonate of Barium Ba $C0_3$, with which are included symptoms of Baryta acetica—Barium acetate $Ba(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. (I follow Hering and Hahnemann in combining the two, as I agree with Hering that "there is hardly any difference between the two, and certainly none in the symptoms cured.") Solution of acetate; trituration of carbonate.

Clinical.—*Aneurism*. Apoplexy. Atrophy. Baldness. *Brain, affections of*. Cysts. Foot-sweat. *Glandular swellings*. Hćmorrhoids. *Heart, affections of. Memory defective*. Śsophagus, spasm of. Panaris. *Paralysis*. Parotitis. Prostate, enlarged. *Quinsy. Throat, sore. Tonsils, enlarged. Tumours*. Warts. *Wens*.

Characteristics.—*Baryta* corresponds to scrofulous conditions in children and old age; dwarfish children and childish old people. Old people who are fat. Those liable to take cold easily; sore throat from cold; glandular affections. Many cases of aneurism have been cured with *Baryta*, mostly in lower attenuations. It corresponds to the atheromatous condition. A paralytic condition runs throughout the pathogenesis. There is paralysis of mind and body. Mistrust; want of self-confidence; aversion to strangers (the child does not want to play). It has cured a case of fetid foot-sweat with spells of despondency, seeking solitude, sobbing and crying. Deficient memory (children cannot remember and learn). Sensation as if brain loose. Vertigo: with nausea; from stooping; when lifting arms up; in old people. Pressure and sticking in brain, at vertex on waking. It has cured baldness in young people; tinea, wens. The scalp is very sensitive to touch. Enlarged glands in occiput and neck. On the face there are rough, dry and herpetic eruptions. Dark redness. Tension of whole face as if white of egg had dried on it; as if a cobweb (*B. acet*.) over face, temples, and scalp. Painful swelling of parotid and of submaxillary glands. The sense of smell is very acute. There is an illusion of smell as of pine smoke. Nose-bleed before menses. The tongue is paralysed. Salivation; saliva runs out during sleep. The digestion is weak; after eating, pressing in

stomach; and pain in hard, swollen abdomen. Sensation of soreness of stomach; while eating it feels as if the food had to force its way through some raw place. It has proved curative in the habitual colic of children who do not thrive; enlarged mesenteric glands; hungry, but refuse food, swallowing painful. The anus is sore and humid. Piles protrude with urination as well as stool. Constipation, with hard, knotty stools; hćmorrhoids, burning and soreness. The paralytic condition appears in the sexual organs. Impotence. Soreness and moistening between scrotum and thighs. Enlarged prostate. There is also a paralytic condition of the respiratory organs. There is a feeling in the larynx as if inspiring smoke or pitch. Hoarseness and loss of voice from cough, mucus in larynx and trachea. Suffocating catarrh and paralysis of lungs in old people. Sensation as if lungs full of smoke. There is a spasmodic cough, like whooping-cough, from roughness and tickling in throat and pit of stomach. Cough < evening till midnight; after getting feet cold; exercise; lying left side; cold air; thinking of it. Palpitation with soreness of heart, < lying on left side; < thinking of it. Violent long lasting palpitation; felt in head. Palpitation < on exertion. Slightest exertion makes him feel tired and sleepy. These heart symptoms of *Bar. c*. are met with in many cases of aneurism and atheroma, and no remedy has a better record here. I cured an advanced case of thoracic aneurism with the 3x. *Baryt. c*. has cured tumours of several kinds. Induration in the breasts. Sarcoma in neck with burning. Fatty tumours, especially about the neck. Swelling and induration of glands. A marked symptom is, pulsation in the back. Stiffness and tension in small of back, in evening, especially while sitting, allowing neither to rise nor to bend backwards. Painfulness of arms and swelling of axillary glands. Cold feet. Fetid perspiration of feet. Corns with burning and stinging. Burning and drawing pains are frequent in lower limbs. A case has been recorded in which *Baryt*. removed in an old man a pain, coming suddenly, in hollow of knee and running down back of leg like a thin stream of hot fluid or molten metal, running down under the skin. Tearing in limbs with chilliness. Tension and shortening of muscles. Intolerable irritation all over like prickings and tingling, waking him at night. Itching, sore and humid skins.─Warts.─Burning pains are found in many parts. General soreness and sensitiveness. Small wounds ulcerate and get very sore.

Chilliness predominates. It has cold, clammy feet as notably as *Calcarea*. < Cold air; cold washing; damp weather; warm food; in sun (headache); near warm stove (headache). < From raising arms, < from mental emotion. < Thinking of complaints. < In company; > alone. > From cold food. Left side much affected. Offensive sweat of one side (mostly left). < Lying on painful side; on left side. < After eating. After eating, so weak cannot raise his hands; too weak to masticate.

Relations.─*Compare:* Alum., Ant. t. (paralysis of lungs); Bell., Calc. c. (scrofulosis, coryza, &c.); Calc. iod. (large tonsils); Caust. (paralysis); Cham., Chi., Con. (old people); Dulc. (catching cold); Fluor. ac. (old people); Iod. (glands); Lach., Lyc. (tonsils); Mag. c., Merc. (colds, glands, diarrhśa); Nat. c.,

Phos., Puls., Sep. (tinea); Silic. (glands, fetid foot-sweat, but Bar. c. lacks the head-sweat of Silic., and Silic. has self-will instead of the weak-mindedness of Bar. c.); Sul., Tell. *Antidoted by:* Ant. t., Bell., Camph., Dulc., Merc., Zn. *Compatible:* after Scilla, Ars. Before and after Sul. *Incompatible:* Calc.

Causation.—Checked foot-sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Lachrymose disposition.—Repugnance to strangers or to society; (the sight of them < symptoms or causes a recurrence).—Mistrust; want of self-confidence, the child does not want to play.—Anxious inquietude about domestic affairs.—Scrupulous, irresolute, suspicious temper, with mistrust of one's self.—Fear and cowardice.—Aversion to play (in children).—Sudden fits of passion from trifling causes.—Incessant activity.—Great weakness of memory.—Inattention to studies in children.—Deficient memory (children cannot remember and learn).

2. Head.—Vertigo, with nausea, and headache on stooping.—At night everything rocks with him as on a ship.—Aching pains in the head, principally in the forehead, over the eyes, and the root of the nose, or with tension in the occiput, towards the nape of the neck.—Pricking, lancinating pains in the head, esp. provoked by the heat of a stove.—Pressure in brain under vertex, towards occiput, on waking, with stiffness of neck.—Digging in the head, with a sensation of looseness of the brain.—Painful sensibility in the scalp.—The scalp is very sensitive to the touch, esp. on the side on which he lies, with the sensation of sugillation, worse from scratching.—Numbness in skin of forehead to root of nose.—Tendency to take cold through the head.—Itching and gnawing in the scalp; and external head, particularly behind the ears; lobe of the ear, or lobes of the ears; upper lip; nape of neck.—Eruptions and humid or dry scabs on the head.—Baldness.—Losing hair from crown of head.

3. Eyes.—Aching and burning pain in the eyes, esp. on fatiguing the sight.—Inflammation of the ball of the eye and of the eyelids, with pain as of excoriation, sensation of dryness with photophobia.—Swelling of the eyes in the morning.—Exophthalmos.—Scrofulous inflammation with phlyctenulć and ulcers on cornea.—Stye in inner corner of l. eye.—Tarsal tumours.—Agglutination of the eyelids.—Confusion of sight, which prevents one's reading.—Specks flying about, and black spots before the eyes.—Sparks before the eyes in the dark.—Dazzling of the eyes by the light.

4. Ears.—Itching in the ears.—Nocturnal pulsation in the ears when they are lain upon.—Eruptions on the ears or behind the ears.—Parotids swollen and painful.—Hardness of hearing.—Tinkling and roaring in the ears.—Cracking in the ears on swallowing, on sneezing, and on walking quickly.—Tearing in bone in front of r. ear.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis, esp. after having blown the nose; before catamenia.—Crusts below the nose.—Very acute sense of smell.—Smells pine smoke.—Fluent coryza with abundant secretion of thick mucus.—Painful dryness of the nose.—Coryza; with upper lip swollen, < mornings.

6. Face.—Face deep red, with purple lips, and great ebullition of the blood.—Sensation of swelling and tension in the face, as if it were covered with cobwebs.—Pains in the face with tensive swelling.—Eruption on the face.—Lips dry and cracked.—Swelling of upper lip; with burning pain.—Acute pain in the joint on closing the jaws.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands, with induration.

7. Teeth.—Toothache only in the evening, in bed.—Pullings, throbbing, and shocks in the teeth, extending even to the ear and the temple.—Toothache < when thinking about it.—Burning shootings in the carious teeth, excited by contact with anything hot.—Toothache before the catamenia, with pale red swelling of the gums and of the cheek.—Bleeding of the gums.—Fistula dentalis.

8. Mouth.—Buccal cavity feels numb.—Dryness of the mouth.—Accumulation of saliva in the mouth.—Offensive smell from the mouth.—Inflamed vesicles in the mouth and on or under the tongue.—Cracks in the tongue, with burning pain as of excoriation.—Paralysis of tongue.—Cold tongue, somewhat black (*Acet.*).—Tongue coated as if fuzzy.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with swelling of the palate and of the amygdalć, which suppurate.—Sensation, as if one had a plug in the throat.—Suffocation and contraction in the throat.—Shootings, and pain as of excoriation, in the throat, esp. during the act of deglutition.—Spasm of śsophagus; can only swallow liquids.—Sensation in śsophagus as if a morsel of food had lodged there.

10. Appetite.—Disagreeable, or bitter taste, generally in the morning, with tongue much loaded.—Sour taste, esp. before, but not after a meal.—Continual thirst.—Appetite weak, and soon satisfied, although the food pleases the palate.—After dinner, pains in the stomach, uneasiness, indolence, and aversion to labour.—Weakness of digestion.—Cough from warm food.—> From cold diet.

11. Stomach.—Sinking sensation in the afternoon.—Risings after a meal.—Frequent risings, abortive or sour.—Discharge of phlegm from the stomach.—Vomiting of mucus.—Nausea, chiefly in the morning, when fasting, and sometimes as if in consequence of indigestion.—Pains in the stomach, when fasting, after a meal, or on pressing upon the epigastrium.—Sensibility and pain in the epigastrium at every step taken.—Heaviness, fulness, and pressure in the stomach and epigastrium, ever. after having eaten little.—Weakness of the digestion after eating, pressing in the stomach; and pain in the hard, swollen abdomen.—Sensation as if stomach were hanging relaxed.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the region of the stomach, with a sensation when eating as if the parts through which the food passes were raw.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in the abdomen, relieved by eructation or by external heat.—Painful tension and inflation of the abdomen.—Colic, with retraction of the navel.—Pinchings and cuttings in the abdomen, with inclination to evacuate, as if diarrhśa were coming on.—Accumulation of flatulency in the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Evacuations difficult and knotty, or hard and insufficient.—Frequent inclination to evacuate, with a sensation of anxious uneasiness in the lumbar region, shiverings passing over the thighs, and evacuations soft and loose.—Sudden irresistible urging to stool, with painful soreness in the lumbar region, followed by frequent diarrhśic stool (Acet.).—Urgent desire to evacuate, which can scarcely be repressed.—Expulsion of ascarides.—Crawling in the rectum (ascarides).—Appearance of hćmorrhoidal excrescences, with shooting pain.—Itching, sensation of burning, excoriation and oozing at the anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent inclination to make water, with abundant emission.—Urgent inclination to make water; it can hardly be retained.—During urination, burning in urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Diminution of sexual desire, and weakness of the genital functions.—Relaxed penis, premature emissions.—Falling asleep during coition, without the emission having taken place.—Gleet.—Hypertrophied prostate.—Excoriation and oozing between the scrotum and the thighs.—Erections only in the morning before rising.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Diminution of sexual desire in women.—Catamenia too feeble, and of too short duration.—Leucorrhśa a little before the catamenia.—Before and during menses: toothache; colic; pain in back.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, with cough, voice hollow and low, and fluent coryza.—Suffocative catarrh and paralysis of the lungs in old people.—Sensation of smoke in the larynx.—Spasmodic cough (like whooping-cough) from roughness and tickling in the throat and pit of the stomach.—Cough worse in the evening till midnight; after getting the feet cold; from exercise; when lying on the l. side; in the cold air; from thinking of it.—Hoarseness and loss of voice, from an accumulation of viscid mucus in the throat and on the chest, with dry cough, chiefly at night, in the evening, or in the morning.

18. Chest.—Difficulty of respiration and shortness of breath, with sensation of fulness in the chest.—Pains in the chest, mitigated partly by eructations and partly by external heat.—Sensation of soreness in the chest.—Sensation, as if something hard dropped down in the chest.—Fulness and pressive heaviness on the chest, esp. when ascending, with shooting in the act of respiration.

19. Heart.—Very violent throbbings of the heart.—Throbbing of the heart excited by lying on the l. side, or renewed by thinking of it.—Palpitation felt in head.—Atheroma and aneurism.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness at the nape of the neck.—Shootings in the nape of the neck.—Aching pains in the nape of the neck.—Steatoma in the nape of the neck, with burning pain in the bottom of it.—Swelling and induration of the glands of the neck.—Encysted tumour under the arm-pit.—Sacral pains, more violent when seated than when in motion.—Tensive stiffness in the loins, aggravated in the evening to such an extent that one cannot get up from one's chair, nor stand up straight.—Tension in the shoulder-blades, the nape of the neck, and the muscles of the neck, esp. in a sharp and cold air.—Burning pain and throbbing sensation in the back, esp. after mental emotion.—Beating and pulsation in the back.—Stiffness in the small of the back in the evening, esp. while sitting, which allows neither to rise nor to bend backwards.

22. Upper Limbs.—Swellings of the arms, with pain of the axillary glands.—Pain in the deltoid muscle on raising the arm.—The arm becomes numbed when one lies down.—Hands cold, with bluish spots.—Swollen veins and redness of the hands.—Hands dry, like parchment.—Trembling of the hand when writing.—Violent tingling and gnawing in the palm of the hand, with desire to scratch.—Peeling off of the skin of the back of the hand, and of the tops of the fingers.—The fingers are numbed.—Panaris.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain, as of dislocation or of stiffness of the coxo-femoral joint.—Tension in the legs, as if the tendons were too short.—Drawing pain in r. nates as if the flesh were being torn off.—Violent stitches; burning in nates.—Drawing pain down whole l. leg (*Acet.*).—Burning pains: in nates; in bend of thigh; in knee-pan; in soles.—Tractive and acute pains in legs, as if in the bones.—Itching in the thighs, even at night.—Shootings in the joints of the knee.—Tension in the tibia and in the calves and the legs.—Cramps in the calves of the legs and in the toes on stretching out the limbs.—Inquietude and trembling in the legs and feet.—Pain in the joint of the foot, as from a sprain.—Fetid sweat of the feet.—Ulcers in the feet.—Lymphatic and painful swelling in the fleshy part of the great toe.—Pain like that of a corn in the callous part of the sole of the foot, esp. when walking.—Corns, with burning shootings and pinchings.

24. Generalities.—Pains in the joints and in the hollow bones.—Cramp-like pressure or pulling, with paralytic weakness, or tension, as if from contraction of the tendons, in different parts.—Paralysis and palsy of aged persons.—Acute drawing pains in the limbs, with shuddering.—At night, starting of the muscles.—Shakings and startings of some of the limbs, and of the whole body during the day.—Tearing in the limbs with chilliness.—The symptoms exhibit themselves particularly on the l. side, and when sitting; they disappear on movement, or in the open air.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Heaviness

in the whole body.—Great uneasiness and over-excitability of all the senses.—Great weakness, which does not permit a long-continued standing posture.—Great weakness of mind and body of old men.—Necessity to lie down, or to be seated.—Intellectual, nervous, and physical weakness.—Emaciation, or bloating of the body and of the face, with inflation of the abdomen.—Great tendency to catch cold, which commonly occasions inflammation in the throat.

25. Skin.—Sensation in different parts, like the pricks of burning needles, itching and crawling sensations.—Intolerable itching and tingling over the whole body at night.—Excoriation and oozing in several parts of the skin.—Injuries in the skin healing with difficulty.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Warts.—Whitlows.

26. Sleep.—Somnolency in the daytime.—Drowsiness night and day.—Nocturnal sleep, agitated, with frequent waking and anxious dreams.—At night, ebullition of the blood; strong pulsations of the heart, and sensation in the heart as if it were excoriated, with great anxiety, and inability to lie on the l. side.—Sleep with many unquiet dreams.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated but weak.—Strong disposition to chilliness.—Shuddering, with corrugated skin, and uprising of the hair, or with tension of the face.—Shuddering, which runs over the whole body, beginning at the face, or at the epigastrium, followed by a transient heat over the whole body.—Chilliness relieved by external heat.—Flushes of heat, more at night, with great restlessness.—Perspiration, one-sided (l.) every other evening.

Baryta Iodata.

Baric iodide. Ba I_2. Trituration.

Clinical.—Breast, cancer of. Cancer. Glands, enlargement of. Tumours.

Characteristics.—*Baryt. iod*. has been used empirically, especially in cases of glandular enlargement and new growths, on indications suggested by its two elements.

Baryta Muriatica.

Chloride of Barium. Ba Cl_2 $2H_2O$.

Clinical.—Aneurism. Anus, abscess of. Asthma. Convulsions. Deafness. Dyspepsia. Fistula. Glandular swellings. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Idiocy. Leucorrhœa. Mania. Mumps. Nymphomania. Otorrhœa. Pancreatitis. Paralysis. Scrofula. Sterility. Testicles, affections of. Tinea capitis. Tinnitus. Tonsillitis. Tumours.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Baryta mur*. are like those of the other Barium salts, but it has a distinct character of its own. Convulsions are more marked in the muriate. Periodical attacks of convulsions, with excessive jactitation of the limbs. Idiocy. Mania, with increase of sexual desire; "in every form of mania as soon as the sexual desire is increased." Offensive otorrhœa. Parotid glands hard and swollen (especially right). It has cured whizzing and buzzing in ears; noises on chewing and swallowing. Deafness. Great salivation and odour from mouth as from mercurialisation. Swelling of salivary glands. Disposition to tonsillitis. There is great indigestion. Below stomach to left a hardness from which paroxysms of dyspnœa come. Induration of pancreas. Distressing throbbing in abdomen (abdominal aneurism). Many cases of aneurism have been benefited by *Bar. mur*. Both elements have a strong action on heart and arteries. In one poisoning case, that of a girl, the instant she swallowed the solution she exclaimed that she was on fire; vomitings, convulsions, pain in the head and complete deafness supervened; and death within an hour. *Baryt. mur*. acts on parotid glands and pancreas. Is suited to scrofulous children. Attacks of tonsillitis occurring in spring and autumn. The earache is > by sipping cold water.

Relations.—*Compare:* Con. (indurations of abdominal glands); Iod., Kali iod. and Iris (pancreas); Selen. (pulsations in abdomen). *Useful after* Ars. in extravasations of blood. The vomiting is *antidoted by* Absinthe.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great anxiety, with gastralgia, nausea, and retching; has to bend double.—Idiocy.—Mania of every form as soon as sexual desire is increased.

2. Head.—Vertigo, swimming before the eyes; things turn round.—Head confused and heavy.—Cephalalgia, with vomitings.—Very purulent eruptions on the scalp.—Scabby eruptions on the head and on the neck.—Eruption at the nape of the neck.

3. Eyes.—Eyes fixed and immovable.—Shuns light; child lies all the time on its face.—Pupils dilated and insensible, with fixed look.—Blennorrhœa of the eyes, of the ears, and of the nose.

4. Ears.—Deafness and vomiting.—Otorrhœa; odour like rotten cheese.—Abscesses behind ears.—Parotids (esp. r.) swollen.

5. Nose.—Sneezing in sleep.—Coryza.

6. Face.—Tractive pains in the muscles of the face.—Painful nodosity at the point of the nose, with slight pricking.

7. Teeth.—Shooting, throbbing pains in the teeth, esp. on waking, after midnight.—Looseness of the teeth.

8. Mouth.—Swelling of the salivary glands and of the palate.—Tongue loaded.—Tongue and mouth dry.—Fetor of the mouth, as if from mercury.—Putrid taste in the mouth, also of food.

9. Throat.—Uvula elongated.—Varicose veins of throat.—Suppuration of tonsils after every cold.—Swallowing difficult.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Thirst.—Inclination to vomit.—Retching.—Vomiting in the morning, with anxiety.—Vomiting of a small quantity of water, with nausea.—Sickness.—Pressure on the stomach, with spasm.—Sensation of heat, ascending from the stomach to the chest and head.—Burning pain in the stomach, with vomiting.—The membranes of the stomach are of a blue red, with red spots on the muscular part.—The pit of the stomach is inflamed, with isolated ecchymoses.—Uneasiness, as if from worms.

12. Abdomen.—Burning pains in the abdomen.—Tumefaction of the liver.—Throbbing of tumour in abdomen.—Inguinal glands swollen; painful; ulcerating.

13. Stool and Anus.—Fæces slimy.—Easy evacuation.—Chronic, painless diarrhœa, or diarrhœa with violent colic.—Stools jelly-like, with blood, no pain; discharges every fifteen or twenty minutes.—Stools white, hard as stones.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine frequent, involuntary, and painful.—Urine yellowish, very offensive.—Flow of urine.—Whitish sediment in the urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Frequent emission of semen.—Swelling of the testes.—Buboes after suppressed gonorrhœa.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early.—Pains, as from a bruise, in the cavity of the pelvis.—Sterility.—Leucorrhœa.—Induration, tumour or atrophy of ovaries.—Nymphomania.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Weak voice.—Dry cough.—Chronic cough of scrofulous children.

18. Chest.—Catarrh, with heat.—Heat in the upper part of the chest.—Oppression.

19. Heart.—Throbbing of the heart accelerated.—Palpitation of the heart.—Heart-beats irregular, pulse scarcely perceptible.

20. Neck and Back.—Enlargement and induration of cervical glands.—Pains in the back.

21. Limbs.—Trembling of limbs.—Convulsive jerkings of hands and feet.—Paralysis of upper and lower limbs.—Swelling of hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Painless twitching in arm esp. at night.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing pains in thighs.—Hæmorrhagic extravasations in knee-joint.—Feet swollen.—Effects of checked foot-sweat.

24. Generalities.—Great weakness, which necessitates lying down.—Weakness and prostration, amounting almost to paralysis.—Syncope.—Stiffness and insensibility of the body, with periodical convulsions.—General heaviness.—Trembling of the limbs.—Convulsive trembling.—Twitching in the face or in some of the limbs, or in the whole body.—Periodical convulsive fits, with starting and excessive tossing about.

25. Skin.—Pricking in the skin.—Burning and pricking in excoriated places.—Small itchy eruptions on the head, nape of the neck, abdomen, and thighs.—Glands inflamed and ulcerated.—Hæmorrhage.

27. Fever.—General dry heat, night and day.—Redness and heat of the face.—Pulse frequent and full.—Tertian fever.—Increased perspiration.—Cold sweat.

Belladonna.

Atropa Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade. (Greece, Italy, Britain.) N. O. Solanaceć. Tincture of whole plant when beginning to flower.

Clinical.—*Abscess. Acne. Amaurosis. Apoplexy. Bladder weakness. Boils. Brain, affections of. Bronchial glands, disease of. Carbuncle. Colic*. Constipation. *Convulsions. Cough. Croup. Delirium tremens. Depression*. Diarrhśa. Dysentery. *Ear, affections of*. Enteric fever. *Epilepsy. Erysipelas. Erythema. Excitement. Eye, affections of. Fear, effects of. Glandular swellings. Goître*. Gout. Hćmorrhoids. *Headache. Heart, affections of. Hydrocephalus. Hydrophobia. Hyperćmia. Influenza. Kidney, affections of. Lung, affections of. Malignant pustule. Mania. Measles. Meningitis. Menstruation. Mouth affections. Mumps. Neuralgia. Nose, affections of. Nyctalopia*. Nymphomania. *Paralysis. Parametritis. Perichondritis. Perimetritis. Peritonitis*. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Pleurisy. Pneumogastric paralysis. Pneumonia. *Pregnancy, disorders of*. Puerperal mania. Rheumatism. *Roseola. Scarlatina. Sensitiveness. Sleep, disorders of. Smell, disordered. Strangury. Taste, disordered. Tenesmus. Testicles, affections of. Thirst. Throat, sore. Tongue, affections of. Tuberculosis. Ulcers. Uterine affections. Vaccinia. Vertigo. Whooping-cough*. Worm fever.

Characteristics.—*Belladonna* acts primarily on the brain, and Teste very acutely explains the diversity of its action on men and animals by suggesting that it acts with an intensity proportionate to the brain development. On goats and rabbits it has no poisonous action whatever. On carnivorous animals it acts with moderate intensity. On man it acts with highest intensity. But on idiots, as Hufeland mentions, it has no more action than it has on some of the carnivora. An enormous number of the symptoms of *Bell*. are developed in and from the head and sensorium. Conformably with this, the pains of *Bell*. run downwards, *i.e*., away from the head. (*Silic*. and *Gels*. have a pain running *up* the back). To understand aright the action and uses of this great medicine it is necessary to bear in mind some leading features which characterise its action in all parts of the organism. But before alluding to these I will briefly refer to its correspondence to scarlatina. Cases of *Belladonna* poisoning have frequently been mistaken for cases of scarlatina. But it is the smooth form only, these presenting a smooth, even, red surface that come under its controlling action and prophylaxis. When such an epidemic is about, any one who may be exposed to infection may obtain almost certain immunity by taking *Belladonna* two or three times a day.

The several points to be remembered about *Belladonna* are that it is a medicine which has great general sensitiveness and also sensitiveness of the special senses—sensitive to light; to slightest noise; to motion or jar as when someone touches the bed. This is one feature which renders *Bell*. so appropriate in hydrophobia. It is a *chilly* medicine; sensitive to changes from warm to cold, to draught of air, to damp weather, to chilling from having the head uncovered, or *having the hair cut*; better from being wrapped up warmly in a room. Under this drug there is a remarkable quickness of sensation, or of motion; the eyes snap and move quickly. The pains *come and go suddenly* no matter how long they may last. They are in great variety, but throbbing, burning, and stabbing are very characteristic: "*stabbing* from one temple to the other."

The great intensity and variety of the head pains has caused *Bell*. to be regarded as the headache medicine *par excellence*. Congestion of blood to the head. Vertigo, mostly at night on turning over in bed, or when getting up in the morning, also when walking and on every change of position. Headache with flushed face and brilliant eyes, dilated pupils. Feeling in brain like swashing of water. Throbbing, pulsating headache, with beating arteries and violent palpitation of the heart. It has cured a very severe headache in a nervous man occurring whenever he was exposed to tobacco smoke. In the mental sphere are mania; rage; disposition to bite, scratch and tear things. Fantastic illusions when closing eyes. Dull and sleepy; half asleep and half awake. Spasms and twitchings are very marked. Many disorders of vision. *Heat, redness* and *burning* are three great characteristic notes of *Bell*., and are constantly cropping out in the pathogenesis. The face is purple, red, and hot, or yellow. Redness and pallor alternate. The mouth is exceedingly dry without thirst. Stinging in śsophagus, < swallowing or talking. Śsophagus feels contracted. Sensation of a hand clutching intestines. Stool in lumps like chalk.

Spasmodic contraction of anus; obstinate constipation. Bleeding piles; back pains as if breaking. The menstrual flow is hot; of light colour; or bad smell. Cough short, dry, tickling, similar to cough of *Rumex* and *Phos*. Whooping-cough; with crying or pains before the attack; flushed face; nose-bleed and bloody expectoration; sparks before eyes; stitches in spleen; involuntary stool and urine. Paralysis of lungs and heart (vagus nerve). Violent palpitation of heart. Stitches in chest. Swelling of breast with bright red streaks radiating from centre of inflammation. Rheumatism < by motion. Sweat on covered parts only.

A striking picture of *Bellad*. is sometimes seen in cases of worm-fever. A case (ćt. 3, pale, feeble child) reported by Lutze had the following symptoms: Awakened, or at least sits up at night in bed screaming, cannot be pacified; wets bed at night; passes worms now and then; cheeks and ear-tips brilliant scarlet, other parts of face, especially round mouth, white as snow; eyes brilliant, staring; pupils dilated. Skin dry and hot like fire. On being spoken to coaxingly flew into a violent rage. *Cina* 200 had ameliorated. *Bell*. cm. and m. cured permanently.

Bell. is a great children's remedy, not less important than *Cham*. Complaints come suddenly; hot, red face, semi-stupor, every little while starting or jumping in sleep as if it might go into convulsions. A very general characteristic of *Bell*. is < on lying down. It refers to headache and all kinds of inflammatory affections. Some characteristic symptoms are: "Tenderness of abdomen, < by least jar." "Pressing downward as if contents of abdomen would issue through vulva, < mornings; often associated with pain in back as if it would break." Starting, twitching, or jumping in sleep. Moaning in sleep. "Sleepy, but cannot sleep." The characteristic skin of *Bell*. is: "Uniform, smooth, shining, scarlet redness, so hot that it imparts a burning sensation to the hand of one who feels it." "Sweat on covered parts only" is also a marked symptom of *Bell*.

A number of cases of poisoning have been reported from application of *Belladonna* plasters to the skin, classical symptoms of the drug being produced and no little danger to life. One practitioner was warned by his patient that she could not tolerate a *Belladonna* plaster, but he, thinking there must have been a mistake, and that cantharides must have been in the plaster she had formerly used, had one made up under his own eyes and applied it himself. In less than one hour there was an unbearable pain and when the plaster was removed the surface was found to be blistered.

A case of poisoning reported in the *Medical Press* (September 9, 1891) brings out the profound and long-lasting effects of the drug. Three children, aged 7, 5, and 3 1/2, ate a number of the berries. Three days after, a doctor saw them. The condition of the eldest was as follows: pupils dilated to maximum and insensitive to light; pulse frequent; breathing feeble and hurried; skin dry, bright red; temperature lowered; extremities and face cold; urination and defecation suspended. *Co-ordination was lost*; the patient staggered as if drunk and acted like a mad person.

When asked his name he would shout as loud as he could, *falling backwards* with his hands in the air, his legs slightly bent as if about to sit down on a low stool, and then tumble on the floor. When raised from the ground and seeing his friends again he began to talk without ceasing, laughing, and singing local melodies in a boisterous manner. *Suddenly* his whole demeanour would change in to a melancholic depression of agony; he would look blank and wild on all around. He would instantly jump up, run at the wall, and endeavour to spring on the highest articles in the room with the strength of a wild animal, and it was with difficulty that his movements could be controlled.

The youngest of the three lay depressed, in a soporific condition, eyes closed, skin cold, limbs powerless. Pupillary reaction, tendon and muscular reflex were almost gone, whilst the sense of heat and cold still remained. On shouting loud in his ear, he slowly tried to open his eyes in wonder; when shaken and put on his feet he *made two or three steps backward* as his elder brother and fell senseless on the floor. The second eldest lay in a deep sleep, face cyanotic; skin of extremities and part of body dry and cold; breathing feeble, pulse scarcely perceptible. Loudest crying, or shaking could not rouse him; feeling and reaction lost. Washing out the stomach was effected in the eldest, but no evidence of the berries was obtained in that way. A long injection tube was inserted into the rectum and irrigation with hot and cold water alternately was carried out, with the object of exciting peristalsis. This was successful. Besides a great quantity of black-brown masticated fruit with skins and seeds, broken berries were found to the number of 28 in the case of the eldest, 39 in the second, and 37 in the youngest. Pilocarpin and morphia were injected in the case of the eldest, and camphor subcutaneously in the other two. The skin was rubbed, warm applications administered and rectal injections of milk, egg and brandy.

Nothing was heard of the children till "June of the present year" (1891), [the date of the poisoning is not stated, but it was probably the previous autumn] when the children were brought to the doctor by their father. They all looked pale and feeble; the pupils contracted slowly, and all were sensitive to light. The eldest was irritable and desponding. In the other two hearing and speech were almost gone. The almost. absolute deafness in these cases is noteworthy in connection with Dr. Cooper's cure of a very chronic case of deafness with single drop doses of *Bell* Ř.

Bell. is predominantly (but by no means exclusively) a right-side medicine: all affections of internal head, right side right eye; right ear right face; right teeth; right hypochondrium right chest; right upper extremity; right lower extremity; mouth and fauces left side. It is suited to plethoric persons with red face; and to conditions where there is local plethora, that is, inflammatory states with pain, throbbing, shiny redness as in acute gout. Symptoms are < afternoon; 3 p.m.; 11 p.m.; after midnight; during the night and not at all in the day; morning. By touch; draught of air; cold applications; having hair cut; looking at shiny things; drinking; sleeping; lying down; lying on affected side. > Bending affected part backwards or

inwards; leaning head against something; standing; by warmth. *Bell.* is suited to the bilious, lymphatic temperament. Light hair and complexion, blue eyes. It grows in dry limestone soils and is the acute correlative of *Calc. c.*

Relations.—Bell. must be *compared* with the other Solanaceć: Caps., Dulc., Lycopers., Hyos., Stramonium and the alkaloids Atropia and Solania. *Antidotes:* To effects of large doses, Vegetable acids, infusion of galls, or green tea, Coffea., Hyoscy; to effects of small doses, Camph., Coff., Hep., Hyo., Op., Puls., Sabad. (salivation), Vinum. *It antidotes:* Aco., Arum t., Atrop., Chi., Cup., Fer., Hyo., Jaborandi, Merc., Op., Plat., Plumb., sausage poisoning; oil of turpentine. *It follows well:* Ars., Cham., Hep., Lach., Merc., Phos., Nit. ac., Cup. *Is followed well by:* Chi., Cham., Con., Dulc., Hep., Hyo., Lach., Rhus, Seneg., Stram., Valer., Verat. *Similar to:* Acon., Alcohol (merry craziness); Ars. (pains of cancer); Bry. (rheumatism < by motion. In pleurisy and pneumonia it is distinguished from Bry. in that it has < lying on affected side whilst Bry. has the opposite); Calc. c., Cham., Cicut., Coff., Cup., Eupat. purp. (diuresis and vesical irritation, but Eupat. has more hyperćmia and vesical inflammation); Gels., Hep., Hyo., Lach., Lil. tig. (Lil. has > by motion; Bell. < by motion), Merc., Nux v., Op., Puls., Rhus, Stram. (rage), Tereb., Verat.; Arn. (whooping cough). *Complementary:* Calc. c. *Incompatible:* Vinegar.

Causation.—Hair-cutting. Head, getting wet. Sausages. Sun. Wind, walking in.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy, with grief, hypochondriacal humour, moral dejection, and discouragement.—Great agitation, with continual tossing about, inquietude, and anguish, chiefly at night, and in the afternoon, sometimes with headache and redness of face.—Desire to die, and inclination for suicide.—Lamentations, groans, cries, and tears.—Perversity, with tears (in children).—Timidity, disposition fearful, mistrustful, and suspicious; apprehension and inclination to run away.—Fear of approaching death.—Mental excitation, with too great sensibility to every impression, immoderate gaiety, and disposition to be easily frightened.—Nervous anxiety, restlessness, desire to escape.—Dotage, delirium, and mania, with groaning, disposition to dance, to laugh, to sing, and to whistle; mania, with groans, or with involuntary laughter; nocturnal delirium; delirium with murmuring; delirium, during which are seen wolves, dogs, fires, &c.; delirium by fits, and sometimes with fixedness of look.—Stupefaction, with congestion to the head; pupils enlarged.—Delirium.—Great apathy and indifference, desire for solitude, dread of society and of all noise.—Repugnance to conversation.—Disinclination to talk, or very fast talking.—Ill-humour, disposition irritable and sensitive, with an inclination to be angry and to give offence.—Folly, with ridiculous jesting, gesticulations, acts of insanity, impudent manners.—Fury and rage, with desire to strike, to spit, to bite, and to tear everything, and sometimes with growling and barking like a dog.—Dejection and weakness of mind and body.—Dread of all

exertion and motion.—Loss of consciousness.—Fantastic illusions (when closing the eyes).—Dementia, to such an extent as no longer to know one's friends, illusions of the senses and frightful visions.—Complete loss of reason, stupidity, inadvertence, and distraction, inaptitude for thought, and great weakness of memory.—Memory: quick; weak; lost.

2. Head.—Confusion of the head, cloudiness, and apparent intoxication, chiefly after eating or drinking, or else in the morning.—Apoplexy.—Fits of vertigo, with tottering, swimming in the head, dulness, giddiness, nausea, trembling of the hands, anxiety; sparks before the eyes, chiefly in the morning on getting up, on standing upright, or on stooping.—Vertigo with anguish, and falling with loss of consciousness, or with weariness and fatigue before and after the attack.—Vertigo, with stupefaction, vanishing of sight and great debility.—Vertigo, with anguish and falling insensibly on the l. side, or backwards, with flickering before the eyes, esp. when stooping, and when rising from a stooping posture.—Stupor and loss of consciousness, so as to know one's friends only at most by the hearing, sometimes with pupils dilated and mouth and eyes half open.—Fulness, heaviness, and violent pressure on the head, chiefly on the forehead, above the eyes, and nose, or on one side of the head, and sometimes with giddiness, stupor, and sensation as if the cranium were going to burst, or with ill-humour and groans, drawing up of the eyelids and desire to lie down.—Sensation of inflation and pressive expansion in the brain.—Sharp, tractive, and shooting pains in the head.—Dartings into the head, as if from knives.—Violent throbbings in the head.—Strong pulsation of the arteries of the head.—Ebullition and congestion of blood in the head, chiefly on stooping.—Congestion of blood to the head, with external and internal heat; distended and pulsating arteries, stupefaction in the forehead, burning, red face; < in the evening, when leaning the head forward, from the slightest noise, and from motion.—Stupefying, stunning headache, extending from the neck into the head, with heat and pulsation in it; < in the evening and from motion; > when laying the hand on the head, and when bending the head backward.—Sensation of cold or of heat in the head.—Headache, from taking cold in the head, and from having the hair cut.—Sensation of fluctuation in the brain, as if there were water in it.—Sensation, during the pains, as if the cranium were too thin.—Sensation of a dull balancing in the brain, and shocks in the head, chiefly on walking quickly or ascending.—Daily pains in the head, from about four o'clock in the afternoon till towards three o'clock the following morning, < by the heat of the bed and by a recumbent posture.—The pains in the head are generally aggravated by movement, especially of the eyes, by shaking, by contact, by free air and a current of air; they are mitigated by holding the head back and by supporting it.—Cramp-like pain in the scalp.—Copious sweat in the hair.—Affections of the hair, which may split, or come out, or be hard and dry, &c.—Profuse pungent-smelling perspiration, esp. on the covered parts, while the body is burning.—Shaking or turning of the head backwards.—Hydrocephalus, with boring with the head in the pillows; sensation as if water were moving in the head; < in the evening and when lying; > from external pressure, and when bending the head backwards.—Boring with the head on the

pillow while sleeping.—Boring headache in the r. side of the head; changing to stitches in the evening.—Pressing headache, as if the head would split, pupils contracted, voice faint.—Swelling of the head and of the face.—Smooth, erysipelatous, hot swelling, first of the face, then extending over the whole head, with stupefaction or delirium, violent headache, red, fiery eyes.

3. Eyes.—Heat and burning in the eyes, or pressure as from sand.—Aching in the eyes and the sockets, extending into the head.—Sensation of weight in the eyelids, which close involuntarily.—Quivering in the eyelids.—Ectropium.—Paralysis of the optic nerve.—Falling down of the eyelids, as if from paralysis.—Shooting in the eyes and in the corners, with itching.—Eyes red, brilliant, and convulsed, or fixed, sparkling, and prominent, or dull and turbid.—Congestion of blood to the eyes, and redness of the veins.—Look fixed, furious, and wavering.—Look wild, unsteady, wavering.—Spasms and convulsive movements of the eyes.—Eyelids wide open.—Inflammation of the eyes, with injection of the veins and redness of the conjunctiva and of the sclerotica.—Heat in the eyes.—Distension of the sclerotica.—Inflammatory swelling and suppuration of the lachrymal aperture.—Softening of the sclerotica.—Spots and ulcers on the cornea.—Medullary fungus in the eye.—Swelling and inversion of the eyelids.—Yellowish colour of the sclerotica.—Eyes as if affected by ecchymosis, with hćmorrhage.—Sensation of burning dryness in the eyes; or flow of acrid and (salt) corrosive tears.—Pupils immovable and generally dilated, but sometimes also contracted.—Agglutination (nocturnal) of the eyelids.—Desire for light, or photophobia, with convulsive movements of the eyes when the light strikes them.—Distortion, spasms, and convulsions of the eyes.—Momentary blindness.—Confused and weak sight, or obscuration and entire loss of sight.—Blindness at night (moon-blindness).—Presbyopia.—Mist, flames, and sparks, before the eyes.—Diffusion of the light of candles, which appear to be surrounded by a coloured halo.—White stars and silvery clouds before the eyes, esp. on looking at the ceiling of the room.—Objects appear double or reversed, or of a red colour.—Trembling and sparkling of the letters when reading.

4. Ears.—Piercing, aching, sharp pain, pinching, squeezing, and shooting in the ears.—Inflammation of the external and internal (r.) ear, with discharge of pus.—Excretion of pus from the ears.—Stinging in and behind the ears.—Ringing, murmuring, and buzzing in the ears.—Humming and roaring in the ears.—Paralysis of the auditory nerves.—Great acuteness of hearing.—Hardness of hearing; sometimes as if there were a skin before the ears.—Swelling of the parotids, with shooting and tractive pains, which sometimes extend even to the throat.—Stitches in the parotid gland.

5. Nose.—Pain, as of a bruise, in the nose, esp. on touching it, and sometimes with burning.—Nocturnal shootings in the nose.—Swelling, redness, and burning it the point of the nose.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of the external and internal nose.—Bleeding of the nose, with redness of the face.—Painful ulceration of the

nostril.—Nose very cold.—Bleeding of the nose, chiefly night and morning.—Hćmorrhage from the nose and mouth.—Great dryness of the nose.—Sense of smell either too sensitive, esp. to tobacco smoke, or diminished.—Putrid smell in the nose.—Fluent coryza of one nostril, alternating with stoppage of the nose.—Smell like herring in the nose during the coryza.

6. Face.—Paleness of the face, which sometimes suddenly alternates with redness.—Face hollow, with anxious look of the features, and wandering air.—Burning heat of the face, sometimes without redness.—Glowing redness and bloated appearance of the face, as from drinking wine.—Deep, or scarlet, or bluish redness of face.—Purple, red, hot face, or yellow colour of the face.—Hard swelling and bluish redness of face, principally (of one) of the cheeks, and sometimes with burning, shooting, piercing, and pulsation.—Erysipelatous swelling of the face.—Semi-lateral swelling of the face.—Spots of a scarlet or deep red colour on the face.—Eruption of red pimples on the temples, in the corners of the mouth, and on the chin.—Purulent and scabby pimples, chiefly on the cheeks and on the nose.—Thickening of the skin of the face.—Cramp-like pressure, sharp and drawing pain in the cheek-bones.—Nervous, violent incisive pain in the face, following the course of the sub-orbital nerve.—Nervous prosopalgia, with violent, cutting pains.—Muscular palpitations and convulsive movements in the face, chiefly in the mouth, which is drawn towards the ear.—Spasmodic distortion of the mouth (risus sardonicus).—Swelling, of the upper lip.—Induration and swelling of the lips, with shootings in rough weather.—Deep redness and dryness of the lips.—Pimples, scabs, and ulcers; with a red circular margin, on the lips and in the corners of the mouth.—Convulsive clenching of the jaws, which renders it impossible to open the mouth.—Sensation as if the lower jaw were drawn very far back.—Sharp pains in the jaws; shooting and tension in the maxillary articulations.—Mouth half open, or spasmodically closed by lock-jaw; sensations under the jaw; affections of the articulations of the jaws (sometimes while chewing).—Swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, and of those of the neck, with nocturnal (shooting) pains.

7. Teeth.—Violent grinding of the teeth.—Sharp and drawing pains or successive pullings in the teeth, sometimes with pain in the ears, and chiefly at night or in the evening, during intellectual labour, or else after having eaten.—The toothache is < by exposure to the air, or by the touch, while masticating.—Toothache with inflammatory swelling of the cheek.—Piercing in carious teeth, and flow of blood on sucking them.—Painful swelling of the gums, with heat, itching, and pulsations, or with ulcerative pain on being touched.—Bleeding of the gums.—Vesicles on the gums, with pain like that of a burn.

8. Mouth.—A sensation of great dryness, or a real and extreme dryness and choking in the mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, without thirst.—Foam before the mouth, sometimes of a reddish colour, or having the smell of rotten eggs.—Accumulation and flow of saliva, viscid, thick, and whitish.—Great accumulation of viscid, whitish mucus in the mouth and in the throat.—Offensive

smell of the mouth, chiefly in the morning.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of the buccal cavity, and of the pharynx.—Violent hćmorrhage of the mouth.—Excoriation of the interior of the cheek; the orifices of the salivary ducts are as if ulcerated.—Sensation of cold, of torpor, and of numbness in the tongue.—Tongue red, hot, dry, and cracked, or loaded with whitish mucus, or yellowish, or brownish; redness of the edges of the tongue.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of the papillć of the tongue.—Phlegmonous inflammation of the tongue.—Soreness of the tongue, esp. on touching it, with a sensation as if it were covered with vesicles.—Heaviness, trembling, and paralytic weakness of the tongue, with difficult and stuttering speech.—Dumbness.—Voice weak, whistling, and nasal.

9. Throat.—Pain of excoriation, scraping, and shooting in the throat and in the amygdalć, principally on swallowing, and sometimes extending to the ears.—Great dryness and burning in the throat and on the tongue.—Inflammation and swelling of the throat, of the velum palati, of the uvula, and of the tonsils; suppuration of the tonsils.—Inflammation of the throat, with sensation of a lump, which induces hawking, with dark redness and swelling of the velum palati and tonsils.—Burning and dryness in the śsophagus.—Stinging in the śsophagus, in the tonsils; < when swallowing, and when talking.—Tonsils inflamed, swollen, ulcers rapidly forming on them.—Painful and difficult deglutition.—Complete inability to swallow even the least liquid, which frequently passes out through the nostrils.—Constant inclination to swallow, with a sensation as though suffocation would otherwise follow.—Sensation of contraction, strangling, and spasmodic constriction in the throat.—Sensation as if there were a tumour in the throat, or a plug which cannot be detached.—Paralytic weakness of the organs of deglutition.

10. Appetite.—Loss of taste.—Food appears insipid or too salt.—Putrid, or insipid, or slimy, or bitter taste of the mouth.—Rye bread tastes acid.—Want of appetite and distaste for all food, chiefly for meat, acids, coffee, milk, and beer.—Burning, excessive, intolerable thirst, often with dread of all drink; or constant desire to drink with inability to swallow a single drop of liquid.—Drinking is performed with trembling precipitation.—Great and unbearable hunger.—After having eaten, a feeling of intoxication, colic, pains in the stomach, heat, and thirst.

11. Stomach.—Frequent risings, often bitter, or putrid, or sour and burning.—Pyrosis.—Obstructed and abortive risings.—Nausea and inclination to vomit, chiefly on beginning to eat, or in the open air, or after breakfast, sometimes with burning thirst.—Retching and violent vomiting, principally in the evening or at night; retching, with entire inability to vomit; vomiting of food, or of mucous or bilious matter, of blood; or acid and serous matter; vomiting with diarrhśa, or with vertigo, heat, and sweat.—Spasmodic hiccough, sometimes with sweats and convulsions.—Pressure, cramp-like and contractive pains, sensation of fulness and inflation in the stomach and in the epigastrium, principally after having eaten or

while eating.—Shootings, beatings, pulsations, and burning in the stomach and in the precordial region.—Inflammation of the stomach and of the duodenum.

12. Abdomen.—Colic with constipation, abundant flow of urine, risings and nausea.—Violent pain in the abdomen, which allows no rest whatever.—Shootings in l. side of the abdomen, on coughing, on sneezing, and on being touched.—Pains and burning in the hypochondria.—Pressure in the abdomen, as if by a stone, chiefly in the lower part of the abdomen and in the groin.—Painful pressure in the pit of the stomach and stomach, esp. after eating.—Painfully distended abdomen, very sensitive to the touch.—Inflation and tension of the abdomen, chiefly in the hypochondria.—Colic, with restlessness, below the umbilicus, as from clutching and griping with the nails, < from external pressure.—Cramp-like, contractive, and constrictive pains and pinching in the abdomen, and esp. round the navel or in the hypogastrium, with a sensation as if one or other of the parts were squeezed, or seized with the nails; the pains necessitate a bending of the body, and are sometimes accompanied by vomiting, or by inflation and protrusion of the colon in the form of a pad.—Digging in the abdomen.—Cuttings and shootings in the abdomen, as from knives.—Heat and great anguish in the abdomen.—Rumbling in the abdomen, with frequent escape of flatus without smell.—Soreness of the whole abdomen, as if everything in it were excoriated and raw, and painful sensibility to the touch of the teguments of the abdomen.—Shootings in the groins.—Itching in the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Suppressed evacuations and constipation, sometimes with inflation of the abdomen, heat of the head, and copious sweats.—Hard and scanty evacuations.—Frequent inclination to evacuate, with tenesmus, but without result.—Frequent small evacuations, often with tenesmus.—Frequent small diarrhśic stools of mucus.—Evacuations whitish like chalk, or greenish; evacuations watery or slimy.—Thin, green stools, with frequent micturition and perspiration.—Dysenteric stools.—Before stool, perspiration.—During stool, shuddering.—Spasmodic stricture of the rectum.—Stinging pain in the rectum.—Loose evacuations, with nausea and aching pains in the stomach.—Involuntary evacuations, from paralysis of the sphincter of the anus.—Bleeding piles; back pains as if breaking.—Mucous membrane of anus seems swollen as if pressed out.—Prolapsus ani.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to make water.—Retention of urine.—Difficult discharge of urine (and then discharge of a few drops of bloody urine only).—Continual dribbling of urine.—When passing water, fćces escape.—Frequent emission of urine, copious, pale, and watery, sometimes with profuse perspiration, thirst, increased appetite, diarrhśa, and obscuration of sight.—In continence and involuntary emission of urine, even in the night and during sleep.—Paralysis of the neck of the bladder.—Strictures of the urethra.—Urine turbid, of a yellow colour, or clear, the colour of gold or citron; or scanty and of a brownish-red colour, or the colour of blood, or a bright red

colour.—Red, or whitish and thick sediment in the urine.—Sensation of motion in the bladder, as of a worm.—Nocturna pressure in the bladder.—Shooting, burning pains in the renal region.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sharp and drawing pain in the spermatic cords, chiefly while making water.—Retraction of the prepuce.—Soft and painless nodosity in the glans.—Shootings in the testes, which are drawn up.—Inflammation of the testicles, great hardness in the drawn-up testicles.—Pollutions, with flaccidity of the penis.—Nocturnal sweat of the genital parts.—Flow of prostatic fluid.—Sexual desire diminished, with perfect indifference to all voluptuous excitement.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Violent pressure towards the genital parts, as if all were going to protrude, principally when walking, or when in a crouching posture.—Shooting in the internal genital parts.—Great dryness of the vagina.—Prolapsus and induration of the matrix.—Catamenia too copious, and too early, or too tardy.—Catamenia too pale.—Before the catamenia, fatigue, colic, loss of appetite, and confused sight.—During the catamenia, nocturnal sweat on the chest, with yawning and transient shiverings, colic, or anguish of heart, burning thirst, sharp and cramp-like pains in the back and in the arms.—Flow of blood beyond the period of the catamenia.—Flow of blood between the periods.—Menstrual discharge bright red, feeling very hot like hot sealing-wax.—Metrorrhagia of clear red blood, with a discharge of fetid clots; with violent pain in the small of the back and bearing-down.—Menstrual blood of bright colour, or of a bad smell.—Leucorrhśa with colic.—Diminished lochia.—Spasmodic contraction of the uterus.—Labour pains too distressing, spasmodic; too weak, or ceasing.—After-pains.—Congestion and inflammation of the uterus and labia.—Stitches in the organs.—Puerperal fever, nymphomania.—Flow of milk from the breast.—Mammć swelled, inflamed, or indurated.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh with cough, coryza, hoarseness with tenacious mucus in the chest.—Voice weak, hoarse, and whistling; nasal-toned voice.—Loss of the voice.—Great soreness of the larynx, with danger of suffocation on pressing the gullet, as well as on coughing, on speaking, and on breathing.—Spasmodic constriction of the larynx.—Larynx very painful, with anxious starts when touching it.—Constriction of the trachea.—Short, dry cough, from tickling in the larynx, with headache, redness, and heat in the face.—Cough with stitches in the chest, in the lumbar region, in the hip, in the uterus; pain in the sternum, with tightness of the chest; with rattling of mucus on the chest.—Dry spasmodic cough, with vomiturition, esp. after midnight.—Whooping-cough, with crying, or pain in the stomach before the attack, with expectoration of blood (pale or coagulated), congestion of blood to the head, sparks before the eyes, spasms in the throat, bleeding from the nose, stitches in the spleen, involuntary stool and urine, oppressed breathing, stiffness of the limbs, shaking of the whole body, and dry general heat.—Cough, as if one had swallowed dust, or as if there were some foreign body in the larynx, or in the pit of the stomach, which excites the cough;

chiefly at night, or in the afternoon, in the evening in bed, and even during sleep; the cough is mostly dry, short, and sometimes convulsive, fatiguing and shaking, or hollow and barking.—Before the cough, tears, or pains in the stomach; when coughing, shootings in the abdomen, or retching, or pain as of a bruise in the nape of the neck; after the paroxysm, sneezing.—The least movement, when in bed at night, renews the cough.—Cough with rattling in the chest, or with catarrh, and shootings in the sternum, or with headache and redness of face.—Expectoration of thick and puriform mucus with the cough.—Cough with spitting of blood.

18. Chest.—Breathing laboured, unequal, quick, with moaning.—Rattling noise, and crepitation in the bronchia.—Vehement expirations.—Feeling of suffocation when swallowing, or when touching and turning the neck.—Oppression of the chest, difficult respiration, dyspnśa and shortness of breath, sometimes with anxiety, and chiefly in the evening in bed, and after having drunk (coffee).—Oppression of the chest in the morning when rising, cannot breathe in the room, better in the open air.—Congestion to the chest.—Irregular respiration, at one time small and rapid, at another time slow and profound.—Respiration short, anxious, and rapid.—In the morning after rising, want of breath, relieved in the open air.—When walking, cramp-like oppression of the chest, with necessity to fetch a long breath.—Pressure on the chest, with pain in the shoulder-blades and short breath.—Tension in the chest.—Shootings in the chest, sometimes as if from knives, and chiefly on coughing and yawning.—Great inquietude and beatings in the chest.—Painful blisters, filled with water, or small spots of a deep red colour on the chest.

19. Heart.—Violent beatings of the heart, which sometimes are felt in the head.—Palpitation of the heart when ascending.—Trembling of the heart, with anguish and pressive pain.—Violent palpitation of the heart, reverberating in the head.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful swelling and stiffness in the neck and in the nape of the neck.—Painful swelling in the glands of the neck and in those of the nape of the neck.—Sharp pains in the armpits.—Red and purulent pimples on the back and nape of the neck.—Veins in the neck swollen.—Sour sweat, only on the neck.—Pain, as of dislocation; rheumatic and drawing pains in the back and between the shoulder-blades.—Furunculus on the shoulder.—Dartings, as if from knives, in the bones of the spine.—Gnawing in the dorsal spine, with cough.—Painful stiffness and cramp-like pains, in the sacral regions and in the back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arms benumbed and painful.—Tractive pressure, with sensation of torpor, and sharp pains in the arms.—Inclination to stretch the arms.—Arms heavy, as if paralysed.—Torpor and heaviness of the arms.—Swelling and scarlet redness of the arms and of the hands.—Drawing and aching pain in the shoulder, running rapidly from the top to the bottom of the arms, and exhibiting itself particularly at night, diminished by external pressure, excited by

motion.—Painful startings, cramp and convulsions in the arms and in the hands.—Trembling of the hands.—Pressure, with sharp pains in the carpal and metacarpal bones.—Arthritic stiffness in the joints of the hand.—Frequent dislocation of the joints of the fingers.—Drawing back of the thumbs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Shootings and burning pains, aggravated by fits, in the coxo-femoral joint, more unbearable at night, and increased by the least contact.—Stiffness in the hip, after sitting for some time, with difficulty in getting up.—Pain in the hip, which causes lameness.—Involuntary limping.—Tottering walk, when rising from bed in the morning, the legs refuse their service.—Trembling of the knees.—Drawing pains in the legs, esp. in the knees.—Heaviness and paralysis of the legs and of the feet.—Bending of the knees and of the feet in walking.—Tension of the tendons of the ham.—Swelling of the feet.—Crawling sensation in the feet.—Phlegmasia alba dolens.

24. Generalities.—Shooting, or tearing, aching pains in the limbs.—Bruise-like pains in the joints and bones.—Rheumatic pains (in the joints) flying from one place to another.—The pains are aggravated, chiefly at night, and in the afternoon towards three or four o'clock.—The least touch, and sometimes also the slightest movement, aggravates the sufferings.—Some of the symptoms are aggravated, or make their appearance after sleep.—Jerking in the limbs, muscular palpitations and shocks of the tendons.—St. Vitus's, dance.—Sensation in the muscles, as if a mouse were running over them.—Cramp, spasms, and convulsive movements, with violent contortion of the limbs; convulsive fits, with cries, and loss of consciousness; epileptic convulsions, drawing back of the thumbs.—Renewal of the spasms by the least contact, or from the glare of light.—Hydrophobia.—Burning in the inner parts.—Attacks of immobility and of spasmodic stiffness of the body, or of some of the limbs, sometimes with insensibility, swelling of the veins, bloatedness and redness of the face, pulse full and quick, with copious sweat.—Spasms in single limbs, or of the whole body, in children, during dentition.—Full habit (plethora).—Swelling in general of the parts affected.—Inflammation of the glands; induration of the glands; glands painful, prickling, swelling, hot swelling of the glands.—Attacks of tetanus at times, with the head thrown back.—Spasmodic attacks, with involuntary laughter.—Before the convulsive fits, formication, with a sensation of swelling and torpor in the limbs; or colic and aching in the abdomen, extending to the head; after the attack, oppression at the chest, as if from a heavy weight.—The attacks are renewed by the least touch, as well as by the slightest opposition.—Great uneasiness in the head and limbs, chiefly in the hands.—Trembling of the limbs, with fatigue and lassitude.—Heaviness in the limbs, with weariness, great indolence and dread of all movement and of all labour.—Failing of strength, paralytic weakness, and paralysis of the limbs.—Paralysis and insensibility of one side of the body.—Fits of swooning and of syncope, with loss of all sensation and of all motion, as in death.—Ebullition of blood, with congestion to the head, and fatigue even to fainting.—Congestions (head, lungs).—Apoplexia.—Over-excitement and too great sensibility of all the

organs.—Tendency to be chilled easily, with great sensibility to cold air.—Formication in the limbs.

25. Skin.—Swelling, with heats and scarlet redness of the whole body, or of several parts, chiefly the face, the neck, the chest, the abdomen, and the hands.—Cutting of the skin as though "sliced" with a sharp knife.—Erysipelatous inflammations, with phlegmon, which sometimes turn to gangrene.—Gangrene and sphacelus of several parts.—Red places, inflamed and scarlet spots on several parts of the body, sometimes with small, quick pulse, difficulty of respiration, violent cough, delirium, liveliness of memory, inclination to rub the nose, and dilated pupils.—Red spots, the colour of blood, over the whole body, principally on the face, neck, and chest.—Eruption resembling morbilli.—Eruption of petechić, with itching and redness of the whole body.—Miliary eruptions.—Vesicles which discharge a great deal of serum, and are so painful as to extort cries and groans.—Bleeding soreness of the bends of the joints.—Eruption of pustules with whitish edges, with black slough, and śdematous swelling of the diseased part.—Boils (returning every spring).—Red scaly eruption on the lower part of the body.—Scrofulous tumours and nodes, which are painful.—Pain, as of excoriation, burning and pulling in ulcers, principally on being touched, during motion, and in the night.—Dry, burning-hot skin.—Burning of the skin, particularly when the hand continues to burn after touching the skin, as though a hot stove had been touched, very characteristic.—Red, hot, and shining swelling of the diseased parts.—Smooth, even shining (not circumscribed) redness of the skin, with bloatedness, dryness, heat, burning itching and swelling of the parts (esp. face, neck, chest, abdomen and hands).—The ulcers secrete a purulent and sanguineous matter.—Chilblains.—Painful swelling of the glands (inflamed, stinging).

26. Sleep.—Constant drowsiness, sometimes with cloudiness, and yawning, and chiefly towards the evening.—Fits of somnolence and of lethargy, with profound sleep, immobility of the body, jerking of the tendons pale and cold face, hands cold, and pulse small, hard, and quick.—Somnolence: stupor, lethargy (with snoring).—Coma, interrupted by momentary wakings, with furious looks.—After the fit of coma, great hunger, burning heat, and dryness of the mouth.—Pulsations of the blood-vessels; may hear the pulsations of the blood-vessels so loud when trying to sleep as to be kept awake by it.—Comatose sleep at night, with frequent waking and convulsive movements.—Sleep, with moaning and tossing about.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, sometimes with desire to sleep and useless efforts to go to sleep, mostly in consequence of excessive anguish or great agitation.—On sleeping, frequent starts with fright, groans, cries, starting of the limbs, carphology, aggravation of pains, singing, talking, delirium, and continual dreams.—Nightmare.—Dreams: anxious, terrible, frightful, vivid, dreams of fires, of robbers, and assassins; meditative dreams.—On closing the eyes in order to go to sleep, frightful visions and jerking in the limbs.—On waking, headache and aggravation of sufferings.

27. Fever.—Coldness over the entire body, with paleness of face, or coldness of the extremities, with bloatedness and redness of the face.—Shiverings and partial shuddering, chiefly in the back or the pit of the stomach, or in one arm, and sometimes with heat in other parts, chiefly in the head, or followed by universal shivering.—Cold limbs, with hot head.—Chilliness not relieved by the heat of the stove.—Continuous dry, burning heat, with perspiration only on the head.—Internal heat with restlessness; hot forehead and cold cheeks.—Dry heat and thirst, and perspiration only on the head and neck (sour-smelling).—The shiverings appear mostly in the evening, sometimes with nausea; bruise-like sensation, and pulling in the back and in the limbs, pricking in the chest and obscuration of the eyes.—Febrile attacks, in which shiverings alternate with heat, or of shiverings followed by heat, with aggravation at night or in the evening, resembling quotidian, or double quotidian, or tertian, with complete adypsia, or burning and inextinguishable thirst.—Dry, burning heat, often with swelling of the veins, pulsation of the carotids, heat, redness and bloatedness of the face, burning thirst, agitation, furious delirium, and shiverings on being even slightly uncovered.—Pulse strong and quick, or full and slow, or small and quick, or hard and wiry.—If slow, the pulse is full.—Pulse full; hard; strong, bounding, double.—Sweat with or after the heat; copious sweat during the night, or in the morning; sweat of the parts that are covered only; ascending from the feet to the head; sweat when asleep; sweat of an empyreumatic smell, or which imparts a yellow colour to the sheets.

Bellis Perennis.

The Daisy. N. O. Compositć. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Acne. Arteries, diseases of. Boils. Brain, softening of. Change of Life. Exudations. Fatigue. Giddiness. Gout. Headache. Indigestion. Masturbation. Mydriasis. Overwork. Pregnancy, complaints of. Psoriasis. Railway spine. Rheumatism. Sleeplessness. Spleen affections. Stasis. Traumatism. Tumours. Uterus, fatigued. Varicosis.

Characteristics.—The old name of "Wound-wort," or "Bruise-wort," shows one of the main spheres of the action of *Bellis*, and allies it in action with its fellow Compositć, *Arnica* and *Calendula*. The daisy is a flower which is repeatedly trodden upon and always comes up smiling afterwards; and being the "day's eye" may be the sign of its too early waking propensities. Dr. Burnett is the chief authority for its homśopathic uses. "It acts very much like *Arnica*, even to the production of erysipelas." He has cured with its aid several cases of tumours originating in a blow. "Stasis" and "fag" are the principal notes of its action. Exudations and swellings of many kinds. Fagged womb. Varicose veins. The giddinesses of elderly people (cerebral stasis). It has marked action on female sexual organs, especially on engorged uterus and breasts. It relieves troubles of

pregnancy: inability to walk; varicose veins. Fag from masturbation. Overworked old labourers and workmen; head sufferings of elderly working gardeners; commercial travellers; railway spine. Burnett has generally given it in the Ř tincture. It is a pre-eminently left-side medicine; causes stitches in spleen. It has produced acne; boils; rheumatic pains; giddiness. Headache from occiput to sinciput; contracted feeling in front brain. A pain in inner side of right arm as if a boil were developing. A leading indication is found in its causation: Ill-effects of sudden wet chill to heated stomach or body surface. This may be taken as a keynote: "effects of cold or iced drinks when heated"; dyspepsia, amenorrhśa, skin affections (including a striking case of psoriasis), rheumatism from this cause. Near and remote effects of blows, falls, accidents (trauma). It causes a tired feeling with desire to lie down. As a remedy for debility following acute attacks of gout Burnett gives it a very high place, classing it with *Vanadium*, of which it is a complement in degenerative states, as brain softening and atheroma of arteries. It has been observed to cause dilatation of the pupil when used locally. It is well not to give it near bed time, as it is apt to cause sleeplessness, waking at 3 a.m. and conversely "waking up too early in the morning and cannot get to sleep again" is a leading indication for its use.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arn., Calend., Hyperic., Con., Ars., Hamam., Vanad. In effects of fag, Pic. ac.

Causation.—Injuries. Effects of cold drinks when overheated. Wetting when overheated.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—A little giddiness in the head at times (after two weeks).—Headache from occiput to sinciput; of a cold, aching character.—Brain feels as though contracted in frontal region (after two weeks).

11. Stomach.—Want of appetite.—Slight nausea.—Effect of cold or iced drinks when heated.

12. Abdomen.—Stitches in spleen.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain inner side r. (also l.) forearm, as if a boil developing.—Pain in middle finger of l. hand, as of a gathering; for a short time only.

25. Skin.—Small boil (after five hours, from application of tincture).—Small boil at angle of l. lower jaw (after chewing flowers).—Painful pimple a little behind angle of l. lower jaw (after two weeks, from tincture).—Large boil on back of neck, commencing with a dull, aching pain; some difficulty and bruised pain in keeping head erect; began as a slight pimple with burning pain in skin, increasing until in

six days it was very large, of a dark fiery purple colour, and very sore, burning and aching pain in it; accompanied with headache, extending from occiput to sinciput, of a cold, aching character; brain as though contracted in frontal region; dizziness, &c.

26. Sleep.—Wakes at 3 a.m. and cannot get to sleep again.

Benzinum.

Benzol, Benzoline, Benzene. A product of distillation from coal tar. C_6 H_6. Tincture with alcohol.

Clinical.—Dysentery. Fever. Headache. Insomnia. Sweat. Typhoid fever. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of this medicine is derived from observations on a worker in a rubber factory, who for weeks had his hands and arms daily bathed in benzine, and drank water impregnated with it. It caused profound disturbance of mind and body; weeping at trifles; irritability; pain darting upwards in occiput. Could not turn eyes upward without severe aching and throbbing. A sort of clairvoyant state, in which a great white hand appeared to him in the darkness, coming outspread towards his face, causing him in terror to scream for the watcher. A sense of falling through the bed and floor. Insomnia and photopsic illusions. Pains travel from below upward (headache, pain in anus); also chills.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry. (< motion; moving eyes); Benz. nit.; Benz. dinit. (amblyopia and disorders of vision). Sul. (symptoms go from below upward).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Weeping at trifles and despairing of recovery.—Extremely irritable and fault-finding.

2. Head.—Severe darting pains in occiput, from below upward, recurring in paroxysms, < by motion, and esp. by rising after sitting.

3. Eyes.—Could not turn eyes upward, or to one side without severe aching and throbbing.—A great white hand seemed to appear to him in the darkness, coming outspread towards his face, causing him in terror to scream for the watcher.—Photopsic illusions with wide-open eyes.

6. Face.—Occasional sudden puffing up of l. cheek and calf of l. leg, as though filled with air, going off in a few hours and returning again.

8. Mouth.—Teeth covered with sordes.—Soreness and sensation of looseness in upper incisors.—Tongue parched and brown.—Painful round white ulcers in the mouth, esp. on inside of cheeks.—Hot and very offensive breath.

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost.—Craving for lemons and cider.—Extreme thirst; for ice-water, satisfied with a sip, but wanting it again directly.

12. Abdomen.—Continual soreness to pressure in abdominal walls.—Heat and grinding wearing pains in lower part of bowels, < just before stool.

13. Stool and Anus.—Several times an hour, a stool, smelling of benzine, of lead-coloured mucus, mixed with bright blood, accompanied with some tenesmus, and followed by throbbing in anus and rectum and lancinating pains from below upward, continuing about five minutes.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressing pain in bladder, after passing urine, throbbing and smarting in neck of bladder and urethra for several minutes.—Urine: dark, offensive; sediment like red sand.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Every few days continual, dry, hacking cough.—Continual soreness and aching in clavicular region.

20. Back.—Continual aching and throbbing in lumbar region, < by a full inspiration.—Extreme irritation of the kidneys.

22. Upper Limbs.—Continual soreness and aching in muscles of upper arm.

24. Generalities.—Wasted, pallid, exhausted; general prostration.—At one time he sank very low, approaching a typhoid condition.—Complained of sensation of falling through bed and floor.

26. Sleep.—For three nights, before the sweating began, complete insomnia, with unpleasant thoughts crowding the mind, and wide-open eyes, before which photopsic illusions floated continually.

27. Fever.—Chills seized remote parts and passed toward the head, from the thumbs to the elbows, and thence to shoulders; from small of back to shoulders and vertex.—Cold compresses came off steaming in a few minutes, smelling of benzine and stained a deep yellow, which could only be removed by long exposure to the sun.—For several nights copious, general, warm sweat toward morning, very exhausting, followed on several succeeding mornings by sweat only on breast, on side not lain upon, and in axillæ.

Benzinum Dinitricum.

Di-Nitrobenzol. $C_6 H_4 (NO_2)_2$. A crystalline substance obtained from the further action of Nitric Acid on Nitrobenzol at higher temperatures. Solution in alcohol.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Anæmia. Colour-blindness. Impotence. Peripheral neuritis. Retinitis. Spastic paralysis. Urine, black.

Characteristics.—*Benz. dinit*. is used in the manufacture of the higher explosives. The effects on workpeople have been recorded by Simeon Snell in the *British Medical Journal* of March 3, 1894. The symptoms observed strongly resemble those of *Benz. nit*., viz.: Headache, giddiness, staggering; numbness and paralytic sensations. But the following:—Anæmia, with a murmur in the pulmonary artery. Impotence observed in men (in women there was no-alteration in menstrual functions); distaste for tobacco—are not mentioned under *Benz. nit*., but were marked in those under the influence of *Benz. dinit*.: The knee-jerks were, if anything, somewhat exaggerated. Dyspnœa was marked in all, accounting partly for the inability to smoke. In the eyes the symptoms were very marked, and were very carefully observed. Ordinary vision was greatly impaired; the field of vision contracted, and partial colour-blindness, "a small central scotoma for red and green." The retinal veins were found much engorged; probably part of the general venous engorgement and cyanosis. The blood is altered and turned black, and the urine is black without containing blood.

Relations.—*Compare:* Benz., Benz. nit., Hydrocy. ac., Ars. *Antidoted by:* Strychnine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Raving and unconscious from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m.; the doctor gave him up, but he recovered.—Delirious, complaining of great pain in head.

2. Head.—Giddiness, compelling to sit down.—Reels like one drunk; even fell off a stool when sitting; stumbled getting into a trap.—Could not walk many yards without falling.—Occipital headache; unable to work on account of headache.—Frontal headache with delirium.—Colour of hair altered from golden to a sort of red.

3. Eyes.—Blindness.—Colour-blindness, "central scotoma for red and green.".—Disc pale; greyish; edges defined; retinal vessels full, esp. the veins.—Retinal hyperæsthesia.—Veins much larger than the arteries.—Conjunctivæ jaundiced.

6. Face.—Face pale, lips blue.—Face bluish, asphyxiated look.

11. Stomach.—Occasional nausea and vomiting.—Intolerance of alcohol, "it made him feel so bad."

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine dark, like ink; sp. gr. 1,029.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire lost, power diminished (restored when taking liq. strychniæ after leaving off the work).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breath very short; rendering smoking very difficult.—Short breath with giddiness.—Asphyxia.

19. Heart.—Engorgement of venous system.—Bruit in pulmonary artery.—Pulse very frequent (115), small, and compressible.—Anæmia.—Blood black.

21. Limbs.—Want of sensation in arms and legs; prickly feeling.—Legs numb to knees and arms to elbows.—Stiffness about hands and feet, but esp. the fingers.—Hands and feet cold; feet numb and also sore.—Finger-tips feel cold to the touch, though she herself is not aware of it.

Benzinum Nitricum.

"Essence of Morbane." "Artificial Oil of Bitter Almonds." $C_6 H_5 NO_2$. (Prepared by heating Benzol with Nitric Acid; the oily fluid formed is washed and rectified; it is miscible with alcohol, and has an odour of bitter almonds.) Solution in alcohol.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Convulsions. Cyanosis. Diuresis. Epilepsy. Nystagmus. Respiration, slow. Strabismus. Tetanus. Trismus.

Characteristics.—*Nitro-benzene* is a very poisonous substance, and our knowledge of its action is due to numerous cases of poisoning that have occurred. It produces faintness, sinking, convulsions, twitchings, stupor. It slows the respiration until death occurs. Rolling of the eyeballs in their vertical axis is a prominent feature, and the pupils are dilated. Blueness of lips, face, and finger-nails. Flapping of alæ nasi. Head drawn backward and to the left side in spasms. Involuntary evacuations. Paralysis of all limbs. Punctiform ecchymoses. The odour of bitter almonds is strong in the secretions.

Relations.—*Compare:* Benzin., Amygd. am., Camph. Hydrocy., ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Extreme mental excitement.—Loquacity, followed by drowsiness, soon passing into stupor.—Soon became unconscious with inarticulate, confused speech.

2. Head.—Vertigo; and headache.—Trembles; staggers; falls unconscious.—Sensation of formication under scalp, or as if the hair was bristling up.

3. Eyes.—Rolling of eyeballs.—Constant slow movement of eyeballs from l. to r. under closed lids.—The eyeballs showed a constant turning inward and outward in a slow, regular motion, with the visual axes perfectly parallel.—Constantly rolling in vertical axes.—Strabismus.—Eyes staring.—Great injection of conjunctiva of bulbs.—Eyeballs seemed enlarged.—Pupils dilated; insensible to light.—Distorted vision and flashes of strange light and colours.

4. Ears.—Violent roaring in ears, and sounds.

6. Face.—Stupid expression.—Cyanosis.—Œdema.—Covered with cold sweat.—Trismus.

8. Mouth.—Tongue white and swollen; thick and soft.—Burning taste, followed by numbness and tingling of tongue and lips.—Stammering speech.—Tenacious saliva flowed from the mouth.

11, 12, 13. Stomach, Abdomen, Stool.—Burning in throat and stomach.—Nausea, vomiting, of food eaten.—Pains in abdomen.—Involuntary evacuations.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diuresis; urine brownish red; odour of bitter almonds.—Urine and fæces passed involuntarily.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sighing respiration.—Respiration frequently interrupted.—Dyspnœa.—Respiration exceedingly slow; shallow.—Snoring.—Respiration difficult, catching, accelerated.

19. Heart.—Pulse rapid, weak, irregular.—Pulse full and slow.—Pulse scarcely perceptible.

20. Neck.—Stiff-neck; trismus and fibrillary twitchings in masseter muscles.

21. Limbs.—Twitchings in hands and feet.—Arms spasmodically flexed, sometimes extended.—Arms spasmodically flexed at first, afterwards relaxed.

24. Generalities.—Gait as if intoxicated; staggering here and there.—Violent convulsions; with unconsciousness.—Fell unconscious; extremities paralysed;

evacuations involuntary.—Fainted from inhaling vapours.—Over-powering odour of bitter almonds.

25. Skin.—Punctiform ecchymoses.—Skin livid; bluish-grey.—Ecchymosed spots, bluish-black, beneath scalp and on gluteal muscles.

27. Fever.—Skin cold.—Sweat on forehead and face.—Whole body covered with profuse cold sweat.

Benzoicum Acidum.

Benzoic Acid. $C_6 H_5 CO. OH$. Obtained, by sublimation, from Gum benzoin; or artificially from several aromatic hydrocarbons. Tincture or trituration.

Clinical.—*Asthma. Bladder, affections of. Bunion*. Cracks. *Diarrhśa*. Enuresis. *Eye, tumours of. Ganglion*. Gonorrhśa. Gout. *Joints, affections of. Knee, pain in. Rheumatism*. Sycosis. Throat, sore. Tongue, sore. Tonsils, enlarged. Ulcers. *Urine, disorders of*. Wens.

Characteristics.—The leading note of Benzoic acid is the occurrence, as a concomitant of any morbid condition, of strong-smelling urine, generally also dark. Benzoic acid is a chilly medicine, the symptoms being < in open air; by uncovering; > by heat. Pains suddenly change their locality, but are mostly felt in region of heart. Joints crack when moving. Symptoms appear left side first, then right. Asthma has been cured by it, especially in rheumatic persons. Inflammation of bronchi and lungs, with great tenderness of chest, cough < night, lying on right side. Some of the chief symptoms are: Inclined to dwell on unpleasant subjects; if he saw any one deformed it made him shudder. Tongue spongy on surface with deep cracks and spreading ulcers. Sensation of lump (as of food) in pit of throat; of swelling and constriction. Throat symptoms are > by eating. Watery, light, very, offensive stools (in children), stools like soapsuds, with usually strong-smelling urine. Enuresis nocturna; urine dark, strong-smelling; heavy, hot; smelling like horse's urine. Shivering before stool. Long-continued, dry cough after suppressed gonorrhśa. Ganglion of wrist and bunion of great toe I have frequently cured with *Benz. ac*. In these cases an ointment (one ounce of the 3x to cetacean ointment one ounce) is a useful external adjunct. Tearing and stitches in great toe, especially right (gout). Swelling and pain of right knee. Gouty concretions. "Most of the symptoms appear on the left side, but may subsequently come on the right" (Guernsey). Motion < most symptoms, but headache is < at rest, and toothache is < lying down.

Relations.—*Compare:* Copaiv., Fer., Zn., Nit. ac. (urine smelling like horse's); Tropćolum. *Useful* in gout after Colch.; after abuse of Copaiv. in suppression of gonorrhśa; in enuresis after failure of Nitrum. *Incompatible:* Wine, which < pains in kidneys, drawing in knees, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Inclination to dwell on unpleasant subjects; if he saw any one deformed it made him shudder.—While writing he often omits words.

2. Head.—Giddiness, esp. in the afternoon, is if he would fall sideways.—Pressure on the vertex, extending to the spine; without pain, but with anxiety.—Rheumatic pains in the head.—Headache from a draught of air; from taking cold in it; from uncovering the head; in the morning, when awaking; < when at rest; returning periodically, and accompanied by pain in the stomach, nausea, and cold hands.—Fearful pain in occiput or cerebellum.—Cold perspiration on the head.

3. Eyes.—Distress in eyes as from want of sleep.—Throbbing in eyeballs.—Burning heat in lids.

4. Ears.—Swelling behind ears, which seems to reach periosteum.—Sound as of confused voices in ears, < when swallowing, or walking in open air.

5. Nose.—Seems to smell cabbage, dust, or something stinking.—Sense of smell diminished.—Epistaxis.—Sneezing with hoarseness.—Cold easily caught.—Pressure at root of nose.—Pain in bones of nose.—Itching of septum.

6. Face.—Burning heat of one side of the face.—Circumscribed redness on the cheeks.—Copper-coloured spots on the face.—Cold perspiration of the face.—Trembling of lips.—Involuntary biting of lower lip at dinner.—Itching on chin.

8. Mouth.—The tongue is spongy on the surface, with deep cracks, and with spreading ulcers.—Toothache (the oil or gum is a popular local application).—After-taste of food.—Acid mucus in mouth.—Taste of blood; bitter; flat; soapy (water); smoky (bread).—Ulcerated tumour l. side of mouth, on soft commissure of jaws, behind last molar.—Heat around mouth.

9. Throat.—Sensation as of a lump in the pit of the throat, as if some food had lodged there.—Sensation of swelling or constriction in the throat.—The throat symptoms are relieved by eating.—Swallowing difficult, incomplete; with noise in ear; with soreness on back of tongue.—Heat in śsophagus.—Thyroid gland feels swollen.—Angina faucium and tonsillaris, with characteristic urine.

11. Stomach.—Sweat while eating.—Hiccough.—Pressure in stomach and eructations.—Burning or warmth; pressure on stomach.—Weak digestion.—Sensation of lump in pit of throat, as if food had lodged there.

12. Abdomen.—Sense of weakness in precordia.—Obstruction of the liver.—In liver region constant, fine, but violent stitching, midway in upper portion thereof.—Cutting about navel; > by stool.

13. Stool and Anus.—Watery, light-coloured; copious; very offensive stools (in children), with unusually strong-smelling urine.—Frothy stool.—Stitching in rectum.—Sense of constriction at lower end of rectum.—Wart-like elevations round anus; with smarting soreness; strong-scented, high-coloured urine (after previous use of *Copaiva* for chancre.).—Formication at anus.—Diarrhśa of children during dentition.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine highly coloured; urinous odour exceedingly strong; offensive, pungent smell.—Soreness or hot, burning pain in the (l.) kidney.—A granular kind of mucus mixed with phosphates in the sediment; urine dark-reddish brown; sheets usually stained brown; acid reaction, or very offensive heavy hot; fleeting pains in bladder, not when urinating, but at other times vesical catarrh from suppressed gonorrhśa, calculi, or gout.—Urinous odour highly intensified; like horse's urine.—Nocturnal enuresis; with strong, dark urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Suppressed gonorrhśa; gleet; with offensive urine.—Painfulness of genitals; pressure; raw pain.—Smarting of frenum.—Thrilling l. side of glans, extending into urethra, causing starting.—Itching on glans; on sulcus behind corona.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early; or retarded.—Amenorrhśa.—Prolapsus uteri with fetid urine.—Weakness after menses.—Gastric derangements when ascending a height (in a pregnant woman).—Too long-lasting lochia.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Long-continued dry cough, after suppressed gonorrhśa.—Cough followed by expectoration of green mucus.—Cough: after slight cold; excited by inspiration; produced by something acrid or dry in chest.—Asthma with inflammatory rheumatism.

18. Chest.—Burning in nipples.—Sensation of swelling in breasts and thyroid gland.—Stitches in chest; < breathing deeply; in evening.—Asthenic pneumonia.—Mucous oppression of lungs.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pains in the region of the heart.—Most of the symptoms appear on the l. side, but may subsequently come on the r. side.—Awakens every morning at two o'clock, with violent internal heat, and hard, beating pulse, compelling him to lie on the back, because the beating of the temporal arteries causes a humming in the ears, and prevents him from going to sleep.—Pains about heart mostly, but suddenly change locality.—Awakens after midnight with violent palpitation of the heart, and hard beating of the temporal arteries.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of neck, only on one side.—Nape: pressure; itching.—Dull pain in back, in region of kidneys; stiffness in loins.—Coldness in sacrum.

21. Limbs.—Nodes on joints of upper and lower extremities, cracking on motion.—Gouty concretions.—Syphilitic rheumatism.

22. Upper Limbs.—Gouty deposits in both wrists between metacarpal bones; swelling of elbow-joints.—Paralytic pains of fingers.—Eruption of red spots on fingers.—Fingers swollen, tearing and fine stitching pains in various parts of the limbs.—Ganglion.—Panaritium.

23. Lower Limbs.—Swelling in r. knee; ulcerative pain in whole leg, with pains in kidneys.—Cracking or sense of dryness in knee-joint.—Pain in both knees; after drinking wine.—Pain in gastrocnemii.—Sharp pain in l. ankle, when weight is on l. foot on walking.—Severe pain in l. tendo Achillis close to os calcis when weight on that foot.—Pain in r. tendo Achillis and in heart region at same time.—Tearing and stitches, esp. in the metatarsal joints of the r. great toe.—Gouty concretions and nodosities.

24. Generalities.—Great weakness, perspiration, and comatose condition.—Trembling, with palpitation of the heart.—Weariness and lassitude.—Pains suddenly change their locality.—Symptoms in sick go from l. to r. and from below upward, esp. in rheumatism and gout.

25. Skin.—Itching on various parts; agreeable sensation on being scratched, but leaving a burning.—Red spots on fingers.—Syphilitic spots and marks.

26. Sleep.—Awakens with oppression of breathing, with palpitation of the heart (after midnight), with heat and hard pulse.

27. Fever.—Cold hands; feet; back; knees, as from cold wind.—Chilliness before the stool.—Great internal heat when awaking.—Perspiration: while eating; when walking; morning in bed, esp. on face; with anxiety.—Cold sweat: on head; on face; on feet.—Sweat with aromatic odour.

Benzoin.

Lindera Benzoin. Laurus Benzoin. Benzoin oderiferum. Spice bush. Fever-bush. N. O. Lauraceæ. Tincture of twigs.

Clinical.—Fever. Hair, oiliness of. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Benzoin* as shown in a short proving somewhat resemble those of Laurocerasus. Empty sensation at the stomach and lower part of bowels. < On lying down: head swims, with sinking sensation which makes lying down in bed unpleasant. The hair is oily. Feverish. < After sleep. Sense of touch fine, quick and pleasant.

Relations.—Compare. Lach (< after sleep).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Unpleasant, fearful feeling.

2. Head.—Hair oily.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Wakes from sleep with a sick feeling in stomach and bowels; tired feeling; turns often in bed at night.—Empty feeling in stomach and lower part of bowels.

13. Stool.—Soft stool, with pain before stool in lower bowel.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine more frequent, small quantity, dark colour; had to rise twice in night to urinate.

23. Lower Limbs.—Hips feel crushed.—Pains in knees.—Feet and legs cold up to knees; remained cold in bed.

Berberis Aquifolium.

Oregon Grape. N. O. Berberidaceæ. Fluid extract or tincture of root.

Clinical.—Biliousness. Bronchorrhœa. Eczema. Face, roughness of. Headache. Herpes. Leucorrhœa. Pityriasis. Psoriasis. Spleen, affections of. Stomatitis. Syphilis. Typhoid. Voice, affections of.

Characteristics.—*Berb. aqui*. belongs to the Mahonia group of the Barberry family. It has been used by eclectics in chronic syphilis, chronic skin diseases, in

scrofulous cachexia, and for removing pimples from the faces of girls. Hale reports a case of very advanced secondary syphilis cured with it, and some characteristic cases of psoriasis. In all these conditions it has been given in the Ø tincture 5 to 10 drops. J. D. W. C., in *Recorder*, 1896, gives personal experiences with doses of 10 to 15 drops a day. On the third day felt "nausea and thick-headedness." Later there was "straining to vomit without vomiting." Then a peculiar headache, strong compression, as if a band of iron two inches wide passed entirely round head just above ears. It kept growing tighter and tighter. Strong black coffee relieved this after a time, but left him tremulous in nerves and unsteady in gait. Ever after that a single drop of *Berb. aq*. on the tongue was sufficient to avert an attack of biliousness when threatening, and saved him much trouble of the kind to which he had formerly been liable. *Berb. aq*. has a reputation for making "a new man of an old one." A tea made of the leaves of *Berb. mahon*. has a local reputation in the mountain typhoid of the Rockies, and the provings of *Berb. aq*. show febrile symptoms and a marked action on the spleen. A systematic proving was made under Winterburn's direction. I have verified its usefulness in secondary, syphilis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Berb. v., Euonym, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Unhappiness and depression; sometimes coming on suddenly.—Hysterical crying at frequent intervals.—Nervous, restless.—Disinclined to move or do anything; dull, stupidity.—Drowsy in daytime.—Nausea and thick-headedness.

2. Head.—Dizzy sensation < sleeping or moving.—Pain r. side pressing like a weight.—Pain r. temple running down into teeth; pains transitory and recurring.—Pain like iron band completely surrounding head above ears, with gradually increasing compression.

3. Eyes.—Conjunctiva injected.—Sensation of film before eyes.—Eyes look hollow and weak as if tired; burning feeling and aching as from strain.—Weak feeling in eyes lasting a long time.

5. Nose.—Stuffy feeling, with discharge of greenish-yellow mucus.—Itching within nose with desire to sneeze.

6. Face.—Blotches and pimples on face.—Yellow skin.—Waxy, yellowish white.—Flashes of heat to cheeks.—Pinched expression.

8. Mouth.—Bilious taste after eating.—Tongue thickly coated, yellow-brown or pasty white.—Tongue feels as if, or actually is blistered.—Soreness in lower teeth and salivary glands.

9. Throat.—Dry throat.

11. Stomach.—Hunger, even soon after eating, without desire for food.—Sudden nausea after eating.—Burning in stomach and borborygmi.—Cramps, and no appetite (2nd week).—Nausea and severe straining to vomit (occurred when fasting).

12. Abdomen.—Uneasy feeling without desire for stool.—Pain in hypogastrium.—Biliousness and waxy jaundiced hue.—Intense burning in spleen and feeling as if pounded.—Distressing soreness in spleen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Large, free, dark stools.—Hot bilious diarrhœa.—After looseness, light-coloured, varnished, constipated stools.—Stools too large and expelled with difficulty.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased or decreased in quantity.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Drawing and pressure in testicles.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Slight burning in vagina, bearing-down pains and aching as, if menses about to come on.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Bilious cold: throat choked with mucus, voice rough and somewhat hoarse, expectoration yellow and then greenish.—Voice seemed cut off as if a damper had closed.—Lack of *timbre* in voice.—Dry, irritative cough.—Scanty, tenacious, blood-streaked expectoration.

18. Chest.—Oppression and weakness of upper part of chest.—Burning heat in lower l. lung.—(Accelerated pulse and heightened temperature vividly suggest phthisis pulmonalis.)

21. Limbs.—Sense of numbness and feeling as if there was no strength of will to lift the part.—When perfectly still, no pain; on movement, cramp (in legs), trembling and uncertainty of motion and pain.—Pain severe as after a heavy blow.—Peculiar prickling as from electricity back of hand and outside forearm, momentary but frequently returning and independent of conditions.—Rheumatic tension and stiffness of legs.

24. Generalities.—Weak, tired feeling, better for exercise.—Tremulous in nerves, unsteady in gait.

27. Fever.—Diurnal rise of temperature and pulse.—Flashes of heat and burning of palms.—Flashes of heat to cheeks.

Berberis Vulgaris.

Barberry. (Britain.) N. O. Berberidaceć. Tincture of the bark of the root.

Clinical.—Biliary colic. *Bilious attack. Bladder affections. Calculus*. Duodenum, catarrh of. Dysmenorrhśa. Fevers. Fistula. Gall-stones. *Gravel*. Herpes. *Irritation*. Jaundice. *Joint affections. Knee, pain in*. Leucorrhśa. *Liver disorder. Lumbago*. Ophthalmia. *Oxaluria*. Renal colic. Polypus. *Rheumatism. Sacrum, pain in. Side pain*. Spermatic cords, neuralgia of. Spleen, affections of. Tumours. *Urine, disorders of*. Vaginismus.

Characteristics.—The usual preparations of *Berberis* are made from the root bark. *Berberis mahonia* has a great local repute in the popular treatment of the low fever (typhoid) of the Rocky mountains, an infusion of the fresh plant being used. Chills and fever are among the prominent effects of *Berb. vulg.:* "Coldness of body with hot face, commencing 11 a.m.; burning heat in afternoon, < during night." Ague with enlargement of spleen, of spleen pains. Affections of liver and kidneys are strongly marked; but *Berb*. is a medicine of wide range. Movement < its complaints. Stitches are frequent, and a "bubbling sensation" or "bubbling stitches" are characteristic. A bubbling feeling as if water were coming up through the skin. Tearing, burning pains or bubbling sensation in joints. The mental condition is one of indifference, apathy. Melancholy, with inclination to weep. There is aversion to darkness, terrifying apparitions in the twilight. In the head there is vertigo and heaviness. Darting and shooting pains often changing their localities; < movement, > open air. Heat of head after dinner or in afternoon. Puffy feeling in head; as if it were becoming larger. Scalp tense. The face is pale, with dingy grey tinge, sunken cheeks, deep-set eyes, surrounded with bluish and blackish grey border. Mouth dry and sticky; painful white blisters on tip of tongue. The pit of the stomach is puffed up. Sticking pain in region of liver and gall-bladder shooting up to left shoulder, < by pressure. Gall-stone colic, followed by jaundice. Gnawing pain in right hypochondrium, shooting up to left scapula. Pains shoot down from tenth rib to navel. Burning in either inguinal region (especially right). *Berberis* produces both constipation (sheep-dung stools) and diarrhśa, and a number of symptoms about the anus. Hćmorrhoids, with itching or burning, particularly after stool, which frequently is hard and covered with blood. Fistula in ano with painful pressure in perinćum, extending deep into pelvis (left side). The urinary organs are markedly affected. The emission of urine is frequently accompanied by pains in thighs and loins. Lancinating, or tearing, bubbling pains in region of kidneys; < stooping and rising again, sitting or lying; > standing. Violent sticking pains in bladder, extending from kidneys into urethra, with urging to urinate. Many cases of (especially right) renal colic have been cured by it. Frequent urging to urinate. Urine dark yellow, red, becoming turbid, copious; mucous sediment, or transparent, jelly-like or reddish, bran-like sediment. Urine slimy when passed, depositing copious loamy yellowish sediment. Greenish urine

depositing mucus. *During* urination burning in urethra, or bladder, pressure in bladder, cutting, burning, or stitches in urethra. Dragging or lancinating pains in spermatic cord, extending into testes. Cold feeling in prepuce, glans, testes, and scrotum. In the female a marked symptom is absence of pleasurable sensation during coition. Uterine symptoms and leucorrhśa associated with painful urinary symptoms. Dysmenorrhśa, pains radiating in all directions down thighs, &c. Vagina intensely painful; reddened. Violent pain in back, with menses which are too scanty. It is a leading remedy in lumbago; pains extend from back, round body, down leg; with red sediment in urine. Numbness, stiffness, and lameness in kidney region. Many old troubles in the back. Sufferings < by fatigue. Aching in small of back; < sitting; or lying; in the morning on awakening. Neuralgia under finger-nails. B. Simmons has verified a symptom of *Berb*. which may be regarded as characteristic. A gentleman of 52 complained of rheumatic pains in his legs and loss of walking power. *After he had walked a short distance he was compelled to stop from a feeling of intense weariness, heaviness, lameness, and stiffness of the legs, which fell sore as if bruised*. A single dose effected a complete cure, improvement commencing on the fourth day. Stuart Close (*H. P.* xix. 218) records the cure with *Berb*. 200 of a woman who had cutting, burning pains in the balls of the feet on stepping. On, standing with most of the weight on the heels she had no pain. On rising in morning sensation in soles as if stepping on needles. There is great weakness, like fainting, after a walk, with perspiration and heat on the upper part of the body; cold, pale, sunken face and oppression of breathing. Great relaxation, with disinclination to do anything. On the indication "tumours and sessile growths," Ozanam cured a case of polypus of vocal cords, red, with a sessile base. *Thuja* had failed. *Berb*. 200 was given at first with good effect, the attenuation being gradually reduced with increasingly good effect until the growth disappeared entirely under the 1x, Guernsey admirably sums up the remedy as follows: "Affects particularly the lumbar region; kidneys; uterus. The patient is sometimes unable to tell the exact locality, but the pain is somewhere in the back and shoots up the back; or into the spermatic cord, or testes, bladder, buttocks or legs. The pain may shoot up or down, or both ways. Pains may be felt all over the body, emanating from the back; the pains are of a sticking, pricking, lancinating, or jerking character, flying about now here and now there. There is often a bubbling sensation in the region of the kidneys; this sensation may occur elsewhere, but it is usually found here." Great sleepiness during day and after dinner. After riding much, great sense of weakness in kidney region. *Suited to:* Bilious diathesis. Cases where renal or vesical symptoms are prominent.

Relations.—*Compare:* Alo., Ant. t., Arsen., Calc., Calc. ph. (fistula in ano; chest symptoms, especially after surgical operation); Canth., Carb. v., Cham., Chi., Lyc., Nat. m., Nit. ac., Nux v., Pul., Rheum. In burning and pricking pains in anus: Lyc., Thuj. In duodenal catarrh: Chi., Lyc., Hydrast., Pod., Ric. com., Merc. In aversion to darkness: Stram., Am. m., Calc., Carb. an., Stro., Val. In pains in feet on stepping: Cycl. *Botanical relations:* Podo., Caulo., Berb. aq. *Antidoted*

by: Camph., Bell. *Antidote to:* Aco. An occasional dose of Lyc. helped action of Berb. *Follows well:* Bry., Kali bi., Rhus, Sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Careless, calm, apathetic humour.—Ill-humour, disgust to life.—Melancholy, inclination to weep, with dislike to conversation.—Anxiety, great fear and disposition to take fright.—In the twilight, all objects seem larger than they really are.—Intellectual labours are performed with difficulty and prove fatiguing, esp. in the morning.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with sensation as in fainting, and great weakness.—Vertigo on stooping and on making use of the arms.—Feeling of intoxication and giddiness.—Confusion and heaviness of the head, often with pressure, dejection, ill-humour and shiverings, commencing in the morning, after waking.—Head confused, as before a coryza.—Sensation, as if the size of the head were increased.—Sensation of swelling in the head.—Aching, tensive pains in the forehead, in the temples, and in the eyes.—Cephalalgia in the forehead and in the temples, as if from pressure from the inside outwards.—Headache < by movement, > in open air.—Acute, shooting pains in the forehead and in the temples.—Darting and shooting pains in the head after changing the locality.—Teguments of the head as if they were stretched and swollen.—Head feels full and heavy, as if a cap were pulled hard down on head.—Heat in the head after dinner (or in afternoon) and in the morning.—Sweat after exertion, on stooping, and on standing for any time.—Small red spots in the forehead and in the cheeks.—Itching or gnawing shootings in the teguments of the head and of the face.—Pustules in the teguments of the head and in the face.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sunk, with a blue or dirty grey circle.—Aching and sensation of burning in the eyes.—Painful sensibility of the eyes on reading by candle-light.—Sensation of stiffness, with pressure in the eyes.—Shootings in the eyes, originating in other parts (for instance, the forehead), and extending towards the eyes, and thence to the forehead.—Burning and dryness in the eyes, which are dull.—Dryness of, or biting-burning, or itching sensation in the eyes.—Itching in the canthi, eyebrows, and eyelids.—Redness of the conjunctiva, with confused sight, as if there were a veil before the eyes, in the morning after rising.—Ophthalmia, with the characteristic flying pains from the back; sensation as if sand were between lids and eyes.—Bubbling in eyes.—Indistinct sight, better near than at a distance.—Sensibility of the eyes to the brightness of the sun.—Sharp pains in the ball of the eye, and in the eyelids.—Heaviness in the eyelids during motion.—Burning or gnawing pains in the eyelids.—Convulsive movement of the eyelids when reading by candle-light.

4. Ears.—Itching, sometimes gnawing, sometimes burning, sometimes shooting, sometimes with small pustules in the exterior parts of the ears.—Small tumour, size

of hazel-nut, under and behind ear, apparently enlarged gland.—Acute and shooting pains in the interior of the ear and in other parts.—Stitches in the ear.—Sensation of coldness in; bubbling in.

5. Nose.—Dryness in the nose.—Coryza, with secretion, at first of yellowish serum, afterwards of purulent, whitish, yellowish, or greenish mucus, esp. in the morning.—Crawling or gnawing pains in the nostrils.

6. Face.—Heat, and bluish colour of the interior of the lower lip.—Dryness of the lips, and exfoliation of the epidermis, with a flat, brownish crust upon the edges.—Sensation of burning on the exterior of the lips.—Sensation of tingling on the lips.—Small pustules in the lips.—Acute aching or acute shooting pains in the cheek-bone and in the jaw.—Great paleness of face, dirty grey complexion, with hollow cheeks and sunk eyes, surrounded by a bluish or dark grey circle.—Aspect, one of great and prolonged dejection.—Feeling as if cold drops spurted into face on going into open air.

7. Teeth.—Acute drawing pains and shootings in the teeth, with a sensation as if the teeth were set on edge, or too long or too large; also with great sensibility of the teeth to the fresh air, esp. in the afternoon and at night.—Ulcer in the gums.—Small white painless nodes in the gums.—Dirty red colour of the edges of the gums.—Bleeding of the gums.

8. Mouth.—Painful sensibility of the tongue to the touch and to motion.—Stiffness and sensation of swelling at the end of the tongue.—Painful, whitish vesicles at the end of the tongue.—Sensation of dryness, clammy taste in the mouth, more disagreeable in the morning after rising, with harshness of the mucous membranes, and white tongue.—Diminution of the secretion of saliva, or viscid, frothy saliva.

9. Throat.—Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx, with swelling and fiery redness, and a sensation as if a lump were lodged in the side of the throat; expectoration of a quantity of thick, yellow, jelly-like mucus.—White, sticky tongue, viscid saliva resembling soap-suds.—Tonsillitis, with sensation of something rough there; stiff-neck; feeling of a plug in the throat.

10. Appetite.—Taste bitter.—Acid, bitter taste, esp. after a meal.—Thirst and dryness of the mouth.—Burning and acrid taste in the mouth and in the throat, as if from pyrosis.—Excessive appetite, almost like bulimy.—Want of appetite, with bitter, bilious taste.—Food appears insipid.

11. Stomach.—Nausea before breakfast, better after.—Nausea and inclination to vomit before dinner.—Risings alternately with yawning.—Bilious risings.—Shiverings in the epigastrium.—Aching, with shooting pains in the epigastrium.—Burning, shooting pains in the stomach, sometimes extending to the pharynx.—Sticking pain in gastric region; whirling pain in.

12. Abdomen.—Cramp-like pains under the navel.—Shooting, aching pains in the hepatic region, increased by pressure.—Pressure in the region of the liver.—Burning under the skin, in the l. side of the abdomen.—Bubbling externally.—Violent burning, under the skin; in l. side of abdomen.—Drawing, acute, and shooting pains in the region of the l. hypochondrium.—Sensation of tension in the groins, as if hernia were about to protrude, esp. when walking or standing.—Aching pains in the region of the inguinal glands, which are painful on being touched, as if they were going to swell.—Pain, with throbbing shootings in the groins, esp. when walking and standing, extending to the testes, the thighs, and the loins.—Varicose veins in the groins.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard stools like sheep dung; or soft, easy stools, with burning in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Bubbling sensation in region of kidneys.—Lancinating or tearing pulsative pain in the region of the kidneys; worse when stooping and rising again, sitting or lying; better when standing.—Violent sticking pains in the bladder, extending from the kidneys into the urethra, with urging to urinate.—Frequently recurring, crampy, contractive pain, or aching pain, in the bladder, when the bladder is full or empty.—Incisive pains in the urethra, even when not in the act of making water.—Smarting pain in the urethra, with sensation of excoriation, even during the emission of semen in coition.—Motion excites and aggravates the pains in the urethra.—Burning pains in the urethra when making water, and afterwards, but esp. at other times.—Stitches and burning in the urethra.—Shooting pains in the urethra, extending to the bladder.—Aching pains in the region of the bladder, even when it is empty, and after making water.—Contractive, drawing, acute, incisive, and cramp-like pains in the bladder.—Shooting, violent pains in the loins, extending to the bladder.—Sensation of burning in the bladder.—Pressure on making water.—Urgent inclination to make water, esp. in the morning after rising.—Increased secretion of urine, which is as clear as water.—Urine pale yellowish, with slimy, gelatinous, mealy sediment, white, greyish white, or reddish.—Urine thick, yellowish, like whey, or clay-coloured water.—Urine of a deep yellow, with abundant sediment.—Urine dark yellow, red, becoming turbid, copious; mucous sediment, or transparent, jelly-like reddish, bran-like sediment (which is easily crushed and dissolved between the fingers).—Greenish urine, depositing mucus.—Urine reddish, as if inflamed, with abundant sediment.—Urine reddish, sanguineous, with slimy, mealy, and abundant sediment, of a bright red colour.—The emission of urine is often accompanied by pains in the thighs and in the loins.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Burning, smarting pains in the glans.—Sensation of cold in the glans and in the prepuce, sometimes with sensation of torpor.—Cold feeling in the prepuce and scrotum.—Sensation of weakness and insensibility in the external genital parts.—The penis seems to be shrivelled and retracted.—Burning pain in penis.—Aching, drawing, contractive pains in the testes and in the spermatic

cords, with contraction of the scrotum, which appears cold and shrivelled.—Pains, as from excoriation in the scrotum.—Movement excites or aggravates the majority of the symptoms in the genital parts.—Smarting, burning, shooting, drawing, or squeezing pains in the spermatic cords, extending to the testes.—Swelling of the spermatic cord, with pains verging towards the testes.—Sensation of great weakness of the genital parts after coition.—Diminution of sexual desire.—Premature emission in coition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Tardy enjoyment in women, during coition, and often accompanied with incisive or shooting pains.—Sensation of burning and excoriation in the vagina, extending to the labia.—Pale catamenia, composed of serous blood.—Menses, consisting of grey mucus or brown blood.—Suppressed menstruation.—During the catamenia, pains in the genital parts and in the loins, or violent pains in the head, with sensation of fainting.—Catamenia insufficient, with acute drawing pains in the whole body, painful inflation of the abdomen, pain in the loins, shootings in the chest, dejected aspect, with violent pains in the head; or with ill-humour, disgust of life, dejection, smarting pains in the vagina, sensation of burning and excoriation in the anus, and pains in the arms, as far as the shoulders and the nape of the neck.

17. Respiratory Organs.—(Sessile polypus of vocal cord.).—Hoarseness, with soreness or inflammation of the glands of the neck.

18. Chest.—Sensation of excoriation in the chest.—Oppression of the chest, esp. at night, with violent flowing of the coryza.—Shooting pains in the centre of the chest, increased deep breathing, with dry, short cough.—Painful shootings in the l. side of the chest.

19. Heart.—Squeezing, with shootings, in the region of the heart.—Palpitation of the heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing, acute rheumatic pains in the nape of the neck.—Pustules in the nape of the neck, in groups, esp. near the scalp.—Shooting pains between the shoulder-blades, increased by breathing.—Acute drawing pains in the dorsal spine.—Bubbling sensation in back.—Stitches in the spine.—Pustules in the back.—Sensation of tension, of stiffness, and of torpor in the loins, as if they were swollen or benumbed.—Aching, tensive, acute, drawing, or shooting pains in the loins.—Sensation of tensive pressure in the loins, often with heaviness, heat, or torpor of these parts, esp. in the morning on waking, aggravated by sitting or lying, sometimes diminished by evacuations, or by the emission of wind.—Pain in the small of the back; worse when sitting and lying, in the morning when awaking (during menstruation).

22. Upper Limbs.—Sensation of lassitude, of paralysis, and of bruising in the arms, esp. during motion, provoked or aggravated by pressure.—Acute pains in the

arms.—Pains in the shoulder, as of subcutaneous ulceration.—Marbled spots on the arms, with burning itching.—Cramp-like pains in the forearm.—Tractive, acute pains in the forearm and in the bones, extending to the hand and the joints of the fingers, with heaviness and weakness of the arm.—Burning or smarting pains in the forearm, aggravated by friction or scratching, and sometimes followed by a red spot.—Small itching spots, like petechić, on the forearm and on the back of the hand near the wrist.—Lymphatic swelling of the forearm, with spots like petechić and burning pains in the skin.—Drawing, acute pains in the joints of the hand and of the fingers.—Aching, digging, violent pains in the back of the hand, with sensation of heaviness.—Urticarial spot on the back of the hand.—Small warts in the fleshy part of the hand, under the thumb.—Sensation in the extremity of the finger, as if caused by subcutaneous ulceration.—Flat wart on the finger.—Redness of the hands, with itching, as if from chilblains.—Neuralgic pain under nails; tender to touch.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation of weariness and pain, as of fatigue, in the legs, sometimes with heaviness, stiffness, and a sensation of paralysis, as after a very long walk, or as from dislocation in the parts affected, esp. in the soft parts, but also in the bones, and easily excited by movement.—Great weakness of the legs while walking.—Sensation in the legs as if they had wasted away.—Tensive pains in the thighs, in the calves of the legs, and in the knees, as if tendons were too short.—Drawing, tensive pains in the legs.—Starting of the muscles of the legs.—Sensation of cold on the outside of the thighs, as if from quicksilver circulating under the skin.—Sensation of weariness, of bruising, and of paralysis in the knees while walking, and afterwards, as well as on rising after having been seated a long time.—Lymphatic swelling of the tendo Achillis, with pains on lifting the foot, and a sensation as if the foot were bearing a heavy load.—Swelling of the foot after movement, with sensation of burning, swelling of the heel, and cramp in the foot.—Sensation of dislocation in the joints of the toes.—Heels pain as if ulcerated on standing.—Stitches between metatarsal bones, as from a nail when standing.—Tearing in balls of feet, with pain when stepping on them.—At every step stinging in the big toe.—Burning pain in the soles of the feet, esp. in the evening.—Drawing, acute, or burning pains in the toes.—Pain of excoriation in the toes, with redness, as if from chilblains.

24. Generalities.—Pulling, shooting, and gnawing pains, or pains as from fatigue in the limbs, aggravated or excited by movement.—Muscular palpitations.—Bubbling sensations and bubbling stitches.—Paralytic weakness in some parts.—Lymphatic swellings.—Great lassitude, increased by walking, or by remaining long in a standing posture.—Sinking, after the slightest effort.—Weakness, which even induces trembling.—Weakness, as from fainting, with vertigo, on walking or standing for some time.—After a walk, a fainting fit, with ebullition of the blood, sweat and heat of the upper part of the body, paleness of face, hollow cheeks, and oppression of the chest before going to rest.—Fainting, after having been in a carriage.—Sessile growths.

25. Skin.—Small pustules, red, burning, itching or shooting, and painful on being touched, upon the skin over the whole body: they change into brownish spots, like large freckles.—Warts: small, flat.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness during the day, esp. in the morning and afternoon; after dinner.—Unquiet sleep, disturbed by burning itching of the skn, or by anxious dreams.—Sleep unrefreshing.—Waking in the morning between two and four o'clock, without being able to go to sleep again, with tension and congestion in the head, and thirst.—Sleep greatly prolonged, with pain, as of a bruise, and pressure on the loins, and on the thighs.—Frequent waking, and fatigue, as from want of sleep.

27. Fever.—Shiverings before dinner, and sometimes after, with feet icy cold, mouth dry and clammy, and pains in the l. side of the epigastrium.—Shiverings in the morning in the back, in the arms and in the thighs, followed by burning heat, with giddiness and violent shooting pains in the head, and sore throat; on the third day, sweat, smelling like urine.—Heat in the hands and head in the afternoon, continuing for several days.—Disposition to sweat on the least exertion, esp. in the afternoon, with anxiety.—Thirst, with the mouth dry, esp. in the afternoon.—Pulse slow and weak, or full, hard and rapid.

Bismuthum.

Bismuth (including the Subnitrate "Magistery of Bismuth" Bi_2O_3. $_2HNO_3$; the Nitrate $Bi\ O_2\ HNO_5$; and the Oxide $Bi\ 0_3$). Trituration.

Clinical.—Abdominal operations, vomiting after. Angina pectoris. Cholera. *Cough*. Cystitis. Delirium tremens. Diaphragmitis. Diarrhœa. Gangrene. Gastralgia. Gastritis. Headache. *Phlegmasia alba dolens*. Stomach, cancer of. Stomatitis. Toothache. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Bismuth* exerts its chief influence in the stomach and stomach region. It causes a *pure* gastralgia, not associated with catarrh like that of *Nux*. There is vomiting of large quantities and intense thirst, with ejection of *water immediately* after it is taken; food is retained a little longer. Burning, griping, lancinating, with dull pain in back or spasmodic vomiting. The pains are chiefly piercing, tearing, burning, cramping, and screwing. Headache alternating with gastralgia. There are tearing pressing pains in the bones of the hands and feet, spasmodic affections of the muscles of face and limbs. Hæmorrhages; the blood being dark, pitchy. Anæmia, and with this there is an itch-like eruption. Corrosive itching on side of tibia. Gangrene and gangrenous ulcers, bluish; or dried, parchment-like. Piedvache has recorded a case in which a *Bismuth* dressing applied to a burn produced the following results: Pseudomembranous stomatitis, with

disseminated plaques, the membranes resting on black spots. Black borders on gums; loosening of the teeth. Pharyngeal angina (uvula, tonsils, and palatine arch); false membrane, slightly adherent, and of slight consistency; slate-coloured spots all over; later, sphacelus of soft palate. Vomiting, hiccough. Pain along œsophagus. Diarrhœa, albuminuria.

O. W. Smith has verified: "Pain in stomach > bending backward"; and "eructation tasting of food eaten twenty-four hours before." Cold drinks and cold bathing > headache; toothache. When the water in the mouth becomes warm it < toothache. Summer complaints. Headache returning in winter. Motion relieves most symptoms and < some headaches. > Bending backward (pressure in spine). The patient is restless, moving about; anxiety.

Bism. has a great affinity for affections of r. upper extremity or forehead. Sensation of *heaviness* in inner parts. With gastralgia there is *pressing heaviness*. In gastric affections with vomiting, purging, and prostration, the surface of the patient is *warm*. In summer complaint of children there is cadaverous smell of flatus and of stool. Desires company; child holds on to its mother's hand. According to Teste, *Bism*. corresponds to slow digestion, with fetid eructations; it is hardly ever indicated where eructations are inodorous or sour; or when gastralgia is accompanied by habitual constipation, without vomiting, or with vomiting of insipid ropy mucus. The stools are preceded by crampy, pinching pains in the stomach. Teste cured with the oxide a wearing, nightly cough in a hysteric lady; and a case of sub-acute cystitis, with irregular paroxysms of crampy pains in the bladder; also a case of phlegmasia alba dolens (left); Petroz having cured another.

Relations.—Bismuth *is antidoted by:* Calc., Caps., Coffee, Nux. *Is isomorphic with:* Ant c., Ars., Phos. *Similar to:* Ant. c. (vomiting, white tongue, gastritis); Ars. (anxiety, gastritis, cancer, gangrene, vomiting); Bell. (gastralgia, cancer, flatus in ridges); Bry. (toothache, gastritis); Calc., Caps., Chi., Ign., Kali c., Kre., Lach. (sore throat, sleep, ulcers); Lyc., Merc., Nux (gastralgia, urging to stool); Phos. (vomiting: Bism. vomits immediately; Pho. vomits water as soon as it becomes warm in stomach); Plumb. (abdomen in ridges, gastralgia; > bending backward; heart disease); Puls., Rhus > by motion); Sep., Sil., Staph. *Useful after:* Euonymus (headache).

Causation.—Abdominal operations.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Discontented, morose, and complaining humour.—Inconstancy.—Aversion to solitude.—Delirium.—Delirium tremens.—Loss of consciousness.—Moral apathy and insensibility.

2, 3. Head and Eyes.—Giddiness in the morning.—Vertigo, as if the brain were turning in a circle.—Stupor, with mist before the eyes.—Headache, chiefly in the sinciput, and extending even to the eyes.—Cutting pain in brain, beginning above, r. orbit, extending to occiput.—Pressive heaviness on the head, esp. on the forehead, above the root of the nose and in the temples.—Constant digging and piercing in the forehead, which extends to the eyes and point of the nose.—Headache attended by, or alternating with, gastralgia. Burning contraction in the head, esp. in the forehead and in the eyes.—Aching of the eyeballs.—Secretion of humour in the corner of the eyes.

5. Nose.—Nose-bleed, dark blood.

6. Face.—Earth-coloured, sickly, and wan (with distorted features), with livid circle round the eyes.—Aching pain in the cheek-bones; > running about and holding cold water in the mouth.—Face pale and cold.

7, 8. Teeth and Mouth.—Pressive, tractive odontalgia.—Toothache > taking cold water into the mouth, < when the water becomes warm.—Gums swollen, with pain like excoriation.—Painful sensibility of the interior of the mouth, as if from excoriation.—Constant secretion of a brownish, thick saliva, of a metallic taste.—In the morning, taste of blood in the mouth, with spitting of sanguineous mucus.—In the evening, tongue white and loaded (without heat or thirst).—In the evening, great thirst, with preference for cold drinks.

9. Throat.—Inflammation of the whole throat.—Burning pain in the throat, sometimes insupportable.—Phagedenic ulceration of uvula, with burning and tearing; difficult swallowing of fluids, which return through nose.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Nausea after every meal.—> By cold water (drink).—Water is vomited as soon as it reaches the stomach.—Vomiting, convulsive gagging and inexpressible pain in stomach (after operations on abdomen).—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, esp. after having eaten.—Violent risings of a putrid smell.—Strong inclination to vomit, with violent retching.—Cancer of stomach.—Vomiting of brownish matter.—Vomiting (of bile) with oppressive anxiety, small pulse, vertigo and prostration.—Vomiting and diarrhœa.—Vomiting of all fluids (children).—Cramp-like and pressive pains in the stomach, esp. after having cater.—Pressure like a load in the stomach, esp. after a meal.—Burning in the stomach.—(Inflammation of the stomach.).—Borborygmi and rumbling in the abdomen.—Colic with pinching, pressure, and an inclination to go to stool.—Great inflation of the abdomen.—Abdomen bloated in ridges; rumbling of wind along colon, passes rarely, but then relieves.—Painful sensibility of the abdomen to the touch.

13. Stool and Anus.—In the evening, ineffectual efforts to go to stool.—Aqueous diarrhœa of a putrid smell.—Stools: cadaverous smell.—Cholera; cholerine; fluids vomited as soon as taken.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and copious emission of aqueous urine.—Emission of urine entirely suppressed.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Aching pains in the testes.—Nocturnal pollutions without dreams.—Pressing, aching in the (r.) testicle.

18. Chest.—Cough, day and night, with copious expectoration.—Aching in r. half of chest, near sternum, in a small spot.—Pressure and squeezing across the chest, in the region of the diaphragm.—Hot, burning constriction of the chest, with difficulty of respiration and of speech.—Burning and piercing in the chest and in the back.

19. Heart.—Beating of the heart.

21. Limbs.—Pressive and drawing pain, with paralytic weakness in the forearms and in the bones of the wrist.—Trembling of the hands after eating.—Tearing in r. index finger, also in tips and joints of fingers.—Acute drawing pains under the nails of the fingers.—Excessive dryness of the palms of the hands and of the soles of the feet.—Cramp-like contraction of the hands and of the feet.—Sharp and pressive pains in the bones of the foot.—Itching and gnawing in the tibia and in the back of the foot, increased by scratching.—Tearing in maleolus of r. foot., in paroxysms, terminating in tendo-Achillis.—Thighs and feet bluish.

24. Generalities.—Sensation of heaviness in the inner parts.—Screwing pains.—Pressing pains (eyes, head, abdomen, testicles).—Pressing-tearing (bones of the hands and of the feet).—Cramp-like contractions in all the muscles.—Aching pains, or aching and pulling pains together.

25. Skin.—Ulcers, gangrenous bluish.—Dry gangrene; parchment-like.—Burning smarting in the skin.

26. Sleep.—Languor and weakness.—Frequent waking, as if in a fright.—Night sleep disturbed by lascivious dreams, with or without emissions.—Great sleepiness in the morning after rising.—Awaking from sleep with a start, and in a fright.—Voluptuous dreams.—Lassitude on awaking in the night.

27. Fever.—Coldness of the whole body, externally.—Great heat.—Flushes of heat, esp. on head and chest.—Intermittent, small pulse.

Blatta Americana.

The great American cockroach, probably *Kakerlac insignis*. N. O. Orthoptera. Trituration of live insect with sacch. lact.

Clinical.—Asthma. Dropsy. Jaundice.

Characteristics.—*Blatt. Amer*. has been used as a remedy for dropsy, and has a popular reputation in jaundice. It was proved by Mure, and developed symptoms of jaundice; yellow sclerotics. Heat in urethra when urinating (showing a relation to *Cantharis*). Pain shifting from back (r.) to shoulder-blade. Acute pain in chest with want of breath (*B. orient*.). General prostration and weariness on going upstairs.

Blatta Orientalis.

Indian cockroach. N. O. Orthoptera. Trituration of live insect.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bronchitis. Phthisis.

Characteristics.—Found accidentally to relieve asthma in a patient who took tea in which a beetle had been infused; it has since proved to have a wide range in asthmatic cases (Ray, *Hom. Recorder*, 1890, p. 254; 1891, p. 193). In the acute attack it acts better in low potencies; the higher being given in the more chronic stages. It is especially suited to corpulent people; and to malarial cases; cases < in rainy weather. Has saved cases in which suffocation was threatened by great accumulation of mucus. Useful in cases of bronchitis and phthisis where there is much dyspnœa.

Boletus Laricis.

B. purgans. N. O. Fungi. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Fever. Gall-bladder, affections of. Headache. Liver, diseases of.

Characteristics.—Burt proved the crude substance and the 3rd trituration. The gastro-enteric irritation common to the Fungi was very well marked.
Motion < headache.

Relations.—Compare. Agaric., &c. Coccul. (head hollow).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very gloomy and despondent.—Irritated at the least trifle.—Absent-minded.

2. Head.—Head feeling very light and hollow, with deep frontal headache and great faintness.

3. Eyes.—Agglutination of eyelids every morning, with dull, aching pains in eyeballs.

8. Mouth.—Teeth and gums very sore.—Tongue: white coat; thick yellow coat showing marks of teeth.—Taste: flat; coppery; unnatural, of all food; lost.

11. Stomach.—Feeling in fauces as if would vomit.—Nausea and vomiting.—Great faintness at epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Severe cutting pains in stomach every few minutes, with dull, aching distress in umbilicus, and loud rumbling in bowels all night.—Heavy dragging pains in liver, more in r. lobe.—Dull, burning distress; drawing; aching in r. lobe of liver with frontal Headache.—Sharp cutting pains in r. lobe of liver and whole dorsal region on full inspiration.—Sharp cutting pains near gall-bladder.—Burning distress in region of gall-bladder all afternoon, with sharp pains in stomach and heavy aching in whole liver, esp. r. lobe.—Severe, dull, aching distress just below stomach, causing great faintness.

13. Stool.—Straining after stool.—Stool: Thin, yellow papescent; mixed with something looking like oil in large and small drops; followed by aching in liver and umbilicus.—Black, lumpy, dry stools mixed with bile and mucus.—Stools of bile, mucus, and blood, with high fever.—Lienteria.

20. Back.—Dull, aching distress in back and legs.

24. Generalities.—Great restlessness after midnight.—Faintness after stool.—Aching distress in all joints.

27. Fever.—Chilliness along spine with frequent hot flashes of fever.—Disposition to yawn and stretch when chilly.—Face hot and flushed with severe frontal headache.—Hands hot and dry.—Waking at midnight two different nights in a profuse perspiration.

Boletus Luridus.

B. nigrescens. N. O. Fungi. Trituration.

Clinical.—Urticaria tuberosa.

Characteristics.—Poisoning effects show delirium; sunken features; violet colour of nose and lips; intense thirst; violent pain in epigastrium; meteorism; subsultus tendinum; urticaria tuberosa (speedily followed by death); cold sweat.

Boletus Satanas.

N. O. Fungi. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa membranosa. Dysentery.

Characteristics.—There are two fragmentary provings of this fungus, and observations on six persons poisoned. It produces gastro-enteric disturbances very similar to that of its two relatives.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fear and restlessness.

3. Eyes.—Sparks before eyes alternating with obscuration of vision.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Troublesome dryness in mouth and throat.—Violent burning and scraping in throat.

11. Stomach.—Unquenchable thirst.—Sudden desire to vomit; no nausea between attacks.—Vomited twenty times in three hours.—Frightful pain in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen sunken and frightfully painful.—Obstinate tension of abdomen.

13. Stool.—A profuse diarrhœa of blood, and of the mucous lining of the intestines.—Watery evacuations.

24. Generalities.—Sudden sensation through all his limbs as if he would be attacked with apoplexy.—Violent and extremely painful cramps in the muscles of the limbs and face.—Faintness while vomiting.—Limbs cold; cold sweat over whole body.

Bombyx Processionea.

Procession Moth. N. O. Lepidoptera. Tincture of live caterpillars.

Clinical.—Urticaria.

Characteristics.—Contact with the caterpillars or the emanations from a nest of them causes intense irritation, and hard, large, areola-formed tubercles, with a red areola, so thick as to leave hardly any space between. Sometimes they are linear-formed; most marked near joints. Sensation as if a foreign body were under the skin. Itching of whole body. Itching, evenings; not relieved by anything. In one victim it caused frequent waking at night, and dreams that his arms were being cauterised, and arrows thrust into the muscles. Burning heat of skin. In one case, that of a boy who shook a large number of the caterpillars from a tree into his naked breast, it caused an itching so severe that the boy had to run home for assistance; then fever, somnolency, delirium, and finally death ensued.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apis, Ast. fl., Rhus, &c.

Boracicum Acidum.

Boric Acid. H_3BO_3. Solution of crystals in alcohol.

Clinical.—Antiseptic. Climacteric flushings. Erythema. Eyes, affections of. Headache. Impetigo. Œdema. Renal colic. Vomiting. Whitlow. Wounds.

Characteristics.—Poisonings and provings with *Bor. ac*. have caused: headache; vertigo; noises in the ears; prostration; cold saliva; vomiting of tough, greenish stuff; uncontrollable vomiting; sweat on scrobiculus cordis; hiccough; pasty stool; pain in region of ureters or increased urine and increased call to urinate; albuminuria; erythematous eruption on face, body, and thighs followed by pearly vesicles on face and neck. Three cases of poisoning have been reported from packing the vagina with the dry acid, kept in by tampons till liquefaction took place. Symptoms were: Formication of hands and feet, later of face. Sad spirits, great nervous depression. Burning skin; it became swelled and charred, and all motion was painful. One case went into collapse; temperature subnormal; sighing and weeping by turns. The patients were cold; vagina felt "cold as if packed with ice." Coldness is a prominent feature, as cold saliva. In the 3x Cooper has found it give great relief in climacteric flushings. In connection with the skin effects may be mentioned the case of a woman who took gr. xxx per diem of the acid for a month, when there appeared a multiform erythema of trunk extending to upper limbs; at the same time there appeared a painful swelling of upper lids with conjunctivitis and photophobia. Finally the œdema was so intense as to close the

eyes and give the appearance of sclerosed tissue. The symptoms began to abate when the *Bor. ac*. was discontinued, and disappeared in a week. *Bor. ac*. has been largely used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds, as a lotion for the eyes and for whitlow, and as a wash in catarrh of the bladder. It is much less irritating than *Carbolic acid*. But it also has produced skin eruptions. Symptoms > after walking in open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Borax, Carbolic acid, Kali bi. (tough mucus).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Low spirits, nervous depression.—Sighing and weeping by turns.—Apathetic.

2. Head.—A gastric headache.—Headache, vertigo, noise in ears.

3. Eyes.—Intense œdema closing eyes, conjunctivitis and photophobia.

8. Mouth.—Much cold saliva.—Tongue dry, furred, difficulty in moving it; dryness in throat.

11. Stomach.—Nausea and heaviness in stomach > after walking in open air.—Vomiting of tough mucus, strongly alkaline.—Vomits greenish stuff.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in region of ureters.—Frequent and urgent desire to urinate.—Quantity of urine doubled.—Albumen in urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Vagina packed with it felt cold as if ice had been used.—Climacteric flushings.

24. Generalities.—Collapse.—Formication of hands and feet; later of face.

25. Skin.—Impetigo figurata first on r. thigh then on left.—Burning skin.—Multiform erythema and hard œdema.

27. Fever.—Coldness; temperature subnormal.

Borax.

Borax veneta. Natrum biboracicum. Sodium biborate. $Na_2 B_4 O_7 10H_2O$. Trituration and Solution.

Clinical.—*Aphthæ*. Corns. Dentition. Diarrhœa. *Ear-discharge*. Entropion. Erysipelas. Eyes, affections of. Finger joints, ulcers on. Herpes. *Menstruation, painful (membranous).* Nipple, sore. *Nose, affections of*. Pleurisy. Plica-polonica.

Psoriasis. *Screaming*. Sea-sickness. *Sterility*. Syphilitic sore-throat. *Taste, disordered*. Trichiasis. Ulcers. *Urine, strong-smelling. Vertigo*. Zoster.

Characteristics.—*Borax* has some very peculiar symptoms which will serve as keynotes to many cases. Chief among them are: (*1*) Sensitiveness to sudden noises, as a distant shot, which causes violent starting. (It has cured "shot-shyness" in sporting dogs.) (*2*) Intolerance of downward motions a child screams when nurse puts it into cot, or when she rocks it symptoms are worse going downstairs; sea-sickness (when the downward motion is felt most: "Every time the ship goes down, everything in me comes up"). Restlessness with ebullitions, especially after talking, with nausea. Laughter alternating with weeping. Cobweb sensations; sore mouth; infant pale, earthy, flesh flabby; screams out in sleep, wakes frightened and clings to nurse; excessively nervous, a slight noise arouses. Starts with pain. Muco-cutaneous surfaces are sore; in the eyelids there is ingrowing of lashes. Otorrhœa and inflammation of auricle: "starts with the pains." Nostrils ulcerated; soreness, pain and swelling of tip of nose. Aphthæ; mouth of child feels hot to mother's nipple; child lets go nipple and cries with pain and vexation, or else refuses breast altogether. Diarrhœa with pain or soft yellow stools accompanying aphthæ. Child screams before urinating (from inflammation of mucous membrane). Leucorrhœa clear, copious, albuminous, unnaturally hot. Painful nursing; pain after nursing; *empty* feeling in breasts; they ache because they are empty, > by pressure: this is characteristic. Dysmenorrhœa (may be membranous), pain excessive during flow. Leucorrhœa preceding and following menses, albuminous, acrid. Herpetic eruptions; pleuritic symptoms (upper right chest) and cough, with expectoration of a mushy, mouldy odour. A notable symptom is: Before the easy stool in afternoon, fretful, ill-humoured, indolent, and discontented; after it, lively, contented, and cheerful. Another mental symptom is: Idles through the afternoon does not really get to work; changes from one business to another from one room to another. It is suited to the period of dentition; to persons with light hair; lax skins and muscles; wrinkled skin consequences of getting cold in cold and wet weather; riding eating fruit. Symptoms are < in warm weather, < after menstruation. Parts usually red turn white. Many *Natrum* symptoms appear in the proving. Stitching pains predominate.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc., Nux, Bry., Lyc., Merc., Puls., Rhus All. c., Sil., Sul., Ars., Bell., Graph., Ign., Kali bi., Phos. *Antidoted by:* Cham., Coff. *Similar to:* Am. c. and Mag. m. (right nostril stopped); Calc. (inclination to breathe deeply); Kali bi. (tough mucus); Aur. and Puls. (laughter alternately with weeping); Sars., Lyc., Benz. ac. (strong urine, crying before urination; but these three have gravel: with Borax it is from inflammation of mucous membrane); Arum tri. (sore mouth); Graph. (trichiasis); Bell. (hot leucorrhœa); Sep. (small ulcers about joints); Bar. c. (cobweb-sensation); Nat. sul. (cheerful after stool). *Incompatible:* Acet. ac., Vinegar, Wine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great anxiety, esp. when riding in a carriage or descending a mountain.—Dread of downward motion; child has anxious countenance when laid in cot, or carried downstairs.—Easily frightened and startled with least noise.—Before stool irritable, cheerful and happy after.—Fear of being infected by some contagious disease.—Strong tendency to be frightened.—Irritability.—Disposition to be angry, with ill-humour and passion.—Becomes vehement and swears.—Does not wish to do anything.—Dread of labour.

2. Head.—Fits of vertigo, with fainting.—Vertigo, with fulness in the head, esp. when going upstairs, or to any elevation whatever.—Headache, with shootings in the ears.—Headache (all over, with trembling of the body), with nausea and inclination to vomit, mostly at ten o'clock in the morning.—Fulness in the head, and pressure above the eyes.—Aching and drawing pains in the forehead, and as far as the root of the nose and the nape of the neck, increased by writing, by reading, and by stooping.—Successive drawing pains in the forehead, with nausea, and acute drawing pains in the eyes.—Shootings in the head, esp. above the eyes and the temples.—Congestion in the head, esp. in the occiput, with pulsative pains.—Sensibility of the teguments of the head to cold and to bad weather.—Hair entangled, as in plica polonica; is rough and frowsy, splits; sticks together.

3. Eyes.—Pressure on the eyes.—Itching in the eyes.—The eyes burn and are contracted on putting on spectacles.—Inflammation of the eyes, esp. in the canthi, with excoriation of the edges of the eyelids, trichiasis, and nocturnal agglutination.—Granular eyelids.—Sparkling before the eyes when writing.—Too great sensibility of the eyes to candle-light.

4. Ears.—Shootings in the ears, with pain as of excoriation.—Inflammation and swelling of the ears, with discharge of pus and shooting cephalalgia.—Fits of stoppage of the ears and of deafness.—Buzzing and murmuring in the ears, with acute, drawing pains in the top of the head.—Affections of the l. ear particularly.—Itching; stitches.

5. Nose.—Itching in the nose, with tingling.—Nostrils ulcerated, with swelling and pain, as of excoriation at the point of the nose.—Dry scabs in the nose.—Blood follows on blowing the nose.—Red shining tip of nose; red noses of young women.—Nasal hæmorrhage, with pulsative pains in the head.—Sneezing, with violent shootings in r. side of the chest.—Accumulation of thick and greenish mucus in the nose.

6. Face.—Complexion (in a suckling woman) wan, pale, and earth-coloured.—Sensation in the r. side of the face as if it were covered with cobweb.—Muscular palpitation in the corners of the mouth.—Erysipelatous

inflammation and swelling of the cheeks, with acute, drawing pains in the cheek-bone, aggravated by laughter.—Eruption of pimples on the face, the nose, and the lips.—Smarting in the lips.—Tettery spots round the mouth, and scabs on the upper lip.—Swelling of the lower lip, with burning and pain as of excoriation.—Red papulous eruption on cheeks and around chin.

7. Teeth.—Pressive and cramp-like pain in teeth which are carious, esp. in damp weather, sometimes with inflammatory swelling of the cheek, or swelling of the gums.—Acute drawing pains in the teeth which are carious, spreading over the head, when they are touched with the tongue, or when cold water is applied to them.—Pressive tingling in the teeth, immediately after supper, or breakfast, > by smoking tobacco.—Shooting pains in teeth which are carious, with shootings in the ears, and headache.—Ulcers in the gums, with inflammatory swelling of the cheek.—Bleeding of the gums.

8. Mouth.—Aphthæ in the mouth and on the tongue, which bleed easily.—Spasmodic stiffness and torpor of the tongue.—Skin of the palate hard and wrinkled.

9. Throat.—Dryness in the throat.—Tenacious mucus in the throat, with difficult expectoration.

10. Appetite.—Bitter taste in the mouth on eating, or on swallowing the saliva.—Loss of taste.—Thirst in the morning.—Desire for acid drinks.—Appetite moderate, esp. at supper.—Nausea and uneasiness during a meal.—After every meal inflation of the abdomen, with diarrhœa and colic.—Fulness and pressure in the stomach, with uneasiness and ill-humour, after having eaten fruit (pears and apples).—Colic, with tendency to diarrhœa after smoking tobacco.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, when riding in a carriage.—Vomiting of sour mucus, when fasting in the morning or after breakfast.—Pressure in the stomach after every meal.—Contractive pains in the stomach, or a sensation such as would follow a strain in the loins, with shootings in the vertebral column and loins.—Pain in region of stomach, after lifting heavy weights, extending into the small of back, quite incapacitating one.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in the hypochondria, mostly pressive and in the l. side, and esp. when riding in a carriage.—Pressure and shootings in the lumbar region.—Pains in the hypochondria and in the lower part of the abdomen, as if hard and cutting bodies were moving in them.—Pinching in the abdomen, with diarrhœa.—Accumulation of flatus in the abdomen, and frequent escape of wind.

13. Stool and Anus.—Evacuations frequent, soft, or loose, with pinching and borborygmi in the abdomen.—Greenish evacuations (in children).—Slimy diarrhœa.—Abundant flow of pale, yellowish, or brownish slime, and of blood from

the anus, with pains in the loins.—Itching, contraction, and shootings, in the anus and in the rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Ineffectual urgency to urinate, with incisive pains in the urethra, and swelling in the lumbar region.—Urgent inclination to urinate.—Frequent emission of urine even in the night.—Hot urine.—Acrid fetor of urine.—Soreness in the urethra after micturition, and esp. on being touched, even when not making water.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Absence of sexual desire.—Erections, with painful tension, on waking in the morning.—Gonorrhœa.—Chancres studding prepuce.—Stitches.—Sticking, sore pain, < when touched.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature and too copious, of a pale red colour.—During the catamenia, pulsative pains in the head, buzzing in the ears, nausea, with pains in the stomach and in the loins, or shootings and aching in the groin.—Leucorrhœa, corrosive, and thick, like starch.—Sterility.—Acrid leucorrhœa, appearing for two weeks between catamenia, with swelling of labia and inflamed and discharging Duverney's glands.—Stinging and distended feeling in clitoris.—During pregnancy, swelling, itching, and burning of vagina, with a discharge like gonorrhœa.—False pains.—Labour pains: spasmodic; more in stomach than in uterus; dart upwards, head of child goes back.—Griping and sometimes stitches in l. mamma, and when child has nursed she is obliged to compress the breast with the hand because it *aches from being empty*.—Pain in the breasts when suckling.—Flow of milk, which curdles speedily.—Aphthæ so tender they prevent child nursing.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Acute, drawing pains in the larynx, extending to the chest, with inclination to cough.—Hoarseness in the throat, with drawing shootings on coughing and sneezing.—Dry cough, caused by a tickling and scraping in the throat, with pressure on the chest.—Dry, hectic cough, with shootings in the r. side of the chest, and the groins, relieved by washing with cold water, increased by drinking wine.—Nocturnal cough.—Cough, with expectoration of the smell and taste of mould.—On coughing, expectoration of mucus with streaks of blood.

18. Chest.—Difficult respiration, with urgent want to inspire deeply, and shootings in the r. side of the chest.—Constrictive oppression of the chest, esp. on going upstairs.—Shortness of breath after having ascended the stairs, with shootings in the chest on speaking.—Feeling of congestion, with heaviness in the chest.—Shootings in the chest, esp. on the r. side, and principally on yawning, on coughing, on breathing deeply, on running, and during every physical effort.—Drawing shootings in the intercostal muscles of the r. side, extending to the groins, augmented by the least movement of the chest or arms, with inability to remain lying on the side affected.—Pains in the chest >, esp. when lying quietly on the back, or on walking slowly, and pressing the part affected with the hand.

19. Heart.—Sensation as if the heart were on the r. side, and were going to be crushed.—Infants cyanotic from birth.

20. Neck and Back.—Sharp and drawing pains between the shoulder-blades, on the shoulder, and in the nape of the neck, with inability to stoop.—Furunculus in the arm-pit.—Itching and crawling in the sacrum.—Aching and burning pains in the sacrum, esp. when seated and when stooping.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sensation in the hands, as if they were covered with cobweb.—Pulsative pains in the extremity of the thumb, day and night, preventing sleep.—Burning pains, heat and redness of the fingers, like chilblains.—Pustules on the fingers, with swelling and suppuration of the affected limb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Ulcerating vesicles on the buttocks.—Burning pain in the thighs.—Sensation as if warm water were running down thighs.—Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of the leg and of the foot, principally after having danced a long time, and sometimes with drawing pains, burning and tensive, esp. when touched.—Great weakness and debility of the lower extremities.—Shootings in the soles of the feet.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the heel.—Suppuration of a spot in the heel, where the rubbing of the shoe had occasioned a wound.—Burning pains, heat and redness of the toes, as if from chilblains.—Shooting piercing in the corns, esp. in rainy weather.

24. Generalities.—Parts which are usually white, turn red.—Shooting and drawing pains.—Commencement and aggravation of sufferings from damp and unsettled weather, or during and subsequent to a meal.—Sufferings from riding in a carriage or from eating fruit.—Uneasiness in the whole body, which does not permit one to remain long in the same place.—Restlessness and ebullitions, esp. after talking, with nausea.—Uneasiness, trembling nausea, giddiness, and vertigo, after an animated conversation, or when thinking.—Want of strength, esp. in the joints.—Attacks of syncope, with tingling, trembling of the feet, and nausea.

25. Skin.—Skin difficult to heal; dingy, unhealthy-looking skin; every injury tends to ulceration.—Erysipelatous inflammations, with swelling and tension of the part affected, and fever.—Erysipelatous inflammation on the lower leg, with chilliness, followed by heaviness and pulsation in the head; later, bleeding of the nose.—Tendency of old wounds to suppurate.—Whitish pimples, with red areola.—Herpetic eruptions.—Purulent and phagedænic vesicles.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness during the day, and sleeplessness at night.—Inclination to sleep long before the usual hour, and too long sleep in the morning.—Restless sleep, in consequence of ebullition of the blood, of colic, and of diarrhœa.—Waking too early, with difficulty in going to sleep again, from heat and too great a flow of ideas.—Anxious cries of children, during sleep, with convulsive movements of the hands.

27. Fever.—Shivering, shuddering, or cold with trembling, heaviness and weakness, or with cephalalgia and pains in the periosteum of femur, followed by heat.—Chilliness, esp. during sleep.—Flushes of heat (morning and evening).—Perspiration during the morning sleep.—Coldness, most frequently in the afternoon; afterwards heat, with headache or pain in the hypochondria, sometimes followed by sweat.—Thirst before or during the cold, or else after the sweat.—Heat in the evening in bed, with shivering on being on the least uncovered.—Moisture of the body during the night.

Bothrops Lanceolatus.

Yellow viper. Vipera jaune. Fer-de-lance of the island of Martinique. N. O. Crotalidæ. Solution of the poison in glycerine; attenuations in rectified spirit.

Clinical.—Blindness. Bones, necrosis of. Day-blindness. Gangrene. Hæmorrhages. Lungs, congestion of. Tongue, paralysis of.

Characteristics.—The most peculiar symptoms of *Bothrops*, for which Ozanam is the authority, are these: Amaurosis. Day-blindness.—"can scarcely see her way after sunrise." Inability to articulate without any affection of the tongue. Hæmorrhages, the blood being fluid and black. All the symptoms of pulmonary congestion, oppressed breathing and bloody expectoration, more or less profuse. Paralysis of one arm or one leg only. After being bitten in the little finger of one hand, paralysis began in the finger-tips of the other hand and extended over the whole of that side. Deep gangrene, bones laid bare and necrotic. Intolerable pain in right great toe (patient bitten in left thumb). The diagonal course of symptoms is marked. Hemiplegia. Dissecting gangrene. Slight shivering followed by very profuse cold sweat.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other serpent poisons. Bell has *night*-blindness.

Bovista.

Lycoperdon bovista. Warted puff-ball. N. O. Fungi. Trituration.

Clinical.—Coccyx, itching of. Corns. Cysts. Diabetes. *Diarrhœa. Ear, eczema of. Eczema*. Ganglion. Gleet. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhagic diathesis. *Headache*. Heart, affections of. Jaundice. Joints, affections of. Menstruation, disordered. Metrorrhagia. Ovaries, affections of. Rheumatic affections. Stammering. Tongue, ulcerated. Tumours. Urticaria. Warts. Whitlow. Wounds.

Characteristics.—"This globular fungus, which, according to report, is eaten in, Italy before it is ripe, becomes filled, while ripening, with a blackish dust that breaks the husk which contains it, with a slight noise." Corresponding to this signature, "bloatedness," puffy condition of body surface," and a sense of "enlargement," flatulent distension and noisy passage of flatus, are leading features of the *Bovista* pathogenesis. *Bovista* has cured cases of ovarian cyst; and also warts and corns, with shooting pains. There are ebullitions with great thirst. The corners of the mouth are broken out. Numb, pithy feeling in mouth. There is stuttering and stammering speech. Awkwardness, misapplies words in speaking and writing. Relaxation of entire capillary system; hæmorrhagic diathesis; hæmorrhage from menstrual irregularities; from traumatism. Menstrual flow occurring only or chiefly at night. Hæmorrhage between the periods. The puffy, expanding properties of the remedy are shown in a puffy condition of the body surface; instruments (*e.g.*, scissors) indent the fingers in an unusual degree. The heart feels enormously large. *Bovista* has colic like *Coloc*., causing the patient to bend double, but it differs from *Coloc*. in that the colic is > by eating and is sometimes accompanied by voiding of red urine. M. L. Sircar has recorded a striking cure of such a case with *Bov*. 3x, the pain being griping-twisting, intermittent, starting below umbilicus and diffusing itself towards epigastrium; some constipation; urine scanty and reddish. Nothing gave relief except eating. "Itching at top of coccyx" is another characteristic symptom. A case of cyst in broad ligament was cured, presenting these symptoms:—Metrorrhagia, flow at night or early morning, easily provoked from slight over-exertion during menses; can bear nothing tight round body; menses preceded and followed by diarrhœa; acrid corrosive leucorrhœa, flowing at night only, follows menses.—"We may always think of *Bovista* when we see a very "tettery" person, one who has tetters here and there, all over the body. These tetters may be either moist or dry" (Guernsey). Teste observed psoric eruptions appear on the hands and feet of a patient to whom he gave *Bov*. for headache. He cured with it a "red, crusty eruption on thighs and bends of knees of eighteen years' duration. It disappeared for weeks, reappearing in hot weather and at the full moon. W. S. Gee cured with *Bovist*. 4, after the failure of *Rhus*, the following case. A widow, 55, had an eruption, which she thought to be erysipelas, on right foot. Some years before she had had an eruption on left foot, which discharged much water, and was "cured" by the use of a salve. A few months later the left knee became affected and the limb was amputated above the joint. The present eruption was fiery red, covered with yellowish-brown scales, thick as an old-fashioned wafer. There were also rheumatic pains in the leg. After *Rhus* had been given without benefit, Dr. Gee elicited these additional symptoms: "Occasional spells of short breathing, especially from working with the hands. Sleep disturbed by burning and itching, and also by anxious, frightful dreams; headache when waking from sleep. Frequent desire to urinate, even immediately after urinating." These symptoms being found under *Bovist*. in addition to "moist vesicular eruptions, with formation of thick crusts," the latter put in heavy type by Lilienthal, this medicine was given with steady improvement and eventual cure.

Great weakness of the joints. Sensitive to touch, cannot bear clothing. Sensitive to draught, chilliness predominates. Early morning sweat < on chest. Many symptoms are < in early morning; the diarrhœa occurs then. Sweat of axilla smells like onions. Symptoms generally are < morning; < cold food; > hot food. < Hot weather; < at full moon. Effects of over-exertion. Bending double > colic; straightening up > shooting pains between shoulders. *Bovista* antidotes effects of charcoal fumes. Easily intoxicated; < from wine. < From coffee.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc., Rhus, Sep., Pho., Puls., Staph., Sul., Ver., Bell., Bry., Carbo v., Caust., Kali c., Lyc., Merc., Nat. m., Sil., Spi., Stront., Valer.—Aur., Pul., Lyc., Stram. (laughter alternately with weeping); Ars., Lyc., Sul. (sinking immediately after eating); Bufo (sensation as if heart in water); Zn. (< from wine); Coloc. (colic > bending double); Am. c. (poisoning by charcoal fumes); Stram. (stammering); Ambra (hæmorrhage between periods); Sec., Ust. It has cured where Rhus seemed indicated and failed. *Antidoted by:* Camph. *It antidotes:* Effects of Tar applied locally. *Followed well by:* Alum., Calc., Rhus, Sep. Teste puts Bovist. in his Sulphur group.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dejection and sadness, when alone.—Placid melancholy, with inquietude and sombre thoughts.—Sad, depressed, and desponding.—Great sensitiveness; irritable, takes everything amiss.—Great loquacity and unreserved conversation.—Weakness of memory.—Absence of mind.—Awkwardness; allowing everything that is taken hold of to fall.—Misapplication of words in speaking and writing.—Laughs and cries alternately.

2. Head.—Intoxication after having drunk but very little wine.—Vertigo as if everything turned round in a circle.—Stunning dizziness, with loss of sense.—Sudden attacks of vertigo and feeling of stupidity in bed; on rising, loses consciousness for a moment preceding and following a headache in morning.—Pains in the centre of the brain, with a sensation as if the head were enlarged.—Pains in the head pressing inward; pains from side to side pressing outward; as if both sides were pressed towards each other.—Headache on waking, as after too long a sleep.—Stunning headache with heat in the eyes.—Nocturnal cephalalgia, with insupportable pain on raising the head.—Aching pains in the head, with throbbing, as in an abscess.—Compressive cephalalgia.—Sharp pains in the head, with heaviness and a bruise-like sensation.—Excessive sensibility in the scalp to the touch.—Falling off of the hair.—Excoriated spots on the scalp.

3. Eyes.—Painful twisting in the eyes, with pressure in the sockets; bone sensitive to pressure, during menstruation.—Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Eyes dull, without brightness, and without fire.—Objects seem to be nearer than they really are.

4. Ears.—Ulcer in the r. ear.—Ulcers in the ears, with pain on swallowing.—Scabby and humid eruption in the ears.—Oozing of fetid pus from the ears.—Itching in the ears.—Diminution and hardness of hearing, with frequent mistakes.

5. Nose.—Excoriation in the nostrils.—Nostrils scabby, with burning pain.—Scurfs and crusts about nostrils.—Stoppage of the nose, which impedes respiration.—Fluent coryza, with secretion of serous mucus and confusion in the head.—Bleeding of the nose early in the morning (during sleep).

6. Face.—Heat in the cheeks, as if they were going to burst.—Face alternately pale and red.—Extreme paleness on getting up in the morning.—Piercing and digging in the cheek-bones.—Very pale swelling of the upper lip, of the nose, and of the cheeks.—Swelling of the upper lip (and cheek, after toothache) in scrofulous subjects.—Sensation of a splinter, or of something sticking in lips.—Lips cracked.—Corners of the mouth ulcerated.—Rheumatic pains in the lower jaw, with swelling and pulsative pains in the sub-maxillary gland.

7. Teeth.—Pains in the upper incisor teeth, followed by swelling of the upper lip.—Drawing odontalgia, esp. in the hollow teeth, in the evening and at night, mitigated by heat and walking in the open air.—Piercing and digging in the teeth.—The gums bleed easily at night, or on sucking them.

8. Mouth.—Accumulation of saliva in the mouth.—Sensation of torpor in the buccal cavity.—Stuttering.—Incisive pains in the tongue.—Ulcers on the edges of the tongue, with pain like excoriation.—Putrid smell from the mouth.—Sore throat, with scraping and burning pains.

10. Appetite.—No appetite for breakfast.—Nausea in the morning, generally vomiting a watery fluid and relieved by eating breakfast.—Putrid taste in the mouth.—Taste of blood.—Desire for cold drinks, esp. in the afternoon and evening.—Eager and continual hunger, even after a meal.—Great sleepiness after having eaten, esp. after dinner and in the evening.—Hiccough before and after a meal.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with chilly disposition from morning till noon.—Sensation of cold in the stomach, as if a piece of ice were there.—Pressure and fulness in the precordial region, with tension in the temples and anxiety.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in the umbilical region after having eaten, as if the abdomen were cut by knives.—Colic > by eating.—Twisting colic causing patient to bend over; sometimes voiding red urine; > by eating.—Cutting in fore part of abdomen, > by eating.—Colic < by rest.—Violent cutting, aggravated by repose.—Painful sensibility of the exterior and interior of the abdomen.—Violent colic, with coldness, to such an extent as to cause shuddering and chattering of the teeth, esp. after going to stool.—Pains of ulceration and shooting in the

abdomen.—Frequent escape of fetid wind.—Colic, which causes the patient to double over, and accompanied by the voiding of red urine, > by eating.

13. Stool and Anus.—Ineffectual urging to stool.—Stool hard and difficult.—After stool, tenesmus and burning at the anus.—Constipation.—Hard and compact fæces.—In the rectum, itching as from worms.—Darting from the perinæum to the rectum and the genital organs.—Diarrhœa with colic, cuttings, and pain of ulceration in the abdomen.—The first portion of the stool is hard, and the latter part thin and watery.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent inclination to make water.—Frequent desire to urinate, even immediately after urination (diabetes mellitus).—In the urethra, stinging, itching, burning; the orifice is inflamed, and feels as if glued up.—Pain of ulceration in the urethra on making water.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increase of sexual desire.—Frequent pollutions.—After coition, staggering, confusion, and numbness in the head.—Hard, painful and suppurating node in the penis.—Burning pains in the genital parts.—Gleet.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature and too copious.—Catamenia flow only in the night.—Catamenia, too early and two profuse, or too late, too scanty, too short; flowing only at night.—Before the catamenia, diarrhœa.—Flow of blood during the intervals.—Leucorrhœa: a few days before or a few days after menses; while walking; like white of egg; yellow-green, acrid, corrosive, leaving green spots on clothes; thick, slimy, tough.—Excoriation in the inguinal fold during the catamenia.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Spasmodic laughing and crying, with asthma.—Hoarseness in the morning, and speaking through the nose as from coryza.—Scraping and excoriation in the throat, with accumulation of tenacious mucus.—Cough, with so viscid an expectoration that it can scarcely be discharged.—Dry cough, produced by a tickling in the throat and in the chest.

18. Chest.—Difficult and short respiration during manual labour.—Constrictive oppression of the chest; everything seems to be too tight.—Stitches in the chest.

19. Heart.—Beating of the heart, with inquietude, trembling, vertigo, nausea, and headache.—Palpitation as if heart working in water.—Palpitation accompanies many symptoms.—Visible palpitation of heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Sweat of a strong smell under the arm-pits.—Swelling of the glands of the neck, with tensive and drawing pains.—Pain in the back, with heaviness after stooping.—Itching of tip of coccyx.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic weakness and pains of dislocation in the joints of the arms and hands.—Sensation in the wrist-joint, as if sprained.—Affections of wrists.—Ganglion.—Tension in the shoulder-joints, as if the tendons were too short.—Sensation of paralysis, as from excessive fatigue.—Tremor of the hands, with palpitation of the heart and oppressive anxiety.—Blunt instruments (scissors) make deep impressions in the skin of the fingers.—Cramp-like drawing in the joints of the hands.—Shooting pains in the joints of the hands on laying hold of anything.—Want of strength in the hands, so that they allow the lightest objects to fall from them.—Humid tetters on the back of the hand.—Perspiration in the arm-pits, smelling like onions.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tingling and numbness in the legs, with inability to stand upright.—Shootings in the joints of the knees and of the feet.—Strong tension in the calves of the legs, and in the legs, as if the tendons were too short.—Cramps in the calves of the legs, in bed, in the morning.—Miliary eruption in the legs.

24. Generalities.—Great lassitude and want of strength, esp. in the joints.—Ebullition of the blood, with much thirst.

25. Skin.—Skin flabby; blunt instruments leave a deep impression in it.—Itching, esp. when the body is warm, and of that kind which receives no relief from scratching.—Urticaria, covering whole body.—Pimples and miliary eruption, with burning itching.—Oozing eruptions and with a thick crust; in bends of elbows and knees.—Humid tetters.—Whitlows.—Warts.—Violent shootings in corns.

26. Sleep.—Great sleepiness in the morning, and early in the evening.—Sleepiness after dinner and early in the evening.—Nocturnal sleep, agitated by anxious and frightful dreams.

27. Fever.—Chill after going to bed at night.—Shivering, with thirst, even near a fire, and at night in bed.—Chilliness and heat, with thirst.—Heat with thirst, anguish, agitation, and oppression of the chest.—Sweat in the morning, esp. on the chest.—In the evening, fever with shivering and shuddering in the back, with drawing pains in the abdomen.

Brachyglottis Repens.

New Zealand "Puka Puka." Tincture of green leaves and flowers. N. O. Eupatoriaceæ.

Clinical.—Bright's disease. Dysmenorrhœa.

Characteristics.—*Brachyglottis* was proved by C. L. Fischer. The Maories use the leaves to apply to old sores and ulcers. Horses eating young shrubs lose all power over hind legs and spine. It causes lassitude; weakness; loss of flesh. A large

number of symptoms were produced in all regions of body, but few have been tested clinically. This appears to be the most marked: Urgency in passing urine; pain in neck of bladder; pain in bladder after urinating, and in urethra and stinging in penis; a large quantity of pale-coloured urine voided, of low specific gravity and containing albumen. Throbbing pains are very prominent in the proving. Dysmenorrhœa with fluttering in abdomen and right ovary has been cured with it. Pains in the back and limbs. Chilliness predominates.

Relations.—*Compare:* Eupatoriaceæ, Apis (soreness, stinging in urethra); Arn. (bruised, sore feeling); Bovist. (albuminuria); Helon. (albuminuria); Merc. cor. (albuminuria, urging to urinate and defecate); Nux (urging to urinate and defecate); Op. (constipation); Plumb. (fæces like balls, painful micturition, albuminuria).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Confusion in head and pain in forehead; giddiness and flushed face.—Throbbing: l. side; forehead; around r. ear, and passing from ear to eyes and then to neck.—Headache and faceache very severe, preventing sleep at night.—Cold sensation and tightness about scalp.—Soreness all over head and stiffness in neck.

4. Ears.—Tingling, itching, pricking in ears.—Throbbing about r. ear, from ear to eyes, and throat to neck.

5. Nose.—Nostrils, sore; itching and irritation in nose.

6. Face.—Twitching in l. side of face (evening).—Soreness r. zygomatic, process.—Flushed face.—Faceache l. side, submaxilliary glands affected.

8. Mouth.—Pain, numbness, pricking, soreness of tongue.—Heat in mouth.

9. Throat.—Soreness, rawness, scraping in throat < by swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Nausea in stomach.—Fluttering.—Evening, after tea soreness, throbbing in stomach, r. side.

12. Abdomen.—Isolated throbbing l. groin.—Fluttering sensation in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Ineffectual urging.—Stool dry; like balls; evacuated with sore constrictive pain in anus; evening.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressure and soreness in neck of bladder.—By passing urine, pain in bladder and soreness in urethra; feeling as if urine could not be retained.—Passing urine preceded by pains in bowels.—Urine abundant, contains mucus and albumen.—Throbbing in penis and desire to pass urine; pressure in bladder.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Oppression of breathing; > by sighing.

18. Chest.—Pains flying about chest and precordial region.—Throbbing in sternum.

20. Back.—First dorsal vertebra sore to touch.—Cutting under l. shoulder.—Aching in lumbar region.—Isolated throbbing r. side of back.—Feeling as if whole back would contract backward, and muscles of neck were affected.

21. Limbs.—Great weakness in limbs; weariness and prostration.

Brassica Napus.

Cole Seed, Rape Seed, Wild Corn Kale. N. O. Cruciferæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Bulimia. Dropsy. Gangrene. Nails, shedding of. Scurvy. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of the pathogenetic effects of *Brassica napus* is derived from the experience of the Irish famine, during which the people ate it freely. Dropsical swellings, scorbutic mouth, voracious appetite, tympanitic abdomen, blotches like burns, dropping off of nails, and gangrene. All the symptoms of impoverished blood appear, such as growth of downy, colourless hair.

Relations.—*Compare:* Raphanus, Armoracea, Sinapis, Secale.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Very distressing frontal headache and tension.

6. Face.—Swollen to an enormous extent, the distended state of eyelids and upper lip producing great deformity.—Burn-like blotches on nose and forehead (also hands and feet), varying from discoloration to ulceration.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Mucous membrane of mouth and throat inflamed, ulcerated in parts, gums spongy.

11. Stomach.—Appetite increased, sometimes voracious.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen tympanitic.

13. Stool.—Bowels torpid.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine deficient and irritating.

21. Limbs.—Hands and feet dry and shrunken, with blotches of a deep red, like burns, on backs of hands and dorsa of feet, the fingers and toes being frequently cold and livid; ulceration; loss of nails.

25. Skin.—Sallow and muddy-looking; covered with downy hair.—General œdema.—Blotches, deep red, like burns, on backs of hands and feet and nose and forehead, varying from simple discoloration to most troublesome ulceration, causing destruction of cuticle and dropping off of nails, with a marked disposition in the aggravated cases to gangrene.

Bromium.

Bromine. Br. (A. W. 79.9). Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Asthma. Breast, cancer of. Cancer. *Cough. Croup*. Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhœa. Emphysema. *Feet, pain in*. Fistula lachrymalis. Glands, enlargement of. Goître. Heart, disease of; hypertrophy of. Laryngismus. Migraine. Parotid gland, induration of. *Respiration, affections of*. Scrofula. Seaside, effects of. Testicles, induration of. *Throat, sore*. Tonsils, enlarged; inflamed. *Trachea, irritation of*. Tuberculosis. Tumour of breast. Ulcers. *Uterus, air in. Vagina, air in*. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Bromine* forms a leading constituent in the mineral waters of Kreutzach and Woodhall. It is a predominantly left-side medicine. It affects particularly the internal head, left side. It is suited to blue-eyed, fair people (opp. *Iod*.), especially children with thin, white, delicate skins, and very light hair and eyebrows (patients with dark hair are not excluded); to scrofulous constitutions. The glands (thyroid, testes, maxillary, parotid) are swollen and indurated. There is much anxiety of mind; a fear of ghosts or visions when in the dark. Like the other Halogens, *Bromine* is a strong anti-scorbutic. It has > at the sea-side (opp. *Nat. mur*.); but < in sailors when coming ashore. Migraine chiefly left side, < from stooping, especially after drinking milk. It has a peculiar vertigo: sensation deep in brain as if vertigo would come on; tendency to fall backward; < at the sight of running water; or if he put his foot on a bridge; < in damp weather. Vertigo with nose-bleed. Soreness and crusts inside nose. Nose-bleed accompanies many affections, especially of chest. There is a peculiar headache with coryza. In the cases of diphtheria indicating it the disease begins in the larynx and runs up. In croup, with all the croupy sound, there is much loose rattling in larynx with the breathing and coughing, *but no choking in the cough, as there is in Hepar* (Guernsey). Tuberculosis, especially of right lung. Hypertrophy of the heart and palpitation. Pain in heart going up to axilla. A very peculiar symptom is: loud emissions of air from the vagina. Symptoms are < by cold air; cold water; cold diet; cold damp weather; heat of sun. The cough is < entering

warm room. Headache < from drinking milk; from stooping. Complaints are better at sea-side; sailors coming ashore suffer from asthma, which is relieved when they go to sea again. Symptoms < evening till midnight; when at rest; > riding on horseback. After dinner feels he will have an attack of apoplexy.
Exertion = oppression at heart.

Relations.—*Compare:* Iod. (but Iod. has < morning; dark hair and eyes); Chlorum, Lach., Spong., Fluor. ac., Hep., Apis, Arg. n., Chi., Con., Coff., Cin., Cup., Lyc., Merc., Pho., Rhus (cardiac hypertrophy, also Spo.; Arn.—from over-exertion); Sep., Sul., Ant. t.; Pul. (blondes. Fear of ghosts or visions; also, Aco., Ars., Carb. v., Pho., Sul.). *Antidoted by:* Camph., Am. c., Mag. c., Op. *Useful after:* Iod., Pho., Spo. *Compatible:* Arg. n. (generally *after* Bro.); Kali c. (emphysema).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Cheerful, desire for mental labour.—Low-spirited and out of humour.—Crying and lamentation, with hoarse voice.—Anxiety; originating in body (heart, lungs), patients expect to see things jump around the floor.—In evening, when alone, feels as if he should see something if he should turn round; as if some one were behind him.

2. Head.—Sensation deep in brain (after dinner) as if vertigo or fit of apoplexy would come on.—Vertigo with tendency to fall backward; < stepping on bridge; from running water; from rapid motion in front of him; with anxiety.—Peculiar headache and coryza: pressure in forehead which seems to be pushing brain down and out at root of nose.—Headache: deep in crown, with palpitation; over l. eye; < from stooping; from drinking milk.—Scalp tender; malignant scald-head.

3. Eyes.—Lachrymation (r.) with swelling of tear-gland.—Darting through eye (l.).—Dilated pupils.—Flashes before eyes.—Protruded eyes.

4. Ears.—Noise in ears.—Swelling and hardness of (l.) parotid gland; feeling warm to the touch.—Suppuration of l. parotid, edges of the opening smooth; discharge watery and excoriating; swelling remaining hard and unyielding; after scarlatina.

5. Nose.—Soreness in (swollen) nose with scurfs; pain and bleeding on wiping.—Bleeding of nose relieving chest.—Severe coryza, r. nostril stopped up and sore throughout, later l.—Coryza, with sneezing; margins of nose and parts under nose corroded, with stoppage (occurring annually).

6. Face.—Greyish, earthy complexion; old appearance.—Pale.—Heat in cheek, first r., later l.—Sensation of cobweb.—Strong, hard swelling of glands, esp. on lower jaw and throat.

8. Mouth.—Ptyalism; much frothy mucus in mouth.—Burning from mouth to stomach.—Heat in mouth and œsophagus.—Stinging in tip of tongue.

9. Throat.—With all the croupy sound there is a good deal of loose rattling in larynx with the breathing and coughing, but no choking in the cough as there is in *Hepar*.—Inflammation of throat with net-like redness and corroded places.—Scraping in throat.—Swelling of mucous membranes of fauces and pharynx.—The diphtheria begins in the larynx and runs up.

10. Appetite.—Desire for acids, which < and cause diarrhœa.—Water tastes saltish.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting bloody mucus.—Nausea, retching, and pains in stomach; > after eating.—Feeling of emptiness in stomach > after eating.—Heavy feeling in stomach.—Inflammation of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Tympanitic distension of abdomen, and passage of much wind.—Enlargement and induration of spleen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, stools yellow, green, black; < after every meal.—Hæmorrhoids, blind, painful, during and after stool < from application of cold or warm water; > wetting with saliva; (with black diarrhœic stools).—Intensely painful hæmorrhoids.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Swelling and induration of (l.) testis, with sore pain or sensation of coldness.—Swelling of scrotum (with chronic gonorrhœa).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Loud emission of flatulency from vagina.—During menses pain in abdomen and small of back.—Menses too early and too profuse; of bright red blood; flow passive, with much exhaustion; or membranous shreds may pass off.—Violent contractive spasm before or during menses, lasting hours, leaving the abdomen sore.—Membranous dysmenorrhœa.—Dull pain in ovary (l.).—Stitching pains from breast to axillæ, cannot bear pressure (scirrhus).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and aphonia < evening.—Soreness and roughness in throat.—Cold sensation in larynx, with cold feeling when inspiring, after breakfast; > after shaving.—Constriction in the larynx; tickling, causing cough.—Tickling in trachea during inspiration causing cough.—Stitch in posterior portion of larynx, with feeling of constriction when swallowing saliva.—Scraping and rawness in larynx, provoking cough, as if pit of throat were pressed against trachea.—Diphtheria.—When the diphtheria begins in the larynx and runs up.—Croup.—When with all the croupy sound there is a good deal loose rattling in the larynx with the breathing and coughing, but no choking in the cough.—Dry, spasmodic, wheezing cough, with rattling breathing.—Cough rough, barking, from tickling in throat.—Inspiration very difficult; cannot inspire deep enough.—Cough with sudden paroxysms of suffocation on swallowing; respiration very short;

obliged to catch for breath.—Sensation as if the air passages were full of smoke.—Spasmodic closure of the glottis.

18. Chest.—Stitches in r. side of chest.—R. lung most affected.—Stitch (inflammation of lungs r. side).—Sensation of weakness in chest.—Tightness (asthma); < at night; in sailors when they come ashore.

19. Heart.—Violent palpitation < lying l. side; (hypertrophy).

20. Neck and Back.—Neck stiff.—Glands of neck much swollen.—Goître.—Two encysted tumours on both sides of the neck.—Aching at inner border l. scapula up to neck, on moving l. arm, or sitting leaning to l.—Boring in spinous processes of different vertebræ.

21. Limbs.—Stiffness in all limbs, 11 a.m., > in afternoon.—Pains in limbs alternating with chilliness and heat.

22. Upper Limbs.—L. arm feels paralysed.—Eruptions on l. elbow.—Icy-cold forearms.—Hands cold and moist.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralytic sensation in one or other leg.—Pains in one or both tibiæ.

24. Generalities.—Excessive languor and debility (worse after breakfast).—Great weakness and lassitude after all the symptoms passed off; in diphtheria.—Shivering with yawning and stretching; repeated every other day, as a chilliness and cold feet.—Tremulousness all over.

25. Skin.—Pimples and pustules (acne).—Boils on the arms and face.

26. Sleep.—Irresistible drowsiness while reading.—Continued yawning and drowsiness with the respiratory troubles.

27. Fever.—Pulse much accelerated.—Chill every other day with shaking, yawning, and stretching; with cold feet.—Skin cool, covered with viscous sweat.—Sweat on palms.—Perspiration from the least exertion.

Brucea Antidysenterica.

Angustura falsa. Nucis vomicć cortex. N. O. Loganiaceć. Tincture or trituration.

Clinical.—Abdomen, throbbing in. Headache.

Characteristics.—Under the name of *Brucea antidysenterica* a quantity of Nux vomica bark got upon the drug market, and was at first supposed to be Angustura bark. Many poisonings ensued before the mistake was discovered, and the bark received the name *Augustura falsa*, in contradistinction to the true Angustura. It contains strychnine, and the symptoms are included in the pathogenesis of *Nux vomica* and *Strychninum*. The homśopathic preparation of *Nux vom*. is, however, prepared from the seed. One characteristic symptom of *Brucea antidysenterica* (*i.e*., the *bark* preparation) is: "Headache with extreme drowsiness; disappearing in evening." Another is: "Sensation of throbbing in pit of stomach and in entire abdomen." (Although the symptoms are included in the pathogenesis of *Nux vomica* as the bark has been experimented with independently, I subjoin the Schema.)

Relations.—The following also have drowsiness with headache: Gins., Herac., Gels. (difficult to keep the eyes open), Nux m., Nat. s., Sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dejection, with want of sleep.—Taciturnity and hypochondriasis.—Gloomy, melancholy humour, with indolence and lassitude.—Sad and gloomy humour on waking in the morning.

2, 3. Head and Eyes.—Heaviness and confusion in the head, with sleepiness, disappearing in the evening.—Vertigo, which occasions falling, in the evening.—Digging crawling in the top of the head.—Headache in the evening, after having walked long in the sunshine.—Cephalalgia behind the eyebrows, which seem to be swollen.—Shootings in the head, aggravated by walking, esp. in the sun.—Headache aggravated by sitting, as well as after eating.—Eyes dull and swollen.—Eyes red in the corners in the evening.—Itching in the eyelids.—Eyes red and burning in the morning.—Painful sensation in the eyes, as from sand, rendering it necessary to rub them.

6, 8. Face and Mouth.—Mealy, itching tetters on the face, followed by peeling off of the skin.—Paleness in the face.—Slight convulsive, rapid movements in the lips.—Acute pains in the teeth and in the gums, esp. on drinking cold water.—Accumulation of saliva in the mouth, forcing one to spit continually.—Dryness and burning pain in the gullet, as if from rancid fat.

11. Stomach.—Weak appetite; food at dinner and breakfast appears insipid.—Clammy taste.—Empty risings.—Sensation in the stomach, as if nothing had been eaten for a long time.—Sensation of burning and of heat in the pit of the stomach.—Sensation of throbbing in the pit of the stomach, and in the entire abdomen.—Pressure in the stomach, immediately after eating or drinking.—After a meal, violent beating of the heart, aggravation of headache, fermentation in the intestines, and inclination to evacuate.—In the evening, attack of nausea, with cramp-like pains in the abdomen, vomiting of food, and loose evacuations, with great prostration.

12. Abdomen.—Painful pinching in the abdomen.—Squeezing, as from claws, in the abdomen, followed by frequent, small, slimy evacuations.—Borborygmi in the abdomen.—The pains in the abdomen cease after the first evacuation.—Evacuations too soft, in too small quantity, and of too light a colour.—Shootings in the umbilicus after the evacuations.—Loose evacuations, followed by fainting which enforces lying down.—Strong disposition to loose evacuations, with colic and flatulency.—Loose evacuations in the morning and in the evening.—Itching in the anus in the evening.

18. Chest.—On breathing, sensation of great weight on the whole chest.—Oppression of the chest, with chilly disposition and great sensibility in the open air.—In the morning, on waking, pain as from a bruise on the outside of the chest, with tensive pains on breathing deeply.—Pains, like excoriation, in the interior of the chest, esp. in bed at night, which are most violent when lying on the side.

20. Back.—Sensation of squeezing in the back.

21. Limbs.—Pains, as of fatigue, in the thighs and in the loins.—Cramp-like pain in the back of the hand.—Miliary eruption, red, raised, and itching, on the back of the hand and on the body.—In the evening, sensation of paralysis in the thigh.—Weariness in the knees.—Curvature of the joint of the foot, so that one walks almost on the ankle-bone.—Sensation of burning in corns.

24. Generalities.—Painful sensation of fatigue in the extremities.—Pinching in several parts of the limbs.—In the evening, stiffness in the joints, and acute drawing pains in the limbs, with shootings in the head, in the ears, and in the chest.—Dejection.—Disposition to stretch the limbs and to yawn.—Great weariness when walking.—In the evening, nervous excitement, trembling and tottering when walking.—Irritability, augmented in the evening.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness during the entire day, esp. when seated, in the morning, after dinner, and in the highest degree in the afternoon.—Sleepiness early in the evening.—Sleep full of dreams, with ebullition of the blood.—Sleep troubled, with

confused or frightful, terrifying dreams.—Sleepiness alternately with want of appetite.

27. Fever.—Chilly disposition and aversion to the open air.—Shivering and excessive coldness.—Sweat on walking, notwithstanding the shiverings, which appear chiefly during rest.

Brucinum.

Brucine. An alkaloid obtained from the bark and seeds of Strychnos nux vomica. C_{23} H_{26} N_2O_4.

Clinical.—Headache. Paralysis.

Characteristics.—Lepelletier has recorded the following effects of 0.02 to 0.90 of a gramme of *Brucinum*. Sudden jerking, especially of lower extremities, spreading generally but not accompanied by trismus and tetanus, and not extending to Œsophagus and pharynx as with *Strychnia*. Twitching in the paralysed as well as healthy muscles. A fever of short duration ends the attacks; after which deep sleep comes on.

Bryonia.

Bryonia alba. White Bryony. N. O. Cucurbitaceć. Tincture of root procured before flowering.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Amenorrhśa. Anger, effects of. Aphthć. Apoplexy. Asthma. *Bilious attack. Brain, affections of. Breast, inflamed. Bronchitis. Cancer*. Chill, effects of. Chlorosis. *Constipation. Consumption*. Coryza. *Cough*. Dentition. *Diaphragm, rheumatism of*. Diarrhśa. Dropsy. *Dyspepsia*. Eczema. *Enteric fever. Eruptions*. Gastro-enteritis. Hćmorrhages. *Hands, swollen. Headache. Heart, inflammation of*. Hernia. Hiccough. *Hydrocele. Hydrocephalus. Influenza*. Intermittent fevers. Jaundice. *Joints, pain in. Lactation, disorder of. Liver, disorders of. Lumbago*. Measles. *Meningitis. Menstruation, vicarious*. Miliaria. Milk fever. *Myalgia*. Nephritis. *Nose-bleed. Peritonitis*. Phlegmasia alba dolens. *Pleurisy. Pleurodynia. Pneumonia. Pregnancy, morning cough of*; sickness of. Puerperal fever. *Pyuria. Relapsing fever*. Remittent fever. *Rheumatism. Scarlatina. Screaming. Side, pain in. Sleep, anxious dreams in. Spina bifida. Stiff-neck*. Suppressed eruptions, bad effects of. *Thirst. Tongue, coated. Toothache. Trachea, pain in. Vertigo. Waking, starts and screams on. Water-brash*. Whooping-cough. *Yellow fever*.

Characteristics.—*Bryonia alba* is one of the polychrest remedies of the homśopathic materia medica. The common *Bryony* of this country is the *Bryonia dioica*, which has been substituted for the *B. alba*, and has probably identical properties; but the *Alba* alone has been proved, and consequently this should always be dispensed. Less rapid in its action than *Aconite*, it goes deeper in its effects, and often takes up the work where *Acon*. leaves off. It not only disorders the circulation, but alters the blood itself. It corresponds to fevers of almost all kinds, especially rheumatic, typhoid, bilious and remitting. In these, as in all other complaints, the exquisite sensitiveness of the drug to movement of all kinds is a leading characteristic. The patient avoids even the movement of the eyes; raising head from pillow causes faintness, nausea, and vomiting. Allied to this is > from pressure; from lying on painful side. (This distinguishes *Bry*. from *Bell*. in pulmonary complaints. A case of intense pleurisy with high fever grew steadily worse under *Bry*. until I noticed that the patient lay on the unaffected side. *Bell*. was then given, and cured rapidly. Lying on the painful part *keeps the part at rest*.) There is also an intense headache, dull throbbing or sharp stabbing pains; sharp pain in or over eyes. "Headache or neuralgia in (left) side of head and face; > from hard pressure and cold applications; < moving. Head greasy, scalp tender; eyeballs tender." Mouth very dry; tongue coated white down the middle, the edges may be quite clean; later it becomes yellow with bitter taste; later, very dry, but still coated. If the fever is intermitting there is chill mixed with heat: during chill, head hot, cheeks deep red, decided thirst, generally for large quantities at long intervals; sweat < by least motion, sour or oily. The lips are dry and cracked. Facial eczema has been cured with it in an infant five months old, presenting these additional symptoms: Constipation, peevish, fretful, thirsty, face and lips cracked and sore, child scratched continually. The mother had had a similar eruption for some years, and it disappeared suddenly at the sixth month of her pregnancy. The mucous membranes are *dry*, especially those of the mouth and stomach; deficient secretion. The serous membranes are inflamed, the seat of sharp, stitching pains, < from motion; later on, exudation occurs. The muscles, likewise, are inflamed and sore. Irritability of mind and tissues runs through the remedy. Hćmorrhages are frequent. In this connection it may be remembered that *Bryonia dioica* is a popular remedy for "black-eye" as a local application. I have often known nose-bleed occur in patients to whom I have been giving *Bryonia*, especially in the night, 3 to 4 a.m., which is characteristic. This may or may not be preceded by a sense of fulness in the head. Nose-bleed occurring consequent on suppression of the menses is characteristic. The characteristic mental state of *Bry*. is irritability. Easily angered (with biliousness, headache, dyspepsia, &c.), and it corresponds to the effects of anger, fright, chagrin. The patient desires things to eat which cannot be had; or are refused if offered. In fever cases there is often a stupid, drowsy condition; or mild delirium, in which the patient has the delusion that he is somewhere else and "wants to go home." The headache is dull, frontal; or bursting, splitting; < by any motion or by the concussion of cough; goes from before backward. The headache of drunkards; of over-feeding. Nausea and faintness when rising up, > when lying

still. *Bry*. is a gourmand (*Nux* an epicure); dirty wash-leather, foul tongue, congested eyes, bitter nausea. *Bry*. is a coarse feeder. Food lies at the epigastrium like a stone; > bringing up wind. The digestion is < in summer. Symptoms < after a meal. There is intolerance of vegetable food. Everything tastes bitter. Thirst for large quantities. "Eructations of tasteless gas" is characteristic. Sour stomach. Van den Berghe has found *Bry*. signally curative in chlorosis. There is diarrhśa and constipation. Diarrhśa occurs: in the morning "as soon as he moves"; from cold drinks in warm weather; on every spell of hot weather. The usual *Bry*. state is one of constipation; there is the usual dryness of mucous membranes; atony of the bowels; stool large, *dry*, hard, brown or black; as if burnt or charred; crumbling. (*Plat*. has sticky, tenacious stool; sticks to rectum.) Stools smell of old cheese. The liver is tender and inflamed. The kidneys also are inflamed, the urine being dark red without deposit (from excess of colouring matter). Mastitis, hard, tender. Left ovarian pain, > lying on painful side. The respiratory organs and heart are profoundly affected. Dropsical swellings, swellings of the legs, sensitive to touch. "joints red, swollen, stiff, with stitching pain from slightest motion." Synovial swellings. I have cured a case of congenital hydrocele with *Bry*. The *Bry*. patient dreams of the occupations of the day. The child kicks the covers off. Speech is hasty. "Frequent desire to take a long breath; *must* expand the lungs" is a characteristic.

The typical *Bryonia* patient is of dark complexion and hair, choleric, bilious tendency with firm fleshy fibre; tendency to great irritability and bad temper; but *Bryonia* has a wide range, and no great stress must be laid on the absence of these features. Teste takes *Bryonia* as the type of a group which includes *All. sat., Lyc., Digit., Nux v., Coloc*., and *Ignat*. All these act with much more power on carnivorous than on herbivorous animals. They are thus appropriate to persons who over-eat or eat excessively of meat, and have strong constitutions; "persons accustomed to rich living, with rich blood, firm resisting flesh." Teste regards the digestive canal, and more particularly the stomach, as the principal seat of the action of *Bry*. With regard to the burning thirst of *Bry*., which is < by drinking beer, he says, the gastric derangement of *Bry*. "absolutely requires water as a *dissolvent*." The constipation of the remedy is not due to inertia merely; it depends on "a more or less marked antiperistaltic movement of the rectum: hence the pains and the ataxic phenomena that accompany it sometimes, as is the case, for example, in the period of constipation of low typhoid fevers, &c." A peculiar and characteristic symptom of *Bryonia* in brain affections is: Constant motion of the mouth as if chewing. Complaints from taking cold or getting hot in summer; from cold drinks in hot weather. Complaints when warm weather sets in after cold days. Most symptoms are < by warmth and in warm room (cough, chilliness). < From warm food; but there is thirst for large draughts of cold water, which >. Rash > getting warm in bed. Pains in joints and limbs > by warmth. Toothache is > by pressing head into pillow; by cold applications. Chilliness predominates. Dry, burning heat as if blood burning in veins. Sweat profuse night and morning; sour or oily. Cough, headache, diarrhśa < in morning. Nose-

bleed < 3-4 a.m. Symptoms generally < evening (9 p.m.). < While coughing; after eating; while swallowing; from motion of all kinds; exertion; ascending; sitting up in bed (can't sit a moment gets faint, or sick, or both on sitting up). < After suppression of eruption or discharge. Headache following checked coryza. > Descending; lying, especially on painful side; sitting. > From pressure.

Relations.—Bryonia *is antidoted by:* Acon., Alum., Camph., Cham., Chel., Clem., Ign., Mur. ac., Nux, Puls., Rhus, Seneg. Teste found, by accident, Fer. mur. the best antidote in his experience. *It antidotes:* Alum., Chlorum, Chi., Frag. vesc., Merc., Rhus. *Compare:* The Cucurbitaceć (all have belching, with unaltered taste of food); Aco. (pallor on rising up. Aco. has more restlessness and tossing about; is full of fears; Bry. must keep still); Amm., Ant. c. (nausea, vomiting, and diarrhśa; aversion to milk); Arn. (hćmorrhages, wounds, soreness all over; also Bap.); Ars. (unlike Bry., drinks often and little, and eats seldom but much); Asclep. tub. (pleurisy); Bell. (delirium, hasty speech, hasty drinking. Bell. has headache < lying down, Bry. must lie down; Bell. has < lying on painful side, Bry. > lying on painful side; Bell. has "chewing motion of jaws" but without the dry, cracked lips of Bry.). Calc. c. (very like Bry., but the resemblance is too close for compatibility. They should never be given one after the other without an intercurrent remedy between. Calc., like Bry., Chi., and Bell., has "as soon as he closes his eyes sees all sorts of objects"); Carb. v. (miliaria); Caust., Cham., Ign., Ipec. (miliaria); Kali c. (miliaria, bilious affections, chest affections; sharp pains in right hypochondrium shooting up into chest; sharp pain coming from lower lobe right lung, but Kali c. has not necessarily < by motion); Kre., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nat. s. (morning diarrhśa); Nat. m. (headache in morning, oily, sour sweat on face; Bry. on head generally; cracked lips; Bry. and Nat. m. go well together, and are often complementary); Nit. ac., Nux (digestive organs; corresponds to epicures, Bry. to gourmands); Op., Pet., Pho., Pod., Puls. (morning diarrhśa); Ran. b. (pleurisy, rheumatic affections); Rhus (rheumatism; headache; typhoid. Rhus is restless and > by movement and by warmth); Rumex (morning diarrhśa); Sep., Sil., Spi. (pleura); Sul., Squil. (pleura). Pul. and Chi. have nausea < on sitting up. Ars. has gagging at the end of a cough like Bry., Cimex, gagging and belching after cough. Aco. is like Bry. in effects of cold, dry winds (cold, *moist* winds, Nx. m., Calc., Ars., Dulc.); Ham. and Millefol. (hćmorrhages). Bry. *follows well:* Aco., Amm. Nux, Op., Rhus. *Is followed well by:* Alum., Ars., Kali c., Nux, Pho., Puls., Rhus, Sul. *Complementary:* Alum., Rhus. Alumina is the "chronic" of Bry.; and Kali c. and Nat. m., hold a similar but less pronounced relation to it.

Causation.—Anger; fright; chagrin. Suppressed eruptions and discharges. Alcohol. Gluttony. Wounds. Cold winds.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety and inquietude, with fear of the future.—Frequent tears.—Despair of being cured, with fear of death.—Restlessness, with fear of the

future; fear of death, which he thinks is near.—Fear, with desire to run away.—Discouragement.—Aversion to conversation.—Exceedingly irritable and inclined to be angry.—After having been angry he is chilly; has a red face and heat in the head.—Irascibility and passion.—Want of memory.—Momentary absence of mind.—Giddiness.—Desire for things which are rejected when obtained.—Delirium (at night) and ravings about the transactions of the day.—Unconsciousness.

2. Head.—Confusion, giddiness, and cloudiness of the head.—Giddiness, with sensation of looseness in the brain when stooping, and when raising up the head.—Staggering and drunkenness, as if from congestion of the head.—Staggering backward.—Tendency to run backward.—Vertigo only when stooping.—Swimming in the head, esp. on rising from a seat, or on getting up after lying down.—Cephalalgia, as after a nocturnal debauch.—Headache after every meal.—Attack of headache, with vomiting, nausea, and urgent inclination to lie down.—Headache in the morning as soon as the eyes are, open.—Great fulness and heaviness of the head, and digging with pressure towards the forehead, and, when stooping, a sensation as if everything were going to fall out through the forehead.—Expansive pressure, or compression of the brain.—Shootings in the head, sometimes on one side only.—Pulsative starting pains, increased by movement, with aching in the eyes.—Congestion in the head, with heat in the brain.—Burning pain in the forehead.—Headache aggravated by movement, or rapid walking, or when the eyes are opened.—Painful sensibility of the scalp, as if from excoriation.—Drawing and starting pains in the head, from the cheek-bone to the temple, increased by contact.—Tearing in one (r.) side of the head, extending into the cheek and jaw-bones; worse from motion, touch, and heat; better during rest and external pressure.—Burning heat of the head, externally.—Heat of the head with dark-red face; with coldness of the rest of the body; with much thirst and pain in the limbs when moving them.—Cold sweat on the forehead.—Hair very greasy.—Oily, greasy, sour-smelling perspiration on the head (and the whole body) during sleep; at night, esp. towards morning.

3. Eyes.—Pains in the eyes on moving them.—Aching of the eyes, as if they were going to start out of the head.—Pressure on the eyes, as if from sand, esp. morning and evening.—Stitches in the eyes.—Shooting and drawing pains in the eyes.—Burning pain in the eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes and of the eyelids, with redness.—Inflammation of the eyes, < by heat.—Inflammation of the eyes, esp. in gouty subjects.—The eyes feel very sore to the touch, and when moving them.—Painful swelling of the eyes, with suppuration, and the conjunctiva swollen and red.—Red swelling of the eyelids, esp. of the upper lids, with aching pains.—Furfuraceous tetters on the eyelids, with burning itching.—Stye on the eyelid.—Abscess in the internal angle of the eye.—Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids, with lachrymation during the day, esp. in the sun, and with confused sight.—Eyes dull, glassy, turbid, or sparkling, and, as it were, drowned in tears.—Presbyopia.—Confusion of the letters when reading.—Blackness or flames before the eyes.—Photophobia.

4. Ears.—Contractive pains in the ears, with diminution of hearing.—Shootings in the ears, while walking in the open air, and afterwards.—Swelling, like a knob, before and behind the ear (parotitis).—Bleeding from the ears.—Sensation in the ears, as if they were stopped.—Buzzing in the ears.—All noise is insupportable to the ears.

5. Nose.—Swelling of the nose, with painful sensibility to the touch, and obstruction of the nose.—Inflammation and ulceration of the nostrils.—Ulcer in the nostrils, with gnawing pain.—Frequent bleeding of the nose, sometimes in the morning, or when the catamenia are suppressed, or even when sleeping.—Epistaxis, esp. just before the beginning of the menses, or in pregnant women, just before the time for the menses to appear.—Dryness and obstruction of the nose, sometimes obstinate.—Fluent coryza, with shooting and aching in the forehead.—Dry coryza, sometimes obstinate.—Catarrh with dryness, sudden suppression of discharge and headache.—Hard mucus, drying in crusts.

6. Face.—Face of a pale, yellow, earth-coloured hue.—Face red and burning.—Red spots on the face.—Hot, bluish, and brownish swelling of the face.—Pains in the face, mostly aching, mitigated by external pressure.—Swelling of the face, sometimes on one side only, or under the eyes and at the root of the nose.—Swelling of the cheek, close to the ear.—Small nodosities and indurations in the face, like subcutaneous glands.—Lips swollen and cracked, with bleeding, and sensation of burning on being touched.—Lips dry.—Exanthema on the under lip; parched, dry, and cracked lips (very characteristic).—Eruption on the lips, with burning smarting.

7. Teeth.—Toothache; shooting from one tooth to another, or into the head and cheeks; from an exposed nerve (sensitiveness of the decayed teeth to contact of the air); pain < from smoking or chewing tobacco; from introducing anything warm into the mouth; > momentarily by cold water, and when lying on the painful side.—Toothache, with urgent inclination to lie down, < at night by hot things.—Jerking, pulling odontalgia, with a sensation as if the teeth were too long, or as if they were loose, esp. during a meal and afterwards.—Pains, as of excoriation in the gums, with loosening of the teeth.—Gums spongy.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, with burning thirst.—Dryness of the mouth, tongue, and throat.—Accumulation of a soapy and frothy saliva in the mouth.—Salivation.—Putrid smell of the mouth.—Tongue dry, loaded with a white coating, or dirty, or yellow; esp. in the middle.—Tongue furred, usually dry and hard with deep cracks.—Dark coloured and wrinkled state of the tongue.—Burning blisters on the edge of the tongue.—Speech indistinct, from dryness of the throat.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with hoarseness and difficult deglutition.—Pain, as of excoriation in the throat, during empty deglutition.—Sensation of swelling and constriction in the śsophagus.—Sensation of dryness, and great dryness, in the

throat.—Pressure in the pharynx, as from a hard and pointed body.—Shootings in the throat on contact, also on turning the head and on swallowing.—Tenacious mucus in the throat, which is not detached without effort.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite.—Taste insipid, clammy, putrid.—Insipidity of food.—Sweetish taste.—Bitter taste of all food, or only after meal-time, or at other times, as well as in the morning.—Burning thirst, sometimes after a meal, increased by taking beer.—Infrequent, but copious, drinking.—Bitter taste and thirst.—Great desire for wine, for acid drinks, for coffee, and even for things which are not eaten.—Abnormal hunger; he must often eat something.—Morbid hunger, which forces frequent eating, and little at a time.—Bulimy, often with absence of appetite, or with thirst and transient heat, sometimes even in the night.—Loss of appetite after the first morsel has been eaten.—Repugnance and disgust for food.—After every meal, risings, with pressure on the stomach and on the epigastrium, colic or vomiting, principally after having eaten bread.

11. Stomach.—Risings, especially after having eaten, mostly bitter or sour, with a taste of the food.—Empty risings.—Regurgitation if the food after every meal.—Hiccough.—Nausea and inclination to vomit, esp. after eating food which has pleased the palate, or on rising after lying down.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit and anxiety, when sitting, or on forcing one's self to drink.—Nausea in the morning.—Retching, with water-brash.—Vomiting soon after drinking, and esp. on drinking after a meal.—Bitter vomiting, when drinking immediately after a meal.—In the evening, vomiting of viscid mucus.—Vomiting in general of what has been eaten, which comes up very soon after eating, of food in mouthfuls at a time (vomiting very often excited by motion); of a watery fluid; bitter and flat taste; belching or eructations; collection of water in the mouth.—Vomiting of food, with hiccough and retching, or vomiting of bitter water, or of bile, even at night.—Vomiting of solids, and not of fluids.—Vomiting of blood.—Shootings in the left side of the abdomen, during the vomitings.—Pressure in the stomach after eating, esp. after eating bread.—Pressure, as if from a stone in the stomach, esp. after a meal, or on walking, sometimes accompanied by ill-humour.—Incisive pains in the pit of the stomach, as from knives.—Contractive pains in the stomach, sometimes with vomiting of food.—Squeezing in the pit of the stomach, and painful tension on being touched, with sensation of heat.—Shootings in the stomach, when lying on the side, as well as in the pit of the stomach, during movement and walking, or making a false step.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the pit of the stomach, sensible to the touch, or on coughing.—The least pressure on the pit of the stomach is insupportable.—Sensation of burning in the pit of the stomach, and in the stomach, esp. when moving.—Inflammation of the stomach.—Sensation of swelling in the pit of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in the liver, mostly shooting, tensive, or burning, esp. on being touched, on breathing, or on coughing.—Tractive pains in the hypochondrium, extending to the stomach and the back, in the morning and after

dinner, sometimes with vomiting.—Hard swelling in the hypochondriac and umbilical regions.—Shootings in the region of the spleen.—Colic with tension of the abdomen, and water-brash.—Inflation of the abdomen, with pressure in the epigastrium, esp. after dinner.—Inflammation of the liver.—Tearing in the stomach, from the hips to the pit of the stomach.—Cramp-like pains, pinching, or cuttings and shootings in the abdomen, chiefly after eating or drinking (esp. hot milk), sometimes with loose evacuations.—Hard swelling round the navel.—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen.—Gurgling and borborygmi in the abdomen, with escape of flatus; sometimes only in the evening, in bed.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Fćces too large, with difficult evacuation.—Stools too large in size; too hard and dry.—Fćces scanty, but hard, and as if burnt.—Diarrhśa, with colic, sometimes alternating with constipation and gastralgia.—Loose evacuations, of a putrid smell, as of rotten cheese; (worse (or only) in the morning; during hot weather).—Involuntary stools while asleep.—Evacuations of undigested substances.—Diarrhśa in the morning; on beginning to move about.—Diarrhśa preceded by pain in the abdomen.—Nocturnal diarrhśa, with burning pain in the anus.—Colliquative diarrhśa.—Constrictive colic, during an evacuation.—Loose and frequent evacuations, of a brownish colour (in the case of infants at the breast).

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty, reddish, brownish, and hot.—White, turbid urine.—Urine is dark; becomes turbid; often casts a pinkish stain all over the bottom of the chamber.—Urgent inclination to make water, without power of retention.—Frequent emission of aqueous urine.—Inclination to make water, with suspended respiration, on lifting loads.—Inclination to make water at night.—Involuntary emission of hot urine, when moving.—Sensation of burning, and incisive pains in the urethra, before making water.—Cutting in the urethra, or sensation of constriction while urinating.—Sensation of contraction.—Shooting and burning pains in the urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Red, itching, miliary eruption on the glans penis.—Shootings in the testes.—Stitches in the testicles while sitting.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia suppressed.—Suppressed menses, with bleeding of the nose.—Catamenia premature.—Menstruation too early and too profuse, with dark, red blood.—Menses with bad smell.—Acute, tractive pains in the limbs, during the catamenia.—Flow of blood between the periods.—Metrorrhagia of a deep red blood, with pain in the loins and in the head.—Burning pains in the fundus uteri, during pregnancy, increased by movement, diminished by pressure and repose.—Swelling and inflammation of the labia majora (< l.).—Swelling of one of the labia, with a black and hard pustule.—Lumps, indurations, and inflammations of the mammć, with diminished or retarded secretion of milk.—(Puerperal fever.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with tendency to perspiration, cough and rattling in the chest.—(Acute bronchitis).—Deep, slow breathing.—Difficult breathing only possible with the assistance of the abdominal muscles.—Frequent sighing, breathing.—Continued inclination to draw a long breath.—Breathing quick, difficult, and anxious; caused by stitches principally in the chest, compelling him to sit up.—Stitches in the chest, when breathing or coughing.—Inclination to cough, as if from viscid mucus, afterwards pains, as of excoriation, in the larynx, aggravated by speaking, or by smoking tobacco.—Cough, mostly dry, excited by a tickling in the throat, or as if caused by smoke in the larynx, with a necessity for breathing often.—Cough, from tickling in the throat and pit of the stomach; in the evening at night without expectoration; during the day the expectoration is yellow, or consists of coagulated brown blood, or of cold mucus of a disagreeable flat taste.—Cough and stitches in the head and chest; or pain as if the head and chest would burst.—Cough: with involuntary secretion of urine; hoarseness; thirst; sneezing; stitches in the chest and small of the back; red face; aggravated by motion, talking, laughing, eating, and drinking.—Cough, as if from irritation of the stomach.—Cramp-like, suffocating cough, esp. after midnight, or after having eaten or drunk, and often with vomiting of food.—Cough in the morning, with water-brash.—Cough which seems to bruise the chest.—Cough, with shootings in the sides of the chest, or with aching pains in the head, as if it were going to split, as well as with shooting pains in the pit of the stomach, or with pains in the hypochondria.—Cough, with expectoration of mucus of a dirty reddish colour.—Cough, with yellowish expectoration.—Cough, with expectoration of pure blood, or of slimy matter with streaks of blood.—On coughing, pain, as of excoriation, in the pit of the stomach.—Fit of choking before the paroxysm of nocturnal cough.

18. Chest.—Respiration difficult, or short, rapid, and anxious, or sighing.—Oppression, with fits of choking.—Respiration impeded by shootings in the chest.—Respiration deep and slow, esp. while making any exertion.—Constant occasion to make a deep inspiration.—Fit of dyspnśa, even at night, sometimes with shooting colic and inclination to evacuate.—Pressure on the chest, as if from a weight, with oppression.—Contractive pain in the chest, excited by the cold air.—Tension in the chest, on walking.—Shootings in the chest and in the sides, as from an ulcer, esp. when coughing or breathing deeply, obliging the patient to remain seated, and when lying down to rest only on the back; aggravated by every movement.—Heat in the chest (pleurisy, pneumonia).—Heat and burning pain in the chest, with anxiety and tightness.—Sensation in the chest as if all there were detached, and were falling into the abdomen.

19. Heart.—Beatings of the heart; frequently very strong, and attended by oppression (carditis).—Frequent sharp pain, stitching in cardiac region.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful stiffness of the neck.—Rheumatic stiffness and tension in the nape of the neck, and in the neck.—Red spots on the sides of the

neck.—Red miliary eruption on the neck, with violent itching.—Sweat in the arm-pits.—Sacral pains, with rigidity, which does not allow of walking upright.—During rest, pain, as if caused by a bruise in the loins.—Contractive, cramp-like pain all over the back.—Shootings in the loins and in the back.—Painful stiffness in the small of the back, compelling him to walk and sit crookedly.—Shootings under the left shoulder-blade, extending to the heart, greatly aggravated by cough and respiration.—Pressure on the shoulder, with shootings on breathing deeply.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic swelling of the r. shoulder and upper arm, with stitches.—Tractive pains in the joints of the shoulders and of the arms, with tension, shootings, and shining red swelling.—Tractive pains in the whole arm, and to the ends of the fingers.—Convulsive movements, startings, and trembling of the arms.—Burning pains and weariness in the arms.—Constant trembling of the arms, and of the fingers.—Swelling of the arm, round the elbow.—Swelling of the elbow and hand joints, and upper parts of the hands.—The wrist feels as if dislocated when moving it.—Shootings in the joints of the elbow, and of the hand, with heaviness of the hands.—Red miliary eruption on the forearm.—Pain of dislocation in the joints of the hands, on moving them.—At night, inflammation in the back of the hand, with burning pain.—Swelling of the hands.—Sensation of torpor in the palms of the hands.—Shooting pains in the fingers when writing.—Hot and pale swelling of the joints of the fingers.—Starting of the fingers on moving the hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cracking and dislocation of the hip-joint, when walking.—Stitches in the hip-joint, extending to the knee.—Drawing pains in the thighs.—Shootings in the thigh, from the buttock to the ankle, with insupportable pain on being touched, and during movement, as well as with great sweat over the whole body.—Weariness and instability of the legs, esp. on going up stairs.—Paralysis of the legs.—Tensive and painful stiffness of the knees.—Red and shining swelling of the knees, with violent shootings, esp. on walking.—Painful stiffness of the knees, with stitches, esp. when moving them.—Staggering and yielding of the knees, while walking.—Tensive shootings and cramp-like pains in the knees, with tension extending to the calves of the legs.—Sharp pains in the knees, extending to the tibia.—Tensive and drawing shootings from the calves of the legs to the ankles, with red, shining swelling of the parts affected.—The ankle feels as if dislocated, esp. when walking.—Putrid ulcers on the lower extremities.—Cramp in the calves of the legs, night and morning.—Lassitude of the legs when walking and standing for any time.—Swelling of the legs, extending to the feet.—Pain, as of dislocation, in the foot when walking.—Swelling of the feet, with redness and heat; pain, as from a bruise, on stretching the feet, tension on moving them; and pains, as from ulceration, on being touched.—Shootings in the feet, the soles of the feet, and the toes, esp. when resting on the foot.—Corns, with pressure, or with burning shootings, or with pain of excoriation on being touched.

24. Generalities.—Over-sensitiveness of the senses to external impressions.—Rheumatic and gouty pains in the limbs, with tension; worse from

motion and contact.—Tension, drawing pains, acute pullings and shootings, esp. in the limbs, and chiefly during movement, with insupportable pains on being touched, sweat of the part affected, and trembling of that part when the pains diminish.—Stiffness and shootings in the joints, on being touched and when moved.—In the evening, pain, as from fatigue, in the limbs, with paralytic weakness.—Torpor and numbness of the limbs, with stiffness and pain of fatigue.—Pale, tense, hot, swelling.—Red, shining swelling of some parts of the body, with shooting during movement.—Pain, as from a bruise, or of subcutaneous ulceration, or as if the flesh were detached from the bones.—Dragging, with pressure, on the periosteum.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Hard nodosities, in several parts of the skin, like small indurated glands.—Pain, with shivering and cold in the body.—Disposition to catch cold; inflammation of the inner parts.—Startings of the muscles and of the limbs.—Convulsions.—Aggravation of the pains and sufferings at night, or in the evening, towards nine o'clock, as well as after having eaten, and from movement; amelioration during repose.—Affections of the r. hypochondrium; inner lower belly; inner region of the liver; inner navel region; of r. upper and r. lower extremity.—General uneasiness, sensation of squeezing, with shiverings, caused by the pressure of the clothing.—Sensation of pulling throughout the whole body.—Trembling of the limbs on rising after lying down.—Want of strength in the limbs on walking, after having been seated.—Great weariness and weakness, esp. in the morning, or on walking in the open air.—Necessity to remain in a recumbent posture.—Syncope.—Sensation of weakness, esp. on walking in the open air.

25. Skin.—Yellow colour of the skin.—Skin moist and clammy.—Burning and pricking over the whole body, as if from nettles, after slight emotions.—Erysipelatous inflammation, esp. in the joints.—Nettle-rash.—Miliary eruption, esp. in children, and lying-in women.—Phlyctćnoid eruptions, with gnawing or burning itching.—Hard knots and blotches.—Furfuraceous tetters, with burning itching.—Petechić.—Putrid ulcers, feeling cold.—Ulcers, with sensation of cold or with pulsative or smarting pains.—Chilblains.—Corns, with pressure, or burning shootings, or pains of excoriation on being touched.

26. Sleep.—Constant inclination to yawn.—Great sleepiness during the day, esp. after dinner.—Drowsiness, with half-closed eyes.—Failing asleep late; not refreshing; complaints causing sleeplessness; lying on the back during sleep.—Comatose sleepiness, interrupted by anxious delirium.—Sleeplessness, esp. before midnight, caused by heat.—Sleeplessness before midnight, with thirst, heat, and ebullitions.—Ebullition of the blood, and anxiety, esp. in the chest.—Sleep disturbed by thirst; with bitter taste in the mouth on waking.—Inability to remain lying on the r. side.—Starts, with fright, on going to sleep and during sleep.—Unquiet sleep, with confused dreams, and great flow of ideas.—On going to sleep, cries and delirium, as soon as the eyes are closed.—Delirium as soon as he awakes.—Disagreeable, vexatious dreams.—Vivid dreams of the transactions of the

day.—Nocturnal delirium, and visions with the eyes open.—Groans, esp. towards midnight.—Somnambulism.—Nightmare.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and hard, tense, and quick; seldom intermitting.—Chill, with external coldness of the body.—Coldness and chilliness, mostly in the evening, and often only on one (r.) side.—More chilliness in the room than in the open air.—Cold and shivering in the body, even in bed, in the evening, or accompanied by pains in all the limbs and cold sweat on the fore" head.—Shiverings, with trembling, often with heat in the head, redness of the face, and thirst; or followed by heat, with sweat and thirst.—Before the shiverings, vertigo and cephalalgia; then shivering with tension and drawing in the limbs.—Fever, with bitter taste and thirst.—Dry, burning heat, mostly internal, as if the blood were burning in the veins.—Dislike to food and drink during the shiverings.—Heat, at first alternately with shiverings, then burning heat and thirst, afterwards copious sweat.—Universal dry heat, external and internal, almost always with a strong desire for cold drinks.—Want of perspiration.—Wants to drink much water during chill and fever.—Heat on one side only.—During the heat, vertigo and cephalalgia.—Febrile attack, with cold, and shivering predominating; type, tertian; nausea, and necessity to remain in a recumbent posture, or with shooting pains in the side and in the abdomen, and thirst during the shiverings and the heat.—At the termination of the fever, dry cough, with vomiting, shootings and oppression in the chest.—Cold sweat on the forehead and on the head.—Copious sweat while walking slowly in the open, cold air.—Greasy sweat, day and night.—Sweat, with anxiety and inquietude.—Sighing-like breathing, short cough, and pressure on the chest.—Profuse sweats, night and morning, sometimes of a sour smell.—Compound fevers in general; chilliness and heat alternately; heat and shuddering alternately.

Bufo.

The Toad. (Including the common variety, Bufo rana, and the Brazilian toad, Bufo Sahytiensis, proved by Mure.) N. O. Bufonidć, Batrachidć. Solution in rectified spirit of the poison expressed from the cutaneous glands.

Clinical.—Brain, softening of. Buboes. Cancer. Carbuncles. Caries. Chorea. Dropsy. *Epilepsy*. Heart, affections of. Impotence. Intermittents. Malignant pustule. Meningitis. Panaritium. Pemphigus. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Plague. Podagra. Self-abuse. Skin, affections of. Stammering. Suppuration. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—In spite of modern scepticism regarding the poisonous properties of the toad, Shakspere, who seems to have known everything, was absolutely correct in speaking of the toad as having "sweltered venom." The poison is excreted by glands in the skin of the back. L. Guthrie (*H. W.*, xxviii. 484) tells a story of an Italian peasant, apparently dying of dropsy, whose wife, weary of the

interminable length of his illness, thought to hasten his end by putting a toad into his wine. The result was the man was completely cured. "Quintessence of toads" figured largely in the therapy of Salmon's *Doron Medicon* (1583), where it is commended as a "Specifick in the Dropsy." Homśopathic experiments and poisonings have shown that this reputation is founded on fact. But the chief laurels of *Bufo* have been won in the treatment of epilepsy. Bojanus has cured many cases; and no medicine has served me better in the treatment of this disease. Few people who have witnessed a characteristic epileptic seizure can have failed to notice the curiously toad-like aspect assumed by the subject. The epileptic seizure and the *status-epilepticus* give the clearest correspondence to the *Bufo* range of action. Again, epilepsy is often found among the effects of self-abuse in the young, and *Bufo* provokes the tendency to the practice, and even causes impotence. The Indian women of Brazil are aware of this last property, and administer the venom to their husbands in food or drink when they wish to free themselves from their marital attentions. *Bufo* causes low grades of inflammatory action, fetid exhalations and discharges. (I have removed the fetor in hopeless cases of cancer with this remedy.) Guernsey commends it in panaritium where the pain runs in streaks, all the way up the arm. Also when the fingers have been injured and look black, with pains running in streaks up the arm. E. E. Case has reported a cure with *Bufo cinereus* of "epistaxis daily for several weeks with flushed face, heat and pain in forehead > by the bleeding; there was also easy perspiration in general, apt to be offensive, especially on the feet." According to Lippe *Bufo* is especially indicated in epilepsy when the attacks occur during sleep at night. The patient may or may not be awakened by the attack; if not, when he does awaken he will have violent headache. Epileptic symptoms are < in warm room; but there is also great sensitiveness to cold air and wind. Marked periodicity: quartan fevers. Hćmorrhages.

Relations.—Heloderma, Amphisbśna. Salamandra is complementary in epilepsy and brain-softening (Hering). *Antidoted by:* Lach., Seneg. *Similar:* Cubeb. In convulsions from low grades of suppuration, Arsen., Canth., Lach., and Tarent.; in epilepsy aura starting in solar plexus, Artem., Calc., Nux, Sil.; aura starting in arm, Lach., Sul.; in chorea, patient cannot walk, must run or jump, Kali bro., Nat. m.; as if heart in water, Bovist.; in masturbation, impotence, &c., Hyo., Merc., Sul.; in malignant pustule, Anthrax., Ant. c., Lach. in bullć, panaritium, &c., Hep., Lach., Ph. ac., Sil., Diosc. Head drawn to either side, Camph.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Weak memory; idiotic.—Desire for solitude.—Inclination to be angry; to bite.

2. Head.—Numbness of brain before attack.—Pressure like two iron hands holding temples.—Headache: after breakfast; one-sided (r.) > by nose-bleed; congestive; < by light and noise; with cold feet and palpitation.—Head at first

drawn to one side (r. or l.), then backwards before an attack.—Sensation as if hot vapour rose to top of head.

3. Eyes.—R. eye open, l. nearly closed; eyeballs rolled upward and to l. before attack.—L. lid paralysed.

4. Ears.—Least noise disagreeable; music intolerable.—Purulent otorrhśa; ulceration and bleeding of external ears.

6. Face.—Face bloated and distorted; mouth and eyes convulsed.—Hot flushes.—Face bathed in sweat (during spasms).

8. Mouth.—Paralysis of tongue; lapping motion before attacks.—Stuttering and stammering; angry when not understood.—Bloody saliva; fetid breath.—Desire for sweet drinks.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Involuntary emissions; too quick ejaculation; impotence.—Masturbation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early and too profuse; epileptic attacks with menses.—Headache with or before menses.—Cancer of breast.—Cord-like swelling from groin to knee (milk-leg).

17, 19. Respiratory Organs and Heart.—Burning like fire in lungs.—Heart feels as if too large; as if drowned in a basin of water.—Palpitation with headache; during menses.—Constriction about heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Attacks ushered in by a jerk in nape of neck.—Swelling of bone size of fist (caries of dorsal vertebrć).

21. Limbs.—Bruised pains; trembling; cramps; arthritic swellings.—Swelling of hands and arms; burning pains.

22. Upper Limbs.—Great desire to exercise the arms.—Burning lancinating in bones.—Arms become stiffened before an attack.—Numbness of l. arm.—Arms go to sleep easily.—Blister in hand recurring annually.—After slight contusion inflammation of lymphatics.—Panaritium, swelling blue-black around nail; pain in streaks up arm.—Contraction of fingers of r. hand, then l., followed by lapping movement of tongue with thumbs drawn into pelvis; before an attack (epilepsy).

23. Lower Limbs.—Sciatica.—Lower limbs more in motion than upper.—Cramp awakens him from sleep.—Lower limbs get weak (brain-softening).—Lower limbs straight and stiff before attack.—Swelling of knees with pulsative and distending pains.—Podagra.

24. Generalities.—Epileptic attacks, ushered in by a cry; face livid followed by sleep; occur at midnight; at time of menses; at change of moon; result of sexual excitement.—Swelling of whole body which turns a deep yellow.—Lividity.

25. Skin.—Dirty greenish oily.—Large yellow bullć, which open, leaving a raw surface exuding an ichorous fluid.—Burning blisters.—Sweat profuse; oily.—Carbuncles.—Chilblains.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy; after meals.—All symptoms < on awaking.

Cactus Grandiflorus.

Cereus grandiflorus. Night-blooming Cereus. (Mexico and the West Indies.) N. O. Cactaceć. Tincture of youngest and tenderest stems and flowers collected in summer.

Clinical.—Aneurism. *Angina pectoris*. Apoplexy. Arteries, atheroma of. Asthma. Bladder, paralysis of. *Brain, congestion of*. Bronchitis. *Diaphragm, rheumatism of*. Dropsies. Ear, inflammation of. Fistula. Goître, exophthalmic. Hćmaturia. *Hćmorrhages. Headache. Heart, affections of*; hypertrophy of. Indigestion. Intermittent fevers. *Lungs, hćmorrhage from*. Melancholy. Menstruation, painful. *Miliaria*. Neuralgia. Otitis. Ovaritis. Pneumonia. Prostate, affections of. Rheumatism. Sun, effects of. *Sunstroke*. Traumatic fever. Vaginismus.

Characteristics.—We are indebted to Rubini of Naples and his devoted wife for the first provings of this great remedy. *Cactus* affects powerfully the entire organism, but its intensest operation is on the heart and circulation. In congestive violence it rivals *Acon*., which is one of its antidotes. As with *Acon*., too, the pains are unendurable; they extort screams. Sadness, apprehension, fear of death and a tendency to be easily frightened characterise the *Cactus* mental state, as they do many conditions of heart disease. Given as an organ-remedy it will benefit a large number of cases of weakened and painful heart; and if its keynote symptom of constriction—"as if an iron band prevented its normal movements," or "heart as if compressed violently and as violently struggled to burst its bonds"—is present, it will cure. Pain and numbness in left arm accompanying heart disease. Sharp pains in diaphragm and girdle pain round its attachment. Indigestion with these symptoms. Snader considers *Cactus* specially indicated where the heart is weak and the arteries atheromatous. This is confirmed by a venerable correspondent of the *Hom. World* (July, 1898), who, finding his temporal arteries much swollen and hard to touch, took several doses of *Cact*. 1x, with the result that in a few days they became normal. Snader uses the lower attenuations in this condition. A case of angina pectoris was cured by the 30th, with the following characteristic: sensation as though a swarm of hornets were going from pectoral region to heart. *Cactus* has the weakness and coldness of the extremities which characterise many heart cases, and render it an appropriate remedy. Constricting pains run through the pathogenesis (throat; chest; heart; bladder; rectum; vagina). Twitching of muscles, and sensation of constriction produced by touching the affected part. Hćmorrhages (nose; lungs; rectum; stomach). Sanguineous congestions, which are in a way a counter-part of the constrictive sensations. Prostration. Among the other prominent symptoms of *Cactus* are: "Heavy pain in vertex, like a weight." "Periodical attacks of suffocation, with fainting, cold sweat on face, and loss of pulse." "Fluttering and palpitation of heart, < when walking or lying on left side." "Heart disease with swelling of left hand only." "Numbness of left arm." "Rheumatism of all joints,

beginning in upper extremities." The pains are very sharp, causing the patient to cry out. Many symptoms are < at night ("*Night*-blooming Cereus"). Menses cease at night. Many symptoms < lying down, or come on when lying down. Periodicity is well marked (quotidian fever, 11 a.m.). Chill at same hour every day, 11 a.m. or 11 p.m. Choudhury has reported a case cured, the characteristics being: "Chill severe, 11 a.m., thirsty, headache, body hot; no separate heat." When there is heat there is thirst and short breath. At times there is entire absence of sweat. There is < after eating (weight at stomach); and also < from missing a meal or fasting (prosopalgia and other neuralgias); < from lying on left side; from noise and light from heat; from sun's rays; from exertion; from damp.

Relations.—*Botanical relatives:* Cereus bonplandii, C. serpentinus, Opuntia, and, in a sense, Coccus cacti, *Antidoted by:* Aco., Camph., Chi., Eup. perfol. *Compatible:* Dig. (tumultuous action of heart; slow, irregular pulse; scanty urine; dropsy); Eup. perf., Lach Nux, Sul. (pleurisy). *Follows well:* Aco., Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cham., Gels., Ip., K. bro. (diaphragmitis), Lach., Nux, Rhus. *Compare:* In mental symptoms, Dig., Lach. In congestions to head, Bell., Glo. In pain and pressure in head, Arn., Carb. v., Coral., Iod., Nux, Op., Spi. Weight in vertex, Alo., Alum. In heart affections, Aco., Act. r., Amyl. n., Arn., Bell., Bov., Crotal., Dig., Eup. perf., Kalm., Lach., Lil. t., Naja, Puls., Spi., Zn. (as if a cap over heart); irritable heart, Cer. b., Hep., Pho. In constrictions (of chest) Zn., K. chlo., Cad. s., Alum., Bell., Bov., Arn., Cain., K. nit., Lach., Stram., (uterus) Murex, (vagina) Kali c. In menses ceasing at night, Caust. In leucorrhśa, Am. mur. In intermittents, Ars., Bry., Calc., Eup. perf., Nat. m:, Rhus, Sul. In dropsies, Dig., Kalm. In sleeplessness, Sul. Neuralgia and other forms of pain which are sure to appear when an accustomed meal is missed, Ars. Hćmoptysis, strong throbbing at heart, Aco. (Aco. has more anxiety and fever). Pain in diaphragm, Ran. b. (Ran. b. has pains shoot from front to back; Cact. has sharp pains in diaphragm and girdle pain round attachment). Reptile sensation, Crocus.

Causation.—Sun. Damp. Love disappointment.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness and bad humour; taciturnity; melancholy; hypochondriasis.—Cries, knows not why; < by consolation.—Screaming with pain.—During menses, hysteria.—Fear of death, belief that his disease is incurable.—Love of solitude.

2. Head.—Vertigo, from sanguineous congestions to head.—Heavy pressing in the head as if a great weight lay on the vertex; > from pressure; < from noise (even talking) and light.—Throbbing pain with sensation of weight and violent neuralgias in r. side of head; periodic.—Feeling as if head compressed in a vice, and would burst from severity of pain.

3. Eyes.—Dimness of sight; cannot see at a distance; objects seem obscured.

4. Ears.—Hearing diminished by the buzzing in the ears.—Pulsations in the ears (otitis).

5. Nose.—Profuse epistaxis; soon ceasing.

6. Face.—Paleness of the face.—Bloated and red; with pulsations in head.—Prosopalgia, right-sided, chronic; < from slightest exertion; bearable only when lying still in bed; brought on by wine, music, strong light, missing dinner at usual hour.

8. Mouth.—Loss of taste for food with nausea.—Tongue purple, thick brown sordes on teeth.—Prickling on point of tongue.—Breath very offensive.

9. Throat.—Feeling of warmth about throat and chest.—Constriction of śsophagus, which prevents swallowing.—Constriction of throat exciting a constant desire to swallow.—Suffocative constriction at throat with full, throbbing carotids.—Scraping sensation at soft palate.

11. Stomach.—Appetite good; digestion weak.—Complete loss of appetite, stomach rejects everything.—After eating weight and distress in stomach.—Nausea in the morning, lasting all day.—Acrid, sour fluid in stomach which rises in throat and mouth.—Frequent vomiting.—Copious hćmatemesis.—Burning pulsation or heaviness in stomach.—Constriction or pulsation in scrobiculus.—Gastro-enteritis.

12. Abdomen.—Pulsation in the cśliac artery (after dinner), burning extends down from it in flashes.—Sharp pains shooting through diaphragm and up into chest.—Colic with loose stool.—Insupportable heat in abdomen.—Pain and bearing-down in lower abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation; stool hard and black.—Diarrhśa, watery, mucous, bilious (in forenoon).—Sensation of great weight (in anus), and urging to evacuate a great quantity, but nothing passes.—Copious hćmorrhage from the bowels (from the anus).—Itching in the anus.—Fluent hćmorrhoids.—Fistula in ano with violent palpitation of heart.

14. Urinary Organs.—Constriction of neck of bladder.—Irritation in urethra, as if he would pass water constantly.—Urine passes by drops, with much burning.—Profuse urine, of a straw colour.—Urine, on cooling, deposits a red sand.—Hćmaturia; urination prevented by clots.—Frequent urging; at night, with a copious flow each time.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Prostatic affections; weight in anus.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pulsating pain in uterus and ovaries.—Constriction in uterine region; round pelvis.—Constriction of vagina preventing coition (vaginismus).—Very painful menstruation; extorting loud cries.—Menses too early; scanty menstruation, ceasing while lying.—Labour suppressed.—Breast, tumour in; inflammation of.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Difficulty of breathing; attacks of suffocation with fainting.—Chronic bronchitis, with rattling of mucus.—Spasmodic cough and copious mucous expectoration.—Pricking pains in chest with oppressed respiration (pneumonia).—Oppression of breathing in going upstairs.—Catarrhal cough with much viscid expectoration.—Much rattling of mucus.—Cannot lie in a horizontal position.—Periodical suffocation, with fainting, and sweat on face and loss of pulse.—Hćmoptysis, with convulsive cough.—Sharp pains shooting from body to back and up into chest, with sensation of rush of blood to chest (rheumatism of diaphragm).

18. Chest.—Difficulty of breathing; continued oppression and uneasiness as if the chest were constricted with a (hot) iron band, hindering respiration.—Whirling sensation from chest to brain; arterial throbbing.—Oppressed breathing from a weight on chest.—Congestion of the chest which prevents lying down; palpitation; constriction as from a tight cord around false ribs.—Sensation of a great constriction in middle of sternum, as if the parts were compressed by iron pincers, with oppression of breathing; worse on motion.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pain deep in heart like a jerking body, frequently repeated.—Something seemed to be whirling up from chest to brain.—Sensation as if heart turned over ; as if it whirled round; as if some one was grasping heart firmly, with sensation as if it whirled round; as if heart was bound down and had not room enough to beat; as if bolts were holding it; as if compressed or squeezed by a band.—Lancinating pain in heart when perspiration fails.—Deathlike feeling at heart and round to l. back.—Acute pains, pricking and stitches in the heart.—Palpitation of the heart, day and night; < when walking, and at night, when lying on l. side.—Palpitation in small irregular beats (at times frequent, at others slow), from slightest excitement or deep thought, with necessity for deep inspiration.—Pains in apex of heart, shooting down l. arm to ends of fingers; feeble pulse; dyspnśa.—Endocardial murmurs; excessive impulse; increased precordial dulness; enlarged ventricle.—Heart disease with śdema of l. hand only.—Aneurism.—Atheromatous arteries.

20. Neck and Back.—Exophthalmic goître.—Cold in back and icy cold hands.—Rheumatism of shoulder.—Pain under l. shoulder-blade (with palpitation).—Lumbar muscles tender on pressure and stiff, esp. on first moving after repose.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic pains, in shoulders, upper and lower arms, in hips down to feet; < in rest and in motion, and in all positions.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulders and arms.—Sore aching in l. arm down to elbow; down to fingers.—Numbness of l. arm.—Formication and weight in arms.—Śdema of the hands; worse in the l.

23. Lower Limbs.—Restlessness of legs; cannot keep them still.—Śdema of the feet, extending to the knees; the skin is shining; pressure with the fingers leaves an indentation.

24. Generalities.—General weakness and prostration of strength.—Sensation of constriction: in throat; chest; heart; bladder; rectum.—Hćmorrhages: from nose; lungs; rectum; bladder; stomach.—Congestions.

25. Skin.—Dry, scaly herpes on the outside of the elbow, and on the r. internal malleolus.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness without cause; or from arterial pulsations in the scrobiculus, and in the r. ear.—Dreams: frightful; lascivious.

27. Fever.—Slight chilliness towards 10 a.m.—Chilliness, with chattering of the teeth.—Chilliness not relieved by covering; 11 a.m. and 11 p.m.—Burning heat, with shortness of breath.—Scorching heat at night, with headache, following a chill and terminating in perspiration.—Coldness in back and icy cold hands.—Intermittent fever (quotidian) recurring every day at the same hour (for many successive days).—One o'clock in the afternoon slight chill, then burning heat, with dyspnśa, pulsating pain in the uterine region, terminating in slight perspiration.—Quotidian, 11 a.m., great coldness for two hours; then burning heat, with great dyspnśa, violent pain in the head, coma, stupefaction, insensibility till midnight, and unquenchable thirst and perspiration.

Cadmium Bromatum.

Cadmium bromide. Cd Br_2. Trituration or solution.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Heartburn. Indigestion.

Characteristics.—*Cad. br.* must be compared with *Cad. s.* Three persons have experimented with it. It produced a burning sensation in mouth, gullet, and stomach. In two ladies there was extreme pain and burning in stomach, and vomiting and (in one case) purging also, for five hours, pulse imperceptible. After

this the symptoms were better and sleep followed, but both were confined to bed for several days, and one of them (the one who had the diarrhœa) was afterwards subject to cerebral symptoms threatening apoplexy.

Cadmium Sulphuratum.

Sulphide of Cadmium. Cd S. Trituration.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Boils. Chilblains. Cholera infantum. Corneal opacity. Eyes, affections of. Facial paralysis. Indigestion. Meningitis. Nasal polypus. *Ozæna*. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—*Cadmium* is found in nature in intimate association with *Zinc*, which it nearly resembles in action, but *Cadmium* acts more powerfully. The profound action of *Cad. s*. on the stomach—burning and cutting pain, intense retching, gagging, bringing up tough mucus, intense nausea and vomiting—led to its being given in yellow fever with brilliant success. Black vomit is very characteristic. The least thing touching the lips will excite vomiting. Pitchy taste; food tastes like salt. *Cadm*. is a cross between *Bry*. and *Ars*.: it has the desire to keep quiet of *Bry*., with the exhaustion and stomach irritability of Ars. (Kent). *Cadmium* is a chilly medicine. There is icy coldness—coldness even when near a fire. Horripilation: after drinking; with hot hands. Sweat in axillæ. Effect of a draught of cold air in checking sweat. < From cold air; itching of skin when cold. < Sunshine. < In morning and after sleep. < Walking; < ascending stairs. < When swallowing. < After grief. < After intoxication. > By eating. Effects of: anxiety, or fit of passion; of cold winds (facial paralysis). Acts well in drunkards. It is a notable antipsoric. There is much itching of skin; at night in bed; when touched; when cold; > scratching, which causes a voluptuous feeling. Skin blue; yellow; scaly, cracking, damp, suppurating herpes; chilblains. Cutting, lancinating pains are prominent; also a sense of constriction. The nasal symptoms are very important; no remedy has served me better in cases of ozæna and polypus.

Relations.—*Compare:* Zn. (but in Zn. the action is primarily on brain; in Cadm. primarily on stomach); in constriction across chest with palpitation, K. chlo.; weakness, nausea, vomit and burning, Ars.; black vomit, affections of drunkenness, Ars., Lach.; in nausea and retching, Asar., Bry., Crot. t., Cup., Nux, Pod., Ant. t.; in deathly nausea, Ip., Tab.; greenish gelatinous vomit, Æthusa, Ars., Bry., Ip., Ver.; gelatinous stools, Alo., Cubeb., Hell., K. bich., Pod., Rhus, Sep. (green); loss of breath on going to sleep, Carb. an., Carb. v., Op., Grind., Lach. *Followed well by:* Bell. (rolling of head with open eyes in cholera infantum); Carb. v., Lob. inf. (in yellow fever); Nit. ac.; Alet. (nausea of pregnancy). *Follows well:* Ip., Ars., Bell.

Causation.—Sun. Draught of air. Cold wind. Alcohol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excessive irritability.—Horror of solitude and of work.

2. Head.—Constriction; stitches; pulsation.—Hammering in the head, preceding vomiting.—Headache with restlessness, icy coldness of body, epistaxis, constriction in throat, thirst, nausea, vomiting; mostly present when awaking, in open air, from draught of air, in sun.—Herpes on temples.

3. Eyes.—Cannot read small type.—Night-blindness.—Scrofulous inflammation.—Opacity of cornea.—Hot tears.—Swellings of lids.—Hollow eyes; blue circles.

4. Ears.—Sounds echo in head.

5. Nose.—Ulcerative or cancerous smell (ozæna).—Tightness at root and tension in nose.—Obstruction of nose by swelling.—Numbness of nose.—Erysipelas.—Boils on nose.—Caries of nasal bones.—Ulceration of nostrils.

6. Face.—Spasmodic movements of upper lip.—Facial paralysis from cold air—crawling sensation—chronic eruption on forehead, nose, and round mouth.—Swelling of lips.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Salivation.—Taste first sweetish, then bitter and burning.—Fetid breath.—Ulcers; dryness; itching; burning; constriction in throat.—Dysphagia.

11. Stomach.—Nausea; must lie quiet.—Nausea in mouth; chest; abdomen.—Saltish, rancid belchings, cold sweat on face.—Vomiting of acid or yellow substances, cold perspiration on face and cutting pains in abdomen.—Black vomit.—Burning and cutting pain in stomach.—Gastric symptoms < after drinking beer; in forenoon; during pregnancy; in drunkards; after cramps in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in abdomen with vomiting.—Pain and pulsation in sides of abdomen.—Cutting pains in bowels and kidneys.—Lancinations in l. hypochondrium.—Symptoms of stomach and hypochondria < by walking or carrying burdens.

13. Stools.—Stools, almost gelatinous, yellowish-green, semi-fluid. (Cholera infantum.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Severe cutting in region of kidneys; urine suppressed, or scanty, or bloody.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—(Too frequent seminal emissions checked by it.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Acts well during pregnancy.—Erysipelas of mammæ.—Inflamed nipples.

17, 18. Respiratory Organs and Chest.—Chest feels dilated.—Feeling as if lungs adhered to chest.—Cough with loss of consciousness, agitation, red face, pain in stomach, or vomiting of bile.—Interrupted breathing during sleep.—Chest symptoms < squatting.—Brown spots on chest.—Swelling of external chest.

21. Limbs.—Suppuration of axillary glands.—Brown spot on elbow.—Boils on buttocks.—Restlessness; jactitations; startings.

26. Sleep.—Sleeps with eyes open.—Stops breathing on going to sleep; wakes up suffocating.—Symptoms < after sleep.—Annoying protracted sleeplessness.

Cainca.

Chiococca racemosa. (Brazil.) N. O. Rubiaceæ. Tincture of dried root bark.

Clinical.—Bright's disease. Cough. Dropsies. Fatigue. Kidneys, pain in. Ophthalmia. Polyuria. Spleen, pain in. Travelling, effects of.

Characteristics.—*Cainca* is related botanically to *China, Ipecac*., and *Coffea*. Clinically it is very like *Apocynum*. It has not been used much, but has been given with success in dropsies, especially when associated with dry skin. It removes fatigue from too long riding on horseback. Polyuria while travelling. There is also sensitiveness of the abdomen to touch. Rest >. Motion <.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apocynum, Bry. *Antidoted by:* Colch., Rhus (gastralgia), Verat. Cainca *follows well:* Ars. *Similar to:* Coffea in relieving effects of fatigue; also Arn.

Causation.—Fatigue.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes with fluent coryza.

12. Abdomen.—Lancinations through spleen region.—Abdomen sensitive to touch.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in kidney regions in morning; cannot change position.—Polyuria; whilst riding.—Copious urination after drinking coffee.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Attacks of cough from 7 p.m. till 1 a.m., with rattling of phlegm. and short breath; accumulation of wind in abdomen, which feels like a pair of bellows set in motion; feels it putting hands there.—Cough with weeping.

26. Sleep.—Somnolence; yawning.

Cajuputum.

Cajuput oil distilled (in water) from leaves of Melaleuca leucadendron. Variety, M. cajupute minor. (Moluccas.) N. O. Myrtaceć. Solution of the oil in rectified Spirit.

Clinical.—Deafness. Diarrhśa (night). Dropsy. Epilepsy. Gout. Headache. Heartburn. Hiccough. Hysteria. Menstruation, disorders of. Śsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Tongue, affections of; swelling of. Toothache. Urinary disorders. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Cajutut* has a reputation in the old school as a local application in rheumatism, and also in cases of dysmenorrhśa. It has had a homśopathic proving, and some very characteristic symptoms have been developed. A feeling of enlargement; too large all over; as if head as large as half a bushel. Feeling as though could not get himself together (*Bapt.*); could not get his clothes for a time, though they were quite near. As if poisoned. As if the arms were tied to the body; heavy; useless. Numb feeling all over. A measles-like eruption; intense itching. Many nervous symptoms are developed, some reflected from the female sexual organs. There is the persistent choking sensation of hysteria; nervous dyspnśa; nervous distension of the bowels. Earache and faceache; the lobe of the ear is red; alć nasi suddenly turn red; nose appears swollen. It has cured obstinate hiccough from slightest provocation, talking, laughing, eating, or any motion. Symptoms appear and disappear suddenly; come at 5 a.m.; disappear suddenly on eating. Many symptoms are < at night. Smoking = desire to vomit.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bov. (swollen sensations); Plantago (earache, toothache); Colch. (gout and rheumatism); Aco. and Bell. (effects of checked sweat). Eucalyptus, Eugenia caryophyllacea (clove), Eugenia jambos and the Brazil-nut tree belong to the same order.

Causation.—Effects of checked perspiration.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Averse to being spoken to, though likes to hear other people talk.—Can't bear to look inside the books he usually studies; can think of a thousand things in a

minute.—Prefers to walk alone, slowly.—Feels better in the society of ladies, and can talk with them (though naturally bashful); he does not like to talk with the men.

2. Head.—Intoxicated feeling, feels as if he would stumble over his own legs.—Head feels enlarged; dull and heavy; in occiput.—Frontal headache, esp. in eyes, < on bending forward.—Severe headache 5 a.m., with prosopalgia and stiffness of jaws.

3. Eyes.—Heavy feeling in eyes; upper lids feel as heavy and thick as leather.

4. Ears.—Lobules of ears turn red.

5. Nose.—During day alć nasi suddenly turn red, redness suddenly disappearing.—Nose is most prominent; looks as if large and extending out from face on looking down.

6. Face.—Face feels all puffed up.—Cannot hurt skin of face by pinching it.—Face feels rough.—Stiff, dry feeling in jaws, with neuralgic pains in malar bones, and severe headache all over head on waking at 5 a.m.

8. Mouth.—Tongue feels swollen; as if it filled mouth all up, making her lisp, feels scalded; looks white and rough.—Profuse salivation.—Speech thick and slow.—Acrid taste.

9. Throat.—Constant inclination to spit and hawk up large quantities of tough white mucus, which he could feel drawn through the nares.—Feels closed up.—Śsophagus: paralysed; swollen sensation; constricted,< attempting to swallow solid food.—Burning in pharynx and śsophagus.—Persistent sensation of choking.

11. Stomach.—Burning in throat down to stomach.—Nausea.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Rectum paralysed.—Bright yellow diarrhśa < night.—Choleraic diarrhśa from sudden check of perspiration.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine diminished, milky; smells like cat's urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections with great desire.—Erections all night, and long after rising, but without the least desire.—Penis soon became shrivelled up.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses suspended, or diminished and attended with pain, when caused by a cold or check of perspiration.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Warmth down trachea into lungs.—Hoarseness.—Cough causing vomiting.—Nervous dyspnśa.—Sharp pain through apices of both lungs from before backward (esp. r.).

20. Neck.—All the muscles of the neck are very sensitive to pressure.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic symptoms (Cajuput oil is a common remedy as an application to rheumatic joints).—Pain as if joints were enlarged.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arms feel like soaked wood hanging to one.—Left arm feels out of joint.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness in both knees.—Stitching pains in knees on rising in bed.

Caladium.

Caladium seguinum. Arum seguinum. Dumb Cane. (South America.) N. O. Araceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Dropsical swellings. Gleet. Impotence. *Irritation*. Nymphomania. Pruritus vaginæ. Spermatorrhœa. Typhoid. Typhus. Worms.

Characteristics.—Like the other Arums, *Caladium* has an intensely irritating effect on the mucous membranes and skin, and produces many burning sensations. *Calad*. is one of the best remedies for that troublesome affection, pruritus vulvæ. Sometimes this is set up by intestinal worms finding their way into the vagina, and they may then cause masturbation, and even nymphomania. There is also great disturbance in the male sexual sphere. Masturbation and its results. Nocturnal emissions occurring either without dreams or with non-sexual dreams. Spermatorrhœa. The glans penis is flabby from masturbation, prepuce if drawn back remains so from loss of contractility. Catarrhal asthma, mucus not readily raised, but giving relief when it comes up.

H. N. Martin gives this picture of Calad.: "Is similar to *Lycopod*.; patient wants to lie down always; > from sweat (opp. *Merc*.); > after short sleep (opp. *Lach*.). Perspiration attracts flies. Genitals relaxed and perspire. Patient afraid to go to sleep, and doesn't know why. Itching of vulva with burning."

It is *suited* to persons of lax, phlegmatic temperament. There is < from warmth; aversion to cold water; but bathing with cold water > itching. Heat with drowsiness. Sweet odour of sweat. All symptoms > after sweat; after sleeping in the daytime. Motion < most symptoms. Great desire to lie down and aversion to motion; but if he makes the effort he is strong enough. Attacks like fainting after writing and thinking, when lying down or when rising.

Relations.—*Compare:* The *Araceæ* (but it is *incompatible* with them); Aco., Bry., Caust., Carb. v., Canth., Caps., Cina (worms); Gels. (effects of sexual excesses); Hyo., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nit. ac., Nux, Pho., Plat. (nymphomania and irritation of genitals); Pul., Sep., Staph. (effects of masturbation); Sul., Zingib. *Antidoted by:* Caps.; Ign. (stitches in pit of stomach and fever); Carb. v. (rash); Hyo. (night cough); Zingib. (asthma); Merc. (preputial symptoms). *Antidote to:* Merc. *Compatible:* Aco., Canth., Puls., Sep. *Complementary:* Nit. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Low spirits and gloomy thoughts (impotence).—Forgetfulness.—Very irritable and depressed.—Confused, cannot concentrate the mind.—Apprehensive; careful about his health.

2. Head.—Dull, frontal headache.—Vertigo with nausea, mornings.—Fulness in head, as if too much blood were there.—Throbbing pain in the head.—Headache with nausea.—Dull, pressive, or sharp, cutting pain in temples.—Numbness in side of head.

3. Eyes.—Burning and stitches.—Eyes violently inflamed.—Drowsiness and heaviness.—Eyelids red and inflamed, with smarting and burning.—Dull, pressive aching in portion of eyeballs.—Eyeballs sore and sensitive to pressure.

4. Ears.—Very sensitive to noise (start from sleep).

5. Nose.—Fluent or stopped coryza.

6. Face.—Sensation as if a spider web or plaster were sticking here and there.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, teeth feel elongated.

8. Mouth.—Swelling of tongue with excessive ptyalism; saliva resembling white of egg; mucous membrane red.

9. Throat.—Dryness and burning in fauces and pharynx (without thirst); with aversion to cold water.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, esp. in the morning on rising.—Acid eructations.—Frequent eructations of very little wind, as if stomach were full of dry food (with asthma).—Burning in stomach, not > by drinking.

12. Abdomen.—Spasmodic cutting pain in stomach and abdomen.—Abdomen swollen and tender to touch.—Sensation as if a long worm writhing in region of transverse colon or duodenum.

13. Stool and Anus.—After stool thin red blood passes.—Discharge of mucus from the rectum after stool.—Stitches in rectum after stool.—Soft, pasty, clay-coloured stools, passed with difficulty.—Stool containing hard lumps.—Very scanty, pasty stool.—Urging to stool on rising in the morning.—Burning in the anus after stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Bladder feels full without desire to urinate.—Urine fetid; with sediment (with impotence and gleet).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Organs swollen (puffy), relaxed, and sweating.—Swelling of margin of prepuce with smarting during micturition.—After waking prepuce remains retracted; painful and swollen.—After coition the prepuce remains behind the glans; it is painful and swollen.—Glans red, dry; dotted with still redder points.—Glans flabby from masturbation.—Painful erections without sexual desire, alternating with sexual desire with relaxed penis.—Impotence with mental depression.—Frequent nocturnal emissions.—Nocturnal emissions either without dreams or with non-sexual dreams.—Imperfect erections and premature ejaculation of the semen.—Impotence; the penis remains relaxed, even when excited.—Feeling of coldness, and cold perspiration of the sexual organs.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Itching of external genitals with voluptuousness.—Pruritus of vulva and vagina.—Pruritus vaginæ; with onanism (nymphomania).—Worms escape into vagina and cause masturbation.—Cramp-like pains in uterus after midnight.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Larynx and trachea seem constricted; impedes deep breathing.—Sudden and involuntary cough caused by tickling high up in throat (above larynx).—Oppression of breathing, cannot get his breath easily.—Asthma alternating with itching, burning rash.—Catarrhal asthma (with mucus which is not readily raised, but the asthma is relieved when it is raised).

18. Chest.—Sharp stitches in r. side of chest.

20. Back.—Rheumatic pain in back; can hardly turn in bed.—Pain in shoulder with headache.

21. Limbs.—Limbs feel tired and weak.—Rheumatic pains in the limbs.—Trembling of the limbs.—Stitches in corns.—Cramps in the soles of the feet at night.

24. Generalities.—Attacks like fainting after writing and thinking, when lying down, or when rising.—Disinclination to move, and desire to lie still.—Weariness over the whole body.—Extremely nervous.—Great throbbing all through the body.—Sighing respiration; dryness of parts which are usually moist.

25. Skin.—The skin has a rough, dry feeling.—Itching, burning rash (forearm and chest), alternating with asthma.—Violent itching on various parts.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy and sleepy.—Sleepless, or unrefreshing sleep.—Sleepiness in the daytime, but cannot go to sleep on account of vertigo.—Groans and moans anxiously in sleep.—Dreams; frightful.

27. Fever.—Chilliness in the evening, without thirst.—Chilly even in a warm room.—Feverish, skin hot and dry.—Face, head, and hands hot; legs and feet cold.—Internal heat, going off from sleep.—Heat with thirst, pain in the ears, swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, and retention of stool.—Sweat towards evening, with prostration, yawning, and drowsiness.—The perspiration (after the heat) attracts the flies.

Calcarea Acetica.

Impure Calcium Acetate. $Ca(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. Tincture.

Clinical.—Anus, itching of. Bronchitis membranosa. Cancer, pains of. Dysmenorrhœa membranosa. Headache. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Calc. acet*. (the first of the lime preparations proved by Hahnemann) are in the main identical with those of *Calc. carb*. (both being prepared from oyster shells), and are included in the pathogenesis of that medicine. Among its most marked symptoms may be named: Vertigo when walking in the open air. Stupefying, pressive pains in the forehead with compression of the whole head and obscuration of the senses *whilst reading*: he was obliged to stop while reading and did not know where he was. Clotar Muller cured many cases of megrim with *Calc. acet*. The indications he relied on were: "Sour taste in mouth, sour eructations, sensation of coldness in the head, and of emptiness. Pain one-sided, affecting right eye, which was red, causing lachrymation." Sour, offensive eructations. Profuse, painless, not exhausting diarrhœa. Severe itching of anus. Allen (*Handbook*) mentions that it has cured some marked cases of membranous dysmenia and also of violent spasmodic cough ending in the expulsion of casts of bronchial tubes. For *comparisons* see *Calc. c*. It has been used in the excruciating pains of open cancer (compare *Calc. oxal*.).

Calcarea Arsenicosa.

Arsenite of Lime. Tricalcic Diarsenite. $Ca_3\ 2AsO_4$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acidity. Albuminuria. Asthma. Cholera. Cirrhosis of liver. Constipation. *Consumption. Corpulency*. Dropsy. Embolus. Epilepsy. Gastric ulcer. Headache. Heart, disease of. Indigestion. Intermittent fever. Kidneys,

affections of. Liver, affections of. Obesity. Palpitation. Pancreas, cancer of. *Tumours*. Typhoid.

Characteristics.—*Calc. ars*. was prepared and proved by Hering in the 4th centesimal tincture in 1848. It has also been tested clinically. It has many head symptoms: Vertigo when moving the head. Flying or swimming sensation as if feet did not touch the ground indescribably well; most wonderful visions pass before the eyes, manifold but lasting only a second; passing like lightning, but is infinitely much." Rush of blood to head before an epileptic attack. Epilepsy with heart disease. Weight an vertex, later on occiput. The headaches go from before backward; < mornings going out of doors; < on aspect opposite to the one lain on, whether front or back, or either side. > By mental exertion but < after. < After slightest error in diet. Headache and palpitation are < and > together. Violent pains over right eye; stitches in right forehead, recurring weekly. Head is hot. Delirium in the dark. Blue rings under eyes. Swelling of inguinal glands, with tearing pains in legs. General dropsical swelling, temples, face, backs of hands, with albuminuria. Drawing as with a thread from larynx backwards. Burning and heat in chest; feeling as if he would suffocate with palpitation; pains in heart region followed by shooting in back extending to feet and arms. Every fourth beat of pulse omits with great regularity. The fever symptoms are well marked—intermittent, remittent, hectic, and masked malarious. Chilliness is marked, originates inwardly, with a sensation as if skin and adjoining parts were hot. Chilly cramps over back towards arms and chest. Night sweat after 3 a.m. Liver and spleen somewhat enlarged. It is the most efficient remedy, according to P. C. Majumdar, in the infantile enlarged liver and spleen of India. In albuminuria cases there is great sensitiveness of the kidney region. Cholera with impeded respiration from heart embolism. Suited to lymphatic, scrofulous, and tuberculous persons; fat women, approaching the climaxis; fat persons; complaints of drunkards after leaving off alcohol. It is a chilly medicine, the symptoms being < in cold weather; when out of doors.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lith. c. (mental symptoms, palpitation); Graph. (obesity); Glo., Puls., Sep., Sul. (headache); Ars. (alcohol-drinking); Nux (desire for wine); Ars., K. iod., Pho. (gastric ulcer); Ars., Ip. (asthma); Ars., Carb. v., Dig., Glo. and Lith. c. (heart). *Antidoted by:* Carb. v. (palpitation); Glo. (headache); Puls. (headache, tearing pains in face). *Compatible:* Con., Glo., Op., Puls. *Acts well in:* Cases which have been heavily dosed with Quinine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression and anxiety.—Delirium, evenings in the dark.—Slightest emotion causes palpitation of heart (*Lith*.).

2. Head.—Vertigo on moving the head.—Rush of blood to head before an epileptic attack.—Digging, pressive beating through l. half of head, from before backwards.—Headache over r. eye.—Weekly headache.

8. Mouth.—Lips dry.—Tongue dry; burning on tip.—Salivation with tasteless belching.—Sour taste.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—No appetite.—Great thirst, but when she drinks too much, pain in belly and diarrhœa ensue.—Region of stomach distended.—Gastric ulcer with scanty menses.—Pancreatic disease (cancer); with burning pain and albuminuria.—Enlarged liver and spleen in children.—Swelling of inguinal glands with tearing pains in legs.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa at midnight after sweet potatoes.—Looseness and colic also during pregnancy.—Infantile diarrhœa.—Hard and difficult stool for months.—Faintness; cold hands followed by a stool without relief.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sensitive to pressure in kidney regions.—Frequent micturition; burning with scanty urine; albuminuria.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain in spermatic cords after great exertion and drinking wine; hands cold; faintness and stool without relief.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—During pregnancy, bearing-down, prolapsus vaginæ.

17. Respiratory Organs.—A kind of asthma; awakens soon after midnight.—Drawing as with a thread from larynx backward, with headache; chest feels full.

19. Heart.—Pains in heart region, burning and shooting, extending to arms and legs.—Constriction of heart.—Palpitation; with suffocation; synchronous with headache.—Palpitation and heart pains preceding epileptic attack.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of neck, with headache, on waking in morning.—Throbbing in back drives out of bed at night.—Violent backache between shoulders and sacrum; cannot straighten back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Lame pain as if beaten in l. shoulder and arm.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in l. knee of neuralgic character.—Weariness amounting to lameness in lower limbs.

26. Sleep.—Sleepless, cannot bear to lie down.—After 3 a.m. sleepless, restless, and perspiring.

27. Fever.—Chilly crawl over back towards arms and chest; it originates always inwardly with a sensation as if skin and adjoining parts were hot.—Shuddering or shivering running over back; has sometimes gooseflesh, esp. at night, and is sleepless.—Fever in afternoon with sensation as if abdomen were puffed up; much thirst for cold water and afterwards loss of appetite.—Heat in chest with palpitation.—Sweat after 3 a.m.

Calcarea Bromata.

Bromide of Calcium. $Ca Br_2$.

Clinical.—Brain, congestion of. Fretfulness. Irritability. Sleeplessness.

Characteristics.—*Calc. bro*. is an unproved remedy, recommended by Hale in a variety of children's complaints. Suited to children who are of lax fibre, lymphatic, nervous, and irritable. As both *Bromine* and *Calcarea* are suited to fair-haired and fat children the combination appears to intensify the effect. Gastric, intestinal, and cerebral irritation in such children. Vomiting, diarrhœa, sleeplessness, fretfulness, and tendency to brain disease.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bellad., Æthus., Calc., Bro.

Calcarea Carbonica.

Impure Calcium Carbonate. $Ca CO_3$. Including symptoms of Calcarea acetica, and Calcarea ostrearum, a trituration of the middle layer of oyster shells, of both of which Hahnemann made provings. Koch's provings were made from carbonate of lime precipitated from a solution of chalk in hydrochloric acid. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Abdomen, large. Acidity*. Alcohol, effects of. *Anæmia. Ankles, weak. Appetite, depraved. Beard, sycosis of. Bone, disease of*. Brachial neuralgia. *Breasts, painful. Bronchial glands, affections of. Calculus*. Caries. *Cataract*. Chilblains. Chorea. *Cold. Consumption. Corpulency*. Coryza. *Cough*. Coxalgia. *Croup*. Crusta lactea. *Debility*. Delirium tremens. *Dentition*. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. *Dropsy. Dyspepsia. Ear, affections of. Epilepsy*. Epulis. *Eyes, affections of*. Fever, intermittent. Fistula. Gall-stones. *Glandular swellings*. Gleet. *Goître*. Gonorrhœa. Gouty swellings. Headache. *Hernia*. Herpes. *Hydrocephalus*. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Impotence. *Joints, affections of. Lactation, defective. Leucocythæmia. Leucorrhœa. Lupus*. Masturbation. Melancholia. *Menstruation, disorders of*. Milk-fever. Miller's

phthisis. *Miscarriage. Molluscum contagiosum. Nævus*. Nervous fever. Neuralgia. Night terrors. Paralysis. Parotitis. *Peritonitis. Perspiration*. Plethora. *Polypus. Pregnancy*. Prosopalgia. Psoriasis palmaris. *Ranula*. Renal colic. Rhagades. *Rheumatism*. Rickets. *Ringworm*. Sciatica. Scrofula. Skin, affections of. Sleep, disorders of. Sleeplessness. *Smell, disorder of*. Spinal affections. Stone-cutter's phthisis. Strains. Sycosis. Sycosis menti. *Tabes mesenterica*. Tapeworm. *Taste, disordered. Teeth, carious. Toothache. Trachea, affections of. Tuberculosis. Tumours*. Typhoid. Urticaria. *Uterus, affections of*. Varices. *Vertigo. Walking, late. Warts*. Whitlow. *Worms*.

Characteristics.—*Calcarea* is one of the greatest monuments of Hahnemann's genius. His method of preparing insoluble substances brought to light in this instance a whole world of therapeutic power formerly unknown. Moreover, *Calcarea* is one of the polychrest remedies, and ranks with *Sulphur* and *Lycopodium* at the head of the antipsorics. It is absolutely essential to a correct appreciation of the homœopathic materia medica that these three medicines should be thoroughly known, as these are in a sense the standards around which the rest are grouped. All three have a very wide range and deep action. They have many symptoms in common, but *Calc*. is somewhat sharply distinguished from *Sulphur* in that it is a chilly remedy, the patient seeking warmth, whilst the *Sulphur* patient is < by heat, and > by cold. *Calc*. has cold, clammy feet, "as if there were damp stockings on"; *Sulphur* has characteristically *hot*, sweaty feet. The "sinking sensation" common to all three is most marked with *Sulphur* at 11 a.m., with *Lycopod*. at 4 p.m., with *Calcarea* at any time. *Calcarea* is closely allied to *Belladonna, Nux, Puls*., and *Rhus* in its action. It follows well *Sulph*. and *Nit. ac*., to both of which it is complementary. It is inimical to *Bryonia*, and should not be given immediately before or after that medicine. Like many of the other carbonates, *Calc. carb*. corresponds to persons of soft fibre with tendency to be fat. "This remedy is particularly adapted to the real *Leucophlegmatic Constitution*. Where we find a *large* head, large features, pale skin, with a *chalky* look, and (in infants) open fontanelles, we may think strongly of *Calc. c*." (Guernsey). The scrofulous constitution embraces a large number of *Calcarea's* characteristic effects: fat children rather bloated than solid, pale but flushing easily. Fair; slow in movement; of irregular growth, large heads, with wide-open fontanelles; large abdomens; irregular and partial sweats: the head sweats profusely, wetting the pillow for a space around the head; enlarged and hard lymphatic glands. Icy coldness in abdomen. In addition there are night terrors; child wakes at 2 or 3 a.m. screaming, cannot be made to understand, remembers nothing of it in the morning.

Children are slow in teething and walk late. Sourness is one of the characteristic notes of *Calc. c*.; the body is sour; taste sour; sour stool and urine. All the symptoms are made worse by taking cold. In all cases where there is improper nutrition and imperfect digestion, such as described above, and where there is chilliness, aggravation from contact with water and from cold, cold, clammy feet

and sinking sensations, *Calcarea* will most likely prove the remedy. *Calc*. also corresponds to ailments following losses of fluids, such as from self abuse; and it corresponds to a form of menorrhagia, the flow being excessive and the intervals shortened. Periods return too soon after excitement. There is often pain in the breasts before the flow commences, as with *Conium*. But if the menses are scanty or absent, and the *Calc*. characteristics of chilliness and cold, clammy feet are present, *Calc*. will still be the remedy. Suppression of menses in women of full habit after working in water. Bearing-down pains. Ovarian or uterine pains, right side, extending down thighs; < on reading or writing (left, *Lil. t*.). In addition to the cold symptoms there are sensations of heat and burning: heat in and on the vertex. In connection with this the sweat of the head must be remembered. It occurs chiefly on occiput and forehead (that of *Sil*. is all over). There is > uncovering during the heats (as with *Lyc*. and unlike *Sil*.). Burning in soles of feet at night; burning in back of hands. The characteristic *Calc*. hand is soft, warm, and moist; a boneless hand. Also hands inclined to chap. There are copious night sweats, which may be sour or odourless. Foot-sweat, sour or odourless. The sweats of *Calc*. give no relief. Bloody sweats. Among other heat symptoms is hot breath, with heat in mouth. Rumination is among the Calc. effects. Nausea after drinking water, even ever so little; *but not if iced*. The "sinking" sensation of *Calc*. has some modifications. There is ravenous hunger; hunger and feeling of emptiness immediately after a meal, and in the early morning. If he doesn't have his breakfast at the proper time, a headache comes on. Craving for eggs; for indigestible things, chalk, coal, &c. Nausea when fasting. Sour eructations. Sour diarrhœa. Sour body smell. Milk disagrees; sour vomiting of large curds. Inability to swallow solids. Chronic disease of left tonsil; feeling of lump in left side of throat which he wants to swallow down. Pain from left tonsil to ear. Semilateral swelling of tongue. The prosopalgia of *Calc*. is > warm fomentations, like *Pul*. Biliary colic: cutting pain under right scapula running to right hypochondrium and epigastrium. Crawling in rectum as from worms. Burning in rectum. Weight in lower rectum. Stools hard and pasty; like chalk or clay offensive; undigested. Ardor urinæ; offensive urine. Impotence penis cold and relaxed. *Calcarea* is related to the pretubercular stage of phthisis; it is more especially suited to affections of the right apex. Stitching in chest and sides of chest when moving and when lying on affected side. The cough is provoked by going into a cold room; by chilliness. Tickling cough, sensation of feather in throat. I have cured with Calc. a "fat cough"—*i.e*., a cough with easy expectoration of a little mucus—and an arsenical cough (brought on by sleeping in a room having an arsenical wallpaper) which waked the patient in the middle of the night, causing him to sit up and cough till phlegm was raised. Rattling in the chest; miller's and stone-cutter's phthisis; old suppurating cavities. Swelling of cervical and bronchial glands. Scrofulous glands and scrofulous diseases of bones; spinal curvature; rickets. Swellings; false appearance of fat; milk leg > by elevating the limb, < hanging it down. The same conditions mark the sciatica of *Calc*., which follows on working in water. Rheumatic and gouty conditions from wetting. Joints crack and crepitate as if dry. The skin is rough and scaly and inclined to chap.

Rhagades. Chapped hands. Chilblains from wetting. Eruptions. Cooper has cured with it psoriasis palmaris. Eruption behind right ear. Warts and polypi. *Calc*. is an eminently sycotic medicine, as the early morning aggravation would indicate.

The mental and nervous systems of *Calc*. are no less remarkable than the bodily. The *Calc*. patient is slow in movements (*Sul*. quick and active). The state of mind is one of apprehension. The patient fears she will lose her reason, or that people will notice her mental confusion. Fears she has some fatal disease, especially heart disease. Shuddering and dread as evening, draws near. Sees visions on closing eyes (hence useful in delirium tremens). Cries out, twitches, grasps at flocks; restless and anxious though unconscious (nervous and typhoid fever); beside herself with anguish; on the borders of acute mania. Evil forebodings; talks of Mice, rats, murders. Forgetful. The epilepsy of *Calc*. has an aura spreading up from the solar plexus, in which case the convulsion comes on immediately; or it may be like a mouse running on the arm; or it may run down from epigastrium into uterus or limbs. The causes are fright, suppressed eruptions and discharges, sexual excesses. Rush of blood to head; a sensation of something rising up from epigastrium to head is very characteristic. Trembling, twitching; internal trembling sensation on awaking. Fainting, coming on in the street with sensation of something rising from stomach to head. Talking = a feeling of weakness which compels him to desist. Exertion or excitement = exhaustion, though he may feel well before. Ascending = great weakness. Exhaustion in the morning. Vertigo: tendency to fall to left; to either side; backward. Caused by turning head; < looking upward; going (especially running) upstairs. Sensation as if in a dream. *Calc*. is one of the remedies that has been used for the sensation of levitation. Aversion to darkness. Cloud coming over head. In sleep the mental symptoms come out again: the patient is either abnormally sleepy or sleepless. Wakes 3 a.m., and cannot get to sleep again; tosses about. Horrible phantasms. The child wakes in the night screaming and cannot be pacified; in the morning remembers nothing of it. Chews and swallows in sleep. Frightful dreams of sickness, death, and smell of corpses.

Neuralgias and paralyses are among the *Calc*. effects. A remarkable case (of Dr. Mayntzer's) improved by *Silic*. and cured by *Calc*. is quoted in *Hom. League Tract*, vol. ii. p. 108. A girl of nineteen had had for some months neuralgic pains in both arms, coming on every evening, lasting all night, and being replaced during the day with sensation of lameness and weakness. Pressure and movements aggravated. Hands trembling, numb, fingers often remained opened out stiff and could not be bent. The *Silica* symptoms are: "Tearing pains in upper arm. Pain as of dislocation at wrist. Cramp pain and lameness of hand on slight exertion. Gone-to-sleep feeling of hands at night. Numbness and formication of hands. Restlessness and trembling in right arm." The symptoms of *Calc*. are: "Bruised pain of arms on moving or grasping. Pain as if sprained in wrist, with shooting and tearing in it when moved. Tearing in whole arm, shooting, tearing pain in upper arm and elbow. Nocturnal tearing and drawing in arms. Spasmodic tearing pain on outer side of forearm from elbow to wrist. Cramp in whole of one or other arm. Cramp

in hands at night until she rises in morning. Cramp-like contraction of fingers. Pain and weakness of hands; trembling of hands in morning. Weakness and a kind of lameness of arm. Fingers feel furry." Both remedies were given, and great improvement occurred under *Silic*., but as the pain was not gone the patient took *Calc*. (which was only to be taken in case of need) on the fifth day. On the sixth day the pain was gone "as if blown away," as the patient expressed it—and no wonder! It would be difficult to find a closer simillimum. The general condition of the patient underwent a complete change for the better at the same time. Both remedies were given in globules of 6th. Dr. Van den Neucker (*H. Recorder*, 1886, p. 139) once cured a baker of paralysis of both arms with Calc.; and also a case of paralysis with many symptoms of locomotor ataxy in a lymphatic blonde girl of nineteen.

According to Guernsey *Calc*. is in general a right-side remedy. It affects specially right external head; right eye; right face; right abdominal ring; sexual organs right side; right back; right upper extremities. *Left* side neck and nape of neck; left chest; left *lower* extremities. Complaints prevailing in inner parts. Among the *sensations* of *Calc*. are: Pain as if the parts would burst, were pressed asunder, were pushed asunder; as if cold, damp stockings were on the feet. Creeping on the limbs like a mouse. Pain as if sprained in outer parts. Sensation of dust in inner parts as the eye, bronchial tubes. Pricking, darting, jerking, trembling; itching > by scratching. It is often indicated in epilepsy, disposition to strain a part by lifting heavy things, pricking corns, polypus, cysts, occurring in leucophlegmatic constitutions. Where a cold wind strikes the body and it immediately runs to the teeth, causing them to ache. Ranula. Flatulence or gurgling in right hypochondrium. Cramp in legs at 3 a.m. Hands chap from hard water.

Alexander Villers cured with *Calc. c*. 200 in rare doses a case combining many of the features of the remedy. The patient, a lady, æt. 20, very despondent through long-continued depressing circumstances, became very nervous. She was companion to an exceedingly deaf lady, whose voice was high-pitched. This, with the strain on her voice to make herself heard, caused headache through temples > by rapid motion of head. Outdoor exercise was accompanied by hard pressure on chest, which only eructations seemed to relieve. Bowels constipated. Menses every fortnight, with backache and great prostration. Under the remedy, repeated at rare intervals, the menses came on monthly, headache and pressure on chest disappeared.

Among the Conditions of *Calc*., dread of the open air ranks most prominently; the least cold air goes right through. Great sensitiveness to cold, damp air. Also cannot bear sun. The slightest change <. Dread of bathing and water. There is inclination to stretch and put the shoulders back; but straightening < rheumatism. *Calc*. is hydrogenoid and sycotic—sensitive to cold and damp and early morning aggravation. Warts and polypi also point to the same constitutional state. The *Calc*. patient generally feels better when constipated. The diarrhœa of *Calc*. is

generally < in afternoon. There is painless hoarseness < in morning. "The *Calc*. pains are most generally felt while lying in bed, or while sitting; they are felt in the parts upon which the body has been lying for a time" (Teste). There is < after midnight and in early morning; on awaking. Chill at 2 p.m. In the evening, 6 to 7, there is fever without chill, < from working in water or bathing, < at full moon; at new moon and at solstice. < After eating (smoked meats, milk); when fasting. < By mental exertion (writing). < From pressure of clothes. < From lifting; from stooping. < Walking in open air, cold air, wet weather, to which he is very sensitive. < From letting limbs hang down. In spite of the sensitiveness to cold, cannot bear sun. < From light in general; from looking fixedly at any object; from looking upward; from turning the head. Some symptoms are > inspiring fresh air; and during heat, uncovers. > After breakfast; on rising from drawing up limbs; from loosening garments. > In the dark when lying on the back; after lying down; from rubbing, from scratching; in dry weather; wiping or soothing with the hands; from being touched. Great weakness on ascending, on walking, talking (chests feels weak), or excitement.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Ip., Nit. ac., Nit. sp. dulc., Nux, Sul. *Antidote to:* Bism., Chi., Chi. sul., Dig., Mez. (headache), Nit. ac., Phos. *Follows well:* Cham., Chi., Con., Cup., Nit. ac., Nux, Pul., Sul. (especially if the pupils dilate). *Followed well by:* Lyc., Nux, Pho., Plat., Sil. Hahnemann says that Calc. must not be given *before* Nit. ac., or
Sul. *Complementary:* Bell. *Incompatible:* Bry. *Compare:* Alum. and Am. mur, (tightness of chest); Arn. (strains, &c.); Arsen. (swollen mesenteric glands). Calcarea ovi testæ, Calc. ars., Calc. ph., and other Calcareas. In ardor. urinæ (Sep., burning and cutting; Canth., cutting); losses of fluids (Chi., Sul.); left tonsil (Bar. c., Sul., Lach.); nausea when fasting (Pul., Lyc., Sil.); leucorrhœa, acrid or bland (Graph., Sul., Alum.); glandular enlargement; alcohol, effects of (Ars., Chi., Nux, Lach.); acid stomach (Chi., Lyc., Sul., Pul., Rob.); menses too copious and too early (Bell.); one side of tongue (Lauro., Sil., Thu.); waking at 3 a.m. (Bellis, Nux, Kali c., Ars., Sep.); swelling and painfulness of breasts before menses (Con.—Con. is an anti-fat, like Calc., precedes and follows it well; suits well Calc. subjects who have scanty menses, Bell. corresponds otherwise); dread of losing senses (Lyc., Nux, Sul.); levitation, as if raised from the ground (Sil., Can. i., Sticta, Gelsem., Asar., Thu.; Phos. ac. has feeling as if legs were raised above the level of head); prosopalgia > by warm fomentations (Pul.); sinking immediately after meals (Ars., Cin., Lyc., Staph., Ur. n.); cough when eating or in open air Rx. c. (*after* eating, Nux, Ip.; < change of temperature, Lach.; < current of cold air, Sil., Nat. c.); ravenous hunger (Ars., Calc., Cin., Iod., Sil., Stp.); hot breath (Sul., Rhus); aversion to darkness (Am. m., Carb. a., Stro., Val., Stram.); > uncovering (Aco., Camph., Fer., Iod., Lyc., Pul., Sec., Sul., Ver.); vertigo on turning head or looking up (Pul., looking up; Sul., looking down); vomits milk (Æth., Ant. c.); tightness of chest (Alum., Am. m.); child chews and swallows in sleep (Amyl., Bry., Ign.); convulsions, scarlatina, headache (Bell.); weak from talking (Cocc., Stan., Sul., Ver.); epilepsy (Cupr.); nævus (Fluor. ac.); diarrhœa, cholera infantum (Ip.);

constipation, intertrigo, gout, ophthalmia, gonitis, epilepsy, typhus (Lyc.); intertrigo, &c. (Cham.); canker sores, quinsey, heart, stool, sweat, especially on chest with old people (Merc.—compare the *Hydrarg. cum creta* of the old school); burning on vertex (Phos., Sul.); rheumatism from damp, ophthalmia, inflamed glands from strains (Rhus—Rhus is a very close analogue of Calc.; Bell., Dulc., Nux, Puls., and Rhus may be regarded as the acute satellites of Calc.); desire to be mesmerised (Phos., Sil.), nævus, mesenteric glands (Sil.); epilepsy, aura of mouse running up arm (Sul.—Sul. should be given first, and if it does not cure, then Calc.); polypus (Teuc.); scarlatina (Zn).; sunstroke and sunheadaches (Aco., Glo., Lach., Lyc., Sul., Nat. c., Nat. m.—headache > by heat of sun, Stro.). Teste puts Calc. in the Pulsatilla group of remedies. He says there is a "sort of negative relation between the symptoms of Merc. sol., or rather between those of Nit. ac. and the symptoms of Calc. This contrast has struck me several times, and it is the most remarkable for this reason, that Nit. ac. is one of the best antidotes to Calc."

Causation.—Alcohol. Cold, moist winds. Excessive venery. Self-abuse. Injury to lower spine. Over-lifting. Strains. Mental strain. Losses of fluids. Suppressed sweat. Suppressed eruption. Suppressed menses. Fright.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy, dejection, and sadness.—Disposition to weep, even about trifles.—Vexation and lamentation, on account of old offences.—Anxiety and anguish, excited by fancies, or frightful stories, also with shuddering and dread during the twilight, or at night.—Excessive anguish, with palpitations of the heart, ebullition of the blood, and shocks in the epigastrium.—Anxious agitation, forbidding rest.—Disposition to take alarm.—Sadness, with heaviness in the limbs.—Apprehensions.—Easily frightened or offended.—Children are self-willed.—Despair in consequence of the impaired condition of the health; or hypochondriacal humour, with fear of being ill or unfortunate, of experiencing sad accidents, of losing the reason, of being infected by contagious diseases.—Discouragement and fear of death.—Impatience, excessive excitability, and excessive liability to mental impressions; the least noise fatigues.—Excessive ill-humour and mischievous inclination, with obstinacy and a disposition to take everything in bad part.—Indifference, apathy, and repugnance to conversation.—Aversion to others.—Solitude is insupportable.—Disgust and aversion to all labour whatever.—Absence of will.—Great weakness of memory and of conception, with difficulty in thinking.—Dizziness of mind.—Tendency to make mistakes in speaking, and to take one word for another.—She fears she will lose her understanding, or that people will observe her confusion of mind.—Loss of sense and errors of imagination.—Delirium with visions of fires, murders, rats and mice.

2. Head.—Head compressed, as if by a vice.—Dizziness after scratching behind the ear; or else, before breakfast, with trembling.—Headache, with empty eructations, and nausea, vertigo; < from mental exertions, stooping, or walking in the open

air; > by closing the eyes, and by lying down.—Vertigo, sometimes with obscuration of the eyes, on mounting to a great height, or only a flight of stairs, on walking in the open air, on turning the head briskly, or after a fit of anger.—Vertigo at night, in the evening, or in the morning.—Headache from over-lifting, straining the back, or from having wrapped the head in a handkerchief, or in consequence of a chill.—Headache every morning on waking.—Attacks of semi-lateral headache, with risings and nausea.—Pulsations in the occiput.—Pains in the head, producing giddiness, pressive or pulsative, < esp. by reading, writing, or any other intellectual labour, as well by spirituous drinks, or by stooping.—Fulness and heaviness of the head, esp. of the forehead, with shutting of the eyes, < by movement and physical exertion.—Heat in the vertex.—Pressive pains at the vertex, appearing in the open air.—Tensive and cramp-like pains, with pressure outwards, commencing from the temples and extending to the vertex.—Drawing pains in the right side of the forehead; the part is painful when touched.—Shooting pains in the head.—Piercing in the forehead, as if the head were going to burst.—Pains of hammering in the head, which force the patient to lie down, and which appear esp. after a walk in the open air.—Icy coldness in and on the head, esp. at the r. side, with pale, puffed face.—Congestion in the head.—Congestion of blood to the head, with heat and stupefying headache; with redness of the face and bloatedness; < in the morning when awaking, and from spirituous drinks.—Buzzing and pains in the head, with heat of the cheeks and in the head.—Movement of the brain on walking.—Immense size of the head, with the fontanel open in children.—Sweat on the head (profuse, particularly where it stands out in large, bead-like drops, and in such profusion as to soak the pillow thoroughly; it may run down upon the face and neck) in the evening.—Profuse perspiration, mostly on the back part of the head and on the neck (in the evening).—Strong disposition to take cold through the head.—Scabs on the scalp.—Scaling off of the skin at the scalp (dandriff; milk crust).—Painful sensibility in the roots of the hair.—Falling off of the hair (sides of head—temples).—Tumours and boils in the scalp, which tend to suppuration.

3. Eyes.—Aching in the eyes.—Itching and shooting in the eyes.—Pressure, itching, burning and stinging in the eyes.—Smarting, burning, and incisive pains in the eyes and the eyelids, esp. on reading during the day, or by candle-light.—Sensation of cold in the eyes.—Eyes inflamed, with redness of the sclerotica and abundant secretion of mucus.—Inflammation of the eyes from foreign bodies coming into them; in infants or scrofulous subjects.—Ulcers, spots, and opacity of cornea.—Dimness of the cornea.—Flow of blood from the eyes.—Inflammation and swelling of the corners of the eyes.—Lachrymal suppurating fistula.—Lachrymation, esp. in the open air, or early in the morning.—Quivering in the eyelids.—Red and thick swelling of the eyelids, with abundant secretion of humour and nocturnal agglutination.—Closing of the eyelids in the morning.—Pupils greatly dilated.—Confusion of sight, as if there were a mist, a veil, or down, before the eyes, chiefly on reading, and on observing an object attentively.—Obscuration of the sight on reading, or after a meal.—A dark spot is

seen before the eyes, on reading, to accompany the letters.—Great photophobia and dazzling from too strong a light.—Presbyopia.

4. Ears.—Shootings in the ears.—Pulsation, beating, and heat in the ears.—Internal and external inflammation and swelling of the ear.—Purulent discharge from the ears.—Humid eruption upon and behind the ears.—Polypus in the ears.—Humming, buzzing, tingling, or rumbling, sometimes alternately with music, in the ears.—Crackling and detonation in the ears, when swallowing and when chewing.—Sensation, at intervals, of stoppage in the ears, and hardness of hearing.—Hardness of hearing, esp. after the suppression of intermittent fever by Quinine.—Inflammatory swelling of the parotids.

5. Nose.—Inflammation of the nose, with redness and swelling, chiefly at the extremity.—Ulcerated and scabby nostrils.—Epistaxis, chiefly morning and night, sometimes producing fainting.—Fetid smell from the nose.—Sense of smell dull, or exceedingly sensitive.—Painful dryness in the nose.—Obstruction of the nose by yellowish and fetid pus.—Polypus of the nose.—Dry coryza, in the morning, with frequent sneezing.—Excessive fluent coryza.—Coryza, alternately with cutting pains in the abdomen.—Fetid odour before the nose, as if from a dunghill, rotten eggs, or gunpowder.

6. Face.—Yellow colour of the face.—Face pale and hollow, with eyes sunk and surrounded by a livid circle.—Red patches on the cheeks.—Heat, redness, and puffing of the face.—Erysipelas in one cheek.—Ephelis on the cheeks.—Itching and eruption on the face, chiefly on the forehead, in the cheeks, and in the region of the whiskers, sometimes humid and scabby, with burning heat (sycosis menti).—Milk crusts.—Acute pains in the face and the bones of the face.—Swelling of the face without heat.—Pale bloatedness of the face.—Eruptions and scabs on the lips and round the mouth.—Lips cracked.—Swelling of the upper lip.—Ulcerated corners of the mouth.—Fissures in the ulcerated lips.—Attacks of torpor and paleness in the lips, which appear as if dead.—Painful swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, aggravated or excited by a current of air, or by cold air, or by taking anything too hot or cold, or by noise, or else during and after the catamenia; the pains are, for the most part, shooting, piercing, contractive, pulsative, or gnawing, and digging, with a sensation as of excoriation.—Toothache at night, as if from congestion of blood.—Sensation of lengthening and loosening of the teeth.—Fetid odour of the teeth.—Painful sensibility of the gums, with shootings.—Difficult dentition.—Ready bleeding and swelling of the gums, with throbbings and pulsations.—Fistulous ulcers in the gums of the lower jaw.

8. Mouth.—Accumulation of mucus in the mouth.—Constant spitting of acid saliva.—Vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue.—Cramp-like contraction of the mouth.—Dryness of the tongue and of the mouth, chiefly at night and in the morning on waking.—Swelling of the tongue, sometimes on one side.—Tongue

loaded with a white coating.—Burning and pain as of excoriation on the tongue and in the mouth.—Tongue difficult to move, with embarrassed and indistinct speech.—Ranula under the tongue.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, as if from a plug or a swelling in the gullet.—Constriction in the throat, and cramp-like contraction of the gullet.—Excoriation of the gullet, with shooting and pressure on swallowing.—Inflammatory swelling of the gullet and of the uvula, which are of a deep red colour, and covered with vesicles.—Swelling of the amygdalæ, with sensation of contraction in the throat on swallowing.—Affection in the throat after straining the back.—Hawking up of mucus.

10. Appetite.—Unpleasant taste in the mouth, mostly bitter, or sour, or metallic, esp. in the morning.—Insipidity, or sickly or sour taste of food.—Burning or constant thirst, esp. for cold drinks, and often with total absence of appetite.—Continued violent thirst for cold drinks (at night).—Hunger, a short time after having eaten.—Bulimy, generally in the morning.—Prolonged distaste for meat and hot food.—Repugnance to tobacco-smoke; desire for salt things, for wine, and for dainties.—Weakness of digestion.—After having taken milk, nausea or acid regurgitations.—After a meal, heat or inflation of the abdomen, with nausea and headache, pain in the abdomen or in the stomach, or else risings and water-brash, or dejection or drowsiness.—Risings, with taste of undigested, or bitter, or sour food.

11. Stomach.—Pyrosis after every meal, and noisy and constant eructations.—Eructations tasting like the ingesta.—Regurgitation of sour substances.—Frequent nausea, esp. in the morning, in the evening, or at night, sometimes with shuddering, obscuration of sight, and fainting.—Sour vomitings.—Sour vomiting, esp. in children, and during dentition.—Vomiting of food, or of bitter mucus, often with incisive and cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Black or sanguineous vomiting.—Flow of saliva from the stomach, even after a meal.—The vomitings appear chiefly in the morning, at night, or after a meal.—Pressive, or pinching pain in the stomach, or cramp-like and contractive pains, chiefly after a meal, and often with vomiting of food.—Cramps in the stomach at night.—Pressure on the stomach, even when fasting, or in coughing, or with pressure on the hypochondria, or else with squeezing as if from a claw, on walking.—Pinchings, cutting pains, and nocturnal aching in the epigastrium.—Inflation and swelling of the epigastrium and of the region of the stomach, with painful sensibility of those parts to the touch (they look like a saucer turned bottom up).—Pain, as of excoriation, and burning in the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pains generally shooting, or tensive, or pressive, with swelling and induration of the hepatic region.—Stinging pain in the liver (during or after stooping).—Painful pulling from the hypochondria and the back, with vertigo and obscuration of sight.—Tension in the two hypochondria.—Inability to wear tight

clothes round the hypochondria.—Tension and inflation of the abdomen.—Frequent gripings and shootings in the sides of the abdomen, in children.—Colic, with cramp-like and gnawing contractive pains, esp. in the afternoon, and sometimes with vomiting of food.—Frequent attacks of griping, chiefly in the epigastrium.—Shootings or pinchings, and aching in the abdomen, even without diarrhœa.—The pains in the abdomen appear chiefly in the morning, in the evening, or at night, as well as after a meal.—Sensation of cold in the abdomen.—Pain, as of excoriation and burning, in the abdomen.—Swelling and induration of the mesenteric glands.—Enlargement and hardness of the abdomen.—Incarceration of flatulency.—Pressure of wind towards the inguinal ring, as if hernia were about to protrude, with noise and borborygmi.—Painful pressure, pullings, griping, and shootings, or heaviness or traction in the groins.—Swelling and painful sensibility of the inguinal glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Evacuations suspended, hard, in small quantity, and often with undigested substances.—Ineffectual efforts to evacuate, sometimes with pain.—Difficult evacuation, and only every two days.—Relaxation of the abdomen, frequent or continual; two evacuations a day.—Evacuations like clay, in small quantity, knotty, or serous, or in the form of pap.—White evacuations, sometimes with streaks of blood and hepatic pains, on touching the region of the liver, and on breathing.—Diarrhœa of sour smell; putrid; during dentition.—Involuntary and frothy evacuations.—Diarrhœa, of a sour smell, or fetid, or yellowish, in infants.—Ejection of ascarides and of tenia.—Prolapsus of the rectum during evacuation.—Before the evacuation, great irascibility.—After the evacuation, dejection, and relaxation of the limbs.—Flow of blood from the anus during the evacuation, also at other times.—Swelling, and frequent protrusion of hæmorrhoidal excrescences, esp. during the evacuations, with burning pain.—Cramps, tenesmus, and contraction of the rectum.—Burning in the rectum and in the anus, with itching and tingling.—Burning eruption, in the form of a cluster, in the anus.—Excoriation at the anus, and between the buttocks and the thighs.—Affections of the rectum, as fissures, which are very painful, bleeding after every stool, followed by extreme exhaustion.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tenesmus of the bladder.—Too frequent emission of urine, even in the night.—Wetting the bed.—Deep-coloured urine, without sediment.—Urine red like blood, or a brownish red, of an acrid, pungent, and fetid smell, with white and mealy sediment.—Passing of blood.—Flow of blood from the urethra.—Abundant discharge of mucus with the urine.—Polypus of the bladder.—Burning in the urethra, when making water, and at other times.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Inflammation of the prepuce, with redness and burning pain.—Pressure, and pain as from a bruise, in the testes.—Weakness of the genital functions, and absence of sexual desire.—Increase of sexual desire, with voluptuous and lascivious ideas.—Absence of pollutions, or great frequency of them.—Erections of too short continuance, and emission of semen too slow and too

feeble during coition.—Lancinations and burning in the genital parts, during the emission of semen in coition.—After coition, confusion of the head and weakness.—Flow of prostatic fluid, after evacuation and emission of urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature and too copious.—Sterility, with catamenia too early, and too profuse.—Before the catamenia, mammæ swollen and painful, fatigue, headache, disposition to be frightened, colic, and shivering.—During the catamenia, congestion in the head, with internal heat, or cuttings in the abdomen, and cramp-like pain in the lumbar region, or else vertigo, headache, toothache, nausea, colic, and other sufferings.—Suppressed menstruation, with full habit.—Miscarriage.—Voluptuous sensation in the genital parts, with emission.—Flow of blood at a time different from the catamenia.—Metrorrhagia.—Itching or pressing in the vagina.—Shootings in the orifice of the matrix, and pressive pain in the vagina.—Prolapsus uteri, with pressure on the parts.—Itching in the womb.—Inflammation and swelling of the womb, with redness, purulent discharge, and burning pain.—Varices in the labia majora.—Leucorrhœa before the catamenia.—Leucorrhœa, with burning itching, or else like milk, flowing by fits, and during the emission of urine.—Pain, as of excoriation and ulceration, in the nipples.—Inflammatory swelling of the mammæ and of the nipples.—Swelling of the glands of the breast.—Breasts painful and tender before menses.—Milk too abundant, or suppressed.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Ulceration of the larynx.—Ulceration of the lungs.—Frequent or long-continued hoarseness.—Hoarseness (painless).—Sensation, as if something were torn loose in the trachea.—Abundant accumulation of mucus in the larynx and in the bronchia.—Cough, without expectoration, excited by a tickling in the throat, and often accompanied by vomiting.—Tickling cough, caused by a sensation of dust in the larynx.—Short cough in the day, as if from a feather in the throat.—Cough excited by playing on the piano, or by eating.—Cough in the evening, in bed, or at night, when asleep, or in the morning, and generally violent and dry (with expectoration during the day, but not at night), sometimes even spasmodic.—Cough, with expectoration of thick mucus; gray; bloody; purulent; tasting sour; or yellowish and fetid, generally at night, or in the morning.—Expectoration of purulent matter, on coughing.—Cough, with expectoration of blood, pain of excoriation in the chest, vertigo, and unsteady walk.—On coughing, pressure in the stomach, shootings or shocks in the head, and pains in the chest.

18. Chest.—Obstructed breathing on stooping, walking against the wind, or on lying down.—Urgent inclination to inspire deeply.—Sensation, as if respiration were obstructed between the shoulder-blades.—Oppression at the chest, as if from congestion of blood, with tension, mitigated by bringing shoulder-blades together.—Wheezing respiration.—Shortness of breath, chiefly on ascending.—Anxious oppression of the chest, as if it were too narrow, and could not be sufficiently dilated.—Great difficulty of respiration.—Sensation of fatigue in

the chest after speaking.—Anxious feeling in the chest.—Pressure on the chest.—Shootings in the chest and the sides, esp. during movement, on breathing deeply, and when lying on the side affected.—Shocks in the chest.—Sensibility, and pain, as from excoriation, in the chest. esp. during inspiration and on being touched.—Burning in the chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart, also at night, or after a meal, sometimes with anxiety and trembling movements of the heart.—Shootings, pressure, and contraction in the region of the heart.—Pricking shootings in the muscles of the chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Rigidity of the neck.—Hard and strumous swelling of the thyroid gland.—Hard and painful swelling of the glands of the neck.—Tumour between the shoulder-blades.—Suppuration of the axillary glands.—Pains, as of dislocation, in the loins, back, and in the neck, as if caused by a strain in lifting a weight.—Pain in the small of the back (as if sprained); he can scarcely rise from his seat, after being seated.—Shooting pains in the shoulder-blades, loins, and back.—Nocturnal pains in the back.—Pains in the lumbar region, when riding in a carriage.—Drawing between the shoulder-blades, or pressive pain, with sensation of suffocation.—Pressive pain between the shoulder-blades, impeding breathing, when moving.—Swelling, and distortion of the spine.

21. Limbs.—As if the parts would burst; were pressed, or pushed, asunder; as if cold, damp stockings were on the feet; sensation of crepitation; cramp pain in the muscles; creeping on the limbs like a mouse.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing pains in the arms, even at night.—Cramp, and cramp-like pains, in the arms, hands, and fingers.—Sudden attacks of paralytic weakness in the arms (l.).—Acute, cramp-like pains in the forearm.—Furunculi on the forearm.—Pains, as of dislocation, in the wrist-joint (r.).—Swelling of the hands.—Arthritic nodosities, swelling of the wrist, and of the joints of the fingers.—Swelling of the veins of the hands.—Sweating of the hands.—Perspiration of the palms of the hands.—Trembling of the hands.—Hands and fingers dead, even in a warm temperature, and esp. on taking hold of an object.—Warts on the arms and on the hands.—Furunculi on the hands and the fingers.—Tingling in the fingers, as when they are asleep.—Frequent paralytic weakness in the fingers.—Heavy movement of the fingers.—Contraction of the fingers.—Panaris.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing lancinations, or incisive, acute pains in the hips and in the thighs, chiefly when resting upon them.—Limping, which occurs when resting on the toes in walking.—Weight and stiffness of the legs.—Cramps in the legs.—Pain, as of dislocation, in the joints of the hips, knees, and the feet.—The legs go to sleep when one is seated.—Itching in the thighs and the feet.—Varices in the legs.—Tearing and stinging in the knee.—Drawings, shootings, and acute pains in the knees, esp. when standing or sitting, also when walking.—The child is late

learning to walk.—Swelling of the knees.—Tension in the ham, when in a squatting position.—Cramps in the hams, the calves of the legs, the soles of the feet, and the toes, chiefly on extending the legs, pulling on boots, or during the night.—Red spots on the legs.—Phlegmasia alba dolens.—Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of the legs.—Ulcers on the legs.—Swelling of the malleoli and of the soles of the feet.—Inflammatory swelling of the instep.—Furunculi on the feet and legs.—Burning in the soles of the feet.—Sweating of the feet.—In the evening, coldness and numbness of the feet; esp. at night, in bed.—Painful sensibility of the great, toe.—Corns on the feet, with burning pain, as of excoriation.—Contraction of the toes.

24. Generalities.—Cramps and contractions of the limbs (which draw the limbs crooked), esp. of the fingers and toes.—Wrenching pains.—Pulsative pains.—Shootings and drawing pains in the limbs, chiefly at night, or in summer, and on change of weather.—Stinging and cutting in outer and inner parts.—Arthritic tearing in the muscles.—Arthritic nodosities.—Attacks of torpor and paleness of some parts of the body, which appear as if dead.—Great tendency to strain the back in lifting, often followed by pains in the throat, or stiffness and swelling of the nape of the neck, with headache.—Tendency of the limbs to numbness.—Bleeding from inner parts.—Sensation of dryness of inner parts.—Ebullition of the blood, mostly in plethoric individuals, and often with congestion in the head and chest.—Startings in different limbs.—Epileptic convulsions, also at night with cries; during the full moon; with hallooing and shouting.—The symptoms are aggravated or renewed after labouring in the water, as well as in the evening, at night, in the morning, after a meal, and every second day.—The sufferings are periodical and intermittent.—Great uneasiness, which forces the patient to move constantly and to walk much.—Visible quivering of the skin, from the feet to the head, with which he becomes dizzy.—Trembling of the inner parts.—Frequent trembling of the whole body, increased in the open air.—St. Vitus' dance.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the arms and in the legs, and also in the loins, esp. on moving, and on going upstairs.—General uneasiness in the evening, as preceding an attack of intermittent fever.—Want of strength, and dejection, chiefly in the morning early.—Fatigue and nervous weakness, often with paleness of the face, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, shivering, pain in the loins.—Fainting, esp. in the evening, with obscuration of the eyes, sweat on the face, and cold in the body.—Great fatigue after speaking, or after a moderate walk in the open air, as well as after the least exertion, with ready and abundant perspiration.—Strong desire to be magnetised.—Excessive dejection, sometimes with violent fits of spasmodic laughter.—Tendency in children and young persons to grow very fat.—Bloatedness of the body and of the face, with enlargement of the abdomen, in children.—Emaciation (with swelled abdomen), without failure of appetite.—Great plumpness and excessive obesity.—Sensation of coldness in inner parts.—Great tendency to take cold, and great sensibility to cold and damp air.—On walking in the open air, sadness with tears, headache, inflation of the abdomen, palpitation of the heart, sweat, great fatigue, and many other sufferings.

25. Skin.—Flaccidity of the skin.—Visible quivering of the skin from head to foot, followed by giddiness.—Burning, smarting, itching.—Ephelis.—Nettlerash, mostly disappearing in the fresh air.—Eruption of lenticular red and raised spots, with great heat, much thirst, and want of appetite.—Skin hot and dry during motion.—Skin of the body rough, dry, and as if covered with a kind of miliary eruption.—Furfuraceous coating of the skin; burning; chapped.—Humid, scabby eruptions and tetters, or in form of clusters, with burning pains.—Itching pemphigus over the whole body.—Skin excoriated in several places.—Skin unhealthy; every injury tends to ulceration; even small wounds suppurate and do not heal.—Ulcers deep; fistulous; carious.—Ulcers with too little pus.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Furunculi.—Warts.—Corns, with pain as of excoriation, and burning.—Polypus (nose, ear, uterus).—Encysted tumours, which are renewed and suppurate every month.—Bloatedness.—Swelling and induration of the glands, with or without pain. Varices.—Arthritic nodosities.—Swelling; softening; curvature of; stinging in; caries and distortion of the bones.—Ulceration of the bones.—Panaris.—Flaws in the fingers.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness in the day and early in the evening.—Retarded sleep and sleeplessness from activity of mind, or in consequence of voluptuous or frightful images, which appear as soon as the eyes are shut.—During sleep, talking, groans, cries, and starts, anxiety which continues after waking, or movements of the mouth, as if one were chewing or swallowing.—Snoring during sleep.—Dreams frequent, vivid, anxious, fantastic, confused, frightful, and horrible; or dreams of sick and dead persons.—Sleep disturbed, with tossing about and frequent waking.—Sleep of too short duration, from eleven in the evening till two or three in the morning only.—Waking too early, sometimes even at midnight.—At night, agitation, asthmatic suffering, anxiety, heat, pains in the stomach and in the precordial region, thirst, beatings of the head, toothache, vertigo, headache, ebullition of the blood, fear of losing the reason, pains in the limbs, and many other sufferings.—On waking, lassitude, exhaustion, and desire to sleep, as if the patient had not slept at all.—Fearful of fantastic dreams during sleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse full, accelerated or tremulous.—Excessive cold, internally.—Shivering and shuddering, principally in the evening, or in the morning after rising.—Heat with thirst, followed by chilliness.—Frequent attacks of transient heat, with anguish and beating of the heart.—Heat in the evening, or in bed at night.—Quotidian fever towards two o'clock in the afternoon, with yawning and cough, followed by general heat, with desire to lie down, at least for three hours, after which the hands become cold; all with absence of thirst.—Tertian fever in the evening, at first heat of face, followed by shivering.—Profuse sweat by day, after moderate corporeal exercise.—Sweat with anxiety.—Nocturnal sweat, chiefly on the chest.—Sweat in the morning.

Calcarea Caustica.

Aqua Calcis. $Ca H_2 O_2$. Quicklime is slaked in distilled water. Afterwards alcohol is added and the clear liquid decanted.

Clinical.—Back, pains in. Coccygodynia. Corns. Feet (pains in heels). Hoarseness. Jaw, affection of. Malar bones, pain in. Neuralgia. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Spleen, affections of. Stiff-neck. Tapeworm. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*Calc. Caust*. has been extensively proved. The most marked symptoms are: Thought very difficult. Confusion in the head. Vertigo; as if room turning in a circle. Sticking, tearing, throbbing pains in various parts. Pain in right eye as if a foreign body were in it. Burning and tearing in eyes. Tearing in right cheekbone; and in right articulation of jaw. Toothache every night, 2 a.m., with feeling as if teeth were *fuzzy* and too large (a fuzzy sensation was noticed in other parts). Mucus in throat; burning; sensation as if a bone were sticking in it. Burning in stomach. Tapeworm passes. Hoarseness, with pain in throat; rawness in trachea and cough. Stitches in chest. Stiffness and tearing in all regions of back and in coccyx. Tearing in either shoulder down arms. Tearing in left tendo Achillis; left heel. Sticking in corns. As an external application in the form of compresses, Lime-water has an ancient repute in allaying inflammation of many kinds. It has rapidly dispelled all inflammatory action in cases of appendicitis; and has removed all suffering in an aggravated case of phagedænic piles. As with *Calc. c*., there is < of most symptoms in the evening. Toothache 2 a.m. > From motion. < From hanging down limb. The *Calc*. < from working in water is paralleled by "pains in hands and feet after a foot-bath."

Relations.—*Compare:* Besides the Calcareas, Rhus (pain in joint of jaw); Mez. and Mag. c. (pain in malar bones); Valer. (pain in heel); Pic. ac. and Sep. (loins); Hep. and Nit. ac. (bone sensation in throat).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Thought very difficult.—Weary and peevish on waking; as if he had been intoxicated.

2. Head.—Confusion of the head; esp. l. side.—Vertigo, as if room turning in a circle; thinks she will fall from chair.—Throbbing in frontal sinus > by contracting skin of forehead.

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyes, evening by candlelight.—Pain in r. eye as if foreign body under upper lid; in l. eye on rising in morning as if a thorn in it.

6. Face.—Tearing in r. cheek-bone.—Violent pain, swelling, stiffness of r. joint of Jaw.—Lips unusually red.

7. Teeth.—Severe toothache every night, 2 a.m., as if tooth was fuzzy and too large, with tensive pain in l. ear as if something was sticking in it.—Teeth feel too large; fuzzy.

8. Mouth.—Mouth offensive; palate feels as if mucus were upon it, but none is expectorated.

9. Throat.—Mucus in throat, difficult to raise, almost causing vomiting.—Hawking of granular, glutinous material like cooked rice.—Burning in fauces and œsophagus caused by water.—Sensation as of a bone sticking in pharynx.

11. Stomach.—Severe hunger three hours after eating.—Nausea followed by vomiting of some fluid.

12. Abdomen.—Sticking in both hypochondria, esp. severe in l.—Pain in l. side of region of spleen as if a ball were turning on its axis.—Constrictive pain in abdomen; griping; stitches.—Violent stitches in small intestines when bending forward.

13. Stool and Anus.—Three thin stools before breakfast and one immediately after.—Painful stool as if a nail were scratching in anus.—Thin, pasty stool with much mucus immediately after breakfast.—Passed many pieces of tapeworm.—Hæmorrhoids.—Sticking, tearing motions in rectum extending towards anus.—Crawling in rectum and anus.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses eight days too early.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Stitches in larynx; l. half.—Hoarseness, with pain in throat; feeling of rawness in trachea; cough.—Cough with stitches in chest, expectoration of mucus and blood.—Sternum: oppression; pressive sticking under; stitches across.—Stitches in l. chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of neck; of back of neck; of all neck muscles.—Tearing in nape.—Violent pains in scapulæ extending into small of back, when sitting; < on inspiration.—Tearing between shoulders.—Tearing in both scapulæ, between shoulders, then through neck and occiput as far as forehead.—Sensation in both shoulder-blades as if they were fuzzy and had gone to sleep (8 p.m.).—Pain in small of back; on waking > by moving about.—Pressive, drawing pains; sticking; tearing, in small of back.—Tearing in coccyx.

21. Limbs.—Trembling in limbs; could not continue work; > by eating a piece of bread.—Rheumatic pain alternating in all the joints.—Wandering pains.—Pains in hands and feet after a foot-bath.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing in shoulders, arms and axillæ.—Paralysed condition of r. hand.—Stitches and tearing in l. wrist.

23. Lower Limbs.—Severe tension in lower extremities.—Stitches in hip-joints.—Tearing in knees; in r. side of r. tibia down to toes; in l. tendo Achillis; in l. heel.—Sticking in a corn.

25. Skin.—Rash-like eruption on forehead.—Biting, itching vesicles; on neck and back extending later to occiput and behind ears.

26. Sleep.—Restless; many dreams; nightmare.

27. Fever.—Violent chill with chattering teeth 7 to 7.30 p.m.

Calcarea Chlorinata.

Chlorinated Lime. $CaOCl_2$. Hypochlorite of lime with Chloride of Calcium and a varying amount of Hydrate of Lime.

Clinical.—Boils. *Carbuncles*.

Characteristics.—This preparation has only been used as a local application, for boils and carbuncles chiefly, in the form of the *Liquor Calcis Chloratæ* of the British Pharmacopœia.

Calcarea Fluorata.

Calcium Fluoride. Fluor spar. $Ca F_2$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Adenoids. Aneurism. Bone affections. Breast, indurations of. Cataract. Catarrh. Cold sores. Corneal opacities. Cough. *Exostosis*. Flatulence. Glands, indurated. Hæmoptysis. Herpes. *Hodgkin's disease*. Joints, cracking of. Liver, affections of. *Lumbago*. Nodes. Ozæna. Parturition. Postnasal catarrh. Spavin (horses). Strains. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—*Calc. fluor*. is Schüssler's "bone salt." It is found in the surface of bones, the enamel of teeth, in elastic fibres and in the cells of the epidermis. It has been principally used for dispersing bony growths; ulcerations of bone; and for fistula. A giant-celled sarcoma of upper maxilla causing the deformity known as "frog-face" was very greatly relieved by *Calc. fluor*. in a short space of time, after *Silica* had failed to make much impression. W. P. Wesselhœft cured two

cases of syphilitic periosteal swelling, one on right radius, one on left ulna, one sensitive, one not, one patient male dark, the other blonde female. Each case received a dose of *Calc. fl.* c.m. G. P. Hale, with the 3x, has removed induration after typhlitis, also encysted tumour of eyelids. He regards induration threatening suppuration as a marked indication. Induration in epigastric region after a kick from a horse was cured. Also indurated glands (of neck; of breast, &c.) of stony hardness. The mental condition is one of depression; anxiety; indecision. Cephalhæmatoma. Spots on cornea. Senile cataract has been cured by it. Ozæna. Herpes (hard, small) on lips. Deficient enamel of teeth. Prickly, burning, suffocating sensation in throat. Bleeding piles. One prover, Dr. Sarah N. Smith, had among other symptoms this peculiar and constant one in the head: A sort of creaking, straining, and drawing, like the noise of a corn-stalk fiddle, greatly interfering with sleep. Dr. Sarah Hogan gave *Calc. fluor.* with complete success in a case of flatulency in a pregnant woman. The patient passed through the labour quite easily, whereas the previous labour had been very difficult. In many other cases Dr. Hogan found the remedy facilitate labour. She found flatulency a marked indication for the remedy independently of pregnancy. In hæmoptysis it has been used with success, its effect being apparently to cause contraction of the blood-vessels. Lumbago from strains; < after rest, > after moving a little and from warmth. Vivid dreams of death. Warmth >; warm drinks >, cold drinks < throat pain. < From damp weather, but > from fomentations. > By rubbing.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. ph. (ozæna; suppuration of bones); Nat. m. (cold sores); Sil. (swellings on skulls of infants; suppuration of bones; spavin); Phos. ac. (spavin). It cured lumbago < by rest, > by motion, after failure of Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Indecision.—Anxiety about money matters; fear of want.

2. Head.—Exostosis.—Cephalhæmatoma.—A sort of creaking, straining, and drawing, like the noise of a corn-stalk fiddle, greatly interfering with sleep.

3. Eyes.—Flickering and sparks before eyes.—Spots on cornea.—Cataract.—Eye balls ache; > closing eyes and pressing tightly.

4. Ears.—Calcareous deposits on tympanic membrane.

5. Nose.—Copious, offensive, thick, greenish-yellow nasal catarrh; with bony growths.—Post-nasal catarrh.

6. Face.—Hard swelling on jaw; under jaw.—Cold sores, rather small, hard, on lips.

7, 8. Teeth and Mouth.—Deficient enamel of teeth.—Great dryness of mouth and throat, and dryness and harshness of skin.

9. Throat.—Prickling, burning, suffocative sensation in throat; < at night and from cold drinks; > from warm drinks.—Increased mucus in posterior nares.

11. Stomach.—Vomits undigested food.—Hiccough.

12. Abdomen.—Flatulence.—Paroxysm of lancinating pains in r. hypochondrium under 11th rib, awaking him about midnight; < lying on painful side, which causes a feeling of bursting outward; > lying on painless side, and by doubling up; with restlessness. At 8 a.m. frequent attacks of lancinating pain in hepatic region; < when sitting; > after lying down at night.—Dull weight and discomfort in r. hypochondrium.

13. Stool and Anus.—Slight diarrhœa with painful urging before stool.—Constipation with dizziness and dull headache.—Itching in anus awakening him at night.—Bleeding piles.—Fissure; fistula.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine causes smarting along urethra, particularly at external orifice.—Urine diminished, high-coloured, offensive.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Induration of testes.—Hydrocele.—Hunterian chancre.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Excessive menses.—Prolapsus uteri.—Bearing-down; dragging pains in uterus and thighs.—Hard knots in breasts.—Flatulence in pregnant women.—Favours parturition.—After-pains from feeble contractions.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness after laughing or reading aloud.—Soon after itching at anus, itching tickling in larynx, forcing a spasmodic cough, which was relieved after a few hours by hawking, a little mucus from larynx.—Hacking cough, from tickling in larynx as of a foreign body; not > by coughing.—Difficulty of breathing, as if epiglottis was nearly closed.

20. Neck and Back.—Goître.—Indurated cervical glands of stony hardness.—Lumbago from strains; severe backache after a long ride; < after rest, > after moving a little and from warmth.—Tired aching, as from a long ride; with restlessness.

21. Limbs.—Cracking in joints.—Synovial swellings.—Easy dislocations.—Exostoses.—(Spavili).

25. Skin.—Skin harsh and dry.—Chaps; fissures.—Fistulæ.

26. Sleep.—Vivid and distinct dreams, with weeping.—Jumped from bed in a dream and tried to get out of a window, which woke him.

Calcarea Hypophosphorosa.

Hypophosphite of Lime. Ca $_2PH_2O_2$. Trituration and solution.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Arteries, affections of. Asthma. Congestion. Headache. Paralysis. Sweating.

Characteristics.—This salt has been proved by A. R. Barrett and a friend, who each took one grain of 2x trit. The following are the chief symptoms it caused: Dull, heavy pressure from whole top of head between frontal and occipital bones; pain generally increased with increasing depression. Great fulness and oppression round heart, fulness throughout thorax and head; veins of upper parts and upper extremities stand out like whipcords. Dyspnœa; must have air. Profuse sweat all over. Complete loss of muscular power with loss of desire to move. Pallor of skin. With the first trituration Nash cured a boy of eight who had several abscesses in and around the knee-joint. The tibia was ulcerated, and the ragged edge of the bone protruded through the surface. There was emaciation, loss of appetite, and he was as pale as a corpse. The appetite returned at once in great force.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. phos., Glon., Baryt. c.; K. ca. (excessive sweating, weakness, pallor); Cact. (heart and arteries).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mental depression.—Indisposition to move.

2. Head.—Dull, heavy pain, pressive, across top of head, including whole of parietal bones, increasing gradually, mental depression increasing in proportion; general sense of fulness, with oppression round heart, followed.—As symptoms subsided, pain (dull, pressive) left vertex, passed to forehead, pain extending from r. to l. temple throughout whole frontal bone.

19. Heart.—Following headache, great fulness and oppression round heart; fulness throughout whole thorax and head, veins of hands, arms, neck, and head standing out like whipcords; no flushing or perceptible increase in pulse; dyspnœa, must have windows open; profuse sweat; complete loss of power.

24. Generalities.—Limbs perfectly powerless; unable to rise from chair or move either arms or legs in the least; generally unable to speak except in a low monotone.—Total loss of all desire to move or make any muscular exertion, with inability to do so.

27. Fever.—Profuse sweat all over.—When the symptoms had passed off, lips were dry and cracked, as from fever; considerable thirst.

Calcarea Iodata.

Iodide of Lime. Ca I_2.

Clinical.—*Cancer. Consumption. Flatulence. Glandular swellings*. Headache. *Mollities ossium*. Tumours of the breast.

Characteristics.—*Calc. iod*. has had a short proving, but it has been used mostly on indications suggested by its two components in the diseases named above. It is similar to *Baryt. iod*. in its action on enlarged glands, and is especially indicated for enlarged tonsils honey-combed with little crypts. Riding against a cold wind = headache. C. L. Nicholls has cured a number of cases of breast tumour with the 3x; nodular tumours, movable, tender to touch, painful on moving arm.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc., Baryt., Calc. ph., Carb. v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Indifference.—Indolence.

2. Head.—Light-headed.—Giddy headache.—"Sensation as if the head wasn't, yet was.".—Headache whilst riding against a cold wind.—Constant, severe, dull headache, forehead and temples; < stooping.—Sharp, piercing pain in r. temple.

8. Mouth.—Dry, furred feeling on lips and tongue.—Bitter taste > by tobacco.—Astringent taste.

11. Stomach.—Eructations; hiccough; nausea.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling in bowels.—Constant evacuation of large quantities of wind downwards.

25. Skin.—Itching in various parts, disappearing and reappearing in other parts, only > after much scratching.

Calcarea Lactica.

Lactate of Lime. $CA_6H_{10}O_6$, $5H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Chilblains. Headache. Migraine. Rhinitis. Sprue.

Characteristics.—With the introduction of colloidal preparations of the metals preparations of Calcium and its salts have come into much more general use in old-

school practice of late, and valuable experiences have resulted which may be utilised by homśopaths, since they are all in agreement with the uses of the *Calcareas* of the Materia Medica. Remedies for sprue are not very numerous, and as *Calc. lact*. has been credited with cures of this troublesome complaint it should be kept in mind. It has been prescribed in the crude, but homśopaths may begin with eight-grain doses of the 3x trit. three or four times a day. Migraine is another sphere of its action. A Danish writer, C. I. Baastrup (quoted *Homśopathic World*, September 1923), described a type in which he found *Calc. lact*. "dramatically successful." It is accompanied by slight śdema affecting the eyelids, upper lip, or one hand. This is apt to run in families. The śdema is associated with no abnormal sensations. Baastrup suggests that the migraine may be due to an śdema of the meninges. He gives 1 gramme of *Calc. lact*. once or twice a day for three weeks. It not only removes the headache, "but also such troublesome symptoms as vasomotor rhinitis." That the action is homśopathic is proved by an experience recorded in *British Medical journal*, December 22, 1923, and quoted *Homśopathic World*, July 1923. The writer was subject to a dull headache with sickness. Two years previously he took ten grains thrice daily of *Calc. lact*. "as a blood tonic." One day, "while conscientiously and methodically finishing my second bottle, I experienced a severe attack of migraine, starting with visual phenomena (zigzag lines and balls of light before the left eye), and finishing up with dizziness and a diabolical headache in r. temple." He had never had eye-symptoms with headache before, and a later repetition of the drug produced a similar effect.

Relations.—*Compare:* Kali bich. and Iris in migraine and Apis in śdema.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Migraine with śdema, visual disorders and dizziness.

3. Eyes.—Zigzags and balls of light before left eye, followed by dizziness and violent headache in r. temple.

5. Nose.—Vasomotor rhinitis.

6. Face.—Śdema of eyelids, upper lip and hand.

12. Abdomen.—Sprue.

Calcarea Lactica Natronata.

Lactate of Calcium and Sodium.

Clinical.—Alkaline blood. Asthma. Chilblains. Hæmorrhage. Hay fever. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—A colloid of metallic Calcium has been prepared by the Crooke's laboratory, and its use subcutaneously has met with success in checking hæmorrhages, notably of the lungs. The double lactate of Calcium and Sodium appears to possess these properties. It apparently acts on the blood, reducing its alkalinity, relieves chilblains, urticaria, asthma, and hay fever. It is given for all these conditions in old-school practice in tablets of the crude substance. Homœopaths may use it for similar conditions in the 3x and higher. I have done this with much success with *Calc. mur*. in chilblains.

Relations.—*Compare:* In asthma and hay fever, *Cr. k. s*.; in urticaria, Apis, Urt. ur., Ast. fl.; in chilblains, Calc. mur., Agar.

Calcarea Muriatica.

Calcium Chloride. Chloride of Lime. Ca CI2.

Clinical.—*Boils*. Glandular swellings. *Impetigo*. Scrofula. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—The following symptoms have been noted: Faintness, anxiety and weakness. Trembling and giddiness. Respiration quick and snoring; increased secretion of mucus (as with other chlorides), perspiration and urine. Nausea and vomiting; precordium tender; diarrhœa; pulse accelerated. Cold sweats; convulsions; paralysis. In scrofulous cases it promotes the action of mercury. Under its use glandular swellings and indurations soften and disappear. Hence its use in scrofula and boils. "C. W." has recorded a remarkable instance of the action of this remedy (*Hom. W*., March, 1891). A scrofulous and rheumatic woman had suffered from abscess of cornea, followed by rheumatic iritis, and a dense opacity was left. An old-school practitioner had treated her with mercurials during two years in a vain endeavour to "touch her mouth." C. W. put one grain of *Calc. mur*. in an 8-oz. bottle, and directed the patient to take a tablespoonful three times a day. The medicine had not been taken ten minutes before she felt it at her fingers' ends. The mercurial action was evoked, and she was in bed a fortnight, terribly salivated. The condition of the eye was unchanged. *Calc. Mur*., in the form of the liquor (1 part to 2 of distilled water), was one of Rademacher's "Stomach Remedies," and was used with great success by him in cases of obstinate vomiting. He gave 15 drops of the liquor in half a cup of water five times a day. The indications were: Vomiting of all food and drink; vomiting when no food had been taken; jaundice;

pain in left hypochondrium. He also found it indicated in gastric pain; bloating and eructations.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. iod., Calc. chlor., Nat. hyperchlor.

Calcarea Muriatica.

Calcium Chloride. Chloride of Lime. Ca CI2.

Clinical.—*Boils*. Glandular swellings. *Impetigo*. Scrofula. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—The following symptoms have been noted: Faintness, anxiety and weakness. Trembling and giddiness. Respiration quick and snoring; increased secretion of mucus (as with other chlorides), perspiration and urine. Nausea and vomiting; precordium tender; diarrhœa; pulse accelerated. Cold sweats; convulsions; paralysis. In scrofulous cases it promotes the action of mercury. Under its use glandular swellings and indurations soften and disappear. Hence its use in scrofula and boils. "C. W." has recorded a remarkable instance of the action of this remedy (*Hom. W*., March, 1891). A scrofulous and rheumatic woman had suffered from abscess of cornea, followed by rheumatic iritis, and a dense opacity was left. An old-school practitioner had treated her with mercurials during two years in a vain endeavour to "touch her mouth." C. W. put one grain of *Calc. mur*. in an 8-oz. bottle, and directed the patient to take a tablespoonful three times a day. The medicine had not been taken ten minutes before she felt it at her fingers' ends. The mercurial action was evoked, and she was in bed a fortnight, terribly salivated. The condition of the eye was unchanged. *Calc. Mur*., in the form of the liquor (1 part to 2 of distilled water), was one of Rademacher's "Stomach Remedies," and was used with great success by him in cases of obstinate vomiting. He gave 15 drops of the liquor in half a cup of water five times a day. The indications were: Vomiting of all food and drink; vomiting when no food had been taken; jaundice; pain in left hypochondrium. He also found it indicated in gastric pain; bloating and eructations.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. iod., Calc. chlor., Nat. hyperchlor.

Calcarea Oxalica.

Calcium Oxalate. Ca C_2O_4.

Clinical.—Cancer.

Characteristics.—*Calc. ox*. has been found useful in allaying the pains of cancer.

Relations.—*Compare:* Acet. ac., Oxal. ac., Citric ac., Euphorb., Euphorb. het.

Calcarea Phosphorica.

Phosphate of Lime. Tricalcic Phosphate. Ca_3 $_2PO_4$. A mixture of the basic and other phosphates of lime, made by dropping dilute phosphoric acid into lime water. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Anæmia. Ankles, weak. Back, weakness of*. Bones, affections of. *Brain-fag*. Bright's disease. Cholera infantum. *Chorea. Consumption*. Cretinism. *Debility. Dentition*. Diabetes. Dyspepsia. *Emissions*. Enuresis. Epilepsy. *Erotomania. Face, boils on. Fistula. Fracture*. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Headaches. Hernia. Hydrocele. Hygroma. *Joints, affections of*. Leucorrhœa. Lumbago. Nymphomania. Phosphaturia. *Rheumatism. Rickets. Self-abuse. Spermatorrhœa. Spina bifida*. Stiff-neck. Strabismus. Testicles, swollen. *Throat, sore. Tobacco habit. Tonsils, enlarged*. Uterus, prolapsus of; polypus of. Yawning.

Characteristics.—*Calc. Phos*., whilst exhibiting strong points of resemblance with *Calc. carb*., has nevertheless a very distinct individuality. It has been proved and tested clinically, and, having been adopted by Schüssler as his leading "antisporic," a number of valuable indications have been added by him and his followers. The *Calc. phos*. patient is generally emaciated instead of fat like the typical *Calc. carb*. child. The *Calc. ph*. patient is less chalky-white and more dirty-white or brownish than the *Calc. c*. patient. Both have large abdomens, but that of the *Calc. Phos*. patient is flabby. *Calc. c*, has craving for eggs; *Calc. Phos*. for salt or smoked meats. "Craving for fat bacon" in children is a well-verified characteristic of *Calc. phos*. *Calc. ph*. has cured dyspepsia, pain > for a short time by raising wind, when fasting the pain goes to the spine, feeling as if one ought to raise wind and could not. Dyspepsia with indescribable distress in region of stomach, only temporarily > by eating. The stools of *Calc. phos*. are green and slimy, or hot and watery with fetid flatus; of *Calc. carb*., sometimes green, generally watery, white, and mixed with curds. *Calc. carb*. has an open anterior fontanelle; *Calc. Phos*. has both open, especially the posterior. The skull is thin and soft, almost cracks, like paper when pressed upon.

The mental state of *Calc. ph*. is one of weakness: weak memory; inability for mental exertion. Hence it is appropriate in effects of mental strain, such as school headaches in children, weak-minded children. In this it is like *Nat. m*. A schoolboy to whom I was giving *Calc. ph*. developed these new symptoms: "Tongue thickly coated white, taste pasty; felt absolutely silly; taking coffee whilst playing a game, he put the sugar on the draught-board instead of into the cup, and didn't know he had done anything foolish." Peevish and fretful. Wants to be at home, and when at home wants to go out; goes from place to place. Complaints are < when thinking of them. The sexual organs are the centre of many symptoms. Nymphomania; all organs in erection with irresistible desire, particularly before catamenia. Voluptuous feeling, as if all the parts were filled with blood; pulses in all the parts with increased desire; after urination. Many of the uterine symptoms are like those of *Sepia*. There is a weak, sinking sensation in the hypogastrium, and sinking, empty feeling in epigastrium; prolapsus < during stool or micturition. Aching in uterus. Cutting through to sacrum. Cream-like leucorrhœa. Burning in vagina with pain on both sides of bladder and uterus; burning like fire up into chest. Flushes of heat and faintness; sweats easily. But the menses are profuse, and the patient is weak and consumptive. She has partial profuse sweats, but less profuse than those of *Sepia*. Every exposure increases the rheumatic pains of *Calc. ph*. and the uterine distress. Defective bone growth; bones thin and brittle. It is useful in cases of fistula; and when fistula has been operated on and symptoms have appeared elsewhere; fistula alternating with chest symptoms. Enlargement of tonsils, acute and chronic. Short breath. Involuntary sighing. Contraction of chest and difficult breathing; evening till 10 p.m., > lying down, < getting up. Constant stretching and yawning. Crying out in sleep. Cannot get awake in morning. Grauvogl considered it the most important remedy in chronic hydrocephalus, and he very properly gave it as a prenatal remedy during pregnancy to women who had previously borne hydrocephalic children. The chills of *Calc. ph*. strike upward. Hering gives: "The chills run up the back; terrible muscular jerks in body, which almost throw him out of his chair."

Calc. Phos. corresponds to defective nutrition, whether of childhood, puberty, or of old age. Predisposition to glandular and bone diseases. Slow development of teeth. Spinal curvature. Slow walking; neck too thin and weak to support head. Rickets. Diabetes when the lungs are affected. Motion < and rest > most symptoms. < When thinking of his symptoms. A slight draught causes rheumatic pains; every cold causes pains in joints and sutures. Changes of weather, especially when the snow melts, or in east winds <. Damp, rainy, cold weather <. It is suited to scrofulous, gouty constitutions.

Relations.—Its nearest analogue is Carb. an. (which contains Calc. phos.). *Follows well:* Ars., Chi., Iod., Merc. *Is followed well by:* Sulph. *Complementary:* Ruta. *Compare:* In bone affections and fistula, Berb., Calc., Calc. fl., Fluor. ac., Ruta, Sil., Sul.; in joint affections, Berb., Kali ph., Nat. m.; in caries of teeth, Fluor. ac., Mag. ph., Sil.; in epilepsy, Calc., Fer. ph., Kali m.,

Kali ph., Sil.; in diabetes, Kali ph., Nat. ph.; in tabes, Ars., Iod., Merc.; hæmorrhoids, Fer. ph.; worms, Nat. ph.; in debility after acute disease; chest affections > by lying down, Pso.; in peevishness and fretfulness of children, Cham. School headaches; housemaid's knee, Nat. m.; in tonsillitis; weak-minded children, Bar. c.; chest affections after operation; in fistula, Berb.; uterine affections, Sep. (but in Calc. ph. the menses are more profuse; there is more sexual excitement; the patient is apt to be weak, emaciated, and consumptive); osteitis of diaphyses, Conchiolinum; in fractures, &c., Symphytum; < from motion, Bry.; < from wet, Dul., Sil., Sul., Caus., Rhus.

Causation.—Over-growth. Lifting. Ascending. Over-study. Sexual excesses. Sexual irregularities. Grief. Disappointed love. Unpleasant news. Operation for fistula. Getting wet.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great depression; slow comprehension; cretinism.—Children are peevish and fretful; difficulty in performing intellectual operations.

2. Head.—Large open fontanelles.—Delayed closure or re-opening of fontanelles.—Headache < from change of weather extending from forehead to nose; from temples to jaws; with some rheumatic feeling from collar-bone to wrists.—Vertigo, with nausea.—Head compressed, heavy, and painful, on waking in the morning.—Painful sensation of fulness in the head, as if the brain were pressed against the cranium, < by movement and by change of position, > by lying still.—Headache with craving for tobacco smoke, which >.—During the headache, face and head hot with indolence and ill-humour.—The headache is < in the open air, or on stooping.—Headache on vertex, behind ears, with drawing in muscles of neck to nape and occiput.—Headache, with flatulency in the abdomen.—Headache of school-girls with diarrhœa.—Crawling sensations run over top of head as if ice were lying on upper part of occiput; the head is hot with smarting of the roots of the hair.—Skull soft; crackling noise like paper when pressed, mostly in occiput.—Itching in the scalp every evening.

3. Eyes.—Sensation in the eye as if something in it, renewed if others talk about it.—Cannot read; light hurts, esp. candle or gaslight.—Cataract; amaurosis; ulcers on the cornea.—Squinting.—Lachrymation; most with yawning.—Pain in the eyes and nose, as if a foreign body were introduced into them.

4. Ears.—Singing or other noises in the ears.—Inner and outer ear red, sore itching.—External ear swells suddenly and appears as if it would burst with eczema.—Excoriating discharge from ears.

5. Nose.—Coryza: fluent in cold room; stopped in warm air and out of doors.—Swollen nose with sore nostrils in scrofulous children.—Large

pedunculated polypi.—Streaks of blood, nose-bleed in afternoon.—Frequent sneezing, with flow of mucus from the nose, and salivation.—Blood follows when the nose is blown.

6. Face.—Pain esp. in upper jawbone from r. to l.; extends from other parts to face or from face to other parts.—Coppery face full of pimples.—(Warts on mouth).—Acne in the face; red pimples, filled with a yellowish pus, with shooting pains on being touched.—Swollen upper lip; painful, hard and burning.

7. Teeth.—Teeth sensitive to chewing.—Pain in molars.—Tearing, boring pain at night; < from warm or cold things.—Slow dentition, with cold tumours and emaciation.—Too rapid decay.—Convulsions without fever during dentition.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: swollen, numb, and stiff.—Tip of tongue sore, burning, little blisters on it.—Tongue white furred at root, most in morning.—Accumulation of acid saliva in the mouth.—Insipid disgusting taste.—Bitter taste in the morning with headache.

9. Throat.—Sore aching (on waking in morning) < by swallowing.—Sensation of contraction in throat.—When swallowing, pain in tongue, fauces, pharynx, chest, and pit of stomach.—Chronic swelling of tonsils.

10. Appetite.—Unusual hunger 4 p.m.—Infant wants to nurse all the time.—Craves fat bacon salt meats.—Desire for tobacco smoke; smoking > headache.—Complete loss of appetite before and during catamenia.—Colic and diarrhœa from ice creams; juicy fruit or cider; every attempt to eat; drinking cold water (colic or diarrhœa).

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with vertigo, perplexity of head, and confusion of ideas.—After taking coffee, nausea, pyrosis, head confused and painful, and excessive ill-humour.—Heartburn and water-brash.—Sour rising.—Acute pains in the stomach, with great weakness, headache, and diarrhœa; the least morsel that is eaten renews the pains in the stomach.—After belching, a burning in epigastrium.—Empty, sinking sensation (at the epigastrium); 7 p.m.—Persistent vomiting of milk, whether of breast or other.—Vomiting from hawking phlegm.—Easy vomiting in children.

12. Abdomen.—Aching soreness and pain round navel; > after fetid flatus passes off.—Oozing of bloody fluid from navel of infants.—Violent colic with inflation of abdomen, and great accumulation of flatulency, or with headache.—Difficult escape of wind, without mitigation of suffering.—Burning in abdomen.—Aching soreness, cutting, drawing in l. groin, later in r.—Burning aching in groins.—Abdominal weakness in anæmic patients.

13. Stool and Anus.—Evacuations with much flatulency.—Stools in which there were many small white points or flakes, like pus, scarcely perceptible.—Offensive

pus with stools.—Daily watery, very hot stools.—Stools green and loose, sometimes slimy.—Diarrhœa, very fetid.—Offensive flatus.—Cutting, pinching, sharp colic, followed by diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa from juicy fruit or cider; from vexation.—Diarrhœa of dentition.—Hard stools, with mental depression.—Hard stools with much blood.—After stool, buzzing in ears; weak feeling in male sexual organs.—Bleeding after stool; protruding piles, aching, itching, sore; oozing of a yellow fluid and bleeding.—Itching in anus; most in evening.—Single stitches in rectum towards anus, or shooting in anus.—Sore feeling in anus, < one side, with shaking, burning, throbbing.—Fistula in ano, alternating with chest symptoms.—Fistula; in persons who have pains in joints with every spell of cold, stormy weather.—Fissures.—Hæmorrhoids oozing a watery fluid all the time.

14. Urinary Organs.—In region of kidneys violent pain when lifting, or blowing nose.—Frequent micturition.—Urine passed in large quantities with sensation of weakness.—Urine deep-coloured and sometimes hot.—After evacuation of fæces and emission of urine, the genital parts feel, as it were, fatigued.—Cutting in urethra before and after urinating; burning during.—Enuresis.—Phosphatic urine (Bright's disease).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increase of sexual desire in the morning, with unusual enjoyment in coition.—Nocturnal emissions.—Erections while riding in a carriage, without desire.—Shooting through the perineum into the penis.—Swelling of testicles.—Scrotum: itching; sweating; sore; oozing a fluid.—Hydrocele.—Chronic gonorrhœa in anæmic subjects.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Nymphomania; esp. before catamenia.—Aching in uterus; weakness and distress in uterine region; < during defecation and micturition; uterine displacement.—Pressure upward over mons veneris, throbbing.—Voluptuous feeling as if the parts were filling up with blood; feels pulse in all the parts, with increased sexual desire.—Prolapse.—Polypus.—Menses: too early, light, or dark (esp. with rheumatic patients); labour-like pains.—Menses too early, blood bright, with girls; too late; blood dark, or first bright, then dark, in women.—Leucorrhœa, like white of egg, day and night; < morning after rising; of sweetish odour; increased whites with a stool of bad odour.—Burning, pain, swelling of vagina and external parts.—Pains in navel; sacrum; symphysis pubis; mammæ (sore and burning; nipples aching, sore) during pregnancy.—Child refuses breast, milk has a saltish taste.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; burning in throat; constant hawking and hemming to clear voice when talking.—Cough; tickling; with dryness of throat and hoarseness; with yellow expectoration, < morning; with stitches in chest.—Cough during difficult dentition.—Breathing frequent, short, difficult.—With inhalation; shooting in l. breast and r. temple; sudden jerking pain in back.—Involuntary sighing.

18. Chest.—Contraction of chest, and difficult breathing, evening till 10 p.m.; > lying down; < when getting up.—Obstinate pain through lower l. lung and l. hypochondrium (uterine disease).—Burning sensation in chest from below up into throat.—Sharp pain like an instrument through end of sternum.—Cracking in sternum.

19. Heart.—Sharp cutting pain, shooting in heart region interrupting breathing.—Dropsy from heart disease.

20. Neck and Back.—Rheumatic pain and stiffness of neck with dulness of head; from slight draught of air.—Cramp-like pain in neck first one side then the other (r. to l.).—Throbbing or jerking pains below scapula.—Violent pain in region of back when making the least effort.—Backache and uterine pains.—Sharp pains in sacrum and coccyx.—Soreness as if separate in sacro-iliac synchondrosis.—Curvature of the spine to the left; lumbar vertebræ bend to the left; spina bifida.

21. Limbs.—Aching in all the limbs with weariness.—Pains flying about, in all parts of rump and limbs after getting wet in rain.—Extensors more affected than flexors.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in shoulder and arm, also with swelling of the diseased part and febrile heat.—Ulcerative pain esp. in roots of finger nails of r. hand; and in middle finger.—Gouty nodosities.—Soreness, torpor, and paralysis of the (l.) arm.—Paralysis of the joints of the hand and of the fingers, esp. in the thumbs, sometimes from a chill.

23. Lower Limbs.—Buttocks and back "asleep," with a sensation of uneasiness.—Lower limbs fall asleep; restless; anxious feeling; has to move them to jump out of carriage; also at night.—Abdomen, sacrum, and lower limbs asleep; cannot rise from seat.—Cramp in calves; on a small spot inside, when walking.—Legs tired, weak, restless, crawling, tingling.—Pains above knee.—Pains in joints and bones, esp. shin bones.

24. Generalities.—Large pedunculated polypi; copper-coloured face, full of pimples; tongue swollen.—Rheumatic pains of all kinds.—Pains in different parts of the body, proceeding along the muscles into the joints.—Rheumatism which gets well in summer and becomes bad again in cold weather.—The loins, knees, and thumbs are principally affected.—Veins swollen.—Burning itching over the whole body.—Ulcers.—Caries.—Weariness, when going upstairs; wants to sit down; hates to get up.—Ill-humour, and aversion to labour.—On every little cold she is much worse.—Sensations frequently on small spots.—Children do not learn to walk, or lose the ability; lose flesh.—Pains along sutures or at symphyses.—Flabby, shrunken, emaciated children.—Soreness of tendons when flexing or extending.—The heat of the room appears insupportable.

26. Sleep.—Constant stretching and yawning.—Cannot awake in early morning.—Sleep, early in the evening, with frequent waking during the night.—Restlessness for two or three hours after midnight.—Frequent dreams, sometimes with reflections, dreams of dangers and fires.—Transient, frequent shuddering.—Starting from sleep as from fright.

27. Fever.—Frequent creeping shiverings.—Copious night sweats, on single parts.

Calcarea Picrica.

Picrate of Calcium. 2 (C_6H_2 (NO_2)$_3$) OCa.

Clinical.—Ear, perifollicular inflammation of. Boils in meatus.

Characteristics.—"Indicated by clinical experience for perifollicular inflammation. The extreme prostration of Picric acid is relieved by this salt also" (Houghton). Minute and excessively painful boils in meatus. Picric acid and all its salts are curative in states of intense prostration and fatigue.

Relations.—*Compare:* Picric acid, Ferr. pic.

Calcarea Renalis.

Urate of Lime renal calculi. Also Phosphate of Lime renal calculi. Trituration.

Clinical.—Gout. Gravel. Joints, nodosities on. Renal calculi. Stone in bladder. Teeth, tartar on.

Characteristics.—*H. Recorder* (Aug., 1895) reprints a paper by Dr. Bredenoll, of Erwitte, in which he gives his experience with this remedy in his own case. Following a repercussed eruption he had among a host of other troubles renal colic of great intensity, with passage of uric acid calculi. One of these was triturated in the proportion of 5 parts to 95 of sugar of milk, and of this he took 1/2 grain doses for a considerable time, with the result that the formation of calculi ceased, the tartar which had formed on the teeth dropped off, and a nodosity of stony hardness disappeared from the extensor tendon of the right middle finger.

Calcarea Silicica.

Silicate of Calcium. Ca Si_2 O_5. Trituration.

Clinical.—Atrophy. Cornea, ulcer of. Scrofula. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—This preparation has been used by Ussher (*H. W.*, xxxiv. 491) in the 1x and 6x potencies in cases of atrophy of children. He has found it succeed where *Silica* has failed in these cases and in corneal affections. It causes absorption of corneal exudations. Ulcers with punched-out edges indicate it.

Relations.—*Compare:* Salufer, Fluoric acid, Lapis alb.

Calcarea Sulphurica.

Sulphate of Calcium. Gypsum. Plaster of Paris. Ca SO_4. Trituration.

Clinical.—Abscess. Anus, abscess near. Boils. Buboes. Burns. Carbuncles. Chilblains. Cornea, ulceration of. Cough. Crusta lactea. Cysts. Dropsy. Dysentery. Eczema. Fistula. Glandular swellings. Gonorrhśa. Hćmorrhages. Injuries, effects of. Pneumonia. Polypi. Scarlatina. Spermatorrhśa. Syphilis. Tonsillitis. Tumours. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Calc. sulph*. is closely related to *Hepar sulph. calc*., which is an impure sulphide of calcium, but has a wider sphere and deeper action in suppurative processes. It is Schüssler's "Connective-tissue salt," and most of the indications for its use are derived from his clinical experience. In the last edition of his *Biochemic Therapy* Schüssler discards *Calc. sul*. because it is not an actual constituent of the tissues, and he distributes its functions between *Silicea* and *Nat. Phos*. Homśopaths, having no Biochemic theory to support, may continue its use without scruple, especially as it has been proved by Hering and others. It is indicated in all kinds of cases *after pus has found a vent*. Nash has cured a case of suppurating kidney with it. It differs from *Hepar* in sensitiveness to air: *Hepar* cannot bear the slightest exposure; *Calc. sul*. has > in open air; better walking in it; desire for it. Both have < from change of weather. *Calc. sul*. has not the excessive sensitiveness to touch found in *Hepar*. Hansen recommends it in dry eczema in children. Cystic tumours, fibromata and polypi have been cured with *Calc. sul*.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calend., Hep., Kali mur., Nat. sul. (postscarlatinal dropsy); Sil. (hard, or suppurating glands, ulcers of cornea, tonsillitis, mastitis, frostbites). *Follows well:* Kali m., Nat. sul., Sil.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Sensation round head as if he had his hat on.—Painful pimples; hard swellings at edge of hair, bleeding when scratched.—Crusta lactea.—Cranio-tabes.

3. Eyes.—Sees only half an object.—Ophthalmia with purulent discharge.—Ulceration of cornea.—Eyes protrude.

5. Nose.—Coryza, with thick, yellow, lumpy, mattery discharge.—Influenza and sneezing > in open air; coryza r. side after a bath, > out of doors.—Edges of nostrils sore, excoriated.

6. Face.—Swollen cheek with toothache.—Herpetic eruptions; pimples; pustules.—Exceedingly pale, sickly appearance (gypsum workers).—Blister-like sores on lower lip.

7. Teeth.—Rheumatic toothache; swollen, tender, easily-bleeding gums.

8. Mouth.—Taste soapy.—Tongue coated yellow at base.—Glossitis.

9. Throat.—Diphtheria of soft palate; scarlatinal sore throat.—Tonsillitis with suppuration.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhśa with discharge of pus or bloody pus.—Dysentery with pus-like slime.—Painful abscesses about anus in cases of fistula.—Costiveness with hectic fever; with difficult breathing.

14. Urinary Organs.—Chronic nephritis.—Red urine with hectic fever.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Spermatorrhśa with impotency.—Gonorrhśa in suppurative Stage.—Chronic syphilis.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Croup.—Catarrh with thick, lumpy, white-yellow or pus-like secretion.—Asthma or cough with hectic fever.—Pain in chest and headache.—Pneumonia third stage.—Emphysema.

22. Upper Limbs.—Whitlow, when suppuration begins.

23. Lower Limbs.—Itching and podagra.—Pain in knee from a blow.—Stitches in knee.—Legs tender to touch, feet slightly swollen.—Burning and itching in soles of feet.

25. Skin.—Suppurating chilblains.—Burns and scalds when suppuration takes place.—Scarlet rash.—Skin affections with greenish, brownish or yellowish scabs.—Greyish lead-coloured skin.—(Dry eczema in children.)

Calendula.

Calendula officinalis. Marigold. N. O. Compositć. Tincture of leaves and flowers.

Clinical.—*Abscess. Balanitis. Breast, suppurating*; nodosities in. *Bubo. Burns*. Carbuncle. *Chilblains*. Deafness. *Eyes, inflamed*. Fever. *Fistula. Glandular swelling*. Jaundice. *Labour. Nails, pulp of, inflamed. Nipples, sore. Suppuration. Tetanus. Ulcers. Uterus*, inflammation of; cancer of; offensive discharge from. Varicosis. *Whitlow. Wounds*.

Characteristics.—*Calendula* belongs to the same family as those other great Vulneraries *Arnica* and *Bellis perennis*. The special kind of wounds indicating its use are *lacerated* wounds and *suppurating* wounds. It is the homśopathic antiseptic—it restores the vitality of an injured part, making it impregnable against the forces of putrefaction. Unlike *Arnica* it has no irritating property capable of producing erysipelas. It is therefore suitable to all cases of injury where the skin is broken. Jahr, who was in Paris during the *Coup d'État* of 1849, treated a number of cases of gun-shot wounds with comminuted bones, and saved several limbs by means of *Calendula*. It prevented suppuration and pyćmia. In some cases of carbuncle it acts with great promptitude, subduing pain and fever. In obstetric practice it is invaluable. The application of a sponge saturated with a hot solution of *Calendula* after delivery gives the greatest comfort to the patient.
Hot *Calendula* lotions are generally preferable to cold, as they conserve the vitality of the injured parts. Hot *Calendula* fomentations, intermittently applied, are far better than poultices as applications to forming abscesses. If they do not abort the process they favour the maturation and ultimate healing. C. R. Crosby (*H. R.*, xii, 370) gives it internally (in the 3x) as well as externally. He has also had excellent results from its use as a hot compress (an ounce to the pint) in pneumonia and other internal inflammations. It is an excellent hćmostatic in tooth-extractions. *Calendula* has not been largely proved, but very definite fever symptoms have been elicited, and cases of jaundice have been treated with it successfully. Some of the symptoms are Irritability; easily frightened; great tendency to start, nervousness hearing very acute. Drinking aggravates; also damp weather. Cooper gives this modality: < in cloudy weather. (The flowers close when a dark cloud passes over.) Drinking causes a shaking chill or creeping crawls; even during the heat. Very sensitive to cold air. Nodosities in breast. In Germany it is regarded as a "cancer cure." Almost all the symptoms make their appearance during the chilly stage of the fever; he feels most comfortable when walking about, or else when lying perfectly still. A correspondent of the *Hom. World*, "C. W." (1891), mentions that a friend of his who chewed for a few minutes a leaf of *Calendula* noticed that it entirely removed for some days a difficulty of passing water such as is commonly met with in old men. "C. W.," himself a pharmacist,

noticed the following effect on himself when making the fresh-plant tincture: "There was such a feeling as if some overwhelming calamity was hovering over me as to be almost unbearable. Three years ago, just after making the tincture, my old enemy the gout nipped me in the middle of the spine, and in three days spoiled all my powers of walking, and then the dreadful feeling became very much exaggerated." His experience led him to conclude that *Calendula* has an action on the spinal cord.

Relations.—Calendula contains much nitrogen and phosphoric acid. *Antidoted by:* Arn. *Incompatible:* Camph. *Complementary:* Hep. *Compatible:* Arn., Ars., Bry., Nit. ac., Phos., Rhus. *Follows well:* Ars. *Is followed well by:* Arn., Hep. *Compare:* Arn., Ars., Bry., Calc. sul., Carb. an., Carb. v., Ham., Hep., Hyper., Led., Nit. ac., Pho., Rhus, Ruta, Salic. ac., Sul. ac., Symph.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great irritability; easily frightened; hearing acute.—Intense depression.

2. Head.—Dulness of the head, as after a night's revel.—Heaviness of the head in the morning, as after a long illness.—Pressure and feeling of heaviness in the occiput.—Headache, and feeling of heat in the forehead after a meal.—Flushes of heat on the forehead, in the evening.—Inflammation of the white of the eyes, with pressure at times in the forehead, at times in the temples, only when lying down.

3. Eyes.—Dryness and biting in the margins of the lids, as from smoke.

4. Ears.—Hearing too acute; starts with a fright.—(Deafness < from drinking; < from damp weather.—Cooper.)

8. Mouth.—Small vesicles in the corner of the mouth.

9. Throat.—The submaxillary glands are painful to the touch, with sensation as if swollen; or actual swelling, and sensation as if ulcerated in the interior.—Drawing and tension in the submaxillary glands, when moving the head.—Pressure in the śsophagus during deglutition, from pain in the submaxillary glands.—Bitter-slimy taste in the throat, the food having a natural taste.

11. Stomach.—Diminished appetite at dinner, although he relishes his food.—Hiccough when smoking.

12. Abdomen.—Boring and digging deep in the umbilical region.—Sticking in the l. side of the abdomen, during movement, going off during rest.—Stool in the morning, accompanied with feverish chilliness, preceded by pinching and uneasiness in the abdomen.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition, with emission of pale, clear, hot, and even burning urine.—Tearing in the urethra during the chilliness.

18. Chest.—Drawing pressure in l. side of chest, when standing, also in sternum, with stitches in r. side of chest, in evening when lying in bed.

20. Neck and Back.—Tearing with pressure between the scapulć.—Pain under the r. scapula as if ulcerated and bruised, with pressure.—Rheumatic drawing in the r. side of neck, < when bending the neck over to one side and when raising the arm.

21. Limbs.—The axillary glands are painful to the touch.—Pressure and drawing tension in the hand and in the tarsal joints, during rest.—Tearing burning in the calf, when sitting.—Spasmodic drawing in the inner border of the foot, when sitting.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatic drawing pains, only during motion.—The wound becomes raw and inflamed, is painful in the morning as if beaten, with stinging as if it would suppurate; the parts around the wound become red, with stinging in the wound during the febrile heat.—Great tendency to start, with great nervousness and extreme sensitiveness of hearing.—Drowsiness with ill-humour and delirium; restless night, constant waking, frequent micturition and drinking, and uneasiness in every position.—Almost all the symptoms make their appearance during the chilly stage of the fever, he feels most comfortable when walking or else in a state of perfect rest.

27. Fever.—Coldness and great sensitiveness to the open air, the whole morning.—Shuddering in the back, with pressure in the region of the last true rib of l. side, and movements in the stomach and abdomen as if he would faint.—Shuddering and goose-flesh, although the skin feels warm to the touch.—Feverish chilliness in the hands and feet, the whole morning, with rheumatic drawing and pressure in the whole body, and pain in the ribs as if pressed together and bruised, after sitting.—Heat in the afternoon, with frequent thirst, chilliness and shiverings intermixed, particularly after drinking.—Heat in the evening, with coldness of the head and hands, intermingled with shivering, and accompanied with aversion to drinks.—Feeling of heat in the face, hands, and feet, after a meal, succeeded by thirst.—Great heat, in the evening when in bed, accompanied with moisture on the feet, which are burning.—Great heat the whole morning, with copious perspiration, feeling of qualmishness in the chest, and burning in the axillć.

Calotropis.

Calotropis gigantea. (E. India.) The root-bark is called Mudar, Mirdar, Yercum. N. O. Asclepiadaceæ. Tincture or trituration of bark of root. Tincture of the milky juice.

Clinical.—Feet, pain in. Fever. Hands, pains in. Leprosy, tubercular. Lupus. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—The inspissated juice, root and bark have been extensively used in the East for their emetic, sudorific, alterative, and purgative qualities. The fresh juice is considered a valuable remedy in skin affections. A short proving brought out the following symptoms: Weak, tired feeling; coldness; dizziness; pain and confusion in head; nausea and vomiting of bile; frequent micturition; pain, soreness, and redness of thigh pain in both legs, swelling of knees, stiffness and inability to walk pains in hands and feet; first left then right, pains < movement or putting weight on them. Dr. Gramm, of Philadelphia (*Minn. H. Mag*., Aug., 1897), has used the tincture with great success in cases of syphilis when Mercury can no longer be given; in the anæmia of syphilis; secondary syphilis. A sense of warmth in the scrobiculus cordis is a leading indication for the remedy.—In one case of severe and advanced syphilis, with enormous thickening of the ends of all the nails, *Calo*. effected a cure. The remedy was given in one- to five-drop doses of the tincture, or in pellets saturated with equal parts of the tincture and 95 per cent. alcohol.

Relations.—*Compare:* Asclep. syr., Asclep. tub. (botanical relations). Ipec. (emetic). Berb. aquifol. (syphilis). Coffee caused vomiting when before there was only nausea, but antidoted many effects. Camph. also antidoted.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depressed, tired feeling.

2. Head.—Dizziness.—Dull occipital headache from 11 a.m. till midnight, very bad at times in evening.—Head painful, throbbing, and confusion.—Head and face hot.

6. Face.—Cheeks burning like fire.—Lips and throat dry.

8. Mouth.—Slight soreness and swelling of r. palate, paining on moving jaws.—Breath foul.

11. Stomach.—Constant eructations.—Faint and giddy with inclination to vomit; after strong coffee vomited a wineglassful of yellow bile.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent urination.—Urine dark red, like homebrewed beer, and with strong smell but no noticeable deposit.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Oppression at chest, and short breathing.

19. Heart.—Pulse quickened.

20. Back.—Frequent chills passing up spine.

22. Upper Limbs.—Cramp-like pain in centre of r. palm when grasping anything, lasting many days; pain in wrist when moving it.

23. Lower Limbs.—Slight pain when moving at inside of r. thigh just below groin: two days later back of thigh very sore and hard, making turning irksome; next morning thigh sore, swollen, and painful, so that he could not bend leg in walking, which gave him pain at every step.—Slight pain in l. foot on movement, or when bearing on it; with deep tenderness as if up tarsal bone.—Intermitting cramp-like pain, must keep foot moving about in bed.—Pain in foot when at rest so severe as to bring pain into eyes; > after coffee; later, instep slightly red and swollen but not tender; unable to put foot to ground except by very slow degrees, could then stand without pain, but pain returns when taking weight off again.—Some days after, r. foot began to pain and became the worse of the two.

26. Sleep.—Restless and feverish; tossing from side to side.

27. Fever.—Body cold, frequent chills passing up spine; at same time head and temples hot, cheeks burn like fire.—Chill returned towards bedtime though he was close to the fire; continued in bed, running from feet up spine, movement of feet seemed to excite them.—Fits of perspiration alternating with chills.

Caltha Palustris.

Marsh Marigold. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of fresh shoots and flowers.

Clinical.—Cancer. Pemphigus.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved remedy, but it has irritant properties like the other Ranunculaceæ. Hansen gives as indications: "Pemphigus; bullæ are surrounded by a ring, much itching. On the third day they are transformed into crusts." Cooper has used it with excellent effect in a case of uterine cancer, giving single doses of the Ø tincture at long intervals.

Camphora.

Camphor. C_{10} H_{16} O. - N. O. Lauraceæ. A gum obtained from Laurus camphora. Solution in rectified spirit.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Bed-sores. *Cholera Asiatica*. Chordee. *Cold*. Convulsions. Epilepsy. *Eruptions, suppressed*. Erysipelas. Gonorrhœa. Heart affections. *Hyperpyrexia*. Influenza. *Measles. Memory, loss of*. Priapism. Rheumatism. Sexual mania. Sleeplessness. Snake-bites. Spasms. *Strangury*. Sunstroke. *Taste, disordered*. Tetanus. *Tobacco habit*. Twitching. *Urethra, spasmodic stricture of. Urine, suppression of*.

Characteristics.—"Chill; cramp; convulsion with mental anguish"—these give an idea of the essential action of *Camphor*. It causes retreat from the circumference to the centre; and its chief remedial action is in correcting just such conditions—cold, collapse, repercussed eruptive diseases. "Great coldness of surface, with sudden and complete prostration of the vital forces." Feeling as if a cold wind were blowing over body. In all kinds of sudden internal pains arising from chill, or other causes, *Camphor* in rapidly repeated doses will be very likely to prove Curative. In these conditions it is often prescribed on broad indications and given in the lower potencies, but those whose knowledge of *Camphor* is confined to its coarser actions will never understand what a great remedy it is when used according to its fine symptomatic indications and given in the higher potencies. *Camph*. produces tetanic spasms, with showing of teeth by drawing up the mouth corners (like *Nux* and *Phytolacca*, but the deathly coldness of *Camph*. distinguishes it from both). *Camph*. has internal heat and external coldness. In the collapse of cholera it corresponds rather to the initial chill before either vomiting or diarrhœa. (The collapse of *Carbo v*. is rather the result of alvine discharges.) The tongue is cold. If he can speak, the voice is either high pitched or husky. The cramps of *Camph*. are less pronounced than in *Cupr*.; but cramps with icy coldness of limbs is characteristic of *Camph*. The coldness of *Camph*. resembles that of *Verat*., but with the latter the discharges are copious, and *Camph*. has marked nausea, and the expression of nausea, upper lip drawn up. In some epidemics, *Camph*. given early has alone cured a large majority of the cases treated, and that whether given in drop doses of the tincture or in the 30th. Salzer (*On Cholera*, p. 68) says the cases calling for it are those in which "arterial spasm," with difficult breathing (spasm of pulmonary arteries), coldness and lividity are the leading features. In its actions on the genito-urinary sphere *Camph*. approaches *Canth*. in intensity, and is one of the antidotes to the latter. Strangury and priapism are among its effects. *Camph*. is indicated in many conditions of sudden collapse from overpowering influences acting on the nervous centres. For example, sunstroke: vitality ebbing away; fainting spells growing worse; body icy cold and bathed in cold sweat. Some characteristics are: Most pains are felt during a half-conscious condition, and *disappear when thinking of them*. Afraid of his own thoughts; wants to be

diverted from thoughts of himself. Fears to be left alone. Memory lost. Great sensitiveness to cold and cold air; which < pains takes cold easily. Surface cold to touch, *yet throws off all covering*. Extremities cold, with cramps. Awkwardness. Spasmodic movement of head; head drawn to r. side; rest of body relaxed; unconscious. Spasmodic drawing of head laterally or backwards with deathly coldness. Erysipelas spreading to central membranes. Repercussed eruptions. Soft parts drawn in. Skin painfully sensitive. In the form of the ordinary *Camphor* pilules, I have found it an excellent remedy for simple sleeplessness. In this, as in its effect on colds, it resembles Acon. Irritable, weakly blondes most affected. Scrofulous children most sensitive to *Camph*.

Relations.—*Camph*. has very important antidotal relations. *It is antidoted by:* Op., Sp. nit. dulc., Dulc., and Phos. *It antidotes:* Am. c., Canth., Carb. v., Cup., Lyc, Squil., Nat. m., so-called worm-medicines, tobacco, bitter almonds, and other fruits containing prussic acid; also the secondary affections remaining after poisoning with acids, salts, metals, poisonous mushrooms, &c. *Incompatible:* Nitrum. Tea, coffee, and lemonade, as a rule, do not interfere, but sometimes coffee <. *Compare:* Alo.; Carbo v. (coldness from undeveloped exanthema, collapse; epistaxis, dark, persistent; low hæmorrhages generally); Canth.; Cup.; Dulc.; Sec. (skin cold with desire to uncover); Lyc. (head drawn to one side-Lyc. to left, Plumb. and Stram. to right, Bufo to either); Op. (narcotism, heart affections); Pho. (anguish and burning in cholera). Sp. dul. nit., Squil., Verat. Teste puts Camph. in his Belladonna group, with Agar., Lach., Cedr., Stram., Tabac., and others. He notes that it acts much more powerfully on carnivorous animals than on herbivora.

Causation.—Shock from injury. Eruptions, suppressed. Cold air. Sunstroke. Vexation.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety with fretfulness.—Great anguish and discouragement.—Afraid of his own thoughts.—Quarrelsome and combative humour; mania to dispute.—Dulness of the senses.—Loss of consciousness.—Confusion of ideas; delirium.—Rage.—Loss of memory.

2. Head.—Dizziness, as if from intoxication, esp. on walking.—Giddiness, with heaviness of the head and vanishing of the senses.—Vertigo, and heaviness of the head, which obliges the patient to incline the head backwards.—Headache, as if the brain were bruised, or sore from a wound.—Dull headache above the os frontis, with inclination to vomit.—Constrictive headache, esp. in the occiput and above the root of the nose, greatly aggravated by stooping, by lying down, or by the touch, and disappearing when the attention is directed to the pain.—Incisive shocks in the head on lying down.—Pulsative headache at night, with shootings in the forehead and heat of the body.—Congestion in the head.—Inflammation of the

brain.—Inflammation of the brain (after sunstroke), with pulsation and sensation of constriction in the brain, spasmodically turned head (to the side or backward), < from movement or in the cold air; > when lying down, or when thinking of it.—Spasms, which draw the head on one side.

3. Eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes.—Red spots on the eyelids.—Trembling of the eyelids.—Staring, wild look.—Eyes sunken.—Eyes haggard, and turned convulsively upwards.—Contraction of the pupils.—Obscuration of the sight.—Visions of strange objects.—Photophobia.—Everything appears too bright and brilliant.

4. Ears.—Heat and redness of the ears, esp. in the lobes.—Abscess in the meatus auditorius, with deep redness and pressive shooting pain.

5. Nose.—Dry coryza.—Coryza fluent or dry.—Sneezing, beginning of coryza.—Catarrhal affections with headache, from sudden change of weather.—Nose-bleed.—Nose cold and pointed.—Violent stitching or crawling, from root of nose almost to tip.

6. Face.—Face deadly pale; or deep red.—Icy-cold, livid, pale face.—Erysipelas in the face.—Convulsive distortion of the features.—Convulsive clenching of the jaws.—Hippocratic face.—Foam at the mouth.—Cold sweat on face, upper lip everted.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, as if from swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, with sensation of lengthening of the teeth.—Acute shocks in the roots of the incisors.—Painful looseness of the teeth.—Flying toothache, gnawing boring in molars, mostly in hollow ones; much < if even a soft little crust of bread touches the affected tooth; < from drinking coffee or spirituous liquors; > after drinking beer or cold water; but < from water kept in mouth; > by coition.

8. Mouth.—Breath fetid in the morning.—Foam at the mouth.—Abundant accumulation of a viscid and slimy saliva.

9. Throat.—Soreness in the throat on swallowing, as if from excoriation of the throat, which is felt even at night.—Dry, scraping sensation of the palate.—Burning heat in the throat, extending from the palate to the stomach.—More decided relish for all food, and esp. for broth.—Bitter taste of tobacco and of food, esp. of meat.—Dislike and repugnance to tobacco smoke.—Excessive thirst.

11. Stomach.—The pit of the stomach is very sensitive to the touch.—Almost continual eructations after dinner; nausea > by eructation.—Inclination to vomit, followed by attacks of vertigo.—Vomiting of bile or of blood.—At the commencement of the vomiting, cold sweat, chiefly on the face.—Sensation of

burning and heat in the stomach.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the epigastrium.—Strong pressure in the epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Cramps in the abdomen.—Cutting colic at night.—Belly-ache as if diarrhœa would follow.—Drawing pain, as from a bruise, on the entire of r. side of the abdomen.—Sensation of fulness in the abdomen.—Sensation of cold or of burning heat in the epigastrium and in the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Difficult evacuation, as if from inactivity of the intestines, or from contraction of the rectum.—The rectum feels narrow and swollen; is painful during the emission of flatulence.—Asiatic cholera, with cramps in calves, coldness in body, anguish, burning in œsophagus and stomach.—Diarrhœa: with colicky pain, esp. when caused by cold; attack very sudden; sudden and great sinking of strength.—Involuntary diarrhœa.—Blackish fæces.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.—Strangury, with tenesmus of the neck of the bladder.—Urine flowing slowly and in a small stream, as if the urethra were contracted.—Urine of a yellowish green, turbid, and of a mouldy smell.—Hæmaturia.—Burning pain during the emission of urine.—Urine thick and red, with turbid and thick sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Inceased desire.—Erethism.—Attacks of violent priapism during dreams.—Absence of sexual desire, and impotence.—Sudden laxness of penis.—Nocturnal emissions.—Involuntary masturbation.—Sensation of contraction in the testes.—On l. side of root of penis, while standing, a pressure outwards as if a hernia would protrude.—Strangury from stricture.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sexual orgasm.—Erethism of sexual system.—Labour-like pains.—Menses too profuse; or absent.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice husky; weak; mucus in air passages, not removed by hacking; high and squeaky.—Constriction of larynx, feeling as if throat tied.—Cutting, cold feeling deep in windpipe; causes a slight cough.—Dry feeling at bifurcation of trachea. Breathing: anxious; oppressed; sighing; quiet; deep and slow; snoring; almost completely arrested.—Asthma, < from bodily exertion.—Hot breath (with acute eruptive diseases).—Cool breath.—A cold feeling in chest followed by cold breath.—Fatiguing, hacking, dry cough.—Every inspiration starts the cough.

18. Chest.—Suffocating oppression of the chest, and constriction of the larynx, as if from the vapour of sulphur.—Excessive accumulation of mucus in the respiratory organs, with danger of suffocation.—Cramps in the chest.—Shootings in the chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart, which can be heard striking against the side, esp. after a meal.—Anxiety at heart.—Spasmodic stitches in region of heart, with oppression of chest when lying on l. side, > when turning on r. side.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension and stiffness of the neck on moving it.—Heat with an inward vibration spreads from neck and from between shoulders into limbs.—Drawing stitches through and between shoulder-blades, extending into chest when moving arms.—Pressure in small of back with leaden-like heaviness of lower limbs.—Coldness in small of back and loins; inner coldness < by walking a few steps.—Sensation as if cool air was blowing on back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing lancinations between the shoulder-blades, while moving the arms.—Convulsive movement of the arms, which describe circles.—Pressure and acute drawing in the arm and forearm.—Hands icy cold.—Hands do not feel anything he touches.—Fingers stiff, open, distorted; thumb drawn back.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains, as from a bruise, in the thighs and in the knees.—Great weakness of the legs.—Cramp-like pains and acute drawings in the legs, and in the instep.—Cramps in the calves of the legs; with icy coldness.—Acute drawing in the extremities of the toes and under the nails, on walking.

24. Generalities.—Convulsions and cramps of different kinds.—Tetanus, with loss of consciousness, and vomiting.—Attacks of epilepsy, with rattling in the throat; face, red and puffed; convulsive movements of the limbs, and even of the tongue, of the eyes, and of the muscles of the face; hot and viscid perspiration on the scalp, and on the forehead; after the fit, comatose drowsiness.—He falls down insensible.—Diminished circulation of the blood to the parts most distant from the heart.—Uneasiness, relaxation, and heaviness over the whole body.—Sinking of all strength.—Fainting fits.—Cracking in the joints.—Rheumatic lancinations in the muscles.—Difficulty in moving the limbs.—Painful sensibility of the periosteum of all the bones.—Sufferings in consequence of a chill.—Icy coldness of the whole body, with paleness of the face.—The majority of the symptoms appear during movement, or else at night, or are aggravated by cold, the open air, and contact.—The symptoms often disappear as soon as attention is called to them.

25. Skin.—Skin sorely sensitive, even to the slightest touch.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Skin, bluish and cold, with coldness of the body.—Dryness of the skin.

26. Sleep.—Strong desire to sleep in the day.—Coma, with incoherent words.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, from nervous excitement.—Snoring and tossing during sleep.—During sleep, the inspirations are shorter than the expirations.—Dreams: anxious; fearful; visions of spirits; about what Is intended or what has happened in morning hours.—Extreme restlessness with anxiety.

27. Fever.—Excessive sensibility to fresh air, and tendency to take cold.—Cold over the whole body, with deadly paleness of face, shivering, and chattering of the teeth.—Icy coldness of the whole body, with congestion to the head and chest.—Heat of the body, with redness of face, esp. in the cheeks, and in the lobe of the ear.—General heat, which becomes excessive on walking.—Heat with distended veins, aggravated from every movement.—Pulse remarkably small and slow, or excessively quick and full.—The blood does not circulate to the parts distant from the heart.—Sensation of dryness on the whole cutaneous surface.

Camphora Bromata.

Monobromide of Camphor; a compound in which one atom of hydrogen of the camphor has been replaced by one of bromine. C_{10} H_{15} Br O. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cholera infantum. Chordee. Direction, sense of, lost. Gastric catarrh. Hysteria. Influenza. Irritation in acute eczema. Nervous excitability. Sleep, disorders of. Spermatorrhœa.

Characteristics.—Dr. Cooper has found *Camph. bro*. of wide utility in all cases where nervous excitability is present. He has given it chiefly in single doses of 3x trituration. In a case reported by Dr. E. M. Beard of a young man who suffered from gastric catarrh in convulsive paroxysms which were induced by the sight of physical deformity, the touch of a cold, clammy hand, and the *mention* of odours, the actual presence of which did not affect him, complete relief was afforded by 3 gr. doses of *Camph. bro*. every 3 or 4 hours. But the drug set up these singular symptoms: Directions appeared to be reversed; north seemed south, and east seemed west; innumerable black flies seemed to be flitting over the field of vision; he was sleepless; and when he did sleep it was restless and vexed with ghastly dreams. (*Camph*. has visions of spirits in sleep.) The reversal of directions lasted many days, and the strain on the faculty of attention was so torturing that he became prostrate in mind and body (*C. D. P*.). Hale mentions among the conditions relieved by it: Hysteria, weeping and laughter alternately. Headache in women and young girls due to mental excitement and excessive study. Delirium tremens. Chordee. Neuralgia of testes and prostate. Impotence. Spermatorrhœa.

Canchalagua.

Erythrća chironioides. N. O. Gentianaceć. Tincture of whole plant when in flower.

Clinical.—Influenza. Intermittents.

Characteristics.—This is a popular Californian remedy. It is indicated in intermittents of most severe type of hot countries; general sore, bruised feeling, nausea and retching, the skin becomes wrinkled like a washerwoman's. It was proved by Dr. Richter, who experienced the following among other symptoms: Head feels congested. Scalp tight; feels as if drawn together by indiarubber. Stitches, pain, buzzing and roaring in ears. Constipation, hard, knotty stools. Chills repeatedly down back < in bed, at night. Sleeplessness. After the proving, a cold wind could be borne better than before.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Gentians, Chi., Ipec.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Head feels congested.—Pressive pains in forehead.—Scalp feels tight, as if drawn together with indiarubber.

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyes, first l. then r.

4. Ears.—Piercing or stitches in ears.—Increased buzzing and roaring.

8. Mouth.—Spitting of white mucus, with trembling and nervousness.

11. Stomach.—Increased appetite.—Eructations.—Regurgitations.—Water-brash.

12. Abdomen.—Flatus.—Slight pain > by pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Several loose stools a day.—Constipation.—Hard, knotty, morning stool.

18. Chest.—It alleviated a catarrh produced by influenza.

24. Generalities.—That kind of pain in head and fingers which is concomitant with the attacks of intermittent fever.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness (from 1st trit.).

27. Fever.—Chills repeatedly, down the spine and all over, esp. in bed at night.—Heat in whole body; I could bear, after the proving, the cool trade wind, usually setting in, in San Francisco, in the afternoon, better than before.

Cannabis Indica.

East Indian Cannabis sativa (Cannabis sativa and Cannabis indica are botanically identical; the difference in their properties is solely due to the difference of soil and climate in which they are grown). Hashish. Bhang. Ganja. N. O. Cannabinaceæ. Tincture of young leaves and twigs.

Clinical.—*Catalepsy*. Chordee. Clairvoyance. Delirium tremens. *Delusions*. Epilepsy. Gonorrhœa. *Headache. Mania*. Menorrhagia. *Paralysis*. Prostatitis. Satyriasis. Stammering. Uræmia. Urinary disorders.

Characteristics.—The use of *Cannabis ind*. in the East as an intoxicant gives the leading note of its sphere of action. It produces a state of exaltation with sublime visions, delusions, and hallucinations in great variety. Time seems interminable, space illimitable. Imagines himself in a room of which the walls gradually close in upon him. Double consciousness. Fixed ideas. Apprehensive of approaching death; of becoming insane. Great agitation; anxiety; nervousness. Horror of darkness. Incoherent talking. Uncontrollable laughter. Inability to fix his thoughts on one subject. Forgets what he intends to write or speak. *Can. ind*. produces a sensation of levitation. Sensation as if in a dream. Vertigo on rising, with stunning pain in back part of head. (*Can. ind*. removed for me a vertigo in which the patient felt as if the house were falling in ruins about her.) Shocks through brain on regaining consciousness. Guided by this symptom, I removed with this remedy a "noise like a crash or explosion during sleep." Sensation as of brain boiling over and lifting cranial arch like a lid; opening and shutting sensation. Weight at occiput, from which pains start up sides of head to temples and vertex. Headache with flatulence; lasts till flatus can be passed up or down; throbbing of occiput. Scalp sore feeling; crawling on vertex; sensation as though skin tightly stretched over bones of face. Clairvoyance and clairaudience; extreme sensitiveness to noise. Grinds teeth whilst asleep. Stammering and stuttering. There is a sensation in anus as if sitting on a ball; as if anus and part of urethra were filled by a hard, round body. The urinary and generative organs are very strongly affected. There is constant dull pain in region of right kidney. Pains in kidneys when laughing. Urine loaded with slimy mucus after exposure to damp and cold. Frequent micturition with burning pain, in evening. Dribbling. Urging and straining, but cannot pass a drop. Burning, scalding, or stinging in urethra before, during, and after urination. Increased sexual desire, satyriasis, priapism. Erections: while riding, walking, or sitting still, not caused by amorous thoughts; violent; painful. Gonorrhœa; without pain; with light-headedness; very profuse yellowish-white discharge. Feeling as if discharge in urethra. Chordee. Very profuse, painful, dark menstruation, but without clots. Palpitation, awakens from sleep. Stitches in heart, with oppression, > deep breathing. Warmth of spine extending to head. Backache < during catamenia, which occur every two weeks and are scanty. Paralysis of lower limbs and right

arm. Nash relates the case of a lady suffering from cardiac dropsy, who, when relieved of the latter, suddenly lost the power of speech. In answer to a question she could begin a sentence, but could not finish it, as she could not remember what she wished to say. She was very impatient about it; would cry, but could not finish the sentence, though she could signify assent if any one did finish it for her. *Can. ind*. cured rapidly. [In one case of over-dose the observer experienced a modification of this: Absolute forgetfulness of the thought, speech, or acts of the previous moment; startled by hearing the echo of the last words of a sentence he has just spoken. Having suggested a walk to a companion and meeting him at the street door, wondered why they were there. Afterwards he could remember everything. < Lying down quietly: then thought succeeded thought only to be immediately blotted out: no inclination to sleep. > Walking about out of doors.] *Can. i*., like *Bell*., has: Wants to sleep but cannot. Very sleepy. During sleep: starting; talking; grinding teeth; nightmare. In paralysis there is tingling of the affected parts. The sensitiveness to noise is extreme; can hear a whisper in adjoining room and is irritated thereby. In some subjects a perfect condition of catalepsy is produced.

Relations.—Can. sat. In extreme sensitiveness to noise: Nit. ac. (to jarring and rumbling of waggon in street); Coff. (to all sounds); Borax (slightest noise, fall of door latch, rumpling of paper, rustling of silk). Asar. (to scratching of linen or-silk, or even the thought of it). Levitation (Asar., Calc., Coccul., Phos. ac., Sil., Sticta, Sul., Thu.). As if in a dream (Ambr., Anac., Calc., Con., Cup., Med., Rhe., Stram., Val., Ver., Zn.—the sensation of time being interminable distinguishes Can. i. from the others). Horror of darkness (Am. m., Bar. c., Calc., Carb. an., Phos., Stram., Stro., Val.). Noise like a crash or explosion in head (Alo.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Exaltation of spirit, with excessive loquacity.—Full of fun and mischief, and laughs immoderately.—Hallucinations and imaginations innumerable.—Anguish, accompanied by great oppression: > in the open air.—Constant fear of becoming insane.—Exaggeration of duration of time and extent of space; seconds seem ages, a few rods an immense distance.—Horror of darkness.—Fear of approaching death.—Inability to recall any thought or event, on account of different thoughts crowding on his brain.—Sudden loss of speech; begins a sentence but cannot finish it.—Stammering and stuttering.—Exaltation of spirits, with excessive loquacity.—Very absentminded.—Every few minutes he would lose himself, and then wake up, as it were, to those around him.—Constantly theorising.—Clairvoyance.—Delirium tremens; trembling; hallucinations; tendency to become furious; nausea; unquenchable thirst.—Laughs at merest trifle.—Sudden loss of memory.

2. Head.—Vertigo on rising, with stunning pain in back part of head.—Sensation as if the room were falling in pieces about her.—Frequent involuntary shaking of the

head.—Heavy pressure on the brain, forcing him to stoop.—Violent shocks pass through the brain; (noise like a crash or explosion during sleep).—Dull, drawing pain in forehead, esp. over the eyes.—Throbbing, aching pain in forehead.—Jerking in r. side of forehead, toward the interior and back part of head.—A sensation of the brain boiling over and lifting the cranial arch like the lid of a tea-kettle.—Opening and shutting sensation at vertex.—Aching in both temples, most severe in r.—Dull stitching in the r. temple.—Pain in the whole r. side of the head.—Head feels heavy, loses consciousness and falls.—Dull, heavy, throbbing pain, with sensation as from a blow, on back of head and neck.—Heavy weight at back of head, pains shoot up to temples and vertex; pain at midday forces her to cry.—Headache accompanied by flatulence, continuing until he can pass flatulence up or down; throbbing of occiput.—Migraine.

3. Eyes.—Fixed gaze.—Eyes bright and shiny.—Visual clairvoyance.—Jerking in extreme corner of the eye and eyelid.—Injection of vessels of conjunctiva of both eyes.—Letters run together when reading.—Twinkling, trembling, and glimmering before the eyes.

4. Ears.—Hearing very acute.—Aching in both ears.—Throbbing and fulness in both ears.—Ringing and buzzing in the ears.—Noise in the ears, like boiling water.—Periodical singing in the ears during a dreamy spell, ceasing when he came to himself.

6. Face.—Countenance dejected and careworn.—Wearied, exhausted appearance.—Drowsy, stupid look.—Skin of face, esp. of forehead and chin, feels as if drawn tight.

8. Mouth.—Lips feel as if glued together.—Gritting and grinding of the teeth while sleeping.—Dryness of the mouth and lips.—White, thick, frothy, and sticky saliva.—Every article of food is extremely palatable.—Stammering and stuttering.

9. Throat.—The throat is parched, accompanied by intense thirst for cold water.

11. Stomach.—Ravenous hunger.—Pain in the cardiac orifice, relieved by pressure.—Suffocative feeling while eating.

12. Abdomen.—Flatulence on rising in morning (with headache); rumbling in bowels at night.—Abdomen feels swollen; > by belching.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sensation in the anus as if he were sitting on a ball; as if the anus and part of the urethra were filled up by a hard, round body.—Painless yellow diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in the kidneys when laughing.—Burning, aching, or sharp stitches in the kidneys.—A white glairy mucus may be squeezed from the

urethra.—Burning and scalding, or stinging pain in the urethra before, during, and after urination.—Urging to urinate, but cannot pass a drop.—Profuse, colourless urine.—Has to wait some time before the urine flows.—Has to force out the last few drops with the hand.—The urine dribbles out after the stream ceases.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire excessively increased.—Satyriasis; priapism.—Erections not caused by amorous thoughts.—Violent painful erections.—Penis relaxed and shrunken.—Itching in the glans penis.—Sharp pricking, like needles, in urethra, so severe as to send a thrill to cheeks and hands.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Very profuse menstruation; painful, dark but without clots.—Spasmodic uterine colic, pains returning like labour pains; great agitation and sleeplessness.—Threatened miscarriage in 8th month; burning on micturition with purulent discharge.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Rough cough, with scraping immediately under the sternum.—It requires a great effort to take a deep inspiration.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest, with deep, laboured breathing.—He feels as if suffocated, and has to be fanned.—Stitches extending from both nipples through chest.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation of the heart, awaking from sleep.—Pressing pain in the heart, with dyspnœa the whole night. Piercing pain in the heart.—Sensation as if drops were falling from the heart.—Stitches in the heart, accompanied by great oppression; the latter relieved by deep breathing.—Pulse very slow (as low as 46).

20. Neck and Back.—Pain across the shoulders and spine; must stoop, cannot walk erect.—Chin suddenly drawn down to sternum, lasting three days.—Warmth in spine extending to head.—Backache, < during menses, which occur every two weeks and are scanty.

22. Upper Limbs.—Agreeable thrilling through the arms and hands.—Paralysis of the r. arm.—Coldness of r. hand, with stiffness and numbness of r. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Entire paralysis of the lower extremities.—Weariness in limbs, and stiffness and aching in knees; almost paralysis.—Agreeable thrilling from the knees down, with a sensation as if a bird's claws were clasping the knees.—On attempting to walk, intensely violent pain as if treading on spikes, which penetrated the soles, and ran upward through the limbs to the hips; worse in r. limb, and accompanied by drawing pains in both calves.—Shooting pains in the joints of the toes of l. foot; worse in great toe; aching and stitching pain in ball of l. great toe.

24. Generalities.—Great desire to lie down in the daytime.—Thoroughly exhausted after a short walk.—Felt so weak that he could scarcely speak, and soon fell into a deep sleep.

26. Sleep.—Excessive sleepiness; sound sleep, with melancholy dreams.—Starting of the limbs while sleeping, causing him to awake.—Voluptuous dreams, with erections and profuse seminal emissions.—Talks during sleep.—Gritting teeth during sleep.—Dreams prophetic; vexatious; of dead bodies, of danger, and of perils to be encountered.—Nightmare every night as soon as he falls asleep.

27. Fever.—Loss of animal heat.—General chilliness.—Coldness of the face, nose, and hands after dinner.—Profuse sticky sweat, standing out in drops on his forehead.

Cannabis Sativa.

European or American Hemp. N. O. Cannabinaceæ. Tincture of male and female flowering tops.

Clinical.—Ascites. Asthma. Cataract. Cystitis. *Eyes; cortical opacity*. Fingers, contracted. *Gonorrhœa*. Headache. Hysteria. Infantile leucorrhœa. Nephritis. Nose-bleed. Palpitation. Phimosis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Post-partum hæmorrhage. Priapism. Stammering. Tetanus. *Trachea, mucus in*. Urethral caruncle.

Characteristics.—*Cannabis sativa* resembles closely Cannabis indica, but the mental symptoms and head symptoms are less pronounced and the eye and genito-urinary symptoms more so. Characteristic sensations are: "As if hot water were poured over him; over heart. As if drops of cold water were falling: on head; from anus; from heart." As if pinched with pincers in back. Pressure as with a sharp point in coccyx. Gonorrhœa, esp. when the patient walks with the legs apart. Sexual over excitement in either sex. Threatened abortion from too frequent sexual intercourse. Threatened abortion complicated with gonorrhœa. The urethra is very sensitive to touch and pressure; the patient cannot bear the legs close together. *Can. sat*. has cured many cases of urethral caruncle; and of phimosis. It resembles *Canth*. in its urethral symptoms, but has more burning and smarting (Canth. more tenesmus). Drawing pains in region of kidneys extending into inguinal glands, with anxious sensation of nausea at epigastrium. Unendurable fine stitching over whole body, as from a thousand needle points, at night, when sweating from warm covering, > uncovering. Feet feel heavy on going upstairs.

Relations.—*Antidotes:* of large doses—lemon-juice, *Strychnia*, faradization of respiratory muscles to maintain respiration; of small doses—Camph., Merc. *Compatible:* Bell., Hyo., Lyc., Nux, Op., Puls., Rhus, Verat. *Compare:* Can.

ind., Act. r., Arn., Bry., Canth., Petrol., Petros., Stan., Stram., Sul.; Sars. (< going up stairs); in phimosis (Merc., Sul., Nit. ac., Sep., Thu. Rhus, Sabi.); as if something alive in abdomen (Croc. s., Thuj.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness and indifference.—The slightest contradiction gives offence.—Disposition to be easily frightened.—Mania, sometimes gay, sometimes serious or furious.—Irresolution and uncertainty, in consequence of too fickle an imagination.—As if in a dream.—Voices, including her own, seem to come from a distance; her own voice seems strange, as if it were somebody else speaking.—Lectophobia.—In writing, many errors are made.—Vanishing of thoughts.—Want of words.—Ideas seem to stand still; he stares in front of him; is absorbed in higher thoughts, but is unconscious of them.

2. Head.—Attacks of vertigo on walking, or when standing for some time, to such an extent as to cause falling.—Sensation as if intoxicated.—Headache, as if there were a stone pressing upon it.—Sensation of a heavy weight on the vertex.—Pressure and tension on the temples.—Compression in the sinciput, from the margins of the orbit to the temples.—Congestion in the head, with throbbings in the brain, cheeks red and hot; with pulsation, and not unpleasant warmth in it.—Sensation at the scalp, as if something were creeping on it, and frequent sensation, as if drops of cold water were falling on the head.

3. Eyes.—Aching pain in the balls of the eyes.—Cramp-like pulling in the eyes.—Weakness and confusion of sight, on viewing objects either distant or near.—Specks, and opacity of the cornea.—Appearance of a denticulated circle of whitish flames before the eyes.

4. Ears.—Throbbing and pressure in the ears; disappearing when stooping, and reappearing when raising the head again.—Buzzing in the ears, and sensation as if a skin were before them.

5. Nose.—Swelling of the nose, with copper-like redness.—Stupefying pressure on the root of the nose.—Heat and dryness of the nose.—Epistaxis, preceded by a sensation of burning in the nose.

6. Face.—Paleness of the face.—Tingling, itching, and smarting in the face, as if from salt.—Palpitation of the muscles of the face.—Heat of the face, and redness of the cheeks.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, with viscid saliva, and absence of thirst.—Eruption in the vermilion border of the lips.—Embarrassed speech; at one time words are wanting, at another the voice fails.—The speech stops with extraordinary anxiety and agony on account of pain in the back.

11. Stomach.—Empty risings.—Regurgitation of acrid substances of a bitter sourness.—Nausea, with inclination for food.—Vomiting with sensation of strangulation, from the epigastrium to the throat.—Vomiting of green bile.—Pain in the stomach, on being touched, as if it were ulcerated, > by eating.—Attack of violent cramps in the stomach, with paleness, and sweat of the face; pulse almost extinct, and respiration rattling.—Aching, pinchings, and Cuttings in the epigastrium, and in the upper part of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the intestines.—Sensation of soreness in the abdomen (dropsy).—Hard and painful swelling of the hepatic region.—Cramp-like pains in the epigastrium.—Pulsation of the abdomen, as if from within outwardly.—Shuddering in the abdomen, as if cold water were running through it.—Painful jerks in the abdomen, as if it contained some living object.—Shaking of the intestines, as if they were detached, when the arms are moved.—Partial swelling of the abdomen, as from an encysted ascites.—Shocks and pressure towards the outside in the region of the groins.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, accompanied by cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Pressure in the rectum towards the outside.—Sensation, as of a running of cold water from the anus.—Constipation, and hard fæces.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sensation of soreness and inflammation of the kidneys.—Urgent inclination to make water, with pressive pain.—Difficulty of making water, as if from paralysis of the bladder, and nocturnal strangury.—Obstinate retention of urine.—Stoppage of the urinary ducts by mucus and pus.—Urine, turbid, white, or reddish, and as if mixed with blood and pus.—Incontinence of urine.—Stream of water scattered.—Emission, drop by drop, of a scanty and sanguineous nature.—Burning pain in the urethra and in the bladder, before and during the emission of urine.—Urethra inflamed and painful to the touch.—Discharge of watery mucus from the urethra (gonorrhœa).—Yellow and mucous discharge from the urethra.—Ejection of a stone on making water.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Genital parts cold.—Itching and inflammatory swelling of the prepuce, glans, and penis, with deep redness, and phimosis.—The penis feels sore and burnt when walking; walks with legs apart.—Aching in the testes, and tension in the spermatic cord, when standing upright.—Swelling of the prostate gland.—Erections, with tensive pains.—Repugnance to coition, or strong excitement of sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Profuse menstruation.—Sterility.—Miscarriage, with convulsions.—Threatened abortion, complicated with gonorrhœa; or on account of too frequent sexual intercourse.—Great excitement with sterility.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Loss of voice.—Accumulation of tenacious mucus in the larynx, with scraping, and difficulty of respiration.—Cough, violent and

dry.—Cough with greenish and viscid expectoration.—Difficulty of respiration, as if there were a weight on the chest, with wheezing and rattling in the bronchia.—Respiration short and oppressed.—Respiration difficult, and possible only when standing upright.—Difficulty of respiration, and oppression on the chest, with uneasiness in the throat; < lying down.—Respiration rattling.

18. Chest.—Shootings in the bottom of the chest, esp. on breathing or speaking, or during movement.—Inflammation of the lungs, with greenish vomiting and delirium.

19. Heart.—Painful strokes in the region of the heart.—Sensation as if drops were falling from the heart.—Inflammation of the heart.—Painful constraint and tension in the heart, with palpitation of the heart and anxiety.—Beatings of the heart, which are felt lower than their ordinary place.

20. Neck and Back.—Pains in the back, which impede speech and suspend respiration.—Shooting pain between the shoulder-blades.—Pressure towards the outside in the sacral region and coccyx.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the shoulder and forearm during movement.—Cramps in the hands and the fingers.—Cramp-like contraction of the metacarpal bones, of the (r.) hand.—Sudden paralytic weakness of the hand, with trembling on laying hold of an object, and inability to hold it firmly.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramps in the thighs, the calves of the legs, and the hams.—Weakness, staggering, and pains of the knees.—Displacement of the patella on going upstairs.—Pulsation and stretching pain in the feet, and in the joints of the foot, as after a long walk.—Spasmodic contraction of the the tendo Achillis, with violent pains.

24. Generalities.—Acute drawing, and contractive, pressive pains, with sensation of paralysis, or shocks and deep shootings in different parts, or else a sensation as if pinched with the fingers.—Rheumatic pulling during movement, apparently in the periosteum.—General dejection, with tottering and soreness of the knees.—Great fatigue, from having spoken or written.—Tetanus, chiefly in the upper limbs, and in the trunk.—Several symptoms are aggravated or provoked by touch, open air, and heat, as well as at night, and after midnight; by exercise, and after a meal.—Sensation, as if drops of cold water were falling (on head; from the anus; from heart).—Affections of ball of the foot or under part of the toes.—Typhoid fevers where strangury exists.

26. Sleep.—Invincible desire to sleep during the day.—Sensation of greater fatigue on waking in the morning, than when going to bed in the evening.—Nocturnal sleeplessness.—Great anxiety of heart.—At night, pricking and sensation of burning over the whole skin, as if from boiling water.

27. Fever.—Shuddering and shivering, with thirst.—Uneasiness and external cold.—Coldness of the body, with heat in the face.—Heat only in the face.—Pulse weak, slow, and scarcely perceptible.—Burning heat over the whole body at night.

Cantharis.

Cantharis vesicator. Lytta vesicator. Spanish fly. N. O. Insecta, Coleoptera. Tincture or trituration of living insects.

Clinical.—*Bladder affections. Burns*. Chordee. Diphtheria. Dysentery. Eczema. *Emissions. Erotomania*. Erysipelas. Eyes, inflammation of. Gastritis. *Gonorrhœa. Herpes zoster*. Hydrophobia. *Kidneys, affections of*. Mania. Neuralgia. Nymphomania. *Ovaries, affections of. Peritonitis. Pleurisy. Pregnancy, disorders of*. Retained placenta. Satyriasis. *Scarlatina. Spermatorrhœa. Strangury. Thirst. Throat, sore. Tongue, inflammation of. Urine, abnormal*. Vesication of skin.

Characteristics.—*Cantharis* belongs to the animal kingdom and finds its most prominent sphere of action in exciting the animal passions. There is anger in a very acute degree amounting to paroxysms of rage; and a corresponding condition of the bodily tissues. The word "*irritation*" best expresses the totality of the *Cantharis* effects. The pains are burning, and sharp, lancinating along the course of a nerve. Neuralgia of head and face from taking cold, with loud screams and jerking of muscles. The slightest touch or approach aggravates the mental symptoms. Violent spasms reproduced by touching larynx. There is also < from dazzling objects and by water—completing the hydrophobia picture. It may be well to remember in this connection the violent erotic action of *Canth*., for many have maintained that rabies only arises among domesticated animals where sexual functions are under more or less abnormal conditions. Guernsey gives as the special indications in hydrophobia: "Moaning and violent cries, interspersed with barking." *Canth*. produces amorous frenzy, unbounded sexual desire; also sexual erethism and excitability. It acts on the brain, producing inflammation of the tissues. The eyes are bright, pupils widely dilated. Erysipelas commencing in nose. The face is generally pale or yellowish, with an expression of deep-seated suffering. There is diphtheritic inflammation of throat, severe burning, constriction; thirst, with aversion to drinking. The stomach is inflamed. Pain in abdomen colic-like, doubling the patient up, cutting, burning, lancinating. Dysenteric stools with tenesmus. In the genito-urinary region the most intense action is developed. There is extreme superficial sensitiveness in hypogastrium (especially when the bladder is full), attended with unbearable tenesmus vesicæ. Cutting, burning pains from the kidney down to urethra. Strangury. Can pass only a few drops, like molten lead. Irritation of all grades. The sexual appetite is aroused to the point of mania. Coitus does not always reduce it. On the skin and serous

membranes the irritating effects of the remedy are equally pronounced. Pleurisy with effusion has been cured by the remedy given internally. Burning, stitches, shooting pains and exudation are the indications. So the fly-blister treatment of olden days had more to say for itself than those who used it knew. Vesication is the note of its effects on the skin and indicates its use in burns of the first degree, erysipelas, blisters. In burns the part may be treated with a lotion containing a few drops of the tincture to the ounce of water, a dilution being given internally. An ointment made with the 3x is a good application for herpes zoster. H. N. Guernsey observed that *Canth*. is almost always the remedy for whatever other sufferings there may be, when there is as well frequent micturition with burning, cutting pain; or if cutting burning pain attends the flow, even when micturition is not very frequent. Guernsey also pointed out that *Canth*. should be studied in treating affections of the air-passages when the mucus is tenacious. Nash records a case in which this observation led him to make a pretty cure. *Kali bich*. had completely failed to relieve a lady who had suffered long from bronchitis. The mucus was profuse, tenacious, and ropy. One day the patient mentioned that she had great cutting and burning on urinating, which she was obliged to do very frequently. *Canth*, made a rapid cure. *Canth*. has cured a case of malarial cachexia in which the symptoms were always < when the urine was scanty. "Burning" runs through the *Canth*. pathogeneses in a very striking way. Another marked feature of the remedy is its effect in increasing the secretions of membranes. *Canth*. "expels moles, dead fetus, placentæ; promotes fecundity" (Guernsey). The < is: from drinking; from coffee; from drinking cold water; whilst urinating; after urinating; from touch. > From rubbing; from warm applications.

Relations.—*Antidotes:* Camph. antidotes the strangury and retention of urine of Canth., Apis the cystitis, Kali nit. the renal symptoms. For its throat symptoms it is nearest to Capsicum. *Other antidotes:* Acon., Lauro., Puls. Canth. is *antidote to:* Camph., Vinegar, Alcohol. *Compatible:* Bell., Merc., Pho., Pul., Sep., Sul. *Incompatible:* Coffea. *Compare:* Doryph., Coccus cact., Coccionella, Apis, Bell., Bry., Can. s. (more burning and smarting; Canth. more tenesmus); Petros. (sudden urging); Caps; Puls. (retained placenta); Ars. (delayed urination after parturition); Thuja (erections; those of Canth. prevent urination; those of Thuja do not); Merc. (semen mixed with blood); Sarsapar. (urine burns like fire, shreddy particles and blood in it); Arum, Arn., Rhus, Ranunc. scel. (Teste classes Canth. with Senega and Phos. ac. in his Conium group.)

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dejected and lachrymose humour.—Anxious inquietude, with agitation, which necessitates constant motion.—Want of confidence in one's self.—Pusillanimity and timidity.—Disposition to be angry, and to fly into a rage.—Paroxysms of rage, with cries, blows, and barkings, renewed on feeling the gullet, and at the sight of water.—Delirium.—Insanity.—Mania, with extravagant

acts and gestures.—Constantly attempting to do something, but accomplishing nothing.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with loss of consciousness, and mist before the sight, chiefly in the open air.—Headache, which interrupts sleep at night.—Pressive lancinations in the head, which disappear on walking.—Acute drawing pains in the head, with vertigo.—Congestion in the head.—Throbbing in the brain, and heat, which ascends to the head.—Sensation of burning in the head, as if the interior were raw, with inflammation of the brain.—Drawing, jerking, and gnawing in the bones of the head.—Headache, as if the hair were pulled.—Hair standing on end.—Headache, as if coming from the nape of the neck, and wishing to escape by the forehead.—Burning in the sides of the head, ascending from the neck, with soreness and giddiness; < in the morning and afternoon; when standing or sitting; > when walking or lying down.

3. Eyes.—Pain in the eyes, with sensation as if the eyelids were excoriated, chiefly when they are opened.—Inflammation of the eyes, with burning smarting.—Yellowish colour of the eyes.—Prominence, and convulsive movements of the eyes; fiery, sparkling, staring look.—Objects seemed to be tinged with a yellow hue.

4. Ears.—Inflammation and burning heat of the ears.

5. Nose.—Swelling of the nose, even in the interior, with redness and burning heat.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the dorsum of the nose, extending to the cheeks (r.) with hardness and subsequent desquamation.—Fetid and sickly smell before the nose.—Coryza of long duration, and catarrh, with copious flow of viscid mucus from the nose.

6. Face.—Paleness of the face.—Face hollow, hippocratic, with features which express anguish and despair.—Yellowish colour of the face.—Erysipelatous inflammation and desquamation of the cheeks.—Burning redness and swelling of the face.—Swelling at one side of the face (r.), with tension.—Swelling and inflammation of the lips.—Fissure and exfoliation of the lips.—Trismus.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, generally drawing, < by eating.—Fistula in the gums.—Ulceration of the gums.

8. Mouth.—Taste of cedar pitch in the mouth.—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth.—Inflammation of the mouth and pharynx.—Inflammation and suppuration of the tonsils, with inability to swallow.—Burning in the mouth, extending down the pharynx, œsophagus and stomach; < from drinking cold water.—Phlegmonous inflammation of the interior of the cheek.—Aphthæ in the mouth.—Frothy salivation, with streaks of blood.—Foam at the mouth.—Coagulated blood coming from the mouth.—Inflammatory swelling and suppuration of the

tongue.—Suppuration of the gums.—Fistula dentalis (suppurating) (upper incisors).—Weakness of the organs of speech, and languid diction.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, on swallowing.—Difficult deglutition, with strangulation in the throat, and nocturnal regurgitation of food.—Impeded deglutition, esp. in the case of liquids.—Burning in the throat, on swallowing.—Inflammation and ulceration of the tonsils and of the throat; with inability to swallow.—Burning pains in the throat, < by drinking water.

10. Appetite.—Loss of taste.—Taste of pitch in the mouth and in the throat.—Thirst, from dryness of the lips, with repugnance to all drinks.—Want of appetite, with disgust and repugnance to all sorts of food.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with burning sensation, as if from pyrosis, aggravated by drinking.—Sob-like risings, which seem to take an inverse direction and to return towards the stomach.—Vomiting of undigested food.—Vomiting of bilious and slimy substances, or of blood.—Great sensitiveness of the precordial region.—Pressive fulness, with anxiety and inquietude in the stomach.—Smarting and burning pains in the stomach.—Inflammation of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in abdomen, after taking coffee.—Inflammation of the liver.—Shootings and contraction in r. hypochondrium.—Great sensibility of the abdomen to the touch.—Burning pain in the abdomen, from the gullet to the rectum.—Burning pain above the navel, on coughing, on sneezing, on blowing the nose, with yellowish spots on the part affected.—Inflammation of the intestines.—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen.—Incarceration of flatulency under the hypochondria.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation and hard fæces.—Diarrhœa, with evacuation of frothy matter, or of greenish mucus, with cutting pains after the evacuation and burning pains in the rectum.—During stool, burning in the anus; prolapsus ani.—After stool, chilliness and tenesmus.—Dysenteric diarrhœa, with nocturnal evacuation of whitish mucus, and of solid pieces, like false membranes, with streaks of blood.—Sanguineous evacuations.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine, with cramp-like pains in the bladder.—Urgent and ineffectual efforts to make water, with painful emission, drop by drop.—Difficult emission of urine, in a weak and scattered stream.—Increased secretion of urine.—Urine, pale yellow, or of a deep red colour.—Flow of sanguineous mucus from the bladder.—Emission of blood, drop by drop.—Purulent urine.—Burning smarting, on making water.—Incisive pains in the front part of the urethra, during the emission of urine, and afterwards.—Sharp, tearing, and incisive pains, successive pullings and pulsations in the urinary organs.—Burning, stinging and tearing in the kidneys.—Pressing pain in the kidneys, extending to the bladder; along the ureters; relieved by pressing upon the glans.—Inflammation and

ulceration of the kidneys, of the bladder, and of the urethra.—Exceedingly painful sensibility of the region of the bladder on its being touched.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Draggings in the spermatic cord, on making water.—Inflammation and gangrene of the genital parts.—Painful swelling of the testes.—Sexual desire greatly increased, with painful, frequent erections (with gonorrhœa), of long continuance, as in priapismus.—Ready emission, during amorous caresses.—Spermatorrhœa.—After coition, burning pain in the urethra.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature and too copious, with black blood and pains during the flow.—Voiding of moles, of fœtus, and of placentæ.—Inflammation of the ovaries.—Swelling of the cervix uteri.—Corrosive leucorrhœa, with burning sensation on making water, and excitement of sexual desire.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with painful rattling of viscid mucus, copious, and coming from the chest, and with incisive shootings in the trachea.—Oppression of breathing, with sensation of constriction of the pharynx.—Stitches in the chest during air inspiration. (Inflammation of the lungs.).—Inflammation of the larynx.—Sensation of excessive weakness in the organs of respiration, on speaking and on breathing deeply.—Voice feeble, timid, and trembling.

18. Chest.—Respiration rendered difficult and oppressed by constriction of the throat, and dryness of the nose.—Suspension of respiration in going up a hill, with rattling in the chest and nausea.—Shootings in the chest, and in the sides.—Burning pains in the chest, from whence small clots of blood are at times detached.—Palpitation of the heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness in the nape of the neck, with tension when bending it over.—Acute drawing pains in the back.—Tearing in the back (after rising from a seat).—Sensation of constriction in the spine.—Emprosthotonos and opisthotonos.

21. Limbs.—Weakness and swelling of limbs.—Dropsical swelling of hands and feet.—Cold sweat of hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Acute tractive pains in the arms.—Want of strength in the hands.—Eczematous eruption on dorsum of hand and between fingers, itching and burning fearfully, < from cold water, > from warmth.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains in the hips, with spasmodic sufferings in the urinary passages.—Acute tractive, piercing pains, in the legs, from the feet to the hips.—Trembling of the legs.—Darting pain from r. foot to r. side of h cad in paroxysms.

24. Generalities.—Burning pains, as from excoriation, in all the cavities of the body.—Acute shootings towards the interior in different parts.—Drawing, arthritic pains in the limbs, with affection of the urinary ducts, mitigated by rubbing.—Violent pains, with groans and lamentations.—Sensation of dryness in the joints.—Want of flexibility of the whole body.—Dejection and weakness, with excessive sensibility in all parts of the body, trembling, and desire to lie down.—Prostration of strength, proceeding even to paralysis.—Convulsions, tetanus.—The sufferings show themselves chiefly on the r. side, and are mitigated in a recumbent posture.—The symptoms are renewed every seven days.

25. Skin.—Itching vesicles, with burning pain on being touched.—Blisters, from burns.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Acute drawing pains in ulcers, with increased suppuration.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness, esp. in the afternoon, with yawnings and stretching.—Sleeplessness without apparent cause.—At night, half sleep, with frequent waking.

27. Fever.—Pulse hard, full and rapid.—Fever, which manifests itself only by cold.—Cold and shivering, with cutis anserina and paleness of the face.—Thirst only after the shivering.—Perspiration; cold, esp. on the hands and feet; on the genitals.—Sweat, of the smell of urine.—Pulsation through the trembling limbs.

Capsicum.

Capsicum annuum. Cayenne Pepper. (South America and West Indies.) N. O. Solanaceæ. Tincture of the dried pods.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Asthma. Brain, irritation of. Delirium tremens. *Cough*. Diarrhœa. Diphtheria. Dysentery. *Ear affections*. Glandular swellings. *Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Heartburn*. Hernia. *Home-sickness. Intermittents. Lungs, affections of*. Measles. *Mouth, ulcers in*. Neuralgia. *Nose, affections of*. Obesity. Œsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis. Pleuro-pneumonia. *Pregnancy, disorders of. Rectum, diseases of. Rheumatic gout. Rheumatism. Sciatica*. Scrofula. Seasickness. Stomatitis. *Throat, sore*. Tongue, paralysis of. *Trachea, tickling in. Urine, disorders of. Whooping-cough*. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—*Capsicum* should be studied in connection with the other great members of the Solanum family, *Belladonna, Stramonium, Hyoscyamus, Dulcamara, Solanum Carolinense, Solanum nigrum, Solanum tuberosum* (Potato), and *Lycopersicum esculentum* (Tomato). It acts with great intensity on the mucous membranes, and also on the bones: affections of bones in general; pains in bones of face; inflammation of petrous bone. *Capsicum* corresponds especially to persons of light hair and blue eyes; also to persons of lax fibre and muscles; obesity; lazy, fat,

unclean persons who dread the open air; clumsy children; awkward persons; hæmorrhoidal troubles. Lack of reaction and bodily irritability. Symptoms generally appear on left side. As with *Dulcamara*, there is extreme sensitiveness to cold and damp which < most symptoms. The well-known burning effects of red pepper is a leading indication for its use Burning pains" wherever occurring demand that *Capsicum* should have the first consideration, if there are no other determining symptoms in favour of another remedy. The burning of *Caps*. is < from cold water. Redness of the skin, and even a scarlet eruption like *Belladonna*. Very characteristic is a cough with fetid breath, or bad taste. Cough causing splitting pain in head. Chill at 10.30 a.m., beginning between shoulders and running down back. A case of poisoning in a worker in a capsicum-plaister factory brought out: severe chill with shaking; and it ended in an intense coryza. *Caps*. 30 brought speedy relief in a case of tympanites following laparotomy, the concomitant symptoms being: cold nose and extremities, and cyanosis. *Caps*. is a notable fever remedy. The patient is thirsty—but drinking causes shuddering. Absence of thirst during heat. Burning, pungent pains, < by application of cold water, are very marked. Burning, pungent sensation in face < by slightest draught of cold air; burning in throat; burning blisters in roof of mouth (diphtheria or gangrene); constriction of throat, spasmodic closure, pain when not swallowing; burning in rectum, tenesmus, hæmorrhage; burning on urination; burning in bladder. *Caps*. is among the remedies of the front rank in stomatitis in inflammation of the middle ear, with involvement of mastoid cells in the sore throat of smokers and drinkers, with inflammation, burning, relaxed uvula, sometimes dry, sometimes with tough mucus difficult to dislodge. Local burning and general chilliness distinguish *Caps*. in a vast number of cases. *Caps*. is indicated where there is lack of reaction in persons of lax fibre. The mental state shows home-sickness. "Home-sickness, with red cheeks and sleeplessness; with hot feeling in fauces." (With a few doses of Caps. I cured completely an Australian girl, of florid complexion, who had come to London to study, and who was quite incapacitated by home-sickness.) There is awkwardness, fearfulness, obstinacy. Alternating states; laughs and weeps by turns; is now jocose and sings, but becomes angry from slightest cause. Delirium: it has been given with great success in delirium tremens, mostly in drachm doses of the tincture, given in milk. > From heat is the most important modality. Patients who cannot get to sleep without a hot bottle at their back. Rest < some forms of headache and > others.
Motion = headache as if skull would split; as if bruised; asthma; chilliness; stiff joints to crack. Ascending = asthma. < By touch. Shuns open air; dreads uncovering; dreads air, especially a draught. Spirits become lower as body becomes cooler. Sensation as if cayenne pepper were sprinkled on parts. Violent pains in various places; now here now there. Sensation as if parts would go to sleep. I had one patient on whom *Caps*. acted well in summer, but not in winter. Equal parts of tincture of Caps. and glycerine make an excellent liniment for external use in many cases of chronic rheumatism and neuralgia.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Calad., Camph., Cina, Chi., Sul. ac., or vapour of burning sulphur. *It antidotes:* Effects of Alcohol, Coffee, Opium, Quinine. *Compatible:* Bell., Lyc., Puls., Sil. *Compare:* Arn., Bell. (headache, &c.); Bry. (headache from cough); Canth. (burning pains, throat symptoms, dysentery, urinary symptoms); Pso. (lack of reaction; despair of recovery; Caps. in persons of lax fibre); Lach. (thirst before chill; continues into chill; drinking <; also Elaps); Nat. m., Carb. v. and Menyanth. (intermittents; Nat. m. is the "chronic" of Caps.); Carb. an. and Nit. ac. (inflammation behind ears, Aur. and Nit. ac. preferable in abscess; Sil. in chronic suppuration); Phos. ac. (home-sickness; Caps. has red face); Ars., Alum., Carb. v., Lyc. have burning pains > by heat. Merc., Nit. ac., Sul. have passage of blood from bowels. Crot. t. (after drinking urging to stool); Helleb. (colic with spasm of bladder); Plat. (burning, pungent pain in face, < slightest draught of air, warm or cold). Compare also Solanaceæ.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Tendency to take alarm.—Discontent.—Opinionativeness.—Strong disposition to take everything in bad part, to fly into a rage, even on account of harmless jests, and to utter reproaches.—Capricious and exceedingly changeable humour.—Dulness of all the senses.—Want of reflection and awkwardness.—Nostalgia, with redness of the cheeks and sleeplessness.—Disposition to jest, and to utter witticisms, but gets angry at least trifle.

2. Head.—Bewilderment of the head.—Intoxication, as if from spirituous liquors.—Headache, as if the cranium were going to burst, on walking, or moving the head or coughing.—Attack of semi-lateral headache, pressive and shooting, with nausea, vomiting, and loss of memory, aggravated by movement of the eyes.—Shooting, or acute, drawing pains, esp. in the sides of the head.—Pain of pressive severing in the brain, as if from fulness.—Pulsative headache; (better in motion).—Gnawing itching in the scalp, with pain in the roots of the hair after scratching.

3. Eyes.—Pressure in the eyes, as if from a foreign body introduced into them.—Inflammation of the eyes, with redness, burning pain, and lachrymation.—Eyes prominent.—Confusion of sight, esp. in the morning, as if something were swimming on the cornea, mitigated for an instant by rubbing.—Objects appear black when brought before the eyes.—Sight entirely extinct, as if from amaurosis.

4. Ears.—Acute drawing pains in the ears.—Itching and pressure in the bottom of the auditory tube.—Painful swelling on the bone behind the ear; < by touch.—Tearing behind l. ear.—Diminution of hearing after previous burning and stinging in the ear.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis, esp. in bed, in the morning.—Painful pimples under the nostrils.—Dry coryza, with tingling and tickling in the nostrils.

6. Face.—Redness of the face (without heat), often alternately with paleness.—Many small red spots on the face.—Corroding, itching tetter on the forehead.—Pains in the face, in the bones, where they are aggravated by the touch, or in the nerves where they are aggravated during sleep.—Dull pressure on the cheek-bone.—Swelling of the lips.—Ulcerated eruptions, and fissures in the lips.

7. Teeth.—Pains in the teeth, as if they were set on edge, or elongated.—Pullings in the teeth, and in the gums.—Swelling of the gums.

8. Mouth.—Burning vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue.—Viscid saliva in the mouth.

9. Throat.—Sore throat with painful deglutition and pulling sensation in the pharynx.—Inflammation, with dark redness and burning of the throat.—Cramp-like contraction of the throat.—Uvula elongated, with sensation as if it were pressing on something hard.

10. Appetite.—Unnaturally increased appetite, alternated with aversion to food.—Aqueous and insipid taste.—Sour taste in the mouth, and also a taste of broth.—Want of appetite.—Desire for coffee, with inclination to vomit before or after taking it.—Pyrosis.—Nausea, felt generally in the epigastrium, with pressure on the part.

11. Stomach.—Pain in the stomach, which is inflated.—Sensation of cold in the stomach.—Burning pain in the stomach, and in the epigastrium, esp. just after a meal.—Shootings in the epigastrium, on breathing rapidly and deeply, on speaking, and on the part being touched.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen inflated, almost to bursting, with pressive tension, and suspension of respiration.—Painless rumbling in the abdomen.—Colic about umbilicus, with mucous stools.—Draggings and movements in the abdomen.—Strong pulsations in the abdomen.—Flatulent colic.—Protrusion, flatulent hernia in the inguinal ring.

13. Stool and Anus.—Tenesmus.—Small dysenteric evacuations, with discharge of slimy and sanguineous matter, preceded by flatulent colic.—Nocturnal diarrhœa, with burning pains in the anus.—Blind hæmorrhoids, with pain during evacuation.—Hæmorrhoidal tumours, with burning (bleeding).

14. Urinary Organs.—Tenesmus of the bladder.—Frequent, urgent and almost useless efforts to make water.—Burning pains on making water.—Cramp-like and incisive contractions in the neck of the bladder.—Incisive and shooting pains in the

urethra, when not urinating.—Purulent running from the urethra, as in gonorrhœa.—Flow of blood from the urethra, which is painful to the touch.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Impotence and coldness of the genital parts.—Purulent discharge from the urethra.—Dwindling of the testes.—Violent erections in the morning.—Trembling of the whole body, during amorous caresses.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Disordered menstruation, with a pushing or sticking sensation in l. ovarian region.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Cough, more violent in the evening and at night, with pains in other parts of the body, esp. in the head and in the bladder, as if they were going to burst, or with pressure in the throat and ears, as if an abscess were about to open in them.—Cough, after taking coffee.—Cough, with fetid breath, and disagreeable taste in the mouth.

18. Chest.—Want to breathe deeply.—Deep breathing, almost like a sigh.—Oppressed respiration, sometimes as if proceeding from the stomach, or from fulness of the chest.—Asthma, with redness of the face, eructation and sensation as if the chest were extended.—Constrictive pain in the chest.—Shootings in the chest on breathing.—Pulsative pain in the chest, which suspends respiration, and which is increased by movement.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of the neck.—Acute drawing pains in the back.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in limbs.—Tension in the knees and stiffness in the calves of the legs on walking.—Stiffness of the arms and legs, with tingling as when they are asleep.—Shooting-tearing from hip to knee and foot, esp. when coughing.—Caries of r. hip; l. leg atrophied, violent pains in atrophied leg.—Cold sweat on upper part of legs.

24. Generalities.—Aching pains.—Drawing pains in the limbs excited by movement.—Pain, as from dislocation, and stiffness in the joints, with cracking, esp. at the beginning of a walk.—Phlegmatic temperament, and relaxed fibres.—Cramps in the body, with stiffness in the arms and legs, with numbness and sensation of tingling.—Repugnance to movement.—The symptoms show themselves chiefly in the evening and at night, and are aggravated by the open air, by contact, and by cold, as well as on beginning to move, and after drinking or eating.—Great sensibility to fresh air, and to a current of air.—Symptoms generally appear on l. side; suited for light-haired people; tendency to get fat; laxness of the muscles.; bloatedness of the skin.—Affections of the bones in general; pains in bones of the face.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness, without apparent cause.—Sleeplessness after midnight.—Sensation as if falling from a height during sleep.—Sleep full of dreams.

27. Fever.—Pulse irregular, and often intermitting.—Febrile shivering and cold over the whole body, with ill-humour increasing with the cold, or else with anxiety, dizziness and dulness of the head.—Shivering, commencing at the back; between shoulders.—Cold and shivering whenever drink is taken.—Fever with predominance of cold, and with thirst, burning heat, and affections of the mucous membranes.—Shiverings, with much thirst, afterwards heat, (without or) with thirst and perspiration.—On the upper part of the legs cold perspiration.

Carbo Animalis.

Animal Charcoal. Made from charred ox-hide. Contains Calc. phos. C (impure). Trituration.

Clinical.—*Acne rosacea*. Aneurism. *Appetite, disordered*. Breast, cancer of. *Bubo*. Cancer. Cataract. Constipation. Coccygodynia. Cough. Empyema. *Eructations. Face, eruption on*. Gangrene. Glandular indurations. *Hæmorrhoids*. Headache. Home-sickness. Hypertrophy. Lactation, effects of. *Legs, pains in*. Leucorrhœa. Lumbago. *Nose, affections of*. Otorrhœa. Pancreas, indurated. *Perspiration, altered*. Pleurisy. Polypus. Scrofula. Strabismus. Syphilis. *Tongue, affections of. Trachea, affections of*. Ulceration. Uterus, cancer of. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—*Carb. an*. is suited to old persons, greatly debilitated, especially when there is venous plethora, and blueness of skin. Complaints occurring in scrofulous or venous constitutions. Ulceration, gangrene, and decomposition are marked, and may be looked upon as the counterpart of the antiseptic properties of the crude substance. Copper-coloured eruptions show the appropriateness of the drug to many cases of constitutional syphilis. Glands of stony hardness. Buboes. It is often indicated in the last stage of pneumonias, bronchitis, phthisis. Right chest is most affected. Cancer of breast with burning, drawing pains through breast. Cancer of uterus, burning pains down thigh. Affections from loss of animal fluids, especially nursing women. Weakness of nursing women; can hardly walk across the room. "Gone" feeling from loss of fluids. Too weak to eat. Weeps when she eats. Nausea at night. Hunger in early morning. The goneness of *Carb. a*. is not > by eating (*Carb. v*. > eating). Constipation where patient thinks bowels will be moved but only wind passes. There is a smothering feeling on closing eyes. Aversion to dark. A peculiar symptom is: A feeling of looseness—of eyes in sockets; of brain on motion or coughing. Far-sighted (*Carb. v*. is near-sighted). Objects seem farther apart and brighter. Aversion to cold (*Carb. v*. to heat). There are many sensations of coldness: in chest; about stomach. Discharges are ichorous; but the discharge from piles is inodorous. *Carb. an*. 3x trit. has been used for insufflation in aural polypi. The leucorrhœa stains linen yellow. Sweat stains yellow. Expectoration is greenish, purulent, offensive (*Carb. v*. yellow, more fetid). Gnawing pains in tibiæ (during the night), such as usually followed cold

feet. A. W. K. Choudhury reports a case of cough of two years' duration, in an unhealthy boy of twelve, cured by *Carb. a*. The symptoms were: "Cough evening and morning, or *after lying down*, especially at *night*, thick or frothy whitish or yellowish sputa, sweetish when thick; < lying on r. side; < from exposure to air, to which he is very sensitive. Great tendency to catch cold." The pains in the coccyx are peculiar; a dragging, bruised pain, when touched it becomes burning. It has cured many cases of injured coccyx and of neuralgia of the bone. The lumbago of *Carb. an*. occurs when walking, standing, and lying; feels as if the back were broken. The mental state is one of low spirits, sadness; weeps when she eats; easily frightened, afraid in the dark; home-sick; wants to be alone. Fear of the dark and < on closing eyes is very marked. Hearing is confused; cannot tell the direction from which sounds come. There is an ichorous otorrhœa; and swelling of the periosteum over the mastoid bone is very characteristic. Tip of nose red; or blue. Disagreeable smoothness of the teeth. There is a hoarse, suffocating cough producing a shaking of the brain as if it were loose. Green, purulent, horribly offensive expectoration. Axillary glands inflamed buboes in groins. Pressure with hand > coldness of stomach. Symptoms are < in cold air; > in warm room. < From sprains from touch. < After shaving. Rest < head symptoms. < Lying on r. side (cough). After menses, throbbing headache, < in open air. Weakness < during menses.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. phos. (nearest analogue; Carb. an. contains Calc. ph.); in indurations, suppurations, &c., Bad., Bro.; loss of fluids, Chi.; Graph.; nostrils adhere to septum, Pho.; gone feeling, loss of fluids, induration of cervix, pressure an back, groins, and thighs during menses, Sep. (Sep. has not the venosity, the copper-coloured face, flatulent gastric disturbances, or offensive ichorous discharges, or throbbing headache after menses of Carb. an.; Carb. v. has not the indurations of Carb. an. or Sep.); Coccul. has the same weakness and prostration as Carbo an., but in the case of the latter the weakness is in consequence of the loss of fluid, whilst with Coccul. it is part of the general effect of the remedy. Puls.; Sil.; in vertigo with epistaxis, Sul.; aversion to darkness, Am. m., Bar. c., Calc., Stro., Stram.; hunger in early morning, Ant. c., Asar., Calc., Sabad.; swelling behind ear, Caps., Aur.; burning pains, Caps.; weakness of nursing women, Oleand. *Antidoted by:* Ars., Camph., Nux, Vinegar. *Antidote to:* Effects of Quinine. *Complementary:* Calc. phos.

Causation.—Loss of fluids. Lifting. Strain. Eating. Eating spoiled fish. Eating decayed vegetables. Quinine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Nostalgia and mournful feeling of isolation, with tears.—Weeps during a meal.—Fear and apprehension, esp. in the evening.—Discouragement and despair.—Disposition to be frightened.—Fright in the dark.—Alternate feeling of

gaiety and gloom, or of irascibility and ill-humoured taciturnity.—Confusion of ideas and dulness, esp. in the morning.

2. Head.—Vertigo, esp. in the evening or in the morning, and sometimes with nausea in the act of rising, after remaining long in a recumbent posture, or with obscuration of the eyes, on moving the head.—Headache in the morning, as after a debauch.—Headache at vertex as if skull torn open.—Headache in the open air, and aggravated by damp weather.—Heaviness, esp. in the occiput, with bewilderment.—Pressive headache, even after a meal, forces the closing of the eyelids.—Congestion and internal heat of the head.—Sensation of wavering of the brain, at every movement.—Sensation of torpor in the head.—Acute, drawing pains in the teguments of the right side of the head.—Tension of the skin of the forehead, and of the crown of the head.—Sensibility of the scalp to the pressure of the hat.—Scabs and eruption on the head.

3. Eyes.—Sensation as if the ball of the eye were detached from the socket, with weakness of sight.—Presbyopia with dilatation of the pupils.—A net seems to swim before the eyes.

4. Ears.—Running from the ears.—Discharge of pus from the ears.—Confusion of hearing; sounds reach the ears indistinctly, does not know from what direction they come.—Buzzing in the ears.—Swelling of the periosteum behind the ear.—Swelling of the parotids.

5. Nose.—End of the nose red and cracked, with burning pain.—Nose swollen, with scabby pimples (as at the commencement of a cancer?).—Desquamation of the skin of the nose.—Painful sensibility of the bones of the nose.—Epistaxis, preceded by vertigo, or pressive headache.—Stoppage of the nose.—Dry coryza.—Fluent coryza, with loss of smell, sneezing and frequent yawning.

6. Face.—Spots in the face, which are smooth, palpable to the touch, and rose-coloured.—Shootings in the cheek-bones, in the teeth and jaws.—Painless copper-coloured eruption in the face.—Erysipelas in the face.—Swelling of the mouth and of the lips, with burning pain.—Heat of the face and head in the afternoon.—Blisters on the lips.—Lips cracked and bleeding.

7. Teeth.—Pulling odontalgia on eating bread, or with dull pulsation after drinking anything cold.—Excessive looseness of the teeth.—Tractive pains in the gums.—Red and painful swelling and bleeding of the gums.—Purulent vesicles in the gums.

8. Mouth.—Fetid smell from the mouth.—Burning vesicles in the mouth and on the tongue.—Dryness of the tongue and of the palate.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, as from excoriation, with scraping and shooting from the throat to the stomach.—Accumulation of mucus in the throat, with coughing and rattling.

10. Appetite.—Bitterness in the mouth, esp. in the morning.—Acid and mucous taste.—Repugnance to fat and tobacco smoke, which cause nausea.—Great weakness of digestion, to such an extent that almost all food occasions suffering.

11. Stomach.—Risings with taste of food, or else acid.—Empty risings with pain.—Pyrosis, with scraping in the throat.—Hiccough after a meal.—Considerable inflation after a meal.—Flow of sour water from the mouth.—Nausea, also at night.—Faint, gone feeling; also from suckling child, not > by eating.—Water-brash.—Pressure at the stomach, as if from a weight, when fasting, and in the evening, after lying down.—Cramp-like or contractive pains in the stomach.—Burning pain in the stomach.—Squeezing in the stomach, as if by claws.—Noisy grumbling in the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in the liver, as if from excoriation, when the region is touched.—Pressure and cuttings in the hepatic region.—Abdomen inflated and extended.—Constriction and squeezing, as if by claws, in the abdomen.—Cuttings and shootings in the groins.—Inguinal hernia.—Loud rumbling in the abdomen.—Incarceration of flatus.—Fetid flatulency.

13. Stool and Anus.—Ineffectual efforts to evacuate; discharge of wind only.—During stool, pain in the small of the back, with inflation of the abdomen.—Fæces hard and knotty.—Frequent evacuations during the day.—Before the evacuation, traction from the anus to the vulva.—Sacral pains during the evacuation.—Burning hæmorrhoidal tumours in the anus.—Burning pains and shooting in the anus, and in the rectum.—Excoriation and oozing (inodorous) at the anus.—Discharge of tenia.—Viscid oozing at the perinæum.—Tendency to galling at the anus from riding on horseback.

14. Urinary Organs.–Urgent desire to make water, with abundant emission.—Emission of urine at night.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Fetid urine.—Burning urine.—Burning soreness in the urethra when urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Absence of sexual desire.—Frequent pollutions, followed by weakness and anxious inquietude.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Premature catamenia.—Leucorrhœa burning, smarting, or which imparts a yellow tinge to the linen.—Serous and fetid lochia.—Painful nodosities and indurations in the mammæ.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the breasts.—Nausea of pregnant females, coming on principally at night; faint and empty sensation in the pit of the stomach is produced by

nursing.—Menses are followed by great exhaustion.—Uterine hæmorrhages where there is much affection of the glands.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Oppression of the chest, esp. in the evening and at night.—Aphonia at night.—Matutinal hoarseness.—Hoarse cough, with pain as of excoriation in the throat; in the morning, after rising.—Dry cough at night.—Suffocating cough, esp. in the evening, after having slept.—Matutinal cough with expectoration, excited by a sensation of dryness in the throat.—Cough, with purulent expectoration, and shootings in the r. side of the chest.—Cough, with discharge of greenish pus (suppuration of the lungs).—Cough < lying on r. side.

18. Chest.—Panting respiration.—Rattling in the throat, in bed in the evening.—Oppressed respiration, esp. in the morning and after a meal.—Suffocating constriction of the chest, esp. in the morning, in bed.—Sharp burning stitches.—Shootings in the chest, as from an abscess, esp. on breathing.—Pleurisy assuming a typhoid character, sickly bluish colour of skin, expectoration puriform, often putrid in character.—Far gone pleurisy.—In pleurisy where everything is cured but the stitch, and that remains.—Green pus from chest.—R. side most affected, stitches in r. side.—Sensation of cold in the chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart, in the morning, in the evening, and on singing in a public place.—(Atheroma and aneurism.)

20. Neck and Back.—Painful swelling and induration of the glands of the neck, and of the parotid glands, with shooting pain.—Tetters under the arm-pit.—Moisture in the arm-pit.—Induration of the axillary glands.—Nocturnal pains in the back.—Pressure and shooting in the loins, esp. on breathing deeply.—Burning pain in the sacrum.—Contusive pain, with straining in the coccyx, or aching pain which increases towards evening, so violent as to force the patient to curve his body; with pain as of an ulcer when the part is pressed.—Burning in the coccyx, when it is touched.—Burning pain in the back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching in the bones, digging pains in the arms.—Pressure on the shoulders.—Pain as of dislocation in the wrist.—Torpor and numbness of the hands and of the fingers.—Painful tension and arthritic stiffness of the joints of the fingers.—Shootings in the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Shooting pain in the (l.) hip when seated (the pain causes limping).—Tension and contraction in the groins, which do not permit the legs to be extended.—Tension in the hams and the instep, with contraction of the parts.—Drawing and sensation of contraction under the knee.—Pain as from excoriation in the knees.—Cramps in the calves of the legs the legs and the toes.—Pullings and shootings in the legs.—Loss of strength in the joints of the feet, which give way readily when walking.—Pain as of dislocation when walking or moving the limbs.—Coldness of the feet.—Inflammatory swelling of the feet and of

the toes, as if they had been frozen with heat and burning.—Burning pain in the toes.

24. Generalities.—Pressive pains in the joints, and the muscles of the limbs.—Burning pains.—Nocturnal pains in the joints.—Pain as from a bruise, want of strength, and cracking in the joints, which yield easily.—Arthritic stiffness and gouty nodosities in the joints.—Tension in some limbs, as if from contraction of the tendons.—Spasmodic contraction of several parts.—Tendency to strain the loins.—Numbness of all the limbs.—Torpor of all the members, esp. of the head.—Great fatigue and weakness, produced esp. by walking, with easily produced perspiration, chiefly on eating and on walking in the open air.—Excessive sensibility to the open air, and especially to the cold air of winter.—Ebullition of the blood, and tendency to become easily overheated.

25. Skin.—Itching over the skin of the whole body, esp. in the evening in bed.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Chilblains.—Hard and painful swelling of the glands.—Swelling of the external parts, with burning pain.

26. Sleep.—Sleep deferred, and nocturnal sleeplessness, caused, by inquietude, anguish, ebullition of the blood, and fear of being stifled.—Frightful visions before going to sleep.—Sleep, with unquiet dreams, tears, talking, and hollow groans.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated, esp. in the evening.—Chill, esp. in the afternoon, in the evening, and after eating.—Shiverings, esp. in the evening, in bed, with perspiration during sleep.—Excessive cold in the feet and in the hands in the evening.—Nocturnal heat.—Easily produced perspiration during the day, esp. at a meal, or when walking.—Debilitating, and fetid sweat, esp. at night and in the morning, principally on the thighs.—Sweat, which stains the linen a yellow colour.

Carbo Vegetabilis.

Vegetable Charcoal. C (impure). Trituration.

Clinical.—*Acidity. Acne. Angina Pectoris*. Aortitis. Aphonia. Asthenopia. Asthma. Breasts, erysipelas of. *Bronchitis*. Burns. *Carbuncle*. Catarrh. Chilblains. Cholera. Constipation. *Cough*. Deafness. *Debility*. Diarrhœa. *Distension*. Dysentery. *Dyspepsia*. Emphysema. Erysipelas. *Eructations. Feet, cold. Flatulence. Gangrene*. Hæmorrhages. *Hæmorrhoids*. Hair, falling out. *Headache. Heart, diseases of*. Influenza. Intermittents. Intertrigo. *Irritation*. *Laryngitis. Lungs, congested*. Measles. Mumps. *Nose, bleeding of*. Œsophagitis. Orchitis. Otorrhœa. *Pregnancy, disorders of*. Purpura. Scabies. Scurvy. *Shiverings. Sleep, disorders of. Starting. Stomach, disordered*. Stomatitis. *Trachea, dryness of. Tympanites*. Typhus. *Ulcers*. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—The deodorant and disinfectant properties of charcoal in bulk had already been discovered when Hahnemann was at work on his *Materia Medica*. Provings with the crude and the potentised substances showed that the latter were much more powerful in their effect on the animal organism. These brought out the fact that there is an exact correspondence between the effect of crude charcoal and potentised *Carbo veg*. Both are antiseptic and deodorant. The signs and symptoms of decay and putrefaction are the leading indications for its medicinal use: Decomposition of food in the stomach; putrid diseases and ulcerations; symptoms of imperfect oxygenisation of the blood. *Carbo veg*. antidotes the effects of putrid meats or fish, rancid fats, salt or salt meats, and also the pathogenetic action of *Cinchona, Lachesis*, and *Mercurius*. It is suited to conditions where there is lack of reaction (like *Opium*); to low states of the vital powers, where the venous system is engorged; debility of greater intensity than *Carbo an*.; to children after exhausting diseases; to old people. Leading symptoms are: Numbness of limbs. *Burning* pains (as also *Carb. an*.—both the products of a *burning* process). Great debility as soon as he makes the least effort. Guernsey considers *Carb. v*. especially suited to cachectic individuals whose vital powers have become weakened. In cases where disease seems to have been engrafted on the system by reason of the depressing influence of some prior derangement. "Thus, for instance, the patient tells us that asthma has troubled him ever since he had whooping-cough in childhood; he has dyspepsia ever since a drunken debauch which occurred some years ago; he has never been well since the time he strained himself so badly; the strain itself does not now seem to be the matter, but his present ailments have all appeared since it happened; he sustained an injury some years ago, no traces of which are now apparent, and yet he dates his present complaints from the time of the occurrence of that accident; or, again, he was injured by exposure to damp, hot air, and his present ailments result from it." Another form of debility is that following childbirth, causing falling out of hair.

Among other effects of *Carbo v.* are: Aversion to darkness. Fear of ghosts. Excessive accumulation of gas in stomach and intestines. "Stomach feels full and tense from flatulence." "Great pain in stomach on account of flatulence, < especially on *lying down*." Great desire for air; must be fanned; wants to be fanned *hard*. < From warmth: on the other hand it has cough < entering cold air from a warm room. < From brandy. Coldness is characteristic: cold breath (as in cholera); cold knees; cold, but wants to be fanned.

The mental state of *Carb. v*. is one of torpor and indolence, which distinguishes it from *Ars*. in many cases; slow thinking; < in morning on waking. Indifference. There is also peevishness; easily angered. Vertigo from stomach, with fainting, especially at meals. Lividity is a common indication; mottled skin round ulcers; indolent gangrene; varicose veins of arms, legs, vulva. Hippocratic countenance; cold breath. Collapse; with cold knees. Dull headache in occiput with confusion of mind; proceeding from occiput to forehead dull, heavy aching over eyes; in warm room; buzzing in ears very sensitive to pressure of hat. The congestive symptoms

of *Carb. v*. are those of poisoning by carbonic acid; pulse thready; face pale, covered with cold sweat; desire to be fanned; anxiety without restlessness; dyspnœa. Hæmorrhages are frequent; epistaxis; hæmorrhage from throat in dysentery; from bowels; menorrhagia and metrorrhagia, with burning pains across sacrum and spine; hæmorrhage from the lungs; dyspnœa from chronic aortitis. It corresponds to fever of many types: typhoid, intermittent, yellow fever, hectic, and cholera. In intermittents of long standing where quinine has been abused; thirst only during chill; feet ice-cold up to knees; heat in burning flushes; sweat sour or offensive; weak, mind befogged. A. H. Birdsall has recorded a typical case of *Carb. v*. intermittent. A man, 36, had had fever eight months, partially suppressed by *Arsenic* and *Quinine*. Type, tertian. Headache for one or two hours before chill. Chill always from 9 to 10 a.m., beginning in feet and hands, spreading over body; nails very blue. Thirst with chill. Cold stage lasts two to three hours, followed immediately by hot stage; much heat in head and face, which is flushed red; *thirstlessness*. Sweating stage short; sweat sour. Apyrexia: sweats easily, especially from least warmth; awakens in morning always with slight sour-smelling sweat. Weak; dispirited; flatulent. A single dose of *Carb. v*. cured. There were only three more attacks, each of diminished intensity. There is catarrh from warm, moist atmosphere. The cough of *Carb. v*. is < on entering cold air from a warm room. Hoarseness from damp air < morning or evening. Cough caused by a sensation as if sulphur fumes were in larynx. There is leucorrhœa, greenish yellow, < in morning. The leucorrhœa excoriates. Many symptoms occur during menses: headache; itching, burning soreness and smarting at vulva and anus; hæmorrhoids. A carbon ointment, made by carbonising a wine cork by plunging it into a clear fire and then, in its still glowing state, into vaseline and mixing thoroughly, is regarded as a sovereign remedy in anal irritation and hæmorroidal troubles. The menstrual discharge is corrosive and has a strong pungent odour. Premature and profuse. Preceded and followed by Leucorrhœa. Perinæum moist, raw, oozing. *Carbo v*. has weak digestion with enormous production of flatulence, > by eructations. Flatulence accompanies many other complaints, as asthma and heart affections. Heaviness, full feeling and burning. Aversion to fat, to meat; to milk, which causes flatulence. Desire for coffee (which does not relieve); for acids; for sweet and salt things. Effects of alcohol; of fish, especially if tainted; ice-water; vegetables; salt or salt meats. Disorder from high living, and especially *butter*-eating. Burning itching on skin; frozen limbs; chilblains; excoriations between toes. Tinea capitis or scald-head. Scalp very sensitive, feels as if bruised. Whooping-cough with pain at base of brain. Excessive gagging cough in the morning, compelling him to vomit everything in his stomach immediately after breakfast. *Dros*. is complementary to *Carbo v*. in this. Enuresis, which is < in morning after the first sleep.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ars., Camph., Coff., Lach., Spir. nit. dulc, Fer. met. (Teste). *It antidotes:* Effects of putrid meats or fish, rancid fats, salt or salt meats; Chi., Lach., Merc. *Complementary:* China; Dros.; Kali c. (stitches in heart, &c.—Carb. v. contains potash). Carb. an. has more pronounced *induration* of

glands and is suited to cases which have been opened too soon; is more appropriate to cancer and syphilis than Carb. v. Carb. v. has weak digestion in nursing women; every particle of food disagrees; Carb. an. has coldness at stomach, > by hard rubbing or hard pressure; piles, with oozing of inodorous fluid. Carb. v. is near-sighted; Carb. an. far-sighted. In ear affections Carb. an. has swelling behind ear. Carb. v. is more suited to sequelæ of exanthemata. Many of the effects of Carb. v. are like those in Lycopod., and an occasional dose of Carb. v. assists the action of Lyc. Compare also Raphanus in flatulence. *Compatible:* Ars., Chi., Dros., Kali c., Phos. ac., Bell., Bry., Nux, Sep., Sul. *Compare:* Graphit. and all the carbons. Caust., Lach., Eup. perf., Pho. and Rumex in hoarseness (Rumex is < 4 a.m. and 11 p.m. Caust. < in morning; from dry cold. Carb. v. < evening; from damp evening air). Camph.; Chi. in hæmorrhages, intermittents, hectic, affections of drunkards; Ipec. in hæmorrhages and intermittents; Menyanthes in intermittents with coldness of legs; Op., Sul. and Pso. in deficient reaction; Sul. ac. in dyspepsia of drunkards (Carb. v. has more putridity; Sul. ac. more sourness); Pho. in easily bleeding ulcers; Puls., bad effect from fat food and pastry; Sul. in acrid-smelling menses; erysipelas of breasts; Ars. and Bellis in effects of ice-cream and ice-water in hot weather. Nux in dyspepsia, easily angered; effects of debauchery (Nux is thin, spare, yellow, wiry; Carb. v. sluggish, stout, lazy); Sec. in hæmorrhages, cold breath; coldness < by warmth. Calc., Carb. an., and Stram. in aversion to darkness; Lach. in weak digestion (Lach. craves milk; Carb. v. has aversion to it), intolerance of clothing round waist; intermittent fever, flashes of burning heat without thirst. Sep. in bearing-down in rectum and vagina (Carb. v. has strong odour of menses which Sep. has not). Rhus in strains; in typhus; Colch. in cholera; cold breath, prostration. Cupr.

Causation.—Alcohol. Bad food: eggs, wines, liquors, fish. Fat food. Butter. Salt or salt food. Poultry. Ice-water. Debauchery. Strains. Lifting. Over-work (asthenopia). Change of weather. Warm, damp weather. Hot air inhaled from fire. Overheating.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Inquietude and anxiety, esp. in the evening (4-6 p.m.).—Fear of spectres, esp. at night.—Timidity, irresolution, and embarrassment in society.—Despair with lachrymose humour, and discouragement, with desire for death, and tendency to suicide.—Disposition to be frightened.—Irascibility and passion.—Sudden, and periodical weakness of memory.—Slowness of apprehension.—Fixed ideas.—Aversion to labour.

2. Head.—Vertigo, after the slightest movement of the head, or after having slept, as well as on stooping and walking.—Vertigo with nausea, obscuration of the eyes, trembling, buzzing in the ears, and even loss of consciousness.—Pressive headache, with tears in the eyes; they are painful when moving them.—Headache from being overheated.—Headache, with trembling of the jaw.—Nocturnal headache.—Cramp-like tension in the brain, or sensation, as if from contraction, of the teguments of

the head.—Heaviness of the head.—Pressive headache, esp. above the eyes, in the temples and in the occiput.—Drawing pain in the head, commencing at the nape of the neck, with nausea.—Shootings in the vertex.—Beating and pulsation in the head, esp. in the evening, or after a meal, with congestion of blood and heat, or burning sensation in the head.—The headache frequently extends from the nape of the neck to the brain, and is sometimes aggravated after a meal.—Acute tractive pains in the teguments of the head, esp. in the occiput and in the forehead, often commencing in the limbs.—Painful sensibility of the hairy scalp to external pressure (for instance, that of the hat).—Sensitiveness of scalp is < in the afternoon and evening, and after eating; < from taking cold, or when getting warm in bed.—Susceptibility to cold in the head.—Falling off of the hair, with itching of the scalp in the evening, when getting warm in bed.

3. Eyes.—Pains in the eyes, after having fatigued the sight, and from fine work.—Pains in the muscles of the eyes, on looking upwards.—Itching, smarting, heat, pressure and burning pain in the eyes, and in the corners of the eyes.—Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Bleeding of the eyes, often with strong congestion in the head.—Quivering and trembling of the eyelids.—Black, flying spots before the eyes.—Myopia.—Insensibility of the pupil.

4. Ears.—Otalgia in the evening.—In the evening, redness and heat of the (r.) external ear.—Want of cerumen.—Flow of fetid pus from the inner ear.—Obstruction of the ears.—Pulsations in the ears.—Tingling and buzzing in the ears.—Swelling of the parotids.

5. Nose.—Itching in the nose, with tickling and tingling in the nostrils.—Redness of the tip, and scabs at the point of the nose.—Obstruction of the nose, esp. towards evening, or serous flow, without coryza.—Violent coryza, with hoarseness and rawness of the chest, tingling and tickling in the nose, and ineffectual inclination to sneeze.—Frequent and continued epistaxis, esp. at night and in the morning, with paleness of the face, or else after having stooped, or after straining to evacuate.

6. Face.—Paleness of the face.—Complexion yellow, greyish, greenish.—Face hippocratic.—Tractive pains, acute pullings, piercings, and burning pains in the bones of the face.—Swelling of the face and of the cheeks.—Tetters in the face.—Furunculi before the ear, and under the jaw.—Red pimples on the face (in young persons).—Swelling of the lips.—Lips cracked.—Purulent blisters on the lips.—Fissures of the ulcerated lips.—Eruptions, like tetters, on the chin, and on the commissures of the lips.—Twitchings of the upper lip.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with pulling or drawing pains; acute, or contractive, ulcerative, or pulsative pains, provoked by taking anything hot or cold, as well as by food too salt.—Obstinate looseness of the teeth.—The gums recede from the teeth (incisors).—Unfastening, retraction, excoriation, and ulceration of the gums.—Bleeding of the gums, and sockets of the teeth.

8. Mouth.—Heat and dryness, or accumulation of water in the mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, without thirst.—Roughness in the mouth and on the tongue.—Tongue coated white or yellow-brown.—Stomacace.—Excoriation of the tongue, with difficulty in moving it.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, as if from internal swelling.—Sensation of constriction in the throat, with impeded deglutition.—Smarting, scraping, and burning pain in the throat, the palate, and the gullet.—Feeling of coldness in the throat.—Pain of excoriation in the throat on coughing, on blowing the nose, and on swallowing.—Rattling from much phlegm in the throat, which is easily detached.—Swelling and inflammation of the uvula, with stitches in the throat.

10. Appetite.—Bitter taste.—Salt taste in the mouth, and of food.—Want of appetite, or thirst and immoderate hunger.—Chronic dislike to meat, milk, and fat.—Desire for salt food, or food sweetened with sugar.—Great desire for coffee.—After a meal, but esp. after taking milk, great inflation of the abdomen, acidity in the mouth, and sour risings.—Sweat, esp. during a meal.—Great heat after drinking wine.—After dinner, confusion of the head and pressure of the stomach, or headache, heaviness in the limbs and mental anxiety.—Weakness of digestion; the plainest food inconveniences him.

11. Stomach.—Empty or bitter risings.—Risings of food, and esp. of fat food.—Sour risings, esp. after a meal.—Pyrosis.—Hiccough after every movement.—Nausea, esp. in the morning, after a meal, or at night.—Continual nausea.—Flow of water from the stomach, like saliva, even in the night.—Vomiting of blood; of food in the evening.—Heaviness, fulness, and tension in the stomach.—Cramps in the stomach, contractive, or pressive and burning, with accumulation of flatus, and great sensitiveness of the epigastrium.—Sensation of scraping and of trembling in the stomach.—The pains in the stomach are aggravated or renewed by fright, opposition, a chill, as well as after a meal, or at night, and esp. after having taken flatulent food, also by suckling.—Colic, with the sensation of a burning pressure; much flatulence and sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach.—Pressure at the pit of the stomach, as if the heart were going to be crushed, esp. in suckling women.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in the hypochondria like that of a bruise, and esp. in the hepatic region, chiefly when it is touched.—Shooting pain under the ribs.—Tension, pressure, and shootings in the hepatic region.—Shootings in the spleen.—Pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria.—Pains in the umbilical region on its being touched.—Heaviness, fulness, inflation and tension of the abdomen, with heat in the whole body.—Colic, produced by the motion of a carriage.—Pressure and cramps in the abdomen.—Pain in the abdomen, as from lifting a weight, or from dislocation.—Burning pain and great anguish in the abdomen.—Pinching in the abdomen, coming from the l. side and tending towards the r. side, with sensation of paralytic weakness in the thigh.—Much flatulency, esp. after a meal, and sometimes with sensation of torpor in the abdomen.—Flatulent, cramp-like colic,

even at night.—Borborygmi and movements in the abdomen.—Excessive discharge of flatus, of a putrid smell.—Aggravation of the abdominal sufferings after eating the smallest portion of food.—The pains in the abdomen are often accompanied by anxiety and tears.—He cannot bear any tight clothing around his waist and abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Hard, tough, scanty stool.—Insufficient evacuations.—Difficult evacuations, without being hard, with straining, burning pain in the anus, and pains similar to those of parturition, in the abdomen.—Evacuations liquid, pale or mucus-like.—Discharges of mucus and of blood instead of fæces during the evacuation, with cries (in children).—Involuntary evacuations of substances of a putrid smell.—Discharge of blood from the anus with every evacuation.—After the evacuation, aching pain in the abdomen.—Large painful hæmorrhoidal tumours of a deep blue colour at the anus.—Fluent hemorrhoids.—Shooting, itching and burning pain in the anus.—Discharge from varices.—Discharge of tænia.—Discharge of a viscous and corrosive serum from the anus and rectum, esp. at night.—Excoriation and oozing at the perinæum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminution of the secretion of urine.—Frequent, anxious, and urgent inclination to make water, day and night.—Wetting the bed.—Urine red, and very deep-coloured, as if it were mixed with blood.—Urine of a deep red, with a dark cloudy appearance.—Copious urine, of a clear yellow colour, or thickish and whitish (diabetes).—Smarting on making water.—Constriction of the urethra every morning.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Extraordinary affluence of voluptuous thoughts.—Frequent pollutions.—Too speedy emission in coition; followed by roaring in the head.—Smooth, red, and oozing spots on the glans penis.—Discharge of prostatic fluid while at stool.—Itching and moisture at the thigh, near the scrotum.—Pressure in the testes.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Premature and too copious catamenia; or too feeble, with pale blood.—Before the catamenia, cramps in the abdomen and headache.—During the catamenia, vomiting and pains in the teeth, head, loins, and abdomen.—Itching, burning, excoriation, aphthæ and swelling at the vulva.—Varices on the pudenda.—Milk-white, thick and yellowish, greenish and corrosive discharge from the vagina.—Leucorrhœa before the catamenia.—Disposition to miscarriages.—Inflammation of the mammæ.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Prolonged hoarseness, esp. towards the evening.—In the morning and in the evening hoarseness, aggravated by prolonged conversation, more esp. by cold and damp weather.—Loss of voice at night, or when talking.—Scraping, tingling, and tickling in the larynx.—Cough excited by a tingling in the throat, or with burning pain and sensation of excoriation in the chest.—Soreness and ulcerative pain in the larynx and pharynx.—Cramp-like cough,

also with retching, and vomiting, three or four times a day, or else in the evening, for a long time successively.—Spasmodic hollow cough (whooping-cough); four or five attacks every day, caused by a tingling irritation in the larynx; expectoration only in the morning, yellow, like pus; brownish; bloody; tasting putrid, sour, salt, and of offensive smell.—The cough is < in the evening; till midnight; from movement; when walking in the open air; from cold, wet weather: from going from a warm to a cold place; after lying; after eating and drinking; esp. cold things; from talking.—Cough in the evening before going to bed, and in bed.—On coughing, painful shootings in the head.—Cough, with expectoration of greenish mucus, or of a yellowish pus.—Cough, with spitting of blood and burning pain in the chest.—Cold breath.

18. Chest.—Laboured respiration and shortness of breath, while walking.—Wheezing and rattling of mucus in the chest.—Great difficulty of respiration, and oppression of the chest.—Fits of suffocation caused by flatulency.—On breathing, painful throbbing in the head and teeth.—Frequent want to take a deep inspiration.—Want of breath, esp. in the evening in bed.—Burning pain, shootings, and pressure on the chest (hydro thorax).—Compression and cramp-like constriction in the chest.—The chest is tight, with a sensation of fulness and anxiety.—Pains as from excoriation in the chest.—Sensation of fatigue in the chest.—Burning pain in the region of the heart, with congestion in the chest, and violent palpitation of the heart.—Rheumatic, drawing pains, acute pullings and pressure on the chest.—Brownish spots on the chest.—Brown-yellow blotches on the chest.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the mammæ.

20. Neck and Back.—Rigidity of the nape of the neck.—Swelling of the cervical glands.—Rheumatic, drawing pains, acute pullings and shootings in the back, the nape of the neck, and the muscles of the neck.—Continual shootings in the loins, esp. on making a false step.—Rigidity of the dorsal spine.—Painful stiffness of the back in the morning, when rising.—Itching pimples on the back.—Itching, excoriation, and oozing under the armpits.

22. Upper Limbs.—Acute drawing and burning pains in the muscles and in shoulder-joint.—Pulling and acute drawing pains in the forearms, the wrists, and the fingers.—Relaxation of the muscles of the arms and of the hands, on laughing.—Tension in the joints of the hand, as if they were too short. Cramp-like contraction of the hands.—Heat of the hands; burning in the hands.—Icy-cold hands.—The tips of the fingers are covered with cold sweat.—Paralytic weakness of the wrists and of the fingers, esp. on grasping an object.—Fine granulated, and itching eruption on the hands.—Extremities of the fingers become ulcerated.

23. Lower Limbs.—Torpor and insensibility of the legs and feet.—Drawing and paralytic pain in the legs.—Acute pulling, and drawing, burning pains in the hip and knees.—Strong tension and cramp-like pains in the coxo-femoral joints, the thighs, and the knees.—Aneurism in the ham, with tensive pain and pulsation.—Tetters in

the knee.—Cramps in the legs, and (esp.) in the soles of the feet, and at night, in the calves of the legs.—Fetid and easily bleeding ulcers, in the legs.—Obstinate torpor in the feet.—Perspiration of the feet.—Redness and swelling of the toes, with shooting pain, as if they had been frozen.—Ulceration in the extremity of the toes.—Senile gangrene, which begins in the toes and works all the way up the limb.

24. Generalities.—Pains with anxiety, heat and complete discouragement, or with dejection after the paroxysm.—Acute pullings and arthritic drawing pains, with paralytic weakness, chiefly in the limbs, and sufferings from flatulency, or with difficulty of respiration, when it is the chest which is attacked.—Pain as from dislocation in the limbs, or pain as if caused by a strain in the loins.—Burning pains in the limbs and in the bones, ulcers.—Pulsation in different parts of the body.—Sufferings from a strain in the back, or from riding in a carriage.—Trembling and jerkings in the limbs by day.—Numbness of the limbs readily induced.—The majority of symptoms appear while walking in the open air.—Emaciation, esp. of the face.—Contusive pain in all the limbs, esp. in the morning, immediately on rising.—Great weakness of the flexors.—Great debility and weakness as soon as he makes the least exertion.—Excessive dejection, frequently proceeding to fainting, even in the morning in bed, or else at the beginning of a walk.—Sudden prostration of strength.—General dejection towards noon, with necessity to support the head, and to be still.—Paralysis, and total absence of pulse.—Liability to take cold.

25. Skin.—Sensation of tingling of the skin, throughout the body.—General itching in the evening, and on becoming warm in bed.—Burning sensation in different parts of the skin.—Eruption of small pimples like miliary scabies.—Nettle-rash.—Tetters.—Streaks of a reddish brown.—Painless ulcers in the extremities of the fingers and of the toes.—Fetid ulcers, with burning pains, and discharge of corrosive and bloody pus.—Chilblains.—Varices.—Plexus of the veins, formed by a dilatation of the capillary vessels, with violent hæmorrhage, after the slightest injury.—Lymphatic swellings, with suppuration and burning pains.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Gangrenous spots from lying in bed; old wounds having heated break out again; punctured wounds which won't heal.

26. Sleep.—Strong inclination to sleep during the day, disappearing on movement.—Sleep in the morning, or early in the evening (with sleeplessness at night).—Comatose sleep, with rattling in the throat.—No sleep, with inability to open the eyes.—Retarded sleep and sleeplessness caused by uneasiness in the body.—At night, or in the evening, when in bed, headache, anguish, with oppression of the chest, startings and pains in the limbs, cold in the hands and in the feet, &c.—Dreams frequent, fantastical, anxious and terrible, with tossing about of the body, or with starting and fright.

27. Fever.—Shivering and cold in the body.—Febrile shivering in the evening and at night, followed by transient heat.—Fever with thirst during the cold stage only,

or with profuse perspiration followed by shiverings.—Febrile state with comatose drowsiness, râle, cold sweat on the face and at the extremities, face hippocratic, pulse small and evanescent.—Pulse, small, weak, imperceptible; uneven; intermitting.—Febrile condition at night, with general heat, and burning heat in the hands and feet.—Frequent attacks of transient heat.—Nocturnal sweat.—In the morning, acid sweat.—Cold sweat on the limbs and on the face.

Carbolicum Acidum.

Carbolic Acid. Phenol. Monoxy Benzine. Phenic Acid. Phenyl Alcohol. C_6H_5 OH. Solution in rectified spirit.

Clinical.—Acne. Burns. Carbuncle. Cholera. Constipation. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. *Dyspepsia*. Eczema. *Eructations*. Erysipelas. *Flatulence*. Gangrene. Hydrocephalus. Influenza. Intermittent fever. *Irritation*. Leprosy. Meningitis. Neuralgia. Pneumonia. Psoriasis. Pityriasis versicolor. Scarlatina. *Small-pox. Smell, disordered. Stomach, affections of*. Toothache. Ulcers. *Uræmia*. Uterus, displacements of. *Vomiting*.

Characteristics.—Carbolic acid, like the Carbons, is a powerful antiseptic, and its use as such in surgery has led incidentally to the poisoning of both patients and surgeons. These experiences have provided a number of the symptoms indicating its medicinal use. The pains of carbolic acid come suddenly. They are burning and pricking, sticking. The urine is very dark, black or blackish olive-green; grass or olive-green. There is numbness and twitching. Putrid discharges are a marked indication. The skin is inflamed, and other symptoms appear, with burning, tingling, itching, and numbness. Gangrene has been caused by the application of 2 to 5 per cent. solutions. There is profound prostration and fatigue; convulsions; collapse; cold, clammy sweat. Constant yawning. R. K. Ghosh finds it admirable in cases (if cholera where *Verat. alb*. seems indicated and fails. There is intolerance of warm room; but also sensitiveness to cold air which < many symptoms. Many poisoning cases show pneumonia, single or double, affecting the bases principally. Dr. Proctor has recorded a brilliant cure of a double basal pneumonia with drop doses of the B. P. solution, after failure of more commonly used remedies. Nervous dyspepsia of intensely painful character has frequently been cured by it; and R. K. Ghosh has reported great improvement in a case of diabetes when the remedy was given for something else. Proell has recorded his own case of idiopathic erysipelas affecting the back of the right hand, first three fingers and arm, with violet-coloured swelling and roughness. *Rhus* removed the fever, but did nothing to stop the erysipelas. This *Carbol. ac*. 30 did promptly. It was prescribed by Dr. Streintz. Fahnestock reports a case of poisoning observed by himself from inhaling the fumes. The patient, a woman, feeling ill, ran across the street to a neighbour's. Before reaching the house she fell prostrate, pale, gasping for breath. When taken

in, she had to be propped up in order to breathe; trembled all over; wanted her hands held; "pricking like needles," all over body; unable to raise right arm. Cold hands and feet. Wanted a drink of water every few minutes; nausea but no vomiting; pain in lumbar region. Symptoms lasted four hours. It has been used with success in the vomiting of drunkards; of pregnant women with violent frontal headache. Great flatulent distension of the abdomen, with belching of wind and desire for stimulants, indicates the drug. Palpitation of the heart at night has been cured by it. It has relieved cases of cancer of the stomach, and has apparently cured epithelioma of the cheek and nose, with hæmorrhages (Allen). Deschere has found *Carbol. ac*. 30 of great service in uterine displacements, with or without discharges, but these, if present, are *always offensive*. The symptoms first relieved are the agonising backache across the loins with a dragging sensation down the buttocks into the thighs. Cooper regards it as specific in influenza, in the 3x for the attack, and 30th for resulting debility.

Relations.—*It is antidoted by:* Chalk; Saccharated Lime. In burns from carbolic acid, Elias C. Price found milk give immediate relief. He suggests copious draughts of milk in poisoning cases. *Compare:* Gels. Merc. and Sul. in band-like headache; Ars., Carb. v., Chi. and Kre. in burns, ulcers, unhealthy, offensive discharges; Pic. ac. (tightly drawn iron band at base of brain; *Carbl. ac*. has this round head); Ant. t. and Variol. in Small-pox.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Irritability.—Disinclination for mental exertion.—Muddled, confused, bewildered.

2. Head.—Headache: heavy, dull.—Periodical sick-headache, as if enclosed in tight hand.—Dull frontal headache, as if an indiarubber band were stretched tightly over forehead from temple to temple, > by pressure.—Itching of scalp.—Headache > by green tea; while smoking; by tight band; by cold hand; by bending head forward.

3. Eyes.—Very severe orbital neuralgia over r. eye.—Pupils dilated.

5. Nose.—Tight and stopped up.—Tickling, prickling, itching in nostrils.—Sense of smell very acute.—Ozæna, with great fetor and ulceration.

6. Face.—Pale; or flushed and burning.—Jaws clenched.

7. Teeth.—Aching of teeth in r. upper jaw.

8. Mouth.—Lips dry, cracked, painful or black.—Tongue burning and tingling, as if a thousand pins were sticking in it.—Tongue dry and chippy, parched and fissured.—Throat and tongue black, tender and ulcerated patches in inside of lips and cheeks.—Intensely bad smell from mouth.

9. Throat.—Prickling and burning in throat and œsophagus.—Heat rising up from the stomach.—Spasmodic contraction of œsophagus.—Inability to swallow.—Sore-throat worse on r. side.—Hawking of clear white mucus.—Fauces red and covered with a mucous exudation.—Uvula whitened and shrivelled.

11. Stomach.—Wants a drink of water every few minutes.—Constant belching up of wind.—Vomiting of drunkards.—Excessive nausea, and inclination to vomit; while eating a little, after breakfast.—Vomiting of: Bright's disease; sea-sickness; cancer; pregnancy.—Weight in epigastrium as if burdened with flatulence.—Burning in stomach.—Total loss of appetite.—Desire for whiskey.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in r. hypochondrium; also in that region of both sides.—Rumbling and rolling in abdomen.—Burning in lower part of abdomen and top of head.

13. Stools.—Diarrhœa and dysentery; mucous stools like scrapings; stools like rice-water; thin, black; very offensive.—Cholera infantum, with putrid discharge like foul eggs.—Constipation with offensive breath.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine: dark greenish brown; greenish; very dark; black or blackish.—Quantity increased and passed frequently.—Diabetes.—Albuminuria.—Urine of high specific gravity; urea abundant.—While urinating always an involuntary mucous discharge from anus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching, or burning-itching of scrotum, > scratching but it soon returns.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pain in region of l. ovary walking in open air.—Painful swelling of l. ovary.—Menses irregular; too profuse, dark colour, followed by headache and nervous irritability.—Puerperal fever, with putrid symptoms.—Ulceration of the cervix uteri.—Offensive discharges.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Unable to lie down, gasping for breath continually, wants hands held.—(Removed in a prover: short breath going up-hill, or upstairs.)—Short, hacking cough with tickling in throat; can hardly retain anything in stomach.—Stertorous respiration.

18. Chest.—Feeling of narrowness in chest as if diaphragm depressed the lungs.—Tight feeling, esp. in centre of chest.—Pneumonia of (r.) base.—Gangrene of lung.

19. Heart.—Stitches in region of heart.—Fearful palpitation < night, with great dyspnœa.—Jerking in l. common carotid artery while walking rapidly after dinner.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck stiff, lame and sore.—Severe pain in lumbo-sacral region, < latter part of night.—Pain in loins on straightening one's self and by jolting while riding.

21. Limbs.—Soreness of muscles of back and limbs.—Twitching in muscles.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching, rheumatic pains in shoulders.—Unable to raise r. arm.—Aching, rheumatic pains in arms strongly flexed in tonic spasm.—Cold hands and feet.—Vesicular itching eruption on hand.—Erysipelas of back of r. hand, first three fingers and arm, violet-coloured swelling, rough skin.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in r. hip-joint.—Dragging down buttocks and into thighs.—Paralysis of lower extremities; with dragging sensation.—Aching soreness beneath l. patella all day up to 4 p.m.; feels as if it would be stiff and sore to move it, but it is not felt during motion.—Sharp pain in l. shin.—Cramps.—Cold hands and feet.

24. Generalities.—Fainting and insensibility, lasting for hours.—Pricking like needles all over body.—Tonic spasm; arms flexed, difficulty in straightening them.—Prostration from a short walk.—Offensive discharges.

25. Skin.—Offensive odour from skin.—Erysipelas; violet colour swelling, roughness.—Miliary vesicles.—Malignant scarlatina.—Confluent variola.—(Acne; eczema; impetigo; scabies; psoriasis; prurigo; leprosy; pityriasis versicolor; lupus; carbuncles; cancerous sores; sloughing wounds; chronic ulcers; burns).

26. Sleep.—Yawning and sleepy.—Waking often in night.

Carboneum.

Carboneum. C. (A. W. 12). Lamp-black. Amorphous Carbon (obtained from the chimney of a coal-oil lamp). Trituration.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Sore-throat. Tetanus. Tongue, spasm of.

Characteristics.—This substance was proved by Dr. Burt in the 1x trit. It produced sore-throat, costiveness, great craving for acids, and a peculiar convulsive attack described as follows: Spasms, commencing on the tongue, passing down the trachea to the lungs which prevented him from breathing for about two moments; then gradually left and went to stomach, arms, hands, and legs. It took four persons to hold him—two at his hands and two at his feet. Spasms both tonic and clonic. Lasted two hours then gradually ceased. The hands had no feeling in them; they were closed and could not be opened. Wrists perfectly pulseless, hands shrivelled

and cold. At 2 p.m. the spasms came on very suddenly the same as the first time but not so violent. They did not affect the lungs this time but were much harder in the stomach. Lasted three hours then gradually ceased. He seemed at the point of death. The spasms left him so weak that he could not lift his hand to his head nor sit up.

Relations.—*Compare:* Carb. an., Carb. v., Carb. h., Carb. o., Nux v., Æthus., Œnanth.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dull, heavy ache in forehead, during the spasms (lasted 2 1/2 days).

5. Nose.—Very profuse secretion of thick yellow mucus from nose. (lasted 8 days).

8. Mouth.—Tongue, coated white, morning (3rd day).—Spasms commencing in tongue.

9. Throat.—Throat very sore 4 a.m.

11. Stomach.—3rd day appetite lost; began to return 4th day with a great craving for acids which he could not allay.

13. Stool.—Bowels very costive (4th day)

19. Heart.—Pulse 80 to 90 weak and irregular.—After third day fell to 70 and was very weak.

20, 21. Back and Limbs.—Back and limbs ached much.

24. Generalities.—Spasms and convulsions, tonic and clonic.—Hands cold, shrivelled, pulseless, devoid of sensation.

25. Skin.—Every 10 to 15 minutes tingling, prickly sensation, passed all over body, esp. the numb, tingling sensation, until 2 p.m., when he went into spasms.

Carboneum Hydrogenisatum.

Carburetted Hydrogen. Ethene. Olefiant gas. $C_2 H_4$. Solution in alcohol.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Eyes, convulsions of. Tetanus. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—This gas, which was experimented with by Sir Humphrey Davy, produces a condition almost resembling an apoplectic attack. Stupefaction:

comatose; surface cold and completely insensible. Spasm as in lock-jaw. Arms flexed at elbows. One mental symptom is peculiar: an extraordinary sensation of contentment, so that life seems exalted; all his thoughts appear in a moment as if seen in an inner mirror. Many eye symptoms were noted: steady and extreme oscillation of the eyeballs. Eyes distorted. Lids half closed. Dark bodies moving before eyes. > By open air (vertigo, convulsions). It is a popular custom to take children suffering from whooping-cough to breathe the air at a gas-works. A case has been recorded in which an accidental escape of gas in a child's bedroom affected a prompt cure of its whooping-cough. Illuminating gas is a complex gas, carburetted hydrogen being the leading ingredient. In the Schema are included some symptoms produced by illuminating coal gas.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chloroform, Æther, Amyl nit., Carboneum.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Contentment; life seems exalted; all his thoughts appear in a moment as if seen in an inner mirror.—Answers questions slowly.—Fell unconscious.—Coma.

2. Head.—Vertigo; < going into open air; with nausea, loss of memory and sensation.—Excruciating pain in forehead and between eyes.—Pressure in brain.

3. Eyes.—Eyes distorted; half closed.—Eyeballs oscillate steadily; synchronously with breathing (illuminating gas).—Dark bodies moving before eyes.

6. Face.—Staring look.—Face turgid.—Cheeks flap.—Some degree of trismus; interrupted by yawning.

11. Stomach.—Violent cramps in stomach.—Nausea and vomiting.

13. Stool.—Involuntary passage of stool and urine.—Stools: rice-water; thin fæces mixed with dark blood and mucus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice feeble and indistinct.—Paroxysms of cough.—Dyspnœa.—Violent tearing pains in thorax.

19. Heart.—Beating of heart scarcely perceptible.—Pulse: strong, rapid, regular; or small and extremely weak.

20. Back.—Violent spasm in the extensors of the back.

21. Limbs.—Spasmodic stitching and trembling of limbs; felt paralysed.

24. Generalities.—Rapid fluctuation of symptoms (coal gas).—Immovable; later regained power in l. arm and hand, but r. arm and leg remained paralysed (coal

gas).—Lying as if dead cold and pale, as soon as the windows were open violent convulsions set in.—Anæsthesia.

26. Sleep.—Sleep prolonged and very deep, interrupted by cramps in jaws and toes.

27. Fever.—Skin icy cold.—Sweating copiously; sweat smells of gas (coal gas).

Carboneum Oxygenisatum.

Carbonous Oxide. CO. Solution in water.

Clinical.—Cramps. Headache. Herpes zoster. Paralysis. Pemphigus. Sciatica. Trismus.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Carb. ox*. have been noted in persons poisoned by the gas. It produces a state like intoxication. The person is confused, stupid. There is loss of consciousness. Anæsthesia, but the slightest touch with a hot iron recalls sensibility. Convulsions and cramps. Great sleepiness lasting for several days; interrupted by cramps in cheeks and toes. Great coldness of surface, hands icy cold. Marked > of symptoms, especially of chest, in open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Carb. hydro.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depressed: stupid; apathetic.—Anxiety, with desire for air but too paralysed to seek it.

2. Head.—Vertigo; inclination to turn in a circle.—Headache, violent, persistent, with throbbing in temporal arteries.—Frontal headache which extends over the whole head, but chiefly felt in forehead, which seems pushed out.—Weight; throbbing; compression; sticking headache.

3. Eyes.—Eyes protrude; sight dim with vertigo, and fluttering and flickering before sight.

4. Ears.—Roaring in ears.

6. Face.—Trismus; jaws firmly clenched.

8. Mouth.—Paralysis of tongue.

11. Stomach.—Stomach so irritable that everything eaten was immediately vomited.

13. Stool.—Involuntary evacuations.

14. Urinary Organs.—Paralysis of bladder.—Urine contains sugar.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Rattling of mucus in air-passages.—Bloody mucus raised.—Expired air feels cool to back of observer's hand.—Breathing stertorous, slow.—Sense of suffocation.

19. Heart.—Intolerable pain in region of heart.—Violent palpitation.

20. Back.—Burning pain at right scapula.

23. Lower Limbs.—Shooting pains in r. natis and down sciatic nerve to foot, not < by pressure or movement.

25. Skin.—Whole skin covered with large and small vesicles of pemphigus.—Purple maculation of skin.—Herpes zoster l. side of face along branches of trigeminus.

26. Sleep.—Great sleepiness for several days.—Never slept so long before.—Sleep deep, prolonged, interrupted by cramps in cheeks and toes.

Carboneum Sulphuratum.

Carbon Bisulphide. Alcohol Sulphuris. Alcohol Lampadii. CS_2. Solution in rectified spirit.

Clinical.—Acne. Amblyopia. Anæmia. Apoplexy. Burns. Clergyman's sore throat. Glandular swellings. Goître. Gout. Heartburn. Hemiplegia. Hernia. Herpes phlyctenoides. Herpetic dyscrasia. Impetigo. Itch. Liver affections. Memory, lost. Menière's disease. *Noises in the head*. Progressive muscular atrophy. Rheumatism. Scalds. Sciatica. Spinal sclerosis. Tetanus.

Characteristics.—*Carbon. sulph*. combines many characters of its two elements. It was first brought into notice by its effects on workers in rubber works. Here is an *acute* case: a girl, aged 15, employed in vulcanising works, was exposed to the fumes one whole day. Before this, she had had from the fumes, frontal pains and heaviness of the head. After this, the pains became more violent, and were accompanied by painful contraction of masseters, then by stiffness of neck and vertebral column; finally of legs and arms. The contracture was generalised, but nowhere complete, though the jaws could not be separated. Ulcerative stomatitis ensued and tartar accumulated on the teeth. Among the *chronic* effects are: Digestive disorders of extreme severity. Tremor, giddiness, ringing in the ears with

poor hearing; inability to sleep; muscular weakness, more or less ataxia, strong increase of mechanical muscular irritability, disturbance of sight and sensibility, Romberg's symptom (trophoneurosis; facial hemiatrophy); incontinence of urine; impotence. In the *Medical Argus* (July to December, 1891) H. H. Crippen has collected from several sources instances of intoxication of workers with *Carb. bisul*. The action on vision was very marked in many cases. Myopia, asthenopia; achromatopsia, dyschromatopsia, cloudiness and atrophy of optic disc, central scotoma for light and colours; retinal congestion, arteries and veins tortuous; veins distended, arteries contracted; optic discs pale. Everything seemed in a fog; as if a spider's web over objects; green or red. One patient had complete right hemiplegia, following sudden loss of consciousness, blindness of right eye and great impairment of vision of left. Loss of memory, especially for words, was a very frequent symptom; delusions were common: "Heard voices and believed he had committed a robbery"; "sensation of a hole close by, into which he was in danger of falling." E. E. Case has cured with *Carb. sul*. 30 in a slender, nervous woman, the following symptoms: "Sensation, as of a weight between the scapulæ, compelling her to bend forward. Throbbing in the dorsal spine as if a heart were beating there. Constipation with ineffectual urging to stool. Hæmorrhage of bright blood from rectum after stool. Itching of anus after stool, also in the night. Feet swollen, hot and throbbing in the evening." *Carb. sul*. has the flatulency of *Carbo veg*. and the abdominal soreness of *Sulphur*. It produces eruptions of herpes and impetigo, discharges excoriating and producing violent itching. It corresponds to the herpetic diathesis. The pains are burning, tearing, jerking, and stitching and are apt to return at regular intervals for a long time. Pains come and go quickly. The periodicity shows itself, as in diarrhœa, which comes every six weeks. The < from warmth common to *Carb. v*. and *Sulph*. shows itself in "Toothache brought on by warm food." Vision > in evening; in twilight; after eating. < From slightest motion; from walking. < At night. Sleep is restless with tossing in bed. A feeling of vibration and trembling in whole body, particularly in hands. Anæsthesia of skin and mucous membranes.

Relations.—*Compare:* Caust., Chi., and Nat. salic. in Menière's disease; Carb. v. in flatulence; Sulph. (sensitiveness of abdomen); Benz. dinit. (vision); Anac. (hears voices); Can. ind. (opening and shutting sensation in head). Kali bi., Sil., Sul. (hair sensation in throat).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Difficult thinking.—Memory defective; cannot find the right word.—Great loquacity, but frequent loss of memory for words.—Sought for things lying before them.—Childish and idiotic.—Surly, morose; vehement, irascible.—Exhilaration bordering on drunkenness.—Indifferent to the surroundings.—Irritability followed by indigestion.—Laughter without cause.—Delusions; heard voices and believed he had committed a robbery.—Saw obstacles in front of him which did not exist.—Sensation of a hole close by into

which he was in danger of falling.—Attacks of semi-unconsciousness with convulsive movements of the limbs lasting half a minute.—Attacks resembling hysterical fits, with convulsive movements of the face.—Sudden loss of consciousness lasting seven days, with complete right hemiplegia, total blindness of r. eye and great impairment of vision of l.

2. Head.—Sudden attacks of vertigo while sitting.—Headache and vertigo.—Dull, muddled feeling in forehead as if contracting.—Frequent attacks of fainting.—Pressure most in forehead.—Headache of a compressive character with severe heavy pain in forehead and temples as if the head were compressed in a vice or supporting a heavy weight.—Violent headache, increasing till the mind is affected.—Very sharp pains in head, through temples, nearly every day, notably after dinner; numbness through to vertex.—Headache in the temples and occiput.—Severe pain in the occiput.—Headache as if the head was opening and shutting.—Penetrating pain < shaking head and heavy steps.—Fluctuations in head < moving head.—Painful, heavy feeling in head after breakfast.—Brushing hair is painful.—Itching on head; pimples sore to touch.

3. Eyes.—Dim sight; objects fade away.—Vanishing of sight.—Dimness of vision with vertigo.—Dimness of vision as from a fog or mist before the eyes.—Dimness of vision; objects appearing green, then red and foggy.—Makes mistakes as to form of objects.—Diplopia.—Complete achromatopsia.—Contraction of field of vision for white and blue; red and green totally absent.—Central scotoma for red.—Central scotoma for white and colours.—Dazzled by bright light.—Constant flashes and spots before the eyes.—Muscæ volitantes.—Appearance as of a spider's web before the eyes.—Reading brings tears to eyes.—Slight insensibility of the conjunctiva to touch.—Pupils dilated and sluggish.—Fine, floating filaments and specks in the vitreous.—Deposit of whitish, shining nodules in the macula lutea.—Ischæmia of the optic papilla.—Atrophy of the optic papillæ.—Optic disc pale, deeply cupped, less transparent than normal.—Congestion of the optic discs.—Retinal congestion, arteries and veins tortuous.—Dilation of retinal veins; arteries too small.—Small zone of circumscribed retinitis along the retinal vessels; blood-vessels have a double contour.—Vision > in the twilight.—Vision > by eating, < when fasting, could often read after a meal.—Obliged to wink to see clearly.—Vision > in the evening.—Pustule on upper lid, itches and burns.—Lids heavy; sore on moving; quivering.

4. Ears.—Stitches in ears; after stool.—Pain in l. ear when swallowing.—Ears as if stopped up.—Ringing lasting several days.—Singing and buzzing like an Æolian harp when walking in morning.—Deafness.

5. Nose.—End of nose burns, is pink red, burning as if raw.—Tickling in tip with irritation to sneeze.—Eruption.—Diminution of sense of smell.—Epistaxis.

6. Face.—Paleness of face.—Bewildered expression.—Eruption like the acne of drunkards on nose and cheeks.—Lips dry and burning.—Contractive feeling in muscles of lower jaw.—Lockjaw.

7. Teeth.—Tartar accumulates on teeth.—Toothache brought on by warm food.

8. Mouth.—Lisping, stammering speech like that of a child.—Saltish taste of phlegm hawked up.—Dry mouth with unquenchable thirst.—Salivation with nausea; glutinous saliva.—Accumulation of water of a sweetish taste in the mouth.

9. Throat.—Tickling back of palate after lying down.—Burning in throat extending to stomach.—Sensation as if a hair had lodged in throat; as if a piece of bone had lodged in upper œsophagus.—Swallowing difficult, causes pain in l. ear.

10. Appetite.—Voracious appetite.—Hunger with aversion to eating.—Loss of appetite and heavy satiety when eating.—Great thirst, desire for beer.—Many symptoms come on after eating.—Acrid burning eructations after eating.

11. Stomach.—Sour belching with passage of much sour flatus; > from belching.—Inclination to vomit when entering a room or going into open air.—Vomiting of bitter water.—Vomiting followed by immediate relief.—Pressing, stitching, burning pains in stomach.—Feeling in stomach as if tied together.—Extreme tenderness.—Heartburn.

12. Abdomen.—Vomiting; pains in the belly; painful cramps followed by such muscular weakness he could not stand.—Liver complaint with dropsy of feet.—Cutting in bowels.—Navel drawn in with pain.—Twisting, rolling, rumbling; distension; abdominal walls sore.—Strangulated hernia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Very offensive and frequent passage of flatus.—Stools: thin, papescent, small; yellowish, frothy, sour-smelling, fluid, with tenesmus and colicky pains; navel drawn in; came on in night.—Chronic diarrhœa coming on every four to six weeks and lasting one or two days.—After stool: headache; stitches in ears; pressure in stomach; burning; weakness and trembling.—Bright red blood with stool.—Constipation: with belching; with hunger.—Burning and itching at anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Stitch-like cramping pain in bladder and neck of bladder, through to urethra, at same time similar pain in anus and rectum. (At midnight, on coming home and drinking a glass of wine.).—Frequent desire to pass water; tickling in fore part of urethra.—Involuntary micturition.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual excitement followed by complete loss of desire.—Desire lost without previous sexual excitement.—Burning in urethra: with

erections; when urinating.—L. testicle swollen and indurated.—Impotence in atrophied testicles.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses five days early.—Ovaries almost obliterated.—Labour pains too weak.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, irritation to hawk; heat in larynx; scratching and scraped feeling.—Breath hot.—Breathing difficult; only > by breathing deeply in open air.—Flying stitches in chest, quickly passing over, but frequently returning.—(Asphyxia from alcohol and from coal gas).—Cough from irritation in larynx or at bifurcation of trachea.—Cough caused by heartburn.

20. Neck and Back.—Rheumatic pains and stiffness of neck.—Goître.—Feeling of heavy load hanging on back between scapulæ.—Pain in small of back and loins.

21. Limbs.—Crackling in joints.—Tearing, jerking, stitching, flying pains, returning at regular intervals.—Great weakening of the muscular forces of the limbs; beginning in the upper limbs, with cramps in the arms, calves and abdomen.—Weakness of limbs.—Pains in the limbs and joints.—Painful twitchings in the limbs.—Contracture of legs and arms, but nowhere complete.

22. Upper Limbs.—Formication in the hands and arms.—Gradual loss of sensation in the r. hand.—Numbness of the fingers and inability to hold small objects.—Weakness of the upper limbs to the elbow with considerable diminution of the sensibility and slight paresis.—Marked atrophy of the thenar eminence of the thumb and of the interossei.—Laming and pain in l. arm; arm goes to sleep.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sciatica l. thigh, from taking cold, with entire inability to walk.—Chronic sciatica r. thigh; movement impeded.—Stiffness of lower limbs.—Pains in lower limbs with cramp and trembling.—Pain in lower limbs accompanied by cramps and formication.—Cramps in calves of legs and in toes.—Stabbing, piercing pain from metatarsal bones through toes while walking.—Great difficulty in walking, l. leg more affected than r.

24. Generalities.—Incomplete contraction of all the muscles of the body.—Emaciation.—Athermia.—Cold sweats and general weakness.—Sudden attack of general trembling, with dimness of vision.—Twitching in single fibrillæ of muscles.—Fear of walking in the dark.—Anæsthesia of certain portions of the skin.—Peripheral neuritis.

25. Skin.—Boils.—Hyperæsthia of the integument.

26. Sleep.—Very drowsy.—Deep and prolonged sleep.—Disturbed sleep.—Nightmare.—Sudden waking from bad dreams or nervous starting.—Constant tossing about and throwing head about.

27. Fever.—Unusual chilliness.—Cold cheeks, hands, and feet.—Chills 7 p.m.—Skin hot and burning like nettles.—Warmth rises up from pit of stomach through chest to head, and also goes down to navel.—Absence of sweat.—Perspiration checked.—Dryness of skin and oppressive heat prevents sleep; head heavy.

Carcinosinum.

Carcinomin. The nosode of Carcinoma.

Clinical.—Cancer Melancholia. Worms.

Characteristics.—This is one of the principal nosodes of cancer, and is one of Dr. Burnett's preparations. I use it more frequently than any other as a diathesic remedy. Burnett had a number of different cancer preparations, and followed his instinct largely in their use and selection. In addition to *Scirrhinum*, of which I have given an account in the Dictionary, he had a preparation which he named Durum (a Latinised form of *Scirrhinum*, as I take it). This he used in treating depraved inherited conditions in children, such as infantile self-abuse, with good effects, which I have confirmed. I have met with a suicidal tendency in several cancer patients, so that the cancer nosodes may be appropriate in many mental cases, especially where the heredity points that way.

Relations.—*Compare:* Scirrhinum.

Carduus Benedictus.

Cnicus benedictus. Centaurea benedicta. N. O. Compositć. Tincture of whole plant when in flower.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Diarrhśa. Eyes, affections of. Fever. Headache. Joints, cracking of. Śsophagus, stricture of. Varicosis. Vision, affections of.

Characteristics.—The proving of *Card. ben*. shows a strong action on the eyes: twitchings, and disturbance of vision; flickerings; muscć volitantes. The prover had "blackness before eyes for a short time." Eyeballs feel larger. "Burning" is a symptom which runs through the proving. There is a "bitter burning" in the stomach, as if it were much deranged; burning in hands after sweat; burning in the arms on exerting them. The gastro-abdominal disturbances of *Card. mar*. are observed, in less degree, in *Card. ben*. There is disordered taste, dysphagia;

yawning and hiccough; cutting pains in abdomen, vomiting and diarrhśa. The respiratory sphere is strongly affected and there is pain and contractive sensation in the trachea with hoarseness. Inspired air feels cold. Other symptoms are: Feeling as if buccal cavity were contracted. Tension in tendons. Aching and cracking in joints. Aching, cutting pain, slight swelling of veins. Red and afterwards yellow spots on skin. The most prominent of all the symptoms in the proving is the sensation of contraction which occurs in many parts. Symptoms are < by motion, by touch, by walking, by stretching the limbs.

[In two fatal cases of poisoning, of a boy and a girl, from eating the root of the *Carline* Thistle (*Carlina gummifera, Atractylis gummifera*), which has an enormous root, purple composite flowers, surrounded by radical spinous leaves, there was stertorous breathing, drowsiness, retching without actual vomiting, asphyxia and coma. After death the tongue protruded slightly between the lips; pupils were greatly dilated; there was evidence of general venous congestion. In one case (that of the boy) the veins of the brain were extremely congested.]

Relations.—*Compare:* Card. mar.; Bell., Atrop. (vision); Chi. and Salicyl. ac. (noises in ears); Agar. (twitching of eyelids).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety, fear, starting at every noise, frequently breaking into cold sweat.—Fretful; during fever.—Cross humour.

2. Head.—Confusion of the head, interrupted stitches in temples, four times in succession (more l. than r.).—Vertigo on raising head, < on stooping.—Pressure in occiput from crown; for several days pressure on eyeball as if it would come out.—Pressure on forehead esp. when stooping.—Heaviness in head.

3. Eyes.—Sensation as if (l.) eyeball would be pressed outwards, rather a pleasant than a painful sensation.—Quivering movement in l. canthus, tickling in l. eye, very painful, with flow of tears; stitches in inner canthus.—Eyeballs feel larger.—Dimness and whirling before eyes.—Grey spots pass before eyes.—Blackness before eyes, for a short time.—Flickering before l. eye as if small fiery stars passed in front of it, removed by winking.

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears.—Roaring in r. ear, soon going off.—Feeling as if something were in ear., also as if something burst like a bladder, and then humming.

5. Nose.—Continued violent griping and tickling in nose as if coryza were coming on.

6. Face.—Flushes of heat in face.

8. Mouth.—Continued feeling, lasting for 8 to 10 days, as if buccal cavity contracted and narrowed, beginning and declining slowly; > after eating.—Much mucus in mouth.—Constant overflow of saliva.—Sour taste for six days, always getting worse and almost sulphurous, > for awhile by eating.—Mouth dry, morning and evening, with thirst.—Tickling on surface of tongue near root, lasts five minutes and changes to shoots like electric sparks; toothache r. side in periods, drawing more than shooting.—Flat taste, tongue sensitive as if swollen; much furred.

9. Throat.—Swallowing difficult.

11. Stomach.—Bitter burning, as though stomach very much deranged.—After eating, eructation.—Constant yawning and hiccough.—Though stomach is full it feels empty.—Appetite bad; nausea.—Vomiting.

12. Abdomen.—Constant drawing, cutting pain in abdomen.—Slight pinching in abdomen; curious sounds r. side of navel.

13. Stool.—Diarrhśa.

17. Respiratory Organs.–Hoarseness.—Pain in trachea as if inflamed; as if fatigued by long coughing; inspired air feels cold; coughs frequently, it sounds rough, like hissing.—Dyspnśa.—Breathes quickly, must draw in air with an effort, as the trachea feels closed up, each inspiration is like a low whistle, esp. evenings.—Feels as if too tightly laced; unable to sing or talk long for several days.—Constant dry cough.

18. Chest.—Throbbing below l. breast.

20. Neck, Back, and Trunk.—Dull shooting in sides over hip, now r. now l., at first only on stooping or moving, but afterwards at all times.

21. Limbs.—Cracking in joints, motion difficult.—Limbs heavy as if paralysed; < during the fever.—Sensation when touching the limbs as if there were bruised spots (veins painful and prominent).—Pains in all the bones, esp. when the limbs have been stretched.—Tension in tendons.

22. Upper Limbs.—When leaning on arms burning in them, but they are not hot to the touch.—Contraction in elbows; and arms.—Feeling in forearm, as if in the blood-vessels, like a long knife-stab, with continued burning.—Trembling of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness and giving way of knees when walking, esp. during the fever.—Feet weak after sitting, soles feel sore when treading.

24. Generalities.—Aching and slight swelling of veins.—Long, knife-like stab in veins of forearm.

25. Skin.—Painless rash, like nettle-rash; a goose-skin, rather pointed, hard, preceded by cold creeping over the whole body, accompanied by feverish symptoms, lasting several days and slowly disappearing.—Small red spots on the finger, lasting several days, followed by a yellow spot lasting a long time.

27. Fever.—Febrile chill with goose-flesh several days from noon to evening, at times appearing earlier.—Fever consisting of flushes of heat in face; after eating, over whole body, without thirst, with dimness of vision and pressure in the eyes, hot breath, hot lips, hands, and feet.—Burning on exerting arms.—Burning under skin on face, afterwards in other parts of body.—Slight general sweat.—Sweat followed by burning heat in hands.

Carduus Marianus.

Silybum. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture or trituration of the seeds.

Clinical.—Bronchitis. Dropsy. Epistaxis. Fever. Gall-stones. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhoids. Influenza. Intermittents. Jaundice. Liver, affections of. Metrorrhagia. Neuralgia. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Spleen, affections of. Typhlitis. Varicose veins.

Characteristics.—To Rademacher we are principally indebted for this remedy. It is with him primarily an hepatic: all its manifestations originating in some disorder of the liver. According to Burnett the greatest effect of *Card. m*. is felt on the spleen and liver, especially the splenic end of the liver. G. F. Laidlaw (*H. M.,* xxxiv. 686) gives a condensed translation of Rademacher's remarks about *Card. m.:* He regards hæmatemesis as most frequently due to chronic disease of the spleen; less frequently to disease of the liver. People who have long suffered from pains in left hypochondrium are apt to vomit blood, after which they are relieved. Rademacher regards the bleeding as often beneficial, and says it should not be checked too soon. In the treatment of hæmatemesis he says it is best to use a remedy that acts on the epigastric region without irritating the stomach and interfering with the healing of the lesion. Such a remedy he found in a decoction of the seeds of *Card. mar*. He used to give *Opium* before, but this, he says, in some people "produces an array of symptoms similar to those seen in severe hæmorrhage, and might aggravate the condition." He adds: "It is probable that many small hæmorrhages of the stomach escape notice because there is no vomiting, and that it is in this manner that obscure abdominal complaints are sometimes suddenly relieved or cured."

The liver enlargement of *Carduus m*. is in the *transverse* direction (that of *Chel*. being more vertical). Burnett relates the case of a girl of sixteen who had had severe attacks of vomiting for three months, with pains in abdomen. The vomiting

was relieved by remedies symptomatically related, but the pains were not. An examination showed "liver and spleen both very much enlarged so that they seem to fill the abdomen." *Card. m*. Ø gtt. v. night and morning soon cured the patient. Dudgeon has given an account of Windelband's and Kunze's experience with the remedy. Windelband in treating a woman for chronic swelling of the liver with *Card. m*., incidentally cured at the same time some "colossal" varicose ulcers. This experience led him to cure a large number of like cases with the same remedy. He also cured gastro-intestinal catarrh; epistaxis; metrorrhagia; hæmorrhoidal flux; dependent on portal congestion. Tenderness of the liver; bilious fever; symptoms resembling peritonitis and stitch-in-the-side have been cured by it. Kunze commends the remedy, in addition, in cases of spasm of the stomach, pains contractive, vomiting occurring at the climax, cold rising from precordium to throat; feeling of spasmodic constriction; pressive, shooting pain right side of abdomen spreading to back or shoulder. He has cured with it pains in hepatic and splenic regions accompanied with hæmoptysis, or expectoration of viscid, lumpy mucus, and evening fever. Even phthisis pituitosa has been cured by it. Local muscular rheumatisms dependent on liver disease. E. A. Cook (formerly of Richmond) gave *Card. m*. 1 to a patient suffering from liver congestion, swollen veins of legs, piles, and headache, with great benefit to all the symptoms. On the second day the patient developed these new symptoms, which she had never had before and which alarmed her greatly: "Great giddiness with inclination to fall forward; and a sudden and profuse epistaxis followed by great relief." A striking cure by *Card. m*. in "Miner's Disease" is recorded by Proell.: An old miner in the gold mines of Bockstein suffered from the so-called "Bergsucht" (miner's disease). "His chief symptoms were: earthy complexion, eyes dim, hardness of hearing, mucous coating on tongue, loss of appetite even for his favourite food and tobacco; great dyspnœa and palpitation on going up-hill; spleen and stomach distended; much wind eructated, constant borborygmus, constipation alternating with diarrhœa, but the latter more frequent, evacuations grey, urine scanty and pale, skin dry as if withered, great weakness, pulse slow and weak. Especially remarkable was the disposition of this man. Formerly cheerful, he is now joyless and apathetic; the most important events he took no notice of, I gave him tinct. *Card. mar*., a few drops four times a day. I was unable to effect any alteration in his food, drink, or regimen. A month after this he returned looking much better. On asking him how he was, he replied: "You have made a new man of me." Almost all the former symptoms had disappeared and given place to the opposite. His complexion was fresh, his eyes sparkled, he was cheerful, wished to live and work, had good appetite, motions brown, more urine passed, pulse normal. He said he now for the first time knew what it was to be well, and he remained so for many years." (*Zeit., Berl. Ver.—Amer. Hom*., December 15, 1895) Proell also recommends it in affections of liver, spleen, and kidneys caused by abuse of alcoholic beverages and especially beer. He relates two cases: one in a cook who had symptoms of cirrhosis of the liver and general dropsy which made her features unrecognisable; and one in a worker in a brewery who developed dropsy. Both were cured by the tincture. The

brewery man, thinking the remedy was intended to be purgative, and thinking the 4 drops prescribed would not be sufficient, took the whole amount, 2 1/2 drachms, at one dose, without markedly bad effects, and was quickly cured. Proell adds that *Card. m*. is indicated where there is a relaxed state of the mucous membrane of the stomach as evidenced by flatulence and diarrhœa, especially when the stools are clay-coloured. Much fatigue is experienced, < after eating; when riding; on awaking; frequently accompanied by yawning. Chilliness is prominent, on awaking; at night; < uncovering. Coldness of knees. Head very sensitive to cold. Sweating of forehead and back after meals. Stitches, drawing pressure are prominent among the sensations, also radiating pains; constriction, band-sensation and cramps. Motion < most complaints.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry. (epistaxis, &c.); Chel., Merc., Nux, Pod., Chelone.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Forgets what he has just intended to do.—Disposition to become angry.—Melancholy with liver affections.—Joyless; apathetic.

2. Head.—Great giddiness, with tendency to fall forward, > by epistaxis.—Fulness in head with dull headache, esp. in forehead or temples, confusion, vertigo.—Pressure in forehead, over eye, in occiput.—Constriction around skull; over eyebrows.—Pain in l. parietal bone.

3. Eyes.—Burning and pressure in eyeballs and lids.—Pressure as if eyeballs were pressed against side of orbits.

5. Nose.—Tickling first in r. then l. nostril with watery discharge from same.—Burning in nostrils (r).—Epistaxis; habitual in psoric young persons.—Sudden profuse epistaxis, relieving vertigo.

6. Face.—Heat in face.—Earthy, yellowish-grey, dirty or florid complexion.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Bitter taste.—Tongue white; white centre; red tip and edges; white-coated on side.—Collection of water in mouth.—Smooth sensation of mucous membrane of palate as though covered with fat.—Repeated eructations of air with burning in œsophagus.

11. Stomach.—Intense nausea, painful retching and vomiting of some greenish fluid.—Stitches in scrobiculum.—Contents of stomach and intestines sour.—Pressure in stomach; with eructation of air; at night on awakening; lasting all day; coming and disappearing during day.—Sensation of emptiness with headache before dinner, goes off after dinner.—Burning as of acidity with transient pressure.—Stitches in l. of stomach (spleen?) < on inspiration.

12. Abdomen.—Fulness in hypochondria necessitating deep inspiration.—Liver region sensitive to pressure.—Pressure, tension, and stitches in liver on lying on l. side.—Stitches in spleen < on inspiration and on stooping.—Swelling, sensitiveness, and induration of l. lobe of liver, causing by compression respiratory embarrassment, and cough with thick expectoration.—Liver disease affecting lungs and causing hæmoptysis.—Drawing pain between umbilicus and pit of stomach, coming and going, in peritoneum of abdominal wall, from r. to l., followed by pain and sensation of heat in spots as large as a hen's egg between umbilicus and inguinal region to l.—Sensation of motion in intestines on expiration, and extending breadth of a hand around umbilicus.—Distension; rumbling; cutting.

13. Stool and Anus.—Melæna.—Stool very hard and knotty; insufficient.—Paste-like, clayey stool.—Burning pain in rectum and anus which interferes with sitting.—Itching.—Hæmorrhoids with acidity of stomach and distension of bowels.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urging to urinate, without necessity of passing water.—Pressure on bladder, producing dribbling of urine after unavailing urging to stool.—Burning at meatus; in urethra.—Urine turbid, golden yellow, and acid.—Strangury; calculi.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too profuse or suppressed.—Chronic uterine hæmorrhage with portal derangement.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Irritation in posterior part of larynx causing cough. Expectoration: pure blood; mucus mixed with blood.

18. Chest.—Drawing pain on margin of l. rib, with pain during breathing.—Cough with stitches in sides of chest and bloody sputa.—Splenic or hepatic cough.—Pains in chest, going to front part, to shoulders, back, loins, and abdomen combined with urging to urinate.—Drawing pains through l. pectoral and l. intercostal muscles below axillæ.—Stitches in chest; from l. nipple to r. downward.—Pains extend over entire front of chest, motion almost impossible.

19. Heart.—Pain pressure and stitches in region of heart; oppression on deep breathing.

20. Neck and Back.—Sensitiveness in dorsal and cervical vertebræ.—Drawing pains in back; drawing; tearing; burning in l. shoulder-blade.

22. Upper Limbs.—Violent rheumatic pains in r. deltoid; in r. arm.—Drawing pain in muscles covering l. radius, alternating with pain in muscles of r. side.—Cramp-like pain in muscles of arms; hands; fingers; calves, and feet.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in hip-joints through buttocks, causing difficulty in rising, < from stooping.—Rheumatism and spasm of extremities.—Pain: in l. tibia; dorsum of foot; muscles of sole r. foot; lower part r. heel.—Varicose ulcers.

25. Skin.—Varicose ulcers.—Itching on lying down at night.

26. Sleep.—Restless sleep with frequent awakening and many dreams.—Nightmare from lying on back.—Fatigue with yawning.—Uncontrollable yawning.

27. Fever.—Chilliness on awakening with strong urging to urinate.—Chilliness at night < uncovering.—Sweat on forehead and back after meals.

Carlsbad.

The waters of the Sprudel and Muhlbrünnen Springs. Dilutions.

Clinical.—*Blushing after eating*. Constipation. Cramp. Debility. Diabetes. Gout. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Sprains. *Urine, urging to pass*.

Characteristics.—*Carlsbad* water is a very complicated solution containing the sulphite, bicarbonate and chloride of sodium in preponderating quantity, with carbonates, sulphates, phosphates, fluoride and oxides of Calcium, Magnesium, Strontium, Ferrum, Manganum, Potassium, Aluminium, Silicon, and Carbon, with traces of iodide and bromide of sodium, of Cćsium, Rubidium, Lithium, and Boracic oxide. Its chief fame has been gained by its action on the liver, and in the treatment of obesity and diabetes. Its action has been observed on some healthy persons, but the bulk of the symptoms, many of which are strikingly peculiar, have been obtained from patients under treatment. They are, however, sufficiently characteristic and have furnished the indications for many homśopathic cures. Most prominent are the following: Sensation of prostration; of weakness so that she trembled and could hold nothing securely. Tired, dejected, sluggish; anxious trembling. Weakness of all organs; of organs of speech (*Sermo abdominalis*); of bladder (stream weak and slow, only passed with assistance of abdominal muscles); of rectum (stool slow and only passed with help of distant parts of intestinal canal; peristaltic motion seemed to cease not far from end of intestines and no amount of pressure was of any avail; fćces seemed held back rather than pushed forward.) General discomfort. General anxious sensation as if blood in artery would stagnate, with constant flushes of heat. Pains: dislocated and spraining; drawing; tearing, stitching; burning; dull shocks and jerks. I have found *Carlsb*. in the potencies admirably respond to its indications. W. J. Guernsey cured with it sciatica in an old man, with cramp in left ankle. About a month after ceasing the remedy the patient complained that he felt paralysed in the loins for several hours after rising from bed, better as the day advanced. This was a new

symptom very like the *Carlsb*. effects. Periodicity is noted: effects repeated after from two to four weeks. The skin has red spots and streaks, frequently burning like fire. Pimples and pustules. Crawling and prickling on various parts, with breaking out of sweat. Itching on various parts. Much itching and increased sweat of genitals. Increased sensitiveness of the skin. Sensitiveness to cold air; great liability to take cold. Frequent alternations of shuddering, chilliness, and heat. Flushes of heat all over, especially in face, with sweat on forehead. Heat of head with redness of face and creeping shudders. Sweats more easily. Sweat, stains linen yellow. Symptoms < morning and evening; after eating and drinking; on ascending; after lying down in bed. > In open air; on motion. Even the headaches are > by motion.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. sul. (sensitive to cold); Carb. an. (sweat staining yellow); Cepa (lachrymation); Nux (< after eating); Puls., Carb. v. > in open air); Bell., Glo. (headache); Anac., Apis, Nux mosch., Pho. ac. (absent-minded); Alo. (cracking in head).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excited and peevish (in the morning on rising), often as if beside himself about trifles, with flushes of heat all over.—Self-satisfied, very talkative and uncommonly good-humoured.—Sensitive, affected to tears by the sorrows of others.—Painful dejection with full stomach.—Constrictive anxiety in a room; > open air.—Discouraged and anxious about domestic duties.—Difficult thinking; indisposition to all mental exertions.—Absent-minded; heedless; forgets names; great difficulty in expressing himself in writing; often omits letters.

2. Head.—Dizzy confusion and heaviness < after eating; > open air.—Momentary attacks of vertigo, had to hold himself up; also turning as if in a circle; > open air.—Rush of blood to head, with heaviness and confusion.—Cracking as if something breaking in head < evening on lying down.—Pressing, stupefying, tearing headache.—Tearing headache, now r. now l., in temples and occiput, > motion.—Throbbing and beating in head, vertex and occiput with bluish red face, < ascending.—Headache, forehead, and temples, with swollen temporal veins.—Headache < in room, > open air, > on motion.—Drawing creeping in cranial periosteum.—Sensitiveness of periosteum.—Hair falls out.—Smoothing down hair is very painful.—Sensation as if something cold ran over whole head, and hair bristled up.

3. Eyes.—Heat streams from eyes with burning and pressing in them and an appearance of black spots swimming about.—Burning and pressing, as if eyes were being pressed downwards; as if too large for orbits.—Violent pressure above orbits.—Twitching, quivering in upper lids, causing rubbing, as if a foreign body were there.—Excessive lachrymation, < using eyes.—Eyes weak, water; lids agglutinated; cannot do fine, near work.—Objects swim before sight.—Quivering,

flickering before sight; fiery sparks; zigzags; bifurcated bodies and grey spots; clouds; veils.

4. Ears.—Increased warmth in ear, which itches.—Fine twitching stitches from Eustachian tube to tympanum > boring with fingers.—Humming, roaring, ringing, changing at times into transient loss of hearing.

5. Nose.—Bluish colour of nose; swelling of nasal veins.—Habitual bleeding of nose.—Nose-bleed on suppression of menses.—Frequent sneezing; blowing out thick mucus.—Catarrh of nose and throat, with hoarseness.—Stopped catarrh.—Sensitiveness of nose, as in incipient catarrh.—Loss of smell after stoppage of nose.

6. Face.—Face yellow; sallow; changes colour; redness and heat; somewhat swollen.—R. cheek quivering and prickling; tearing, drawing; cutting drawing in zygomatic process below r. eye., as if zygomatic processes distended; r. zygomatic process, sensation of cobwebs as if he must constantly rub something away.—Lower jaw pressed against upper in sleep; even grinding of the teeth.

7. Teeth.—Thick pappy mucus coating on teeth.—Teeth loosen and fall out; prominent, gums painfully swollen.—Tearing in roots of upper molars; < after every meal > olfaction of Cham.).—Toothache < cold or warmth.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated white with offensive smell from mouth.—Dryness of whole mouth, esp. roof, as if dried up with increased thirst.—Flow of saliva and frequent spitting.—In morning, after waking, the entire mouth is often lined with mucus which sticks like paste to the teeth and causes a furry sensation in the mouth.—Clayey, pappy taste with salivation.—Everythings tastes as if salted.

9. Throat.—Constantly much hawking up of mucus.

11. Stomach.—Appetite and thirst much increased.—Frequent eructations; sometimes smelling and tasting of the food, sometimes very bitter.—Hiccough and yawning at same time, < after drinking and eating.—Frequent heartburn with accumulation of much water in the mouth; also with eructation of almost corroding liquid and long-lasting sour taste in mouth.—Nausea with salivation and shuddering.—Sensation as of emptiness and afterwards canine hunger.—Pressure and heaviness after eating; contraction; distension; smarting; scraping, rancid sensation.

12. Abdomen.—Pressing, pinching now in hypochondria, now shooting thence towards navel.—Twitching stitches in jerks.—Burning pain in spleen.—Sensation of ring stretched round abdomen esp. on deep inspiration.—Transient stitches from region of small of back through pelvis towards the pubes and inguinal region.—Griping and wind colic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Flowing hćmorrhoids.—Burning in rectum with constant pressure; the rectum is often pressed out.—Shooting pain in rectum and anus frequently extending to penis.—Lumps as large as hazelnuts at anus, with burning after stool and impeded walking.—Discharge of bloody mucus with itching and burning in anus, extending up towards rectum.—Discharge of blood in drops or in a stream, even without stool when walking.—Mucous diarrhśa.—Pappy soft stools.—Stools green, or dark green.—Gall-stones passed.—Sensation during a thin stool as though it passed in pieces.—Constipation, stool missed for several days, hard lumps, very difficult.—Stool slow, only evacuated with help of distant muscles; peristaltic action seemed to cease near end of intestine: fćces seemed held back.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging with discharge of copious watery urine.—Urine flows slowly in a weak stream, with help of abdominal muscles.—Sediment at times brick-red, at times tenacious like frog-spawn; at times thick mucus, and even containing small lumps of blood.—Urine stains linen dark yellow.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Testicles swollen without sign of inflammation; pressive pain.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Three days after cessation of menstruation discharge of lumps of tenacious black blood, and later, uncommonly violent leucorrhśa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Frequent hawking of mucus.—Sensation of soreness; sensitiveness; scraping and tickling.—Hoarseness and roughness of voice.—Difficult breathing on ascending steps; and on carrying a slight and customary burden.

18. Chest.—Weakness in the chest whilst writing, > walking.—Heaviness; fulness; oppression; anxiety.—Peculiar sensation of oppression in lower part of chest, as if lung had not room enough to expand, had to respire deeply.—Stitching in chest.—Painfulness in heart, frequent transient stitching and painful drawing.

19. Heart.—Tension and contraction in heart region.—Pressing and burning with warm ebullition and rush of blood.—Sudden momentary twitching stitches through heart without special cause, so that he has to stop while walking.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing pain in nape of neck and shoulder-blade.—Stiffness; paralysis; pressure.—Heat and burning and at times a shudder over back.—Tensive and pressing pains from small of back towards the region of the privates.

21. Limbs.—Cracking in all the joints.—Trembling and crawling in the joints and limbs.—Restlessness; now extending, now flexing; with yawning.—Sensation of falling asleep; stiffness.—Heaviness of the arms after writing, with coldness and

going-to-sleep sensation in finger-tips.—Varicoses of superficial veins of lower limbs.

26. Sleep.—Constant yawning and sleepiness; < after a meal.—Dreams frightful with tossing.—Unremembered dreams.

Carya Alba.

Shellbark, or Shagbark Hickory. N. O. Juglandaceæ. Tincture of nuts.

Clinical.—Purpura. Scurvy.

Characteristics.—Like *Juglans Regia* and *Juglans Cinerea, Carya alba* appears to possess antiscorbutic properties. An exclusive diet of the nuts for three or four weeks, in a girl seven years old, produced pronounced symptoms of scurvy; hæmorrhages from all surfaces; on the least excoriation of skin very dark blood gushed out. Blood gushed from gums, nose, ears, and other parts.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arn., Carbo v., Pho., Merc., Ham., Bry., Rhus., Citrus lim., and Juglandaceæ.

SYMPTOMS.

6. Face.—Face clay-coloured; swollen.

8. Mouth.—Gums swelled, began to bleed and turn black; could not move lips without causing profuse discharge.

12. Abdomen.—Swollen abdomen.

13. Stool.—Discharge of black blood by stool.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breath short, difficult; pulse quick.

21. Limbs.—Extremely swollen.

24. Generalities.—Whole body, including face, covered with livid spots from one inch in diameter to size of pin's head; largest like a bruise, smaller sometimes red like flea-bites.

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Cascarilla.

Croton eleuteria. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of bark.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Anus, bleeding from. Constipation. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhages. Intermittents.

Characteristics.—*Cascarilla* has a family resemblance to the other Euphorbians. It acts prominently on the digestive tract. Its leading symptoms are: Sensation of swelling deep down in throat. Accumulation of mucus in throat. Hunger after

meals and feeling of emptiness. Aversion to smell of tobacco smoke. The concussion of every step is felt painfully in stomach. Griping preceding morning stool. The abdominal symptoms are > by warm drinks. Movings about in abdomen as if hot water undulating there. Boils in inguinal region. Diarrhœa with backache and lassitude. Lassitude and muscular weakness are marked throughout. Constant slight urging with gnawing pain high up in rectum. Constipation, stools hard, in pieces, covered with mucus. Passes bright blood with or without stool, in large quantities, causing weakness. Short, dry cough from tickling in trachea. Hæmoptysis. Stitch upward in l. side of chest. Backache and weakness. Inclination to lie down. Sleep with clear consciousness. Heat with thirst for warm drinks (intermittents).

Relations.—*Compare:* Crot. t. (> from warm drinks); Chi. (effects of loss of blood; intermittents); Graph. (mucus with stools).

SYMPTOMS.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in the ears.—Internal and external heat of the ears.

8. Mouth.—Roughness of the tongue.—Bitter taste in the mouth and of tobacco smoke, for which a repugnance is felt.

9. Throat.—Sore throat on swallowing, as if from an internal swelling.

11. Stomach.—Heat with thirst and desire for hot drinks.—Aversion to smell of tobacco smoke.—Abortive risings.—Pressure on the stomach, as if from fulness.—Pain in the stomach as from concussion.—Heat in the stomach and burning pain in the epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Tension and pressure on the hypochondria.—Movement in the abdomen as if hot water were undulating there.—Flatulent, aching colic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Evacuations difficult, hard, broken, and covered with mucus, preceded by pinchings in the abdomen.—Discharge of clear blood from the rectum, with the evacuations, during and after hard, brown stool in large lumps; and without stool.—Diarrhœa alternating with hard, lumpy stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—After the emission of urine, pain resembling excoriation in the glans.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hæmoptysis.—Stitch upwards on l. side.

20. Back.—Backache and weakness; muscles pained violently.

Castanea Vesca.

Chestnut. N. O. Cupuliferæ. Tincture of leaves gathered in summer.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Castan*. has been proved by Dr. H. C. Houghton and three others. The following are the principal symptoms observed: Slight acrid feeling in throat. Desire for warm drinks. Abdominal walls sensitive. Soft stools of short, small pieces like chopped tape; accompanied with severe pain and rumbling; pain > by stool. It has cured whooping-cough, early stage, violent, spasmodic; very dry ringing cough. Very free sweat after drinking.

Relations.—*Compare:* Am. bro., Mephit., Naphthal.

Castor Equi.

The Rudimentary Thumbnail of the Horse. A small, flat, oblongoval horn, wrinkled on surface, breaking off in scales, darker than the hoof, growing on inner side of leg above fetlock. Scales triturated.

Clinical.—Coccygodynia. Epilepsy. Nails, affections of. Nipples, cracked; ulcerated. Warts.

Characteristics.—This is a very ancient remedy, and was proved and introduced into homśopathy by Hering. It especially acts on the nipples, the nails, and bones, especially causing pains in right tibia and coccyx. Burnett has cured with it a case of wart on forehead.

Relations.—Hep. relieves the sore nipples; Thuja has removed warts caused by *Cast. eq*. *Compare:* Calc. oxal., Hippoman., Castoreum, Moschus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Unusual laughter about things not funny.

2. Head.—Vertigo, headache, and nausea in mornings, sour stomach, and lack of appetite.

10. Appetite.—Desire, to smoke tobacco.

12, 13. Abdomen and Stool.—Colic with urging wakes him in the morning, followed by a very thin, watery, somewhat burning stool; with passage of offensive flatus.—Pain in l. inguinal region.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Cracked, sore nipples in nursing women, excessively tender, cannot bear touch of clothing; even in neglected cases, ragged, nipples almost hanging.—Breasts swollen, sensitive; itching internally, painful on descending stairs.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Disagreeable sick feeling in larynx.

19. Heart.—Peculiar sensation about heart as of something alive struggling.

20. Back.—Weak spine.—Pain in coccyx < every evening while sitting.

23. Lower Limbs.—Repeated pain in r. tibia.

24. Generalities.—Syncope.—Epilepsy.

25. Skin.—Warts.—Nails drop off.—Brittle nails.

Castoreum.

The Beaver. N. O. Rodentia. Tincture of secretion, found in preputial sacs of beaver.

Clinical.—Chorea. Convulsions. Digestion, disordered. Dysmenorrhœa. Eclampsia. Flatulence. Hernia. Hysteria. Ileus. Paralysis. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Reaction, deficient. Sexual organs, inflammation of; spasms of. Sycosis. Tetanus. Typhoid, lack of recuperation after. Typhus. Warts. Yawning.

Characteristics.—*Castoreum* resembles *Ambra, Moschus, Ignatia*, and *Valerian*. It is suited to nervous women, with pains, cramps, weakness after severe illness; hysterical individuals; abdominal soreness; nervous attacks when the aura starts from abdomen. The pains are > by pressure. Menstrual colic, with pallor and cold sweat. Prostration is a leading feature in the effects of the drug. There is also a feeling of fulness in the stomach as if too much had been eaten.

Castoreum when fresh is yellow and of the consistence of syrup when dry it is dark red or brown and of the consistence of hard wax. Teste remarks that it has been regarded as a resinous substance, and he observes, moreover, that the beaver feeds almost entirely on the resinous bark of pine-trees. In Siberia beavers feed on the bark of the birch, which may make a difference in the effects of *Castoreum* from

different countries. Caspari proved Russian *Castor*., Nenning that of Southern Europe. Teste concluded from analogy that *Castor*. would be an antisycotic, and he proved his point by initiating with it the cure of a case of pedunculated vegetations around the anus in a hysterical young woman. *Thuja* completed the cure. Teste places *Castor*. in the *Thuja* group with *Plat*. and *Bism*. He quotes from Trousseau and Pideux the following indications, which he confirms:—(*1*) "Amenorrhœa, accompanied with painful and tympanitic swelling of the abdomen. We mean the cases where only a few drops of blood escape from the uterus, with a sort of *uterine tenesmus*." (*2*) "The cases of colic to which *Castoreum* seems to be principally adapted are of the nervous kind, that seem to be particularly seated in the small intestine. They are accompanied with paleness and cold sweats, a sudden sinking of strength, as if the very principle of life had been struck down. They are without any alvine evacuations, come suddenly, after lively emotions, a cold on the bowels or by the feet, as after long exposure to a cold rain; they constitute a sort of that passion termed by authors *miserere*." *Castor*. causes jerking in small groups of muscular fibres; a sensation of heaviness of whole body; trembling of limbs.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ambra, Mosch., Nux v.; in lack of reaction, Pso.; Thuja (sycosis). *Antidoted by:* Colch.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Peevish; indisposed to talk, very sensitive to all kinds of impressions.—Irritable in morning and cheerful abandon in evening.—Great sadness and excessive susceptibility, with easily provoked lachrymation.

2. Head.—Headache with giddiness and fainting; headache leaving head very sensitive to touch. Pain at the vertex and throbbing in the head as if there were an ulcer in the brain, aggravated by contact and external pressure.—Fulness and heaviness of the head as if it were going to burst.—Acute drawing pains in the forehead and eyes.

3. Eyes.—Pressure in the eyes, on viewing fixedly a distant object.—Nocturnal lachrymation and agglutination of the eyes.—Stars, clouds, and on viewing fixedly a distant object, mist before the sight.—Susceptibility of the eyes to the light of the sun, and to that of candles.

4. Ears.—Acute dragging in the ears.—Tinkling, buzzing, and gurgling in the ears, dispersed by boring the ear with the finger.

5. Nose.—Obstruction of the nose.—Flow of aqueous, acrid, corrosive mucus from the nose.

7. Teeth.—Toothache when eating, provoked by cold and mitigated by hot things.—Odontalgia, with acute drawing pains, or successive pullings, provoked or

aggravated by the touch.—Swelling of the gums at night, with acute pulling in the temples.

8. Mouth.—Fetid odour from the mouth, perceptible to the patient.—Pulling and quivering in the tongue.—Swelling of tongue.—Rounded elevation in centre of tongue size of pea, surrounded by angry, suspicious-looking base, size of a 5-cent piece, extremely sensitive to touch or food, with drawing sensation, as if a string were pulling centre of tongue towards hyoid bone, with burning in tongue.

9. Throat.—Dryness of œsophagus.—Burning pain in the throat, as from pyrosis.

10, 11. Appetite and Stomach.—Burning thirst.—Thirst so violent that she could not drink enough water after dinner.—Bitter risings.—Regurgitation of a bitter acidity.—Repugnance to food and constant nausea.—Vomiting of white, bitter mucus.—Weight, griping; tenesmus with constricting pains under sternum.—Sensation in stomach as though it would go to sleep.—Sensation of contraction, and pain of ulceration, in the epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Pressure in region of liver from within outwards.—Flatulent colic, painful inflation, esp. after a meal.—Colic, redness of face, and yawning in abdominal complaints, > by external heat and by bending oneself double.—Umbilical hernia with ulcer, in a screaming infant.—Pain and soreness in l. side of abdomen.—Constant violent rollings in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent inclination to evacuate.—Diarrhœa accompanied by shivering and by yawning, with burning in the anus, and preceded by pain in the abdomen, with grumbling and borborygmi.—Evacuations of sanguineous mucus.—Stools: whitish, watery; greenish mucus; contain pus; patient is compelled to sit bent; feels gagged when lying down.—Before stool: cutting or pinching colic; painful rumbling; dragging in groin.—During stool: fetid flatus, burning at anus.—After stool: burning at anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent emission of urine, with burning thirst, day and night.—After the emission of urine desire to vomit, and disgust.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Seminal emissions with great excitability.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation premature, pains in head and loins, pale, sickly complexion.—Pain commences in middle of thighs, extending over limbs and more or less over whole body.—Uterine tenesmus, with scanty flow.—Leucorrhœa watery or thick; burning.—Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with disposition to clear throat.—Breathing: short, difficult; short breath when ascending; very deep with heat in heart and in face; slow, deep inspiration with short expiration.—Stitches in

chest; heat as if fire were burning in it.—On taking deep breath sensation as though something heavy lay under sternum.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain as from excoriation, in the sacral region and back.—Drawing pains in nape of the neck.

21. Limbs.—Nocturnal dragging in shoulders and arms.—Spasms of hands and feet.—Hands hot with swelling of veins.—Weakness of the lower limbs.

24. Generalities.—Jerking of small groups of muscular fibres.—Chorea; epilepsy; cramps in various parts.—Prostration after dinner, and annoying sensation as if she had eaten too much.—Internal restlessness.

26. Sleep.—Restless sleep at night, with anxious agitation and starts with fright.—Angry exclamations during sleep.—Jerking of the limbs while asleep.—Anxious and frightful dreams.

27. Fever.—Predominance of cold and shuddering.—Fits of shivering with icy coldness in the back.

Caulophyllum.

Caulophyllum thalictroides. Blue Cohosh. Squaw Root. N. O. Berberidaceæ. Tincture or trituration of root.

Clinical.—Abortion, threatened. After-pains. Amenorrhœa. Barrenness. Bearing-down pains. Chloasma. Cholera morbus. Dysmenorrhœa. False conception. *Feet, affections of*. Gonorrhœa. *Hands, affections of*. Inframammary pain. *Labour, abnormal*; false pains of. Leucorrhœa. *Menstruation, disorders of*. Ovarian neuralgia. Pityriasis. *Pregnancy, disorders of. Rheumatic gout. Rheumatism*. Uterine spasm. Uterine atony.

Characteristics.—*Caulophyllum*, "the Blue Cohosh," is closely related to *Actea racem*., "the Black Cohosh," in its action, though belonging to a different family of plants. It acts most markedly on the female generative organs and on rheumatic states. It has only had one proving, that by Dr. Burt, the majority of the indications having been derived from tradition and clinical experience. It has been given with success for chloasma or pityriasis versicolor, curing incidentally dysmenia at the same time. Reflex symptoms having a uterine origin; headache; vomiting; hoarseness; rheumatism; cramps and spasms. No other drug produces uterine spasms so markedly except *Secale*. Bearing-down pains. Paraplegia from disorders of the uterus. Left ovarian and left inframammary pains. Leucorrhœa in little girls. The pains are intermittent and paroxysmal, and fly about from place to place;

generally < at night. Great nervous excitement; tremulous weakness over whole body. Can scarcely speak. Sleepless, restless, nervous; recalling the effects of coffee, which is incompatible with it. In rheumatic affections the special sphere of *Caulo*. is the small joints and muscles. Its action on the muscular tissue of the uterus (whether gravid or not) is to cause intermittent spasms or contractions (differing from the continuous contractions of *Secale*). Its special sphere in labour is: (*1*) when pains do not come regularly; (*2*) when they disappear from exhaustion; and (*3*) when they are too painful. Nash prescribed *Caul*. 3 for a lady of forty, seven months pregnant, who was attacked with severe pain and swelling of all the finger-joints; wrapping them in mustard was the only thing that relieved her sufficiently to allow her to get sleep. Caul. relieved the finger pains, but caused such severe labour-like pains that it had to be discontinued for fear of causing miscarriage. The bearing-down then ceased, and the finger pains returned and continued till delivery, when they ceased for a few days. Then the lochia increased to a flooding—passive, dark, liquid; with great weakness and *internal trembling* (not visible externally); and now the terrible finger pains returned. Afraid to give *Caulo*., other remedies were tried, but in vain. At last Nash gave *Caulo*. 200, which rapidly cleared up the whole case. Nash regards "internal trembling" as a strong characteristic when associated with the weakness; he has cured long-continued passive hæmorrhage associated with these symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Gels. in dysmenia (it is like Gels., and follows it well); Puls. in labour-pains, but the mental condition is opposite; Act. r.; Bell. in intermittent and paroxysmal pains; Calc. (Leucorrhœa in little girls); Lil. t., Lach., Sul., Ustil., and Vib. o. in left ovarian and inframammary pains; Mag. mur. in uterine spasms; Bry. in rheumatism; Secale, Sep., Gossyp.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fretful; irritable; apprehensive.

2. Head.—Headache; from uterine or spinal troubles; over l. eye; pressure behind eye; severe by spells; < stooping; from light; from noon till night.

6. Face.—"Moth spots" on forehead; with leucorrhœa.

11. Stomach.—Frequent gulping of sour, bitter fluid with vertigo; spasmodic vomiting.—Spasms of stomach from uterine irritations.

13. Stool.—Stool, soft white.—Watery stools, great quantity, runs a perfect stream from bowels, but no pain; 1 a.m.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Every few minutes sharp, stinging pains in glans penis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Tension and fulness in hypogastrium; sensation as if uterus congested.—Spasmodic pains in uterus.—Painful menstruation; spasmodic, intermittent pains in bladder, stomach, groins, even chest and limbs; congestion and irritability of uterus; scanty flow.—Before menses: pain in small of back; great aching and soreness of lower limbs; bad breath; bitter taste; vertigo; chilliness; flow very scanty; blood very light; with intense nausea and vomiting of yellow bitter matter; pain unremitting for several hours; habitual cold feet became warm under the remedy.—Amenorrhœa, spasms, cramps or great atony.—Hysteric convulsions during dysmenorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa sharp, acrid, very weakening; with heavy eyelids; of profuse bland mucus; in little girls; with forcing-down pains; with sterility.—Threatened abortion; spasmodic bearing-down; severe pain in back and loins, but uterine contractions feeble.—Habitual abortion from uterine atony.—Spasmodic rigidity of os; pain like pricking needles in cervix.—Labour-pains short, irregular, spasmodic, patient very weak and irritable.—Weak labour-pains passing off with a shiver.—After-pains.—False conception.—Hæmorrhage.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and loss of voice.—Panting breathing.

20, 21. Neck, Back, and Limbs.—Rheumatic stiffness of nape.—Severe drawing insterno-cleido-mastoid drawing head to left.—Dull pains in lumbar region.—Rheumatic, drawing, flying pains in limbs; in hands; thighs, knees, ankles, feet and toes.—Severe drawing pain in wrists and fingers.—Cutting in joints when closing hands.—Fingers very stiff.—Joints crack walking or turning.—Paraplegia.

Causticum.

Tinctura acris sine Kali. Potassium Hydrate. Obtained by distilling a mixture of slaked lime and a solution of potassium sulphate. Tincture with spirit.

Clinical.—Acne rosacea. Agalactia. Amaurosis. Apoplexy. Arthritis deformans. *Bladder, affections of. Bronchitis*. Burns. Cataract. Chorea. *Coccygodynia. Constipation*. Convulsions. *Cough*. Deafness. Dentition. Diphtheritic paralysis. Ears, otorrhœa. Emaciation. Enuresis. Epilepsy. *Eyes, affections of*. Facial paralysis. *Fistula*. Fistula dentalis. Goître. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Heart affections. Heel, blistered. Herpes zoster. Hip disease. Hydrogenoid constitution. Impotence. Influenza. Intermittent fever. Intertrigo. *Laryngitis*. Lead poisoning. Leucorrhœa. Locomotor ataxy. Menière's disease. *Menstruation, disorders of. Myalgia*. Nails, crippled. Neuralgia. Nose, crusts in; acne on. Paralysis. Pemphigus. *Pregnancy*. Prostatitis. Ptosis. Rheumatism. Scabies. Scrofula. Skin, eruptions of. Small-pox. Stammering. Syphilis. Tendons, contracted. Throat, affections of. Tongue, affections of; paralysis of. Ulcers. Urethritis. *Urine, disordered*. Varicose veins. *Voice, lost*. Warts. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Causticum* is one of the great polychrest medicines of the *Chronic Diseases*. It is both antipsoric and antisycotic and antisyphilitic. The leading feature of the *Causticum* effects is *Paralysis*, showing itself both in voluntary and involuntary muscles. The weakening effect of potassium in allopathic overdosing is well known, and is strongly brought out in the *Causticum* provings. Paralytic weakness. Paralysis of single nerves or single parts. Ptosis; facial paralysis; paralysis of tongue; of extremities; of vocal cords; of bladder; of rectum; lead paralysis. Allied to paralysis are convulsions, chorea, cramps, starting, restlessness, twitching. Contraction of flexor tendons. Trembling. Neuralgic and rheumatic affections; tearing, drawing pains. There is a headache which draws and tears through the body. Glandular indurations are prominent. In children there are many symptoms of scrofula. There is a weakened and emaciated appearance, especially about the face, the abdomen being large. Skin dirty-white. Scrofulous inflammations about eyes, ears, and scalp. The paralytic element comes out in slow learning to talk and walk, and stumbling on attempting to walk. In chorea the right side is more affected than left words seem to be jerked out. During the night the legs are constantly "on the go." This kind of restlessness is characteristic of *Caus*. The mental state is timid, nervous, anxious. Apprehensive of impending misfortune. Conscience-stricken as if she had committed a crime. Full of fearful fancies, < at twilight. Sees fearful images when closing eyes. Melancholy. Taciturn and distrustful; inclined to fits of anger with scolding. Memory fails (mental paralysis), any attempt at mental exertion = symptoms, such as stitches in temples, tension in head and scalp, especially forehead to temples. There is a sensation as if there was an empty space between the bone of the skull and the brain, > by warmth. Headache; cannot keep upper eyelids up. Vertigo, excitement of brain and spine, incapable, tends to fall forward or sideways (locomotor ataxy); with anxiety, weakness in head, sight as if through a fog; skin dry and hot; constipation. Eruptions on scalp behind ears. Sounds re-echo unpleasantly an ordinary voice sounds loud. Facial paralysis from cold draught neuralgia of right cheekbones to mastoid process < at night. Jaw joints affected with rheumatism. Sickly, sallow, low-spirited expression. Nash cured an obstinate case of prosopalgia with Caust. The patient was emaciated and debilitated by long Suffering; pains came in paroxysms, and were of a drawing nature. She had suffered from eczema at times before the neuralgia appeared. *Sulph*. had been given in vain. *Caust*. 200 rapidly cured. The *Caust*. weakness may result from grief of long standing or from disease. Accumulations of mucus in larynx and fauces; catarrh of throat and Eustachian tubes with tinnitus and reverberation. Difficult swallowing of liquids. Constant sensation as if lime were burning in stomach; with water-brash. Pressure and fulness in abdomen as if it would burst, much < by food. Griping cutting > by bending double, < after least food or tightening clothes; menstrual colic (*Caus*. will cure after failure of *Coloc*.). Obstinate constipation (paralysis of rectum); stools covered with shiny coating of mucus; piles, unbearable by walking, by thinking of them, by touch. No remedy has such well-marked aggravations of anal symptoms as Caus. A characteristic is "Passes stool

best standing." Spasm of rectum prevents walking. Painful pustules near anus discharging pus, blood, serum. Itching at orifice of urethra. Difficult, frequent micturition; with spasm of rectum. Paralysis of bladder is apparent. Enuresis, especially during first sleep; < winter, > in summer. Tendency to escape during the day, from any extra exertion, laughing, walking. Epilepsy has been cured by *Caust*., when fit occurs in sleep and urine escapes. Coughing expels urine. (Kraft has cured cases of incontinence following over-distension of the bladder owing to want of opportunity to attend to the call to urinate at the time, such as occurs in shop-girls and school-girls, who cannot leave their tasks.) Prostatitis and urethritis. Itching scrotum; cannot retain urine. Blood with semen. Sexual appetite in women is abolished. Constant indifference, the only time there is any inclination is after the period. Sadness during period. Period too early, too abundant; after it, a little blood passes occasionally, smelling badly. Nursing women lose their milk after exertion or long sleep. Hoarseness (with dry cough and redness of fauces), the result of weather or catching cold, < in morning. Aphonia: paralysis of vocal cords. Dry, hollow cough with mucus on chest; patient cannot expectorate, must swallow phlegm raised. A characteristic is: "Cannot cough deep enough for relief." Rawness and burning down throat and trachea. Rheumatism tends to stiffen joints and contract limbs. Warts are a notable feature in *Caust*.—on hands, on face, and especially on margins of eyelids. When on hands they are usually found on finger-tips or close to nails. Nails are crippled. Old, large, inflamed and indurated warts. Burning itching on face, discharging acrid fluid which forms crusts. Guernsey commends *Caust*. in the after-effects of burns and scalds. Patients say, "I have never been well since that burn." Its *caustic* properties may be its "signature" here. "Burning," indeed, is one of the notes of *Caust*. Guernsey gives "sensation as if lime were being slaked in the stomach." "Soreness" or "rawness" are also very characteristic, appearing in piles and anal affections (< walking or sitting), in which *Caust*. is in the very first rank among remedies. Soreness and rawness accompany cough symptoms and urinary symptoms. Malcolm Macfarlan confirms the following symptoms: "Forearms in front very sore to touch and pressure; muscles of extremities sore generally." "Sudden severe pain commences in *left hip-joint*; lasts a short time; feels as if it had been injured; legs very sore, or rather the lower extremities ache and feel tired." *Caust*. is a remedy to be remembered in intermittent fevers. One peculiar symptom is, "sweat coming after the chill without intervening heat." Teste places *Caust*. at the head of a group (including *Coccul., Coff. c., Corall., Nux v., Staph., Ars*.) the common characteristic being according to him: "Two series of successive and opposite phenomena; the former of short duration, consisting in a sort of universal exaltation of all the functions; the latter, which succeed the former more or less rapidly, consist in a general depression of the vital forces, and constitute the real and permanent action of the drugs of this group." Among instances, he gives mirthfulness followed by ill-humour; sleeplessness followed by yawning and drowsiness; moisture of skin followed by dryness; flow of saliva followed by dry mouth and throat; coryza fluent, then dry. Teste found *Caust*. of great efficacy in small-pox in alternation with *Merc. cor*.

Periodicity is marked: Periodic, paroxysmal attacks; twice a day to every two, three, or four weeks an attack; at new moon. Symptoms are < at night (great restlessness of body, especially legs). < Early morning (cramp). < On waking. < In morning: hoarseness. < Evening: 6 to 8 p.m. heat. *Causticum* is one of Grauvogl's hydrogenoid remedies, hence is a chilly medicine; < washing, bathing, open air, draught, becoming cold, after wetting; < every change of weather. Heat, especially getting warm in bed > (rheumatism ceasing on getting warm in bed, but beginning again as soon as he gets up.) On the other hand cold water > face and eruptions, and a swallow of cold water > cough; headache is < entering a warm room; damp weather > pains in scalp, ulcers; rhinitis. Heat < eruptions. < In dark; fear of darkness. < From coffee. < After stool. < From walking. < From taking hold of anything. < In clear, fine weather. Suited to dark-haired persons with rigid fibre; delicate skins; lymphatic, torpid temperament.

Relations.—Caust. *is antidoted by:* Asaf., Coff., Coloc., Dulc., Guaj. (rheumatic contractions); Nit. spir. dulc., Nux. *Is antidote to:* Asaf., Chi., Coloc., Euphras., Plumb. (lead poisoning); type-poisoning; abuse of Merc., and Sulph. in scabies. *Incompatible:* Acids, Coff., Pho. *Compatible: Before*—Calc.; Kali i. (facial paralysis from an abscess); Lyc., Nux, Rhus, Ruta, Sep., Sil., Sul. *Intercurrently*—Ars., Cupr., Ign., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Stan. After—Calc., Coccul., Coloc., Cup., Hyo., Ign., Petrol., Petrosel., Rhus, Sep., Stram., Sul. *Complementary:* Petrosel. Merc. cor. assists the action of Caust. and *vice versâ* (in small-pox, according to Teste). *Compare:* Nit. ac. is like Caust. in being at once antipsoric, antisycotic, and antisyphilitic. Phos. touches Caust. at many points, and is too near it to be compatible with it. (This only applies to cases in which either of the two has done good; if one has been given without any result the other, if indicated, will very likely succeed.) Both Caust. and Phos. are taciturn and distrustful, or inclined to fits of anger; both are < at twilight; both have sensations of tension. The hoarseness of Phos. (like that of Carb. v.) is < in evening. Phos. has extreme sensitiveness of larynx and dreads to cough or talk. The Caust. cough is > by cold drinks. Carb. v. has rawness and burning down throat (like Caus.) and hoarseness from damp evening air. *Compare also:* Calc. (images on closing eyes); Nat. m. and Sep. (spurting of urine with cough); Rhus (rheumatism from damp and cold; but With Rhus there is restlessness and > from motion always—Caus. has restlessness *at night only*); Eup. perf. (hoarseness < in morning; influenza with aching all over body; has more soreness on chest than Caust.); Salic ac., Chi., Carbo. sul. (Menière's disease); Coloc. (colic); Lyc. (sweat and heat < 6 to 8 p.m.); Bar. c. (mental weakness, paralysis; < damp weather); Sep. (enuresis in first sleep;—in deep sleep, Bell., Sul.); Calc. (scalding urine); Sars. (urine, especially in women, passed without patient's knowledge); Bell., Hyo., Ign., Lach., Lyc. and Pho. (difficult swallowing of liquids); Calc., Carb. an., Stro. and Stram. (fear of darkness); Tarentula (restlessness) Gels. (ptosis, paralysis, faint-like weakness and trembling, blindness) Ant. t. (laryngeal affections); Lyc. (contraction of brow with pain in head); Cepa (sore heel); Sep. (sadness, especially before menses. Face yellow); Am. c. (rawness and burning in chest); Aco. (paralysis from cold); Puls.

(cystitis; failure of milk after labour); Euphorb. (ptosis from cold); Nat. c. Sul. and Sul. ac. (falls easily); Kali bi. (blindness with headache;—Kali bi. has blindness >, as headache <).

Causation.—Burns or scalds. Fright. Grief or sorrow. Night-watching. Suppressed eruptions. Ulcers maltreated with lead.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mirthfulness sometimes, and soon after, ill-humour.—Melancholy and vexatious thoughts, day and night, with tears.—Hypochondriacal sadness.—Restlessness, apprehension, and great anguish.—Anxiety of heart.—Fearfulness, esp. at night.—Afraid at night (in the dark room; the child does not want to go to bed alone).—Mistrust of the future.—Discouragement.—Irascibility and passion, with great sensitiveness of disposition.—Quarrelsome and wrangling spirit.—Indisposition to labour.—Disposition to be frightened.—Weakness of memory.—Absence of mind.—Tendency to make mistakes when speaking.

2. Head.—Confusion in the head, as if it were compressed.—Feeling of intoxication, and as if momentarily on the point of falling.—Vertigo, with sensation of weakness in the head, and anxiety.—Attacks of headache, with nausea.—Headache in the morning, sometimes on waking, with sensation, as from a bruise, in the brain.—Nocturnal pain in the head, as if from an abscess in the brain.—Dull and pressive headache, which occasions gloominess, and is felt chiefly in the forehead or in the occiput.—Shooting pains, esp. in the temples.—Digging, with sudden shocks in the head.—Congestion in the head, with ebullition and noise internally.—Tensive or compressive pains in the head.—The headache sometimes exhibits itself only on one side (l.).—Heat and sensation of burning in the head.—Tightness and shootings in the head.—Tension and tightness in the head, and of the scalp (forehead and temples).—Sensation of torpor in the occiput.

3. Eyes.—Pain in the eyes, as if the eyeball were dilating.—Aching in the eyes, as if from sand, sometimes aggravated by the touch.—Itching, smarting, and burning pair, in the eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, with burning and itching of the eyes and eyelids.—Ulceration of the eyes.—Lachrymation.—Difficulty in opening the eyes, with a sensation as if the eyelids were swollen.—Visible quivering of the eyelids.—Obscuration of the eyes, often sudden, and sometimes as if the eyes were covered by a skin.—Sight confused, as if a gauze or mist were before it.—Ophthalmia where there is opacity of the cornea which has spread over the pupil.—Movements before the eyes, as of a swarm of insects.—Dark nets, which seem to dance before the eyes.—Lights and sparks before the eyes.—Photophobia.—Warts of old-standing in the eyebrows; on the upper eyelid (and nose).

4. Ears.—Otalgia, with pressive pain outwards, as if the inner parts were pressed out.—Shootings, and pain, as of excoriation, in the ears.—Swelling of the ears, externally, with shooting and burning pain.—Stitches in the (r.) ear.—Discharge of fetid pus from the ear.—Itching in the lobe of the ear, as if from a tetter.—Words spoken and steps re-echo in the ear.—Tinkling in the ears.—Loud resounding noises in the ear, with hardness of hearing.—Rumbling and buzzing, rolling and murmuring in the ears, and in the head.—Sensation of stoppage in the ears.

5. Nose.—Itching at the point, and the alæ nasi.—Scaly nose, externally and internally, with burning and itching.—Eruption at the point of the nose.—Warts of long standing on the nose (orbits, upper eyelids).—Blowing of blood from the nose, every morning.—Epistaxis.—Loss of smell.—Obstruction of the nose.—Dry chronic coryza.—Coryza with hoarseness preventing loud speech.—Fluent coryza, with nocturnal cough, rough hoarseness and headache.—Discharge of fetid mucus from the nose.—Sneezing in the morning.

6. Face.—Yellow colour of the face, esp. in the temples, with bluish lips.—Burning sensation in the cheeks, and esp. in the cheek-bones.—Arthritic and tensive pains in the bones of the face, in the cheek-bones, and in the jaws.—Swelling of the cheeks, with pulsative pains.—Sensation of tension and of swelling under the jaw, which impedes its opening.—Itching eruption on the face.—Eruption of red pimples on the face.—Semi-lateral (r.) paralysis of the face, from the forehead to the chin.—Cramps in the lips.—Excoriation and eruption on the lips, and at the commissures of the lips.—Tetter on the lower lip.—Tensive, dragging pain in the jaws, with difficulty in opening the mouth.—Inflammatory swelling of the chin, with burning pain.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, provoked by the introduction of air on opening the mouth.—Pain, as from excoriation, or tractive pains, and acute pulling, throbbings, or shootings in the teeth; in the under jaw, in the lower teeth, (particularly on the (l.) side).—Painful loosening and elongation of the teeth (incisors).—Fistula in the gums.—Prolonged ulceration of the gums.—Painful sensibility, swelling, and ready bleeding of the gums.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth and tongue.—Accumulation of mucus in the mouth.—Pain, as of excoriation and burning in the mouth, in the palate, and at the point of the tongue.—Stuttering, embarrassed, wheezing, and very indistinct speech.—Paralysis of the tongue.—Swelling of the inner side of the cheek; he bites it when chewing.—Distortion of the mouth and of the tongue, when speaking.—Burning ulcer on the inner surface of the upper lip.

9. Throat.—Sore throat on using exertion, as if it were lacerated internally.—Pain as of excoriation, roughness, scraping, and burning pain in the throat.—Shooting pain in the throat on swallowing.—Audible cracking in the throat.—Constant urging to swallow, with sensation of swelling or of contraction of the gullet.—Difficulty in

swallowing, from paralysis of the organs of deglutition.—Sensation of cold which ascends to the throat.—Dryness of the throat, without thirst.—Accumulation of mucus in the throat, and behind the palate, with expectoration by hawking.

10. Appetite.—Putrid, greasy, rancid, or bitter taste.—Burning thirst for cold drinks and for beer.—Sensation as if lime were being slaked in the stomach.—Dislike to sweet things.—At the commencement of a meal, loss of appetite and disgust.—Fresh meat causes nausea; smoked meat agrees.—Sensation of suffering as from indigestion.—Pressure in the stomach, after eating bread.—After every meal, pressure on the whole abdomen, or on the stomach, or else nausea and inflation of the abdomen, or else, again, shivering or heat in the face.

11. Stomach.—Empty risings, with a taste of undigested food.—Abortive risings, with strangulation in the gullet.—Nausea, esp. after a meal, or during one, or else in the morning.—Sensation of faintness, as though about to swoon.—Water-brash.—Vomiting of acidulated water, followed by acid risings.—Vomiting of food.—Nocturnal vomiting of coagulated blood.—Pains in the stomach with heat in the head, increased by every quick movement, mitigated by a recumbent posture, and shuddering when the pains are aggravated.—Pressive squeezing, as if from claws, constriction and cramp-like pains in the stomach, and in the epigastrium.—Shooting pains in the epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Pressure of the clothes on the hypochondria painful.—Tension and shootings in the hepatic region.—Pains in the abdomen in the morning.—Pressure on the superior and inferior part of the abdomen.—Painful and tensive inflation of the abdomen.—Violent distension of the abdomen after a meal (breakfast).—Swelling of the navel, which is painful on being touched.—Enlargement of the abdomen in children.—Contractive pains in the abdomen.—Susceptibility to cold in the abdomen, whence results diarrhœa, or pressure at the stomach.—Incarceration of flatus, with hard fæces.—Frequent expulsion of offensive flatus, in small quantities.

13. Stool and Anus.—Chronic constipation.—Frequent and ineffectual efforts to evacuate, with pains, anxiety, and redness of the face.—The fæces are passed more easily, in an erect posture.—Fæces knotty, or of a very small size.—Fæces hard, tough, covered with mucus; viscid, and shining, as if with fat, or of a bright and whitish colour.—Diarrhœa in the evening and at night.—Diarrhœa, with tenesmus and burning in the rectum.—Diarrhœa, after the abdomen has been chilled.—Flow of blood and incisive pains in the rectum, during the evacuation.—After the evacuation, anguish, with palpitation of the heart and burning in the anus.—Itching in the anus.—In the anus, appearance of hæmorrhoidal tumors, which are hard, swollen, painful, and which impede evacuation.—Walking and meditation aggravate the hæmorrhoidal pains, so as to render them insupportable.—Varices of the rectum, hindering stool; large; painful; stinging; burning when touched.—Pressure in the hæmorrhoidal tumors of the rectum, so as to cause them

to protrude.—Pulsation in the perineum.—Fistula in the rectum.—Abscess in the anus.—Pain of excoriation, and moisture in the anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent inclination to urinate, with thirst and scanty emission.—More copious emission of urine.—Emission of urine at night, and wetting the bed.—Involuntary emission of urine (as in cases of children who wet the bed at night; in women, when urine spouts from them in walking, coughing, &c.), day and night.—Acrid and corrosive urine, or pale, aqueous, of a deep-brown, or reddish colour.—Stringy mucus in the urine.—The urine becomes turbid, after settling.—Sensation of burning in making water.—Itching of the orifice of the urethra.—Flow of blood from the urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increase of sexual desire.—Absence of erections.—Frequent pollutions.—Escape of prostatic fluid after a stool.—Emission of sanguineous semen, during coition.—Pressure and shooting in the testes.—Ulcers and itching scabs on the interior part of the prepuce.—Red spots on the penis.—Copious secretion of smegma behind the glans penis.—Itching at the scrotum, glans, and prepuce.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia retarded, but more copious, with flow of blood in large clots.—Difficult first menstruation.—During the menses no blood is passed at night.—Before the catamenia, melancholy, sacral pains, and colic.—Catamenia too feeble; sexual desire too weak.—During the catamenia, pains in the loins, cuttings, and paleness in the face; yellowness of the face; vertigo.—Excoriation between the legs, at the vulva.—Dislike to coition.—Cramps of the matrix.—Profuse leucorrhœa, having the smell of the catamenia, or which flows in the night.—Leucorrhœa flows at night and not during the day.—Nipples excoriated, cracked, and surrounded with tetters.—Want of secretion of milk.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Rough hoarseness, morning and evening.—Prolonged hoarseness, with voice weak and stifled.—Aphonia from weakness of the muscles of the larynx.—Sensation of excoriation in the larynx, when not swallowing.—Hawking up of abundant mucus, esp. in the morning.—Cough, with short breath, and difficulty of respiration.—Cough, excited by speech and by cold.—Cough is worse: in the evening till midnight, from exhaling; drinking coffee; cold air; draught of air; when awaking from sleep.—Cough is relieved by a swallow of cold water.—Matutinal or nocturnal cough.—Short cough, provoked by a tickling and a sensation of excoriation in the throat.—Cough, dry, hollow, shaking, with sensation of burning, and pain as of excoriation in the chest.—Rattling in the chest while coughing.—Pains in the hips while coughing.—Cough with involuntary passage of some drops of urine.—Inability to expectorate the mucus, which is detached by coughing (the expectoration comes up far enough apparently, but it cannot be spat out; greasy taste of the expectoration. The inability to expectorate is found in every species of cough, whooping-cough, &c.).

18. Chest.—Breath short.—Attacks of spasmodic asthma.—Asthma, esp. when sitting or lying down.—Fits of suffocation on speaking and walking quickly.—Oppressiveness of clothes on the chest.—Pressure on the chest.—Shootings in the chest and thorax, on making a full inspiration, and during corporeal exertion.—Burning, stitches, and soreness in the chest.—Attacks of cramp-like compression and of constriction in the chest, with feeling of suffocation.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart, with languor.—Oppression of the heart, with melancholy.—Shootings in the heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness and tension in the nape of the neck.—Pain, as from a bruise in the nape of the neck.—Miliary eruption at the nape of the neck, between the shoulder-blades.—Itching and humid tetters at the nape of the neck.—Goître-like swelling of the cervical glands.—Pains in the loins which render the least movement exceedingly painful.—Aching pains in the loins when seated.—Painful stiffness (between the scapulæ and) in the back, esp. on rising from a chair.—Pulling and acute drawing pains in the shoulder-blades.—Itching and tingling in the back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains in the arms at night.—Drawing pains and acute pulling, in the arms and hands.—Convulsive movements and shocks in the arms.—Itching and eruptions on the arms.—Warts on the arms.—Pressure on the shoulders.—Shooting pains in the front part of the arms, from the fingers to the elbow.—Paralytic feeling in the r. hand.—Sensation of fulness in the hands, on grasping an object.—Tearing in r. wrist-joint.—Drawing pains in the hands, and the joints of the fingers.—Spasmodic weakness and trembling of the hands.—Paleness and painful torpor of the fingers.—Tension of the posterior joints of the fingers when bending them.—Contraction and induration of the tendons of the fingers.—Itching tetters on the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain as from dislocation in the coxo-femoral joint, with inability to walk and to continue standing.—Pain as from a bruise in the thighs and legs, whilst in bed, in the morning.—Tensive stiffness in the joints of the legs, and of the feet.—Contraction and tension in the heel and tendo Achillis.—Drawing pains and acute pulling in the thighs, the legs, the knees, and the feet, with swelling of the parts.—Unsteady walk, and tendency to fall in children.—Skin marbled, on the thighs and on the legs.—Tension and cramp-like pain in the legs and calves of the legs.—Cramps in the feet.—Pains in the instep, in the ankle bones, in the soles of the feet, and in the toes, on walking.—Neuralgic pains in the soles of the feet.—Contraction in the instep, with tensive pain when stepping.—Coldness of the feet.—Swelling of the feet.—Pains in the varices.—Tingling in the soles of the feet.—Festering vesicles and ulcerations on the heels.—Whitlow on the great toe.

24. Generalities.—Arthritic and rheumatic drawing and tearing pains, esp. in the limbs.—Acute and violent pulling in the joints and the bones, mitigated by the heat of a bed.—Contraction of the tendons, and stiffness in the flexor muscles of the limbs.—Cramp-like contraction of several limbs.—Torpor and paleness of some parts, or of the entire l. side of the body.—Paralysis.—Jerkings and convulsive movements.—St. Vitus' dance.—Convulsive attacks, with cries, violent movement of the limbs, grinding of the teeth, smiles or tears, eyes half-closed, fixed look, and involuntary emission of urine; the fits are reproduced by cold water, and are preceded by pain in the abdomen and in the head, frequent emission of urine, irascibility, and tears; after the fit the eyes are closed.—Epileptic convulsions (at night during sleep).—Aggravation of the symptoms, generally in the evening, or in the open air, while those which have appeared in the open air disappear in a room.—Coffee seems also to aggravate all the symptoms.—Semi-lateral sufferings.—Insupportable uneasiness in the whole body in the evening, and when seated, with anxiety in the region of the heart.—In the evening, great dejection and oppression of the whole body.—Paralytic weakness, with trembling and tottering of the limbs.—Paralysis (one-sided).—Great sensibility to currents of air, and to cold.

25. Skin.—Violent itching, esp. in the back, and in the calves of the legs.—Itching of the whole body at night (Itch).—Injuries of the skin, which had been healed, become sore again.—Itch suppressed by mercury or sulphur; burning itch.—Tingling (or stinging) swelling (sometimes called "buzzing" swelling) (Guernsey).—Eruptions resembling scabies.—Miliary eruptions and nettle-rash.—Itching and humid tetters.—Ulcerative vesicles.—Burning ulcers, with yellowish-looking skin; ulcers burning, with corroding pus, with thin or watery pus, suppurating; jerking pains running through the ulcers.—Excoriation in children.—Painful corns in the feet.—Warts, also with pain and inflammation.—Panaris.—Painful varices.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness in the day, like coma.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, caused by anxiety, inquietude, dry heat, and other annoyances, with frequent starts.—Starts on going to sleep.—Frequent movements of the arms and legs during sleep.—Anxious dreams, about grievous things, or about quarrels, or confused and voluptuous, with talking and laughter.—At night, vertigo, headache, dryness of the mouth, and painful heaviness of the legs.

27. Fever.—Pulse only accelerated towards evening.—Much shivering.—Chilliness predominating, frequently with coldness of the l. side.—Internal chilliness, followed by perspiration, without previous heat.—Nocturnal shivering, with pains in the back, and followed by general sweat.—Heat in the evening, from 6 to 8 p.m.—Flushes of heat, followed by chilliness.—Copious sweat while walking in the open air.—Nocturnal sweat, sometimes of an acid smell.—Morning sweat (smelling sour).

Ceanothus Americanus.

New Jersey Tea, or Red-root. N. O. Rhamnaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Heart, disordered. *Intermittent fever*. Jaundice. Leucorrhœa. *Leucocythæmia*. Menses, suppressed. *Side, pain in*. Spleen, affections of.

Characteristics.—Burnett, following Hale, is our chief authority for *Ceanothus*. It has been recently proved by I. C. Fahnestock (*Hom. News*, March, 1900), but its place had already been made clear by clinical use; and definite clinical symptoms have been observed. *Ceanothus* is a spleen remedy *par excellence*; deep-seated pain in left hypochondrium; pain and fulness in left side; cutting pain. Pain, inflammation, enlargement of spleen, either alone or with other affections, indicate its use; chilliness, principally down back; shivering; rigors; must sit over fire; < in cold weather. Low spirits with splenic affection. Headache, right side, with spleen pain. Diarrhœa and dysentery (compare *Cascara* and other Rhamneæ) have been frequently observed in patients taking *Cean*. for spleen affections. Leucorrhœa, profuse, thick, yellow, with pain in left side; (I have frequently confirmed Burnett's experience in this last particular, as in most others, with this remedy.) P. C. Majumdar cured with *Cean*. 3x a case which had been diagnosed as one of heart-disease (there was palpitation and dyspnœa on exertion). Majumdar found the spleen enormously large. R. K. Ghosh has cured with it many cases of suppression of menses and leucorrhœa in patients from malarial districts. Menses too profuse and too early with pain in left side. Cannot lie down for pain in left side. Fahnestock's two provers took repeated doses of the Ø tincture, and both had severe symptoms. One had had malaria five years before, treated with Quinine allopathically. This prover suffered more acutely than the other, and in the end had to be treated. *Nat. m*. 30 soon put an end to his symptoms. The other prover had practically identical symptoms but less severe. The symptoms of the provers are marked (F.) in the Schema.

Relations.—Ceanothus *is followed well by:* Berberis, Conium, Myrica cerif., Quercus. *Compare:* Ced., Agar., Chi., Nat. m., Oxal. ac. (pain in left side). Cascara (diarrhœa. Syphilis). *Antidote:* N.—Lt. m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Low-spirited, fears he will become unfit for work.—Great nervous excitement, with chilliness and loss of appetite; felt as if nerves were shaken; at dinner could scarcely hold knife and fork.—Don't-care feeling all the time, and cannot work (F.)

2. Head.—Headache, r. side, with pain in region of spleen.—Head seems to move with every beat of the heart (F.).—Head feels as if the brain were too large (F.).—Dull frontal headache, > lying down (F.).

3. Eyes.—Eyes feel too large; lids swollen; dry sensation of cornea; with a dull pain in orbital region (F.).

6. Face.—Cheeks and ears feel hot, with cold fingers (F.).

8. Mouth.—Aphthous affections of mouth and fauces.—Mouth dry (F.).—Tongue, white coat down centre (F.).—Food tasteless, unless highly seasoned (F.).

9. Throat.—Throat dry; raw sensation on swallowing (F.).

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite (F.).—Craving for something sour (F.).—Thirst for water, but it made him sick (F.).—Cannot eat pastry (very unusual)(F.).

11. Stomach.—Wanted to drink water but it made him sick (F.).

12. Abdomen.—Deep-seated pain in l. hypochondrium.—Pain and fulness in l. side, with inability to lie on it.—Severe pain in region of spleen, with low spirits.—Pain in l. side, for a long time, with leucorrhœa and chilliness.—Pain in l. side, headache r. side; severe pain r. side, with inability (for years) to lie on it.—Swelling in l. side, with cutting pain, < in cold weather, with constant chilliness, must sit over a fire.—Chronic hypertrophy of spleen.—Dull pain in region of spleen (F.).—Immediately after dinner, dull pain in region of liver (F.).—Full feeling in region of liver (F.).—Pain in liver < lying on r. side (F.).—Sensitiveness in umbilical region with desire to relax abdominal muscles (F.).—Whole abdomen moves with beat of heart (F.).—Bearing-down in abdomen < after eating (F.).

13. Stool and Rectum.—Diarrhœa.—Dysentery.—Stool light brown, with loud flatus (F.).—Continual bearing-down in rectum with constricting sensation (F.).

14. Urinary Organs.—Sharp pain above pubes, in region of bladder, before urination (F.).—Urine: alkaline; increased phosphates; high specific gravity; trace of sugar (F.).—After urinating feeling as if all had not passed (F.).—Urine: quite green; contains bile; strong odour, frothy (F.).—Pain in back and irritation of urethra (F.).—Constant urging to urinate (F.)

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Syphilitic complaints.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa, profuse, thick, yellow, with pain under l. ribs.—Menses ten days too early, and very profuse.—Metrorrhagia with spleen pain.

18. Chest.—Congested feelings in lungs; chest sore internally, < deep inspiration (F.).—Soreness behind sternum (F.).—Constricted feeling in chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation and dyspnœa, with enlarged spleen.—Pulse full and very strong, heart's pulsations visible through the clothes (F.).—Heart beat so hard it shook him all over (F.).—Chest feels too small for heart (.F).

20. Neck and Back.—Carotids throbbing in neck (F.).—Pain under r. scapula (F.).—Chilliness down back.—Weakness in small of back and legs (F.).—Dull pain in lumbar region (F.).—Constant dull pain in kidneys and up back (F.).

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains down forearms and fingers (F.).

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness of knees; must lie down (F.).—Dull pains in anterior part of thighs (F)

24. Generalities.—Aversion to move; feels too weak (F.).—Great weakness, walking or standing (F.).—Lost several pounds in weight (F.).

26. Sleep.—Awake all night (F.).—Dreamed all night (unusual); of snakes; of robbers (F.).

27. Fever.—Shivering; loss of appetite, and nervous excitement.—Rigors at frequent intervals.—Intermittents with splenic enlargements.—Cheeks and ears hot, with cold fingers (F.).—At 4 p.m., six chills in succession, with constant chilliness up and down back; after chill very hot; fever; pulse 120; throbbing carotids (F.).

Cedron.

Simaba cedron. N. O. Simarubaceć. Tincture of seeds.

Clinical.—Brow ague. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Ciliary neuralgia. Chorea. Coitus, complaints after. Epilepsy, menstrual. Glaucoma. Gout. Hydrophobia. Hysteria. *Intermittent fever*. *Neuralgia*. Neuritis. Rheumatism. Snake-bites. Toothache.

Characteristics.—Petroz and Teste introduced *Cedr*. into homśopathic practice, having received the seed from Panama, with an account of its powers of entrusting snake-bite when chewed immediately after being bitten; and also of its traditional reputation in intermittent fevers. Hellert was bitten by a coral snake. "During the few seconds which it took him to take the antidote out of the little bag which he wore suspended round his neck, he was siezed with violent pains at the heart and throat; but he had scarcely chewed and swallowed a small portion of *Cedron*, of

the size of a small bean, when the pain ceased as by magic. An oppression and general prostration remained. He chewed another portion of the same fruit, and applied it to the wound externally, and in another quarter of an hour all he felt was a slight colic, which disappeared after eating a little. This colic was followed almost immediately by a copious evacuation of a substance that looked like curdled milk, white, with a slightly yellowish tint" (Teste). Other cases were reported. The great characteristic of *Cedron* is a clock-like periodicity in the recurrence of the symptoms; accurately periodic neuralgias; intermittent fever commencing the same hour every day or every other day. In fever there is: Red face in hot stage; thirst with desire for warm drinks. Profuse perspiration. "Excitement before chill" is peculiar to *Cedr*. Fevers of low, marshy regions in warm seasons and tropical countries. General debility, languor, and fainting. Malaise. Trembling. Complaints after coition (chorea in women; neuralgia in men). Epileptiform convulsions during catamenia. Swollen sensations; numbness of whole body. Adapted to persons of a voluptuous disposition, and of an excitable nervous temperament; especially to females. < After sleep; lying down; night; (objects appear red at night, yellow by day); in open air; before a storm; chills in persons returned from tropical climates. > Standing erect.

Halbert relates a case of malarial fever in a soldier. Chills and fever were clock-like in regularity of recurrence. Liver and spleen were much enlarged. Anćmia was extreme; and there was this additional peculiarity: intermittent gastralgia occurring with the febrile crises. In conjunction with these conditions there was a manifestation of choreic symptoms, involving face and shoulders mostly, the twitchings being troublesome in the interfebrile state; often there were debilitating hysterical spasms; the heart became irritable and sometimes irregular. After other remedies had failed to make any impression, *Cedr*. cured in three weeks, the improvement setting in *immediately*. Rapidity of action appears to be a characteristic as with *Bell*. The great predominance of nervous symptoms will be evident in the symptoms of *Cedr*., also the strong sexual excitement it causes. Numbness; enlarged sensation; malaise; sensation as if paralysed. A large number of symptoms appear on l. side, but r. side of head, face, r. elbow, and r. deltoid are affected.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chi., Ars., Aran. d., Bell., Cedr. removes roaring in ears of Chi. Bell. removes "Objects appear red at night, and yellowish by day" of Cedr.; Ars. and Sabad. (complaints return same hour every day); Aran. (ague—Aran., chill predominates). Teste includes Cedr. in the Bell. group, with Agar., Lach., Stram., Op., Ruta, Can. i., Hyo., &c. (action on brain; red, hot, face; febrile excitement). Ced. is *antidote to:* Lach. *Is antidoted by:* Lach., Bell.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Nervous excitement, followed by depression.—Restlessness, as driven from place to place; urine dark yellow, increased quantities.—Lectophobia.—Body heavy, mind depressed.—Mental symptoms < at night.

2. Head.—Slight dizziness 11 a.m.—On rising from bed, dizzy, could not see to light a candle, and could not tell when it was lighted.—Intense frontal headache; sharp pains from above eyes to temples and occiput, < before a storm.—Pain across eyes from temple to temple.—Sick headache every other day 11 o'clock.—Bending the head backwards, with pressure on occiput and parietal regions as if they were going to burst.—Headache: < during night; < in open air.—Head feels as if swollen.

3. Eyes.—Severe shooting pains over l. eye.—Tic-like pain over l. eye, only after coitus.—Objects seem red at night, yellow by day (Bell. cured).—Vision dim.—Flashes of light before eyes.—Loss of sight with dizziness.

4. Ears.—Tinnitus.—Hardness of hearing at night.

5. Nose.—Point of nose cold; with chilliness and yawning, 9 a.m. Secretion profuse.—Glassy-looking mucus; or thin, clear, acrid.

6. Face.—Animated red face.—Flying heat of face alternating with chills.—Prosopalgia (r.), wandering pains, spasmodic distortion of muscles.—Tumid face, pupils much dilated.—Lips cold, bluish, dry; during menses.

7. Teeth.—Toothache every night during catamenia; bleeding gums.—Sudden toothache in l. upper molars; on inspiration, sensation as if cold air touched the teeth.

8. Mouth.—Prickling itching of tongue.—Painful pricking of tongue with sensation of heat (during catamenia).—Feels paralysed.—Difficulty of speech.—Stammering after coitus (woman).—During catamenia: mouth and tongue dry; breath fetid.—After catamenia: profuse ptyalism.

9. Throat.—Burning and constriction; difficult swallowing.—Prickling and tingling in throat and fauces, extending some way down śsophagus.—Pain on small spot next root of tongue, as of a foreign body, < from pressure.

10. Appetite.—Longing for cold drinks in some, for warm in others.—Great thirst during menses.—Loss of appetite.

11. Stomach.—Sensation as of a stone on stomach.—Nausea, with distension of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen hard and distended.—Stitches in spleen and liver.—Flatulence, colic, and cramp.—Borborygmi (l. side).

13. Stool and Anus.—Involuntary stool (in choreic attack).—Ineffectual urging.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in kidneys.—Burning along ureter and in urethra.—Feeling as if a drop of urine in urethra, or a constant dripping from it.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—After coitus pain over l. eye.—Gonorrhśa-like discharge, lasting three days.—Gleet with formication over whole body.—Desire with firm erections; all night; on waking.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Many symptoms appear after coitus, and during the catamenia.—Leucorrhśa in place of catamenia.—Profuse ptyalism and leucorrhśa after catamenia.—Genital excitement at daybreak, with discharge like leucorrhśa, and swollen mammć, with some pain.—Menstrual epilepsy.—Puerperal eclampsia.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Larynx constricted and tender.—Intermittent laryngitis.—Difficult respiration, with partial loss of voice, recurring at different intervals.—Suffocative fits recurring regularly every day ten to twelve o'clock.—Suffocating fits; < after coitus; < after sleep; > by eating.—Troublesome cough every morning at six, lasting two hours.—Respiration much affected after coitus.—Breath cold.

18. Chest.—Oppression.—Sharp, darting-cutting pains under floating ribs and scapula (r.).

19. Heart.—Palpitation and hurried breathing; with headache.—Action irregular.—Pulse quick and full, with animated red face.—Pulse uncountable.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiff neck, pains all along spine.—Pain in neck and loins on rising in morning.—Pain under scapula and in pelvis.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain at insertion of r. deltoid and rheumatic pain in r. side.—Sharp cutting pain in both elbows.—Numb, dead feeling in r. hand and forearm.

23. Lower Limbs.—Numb, dead feeling in legs; they feel enlarged.—Lancinating pains in joints.—Cramps; contracting pains; bruised sensations.—Twitching in tendons; of tendo Achillis.—Icy coldness of extremities.

26. Sleep.—Yawning and stretching.—Drowsy; sometimes very profound sleep.—Restless; frequent waking.—< After sleep.—Dreamed (he seldom dreamed) of pleasant social interviews with female acquaintances.—Dreamed of a quarrelling with a dead sister and other dead friends; cried, about it and awoke with a nightmare, with sensation of a stone in the stomach.

27. Fever.—Chilliness and yawning; point of nose cold.—Prodrome: For 20 to 40 minutes mental excitement; exaltation of vital energy; florid, animated countenance; sensation of general heat.—Chill 4 a.m., followed by sweat; at 4 p.m., after washing in cold water, chill alone.—Shivering and chill, followed by profuse perspiration every evening.—Chill, with congestion to head; hands, feet, and nose remain icy cold.—Regular paroxysms of fever, coming at same hour, commencing every day 6 p.m. by chills in back and limbs, or cold feet and hands.—Hot stage: dryness; heaviness of head; redness of face; burning heat in hands; pulse full and accelerated; thirst, with desire for warm drinks.—Profuse perspiration.—During sweat: coldness and heat, and heat and coldness irregularly, intermingle.—Bluish-red face; forearm to elbow and hands and feet cold; sweat beneath axilla and on chest.—Quotidian or tertian fever with marked regularity.

Cenchris Contortrix.

Ancistrodon contortrix. Copperhead snake of North America. N. O. Ophidians. Solution of venom.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Catarrh. Diarrhœa. Eyes, swelling over. Headache. Heart, affections of. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Nightmare. Ovary, pain in. Throat, affections of. Vulva, throbbing in; eruption on.

Characteristics.—*Cenchris* has the main features of all the serpent poisons: Coma; semi-consciousness; insensibility of cornea; swelling of upper lip; general swelling; paralysis; cold, clammy sweat. Distinctive symptoms are: a marked alternation of moods; and dreamy absent-mindedness. The dreams of *Cenchris* are very vivid and horrible, cannot be shaken off during waking hours; often lascivious. Swelling above eyes, below brow, like an over-hanging bag of waters. Diarrhœa has been cured having the following characters: "Pain before stool; stool papescent cold but not chilly." Yellow Leucorrhœa; pain in right ovary herpetic eruption on labia. Hard, dry tickling cough, < 3 p.m. Restlessness and sense of suffocation; palpitation; sensation of dying. Must lie with head drawn back, she chokes so. Tight clothing unbearable. Chill or fever beginning in afternoon. Feeling as if whole body were enlarged to bursting; < in region of heart. "Awoke with throbbing in vulva and anus, followed by a dull aching in the sacral region, > by walking about." Symptoms < lying down; < afternoon; < evening and all night; < on waking.

Relations.—*Laches*. is nearest, but affects left ovary more than right; *Cench*. has difficult empty swallowing with easy swallowing of solids and liquids; *Lach*. can swallow solids but not liquids; *Crotal*. (lost sense of position and direction); Crocus (alternating moods); Kali c. (swelling of upper lids). *Antidoted by:* Cham. (internal hæmorrhage); Am. c. (general symptoms). *Antidote to:* Puls.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Memory lost.—Lethargy.—Anxiety, feels she will die suddenly.—Alternating moods.—Dreamy, absent-minded.—Took the wrong car without realising where she was going.—When riding in the car rode past the place she intended to get off at.—Suspicious, thinks her husband is going to put her in an insane asylum; every day, 3 to 8 p.m., for ten days, yet she knew it was a delusion.

2. Head.—Hard aching pain, commencing l. frontal eminence, spreading down l. side to teeth, thence to r. frontal eminence, then to teeth r. side.

3. Eyes.—Swelling like bags over eyes and under brows.—Aching and itching in eyes; dim vision, redness of margins and twitching.—L. eye waters; from concussive cough.

5. Nose.—Catarrh; scabs; obstruction.

6. Face.—Expression bloated, besotted.—Face sallow.—Burning face.—Blue circles round eyes.

9. Throat.—Accumulation of mucus; glossy, thick, tough.—Difficult empty swallowing, but easy swallowing of solids and liquids.—Warm drinks grateful.

11. Stomach.—Nausea > by ice; < by water which = vomiting.

12. Abdomen.—Intolerance of tight clothing.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa early in morning, on, waking.—Stool, gushing, frequent, watery, at first without pain; after several hours, great pain before the motions.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Increased desire.—Yellow leucorrhœa.—Pain in r. ovary.—Herpetic eruption on labia.—Menstrual flow very profuse; light with dark clots.

19. Heart.—Feels as if heart were distended, or swelled to fill the whole chest.—Strongly conscious of heart.—Hard aching and sudden sharp stitching in heart.—Throbbing or fluttering under l. scapula.—At 3 p.m. sensation of fluttering followed by feeling that heart fell down into abdomen; then pulse became feeble, with heat lasting until after midnight.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hard, dry, tickling cough, < 3 p.m., even causing escape of urine.

27. Fever.—Chill or fever beginning in afternoon.

Centaurea Tagana.

Centaurea tagana. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Coryza. Diarrhœa. Eyes, inflammation of. Fevers. Home-sickness. Influenza. Intermittents. Sight, vanishing of.

Characteristics.—The *Centaureas* are allied to the Thistles. Dr. Chagon, Duc de Sorentino, experimented with the root of *Cent. t*. The symptoms of congestion are very marked: "Blood surges pain fully at every movement." A bright servant-girl who took it seemed stupefied for several days. "The earliest symptoms appeared a quarter of an hour after taking the medicine, viz., those of the arms together with dull pains in the hypogastrium, shiverings and general heat, especially on forehead, which was covered with sweat. These were followed by a stupefying pain in temples, frontal protuberances, orbital arches and eyes. Next came the following symptoms: Dimness of sight; appetite alternating with nausea; increase of saliva and vomiting; running of the nose; lachrymation; eructations; rapid sinking of strength; general uneasiness; confusion of mind; weariness; dull sunken eyes spasmodic sweating; itching, and pricking in the skin; drowsiness and thirst. A state of reaction, after four or six hours brought some quiet. Next day, in the forenoon or towards evening, the above symptoms reappeared but with less violence, and some of them assumed a periodic form. Then ensued coryza, colic, diarrhœa, fevers of various types, pains in the arms, dry cough, &c. The action ended with the symptoms of catarrh, of angina, and of fever in the forenoon, and with confusion and pain in the forehead" (Allen). The above gives a general idea of the action of this remedy. The symptoms are < at night; in the morning on waking; by movement; during and after urinating. > By eating.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bell., Cedron, Card. b., Card. m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Home-sick.—Easy temper, alternating with contrary mood.—Hilarity.—Absent-minded.—Idiocy.—Confusion of mind.—Stupefied for several days.

2. Head.—Stupefying confusion towards forehead.—Stupefying pain in temples, frontal protuberances, orbital arches and eyes.—Uneasiness in brain.—Deep-seated extensive pain in forehead.—Pain in and under occiput.—Pain in forehead preceded by sweat; < by walking.

3. Eyes.—Wandering look.—Eyes sunken and dim.—Pain in l. eye; burning above eyebrows; in lids; in sclerotica.—Lids heavy.—Smarting, itching, inflammation.—Lachrymation.—Sight vanishes entirely for a moment.

4. Ears.—Itching and tingling in ears.—Pricking behind ears.

5. Nose.—Sneezing and coryza; almost complete loss of smell.

6. Face.—Face looks earthy; with a stupid expression.

8. Mouth.—Red streak along middle of tongue.—White streak l. side of tongue.—Dry mouth not relieved by drinking.—Mouth bitter in morning.—Taste impaired.—Continual salivation.—Increase of saliva alternating with dry mouth.

9. Throat.—Uvula and tonsils inflamed.—Raw pain preventing swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Appetite alternating with nausea.—Thirst: not allayed by drinking; with dry throat; before and during fever.—Difficult eructations, which stop in the chest, with burning.—Nausea. with cold sweat.—Vomiting.—Pricking and burning in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in r. hypochondrium.—Griping at night with continual discharge of flatus.—Colic.—Dull burning in hypogastrium.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa on waking in morning.—Yellowish diarrhœa at night.—Copious stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in bladder, < by movement.—When urinating: pain in bladder; weight in bladder.—Ardor urinæ.—Burning in urethra after urinating.—Urine: at first scanty, afterwards abundant; deposits a flaky mucous sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Firm nocturnal erections.—Desire without erection.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Dryness of vagina.—Itching and heat in labia majora and minora.—Whitish leucorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in larynx; in throat causing cough.—Cough: on waking in morning; dry, in evening or at night.

18. Chest.—Pain in r. clavicle.

19. Heart.—Lancination as from a thorn in heart.—Sensation of dilatation of heart, with anxiety.—Pulse slower.—Pulsation stronger in some arteries than others.

20. Back.—Burning pain in l. scapula.

22. Upper Limbs.—Inclination to stretch out the arms.—Arms so weak, can hardly lift them.—In bed, arm lain on becomes numb.—Extensor muscles seem too short.—Pain all through arms.—Swelling of veins of hands.—Thumb cannot be clenched.

23. Lower Limbs.—Wants to stretch legs.—Paralytic weakness of legs, walking difficult.—Pain in hips and thighs when walking.

24. Generalities.—Remains for an instant as if thunderstruck; staggers as if drunk.—Prostration, rapid sinking of strength.—General uneasiness.

25. Skin.—Miliaria.—Sudden eruptions on loins.—Violent itching and pricking all over: nose; hypogastrium; backs of hands, chiefly fingers; loins and thighs; preventing sleep.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy night and day; cannot keep eyes open.—Voluptuous dreams.

27. Fever.—General or partial coldness.—Shiverings and general heat, esp. on forehead.—Warmth with sexual excitement.—Heat: internal; with or without subsequent sweat; with pain and fulness in forehead.—Sweat: profuse; cold; cold on forehead; at night.

Cereus Bonplandii.

A variety of Cactus grandiflorus. N. O. Cactaceæ. Tincture of stems.

Clinical.—Eczema. Emaciation. Eyes, neuralgia of. Heart, affections of. Insanity. Kidneys, affections of. Neuralgia.

Characteristics.—The principal symptoms of *Cer. bon*. are in connection with the heart, as in the case of *Cactus*, with which it must he compared. The symptoms are < at night; < from pressure of clothing, > undressing. *Cer. bon*. was proved by John H. Fitch in substantial doses (*H. P*., xii. 533). The prover lost 7 1/2 lbs. in weight. He felt weighed down by an incubus. When mental symptoms subsided, bodily symptoms increased and *vice versâ*. Could not bear contact of clothes; felt better on undressing. Among the marked symptoms were: Wants to be at work; on something useful. Pains through globe of eyes and orbit. Pain through heart; in left great pectoral muscle; left side of chest. Expanding sensation in chest followed by sudden collapse. The effect on the nervous system passed off in four or five days. The pains of *Cer. b*. have a tendency to spread to other parts. Most appear on left side. "Itching in right popliteal space" lasted eight or nine years after the proving. "Itching with roughness of the skin like eczema above left knee anteriorly." "Itching, with eruption like herpes below left scapula remained permanent." Fitch

(who regards *Cer. b*. as an "antipsoric of remarkable power") cured with it: (*1*) a case of eczema of both hands extending up to elbows. (*2*) Deposits in urine. (*3*) Dropsy of cardiac and renal origin. (*4*) Left intercostal neuralgia. (*5*) Anterior crural neuralgia. Also two cases of insanity—(*6*) one in a young woman, gloomy, restless, inclined to curse, swear, and throw things at persons, if resisted; (*7*) the other in a married woman who had spiritual delusions—that she had committed the unpardonable sin, &c. This came on originally after confinement.

Relations.—*Compare:*—Cact., Anhalon. (visions of colours), Graph.; Anac. (tendency to swear).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Desire to engage in work; to have all time employed; to be engaged in something useful.—Desire to be dissolved.—Disposition to pray.—Apathetic; difficult to keep attention fixed.—Irritable; inclined to curse and swear.—Time seems to pass slowly.—Spiritual delusions; thinks she has committed the unpardonable sin.

2. Head.—Feeling as if head suspended from some support under skull and base of brain.—Head felt drawn to l. backward.—Pain extending through forehead (l.) to occiput.—Painful stunning feeling in r. frontal bone.—Sensation as of a board bound to back of head, more l.—Severe pain in occiput; running through to brain; < walking or descending steps.—Profuse failing off of hair.

3. Eyes.—Heavy feeling in eyes; soreness.—Pains through globe of r. eye; of l. eye and orbit.—Strong light painful.—Perception of a cluster of orange-coloured spots, round and symmetrical.

4. Ears.—Pain behind l. mastoid process extending upward and backward; through ear and head.

5. Nose.—Sneezing.—Discharges hardened mucus, greenish.

6. Face.—Haggard look.—Pain along r. malar bone, running to temple, through to occiput.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: red; deep purple.—Watery sensation in mouth.—Salivation.

9. Throat.—Persistent mucus in throat, pale greenish or clear.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in l. groin sharp and cutting as from calculus in ureter.

13. Stool.—Copious urgent evacuation.—Felt very well after.—Ineffectual urging.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in kidneys; as from calculus.—Sticking pain r. ureter.—Deep-coloured, strong-smelling urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Priapism in presence of opposite sex.—Anæsthesia of genitals.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Clearing the larynx of mucus.—Breath fetid.—Long, deep, uneasy respirations, < before rising.—Cough on throwing off outer garments.

18. Chest.—Chest expands itself seemingly to its utmost capacity, in an instant collapsing, to be repeated.—Deep inspiration at intervals; as from oppression.—Intercostal neuralgia.—Somewhat persistent pain in cartilages of lower l. false ribs.—Chest feels empty.

19. Heart.—Irritable heart.—Heart symptoms < lying l. side.—Pains in chest l. side and through heart.—Pains in left pectoralis major.—Convulsive pains at heart on going to bed at night. Sensation as of a great stone laid on heart; soon after as if chest broken out just in front of heart.—As if heart transfixed by a bolt.—Pricking pain.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain on l. side of neck; and along clavicle; at night.—Pain in upper portion of spine and medulla, running upwards and expanding to surface of brain, < stooping or bending head forward.—Pains running along back down to arms.—Vertebral spines tender to touch.—Pain in r. scapula.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in both upper arms.—Pain with numbness in arms and hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in r. hip.—Pain inner side l. knee.—Itching in r. popliteal space.

24. Generalities.—Lost 7 1/2 lbs. in weight.—Ill at ease, restless.—When mental symptoms subside, bodily ones are <, and conversely.

25. Skin.—Pustules on body, esp. on nates.—Intolerable itching.—(The skin symptoms persisted for nine years.)

26. Sleep.—Fits of yawning.—Drowsy; slept all night without undressing.—Dreamed: of large assemblies; of forgotten scenes.—Re-dreamed old dreams.

Cereus Serpentinus.

N. O. Cactaceæ. Tincture of stems.

Clinical.—Anger, fits of. Enuresis. Epistaxis. Heart, pains in. Impotence.

Characteristics.—The heart was less prominently affected by *Cer. serp*. than by the other *Cacti*; but pains in head and a paralysed feeling were experienced. A voluptuous feeling; dwindling of sexual organs; mental irritations were prominent. < On exposure to cold, to which there is great sensitiveness. J. H. Fitch proved *Cer. s*., as well as *Cer. b*. Kunze also proved *Cer. s*.

Relations.—*Compare:*—Cact. g., Cereus bon., Coni.; Pso. (sensitiveness to cold). Anac. (inclined to swear).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Angry at trifles.—Fits of sudden ungovernable rage.—Inclined to swear.—Prays all night.—Makes mistakes, reading or writing.

2. Head.—Dizzy in morning, with mucus in throat.—Tensive pain in head and brain.—Feeling as if back part of brain were detached from front, and rotten.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.

8. Mouth.—At dinner bites inside mouth, r. cheek.

9. Throat.—Much tenacious mucus in throat and back of nose.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in region of r. kidney.—Urging to urinate.—Enuresis.—Urine yellowish; or pale tea-green.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Genital organs small and dwindled.—Excited genital condition.—Emission, seems as if passed in a lump.—Emission followed by cutting pain first in one, then in other testicle.

19. Heart.—Paralysed feeling in heart.—Pain after exertion, followed by short breath, > by full breath.—Afterwards, short sharp pains through heart.—Thrusting pains at heart followed by sighing respiration.

27. Fever.—Very sensitive to cold.

Cerium Oxalicum.

Oxalate of Cerium. $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3\ 9H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cough, reflex. Dysmenorrhœa. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Seasickness. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—Originally introduced by Sir James Simpson as a remedy for the morning sickness of pregnancy and chronic cases of vomiting, which he supposed to be due to some eruption on the mucous membrane of the stomach, *Cer. ox*. has fairly maintained its reputation. Hale found it of most use in cases of vomiting of half-digested food. It has mostly been given in the lower triturations by homœopaths, and in five to ten grain doses by allopaths. In the latter doses it has produced decidedly narcotic effects in two cases. Some have obtained great success with it in sea-sickness. Spasmodic coughs of nervous or reflex origin have been successfully treated with it; and dysmenorrhœa in fleshy and robust women, scanty flow, pain coming before, or at commencement, with feeling of tenesmus, > when the flow is established (like *Lach*.).

Cervus.

Cervus campestris. Cervus brasilicus. Brazilian deer. Triturations of the fresh hide covered with hair.

Clinical.—Sciatica. Taste, altered. Tongue, painful.

Characteristics.—Mure proved this substance, and one symptom appears to be peculiar: "Taste of doughy bread in the mouth."

Relations.—*Compare:*—Carb. an. (charred ox-hide).

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Sensitive to light, esp. sunlight.

6. Face.—Face mottled.

8. Mouth.—Taste of doughy bread.—Coppery taste with heat in throat when taking the drug.

12. Abdomen.—Pricking in navel when lying.—Needle-like pain, intermitting in r. groin, in direction of joint, after walking.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness of arm on which he lies; of hand and legs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Frequent pain, now in l. buttock now in thigh.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness and yawning.

Cetraria Islandica.

Iceland Moss. N. O. Lichenes. Decoction and tincture.

Clinical.—Atrophy. Catarrh. Diarrhœa. Phthisis. Scrofulous emaciation. Scurvy. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Cetraria* has been used in decoction and as a food, and has been found curative empirically in the diseases named above. Symptoms indicating its use are: Bitter slimy taste. Feels full and satisfied after eating a little. Habitual vomiting. Chronic diarrhœa (of consumptives). Frequent catarrhs. Tickling and spasmodic feeling in windpipe on waking. Copious expectoration. Fetid taste and smell causing nausea. All kinds of bloody expectoration. Weak lungs. Emaciated people.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sticta pul.

Chamomilla.

Matricaria chamomilla. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Acidity. *Anger*. Asthma (from anger). Blepharospasm. Catarrh. Coffee, effects of. *Colic. Convulsions*. Cough. Cramp. Croup. *Dentition. Diarrhœa*. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. *Earache*. Eyes: blepharitis; ophthalmia. *Eructations*. Erysipelas. *Excitement. Excoriation*. Fainting fits. Fevers. Flatulence. Flatulent colic. Gout. *Gum-rash. Headache*. Hernia. *Hysterical joint*. Influenza. *Jaundice*. Lienteria. Labour: disorders of; after-pains. Mastitis. *Menstruation, disordered*. Miliary eruption. Milk-fever. *Miscarriage*. Mumps. Neuralgia. Parotitis. Perichondritis. Peritonitis. *Pregnancy, disorders of. Red-gum*. Rheumatism. Salivation (nocturnal). Sciatica. *Screaming. Sensitiveness*. Spasms. *Speech, affections of. Toothache*. Ulcers. *Uterus, diseases of. Waking, screaming on*. Whooping cough.

Characteristics.—"There is in *Chamomilla* a little thread of symptoms, and nearly always found running through it. This is a *spiteful, sudden*, or *uncivil irritability*"

(Guernsey). Teste puts *Cham*. at the head of one of his groups, which includes *Grat., Viol. t., Hell. n*. The common feature of this group is: "A particular derangement of the cerebral functions and even of the whole nervous system; a painful increase of the sentient action, followed by a considerable depression of the vital forces, and a certain disorder of the mental faculties." In spite of its obvious analogies with *Puls., Ipec., Acon*., and *Coni*., it has marked and exclusive characteristics of its own. "It increases the general nervous sensibility, and stimulates the cerebral functions: a property that seems to give rise secondarily to the various organic alterations that *Cham*. is capable of producing, and for which it has so often been given with success." "It appears," says Hahnemann, quoted by Teste, "to diminish" [*i.e*., curatively] "in a great degree, the excessive sensitiveness to pain and the violent derangements which pain occasions in the moral condition of the patient. This is the reason why it appeases a multitude of sufferings to which coffee-drinkers, and persons who have been treated with narcotic palliatives are subject. And this is likewise the reason why it ought not to be given to those who bear pain patiently and with resignation. I mention this rule here, for it is of very great importance." Teste remarks an this that *Cham*. antidotes not only *Coffea*, but also *Causticum*, and most of the members of the *Causticum* group. Over-sensitiveness, with great irritability and crossness, is the leading note of the *Chamomilla* effects. The pains are *unbearable* and drive to despair; the patient insists that the doctor shall cure them at once. Prostrating debility as soon as the pains begin. The senses are too acute. Bad temper (*Nux is malicious*). Peevishness; ill-humour; anger, with rage, violence and heat. Cannot bear to be looked at. Cannot be civil to doctor. Impatience. *Cham*. also corresponds to the *effects* of anger: colic, diarrhœa, jaundice, twitchings, and convulsions. Child cries, and must be carried about to be quieted. There is *hot* sweat on head. Stopped up colds, with dripping of hot water from nose. One cheek red, the other pale. Face sweats after eating or drinking. The patient is hot and thirsty with the pains. *Cham*. is almost typical of the dentition state. The toothache of *Cham*. comes on when entering a warm room or from drinking anything warm. There is fetor of breath, and of discharges in general. Biliousness preceded by anger. Gastralgia, food eaten lies like a load on stomach, hypochondria distended. Tongue yellowish white. Bitter taste. Colic > by drinking coffee. The diarrhœa of *Cham*. is: stool hot, yellowish green; like chopped egg; offensive; excoriation round anus. Intertrigo of children. Wind colic; belching of wind < the condition (this is characteristic). Menorrhagia dark clots; fetid; temper always < before and during flow (N*u*x also, but Nux is conscious of it, *Cham*. is not). Threatened abortion caused by anger. The pain of labour or at menses is centred in the womb, bearing down, painful contractions, *unbearable*; they extend down thighs and are felt in the back. Leucorrhœa is acrid, watery, corrosive, smarting. *Cham*. has inflammation of the parotid glands, nocturnal salivation. Rheumatism compelling to get up and walk about; thirsty, hot, almost beside himself. Muscles of face and hands twitch. Insomnia of children; start in sleep; twitching of hands and face; hot sweat of head and face; one cheek red. Puts feet out of bed; soles burn. Aggravation by heat is

one of the most prominent features of *Cham*. < By warm food. *Cham*. may be the remedy in croup, or croupy cough, if mental symptoms and time conditions correspond. W. H. Baker (Rochester) has recorded such a case. A chubby boy, light hair, blue eyes had a croupy cough. *Acon*. and *Spong*. at first controlled it, but afterwards failed. The cough became a loose, rattling, suffocating cough; the mucus came up in the throat and nearly suffocated him. Paroxysms at midnight. During the day he was hoarse; ever impatient, nothing seemed to suit him. *Cham*. c. m. cured, improvement setting in within two hours. "Chamomile tea" has removed the night-sweats of phthisis. Dr. Anderson, of Dover, Delaware, relates the case of a man who had to change three to five times every night. A cup of weak chamomile tea was ordered every night. The second night there was slight diminution, the third he only had to change twice, the fourth once, and after that there was no more trouble. The plant in this case was probably *Anthemis cotula*, or wild chamomile of U.S. Dr. Anderson learned its use from "an old woman." But the sweats of *Chamomilla* are also very marked, Nash mentions a characteristic in the association of *numbness* or alternation of it with pains. He relates the case of a man who had very painful rheumatism of left shoulder, and who got no better from the usual remedies, but was speedily cured by *Cham*., the indication being: "Numbness with the pains." Nash differentiates the restlessness of *Aco*. and *Ars*. from that of *Cham*. by the absence in the case of the last of fear of death. The *Cham*. patient "would *rather* die than *suffer so*." Lying in bed <. Walking > backache and rheumatic pains. > Being carried about. Touch, and even looking at the patient, <. Covering <. Pains recur in evening and are < before midnight. Symptoms generally < night. Warmth < most symptoms. Cold > ulcers; a finger dipped in cold water and applied to the part > toothache. < From music. Heaviness and fulness of whole body from playing piano. There is desire for open air, and yet over-sensitiveness to open air, especially about ears. Damp cold weather <. Windy weather <. Great dread of wind. *Cham*. is particularly suited to diseases of pregnant women, nurses, and little children. Light or brown-haired persons. Arthritic diathesis.

Relations.—Cham. *antidotes:* Coffee, and the narcotics. Especially opium as it corresponds to its secondary effects (useful in nerve storm when morphia is discontinued); the nightly headaches of Thuja. *It is antidoted by:* Aco., Alum., Borax, Camph., Coccul., Coff., Coloc., Coni., Ign., Nux v., and especially Puls. Puls. and Cham. antidote one another, and precede and follow each other well. *Compatible:* Merc. sol., Sul., Puls. *Complementary:* Bell. in diseases of children (Cham. acts more on nerves of abdomen, Bell. more on cranial nerves.) *Compare:* in dentition, Bell., Borax, Calc., Tereb.; in over-sensitiveness, Aco., Coff., Hep., Hyo., Ign.; diarrhœa, parotitis, toothache, Merc. (Merc. has hard, pale swelling of face, Cham. red and hot); sour breath, constrictive gastralgia in coffee drinkers, Nux (Cham. has bad temper during menses; Nux has malicious temper); toothache < in bed at night; < from warmth, Sul., Merc., Puls.; distension of abdomen unrelieved by eructation, Chi.; indignation and its effects, Coloc., Staph., Nux, Bry.; aversion to be looked at, Ant. c., Chi., Stram.; > by moving

about, Rhus., Fer., Verat., (Ver. has maddening pains compelling to walk about, but there is none of the feverishness and excitement of Cham.); stopped catarrh, Nux, Samb., Sticta.; nocturnal salivation, Nux., Pho., Rhus.

Causation.—Dentition. Anger. Indigestion. Pain.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Attacks of great anguish, as if the heart would break, with complete discouragement, excessive inquietude, agitation and tossing, groans and tears, accompanied often by drawing colic, and pressure at the pit of the stomach.—Disposition to weep, and to be angry, with great sensitiveness to offence.—Crying and howling.—The child cries and wants to be carried on the arm.—Quarrelsome and choleric humour.—Mischievous disposition in children.—Mental excitement, with strong tendency to be frightened.—Hypochondriacal humour.—Patients neither endure to be addressed by others, nor to be interrupted when conversing.—Peevishness, ill-humour, absence of mind, taciturnity and repugnance to conversation.—State of mental abstraction and inadvertence, as if plunged in meditation, with diminished comprehension.—A sort of stupidity, and apathy to pleasure and to external objects.—Desire for different things, which, when once possessed, are no longer cared for.—Tendency to misapply words when speaking or writing.—Frantic and furious delirium.

2. Head.—Intoxication and staggering, on getting up in the morning.—Vertigo, with fainting.—Vertigo, with obscuration of the eyes.—Vertigo chiefly in the morning, or in the evening, or after a meal, or after taking coffee.—Headache on waking in the morning, or while asleep, sometimes with a sensation as if the head were going to burst.—Pain as if caused by a bruise, and pressive heaviness in the head.—Pullings, shootings, and beatings in the head, often only semi-lateral, with one red cheek; worse at night; in the open air; in the wind; better from warm coverings and when walking about.—Cracking in one side of the brain.—Hot, clammy sweat on the forehead, and on the scalp.—Starting pain in the forehead, chiefly after a meal.

3. Eyes.—Pain as of a wound, in the corners of the eyes.—Shootings, burning, and heat in the eyes.—Eyes inflamed, and red, with pressive pains, chiefly on moving the eyes and on shaking the head.—Great dryness in the margin of the eyelids.—Inflammation of the margin of the eyelids (esp. of the lower, which are swollen), with mucous secretion, humour in the eyes and nocturnal agglutination.—Yellow colour of the sclerotica.—Ecchymosis in the eye, and hæmorrhage of the eyes.—Spasmodic closing of the eyelids.—Quivering of the eyelids.—Distortion of the eyes.—Pupils contracted.—Sparkling before the eyes.—Confused sight, more frequently in the morning than in the evening.—Semi-lateral obscuration of the sight, on looking at anything white.—Aversion to bright light.

4. Ears.—Otalgia, with drawing and tensive pains.—Shootings extending to the ears, chiefly on stooping, with disposition to be angry at trifles, and to take everything in bad part.—Tinkling and buzzing in the ears.—Sensation as if the ears were stopped, and as if a bird were scraping and fluttering in them.—Sensibility of hearing; music appears insupportable.—Inflammatory swelling of the parotids, as well as of the sub-maxillary glands, and those of the neck.—Discharge of thin pus from the ears.

5. Nose.—Wrinkled skin of the nose.—Coryza, with obstruction of the nose.—Ulceration and inflammation of the nostrils.—Epistaxis.—Coagulated blood from nose; viscid nasal secretion.—Very acute smell.

6. Face.—Face hot, red, burning or redness and heat of one cheek, with coldness and paleness of the other; or face pale, hollow, with distortion of features from pain.—Heat of the face, while the rest of the body is cold.—Swelling of the face.—Erysipelas in the face, with hard and bluish swelling of one cheek.—Swelling of one temple, with pain on being touched.—Shooting, drawing, and pulsative pains in one side of the face.—Red miliary eruption on the cheeks.—Yellow colour of the skin on the face.—Convulsive movements of the muscles of the face and of the lips.—Lips cracked, excoriated, and ulcerated.—Spasms in the jaws, with compression of the teeth.—Wrinkles on the forehead.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, most frequently semi-lateral, and chiefly at night, when warm in bed, with insupportable pains which almost induce despair, swelling, heat, and redness of the cheek, swelling, burning of the gums, and painful swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.—The toothache recommences when entering a warm room.—Toothache, after a cold and suppressed perspiration.—Affects teeth on l. lower side; under jaw.—The pains are commonly drawing and pulling, or pulsative and shooting, or searching and gnawing, in the hollow teeth, appearing frequently after drinking or eating anything hot (or cold), and chiefly after taking coffee.—Toothache > by dipping finger in cold water and applying it to affected part.—Loosening of the teeth.—Dentition, with convulsions.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the tongue and mouth (with thirst), or flow of frothy saliva.—Putrid smell of the mouth.—Tongue red and cracked, or loaded with thick and yellowish coating.—Blisters on the tongue and also under it, with shooting pains.—Aphthæ in the mouth.—Convulsive movements of the tongue.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with swelling of the parotids, of the tonsils, and of the sub-maxillary glands.—Inflammation of the soft palate and tonsils, with dark redness.—Pains in the pharynx, shooting and burning, or a sensation as if there were a plug in the throat.—Inability to swallow solid food, esp. when lying down.—Burning heat in the throat, from the mouth to the stomach.—Deep redness of the parts affected.

10. Appetite.—Putrid or clammy taste.—Acid taste in the mouth, and of rye-bread.—Bitter taste in the mouth (early in the morning), and of food.—Want of appetite, and dislike to food.—Aliments cannot descend.—Aversion to, or great longing for coffee, sometimes with nausea, or even vomiting, and attacks of suffocation, after having partaken of it.—After eating, heat and sweat of the face, inflation and fulness of the stomach, and of the abdomen, risings and inclination to vomit.—Excessive thirst for cold drinks.

11. Stomach.—Risings, which aggravate the pains of the stomach and of the abdomen.—Acid rising (the existing pain is *aggravated* by eructations).—Regurgitation of food.—Nausea after eating, and chiefly in the morning.—Uneasiness, and a sort of flabbiness in the stomach, as if the patient were about to faint.—Vomiting of food, and of sour substances, with mucus.—Bitter, bilious vomiting.—Excessively painful pressure on the precordial region, as if the heart were going to be crushed, with cries, sweat, and anguish.—Pressive gastralgia, as from a stone on the stomach, with difficulty of respiration, chiefly after eating, or at night, with inquietude and tossing, either renewed or mitigated by coffee.—Burning pain in the pit of the stomach, and in the hypochondria.—After eating or drinking, heat and perspiration of the face.

12. Abdomen.—Tension and anxious fulness in the hypochondria, and in the epigastrium (in the morning), with a sensation as if everything was ascending towards the chest.—Colic, after anger.—Flatulent colic, with inflation of the abdomen, and accumulation of flatus towards the hypochondria, and the inguinal ring.—Excessively painful colic, pullings and cuttings in the abdomen, sometimes in the morning, at sunrise.—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen, with constant movement in the intestines, and blue circles round the eyes.—Burning cuttings in the epigastrium, with difficulty of respiration, and paleness of the face.—Shooting in the abdomen, principally on coughing, on sneezing, and on touching it.—Painful sensibility of the abdomen to the touch, with sensation of ulceration in the interior.—Pressure towards the inguinal ring, as if hernia were about to protrude.—Abdominal spasms.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, as from inertia of the rectum.—Diarrhœa during dentition (green mucus).—Diarrhœa from cold, from anger, from chagrin.—Diarrhœa chiefly at, night, with spasmodic colic, mostly with slimy, and whitish or watery, or yellowish and greenish fæces, or mucus mingled with excrement, like eggs when beaten up; or hot corrosive fæces, of a fetid odour, like rotten eggs; or evacuation of undigested substances.—Hæmorrhoids, with very painful fissures and ulcerations in the anus.—Excoriation about anus (intertrigo).

14. Urinary Organs.—Inclination to make water, with anxiety.—On making water, itching and burning in the urethra.—Urine hot and yellowish, with fleecy sediment; or turbid urine, with yellowish sediment.—Involuntary or feeble emission of urine.—Excoriation at the edge of the prepuce.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching, stinging pain in the margin of the prepuce.—Swelling of prepuce (Sycosis).—Excited sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia suppressed, with swelling and pressive pains in the pit of the stomach, and in the abdomen.—Pains like those of labour, and general dropsy.—Menstrual colic, before the catamenia.—Pressure towards the uterus, as if from the pains of child-birth.—Pains may occur by which the fœtus is forced up instead of down.—The labour-pains are not sufficient, but cause great restlessness and anguish (over-sensitive to the pains).—Violent after-pains.—Metrorrhagia, with discharge of deep-red blood, and of clots, accompanied by labour pains.—Discharge of blood between the regular catamenia.—Burning pains and smarting in the vagina.—Corrosive leucorrhœa, with smarting.—Scirrhous induration of the mammary glands.—Suppression of milk (milk is cheesy or mixed with pus; milk fever).—Puerperal fever.—Erysipelas of the mammæ and soreness of the nipples.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh and hoarseness, with accumulation of tenacious mucus in the throat.—Stitches and burning in the larynx, with hoarseness.—Burning pain in the larynx.—Spasmodic constriction in the gullet.—Dry cough, produced by a constant titillation in the larynx, and under the sternum, chiefly in the evening, and at night in bed, continuing during sleep, and sometimes accompanied by a fit of suffocation.—Wheezing and rattling in the trachea.—Anger provokes the cough (in children).—Expectoration of mucus of a bitter or putrid taste.

18. Chest.—Respiration short, croaking, or wheezing and stertorous.—Deep respiration, with sensible rising of the thorax.—Fit of suffocation, as if from constriction of the larynx or of the chest.—Attacks of flatulent asthma, with anxiety and fulness in the precordial region.—Oppression of the chest.—Shootings in the chest, chiefly on breathing.—Burning in the chest, with dizziness and anxiety.—Shooting in the regions of the heart, with difficulty of respiration.

20. Neck and Back.—Tensive stiffness of neck muscles.—Glands swollen, often very sensitive; painful when turning neck.—Aching pain in the sacrum, chiefly at night.—Pain as of a bruise in the sacrum, with pulling pains, like those of labour, extending to the thigh.—Shooting, pulling, tearing pain in the back.—Painful stiffness in the loins, after having been seated some time.—Insupportable pain in the loins and in the hip, in the morning, on the side opposite to that on which the patient is reclining.—Convulsions in the back, with a throwing backwards of the head, and stiffness of the body as in tetanus.

21. Limbs.—Cracking in joints, with pain in them as if bruised.—Pain in periosteum of limbs with paralytic weakness.—Convulsive single jerks in limbs.—All joints sore as if bruised and tired out; there is no power in hands or feet, though without corresponding weariness.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness and stiffness of the arms on grasping an object.—Convulsions of the arms, with clasping in of the thumb.—Nocturnal pains, with paralytic weakness in the arms.—Swelling; or coldness; and paralytic stiffness of the hands; with cold perspiration in the palms of the hands.—Numbness or convulsive movements of the fingers.—Finger-joints red and swollen.—Retraction of thumbs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralytic and drawing pain in the hip and in the thigh, extending to the feet, chiefly at night.—Tension of the muscles of the thighs, and of the legs.—Cramps in the calves of the legs, chiefly at night.—Tearing sensation, with a paralytic condition of the feet, at night.—Cramp.—Cracking of the knee during motion.—Burning in the soles of the feet (at night, he puts his feet out of bed).—Sensation of numbness in the toes.—Burning and itching in the feet, as from chilblains.—Swelling of the foot and of the sole of the foot.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatic, drawing pains, chiefly at night in bed, with paralytic state, and sensation of torpor in the parts affected, and inclination to move them continually; mitigated by external heat.—Pain with thirst, heat, and redness (of one) of the cheeks, and hot sweating of the head.—Pulsative pains, as from an, abscess.—Over-excitement, and excessive sensibility of the nervous system, with great sensibility to pain, which appears insupportable and induces despair.—Over-sensitiveness of the senses (esp. from coffee and narcotics).—Great sensibility in the open air, and principally to wind.—The extremities feel, as it were, stiff and paralysed.—Great weakness and inclination to fall, with prostration of strength to fainting as soon as the pain commences.—Syncope, with sensation of sinking and faintness in the precordial region.—Attacks of catalepsy, with hippocratic face, extremities cold, eyes half-closed, pupils dilated and dull.—Attacks of spasms and of convulsions, with face red and bloated, and convulsive movements in the eyes, the eyelids, the lips, the muscles of the face, and of the tongue.—Epileptic convulsions, with retraction of the thumbs, and foam before the mouth, preceded by colic, or followed by a lethargic state.—Urgent inclination to remain lying down; a child will neither walk nor be carried in the arms.—Cracking, and pain resembling a bruise, in the joints.

25. Skin.—Miliary eruption, with itching and nocturnal tickling.—Unhealthy skin; every injury tends to ulceration.—In the ulcers, tingling, itching, burning, and jerking shootings, with excessive sensibility to the touch.—Itching pimples form around the ulcer, covered with scurf, and suppurating.—Yellow colour of the skin (over the whole body).—Rash of infants and during nursing.—Red rash on the cheeks, on the forehead.—Inflammatory swelling of the glands.

26. Sleep.—Yawning and stretching.—Sleepiness, during the day, without being able to sleep, on lying down.—Coma, and coma-vigil, with pulling pain in the head, and nausea, or with feverish restlessness, short respiration, and thirst.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with attacks of anguish, visions, and illusions of the sight and

hearing.—Snoring breathing when asleep.—On sleeping, starts with fright, cries, tossing, tears, talking, raving, groans, snoring, and constant separating of the thighs.—Fantastical, lively, quarrelsome and vexatious dreams, with morose and sullen aspect.—Nocturnal delirium.

27. Fever.—Pulse small, tense, accelerated.—Constant alternation of cold, or of partial shuddering, with partial heat, in different parts of the body.—Chilliness and coldness of the forepart of the body, while the back part is hot, or *vice versâ*.—General heat, esp. in the evening, or at night in bed, with anxiety, thirst, redness of the cheeks, hot perspiration of the head, at the forehead, and the scalp; and sometimes, chiefly on uncovering the body, mixed with shivering or shuddering.—After or during the heat, sour sweat, which causes an itching on the skin.—Burning heat and redness (often only in one) of the cheeks, chiefly at night, with groans, tossing, and cold or heat in the rest of the body.—Intermittent fever, with nocturnal aggravation, pressure on the pit of the stomach, nausea or bilious vomiting, colic, diarrhœa, and painful emission of urine.—Chilliness, with internal heat.—Chill and coldness of the body, with burning hot face and hot breath.—Nocturnal sweat, when asleep.—Continuous burning heat, with violent thirst, and starts during sleep, and furious delirium.

Chaparro Amargoso.

Chaparro Bush. Goat-bush. Bishirandi Amargoso. Castila Nicholsoni. N. O. Simarubaceć. Fluid extract from bark of stem.

Clinical.—Diarrhśa. Dysentery.

Characteristics.—Dr. M. J. Bleim, of San Antonio, Texas, communicates to the *North American Journal of Homśopathy*, of March, 1899, an article in praise of this Mexican plant, a small, thorny bush, three to five feet high, with a small, saffron-coloured flower. Dr. Bleim reports the following cases cured: (*1*) Mr. A., of New Orleans, eighteen months ill with dysentery, was sent to Dr. Bleim under suspicion of tuberculosis. Before seeing the doctor he met a stockman who said he could cure him, having been himself cured with the remedy after a like experience. *Chapar*. was the remedy, a teaspoonful of the extract three times a day. After three doses there was considerable improvement. He took no more medicine, and had no further trouble. (*2*) Boy, 12, had been treated for several months by Dr. Bleim with indifferent results. *Chapar*., half a teaspoonful three times a day. In forty-eight hours the discharge ceased, and the bowels became normal. (*3*) An acute case had improved rapidly under *Merc. cor*. and colon-douches, but came to a standstill at a certain point: three or four stools a day, more or less pain; no appetite; very weak. *Chapar*. was ordered, a teaspoonful three times a day; immediate general improvement; in forty-eight hours the bowels were normal;

within a few weeks strength was entirely restored. Dr. R. T. Knox, of Gonzales, narrates his own case: Dysentery three years. Nothing gave more than temporary relief. Discharge after discharge of quantities of bloody matter accompanied with much pain. Ravenously hungry all the time in a land of plenty. Under the advice of a farmer he was persuaded to drink freely of a tea made of the shrub, before each meal. The infusion had the appearance of sparkling beer, and was most intensely bitter. In three days there was great improvement. In two weeks the bowels were under control, stools consistent, partly moulded, sleep good. Recovery was perfect. *Chaparro* is prized by Mexican doctors as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cedron; Merc., Nux, Nit. ac., Caps.

Cheiranthus Cheiri.

Common Wallflower. N. O. Cruciferæ. Tincture.

Clinical.—Deafness. Wisdom-teeth, effects of cutting.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of the medicinal use of *Cheiranth*. is due to Dr. Cooper. The cases cured with it are as follows: (*1*) Young man, deafness and Otorrhœa left side. Is cutting three wisdom teeth. Cured by two doses of Ø given at six weeks' interval. (*2*) Girl, 22, deaf after measles, cutting wisdom teeth. Greatly improved. (*3*) Girl, 20, used to taking purgative pills, had pain in lower back, jaundiced appearance, bilious feeling, sickness of stomach. *Cheir. ch*. removed the symptoms at once. Cooper considers as a keynote of the remedy, "Nose stopped at night from irritation of cutting wisdom teeth."

Relations.—*Compare:* (Botan.) Armor., Sinap., Brassica, Raphan. (wisdom teeth) Mag. c., Fer. pic.

Causation.—Cutting wisdom teeth.

Chelidonium.

Chelidonium majus. Greater Celandine. N. O. Papaveraceæ. Tincture of entire fresh plant, at time of flowering.

Clinical.—*Antrum of Highmore, inflammation of*. Cancer. *Chest, affections of*. Chorea. Constipation. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Gall-stones. Gonorrhœa. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhoids. *Headache*. Influenza. Jaundice. Lachrymal fistula. Laryngismus. *Liver, affections of*. Nephritis. *Neuralgia. Nose-bleed. Pleurodynia*.

Pneumonia. Rheumatism. Scald-head. *Stiff-neck. Taste, altered*. Tumours. Warts. Whooping-cough. Yawning.

Characteristics.—*Chelidonium* is a poppy and therefore allied to *Opium* and *Sanguinaria*, with both of which it has many features in common. But its closest analogue is *Lycopodium*, with which it holds a complementary relation. I have often cured with *Chel*. when *Lyc*. was apparently indicated and failed to act well. The juice of *Chel*. causes vesication when applied to the skin. An extract injected locally in cancer cases has gained a reputation in the old school. The juice is yellow, resembling bile. Probably on the "signature" of the bile-like juice it was recommended as a remedy in jaundice by Galen and Dioscorides. Given on the broad ground of organ-homœopathy, in material or semi-material doses, it has achieved notable results in cases of liver disease. But it has also fine indications. The chief "keynote" for its employment is a continued, bruised, aching pain at the inferior angle of the right scapula: *Chel*. acts on spleen and kidneys as well as liver. It is also a venous medicine. Paralytic symptoms are prominent. There is great debility and drowsiness after eating and on waking. Prefers hot things. Desire to lie down after a meal. Aversion to move, feels tired on least exertion. There is the *Opium* sleepiness and yawning. Yellowness of the skin; ulceration. *Chel*. is a predominantly right-side medicine (like *Sang*. and *Lyc*.), and besides the right infra-scapular pain and the action on the liver it has neuralgia over the right eye and in right malar bone, and also an action on the cæcum and right ovary; and on the base of the right lung. In pneumonia with bilious symptoms it is one of the chief remedies. *Chel*., like *Lyc*., has fan-like movement of alæ nasi in chest affections. There may be either constipation (clay-coloured stools), or diarrhœa with bright yellow stools. There is nausea (of pregnancy) with desire for food > by drinking milk. Desire for hot drinks, only water almost boiling will stay on stomach. Chills or creeps accompany the headache or the jaundice. The dirty yellow complexion produced by *Chel*., with other signs of cachexia, strongly suggest cancer, and the action of *Sang*., its relative, in cancer of the breast is well known. Also *Opium*, in addition to its narcotic influence, is believed by Snow to have a retarding effect on cancerous growth. A somewhat typical *Chel*. case, simulating cancer, is recorded by C. M. Foss. A man, 45, had catarrh of the nose, and, at the same time, of the stomach: had been told he had cancer of the stomach. Tenderness over stomach with sinking, gone feeling, at times reaching a state of painful anguish; sickness at stomach, all symptoms > by eating. *Chel*. 6x cured at once. "Aversion to cheese" is an indication for *Chel*. in many gastric conditions. Teste, who proved *Chel*., places it at the head of a group which includes *Caps*. and *Viola. od*. He mentions the analogy between the juice of *Chel*. and the juice of *Garcinia morella*, Gamboge. Both are bright yellow and pass to orange and brown on drying. Some old-school authorities have recommended the juice of *Chel*. as a substitute for gamboge as a hydragogue cathartic. Among its ancient external uses was, as an application in eye affections, to chronic ulcers, and to warts. In Teste's proving he emphasised the following symptoms: "1.30 p.m.: dull and heavy, deep-seated pain in whole right side of chest and right shoulder,

without cough, but with embarrassed respirations. This pain, which is at times accompanied by dull beatings in the chest, does not allow him to draw a long breath; it is not perceptibly aggravated by the motions of the arm. The pain is particularly felt in the axilla and under the shoulder-blade; a sort of numbness of the muscles in the region of the liver, and in the whole right side of the neck, face, and head; apprehension of threatening pneumonia; great anxiety; constant desire to stir and change one's position (lasts an hour and decreases gradually)."-"Extremely profuse emission of a whitish and foaming urine."-"2 p.m.: drowsiness which is so marked, even in the open air, that she is near falling asleep while walking; lasts half an hour." According to Rademacher *Chel*. acts on the *centre* of the liver. *Chel*. has a strong action on the respiratory sphere. A characteristic cough is caused by a sensation of "dust" in the air passages. St. Clair Smith relates a case. A young lady had had for several weeks a dry, racking, fatiguing cough night and day, < night, no expectoration and no pain. She looked completely worn out. The cough was excited by a sensation as if throat and larynx were full of dust. *Chel*. 3, a powder every two hours, was given. She only took three when the "dust" left the throat and with it the cough, and never returned. Carleton Smith cured this: "Dry cough through day with pain and stitches right side; severe hoarseness 5 p.m., voice scarcely audible." In rheumatic affections *Chel*. has a large field. Œdema, heat, tenderness and stiffness are the leading indications. Here is a case: A baby girl had had rheumatism of both ankles for a week, when it settled in the right one, which became greatly swollen, very tender, painful and hot. Constipated for two months previous, whitish stools. *Chel*. improved in twelve hours, and entirely cured in a week. In another case of acute rheumatism of feet and ankles, supervening on a slow, remittent fever, *Chel*. cured after the failure of *Rhus* and *Bry*. The patient was a girl of six. Both ankles were affected, feet much swollen and extended. The slightest movement or touch extorted screams. The only relief was constant bathing with hot water. W. A. Burr cured a case of right sciatic rheumatism, of ten years' history, in a very corpulent woman, æt. 55. In her case there were aggravations coming on in the afternoon and evening of each day, and lasting into the middle of the night. During the paroxysms the outer ankle and lower leg became cyanotic, swelling around ankle, constriction above, great sensitiveness to touch and motion. Very nervous during the spells. Great external sensitiveness; aversion to touch, and < from it. Pressure > some symptoms and < others. Eating > stomach symptoms: all complaints lessen after dinner. Change of weather <; warmth <; cold water >. Open air < headache; pain in right eye; and causes chill; and drowsiness. Motion < most symptoms. Coughing and blowing nose > headache. Rest >. Lying on face > pain in kidneys and bladder. Lying on left side > pain in stomach. Many symptoms are < 4 a.m.; also 4 p.m. and afternoon.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon.; acids; wine and coffee; Camph. (Teste). It is *antidote to:* Bry. *Compatible:* Ars., Bry., Coral. r. (whooping-cough); Led., Sul. (hepatised lung); Ipec. (spasm of glottis). *Compare:* In pain below angle of scapula, Juglans cin., Chenop. (lower than angle and nearer spine), Ran. b. (edge of

left; through to chest), Lob. cerul. (inside edge right scapula), Angust. (cutting from just beneath right scapula to breast, near nipple), Bry.; Bry. is a close analogue in many symptoms—yellow tongue, swelling of liver; Lyc. is complemented by Chel. (some differences are: Lyc. has sour taste, Chel. bitter, Lyc. has rumbling in left hypochondrium, and fulness after a small quantity of food. Lyc. and Bell. have symptoms beginning and ending suddenly; Chel. has headache ceasing suddenly). Merc. (bilious pneumonia. Sharp pains through right lung to back; Merc. has slimy stool and great uneasiness before and after, the stool of Chel. being free); Kali c. (pneumonia in later stages, copious exudation into lungs, rattling with cough, < 2-3 a.m.); Colch. (nausea with desire for food); Carb. an. (leucorrhœa staining yellow); Act. r. (waving sensation in brain); Aco., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Caps., Chi., Gamb., Graph., Ign., Nit. ac., Nux, Pho., Pod., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Spi., Sul., Viol. o.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Remarkable tranquillity of mind for two or three days, followed after a while by ill-humour.—Low-spirited, desponding, with inclination to weep.—Forgetful, absent-minded.—Restlessness and uneasiness of conscience; felt she had committed the unpardonable sin.

2. Head.—Confusion.—Whirling vertigo; with shivering; with nausea; with vomiting of bile; on awaking; from 6 to 9 p.m.—Rush of blood to head and face, throat and upper chest.—Heaviness of head, extending to r. side of head, whence a rheumatic drawing extending into r. side of neck, wrist, and chest.—Headache in afternoon, disappearing suddenly.—Headache > closing eyes; > after eating (severe on rising, > after breakfast).—Headache, throbbing in temples; pressing from within outwards esp. towards forehead, < open air; coughing; blowing nose; stooping; > while eating.—Waving sensation in brain.—Waving in brain and heaviness in forehead and vertex, extending to temples, and very unpleasant after drinking white beer.—Pressure in forehead extending to orbits, which are painful as if sore on moving the eyes.—Pressing pain. r, side of forehead.—Band sensation across forehead and temples, > closing eyes.—Tearing in forehead above eyes, extending into the (l.) eye, into the lids, and root of nose.—Pressive pain in r. temple, r. parietal bone, and at last over r. eye.—Beating in temples synchronous with pulse on lying down in bed at night.—Stitches in vertex, esp. when walking fast.—Occiput heavy as if it could not be raised from pillow at night; with drawings in neck from above downward.—Sensation of coldness in occiput ascending from nape; < moving; > at rest.—Soreness; sensitiveness; itching; tingling; crawling on scalp.—Hair falls out, esp. on occiput.—Scald-head.

3. Eyes.—Painful pressure on upper eyelid.—Tearing pain in and above eyes.—Neuralgic pain above r.—eye.—Stitches between eyebrows.—Pressive, burning headache between eyebrows which presses lids together; > after eating, but returning after three-quarters of an hour.—Margins of eyelids red.—Clonic

spasms of lids.—Redness of conjunctiva.—Whites dirty yellow.—Aching in eyeballs on moving them.—Pupils contracted.—Vision dim.—Mistiness of sight of r. eye, morning on waking.—A blinding spot seems to be before the eyes, and if he looks at it the eye waters.

4. Ears.—Pain behind r. ear.—Tearing from r. cheek-bone to ears and around ears extending to upper part of occiput along lamboidal suture.—Sensation in both ears as if wind were rushing out.—Loss of hearing during cough.—Roaring as of a distant wind-storm.

5. Nose.—Tip swollen and red.—Dry coryza with (one-sided) stoppage.—Fluent coryza.—Discharge of black blood with mucus on waking in morning.—Obstruction with liver complaints.—Hallucinations of smell (on stooping).

6. Face.—Red without heat.—Remarkably yellow, esp. forehead, nose, and cheeks.—The usual red has a mixture of dark yellow.—Tension and drawing in (l.) malar bone.—Sensation of swelling in r. cheek-bones.—Burrowing-tearing in antrum.—Itching in face and on forehead.—Herpes on face, esp. chin.—Lips swollen; dry, cracked, crusty, feeling.

7. Teeth.—Tearing pains r. ear to r. teeth, afternoons.—Toothache with facial neuralgia; < warmth; and in bed at night; > cold water; l. lower molar, jerking, tearing in antrum.—Gums bleed.

8. Mouth.—Taste: mucous, pappy; bitter; food tasting natural.—Bitter taste when not eating.—Tongue: nervous, pointed; thickly coated, yellow with red margin; teeth—indented.—Mouth dry.—Salivation: bitter; oozing of blood.—Bad odour.—Mucus flies from mouth when coughing.

9. Throat.—Sensation as if larynx were pressed on œsophagus impeding deglutition.—Sensation of choking in throat, as if too large a morsel had been swallowed.—Fauces red; swelling of uvula and tonsils; shooting in tonsils; burning and scraping in throat.

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost.—Thirst with dry mouth and throat.—Desire for milk, which agrees; for sour things.—Aversion to cheese; to meat.—Prefers hot drinks, which >.—All complaints > after dinner.

11. Stomach.—Hiccough.—Frequent belchings.—Eructations tasting like juniper berries.—Nausea with sensation of heat in stomach.—Bilious vomiting.—Gnawing in stomach relieved by eating.—Sensation of coldness in stomach.—Cutting pain in stomach when yawning; soon after eating.

12. Abdomen.—Colic, navel drawn in.—Stitches in liver and spleen.—Shooting stitching through liver to back; crampy pain inner angle of scapula.—R. (and l.)

hypochondrium and scrobiculus cordis tense and painful on pressure.—Pains across umbilicus as if abdomen constricted by a string.—Abdominal plethora; distension, rumbling.

13. Stool and Anus.—Mucous diarrhœa at night.—Stools white; bright yellow; like clay.—Constipation, stool hard, in hard lumps.—Some blood with stool.—Periodic straining and pressing on rectum, as if before a stool without result.—Burning; cutting; drawing; crawling and itching; sticking and itching in rectum and anus (hæmorrhoids).

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressure in bladder with scanty emission.—Spasmodic pain in r. kidney and liver.—Burning, darting and cutting in urethra.—Frequent desire and urging to micturate.—Urine: profuse, whitish, foaming; red and turbid; dark.—(Diabetes.)

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Drawing pains in spermatic cord; in testicles.—Eczematous excoriation on male parts and anus.—Painful swelling r. testicle with tension and drawing in spermatic cord.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too late; too profuse; lasting too long.—Pain in r. ovary.—Milk diminished.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Spasm of glottis.—While coughing pain in larynx and sacrum.—Pricking; sticking; tickling; constriction in larynx.—Pressure as if air could not pass through; as if swollen (r.).—Pressure, heat or irritation in trachea.—Short breath and tight chest.—Nightly attacks of asthma with sense of constriction in region of diaphragm.—Cough in paroxysms; throws up lumps of mucus.—Cough after waking and on rising, with sensation of dust under sternum.—Paroxysms of cough with copious expectoration; with pain behind sternum, esp. at night.—Paroxysms of dry cough 4 p.m.

18. Chest.—Stitches beneath r. ribs; l. side of chest.—Deep-seated pain in whole r. side of chest.—Soreness of lower ribs r. side.

19. Heart.—Stitches and lancinating pains in cardiac region and heart; in pectoral muscles.—Periodic palpitation.—Violent palpitation with tightness of chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing in nape and occiput.—Stiff-neck, head drawn to left.—Stitches beneath r. scapula (hindering motion of arm).—Fixed pain under inner and lower angle of r. scapula.—Violent pains at lower angle of l. scapula.—When bending forwards or backwards, tearing, pressing pain in back as if vertebræ were being broken asunder.—Drawing from, sacrum to r. side of scrobiculus.

21. Limbs.—Twitching in arms and legs.—Neuralgia in limbs.—Rheumatism.—Least touch anywhere is exceedingly painful; sweat without relief.—Limbs feel heavy, stiff, and lame; flabby; trembling.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. shoulder; in l. shoulder.—Inability to use r. (also l.) arm and forearm with freedom, sometimes attended with tearing pain.—Stiffness in wrist.—Stiffness, stitches in wrists.—Tips of fingers cold.

23. Lower Limbs.—Shooting in r. hip.—Drawing pains in hips, thighs, legs, and feet, more r. side.—Weight in lower limbs.—Swelling of feet, most round ankle.—Toes feel dead.—Intolerable pains in heels, as if they had been pinched by too narrow a shoe.

25. Skin.—Yellow, yellowish-grey shrivelled skin.—Itching.—Burning like nettles, preceding eruption like measles.—Red painful pimples and pustules on various parts.—Red miliary eruption on neck, chest, and arms.—Eczema.—Old, putrid, spreading ulcers.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning.—Lethargic.—Sleepy, wants to lie down but cannot sleep.—Sleep dreamful, unrefreshing.—Dreams of corpses and funerals.

27. Fever.—Yawning and shivering before attacks.—Icy coldness of r foot.—Violent shivering fit, 3 p.m. daily.—Rigor followed by heat and sorrowful, anxious mood.—Heat of head, dark red cheeks, pulsation in arteries; full pulse; faintness; difficulty of speech; nausea; short breath; cold feet.—Burning heat of hands, spreading thence over body.—Moist, burning skin.—Sweat during the night, esp. towards morning.—Sweat on least exertion.

Chelone.

Chelone glabra. Balmony. Snake-head or Turtle-head. N. O. Scrofulariaceæ.

Clinical.—Debility. Dumb-ague. Jaundice. Liver, diseases of. Quinine cachexia. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Chelone* has been used by old-school practitioners and eclectics as a cholagogue and vermifuge. Burnett has used it as an organ-remedy in liver affections. His indication is "pain or soreness of the left lobe of the liver and extending downwards." This I can confirm. *Chelone* acts in a line between the hilus of the liver and the fundus of the uterus. According to some observers it antidotes the Quinine cachexia; and is a remedy for "dumb-ague," *i.e.*, ill-defined paroxysms of aching and fever following severe malarial fevers. "Soreness of external parts, as if the skin were off, especially about elbow," has been confirmed

as an indication. "Debility from loss of tone of digestive organs, or liver, or from exhausting diseases" (Hale). One to five-drop doses of the tincture have been given.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chi., Chenop., Cina, Helon., Hydrast., and (according to Burnett), especially Carduus mar. (left lobe of liver). Compare also other Scrofularias, Grat., Dig., Tabac., Scrof. nod.

Chenopodium Anthelminticum.

Worm-seed. N. O. Chenopodiaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant. Solution of oil of seed.

Clinical.—Aphasia. Apoplexy. Asthma. Cerebral deafness. Convulsions. Dropsy. Epilepsy. Headache. Hemicrania. Hemiplegia. Leucorrhœa. Menses, suppressed. Paralysis. Scapula, pain in. Tinnitus. Tonsillitis.

Characteristics.—The most characteristic pain of *Chenopodium* is a dull pain below the angle of right scapula, and nearer the spine than the analogous pain of *Chelidonium*. *Chenopodii glauci Aphis* (see *Aphis*) has a similar pain below angle of left scapula. Several cases of poisoning have been reported in which all the symptoms of apoplexy and consequent right hemiplegia with aphasia were reproduced. Stertorous breathing, with a very peculiar rattle as of a ball rolling loose in the trachea. Heavy breathing with flapping of cheeks. Other symptoms are: Vanishing of sight and roaring in ears with (right) hemicrania. Roaring in ears as of cannons going off, also ringing; deafness. Subacute and chronic enlargement of tonsils in pale, scrofulous children. Caseous deposits with painful inflammation of tonsils. Rough, furry feeling in throat. Menses suppressed; leucorrhœa instead. Pains through heart; under right scapula, and in right shoulder. Fever after a fright. In three cases of poisoning reported by Allen the following symptoms were produced: (*1*) Insensible, convulsed, foaming at the mouth. All remembrance of taking the poison was lost on his recovery. (*2*) Deep, heavy, stertorous breathing accompanied by a very peculiar rattle, as if there were a ball rolling loose in the trachea; pulse small, weak, frequent and feeble; eyes insensible to light or external objects; convulsive movements of right half of body; extremities cold; any attempt to swallow threatened instant suffocation. (*3*) (This patient took 1 1/2 oz. of worm-seed oil and 30 drops of turpentine.) Disagreeable eructations; nausea; staggering like a drunken man; deafness to the sound of the voice, but exquisite sensitiveness to the sound of passing vehicles, they sounded like cannons in his ears; also annoying buzzing. In smoking he would scarcely light his cigar before he would lay it down again and take a fresh one, arguing perversion of taste. By afternoon the mantelpiece was strewn with cigars only partly used. No disposition to engage in conversation. Aphasia: he clearly wanted his attendant to get or do something but could not make him understand. The attendant wrote, "Don't understand," showed it to him, and gave him paper and pencil. After great efforts he wrote

distinctly words with no meaning. Voice-hearing became progressively worse, but he heard the tea-bell three storeys below promptly, and, to the astonishment of the family, got up and walked deliberately into the dining-room.—He did not seem to know his accustomed seat, and sat in the wrong place. During the afternoon became completely aphasic. Finding himself unable to express his ideas, this seemed to amuse him much, and he laughed heartily. Whatever he did he would keep repeating. When the doctor entered he arose and shook him heartily by the hand, and then sat down. In about a minute he arose, solemnly came forward and again shook hands. This he repeated twenty times in as many minutes. He then went through the performance of washing his hands in an empty basin and repeated this many times. Sitting at tea he ate with apparent relish, taking singly tea and bread. While grasping a piece of bread, there was a distinct spasm of right forearm and hand; fingers firmly clenched, hand forcibly flexed on forearm. Assisted to his room, his walk was entirely natural; when put to bed showed some resistance, striking at the doctor. He at once commenced to groan, tossed from side to side of the bed, suggesting abdominal distress. Soon became unconscious; right arm paralysed; dragging helplessly. Next day continued impairment of motion and sensation right side; right eyeball insensitive to touch. Third day, frequent twitching and stiffness of right limbs, culminating in a one-sided convulsion in early morning of fourth day. At noon of third day, copious involuntary urination in bed. This continued to the end, except when drawn off. In afternoon, heavy breathing and flapping cheeks of apoplexy appeared. More or less constant regurgitation of yellow frothy material from mouth, smelling of worm-seed, as also did the perspiration. This material was at times so profuse as to embarrass respiration. During one of the attacks of dyspnœa, and while in a drenching sweat, which suggested dissolution, he was gently turned in bed; immediately a general convulsion set in, markedly opisthotonic, lasting ten minutes, despite the use of chloroform. By this time jaundice appeared, having been only noticed the day before. Five days from taking the dose he died in profound coma with high temperature. The significance of these symptoms needs no pointing out. The peculiar deafness corresponds nearly to the "cerebral deafness" described by Cooper in which the watch-hearing is good whilst the voice-hearing is bad or absent. Hemiplegia with contractions of limbs, and certain epileptic seizures are strongly portrayed in the poisoning. When given as a vermifuge it frequently produces progressive and long-lasting deafness. Linnell has cured with it two cases in which there was deafness to voice-hearing but sensitiveness to other sounds. In one case there was implication of left labyrinth with slight chronic otitis media of both ears; deafness left ear several years; no tinnitus; consciousness of the ear; sensitive to musical sounds; deaf for watch and voice; perosseous hearing diminished. He has also cured: Roaring tinnitus synchronous with heart. Sensitiveness to cold. Hearing better for high-pitched than low-pitched sounds. (*H. W.*, xxxii. 295.)

Relations.—*Compare:* Aphis, Chel., Chen. v. In apoplexy and puffing respiration, Chi., Op., Lyc. In deafness, Chi., Chi. sul., Chi. salicyl., and Salicylates in general.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Weeping mood.—Insensible, convulsed, foaming at mouth.—Complete aphasia (poisoning by the oil).—Loss of memory of attack after it is over.

2. Head.—Vertigo with transient vanishing of sight.—Pain in whole r. side of head with roaring in ears, dim sight, or complete loss of vision.—Dull, pressive pain in vertex extending through head.

3. Eyes.—Impaired movements of r. eyeball; loss of sensitiveness.—Vanishing of sight.

4. Ears.—Roaring in ears as of cannons; deafness.—Progressive deafness to human voice, extreme sensitiveness to other sounds (cerebral deafness?).—Tinnitus synchronous with heart-beats.

6. Face.—Flapping cheeks with stertorous breathing.

9. Throat.—Chronically enlarged tonsils; caseous desposits.—Furry feeling in throat.

11. Stomach.—Perversion of taste.—Disagreeable eructations; nausea.—Constant profuse regurgitation of yellow frothy material smelling of worm-seed.

14. Urinary Organs.—Slight pain in region of kidneys.—Involuntary urination, very copious.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses suppressed; has leucorrhœa instead; rough furry feeling in throat.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Stertorous breathing; flapping cheeks dyspnœa; peculiar rattle as of a ball rolling loose in trachea.—Respiration embarrassed by quantity of yellow frothy material which he constantly regurgitated.

18. Chest.—Pains through heart, under r. scapula, and in r. shoulder.—Pain throughout r. chest, beginning at attachment of 6th rib to its cartilage, and extending to front of r. scapula.

20. Back.—Pain beneath point of r. scapula, with giddiness in forehead, ringing in ears and pale face.—Slight dull pain a little lower down than point of r. scapula, but nearer spine.

21. Limbs.—Twitching and stiffness in r. limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralysis and spasm of r. forearm and hand in flexion.

24. Generalities.—Staggering gait.—Constantly repeats an action.—R. sided convulsion and paralysis.—Frequent twitching and stiffness of r. limbs.—Hemiplegia with contraction of limbs.

25. Skin.—Jaundice.

Chenopodium Vulvaria.

Stinkender Gänsefuss. N. O. Chenopodiaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Constipation. Enuresis. Scapula, pain under. Spleen pain.

Characteristics.—*Chenop. v.* has an odour of decaying fish, and contains Trimethylamene. It constantly gives off ammonia. It has been proved, and seems to affect the left side more than the right, but the following recalls the characteristic of *Chen. anth.*: Pain in middle of back on right side of spinal column, increasing gradually to a pressing wedge-like pain, beneath right scapula, < when sitting. There is also a pain over spine of left scapula. Pressure on the left side of the head. Constipation with external piles. Nocturnal enuresis. Sensations of dulness and fulness appear in many parts. Cold saliva; cooling sensation in abdomen. There is restlessness caused by pricking pains. Sitting < pain in back; this is > by bending backwards. Walking < stitches in spleen and pain in right knee.

Relations.—*Compare:* Am. c., Trimeth., Chen. a., Aphis.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Feeling of dulness, beginning both sides of head behind ears, going upward; in upper occiput; returning in waves.—Tenderness left parietal region.

4. Ears.—Dull, muffled, obstructed feeling in ears.

8. Mouth.—Peculiar sensation in tongue, as if enveloped by saliva.—Constant cold saliva.—Saliva feels cold, esp. left side of mouth.

11. Stomach.—Unusual thirst.—Dulness and yawning,> after eating.—Better after drinking wine.—Acidity with pain in stomach and epigastrium, extending to l. side into chest.

12. Abdomen.—Stitches in upper part of region of spleen while walking.—Cooling sensation, felt first in mouth, then hypochondriac region, then abdomen.—Twitching in l. abdomen, extending toward groins, followed by pain in l. forearm.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urging to stool; stool softer than usual.—(Constipation improved.).—Constipation for three or four days and then with difficulty; external piles.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased, offensive.—Urging to urinate.—(Nocturnal enuresis improved the first night.)

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased desire, followed by diminished desire and erectile power, but undiminished secreting power.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Amenorrhœa.

18. Chest.—Fulness in chest, in region of last ribs.—Feeling in lower lobe r. lung as if some fluid wanted to discharge itself into region of duodenum.

20. Neck and Back.—Severe stitching-pressing r. side of back, > bending backward.—Sensitive spot in back, region l. hypochondrium, soon after having eructated.—Pain directly over spinous process of l. scapula, as if pressed by two or three fingers.—Pain middle of back r. side spinal column, increasing gradually to a pressing, wedge-like pain beneath r. scapula, < when sitting.—Painful weariness and weakness in lumbar and lower dorsal region.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness in hands and arms.—Twitching in l. forearm while sitting still.—Jerking pain like electric shocks through l. forearm, from forearm to fingers, but without muscular contraction.—Pain deep in inner side l. forearm.—Pain in middle of l. radius, particularly severe in small spot.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pricking here and there in legs and other places, compelling him to move.

26. Sleep.—Yawning; preceding lassitude and heaviness.—Somnolence.

Chimaphila Maculata.

Spotted Wintergreen. N. O. Pyroleć, a tribe of the Ericaceć. Tincture of root and leaves, or of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Diarrhśa. Headache. Sore-throat. Tongue, stiffness of. Toothache. Worm-fever.

Characteristics.—*Chim. mac*. has been proved independently of *Chim. umb*. Some symptoms of *Chim. rotund*. are included. An intense gnawing hunger is a leading symptom. Burning fever; blood feels heated. The throat and tonsils are strongly

affected. Headache < on lying down. Feels better in warm room. Suited to mild, amiable, refined, sensitive, intellectual persons.

Relations.—*Compare:* Puls., Chim. umb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Becomes partially unconscious, feels like fainting, as if brain paralysed, mind gone (*Chim. rotund*.).

2. Head.—Sudden headache above eyes; with dim vision; light-headed; lying down.—Frontal headache with fulness in stomach and belching; with pain in bowels; wants head pressed on.

7. Teeth.—Hollow teeth ache, < eating.

8. Mouth.—Tongue feels stiff and thick in middle, cannot raise it Chim. rotund).

9. Throat.—Tensive pain in throat on swallowing; swollen tonsils.

10, 11. Appetite and Stomach.—Extreme gnawing hunger.—Feels drunk as if stomach burnt up with liquor; as if hard, dry, and tough, and as if rennet would be good for it (*Chim. rotund*.).

13. Stool.—Diarrhśa, with worm-fever.

14. Urinary Organs.—Rises in night to urinate.

19. Heart.—Angina with stupor.

21. Limbs.—Limbs feel full, as if distended.—Sensation of swelling in armpits; pain from armpits to scapulć.

27. Fever.—Fever with burning hot skin and thirst.—Blood as if heated with prickling.—Cold, damp feet in evening.

Chimaphila Umbellata.

Pipsissewa. Prince's Pine. Ground Holly. N. O. Pyroleć, a tribe of the Ericaceć. Tincture of root and leaves, or of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Acne. Breast, atrophy of; cancer of; tumour of. Cataract. Cystitis. Diabetes. Dropsies. Fevers. Glands, enlarged. Gleet. Gonorrhśa. Intermittents. Jaundice. Kidneys, disorders of. Lactation, disorders of. Liver disorders. Nephritis.

Proctitis. Prostatitis. Pterygium. Ringworm. Scrofula. Stricture. Syphilis. Toothache. Ulcers, malignant. Urinary disorders. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—*Chimaph. umb*. is a medicine used by many North American Indians in gravel and urinary disorders. It has also been used as a vulnerary. Among the eclectics it is used as an "alterative" in skin affections, *e.g*., acne, herpes, eczema, in enlarged lymphatic glands, in articular rheumatism. It is said by them to act mainly as an eliminative through the bowels and kidneys. They use it in cases of chyliferous urine, cystitis, strangury, smarting, burning pains on urination, turbid urine and frequent micturition, and diabetes. Also in passive renal, uterine and intestinal hćmorrhages, leucorrhśa and gonorrhśa. From its property of increasing the renal secretion they give it in cases of calculus and prostatic irritation. Catarrhal states, with mucus, muco-pus, pus and blood, offensive or not, indicate its use. *Chim. u*. has been proved by Jeanes, G. Bute, and H. P. Gatchell. It causes flushing of cheeks with some general heat and accelerated pulse. Toothache < after eating, and from exertion; > by cold water. Cannot close jaws at night; jaws feel stiff; sleeps with mouth open. Palate sore; very sensitive to warm drink or food; rawness of upper and back part of palate. Increase of appetite. It has been used with success in cases of: inflammation of liver with ascites; abdominal and renal dropsies; enlarged mesenteric glands; obstinate constipation and hćmorrhoids. A peculiar symptom is: shooting pain, deep-seated, left side of anus. The symptom: "Sensation of swelling in perineum on sitting, as if a ball was pressing against it," shows its appropriateness in prostatic disorders. There is also loss of prostatic fluid. Constant pain in region of kidneys, as if something fluttering in kidney region, first one side, then the other. Pressing fulness in region of bladder. Vesical tenesmus; strangury. Constant desire to urinate; must rise several times in the night. Great quantities of thick, ropy mucus in urine. Blood in urine. Smarting pain (also painful irritation) from neck of bladder, whole length of urethra to meatus. Bruised pain in testicle is a leading indication in stricture. Leucorrhśa. Rapid atrophy of breasts or tumours. Acute rheumatism of shoulder. Śdema of arms (right). Inward trembling without mental disturbance. In homśopathic practice Coburn reports the following cures: (*1*) Stricture: Man, 30, dysuria, severe pain, scalding and burning. At times urine voided in a large gush; at others in thready stream, and, towards the end, drained off drop by drop. (After *Merc. c*. and *Canth*. had relieved temporarily.) (*2*) Prostatitis after sitting on cold stone: Pain and a sensation in the parts, as if he had bruised one of the testicles. (*3*) Cancer of breast: Patient, 2l. Tumour in left breast, hard, movable; sharp pains at site. For four months, under *Arn., Ars., Cicut., Thuj*., the tumour increased, skin became contracted, nipple drawn in. In eight months it broke out into an irregular ulceration with lacerated edges, fetid discharge. Axillary glands swollen. *Chim. umb*. Ř gtt. x. every four hours was given, and the same locally applied. The pains diminished, swelling decreased, and in six months the patient was well. The symptoms of *Chim. u*. are < In damp weather; after washing in cold water; from sitting on a cold, wet stone. (Though evergreens and "winter-

lovers"—hence the name—the Chimaphilas are generally < by cold). Suited to cachectic, scrofulous individuals and broken-down constitutions.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chim. mac.; Apocy. (dropsy); Agnus (gonorrhśa, lactation); Con.; Coff. (toothache > by cold water); Led., Rhod., Kalm., Uva ursi, Sabal. In pterygium Calc., Zn. Ball in perineum, Can. ind. In kidney-ache, Santalum.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Tinea capitis.

3. Eyes.—Halo round lamp flame.—Stabbing shooting in l. eyeball.—Itching and smarting of edges and insides of lids.

6. Face.—Flushing of cheeks with some general heat and quickened pulse.

7, 8. Teeth and Mouth.—Toothache, < after eating and from exertion; cannot close teeth at night, jaws feel stiff, sleeps with mouth open.—Toothache > by cold water.—Tongue: smarting; sore, full of vesicles, great thirst and desire to cool the tongue; furred, more towards root, no appetite.—Vesicular ulcers in mouth.

9. Throat.—Palate sore, very sensitive to warm drink or food.—Rawness of upper and back part of palate.

11. Stomach.—Agreeable sensation in stomach soon after taking the drug, followed sometimes by an extraordinary increase of appetite.

12. Abdomen.—Aching pain below r. hypochondrium while writing.—Organic disease of liver with ascites.—Abdominal and renal dropsies in broken-drown constitutions and intemperate subjects.—Ascites.—Scrofulous mesenteric glands.—Worms.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Griping after stool.—Sticking pain in l. side rectum, deep in.—Bloody mucous stools.—Diarrhśa.—Inclination to stool, either ineffectual or attended with great pain.—Obstinate constipation; with hćmorrhoids.

14. Urinary Organs.—Acute prostatitis with dysuria and retention, sensation in perineum as if sitting on a ball.—Constant pain in region of kidneys; urine scanty, dark, fetid, thick, with copious sediment.—Strangury; constant desire to urinate.—Cutting, scalding pain, divided stream; stricture.—Urethritis with purulent or profuse mucous discharge.—Great quantities of thick, ropy, bloody mucus in urine.—Greenish-black urine.—Urine scanty; frequently voided, pressing pain before, burning prickling, scalding and smarting during and after, and vesical tenesmus; < sitting, > walking about.—Albuminuria; hćmaturia, from long-lasting gonorrhśa; clots of coagulated blood pass with urine.—Renal dropsy.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Smarting from neck of bladder the whole length of urethra to meatus; excessive itching.—Atrophy of testicles.—Sensation as if he had bruised one of testicles.—Sensation of swelling in perineum, as if sitting on a ball.—Gonorrhśa; gleet; syphilis; prostatorrhśa.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Prolapsus and slight uterine leucorrhśa.—Vaginal prolapsus.—Rapid atrophy of breasts.—Tumours (scirrhous) of breasts.—Painful tumour of breast in young unmarried women.—Undue secretion, or suppression of milk.

20. Neck and Back.—Uncommon sensation in region of kidneys, sometimes one side the spine, sometimes the other, as if something were fluttering within, without pain or uneasiness.

22. Upper Limbs.—Acute rheumatism of shoulder.—Pain in r. arm, about upper half of biceps and shoulder-joint.—Fistulous ulcer on r. forearm, with stinging and crawling.—Paronychia.

23. Lower Limbs.—Opening and shutting pain, slow, pulsating, in middle of anterior part of thigh, leaving a severe aching and tenderness on pressure, whilst lying down.

25. Skin.—Redness, vesication or desquamation.—Eruption of dark red spots without sensation.—Malignant ulcers.—Scarlet fever.

26. Sleep.—Would have slept well, if he had not been constantly waked by calls to make water.

27. Fever.—Hectic fever and night sweats.—Flushing of cheeks with general heat.

China Boliviana.

Cinchona Boliviana (a variety of Cinchona calisaya growing further north). N. O. Rubiaceæ. Tincture of bark.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. Corns. Coryza. Hands, red. Mouth, commissures ulcerated. Pneumonia. Wry-neck.

Characteristics.—*China Bol*. was proved by Modiedo, and the proving is accepted by Hering. It presents the main features of *Chi. off*., but some are peculiar and deserve separate mention. Among these are: Ulceration of commissures of mouth. Cough with dagger-like pains in base of right lung. Rigidity of nape of neck. Hands red; hot; or cold and sticky. There is also sticky sweat about anus.

Flatulence, disturbed and dreamful sleep, and sensitiveness to touch are common to both.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Cowardice.—Gloom alternating with serenity.—Alternation of bad and good humour.—Fits of rage, blasphemes.

2. Head.—Vertigo as after a drunken fit, voracious appetite.—Headache in morning on awaking; leaves during the day, or lasts all day and leaves during sleep.

3. Eyes.—Violent pains like a stab in l. eye, followed by itching and tears.

4. Ears.—Detonation as of a cannon in r. ear.—Ringing, humming, whistling sounds.

5. Nose.—Much sneezing on awaking with smell of fresh pus.—Sensation of incipient cold with tight feeling and pain in throat.—Violent cold in head.—Mucus from posterior nares.

6. Face.—Aphthæ on inner surface of lips; ulceration of commissures.

8. Mouth.—Mouth bitter, morning on waking.

9. Throat.—Constriction and burning in throat.

10. Appetite.—Hunger, or lack of appetite; repugnance to meat.—After eating: weight in stomach; cold; sneezing; sleepy and desire to sleep in evening.

11. Stomach.—Much gas rises from stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in both hypochondria and under ribs on waking in the morning.—Pain in splenic region.

13. Anus.—Biting in anus as from worms; excoriated sensation.—Viscous sweat on anus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pollutions exceedingly weakening.—Excoriation on inner and lower part of prepuce.—Gleet and ulceration of prepuce.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough with pain in r. lung, as from a dagger buried there; at times makes breathing laborious; burning in eyes; extremities cold.—Unbearable pain in r. lung, extends to region of liver, sensitive to touch.

20. Neck and Back.—Nape of neck rigid, cannot turn head to r.; any sudden movement causes a snap or crack.—Wry-neck.—Pain in: l. shoulder; in l. buttock, and also in r. hip-bone on sitting up in bed.

22. Upper Limbs.—Hands red; vessels distended.—Hands hot, even in cold and rainy weather.—Hands cold, sticky.

23. Lower Limbs.—Legs and feet icy cold, as if blown on by wintry wind.—Painful corns.

26. Sleep.—Dreams: of sea; of fishes; of swimming; of bathing; of journeys by land and sea; of vomiting worms.

China Officinalis.

Cinchona officinalis. Cinchona calisaya. Peruvian bark. N. O. Rubiaceć. Tincture of the dried bark.

Clinical.—*Abscess*. Alcoholism. *Amblyopia. Ańćmia*. Aphthć. Apoplexy *Appetite, disordered*. Asthma. *Back, weakness of. Bilious attack*. Catarrhal affections. Coma. *Constipation*. Cough. *Debility*. Delirium. *Diarrhśa*. Dropsy. Dyspepsia. *Ears, deafness; noises in. Emissions*. Empyćma. *Erysipelas*. Facial neuralgia. Gall-stone colic. Hćmorrhages. Hćmorrhoids. *Headache. Hectic fever. Hip-joint disease*. Ichthyosis. Impotence. Influenza. *Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Labour. Lactation*. Leucorrhśa. *Lienteria. Liver, diseases of*; cirrhosis of. *Menićre's disease. Menstruation, disordered*. Mercury, effects of. *Muscć volitantes. Neuralgia. Peritonitis. Perspiration, excessive. Pleurisy*. Prosopalgia. Psoriasis. *Pylorus, disease of*. Rheumatism. *Self-abuse*. Sleep, disordered. *Spermatorrhśa*. Spleen, affections of. Suffocation, fits of. *Taste, disordered. Tea, effects of. Thirst*. Tinnitus. *Tobacco habit. Traumatic fever*. Tympanitis. Varicose veins. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Kina* is the Peruvian name for "bark," and "Kina-Kina" is the "Bark of barks." The story of its introduction into European medical practice is one of the romances of the Healing Art; as the story of its frightful abuse is one of its many tragedies. "According to Humboldt," writes Teste, "about 500,000 lbs. of this bark are annually exported to Europe for the purpose of being converted into sulphate of quinine." Well may Teste add the exclamation, "Poor patients!" As with almost every other good thing that comes into its hands, allopathy has contrived to do an infinity of harm with quinine to make up for the good. Some forms of intermittent fever it will cure, if too much of it is not given; others it will suppress or change from intermittent to continuous. The result of suppression is thus sketched by Hahnemann's master-hand: "True, he [the patient] can no longer

complain that the paroxysms of his original disease occurs any more on regular days and at regular hours; but behold his livid earthy complexion, his bloated countenance, his languishing looks! Behold how difficult it is for him to breathe, see his hard and distended abdomen, the swelling of the hypochondria; see how his stomach is oppressed and pained by everything he eats, how his appetite is diminished, how his taste is altered, how loose his bowels are, and how unnatural and contrary to what they should be; how his sleep is restless, unrefreshing, and full of dreams. Behold him weak, out of humour and prostrated, his sensibility morbidly excited, his intellectual faculties weakened; how much more does he suffer than when he was a prey to his fever!" (*M. M. P.*) The number of patients who have been consigned to an early grave by quinine probably falls short only of the number that mercury can claim. When first introduced it was (as chloral and hundreds of other poisons have been since) declared on the highest authority to be incapable of harm "in whatever dose it may be taken." It is only at the end of the nineteenth century that some allopathists are discovering that it is more deadly than the deadliest West African fevers. Every homśopath knows from experience how true is Hahnemann's picture of quinine effects from the victims of it he has been called upon to treat.

China is placed by Teste in the Ferrum group with *Plumb., Phos., Carb. an., Puls., Zinc*, and others, which "have the property of remaking the altered blood, or increasing for the time being, in a healthy person, the relative amount of hćmatin, globulin, fibrin, &c.," but also, "after a certain lapse of time, they produce opposite results─impoverishment, discoloration, and liquefaction of the blood. From this antagonism arise their characteristic effects: Short-lasting, sanguineous congestions (primary effect), and later, discoloration of tissues; fulness of veins; torpor of all functions; dryness of mucous membranes; mucous or purulent discharges; engorgement of the glands which are immediately connected with the circulatory apparatus, as spleen and liver; passive hćmorrhages; inertia of involuntary muscles (bowels, uterus); śdema, atonic ulcers, &c.; finally, more or less obstinate nervous disorders, from derangement of sympathetic rather than the cerebro-spinal axis." And it is in cases presenting just such phenomena as these, that *China* proves its greatest efficacy, as Hahnemann was the first to point out. The glory of Hahnemann and the interest of homśopathists are inseparably bound up with the history of this drug. It was the first medicine Hahnemann proved; and the one that opened up to his mind the idea of homśopathy. *Cinchona Bark* was to Hahnemann what the falling apple was to Newton, and the swinging lamp to Gallileo. Dissatisfied with the explanations of the action of Bark in curing ague that were current in his time, Hahnemann took the powdered Bark himself, being in health, and lo ! an ague attack ensued. A repetition of the experiment produced the same result. Further experiments revealed that action of Bark which is the opposite of "tonic"─positively debilitating, in fact─already referred to.

It is useful to remember that *Ipecac*. (as well as *Galeum* and *Mitchella*) belongs to the same natural order of plants as *China*, and the relation of the two to intermittent

fever, hćmorrhages, and gasto-enteric disturbances is very similar. *Coffea* also belongs to the *Rubiaceć*, and is nearly allied in many of its nervous symptoms to *China*. The tincture of *China* is antiseptic, destroying amćboid motion and retarding tissue change. It weakens the heart and impairs the circulation, produces congestions and hćmorrhages, anćmia and complete relaxation and collapse. The debility in which *China* is particularly indicated is such as is caused by an excessive drain of animal fluids, as great loss of blood, excessive suppuration, loss of semen; also after prolonged strain of overwork, mental or bodily. A "pumped-out" condition, and the sensitive, irritable state of mind that accompanies such. The typical fever of *China* is the intermittent from marsh miasm, tertian, or quartan in type. Chill and heat without thirst, thirst occurring either before or after chill. The chill is followed by long-lasting heat, generally with desire to uncover; face fiery red, often delirium; profuse and debilitating sweat following. In the apyrexial period the face is a sallow dingy yellow, the spleen is enlarged and painful, the appetite is totally lost; or else there is canine hunger; the feet swell, and as soon as the patient closes his eyes for sleep he sees figures. Hectic fever is also characteristic of the drug. Typhoid and gastric fever. Periodicity is a leading characteristic both in fever and neuralgias. "< Every other day" is characteristic. Nash cured a case of acute rheumatism with *Chi*, on this modality. Hćmorrhages occur from every orifice of the body. Koch and others have attributed the hćmaturia of African intermittents to quinine. There is terrible always < at night. Loss of sight, deafness, ringing in the ears. Great sensitiveness to touch. Even a current of air blowing on the part = great pain (compare *Plumb*.). Everything tastes bitter, even water (everything *except* water, *Acon*.). *Chi*. is suited to persons of thin, dry, bilious constitution; or to leucophlegmatic persons with a disposition to dropsical affections, to catarrhs or diarrhśa; to affections of women. The mental state shows, in addition to the irritability, the following among other symptoms: "Aversion to be looked at." "Pumped out" (*Sil*.), unable to think. Delirium from loss of fluids (as hydrocephaloid). Fixed ideas. There is a desire for suicide: "Intolerable anxiety about 8 p.m. and 2 a.m.; he springs out of bed and wishes to take his own life, but does not go near the window or take a knife (compare *alum*.); with heat of the body without thirst." The sensitiveness accompanies the headache, which is congestive, throbbing, like many hammers hammering on temples, ringing in the ears, < by slightest contact > by hard pressure); by draught of air; by open air. Weak eyes and ringing in ears, such as follows depletion. The nose, ears, and chin are cold, complexion sallow, dingy, yellow. Neuralgia is generally infra-orbital. Thick dirty yellow coating on tongue; bitter taste on waking. Aphthć of weakly people. Canine hunger, especially at night. Hunger after meals with feeling of emptiness. If a meal is late, he is sure to suffer from it. Total loss of appetite. Full feeling after the least food, but belching only > temporarily. After eating, a lump under mid-sternum. After fruit, diarrhśa. Dyspepsia after loss of fluids. Nausea < on sitting up. Stomach so weak it cannot tolerate any food at all. Very sour stomach. The digestion of *Chi*. is slow. *Chi*. is one of the most flatulent of medicines. Guernsey describes it thus: "Uncomfortable distension of abdomen with

a wish to belch up, or a sensation as if the abdomen were packed full, not in the least > by eructation." Gastric troubles of children who are always wanting dainties; irritable on waking, bad taste, white tongue. Tympany coming on early in a case. Spleen aching, sore. Liver swollen, sensitive. Feeling of subcutaneous ulceration. Gall-stone colic; duodenal catarrh; jaundice. Fermentation in bowels, frothy, sour diarrhśa. Yellow, watery, undigested diarrhśa with much flatus and no pain. Diarrhśa of dark, inky fluid; stools frequent at night, only after food during the day. (It is useful in cases where purgatives have been abused if *Nux* fails to cure.) Excessive seminal losses. Menorrhagia; metrorrhagia; post-partum hćmorrhages. Leucorrhśa before period, painful pressure towards groins and anus, fetid or bloody leucorrhśa before period; with contractions in inner parts. The breathing has important characters: Asthma; wheezing; suffocative catarrh and paralysis of lungs in old people. Respiration laboured, loud and stertorous, with puffing, blowing out of cheeks on each expiration. [E. Carleton relates the cure of a case of spasm of the glottis in a middle-aged man. Attacks sudden, 3 a.m., suffocation seemed imminent. At length with one tremendous effort, whilst sitting bent forward, a little air would be forced into the lungs in spite of the epiglottis with a noise audible at a distance. After each succeeding expiration the inspiration would become less difficult. *Chi*. 200 cured. Among this patient's other symptoms were: Unhappy, idea that he is pursued by enemies in business. Scalp sensitive. Humming, throbbing in ears. Thirst for cold water. Saliva found on pillow in morning. Stomach sore to touch. Flesh sore to touch.] The sleep also should be carefully noted, especially the dreams: he cannot get rid of his dreams even after waking; the impression continues. He cannot get wide awake; head remains confused and stupid. *Chi*. corresponds to hectic and to many conditions of the lungs which are attended with hectic. Suppuration of the lungs, especially in drunkards. Weakening night-sweats. Prostration, chilly, wants to be wrapped up but cannot bear the fire. A. Villers cured with *Chi*. 30 a girl, twenty, who had, after a chill, a pain in right hip, < by every movement, and which she could only describe as being like the pain in the legs which occurred before the menses. She was pallid and had had much hard nursing work. The catamenia were scanty and she was weak. Three days after taking *Chi*. the pain was gone, after having persisted for five months. With *Chi*. I removed the dropsy and relieved all the other symptoms of a case of cirrhosis of the liver in a hard drinker. He remained at his work for many months; but in the end his old habits proved too much for him, and he died from an acute illness following a cold. In this connection may be mentioned the effect of the tincture of *China* (*Cinchona rubra* especially) in removing the craving for alcohol in drunkards who wish to reform. Ten to thirty drops two or three times a day is the usual close for this, though where the general symptoms correspond the potencies would probably do better. I have confirmed P. Jousset's recommendation of Chi. Ř in cases of facial erysipelas without vesication. The rheumatism of *Chi*. is characterised by soft swelling, pale red, very tender to touch. C. M. Boger had such a case in second and third metatarso-phalangeal joints of left foot. The patient said: "With my slippers on I am in agony; but if I put on

tight shoes the feet feel pretty comfortable." The *Chi*. symptoms are generally < from lightest touch; Whereas hard pressure >. < Periodically: 1 a.m. to 10 or 12 or 1 p.m. from 8 a.m. to 2 or 3 p.m. Every other day; every fourteen days every night at midnight; during increase of moon; every three months; in autumn. Rest < pains in limbs. Colic > by bending double. Motion > pains in limbs; < vertigo; headache; nausea. Moving eyes < headache. Open air or draught of air <. < During and after stool. > In room or from warm applications. Want to be near a stove; but this < the chill. Neuralgic headache < from anything cold in mouth. Summer = diarrhśa. Sun < headache. Windy, foggy, or wet weather <. Autumn <. After a meal: fulness of stomach. During and after dinner: prosopalgia >. Effects of eating: fish; fruit; bad meat or fish. Effects of drinking: beer; sour wine; new beer; impure water; milk. Drinking < the chill. Warm drinks impede digestion. < From smoking.

Relations.—Botanical, Coffea, Ipec., Galeum, Mitchella. *Antidoted by:* Ferr., Ars., Nat. m., Carb. v., Aran. d., Eup. perf., Ipec., Merc., Nux, Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sul., Ver. *Antidote to:* Ars., Calc., Cham., Coff., Fer., Hell., Iod., Merc., Sul., Ver. Is useful in bad effects of tea-drinking and after abuse of chamomile tea (uterine hćmorrhage). *Compatible:* Calc. phos., Fer. *Incompatible:* After Dig., Selen. *Complementary:* Fer. *Compare:* Ars. (prostration without pain, black stools); Carb. v. (flatulence, diarrhśa, great weakness; Chi. stool is caused by every attempt to eat and drink); Coloc. (beer intoxicates easily); Cedr., Caps., Cupr. acet. (black, thin stools); Pso. (rapid exhaustion following acute diseases; Pso. has despair of recovery); Puls. (bitter taste. < Eating at night. As if food lying in śsophagus); Caust. (Menićre's disease); Salic. ac. (Menićre's disease); Phos. ac. (lientery; seminal emissions; diarrhśa—but this does not exhaust with Phos. ac.); Merc. (chronic salivation); Stram. (black stools); Sul. and Sul. ac. (sensation as if brain were balancing to and fro and striking against skull, occasioning the pains). In aversion to be looked at (Ant. c., Cham., Stram.); < from brandy (Ars., Carb. v., Nux); diarrhśa immediately after eating (Ars., Alo., Lyc., Pod., Staph., Tromb.—Fer. *whilst* eating); hepatitis with great tenderness (Aco., Ars., Lyc., Merc.); hunger after meals with empty feeling (Lauro., Calc.).

Causation.—Fluids, loss of. Onanism. Chill. Anger. Coryza, suppressed. Tea. Alcohol. Mercury.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Apathy and moral insensibility.—Hypochondriacal dejection.—Great anxiety.—Disposition too scrupulous.—Disposition to be alone.—Discouragement.—Ill-humour, with disposition to hurt other people's feelings.—Discontent; the patient deems himself unfortunate, and ill-used by the whole world.—Excessive irascibility, with pusillanimity, and inability to bear the least noise.—Disobedience.—Contempt for everything; everything appears insipid.—Slovenliness, with easily provoked tears, or with irritability.—Fear of dogs

and of other animals, esp. at night.—Nervous irritation, with slowness of ideas.—Great abundance of ideas, and of projects, with slow progress of thought (esp. in the evening and at night).—Dread of labour.

2. Head.—Dull confusion of the head, as from prolonged watching.—Sensation of emptiness in head.—Vertigo after losses of fluids; with fainting; ringing in ears; loss of sight; cold surface.—Vertigo on raising the head, esp. in the occiput, as if the head were going to sink backwards.—Vertigo with nausea.—Attacks of headache, with nausea and vomiting.—Headache as from suppressed coryza.—Heaviness in the head with faintness.—Cephalalgia in the forehead, on opening the eye.—Pain, as from a bruise in the brain, with pressive piercing in the crown of the head, aggravated by meditation and conversation.—Pressive headache, esp. at night, with sleeplessness; or by day, and < in the open air.—Acute starting, or pressive pains in the head.—Headache, as if the head were going to burst, with sleeplessness at night; ameliorated in the room, and when opening the eyes.—Shooting pains in the head, with strong pulsations in the temples.—Congestion in the head, with heat and fulness.—Movements and painful throbbings of the brain, compelling movement of the head up and down.—Headache, increased by touch, movement, and walking, also by a current of air, or by walking against the wind.—Headache often attacks only one side.—Sensibility to the touch of the exterior of the head, and even of the roots of the hair.—Headache, as if the hair were torn out, or the scalp were contracted.—Shooting pressure in the frontal protuberances.—Sweat on the scalp.

3. Eyes.—Pressure in the eyes, as from drowsiness.—Pains in the eyes, as from pressure on the margins of the socket.—Pain, as if a grain of sand were introduced into the eye, during movement.—Painful smarting in the eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, with heat, redness, burning and pressive pains, and aggravation in the evening.—Eyes dull.—Prominent eyes.—Cornea dull, as if there were smoke in the posterior part of the eye.—Yellowish colour of the sclerotica.—Weeping, with tingling on the internal surface of the eyelids.—Weakness of sight, permitting only the outline of proximate objects to be seen.—On reading, confusion of the characters, which appear pale and surrounded by a white edge.—Pupils dilated, and deficient in sensibility.—Blindness, as if from amaurosis.—Sparkling, black, dancing spots, and obscuration before the eyes.—Sensitiveness of the eyes to the bright sunlight.—Photophobia.

4. Ears.—Tearing in the ears, mostly in the external ear.—Intolerance of noise.—Shootings, buzzing, and tinkling in the ears.—Hardness of hearing; humming and roaring in ears.—Ringing in ears, with headache in temples.—Redness and heat of the external ear, and esp. of the lobes.—Eruption in the concha auris.

5. Nose.—Nose hot and red.—Tearing in the dorsum of the nose.—Bleeding of the nose; after blowing it.—Bleeding of the nose and of, the mouth.—Dry coryza, with

toothache and lachrymation.—Coryza, with sneezing.—Suppressed coryza (headache from it).

6. Face.—Heat and redness of the face, esp. of the cheeks and of the lobes of the ears.—Complexion pale, earth-like (face sunken), sometimes of a blackish yellow.—Face dejected, with the eyes sunk and surrounded by a livid circle, and nose pointed.—Face bloated.—Rheumatic pains in the face.—Lips dry, blackish.—Lips cracked.—Swelling of the lips.—Burning, itching pustules on the lips and on the tongue.—Pain and swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, with starting or drawing pains (in the upper molar teeth), provoked by the open air, or by a current of air.—Dull and distressing pains in carious teeth.—Throbbing toothache > by external warmth.—The toothache manifests itself chiefly after a meal, and at night (< by smoking), and is mitigated by strong pressure, or by closing the teeth; a slight touch aggravates it excessively.—Loose teeth painful only when masticating.—Teeth covered with a black coating.—Swelling of the gums.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth.—Clammy mouth with insipid watery taste.—Accumulation of mucus in the mouth.—Putrid taste of the mouth.—Tongue cracked, black, or loaded with a yellow or white coating.—Thick, dirty coating of the tongue.—Burning shootings in the tongue.—Burning biting, as from pepper, on the tip of the tongue, succeeded by ptyalism.—Ptyalism (with nausea, from the abuse of mercury).—Painful swelling of the tongue towards the root.—Failure of speech.—Flow of blood from the mouth.

9. Throat.—Dryness of the throat.—Shootings in the throat, esp. on swallowing, provoked by the least current of air.—Swelling of the palate and of the uvula.

10. Appetite.—Sickly, mucous, or watery taste, esp. after drinking.—Aliments appear insipid or too salt.—Sweetish taste in the mouth.—Acid, or bitter taste in the mouth; also of food and drink.—Repugnance to food and drink, with a sensation of fulness.—Sour taste of coffee and of rye-bread.—Bitter taste of beer, and of wheaten bread (beer, tobacco).—The food tastes too salt.—Dislike to butter, beer, and coffee.—Great desire for wine; for acid fruit.—Dislike to water, with desire for beer.—Burning thirst; the patient drinks often, but little at a time.—Bulimy, with sickly taste in the mouth, nausea, and inclination to vomit.—Voracity.—No desire for eating and drinking.—Appetite only while eating, with indifference to all food.—Desire for a variety of food, and confused longing for dainties, without knowing exactly which.—Violent thirst for cold water (drinks but little at a time, but often).—After each draught of liquid, shuddering or shivering, with corrugated skin, shootings in the chest, or colic.—Acid risings, and derangement of the stomach, after drinking milk.—Great weakness of digestion; after the most moderate meal, uneasiness, drowsiness, great fulness in the stomach, and in the inferior part of the abdomen, lassitude and indolence, insipid taste in the mouth,

hypochondriacal humour and headache.—Weakness of digestion; the food is not digested, if taken too late in the day.—Bitter, acid, or tasteless risings, esp. after eating.—Indigestion after a late supper.

11. Stomach.—Risings, esp. after a meal, mostly bitter, acid, or tasteless.—Risings, with taste of food.—Pyrosis, accumulation of water in the mouth, inclination to vomit, and pressure on the stomach after eating the least thing.—Vomiting of acidulated slimy matter, of water and of food.—Vomiting of blood.—Pressure at the stomach and cramp-like pains, esp. after having eaten.—Sensation of excoriation and pressure on the epigastrium, esp. in the morning.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in the hypochondria.—Shooting and pressive pains in the hepatic region, esp. when it is touched.—Hardness and swelling of the liver.—Swelling (inflammation) and hardness of the spleen.—Shootings in the spleen when walking slowly.—Cuttings in the umbilical region, with shuddering.—Pulsations in the pit of the stomach.—Strong pressure, as if from a hard body, and fulness in the abdomen, esp. after a meal.—Fermentation after eating fruit.—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen (meteorism), with asthmatic sufferings and fatiguing cough.—Partial swelling of the abdomen, as from encysted ascites.—Excessive inflation of the abdomen, as from a kind of tympanitis.—Hardness of the abdomen, as from induration of the viscera.—Colic, with insatiable thirst.—Excessively painful colic; cramp-like and constrictive pains in the abdomen.—Inflammation and ulceration of the abdominal viscera.—Pressive shooting colic (under the navel) esp. on walking quickly.—Incarceration of flatus, which escapes neither upwards nor downwards.—Flatulent colic in the depth of the abdomen, with contraction of the intestines, and pressing forward of flatus towards the hypochondria.—Escape of fetid flatus.—Pressure towards the inguinal ring, as if a hernia were about to protrude.

13. Stool and Anus.—Fćces small, and evacuated slowly.—Difficult evacuation of soft fćces, as if from inactivity of the intestines.—Frequent evacuations of the consistence of pap, or frothy.—Putrid or bilious evacuations.—Slimy, watery, yellowish diarrhśa.—Diarrhśa after eating fruit.—Diarrhśa, particularly after meals, at night, involuntary.—Loose evacuations, with excretion of all the undigested food.—Painless diarrhśa, accompanied by great weakness.—Blackish evacuations.—White fćces, sometimes with urine of deep-red colour.—The loose evacuations take place chiefly after a meal or at night.—Involuntary, liquid and yellowish evacuations.—Discharge of mucus from the rectum.—Pressure and shootings in the rectum and the anus.—In the rectum, stitches, also during stool.—Bleeding of the hćmorrhoidal tumours.—Crawling in the anus, as of worms.—Discharge of lumbrici.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and almost ineffectual urging to make water, followed by pressure on the bladder.—Urine: turbid, dark, scanty; white, turbid, with white sediment.—Urine scanty, greenish-yellow, with sediment like

brickdust.—Slow emission of urine, with feeble stream and frequent inclination to urinate.—Wetting the bed.—Hćmaturia.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Excitement of sexual desire, with lascivious ideas, day and night.—Impotence, with excited lascivious fancy.—Swelling of the testes and of the spermatic cord.—Drawing pains in the testes.—Pollutions frequent, with too ready an emission, followed by great weakness.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Congestion in the uterus, with fulness and painful bearing-down, esp. when walking.—Constant discharge of clotted blood from the vagina.—Catamenia scanty.—Painful induration of the neck of the matrix.—During the catamenia, startings with cramps in the chest, and in the abdomen, or congestion in the head, with pulsation in the carotid arteries, face puffed, eyes prominent and watery, convulsive movements of the eyelids, and loss of consciousness.—Metrorrhagia, with discharge of black blood; with fainting and convulsions.—Leucorrhśa, even before the catamenia, and sometimes with cramp-like contraction of the uterus, and painful sensation of bearing-down towards the groins and the anus.—Watery and sanguineous flux from the vagina, with clots of blood or of fetid pus; itching and excoriation in the thighs.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, indistinct speech, and low voice when singing, in consequence of mucus difficult to detach from the larynx.—Shootings and scrapings in the larynx.—Sensation of soreness in the larynx and trachea.—Short, dry cough, as if produced by the vapour of sulphur, in the morning, after rising.—Suffocating, nocturnal cough, with pains in the chest and in the shoulder-blades, so as to extort cries.—The cough is < in the evening, or after midnight from laughing; from continued talking; from lying with the head low from slightly touching the larynx; from a draught of air, after awaking; from loss of fluids.—Cough, with difficult expectoration of viscid mucus of a clear colour, painful shocks in the shoulder-blades and vomiting of convulsive cough, sometimes even with inclination to vomit.—Cough, provoked by laughing, drinking, eating, speaking and by breathing deeply, as well as by movement.—Expectoration of whitish mucus, mixed with blackish particles.—Suppuration of the lungs, after hćmoptysis (or frequent venesections) with stitches in the chest, which are < by pressure.—On coughing, expectoration streaked with blood.—Expectoration of purulent matter on coughing.—During the cough pressure on the chest, and pains as of excoriation in the larynx.—Spasm of the glottis.

18. Chest.—Breathing, wheezing, crowing, rattling, tight, oppressed and painful.—Difficult inspiration and quick expiration.—Inclination to take a deep breath.—Difficulty of respiration and great oppression on the chest, with excessive anguish, as if from fulness of the stomach, or as if excited by too long a conversation.—Fits of suffocation from mucus in the larynx, esp. in the evening, and at night on waking.—Respiration difficult, and possible only when lying with

the head very high.—Wheezing and groaning respiration.—Breathing laboured, loud and stertorous, with puffing, blowing out of cheeks.—Respiration short and quick.—Pressure on the chest, sometimes as from a hard body, esp. on the sternum, and after a meal.—Stitches in the chest; diaphragm.—Nightly suffocative cough, with stitches in chest.—Shootings in the chest, on coughing and on breathing.—Cough, with pain in the larynx and sternum.—Stitches in the side; with great heat, pulse strong and hard, and fixedness of look.—Great congestion in the chest, and violent palpitation of the heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension in the muscles of the nape, and of the neck.—Pains, as from a bruise, in the back and sacrum, on the least movement.—Pain in the loins at night, when lying on the back.—Pulsative, shooting pains in the back.—Readily excited perspiration, at the back and the nape of the neck, on the least movement.—Pressure between the shoulder-blades, as from a stone.—Tractive and starting tearings in the loins, the back, the shoulder-blades, and the nape of the neck, with pains on moving the parts, provoked by the least movement.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic, starting tearings, in the muscles, and in the bones of the arms, the hands, and the fingers, provoked by the touch.—Tension and weakness in the arms and the hands.—Trembling hands (when writing).—Icy coldness of one hand, while the other is warm.—Extension of the arms, with contraction of the fingers.—Swelling of the dorsum of the l. hand.—Swelling, stiffness, and pains in the joints of the fingers.—Blue coloured nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralytic starting, tearings in the muscles and in the bones of the legs, the thighs, the knees, the feet and the toes, esp. on the parts being touched (rheumatic pains, not worse from motion).—The legs become soon benumbed when seated.—Weakness and want of stability in the coxo-femoral joint, the knees, and the ankle-bones, which yield when walking.—Red and hard swelling of the thigh, painful on being touched.—Arthritic swelling of the knees, and of the feet, with heat, and painful sensibility to the touch.—Hot swelling of r. knee, painful to the touch.—Hard abscess, of a deep-red colour, in the calf of the leg.—Uneasiness in the legs; it is found necessary to move them constantly; to curve them and draw them up.—Swelling of the feet, sometimes with red spots, hardness, tension, and deep-coloured urine.—Soft swelling of the soles.—Paralysis of the feet.

24. Generalities.—Tensive pullings, or starting and shooting tearings, esp. in the large bones of the limbs, with paralytic pains, and weakness of the parts affected.—Tearing rheumatic pains in the limbs, on beginning to walk.—Pains and sufferings provoked or aggravated by touch, at night, or after a meal.—Uneasiness in the parts affected, which obliges the patient to move them.—Sensation of torpor in different parts.—Numbness of the parts which are pressed, on lying down.—Arthritic swelling, which is hard and red in some parts.—Dropsical swelling of some parts, or of the whole body.—Erysipelatous swelling of the whole body.—Great general weakness, with trembling, difficulty in walking, and great

tendency to perspiration during movement and sleep.—More than ordinary vivacity, with fixedness of the eyes.—Convulsive movements of the limbs.—Over-sensitiveness of the nerves (from loss of fluids).—Congestions.—Veins are much enlarged.—Emaciation.—Over-excitability of the whole nervous system.—Aversion to mental and bodily exertion.—Fainting-fits; esp. if resulting from loss of animal fluids.—Attacks, of asphyxia.—Atrophy and emaciation, esp. of the arms and legs.—Great sensibility to a current of air, and sufferings on being exposed to it even slightly.—Heaviness of the whole body.—Spermatorrhśa.—Nasal secretion bloody, mucous.—Affections of the shoulder-blades, bones of the arm; thighs; knee joints.—There may be bleeding from every infernal part of the body; coldness and passive hćmorrhage.—Newly-born children lose much blood during parturition; the mucous membrane looks very bloody if there is only a slight bleeding going on; deficiency of blood; congestion of single parts; distension of blood vessels (Guernsey).—Contraction of inner parts; also dropsy of inner parts.—Induration after inflammation.

25. Skin.—Excessive sensibility of the skin of the whole body.—Yellow colour of the skin (Jaundice).—Skin flabby and dry.—Piercing shootings and beatings in ulcers.—Burning, itching, or gnawing sensation, esp. in the evening in bed, sometimes with eruption of pimples, or prominent spots, as if from the sting of nettles.—Rheumatic, hard, red swellings.—Humid gangrene (of external parts).—Swelling of the limbs.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness during the day (and after eating), often with palpitation of the heart.—Frequent yawning, with stretching.—Retarded sleep, and sleeplessness, caused by a great influx of ideas.—Confused dreams when falling asleep.—Sleeplessness with pressive pain in the head, or bulimy.—Disturbed, unrefreshing sleep.—Starting with fright, on going to sleep.—On sleeping, the patient lies on the back, with the head turned back, and the arms extended over the head, with slow respiration, and with full and quick pulse.—Groans, snoring, and blowing expiration during sleep, even in children.—Painful, frightful dreams, which continue to produce agitation after waking.—Disordered, senseless dreams, after midnight, with a sort of stupidity on waking.—Dreams of failing from a height.

27. Fever.—Shiverings, with shuddering, or feverish trembling, commonly without thirst.—Cold in the body, with congestion in the head, heat and redness of the face, and forehead hot.—General increase of heat, with veins swollen, without thirst.—After the heat, violent thirst.—Shiverings with headache, nausea, adypsia, vertigo, congestion in the head, paleness of the face, cold in the hands and in the feet, and vomiting of mucus.—Shivering more violent after drinking.—Heat, with dryness of the mouth, and of the lips, which are burning, redness of the face, headache, morbid hunger, delirium, pulse full and quick.—Heat, with prickings here and there, and burning thirst.—Heat, with strong inclination to be uncovered, or shivering as soon as one is uncovered.—Quotidian fever, or every two days, or

tertian, commencing chiefly in the evening or in the afternoon, or in the morning, by shivering with trembling, followed by heat and nocturnal sweat.—Internal violent chill with icy cold hands and feet, and congestion to the head.—In the evening, in bed, he cannot get warm.—Fever, with pressive pain, and congestion in the head, soreness and swelling of the liver and of the spleen, bitter and bilious risings and vomitings, yellowish colour of the skin and of the face, short, convulsive cough, great weakness, pains in the limbs, and painful stitches in the chest.—The attacks of fever are often preceded by sufferings, such as palpitation of the heart, sneezing, anguish, nausea, excessive thirst, bulimy, headache, pressive colic, &c.—Chilliness over the whole body.—The thirst is generally felt only before or after the shiverings, or during the sweat, rarely during the heat (or only desire for cold drink), and scarcely ever during the shiverings.—Pulse small, weak, hard and rapid, less frequent after eating; irregular.—Ready perspiration during sleep, during movement (and from exercise in the open air).—Perspiration very profuse, and very debilitating.—Perspiration on the side on which he lies.—Suppressed perspiration.—Nocturnal debilitating sweats.—Oily sweat in the morning.

Chininum Arsenicosum.

Arsenite of Quinine. (C_{20} H_{24} N_2 O_2) $_3H_3$ As O_4 $_2H_2O$. Trituration or solution.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. Bright's disease. Diarrhœa. Diphtheria. Epilepsy. Gastralgia. Hectic fever. Hemicrania. Intermittent fever. Keratitis. Ophthalmia. Scarlatina. Sore-throat, malignant. Spinal irritation. Syphilis. Tobacco, effects of. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—The *Arsenite of Quinine* combines many of the properties of its two components, but having been proved it can be treated as a separate individuality. The periodicity is intensified, and this is especially noted in the neuralgias. An irritable mood precedes the headache, which is < by mental and bodily exercise. The gastralgia of *Chi. ars*. is pressure in solar plexus with tender spine just at back of it. Nausea and vomiting are followed by sleep. Bonino (*H. R*., iv 210), who gave it a prolonged proving, found the symptoms < at rest; in the morning; and when the stomach was empty. They were > by motion (vertigo); and by eating (gastralgia). The chief effects were manifested on the stomach, solar plexus, ligaments and skin. According to him it corresponds to tobacco intoxication and its effects; indigestion from unripe fruits; gastralgia from coarse food or ill-baked bread; chronic rheumatism of joints without swelling; tertiary syphilis of periosteum; colic from incarcerated flatus; intermittent fever with predominating chills, little thirst and continuous almost convulsive yawning; effects of severe and depressing influences on the mind; to convalescence from long-lasting sickness. The circulation was slow, and limbs relaxed. Weakness, prostration, and disinclination for mental exertion were marked in several provers.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apis (diphtheria); Æthusa (sleep after vomiting); Cact. (constricting sensations).

Causation.—Tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dislike of mental occupation in spite of clear-headed lightness about head and feeling of exhilaration.—Memory impaired.—Anxiety.—Child sits up in bed lamenting.—Irritable mood precedes headache.

2. Head.—Sudden attacks of vertigo, < by looking up.—Severe darting, tortuous pains, running up into head and preventing sleep.—Head full as if it would burst.—On sitting down, head seems to be covered with an iron cap.—Hemicrania (l.) from fright; flickering before l. eye and lachrymation, ringing in ears, pain tearing, boring.—Penetrating pain in region of l. temple.—Dull, heavy headache, frontal and occipital; in cerebellum, < from slightest motion.

3. Eyes.—Intense photophobia and orbicular spasm gushing hot tears, ulcers attacking each eye, < from midnight to 3 a.m. (Keratitis.).—Flickering before l. eye, with pain and lachrymation. (Hemicrania.)

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears like bells; with congestion towards head.—Noise in ears and dulness of hearing.

5. Nose.—Profuse coryza > erect position and out of doors.—Post-nasal catarrh < l. side.—Copious epistaxis.

6. Face.—Trembling of facial muscles, esp. orbicularis palpebrarum (immediately).—Dull pain in l. temporal region at articulation of lower jaw.—Face pale, sallow, bloated.

8. Mouth.—Tongue thickly furred; appetite bad.—Yellow, slimy coating on tongue, with bitter taste.—Fetid breath.—Dryness in roof of mouth, gnawing and nausea.—Metallic bitter taste, without changing taste of victuals.

9. Throat.—Throat feels sore and raw, < coughing and sneezing.—Diphtheria.

11. Stomach.—Appetite gone.—Violent thirst for cold water.—Desire for sweets.—Empty sensation.—Hiccough and belching; followed by urging to stool.—Sudden, indescribable general nausea, with flying heat and waning strength, esp. of lower limbs.—Nausea and vomiting followed by sleep.—Eggs or fish cause painless diarrhœa at once.—Gnawing and nausea as before vomiting as at beginning of tobacco-poisoning.—Pain in stomach as if it had contracted itself round an uneven stone.—Disturbed in night by severe pain in stomach as if it were pressed against spinal column; > by eating, for a few moments; repeated several

mornings.—Contracting gastralgia, as if pushed up; > only for a moment by tasteless eructation.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in epigastrium as from foul stomach.—Pain as from flatus wedged into flexure of colon.—Aching around navel and in ilium.—In evening severe colicky pains > by pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Violent urging to stool, evacuated in prolonged rush till bowel empty; stool thin, brown, painless.—Diarrhœa, morning, hardly had time to dress, brown, liquid with jelly-like lumps: pain in l. iliac region, quite severe when walking.—Towards morning, frequent, bad-smelling flatus.—Stool pappy; watery, fetid.—Stool, fecal, with mucus and blood, preceded and followed by tenesmus.—Stool hard, voided with difficulty; aided by pressing finger on coccyx.—Could eat no breakfast, but took some dinner, and immediately thereafter great urging to stool, which was watery and blackish; some pain in hypogastrium.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty; frequent urging.—Urine increased, urging tiresome.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—A peculiar burning ache about sphincter vesicæ and throughout urethra.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing unsatisfactory, wants more air than he can take into his lungs.—Respiration very free, as if thorax were hollow.—Suffocative attacks beginning in morning and lasting till noon; > sitting bent forward at open window, < every other position.—Senile subacute bronchial catarrh with periodical fever, generally < at night.

18. Chest.—Severe stitching pain, in chest; later in precordia; < on inspiration.—Asthmatic breathing on ascending.—Tightening sensation in mediastinum, in front at l. of breast-bone.—Peculiar pain, dull with pressure, as if caused by flatulence, base of l. chest, coming and going rapidly and frequently repeated.

19. Heart.—Angina pectoris.—Palpitation on leaning against back.—Sensation as if heart had stopped.—Heart began to tremble, with a rumbling noise; I was unable to distinguish the pulsations (lasted one hour).—Slow pulse.—L. intercostal neuralgia as if torn with hot tongs.

20. Back.—Pain in muscles between l. shoulder and neck, as if sprained, on rising from sleep, 4 p.m.—Back feels weak as after a long journey.—Pressure in solar plexus (usually only felt after eating tough meat or hard nuts, of which I had not partaken) extended toward the back, when it changed to a pinching sensation; spine painfully sensitive to touch at this point.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in l. wrist, stiffness of l. arm.—Pain of fatigue in r. wrist.—Burning pain as in periosteum of l. elbow.—Annoying feeling of fatigue in r. shoulder, as if humerus were torn out of its socket.—Sore, tired aching in joints, bones and muscles: in l. biceps for some hours.

23. Lower Limbs.—Dull pain in r. temporal region, at articulation of jaw and r. hip.—Pain in r. astragalo-tarsal joint as if bones drawn in opposite directions; > walking.—Pressure on tuberosity of tibia, which is somewhat swollen.—Pain in r. knee as from a fall.—Cramp in calf.—Pains back of r. thigh and in calf.—Numbness of legs after hardly having lain down.—Weakness of lower limbs.

24. Generalities.—In different parts of body burning fluttering beats, as from electricity.—Stiffness of all bones, even while walking.—Burning pains deep in joints.—Burning pains as in periosteum.—Nervous restlessness, unable to remain in the house.—While walking, dizziness and collapse.—Desire to lie down.—Complete relaxation of muscles as from tobacco-poisoning.

25. Skin.—Goose flesh, esp. of lower extremities.—Periodical furuncles, which relieve the head.—Burning, erysipelatous redness and violent itching < by warmth > by cold.

26. Sleep.—Night full of visions; heavy sleep till morning.—Nervous restlessness, anxious dreams.—Sleep frequently interrupted.

27. Fever.—General chill and cold.—After the feverish cough in the chill, no reaction of warmth.—Flying heat with nausea.—Cold, clammy sweat.

Chininum Muriaticum.

Muriate of Quinine. (C_{20} H_{24} N_2O2 HCl $2H_2O$.) Trituration or solution.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Eye: neuralgia of. Gastritis. Headache. Intermittents. Iritis. Keratitis. Neuralgia. Pannus. Sclerotitis. Tobacco, effects of. Trachoma.

Characteristics.—*Chi. mur*. resembles *Chi. ars*. very closely. An excellent proving by old-school authorities was published in *Virchow's Archiv*., and is translated in *C. D. P*. It has been used in eye affections, especially when accompanied by severe neuralgic intermitting pains in and around eyes, with chills; lachrymation, photophobia, ulceration of cornea of malarial origin. Intermittent fever following broncho-pneumonia; shaking chill 5 a.m. accompanied by fatiguing cough, rattling in bronchi without expectoration. In one prover it caused an exaggerated sensitiveness to alcohol and tobacco. Two glasses of beer make him tipsy.

Prostration and weakness are marked in all provers and accompany the headaches and other symptoms. There is a feeling of enlargement—in eyeballs, in tongue, head symptoms are > after a walk.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chi. sul., Chi. ars., Nat. m. (headaches). *Antidoted by:* Fer. oxid.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Exhausted, apathetic, listless.—Anxiety and excitement, with increased heart-beat.—Depressed.—Restlessness increased to anxiety; startled by every step on the stair or knock on the door.—Disinclination to work.—Irritable, depressed.—Weakness and stupidity.

2. Head.—Confused head, pressure, vertigo; < on looking at bright objects.—Great thirst, noise in ears, vertigo on rising.—Headache recurs every morning, esp. severe over l. supra-orbital border.—Slight l. sided headache every morning lasting till noon.—Headache reappeared at same hour, with flashing before eyes.—Feeling of weight about head, extreme drowsiness.—Violent raking pains in head, only slightly > by a walk.—Orbital pain recurred regularly 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Numbness and fatigue in head.—Headache > by beer.

3. Eyes.—Conjunctivæ injected, lids adherent; feeling as if eyeball too big for orbit as if sand in eye.—Fatigued by reading.—Eyes feel as if not open enough as if something pinched upper lids down preventing distinct vision; flickering before eyes.—Intense pain in and around eyes, periodic, accompanied by chills.—Lachrymation, photophobia, violent paroxysms of pain daily 5 p.m.—Ulceration of cornea from malaria, or anæmia.—Trachoma, with and without pannus.—Eyelids heavy.—Weight in eyes.

4. Ears.—Noise in ears with dulness of hearing.—Roaring in ears with itching of skin of back.—After dinner, sensation in ears as if stopped with cotton wool.—Shooting pains in r. meatus.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.

6. Face.—Congestion of blood to head, face red and bloated, as from alcohol.—Neuralgia of fifth pair of nerves; agonising 3 to 6 a.m.; the pains began in teeth, spread over head and ended in nape; increased rapidly in intensity, and were only > by acupuncture and cold water.

8. Mouth.—Rheumatic toothache in sound teeth, < by cold, or cold food.—Pain in teeth recurs, < by closing jaws.—Tongue thickly furred, appetite bad, all food disrelished.—Tongue furred and pale; too large for mouth.—Great fetor from mouth.—Gums sensitive, bleed from least touch.

11. Stomach.—Voracious appetite; completely satisfied by a little piece of bread.—Extremely sensitive to alcohol and tobacco.—Easily made drunk.—Inability to smoke (in a great smoker).—Half a cigar made him feel extremely ill; cold perspiration broke out; inclination to vomit.—Fulness in epigastrium, colicky pains in abdomen, flatulence.—Appetite very bad, inclination to vomit.—Inclination to vomit, > after dinner.—Thirst, satisfied with a very little drink.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa three times a day (probably caused by too new beer).—After dinner liquid stool.—Bowels irregular; every other day opened two or three times.—Flatulence, constipation.—At noon, very hard stool, transient cutting in bowels.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging, but urine not very copious; turbid, deposits sediment.—Constant urging; quantity markedly increased.—No desire to urinate, but forced himself to do so, and passed a litre of dark urine of intensely sour smell.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Inclination to erections; mucous secretion in urethra.—Strong erections.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Fatiguing cough with rattling in bronchi until exhaustion.

19. Heart.—During dinner transient palpitation.—Severe palpitation after dinner.—Pressure, anxiety, and palpitation in afternoon.

24. Generalities.—Intolerable restlessness; driving him out of the house.—Extensive prostration.—Symptoms recurred at regular periods; returned long after drug was discontinued.

25. Skin.—Itching of skin of chest and back.

26. Sleep.—Sleep disturbed by confused dreams.—Anxious dreams, woke in fright.—Dreams of worms, lice, vermin.—Strange, confused dream, then great fear.—Sleep disturbed by pain in head and teeth.

27. Fever.—Disagreeable chilliness all over body.—About 8 a.m., profuse perspiration of disagreeable sour smell broke out and lasted till 11 a.m.

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27. Fever.—Disagreeable chilliness all over body.—About 8 a.m., profuse perspiration of disagreeable sour smell broke out and lasted till 11 a.m.

Chininum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Quinine. $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2\ H_2SO_4\ 15H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. *Brow ague*. Cancerous ulcers. Cholera. Delirium. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. *Ear affections*. Gangrenous and fetid suppurations. *Gravel*. Hæmaturia. Hæmoglobinuria. Hæmorrhages. *Headache. Intermittent fever. Menière's disease. Neuralgia. Noises in the head*. Parotitis. Pruritus vulvæ. Puerperal convulsions. *Pyæmia*. Rectum, prolapse of. *Remittent fever. Rheumatism*. Scarlatina. Spinal irritation. Spleen, enlarged. *Typhus-fever*. Urticaria. Varicose veins. *Variola*.

Characteristics.—*Sulphuric acid* and *Sulphur* are themselves in the first rank of periodic remedies, and combined with the chief alkaloid of *China* they enhance the powerful periodic properties of that drug. In old-school practice the Sulphate of Quinine has almost entirely taken the place of the crude Bark as a remedy. *Chin. sul*. closely resembles *China* in its effects, but as it has been proved separately, and as observations of the effects of over-dosing have supplied many additional symptoms, the homœopathist has plenty of guidance in the selection of one in preference to the other. *Chi. sul*. is even more powerful as an antiseptic than *China*, and it is probable that it is in virtue of its property of antagonising the malarial poison that it *suppresses* intermittent fever when it does not cure. It only cures when the fever corresponds to its own type. When a fever is "suppressed" there is generally air unholy alliance between disease-force and drug-force, which is expended on some part of the organism, resulting at times in lifelong ill-health. The "Quinine cachexia" is well known—sallow complexion, emaciation, deafness and singing in the ears, enlarged spleen, disposition to shiver, and great debility. Periodicity is extremely well marked, the attacks returning at the same hour each day. In intermittents the onset may anticipate. Skin flaccid and sensitive to touch. Red rash over whole body, with severe stinging, followed by desquamation. Other prominent symptoms are: Headache extending from occiput to forehead. Whirling in the head like a mill-wheel. Twitching of left eyelid, < in the evening. Aphthæ in weakly people. Tartar on teeth. Hunger at night. Prolapse of rectum, especially in children. Hæmaturia and hæmoglobinuria. ("Black-water fever" has been developed through administering *Chi. sul*. in intermittents. Koch deserves much credit for showing that the worst features of African fevers are due to over-dosing

with Quinine and not to the disease). E W. Sawyer (*Med. Advance*, 1887) relates this instructive history: He learned from his cook that her brother (æt. 16) could not take a particle of Quinine without causing a profuse flow of blood with the urine, sometimes within half an hour, always without pain. This had followed every time his doctors had tried to "break his ague" with Quinine. A year later a farmer's wife, æt. 60, came to Dr. Sawyer to be treated for bloody urine unattended with pain or uneasiness. She attributed it to strain from walking two miles on a slippery road. She had been for months under Hygienist treatment without benefit, and was alarmingly weak from loss of blood. *Rhus* 200, *Ham*. 1x, *Erig*. 1x, *Chi*. 1x, *Fer. mur*. 2x were given in succession in vain. At last, calling to mind the case of the youth, he gave *Chi. sul*. in 1 / 16 gr. doses three times a day, and a prompt cure was effected. *Chi. sul*. causes painfulness and swelling of varicose veins during a chill. (Julius E. Schmitt cured a case on this last indication.) Great sensitiveness to external influences. All discharges debilitating. Weak and nervous; a little exercise = sweat from least exertion. Head gradually breaks into sweat when perfectly quiet. *Chi. sul*. is one of the medicines which have the "sinking sensation." Tyrrell had a patient in whom in any potency it caused her to become "deathly sick and faint, thought she would die, could not raise her head, *felt she would sink through the bed*." *Sacch. alb*. produced in her the same symptoms, and she accused the doctor of having given her Quinine. (*Arsen*. has "sinking sensation," "as if bed had gone from under her and she had alighted on the floor." *Bell., Dulc., Rhus, Lach*., have "sinking through the bed.") Palpitation. Touch <; pressure >. Wants to lie down. Motion = chilliness. Stooping = giddiness. Bending forward >. Sleeplessness and over-stimulation of nervous system.

Relations.—See China. *It is antidoted by:* Arn., Ars., Carb. v., Ferrum, Hep., Lach., and especially Nat. mur., which antidotes effects of over-dosing with Quinine; Puls. *Compare:* Cinchon sul., Apis. (chill 3 p.m.); Ars. (pyæmia, spinal irritation, periodically returning neuralgias); Bry. (sweat from least exertion); Carb. an. (all discharges debilitating); Eup. perf. (sweat relieves all symptoms but headache); Nux (blue lips and nails with chill); Puls. (rheumatic erratic pains); Stann. (supra-orbital neuralgia); Staph. (head gradually breaks into sweat while perfectly quiet). In headache from before backward (Gels., Lac. c., Sang., Sil.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fits of anxiety; great anguish, sometimes in the morning while in bed, obliging the patient to get up sooner than he would otherwise wish, or soon after midnight, with cries, and a necessity for getting up.—Great moral depression; speechless melancholy; discouragement; inclination to weep and to despair.—Moroseness and ill-humour, with yawning and extreme dislike to labour.—Great indolence with lassitude.—Excitement like that which follows taking coffee, or wine.—Great liveliness.—Feeble apprehension; with weakness which induces falling, great heat of the skin, dryness of the mouth and of the throat, and constipation.—Inability to pronounce substantives, and slowness of reflection.

2. Head.—Sensation of emptiness in the head, with heat in the face, thirst, or tinkling in the ears; head confused, with humming in the interior, with a feeling of intoxication and dulness, stupor with cephalalgia in l. side of the forehead; a sort of furor in the head, almost preventing walking, with loss of power to guide the limbs.—Delirium.—Great exaltation, with a kind of dementia.—Vertigo: on stooping; whirling, as if the head were failing backwards, aggravated by motion; least felt when lying down; as if intoxicated, with buzzing in the ear, heat of the skin and accelerated pulse; with cephalalgia and giddiness.—Cephalalgia, esp. in the evening, or else on walking in the sunshine, with lassitude, yawning, drowsiness, and moroseness.—Dull pain, with deafness, anguish, sweating, trembling of the limbs, and slowness of pulse, on l. side esp., with pulsation of the temporal arteries.—Great bodily excitement, paleness of face, violent thirst, nausea, weakness of the feet, and general perspiration in l. temple, with necessity for lying down, and amelioration on pressing the head against cold things.—Frontal cephalalgia: in the morning on awaking; esp. in the evening; in the afternoon, with heaviness of the head, and heat in the face; with tingling in the ears, and general heat; or else on the l. side, with vertigo, increase of appetite, thirst, nausea, flatulency, and great lassitude.—Aching of the head, in the occiput, on awaking in the night, and disappearing on getting up; in the forehead and orbits, < on turning the head or the eyes, from morning till evening, with heat in the forehead.—Expansive pain, esp. in the temporal region, < by motion and in the open air, as well as at night, with disturbed sleep.—Pulsation in the head.—Bubbling towards the head in the evening, esp. with pulsation of the arteries.—Pain as though the head were bursting.—Heat in the face.—Vertigo, tinkling, and buzzing in the ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Sparks before the eyes.—Pulse quickened and rapid.—Sleep disturbed and full of dreams, and escape of wind above and below.—Sensitiveness of the scalp.

3. Eyes.—Sensibility of the eyes, with lachrymation.—Sight dimmed as by a fog, with dryness of the eyes.—Sparks before the eyes, black spots; sometimes only one side of an object is seen.—Obscuration of the sight, esp. when looking fixedly at an object.—Transient amaurosis.

4. Ears.—Tinkling in the ears.—Buzzing, esp. in l. ear, sometimes occasioning deafness on that side.—Hardness of hearing, sometimes with violent headache.

5. Nose.—Frequent bleeding at the nose.—Frequent sneezing.

6. Face.—Pale colour, sickly look, air of suffering, with sunken eyes.—Earth-coloured face.—The white of the eyes discoloured and eyes dull.—Complexion icteric.—Redness of the face, sometimes with heat round the eyes, and lachrymation on looking at the light.—Heat of the face, esp. in the evening, also after taking coffee.—Bluish-coloured lips.—Eruption on the upper lip.

8. Mouth.—Dryness, with heat, thirst, flesh-like smell in the mouth, and sensation of constriction in the œsophagus, of the mouth and gullet, with constipation and weakness of intellect.—Great paleness of the buccal cavity.—Erosion of the gums, and of the wall of the buccal cavity, with violent pain and gangrenous crusts.—Accumulation of mucus in the mouth, with nocturnal angina, augmented secretion of saliva.—Salivation.—Tongue coated with white mucus.—Yellow mucus at the posterior part.—Thick coating of a yellowish white.—Yellowish coating, esp. at the root, or else with dryness of tongue.

9. Throat.—Pains in the throat: in swallowing, in the morning on getting up; in swallowing, and on moving the neck, violent in the morning.—Tickling in the gullet and the larynx.—Scraping in the throat, sometimes with dartings, or else with hoarseness (afternoon).—Sensation of dryness in the pit of the throat, with a feeling as though a foreign body were lodged there.—Burning in the throat, accumulation of viscid mucus in the throat, sometimes, esp. at night, awakening the patient and exciting coughing.

10. Appetite and Taste.—Taste: bitter, sometimes with a clean tongue; clammy, sickly; earthy; empyreumatic.—Bread appears bitter.—Want of appetite, sometimes for many days.—Indifference for food and drink.—Want of appetite, with increased hunger.—Great appetite, with disagreeable taste of food; also with much thirst (sometimes chiefly in the evening).—Hunger with faintness, as from fasting, with good appetite, or want of appetite.—Great hunger, sometimes after a full meal, succeeded by insipidity of taste, and nausea.—Hunger after supper, accompanied by nausea.—Bulimy, sometimes at night.

11. Stomach.—Risings: after a meal, with pressure in the abdomen and stomach, and oppression of the chest; empty, sometimes with nausea.—Bitter hiccough and retching.—Nausea with risings (empty or bitter).—Movement in the abdomen, and emission of wind, after a meal, with violent risings.—Disgust, with headache.—Disgust before a meal, with nausea, vomiting, cephalalgia, sleeplessness, nocturnal bulimy, diminished appetite, and tongue loaded, yellowish, dry, after a meal, with vomiting and increased bitterness in the mouth.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit.—Vomiting: during an intermittent fever, with pressure on the stomach; with disgust, pyrosis, sensation of constriction in the stomach, and swelling of the abdomen, which remains many days; insipid vomiting in the afternoon.—Fulness in the stomach, and tension of the abdomen.—Pressure on the stomach: with retching, borborygmi in the abdomen, and liquid stools; after every kind of food, even the lightest, causing restlessness at night; in the pit of the stomach, with diminution of appetite.—Cardialgia (cramp in the stomach), sometimes with inclination to vomit.—Pulling pain in the œsophagus, borborygmi in the abdomen, and emission of wind.—Sensation of heat in the pit of the stomach, and the precordial region, extending to the duodenum, with empty risings.—Heat in the stomach, throughout the cardiac region, and extending to the abdomen and chest.

12. Abdomen.—In the hypochondria, tension, aching in the precordial region.—In the hepatic region, pains sometimes increasing towards evening; aching relieved by pressure; sensation as of subcutaneous ulceration, swelling.—In the region of the spleen: dull pain, dissipated by pressure; aching pain, tightness which compels the loosening of the clothes (sometimes in the two hypochondria); lancinations, swelling, with darting pains while walking, and on pressure.—Swelling and hardness of the splenic and hepatic regions, with lacinations, esp. on breathing deeply, sneezing, &c.—Pains in the superior part of the abdomen, from the stomach to the umbilical region, aggravated by pressure.—Violent colic.—Colic in the morning near the region of the stomach.—Tearing pains in the abdomen, with frequent, small, irritable pulse.—Cutting pains in the abdomen, without evacuation in the superior part of the abdomen, sometimes with great lassitude, in the superior part of the abdomen and umbilical region; sometimes in the evening with flatus, and movement in the abdomen, with loose, fetid stools, like pap, and emission of fetid wind, sometimes chiefly in the morning, on rising.—Inflation of the abdomen, sometimes with tension, risings, and emission of wind.—Tension of the abdomen, with pain on pressing upon it; sometimes, esp. in the evening, with incarceration of flatus, or else with emission of fetid wind.—Flatulent colic, meteoric swelling.—Movements in the abdomen, as if caused by diarrhœa, with emission of wind.—Great movement in the precordial region, with inflation of the abdomen.—Borborygmi in the abdomen; emission of wind.—Protracted inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.—Intestinal phthisis, with nausea, retching, want of appetite.—Abdomen tense.—Continuous aching in the umbilical region.—Constipation.—Emaciation.—Hectic fever and alienation of mind.

13. Stool and Anus.—Obstinate constipation, with great heat of the skin.—Falling in the street, momentarily, alternating with frequent stools.—Stools white and pap-like.—Stools hard, insufficient, indolent, sometimes in small fragments.—Stools soft, difficult to eject, sometimes with urgent want to evacuate, or else with a sensation as of something passing up from the hand to the shoulder.—Urgent inclination to evacuate, sometimes fruitless, or else with cutting pains, followed by an evacuation.—Evacuation copious, soft, sometimes with borborygmi in the abdomen, and abundant emission of wind; pap-like, loose, with cuttings, sometimes with abundant emission of wind, or else (in the morning after getting up) with fetid stools.—Many stools during the day.—Diarrhœa, sometimes with drawing and incisive pains in the small intestines.—Involuntary diarrhœic stools.—At the anus, sensation of heat, extending to the other intestines.—Increase of hæmorrhoidal phenomena, itching at the rectum, and tenesmus; flowing of arterial blood from the anus; bloody flux by the rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressing inclination to urinate, with copious emission of urine like water.—Increased secretion and emission of urine; saturated, deposits crystals; like whey; pale, clear, with urgency to urinate, preceded by inflation of the abdomen, with difficulty of respiration.—In dropsical cases, copious, saturated,

cloudy; or else with a very strong smell.—Diminution of urine, which is sometimes saturated, and with crystallisations.—Urine turbid, red, or else with a strong urine-like smell, readily becoming turbid, with mucous flocks, sediment clay-coloured and fatty; decomposing readily, with sediment of yellow sand and crystals.—Like water, sometimes crystallising.—Frothy urine, with a fine yellowish-white sediment, on taking cold.—Sediment yellowish-white, of a strong odour, clay-coloured, from urine clear as water; reddish yellow, in copious urinations.—Brick-dust sediment.—Gravel.—Crystals in the urine, which is copious; clear as water; with clay-coloured sediment, precipitated in urine as clear as water; with sediment of a reddish yellow, and urine more copious; in urine saturated, and more scanty.—Contractive smarting at the orifice of the urethra, after passing water in the evening.—Profuse hæmorrhage.—Hæmaturia and hæmoglobinuria.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Suppression or diminution of sexual desire.—Forcing pain in the direction of the groins.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Premature catamenia.—During the catamenia, violent shocks and squeezing in the abdomen, extending upwards from the umbilical region to the chest, with forcing pain in the direction of the groins.—Flow of blood from the vagina, with great heat and turgid condition of that part, following leucorrhœa during menstruation.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness every afternoon (4 o'clock), with constriction, or else swelling which closes the throat.—Irritation which provokes coughing.—Tickling at bifurcation of trachea.—Cough caused by a small painful spot in the throat.—Irritation in the throat, which provokes coughing, sometimes with difficulty of expectoration.—Violent cough, during the day, or else at night, difficult to loosen, both in the day and night.—Dry cough.—Loose cough.—On coughing, expectoration of gelatinous mucus.

18. Chest.—Respiration short and difficult, on taking much exercise.—Oppression of the chest.—Respiration laboured, with swelling of the abdomen, disappearing quickly after making water.—Fits of nocturna! suffocation towards midnight, with swelling of the throat, which is almost closed.—Respiration difficult, rumbling, panting.—Calm sleep after the fit, and tendency of the symptoms to be reproduced by a prolonged cough.—Pains in the chest, on the r. side, all the morning.—Pain across the chest.—Pressure on the l. side of the chest, painful, esp. on breathing deeply, and on throwing the arms back; mitigated on leaning upon the arm, and bending the body forward.—Sensation as of being grasped by the hand behind the sternum.—Lancinations in the chest, in the direction of the heart, immediately after a meal; in the l. side of the chest, preventing a deep inspiration; which seem endeavouring to pass out of the chest, esp. on lying or sitting down, disappearing while walking or standing upright; in the r. side of the chest, extending upwards towards the shoulder, cutting short the breath, mitigated by bending forward.—Lancinating pains above the sternum, on breathing deeply, and moving

quickly.—Palpitations of the heart.—At the exterior of the chest, pricking dartings on the skin (sometimes of the back and thighs, at night) in walking in the open air, followed by perspiration on the chest and back.

20. Neck and Back.—At the neck, pains on both sides of the lateral muscles, extending to the larynx, with sensibility to pressure.—Indolent swelling in the neck.—Painful sensitiveness of the dorsal vertebræ to pressure, in lying down, esp. during the shivering stage of fever.

22. Upper Limbs.—In the arm, after every stool, as if drops glided from the hand to the arm-pit.—Paralysis of the superior extremities; cracking of the shoulder-joint; tearings and shootings in the hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralysis of the inferior extremities; tearings in the legs.—Painful sensitiveness in the malleoli, and trembling of the limbs.—Œdematous swelling of the feet.

24. Generalities.—It acts primarily on the nutritive system, afterwards on the other parts; affects chiefly the intestinal canal, then the brain, the genital and urinary organs, and finally the extremities and the skin.—Aching pains.—Darting and incisive pains.—Pulsative, tensive, burning, and expansive pains.—Tractive or jerking tearings.—Cracking of the joints.—Tearing pains, esp. in the legs.—Jerkings in the limbs, drawing pains in the hands, the feet, the forehead, &c.—Increase of symptoms every second day, or else every day at the same hour.—Every second day, there occur (amongst other symptoms) traction in the forehead, with anorexia, and stools of the consistence of pap; frontal pain at night, or rather in the afternoon, with heat, thirst, and perspiration.—Nervous crises; over-excitement of the nerves, with anxiety, lassitude, and even hysterical symptoms.—Spasms in the limbs; convulsions in the l. side, with vomiting of bile; diarrhœa, congestion in the head, and very severe cephalalgia.—Paralysis, at first of one side, afterwards general.—Lassitude, with continual yawning, attended by incapacity for, and extreme dislike to labour; and trembling of the limbs.—Great weakness and shattered condition of the system.—Wasting of the body, also with hectic fever, anorexia, constipation.—Abdomen tense, pressure in the umbilical region, nausea, vomiting, and dementia.—Falling away of flesh, and dropsy.—Trembling of the limbs, esp. of the feet, with painful affection of the malleoli.—Trembling, with general coldness.

25. Skin.—Skin flaccid, or very sensitive to the touch.—Red rash over whole body with severe stinging, followed by desquamation.—Gangrenous inflammations; livid redness of the skin, with formation of a gelatinous membrane, or of scabs, on the surface.—Formation of a thick scurf, livid and humid, which becomes black and dry; now red and moist at the edges of the scabs, afterwards yellowish and softened.—Urticaria ab ingestis.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning, esp. at night, or with stretching, shivering, oppression.—Arm as though bruised.—Pain in the back and tenderness to the touch of the cervical and dorsal vertebræ.—Drowsiness during the day.—Sleep profound and unrefreshing, agitated, with debilitating sweats, tossings, and extravagant dreams.—At night, in bed, much heat, with great thirst, headache and tinkling in the ears.—Sleeplessness, sometimes with copious sweat, also with dry heat, pricking in the skin, and sweat on the face.

27. Fever.—Coldness of the limbs, sometimes with trembling.—Sensation of coldness with internal tremblings, paleness of the face, urgent inclination to urinate, with paleness of the urine in the evening.—Shiverings, even in a warm temperature.—Shivering in the afternoon, with heat in the face and urine, which deposits crystals.—Shivering and trembling in the evening, with accelerated rapid pulse, dryness of the mouth, thirst, disturbed sleep, and brick-coloured deposit in the urine.—Febrile attacks, with vertigo, dizziness, frontal pain, bitter taste of bread, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, colic, violent shivering, much heat, yawning, sneezing, and copious sweat; violent attacks with trembling and shivering, copious sweats, hæmorrhage, and pains in the left hypochondrium.—Attacks of one hour in duration, characterised by pallor, shivering and shuddering, with lips and nails of a bluish colour, and pulse spasmodic and small; afterwards general heat and redness of the face, pulse more marked (than before) and thirst, ending with a gentle perspiration.—During the shiverings, paleness of the face, cephalalgia, tinkling in the ears, thirst, increased appetite, difficult and painful evacuations, with great mental dejection; painful swelling of varices.—External heat, with dryness of the mouth and the gullet, obstinate constipation, and tendency to fall while walking in the street; also with perspiration on the chest, redness of the face, convulsive movements of the muscles, and rapidity of pulse.—Heat, which gives place to perspiration, chiefly in the evening.—Pulse: slow, esp. in the afternoon, or while the attack continues; full or small, but yielding and slow; frequent, like palpitations of the heart; quickened, esp. in the morning, or an hour after dinner (*i.e.*, after dinner taken at noon, as the custom is in Germany, where this medicament was tested).—Sweat easily provoked, viscid, running down the chest, with speedy exhaustion after every exertion.—Sweat over the whole body, with general shivering (esp. at the back).

Chionanthus Virginica.

Fringe Tree. Oleaceć, The bark, which is the part employed, contains Saponin. Tincture.

Clinical.—Constipation. Debility. Emaciation with liver-disorder. Gall-stone colic. Headache. Jaundice. Liver, disease of; hypertrophy of. Malaria. Neurasthenia. Nursing women, complaints of.

Characteristics.—*Chion*. acts powerfully on the liver and is indicated in hypertrophy; obstructed liver in malarious districts. The following are the leading indications: Enormous liver, constipation, clay-coloured stool, jaundice, and high-coloured urine. Liver region sore. Chronic jaundice. Jaundice recurring every summer. Sensation of contraction of stomach as if something alive moving in it; with uneasy sensation in liver and spleen. Rheumatic pains in left ankle and tarsal bone. A proving of *Chionanth*. was made by Dr. John Z. Lawshe, and was communicated, with additions, to the *Southern Journal of Homśopathy* by H. C. Morrow. *Chion*. is suited to so-called bilious temperaments. One observer (*H. Recorder*, xii. 369), who gave *Chio*. to a nursing woman who had liver disorder with jaundiced tint, noticed that whilst rapid improvement of the liver symptoms occurred, at the same time the milk disappeared and the menses returned. The medicine was stopped and *Sabal. serr*. given and the milk returned. Six weeks later *Chio*. was again given and identically the same result took place. "jaundice with arrest of menses" should be a strong indication.

Sherbino cured a case of neurasthenia in a clergyman who complained of: Perspiration all summer. Weakness in arms and legs. Prostrated after preaching mind: ran on sermon and kept him awake. Stupid, drowsy all the time appetite poor; all food gave distress.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry., Chi., Carduus m., Euonymus, Chel., Merc., Pod. In bilious vomiting, Bry., Eup. perf., Iris., Nux; in green frothy stools, Elat., Grat., Kali bi., Mag. c., Iris., Merc. v; in weakness, bruised and sore feelings, Arn., Bap., Bry., Eup. perf., Gels., Nux, Rhus; in headache, Bell., Bry., Caps., Gels., Nux; sensation of something alive, Croc. s., Thuj.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Feels "played out" generally.—No desire to do anything; wants to be let alone.—Hypochondriacal, inclined to look on the dark side.

2. Head.—Very severe headache, chiefly in forehead and just over the eyes, esp. the l.—Feels sore and bruised all over and through the head (after severe symptoms had subsided).—Heavy, dull feeling in forehead.—Sore constricting feeling in the temples, with throbbing of the temporal arteries.—Head feels sore and bruised; bruised feeling seems to go some way into the brain.—Every time he moves, coughs or laughs head seems as if it would split open and fly in every direction.—Drawing and pressing at root of nose with headache.—Woke up many times with pains in head, abdomen, and back.—Headache < by motion, coughing, laughing or walking; < after sleep; > by lying down, keeping quiet and pressure.—Forehead very hot and dry; seems like a hot coal of fire to prover's hand, during fever.—Forehead becomes hotter from pressure of hand, although it > headache.—Head feels very sore and bruised all over.—Perspiration on head

during fever, while asleep.—Cold perspiration standing in beads on forehead, after vomiting and during stool.

3. Eyes.—Eyeballs exceedingly painful; feel sore and bruised.—From outer to inner canthus, a reddish-yellow streak about 1/4 inch wide in whites of eyes.—Blood-vessels of sclerotic very much enlarged and distinctly visible.—Whites of eyes have a yellowish cast all over.—Whites of eyes greenish-yellow.

5. Nose.—Drawing or pressing at root of nose during headache.—Pressing or squeezing sensation in bridge of nose.

6. Face.—Face has a yellowish appearance.—Skin of face as yellow as a mulatto's.—Perspiration on face during fever, while asleep.

8. Mouth.—Tongue heavily coated, of a dirty greenish-yellow colour.—Very heavily coated in the centre with a thick yellowish fur.—Tip of tongue slightly red.—On each side of tip several little places that look as if the blood were about to ooze from them.—Tongue feels drawn and shrivelled up in centre.—Tongue and roof of mouth feel very dry, though usual quantity of saliva.

10. Appetite.—Complete loss of appetite.—Tried to eat, but food nauseated.—Eating and drinking relieved empty, weak feeling in stomach to some extent.—Eructations, nausea, and vomiting; "never before felt so sick at my stomach."

11. Stomach.—Bitter eructations.—Eructations, tasting as if food were fermenting in stomach.—Eructations so bitter and sour that I had to hold my mouth open to permit their escape.—Hot, bitter, sour eructations, setting teeth on edge.—Great nausea and retching with desire for stool.—Very violent attack of nausea and a great deal of retching before he could vomit.—Vomiting of very dark green, ropy, and exceedingly bitter bile with a single gush.—Eructations, nausea, and vomiting.—Sensation of a double action in stomach while vomiting, one trying to force something up, and the other sucked it back.—Vomiting followed by cold sweat, standing in beads on the forehead, and by extreme weakness.—Sensation of contractions in the stomach, as if some living thing was moving in it.—Stomach feels weak and empty, somewhat relieved by eating.—Sensation in stomach as if food were fermenting.—At 3 p.m. sensation like spasms or palpitation of the heart in the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Cutting and twisting pains all through the abdomen, somewhat relieved by lying on it.—Cutting and griping pains in and about umbilical region.—Dull, sore, aching feeling in umbilical and iliac regions.—Severe griping in umbilical and iliac regions, relieved by emission of flatus.—Passage of offensive flatus during the day, but more after retiring at night.—Uneasiness in r. hypochondrium, extending to l. iliac region.—Uneasy sensation in region of

sigmoid flexure, as if caused by flatulence.—Uneasy sensations in region of spleen and liver.—Griping and cutting pains in abdomen about and below umbilicus during stool.—Heavy, all gone sort of feeling low down in hypogastrium.—Pains in abdomen after 5 p.m., and all night.—Sensation like a string tied in a slipknot around intestines in umbilical region; and every once in a while as if it was suddenly drawn tight, and then gradually loosened.—Abdominal pains somewhat > by lying on stomach and abdomen.—Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.—Uneasy sore feeling in region of r. hypochondrium.—Hypertrophy of liver.—Obstruction of liver in malarious districts.—Enormous liver, constipation, stools clay-coloured, skin very yellow, urine very dark, almost black.—Soreness in region of liver, quick, weak pulse, stools undigested and showing entire absence of bile, urine almost black.—Chronic cases of jaundice.—Jaundice recurring every summer.—Bilious colic.—Gall-stone colic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, stools clay-coloured.—Stools undigested and showing an absence of bile.—Diarrhśa.—First part of stool watery, but last more solid in appearance, 10.30 a.m.—Stool copious, watery, dark brown, 8.50 p.m.—Stools terribly offensive, like carrion.—Stool copious, watery, dark brown, with pieces of undigested food in it.—Stool thin, watery, blackish-brown and very offensive.—Stool flakey, thin, watery; flakey portion dark yellow; fluid portion dark green, with light green foam or froth on top, streaked with a white mucous-looking substance.—Emission of flatus during stool.—Hot, scalding sensation in anus during stool, which continued fifteen or twenty minutes after stool.—Took quite a while to pass the stool and then there was only a small quantity passed.—Evacuation at bedtime of black tarry-looking fćces.—Desire for stool passed off after vomiting.—Cold perspiration broke out on forehead and back of hands during stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine, orange yellow colour; reddish.—Urine almost black, thick, syrupy.

19. Heart.—Pulse markedly smaller and weaker.—Quick, weak pulse.—Radial pulse 114, fever.—Carotid and temporal arteries pulsate hard and rapidly.

20. Back.—Sore, weak, bruised feeling all over small of back.—Sore and weak in sacral and lumbar region, could scarcely walk.—Small of back exceedingly weak, and feels when touched as though the skin was all off.—Pain from seventh to tenth dorsal vertebra, on waking.

22. Upper Limbs.—Cold perspiration on back of hands during stool.—Rheumatic pain in articulations of l. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in l. ankle and tarsal bones.—Sore, aching, tired feeling in lower limbs.

24. Generalities.—< Motion and walking; > sitting or lying down.—Abdominal symptoms > lying on abdomen.—Every step seemed to jar the whole body.—Exceedingly nervous, cannot lie still.—Feels very tired and sore.—Involuntary jerking in various parts of the body.—Feels very sick and weak all over on waking at 8 a.m.; had to sit down before he could dress.—Weak feeling, < standing or walking about, > sitting or lying down.—So nervous he can scarcely keep still, and can scarcely write down his symptoms, 9 a.m.

25. Skin.—Yellow all over body.—Jaundice of years' standing recurring annually.—Jaundice caused by drinking too much cider; cured in three days.

26. Sleep.—Could not go to sleep before midnight.—Nervous and restless after going to bed, woke up many times before daylight.—Woke many times with pains in head, abdomen, and back.—Feels very badly and sick all over on waking in the morning.—Sleepy during the day, could hardly keep awake.—Perspiration on head and face during sleep.—Great emaciation.

27. Fever.—Chill at 12 noon.—Chilly sensations darting through body from front to back, causing a sort of shivering or involuntary jerking.—Aching in back or limbs before and during fever.—Head feels like a ball of fire to prover's hand; cheeks very hot and dry.—Wants to be covered during chill and fever; becomes chilly if clothing is removed during fever.—No thirst during chill or fever.—Slept during the fever; profuse perspiration on head and face while asleep during fever.—Throbbing of temporal and carotid arteries during fever.—Headache and backache during fever; eyeballs very sore.

Chloralum.

Hydrate of Chloral. C_2 HCl_3 OH_2O. Solution; trituration.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Angina pectoris. Apoplexy. Asthma. Bedsores. Bronchitis. Chorea. Conjunctivitis. Dropsy. Dysmenia. Enuresis. Erysipelas. Hæmorrhagic diathesis. Heart, hypertrophy of; paralysis of. Hydrophobia. Keratitis. Labour, abnormal. Leucorrhœa. Night-terrors. Palpitation. Ptosis. Puerperal convulsions. Purpura. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—Introduced as a hypnotic, *Chloral* soon showed that it possessed wide powers of disturbing the organism, and many persons (including the late Professor Tyndall) have been fatally poisoned by overdosing. The brain, eyes, urinary and sexual organs and skin are most affected. W. S. Gee cured with it a terrific headache of several days' duration: dull, heavy aching in forehead; coming on each morning 8 a.m.; < sudden motion; < lying down; > in, open air. The 6th gave great relief though it aggravated at first, the aggravation occurring ten

minutes after each dose. One dose of the 25x cured permanently. A person under the influence of *Chloral* hears voices, sees visions of arches, &c., when in the dark or when the eyes are shut. Night-terrors in children have been cured with it. The brain tissue is probably congested in the same way as the skin in the urticaria of the drug. Urticaria gives a good illustration of the effect of the drug on the minute tissues. The brain is congested; hard, full, pressing pains in head. Eyes injected; the eyeballs feel too large; lids swollen, heavy, can hardly lift them. Asthma and wheezing respirations are probably due to an urticarious condition of the lung tissue. A symptom that is very significant is this: When lying on back, inspiration was through the nose, while expiration was blown from the lips as in apoplexy. The heart's action is increased, with oppression. Palpitation, hypertrophy. Later there is paralysis of heart. Heart dilated or weakened, with peculiar fulness and lightness of chest and sense of emptiness in stomach. The sense of sinking and oppression at the pit of the stomach is marked and shows a profound action on the solar plexus. The insomnia for which *Chloral* is suited is that due to over-fatigue. Snoring in sleep. Lying down <. Wants fanning; open air >. < Night and evening.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ammon., Atrop., Digit. (heart), Moschus, Electricity. *Compare:* Bell., Chlorof., Chi., and Opium in stertorous breathing and puffing out cheeks; Gels., Nux.; in urticaria, Astac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Comatose for days, ending in cerebral congestion.—Melancholia, idiocy, and insanity.—Constantly hears voices.—Hurried and excited, walking up and down the room conversing with imaginary beings.

2. Head.—Hard, full pressing pains in head, long-lasting.—Dull, heavy headache in occiput and forehead over eyes; < moving about and lying down, slightly > by going into open air.—Headache in forehead, extending to occiput.—Headache over eyes running down into eyes; < l. side; eyes feel constricted.

3. Eyes.—Retinal hyperæsthesia.—Dim sight.—Eyelids feel too large.—Burning in eyes and lids.—Conjunctiva injected; great pain.—Ulcer on cornea; phlyctenæ; catarrhal ophthalmia: intense itching of inner canthi and edges of lids.

14. Urinary Organs.—Enuresis, passes water in bed copiously without knowing it.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pruritus during pregnancy.—Chorea during pregnancy.—Tedious labour; nervous, irritable, hysterical; pains apparently forcible have no effect.—Puerperal convulsions.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Gasping breathing and confusion of thought.—Dyspnœa and suffocation, pressure at base of chest in front, urgent thirst.—Slow respiration;

imperceptible pulse.—When lying on back, inspiration through nose, expiration blown from lips as in apoplexy.

19. Heart.—Increased action with dyspnœa.—Violent palpitation; hypertrophy with dilatation.—Angina pectoris.—Threatened paralysis.

21. Limbs.—Foul-smelling foot-sweat.

24. Generalities.—Anæmia and emaciation.—Coagulability of blood destroyed; hæmorrhagic diathesis.—Bedsores.—Muscular prostration and somnolence.

25. Skin.—Violent stinging-itching over whole body.—Diffuse inflammatory redness like scarlatina.—Urticaria, coming out at night, disappearing by day.—Wheals come on suddenly from a chill; so long as she remains in the warmth is not troubled with them.—Purpura hæmorrhagica.—Desquamation in patches.—Bedsores.—Dropsy.

26. Sleep.—Insomnia from over-fatigue.—Night-terrors, esp. in teething children.

27. Fever.—Sensation of heat all over body, particularly on face.

Chlorum.

Chlorine, the element. Cl. Solution.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. *Asthma*. Catarrh. Chlorosis. Cold. Convulsions. Croup. Dentition. Diphtheria. Gastritis. Hæmoptysis. Impotence. Laryngismus. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Sore-throat. Typhus. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Chlorum* has been proved in the form of "Chlorine water, and has been tested clinically. It produces spasms and convulsions, coryza and catarrh. Laryngeal spasm is especially pronounced; the chief difficulty is in *exhaling*, can *draw in* the air well enough. Convulsive attacks on cutting eye-teeth. Mouth inflamed; ulcerated. Rapid emaciation. Acute rheumatic pains. Excessive sensitiveness of skin. Nettlerash, with fever. Cutis anserina. Skin dry, yellow, shrivelled. Malignant pustule and carbuncle. Typhoid state. The mental state is noteworthy. Fears he will go crazy; that he won't be able to make a living. Cannot remember names of people he sees, or if he sees the names cannot remember the person. E. Z. Bacon has recorded (*Med. Visitor*, Dec., 1893) two cases of chlorine poisoning. The first was in a boy of five, who, after passing through diphtheria to apparent complete recovery, was suddenly seized with symptoms of croup: loss of voice, crowing inspiration, prolonged expiration; incessant dry cough; great restlessness, high fever, profuse perspiration. The symptoms were < lying on a

lounge by the fire; > when lying in his mother's lap, and still more relieved by being carried about. During the previous illness Platt's chlorides had been placed in the room as a disinfectant, and it occurred to the doctor that chlorine vapour is much heavier than air. He himself lay down on the lounge, and in a few minutes felt the irritating vapour, and began to cough and hack. This soon passed away on sitting up. The removal of the chlorides had a remarkable effect on the child; cough and respiration were greatly relieved. But the relief came too late, as the cause was not discovered for several days, during which time the patient had become steadily weaker, and he died the same afternoon. The other case was that of an old lady who suffered from chronic bronchitis, and on January 2, 1892, developed an attack of laryngitis. In three days she was well; but the two subsequent weeks, on exactly the same day, a fresh attack occurred. The fact was, as the doctor discovered, his patient went to the back room, where chlorides were kept, every Monday to wash a few things she did not care to send to the laundry. The chlorides were banished, and though the washing was continued there were no more attacks of laryngitis. Dr. Bacon adds, that since giving up the use of disinfectants, other than plenty of fresh air, he has never had laryngeal complications in scarlatina or diphtheria, though his neighbours have had plenty. Whitman recommends chlorine water as an efficient palliative in a fit of asthma. He begins with 10 drops, then in five minutes 20 more, and then in another five minutes, half-a-teaspoonful, always in a little water. It greatly facilitates expectoration. In typhus fever Goullon, senior, recommends chlorine water, five drops every two or three hours until the tongue is dry. I have had excellent results from the 12th and 30th in nasal catarrh, and in breathlessness remaining after acute bronchitis. The symptoms are < from midnight to 7 a.m. (spasm of glottis). Lying down < nasal complaints. Inclination to lie down, with headache. Restless; < walking up and down. Sitting with sun shining on back = shuddering. Open air > chest affections; = running of tears. Damp air = loss of voice.

Relations.—*Compare: Mephitis* (inability to exhale); closely resembles Bromine, and, less closely, Iodine. Nat. mur. (sore-mouth); and other chlorides. It is an *antidote to:* Hydrocyanic acid and Sulphuretted hydrogen. *It is antidoted by:* Sulphuretted hydrogen, Albumen, Lycopod. (impotence); Plumb acet. (blood-spitting and pleurisy). *it follows well:* Phos.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Apprehension.—Irritability, inclined to anger.—Forgets names and persons.—Effects of excitement.—Coma, fainting with cold, viscous sweats.

2. Head.—Painful aching in vertex and down l. side, with inclination to lie down.—Warm sweat breaks out on forehead while coughing.

3. Eyes.—Running of tears < in open air.—Suddenly numerous fantastic images appeared before the eyes, disappearing with lightning-like rapidity.

5. Nose.—Coryza with headache.—Sneezing, violent; in morning.—Dryness in nose.—Nose smoky or sooty.—Corrosive feeling in corners of nose.—Sudden running in drops of sharp corroding fluid, with tears in eyes, dry tongue, palate, and fauces.—Thin coryza, soon changing to yellow, copious mucus.—Loss of smell.

6. Face.—Face swollen, with protruding eyes.—Face pale, often greenish.—Heightened colour.

7. Teeth.—Sensation as if teeth were too full; as if injured by acids.—Teeth black.

8. Mouth.—Tongue black.—Tongue as if burnt.—Mouth dry.—Very acid saliva.—Aphthæ.—Putrid odour from mouth.

9. Throat.—Dry.—Sore from uvula to bronchi.—Choking sensation; inability to swallow.

11. Stomach.—Acid stomach and other gastric troubles (in workmen exposed to fumes of chlorine, and who eat chalk for it).—Desire to vomit when coughing, without nausea.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa: in the morning; with dry mouth, after the eruption appears in typhus.—Stools of bright blood.—Hæmorrhage in typhus, blood black, coagulated, or thin, smelling like carrion.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sudden impotence and aversion to sexual intercourse.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Aphonia from damp air.—Great difficulty in articulating or breathing.—Spasms of glottis; air enters easily, but cannot be expelled.—Feeling as if rima glottidis were stiff, as if composed of an iron ring.—Sudden tightness of chest.—Expiration easy, inspiration a little difficult and accompanied by râles (this is less characteristic than the opposite).—Any attempt to cough = spasm of the glottis.—Desire to cough from tickling and sensation of rawness behind thyroid cartilage, but the cough is abortive, as he cannot expel the air from the chest.—A continuous little dry cough.—At each cough a spot in chest (region of r. bronchus) feels sore, as if the cough jarred and hurt it.—Phlegm raised with difficulty; soon collects again.—Cough with spitting of blood; with pleuritic pains.—Sensation of warmth in respiratory organs.—Sensation in lower and inner third of r. lung as if it were ruptured and as if air escaped from lung into pleural cavity at each inspiration.

19. Heart.—Heart's action much increased.—Râles frequent.

27. Fever.—Chilliness and crawls; 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Burning, dry heat, with anxiety and raving.—Genial glow all over, with night-sweat.—Cold sweat.—Viscous sweat.—Typhus.

Cholesterinum.

Cholesterine. C_{26} H_{44} O. Trituration.

Clinical.—Gall-stones. Jaundice. Liver, cancer of; diseases of. Vitreous, opacities of.

Characteristics.—*Cholesterine* is a substance crystallising in leaflets with a mother-of-pearl lustre and a fatty feel. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. It occurs in the blood and brain, yolk of eggs, seeds and buds of plants, but most abundantly in the bile and biliary calculi. Ameke, who did much to introduce the proximate principles of the tissues as remedies, anticipating the practice now so much in vogue in the old school, recommended *Cholesterine* as a remedy in cancer of the liver. Burnett has recently adduced conclusive evidence in support of the correctness of this assertion; and I have myself cured, mainly with this, a case described to me (I did not see the patient, a man over 50) as in the last stage of liver disease. He had been given up by his medical attendant, who ordered him to make his will without delay. Burnett uses the 3x or the 3 trit. and substantial doses. He commends it in "obstinate hepatic engorgements, which by reason of their obstinacy make one think interrogatively of cancer," also in "cases in which there appears to be a semi-malignant affection, involving the left lobe of the liver and what lies between it and the pylorus and the pancreas." In such cases Burnett gives alternately *Cholest*. 3x and *Iodoform* 3x. It has been used with success in the removal of opacities of the vitreous.

Chromicum Acidum.

Chromic acid. Anhydrous chromic acid. Chromic anhydride. Cr O_3. Solution.

with

Chromium Oxidatum.

Chromium sesquioxide. Chromic oxide. Cr_2 O_3. Trituration.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Brain, inflammation of. Cough. Diarrhśa. Eyes, affections of; pains in. Gangrene. Gout. Hćmorrhoids. Lumbago. Lupus. Phthisis laryngea. Ranula. Rheumatism. Stiff-neck. Syphilis. Throat, sore. Toothache. Trismus. Ulcers. Warts.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of these two substances are nearly identical, and may be taken together as Hering has taken them. Symptoms of the Acid are distinguished by (A.) after each; those of the Sesquioxide by (S.). Symptoms common to both are unmarked. *Chromic acid* is a powerful antiseptic, and has been used for disinfecting purposes, to arrest fetid discharge, and correct fetid odours. "Foul smelling, sanious lochia" is an indication. Allopaths have used it in

10 per cent. solution for checking excessive foot-sweat—a very dangerous practice, but to homśopaths it may suggest a possible internal use. It causes, in strong solution, inflammation and destruction of epithelium and mucous membranes; a false membrane; gangrene. On the skin it has been used to destroy warts. Cutting pains in eyes. Cough, hard, sometimes deep; swallows sputa. Vomits breakfast. Symptoms appear and disappear suddenly and return periodically.
(The *suddenness* of many of the symptoms is very marked.) Disagreeable pricking and itching here and there, with uneasiness in limbs. On turning to right side, pain in left side goes off (S.). Pains suddenly shifting to various parts of trunk, on waking (S.). Sensation of a vacuum at heart; of emptiness in chest. The rheumatic symptoms are well-marked, and I have frequently obtained good results in rheumatic cases with both preparations. The symptoms are < least draught of air (A.); and by cold water (A). < Night and early morning, 2 to 6 a.m. Pain < left side.

Relations.—Both should be studied along with Kali bichrom. *Antidotes:* Daphne indica has cured the rheumatic pains. Merc. cor. in small doses has counteracted the general effects in workmen. The restlessness and relief from motion suggest Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

1, 2. Mind and Head.—Confusion for two days; memory so bad he did not know how to make several letters of the alphabet (S.).—At 10 a.m., whilst walking, lightness in head which inclined him continually to r. side (A.).—Pain extends into anterior portion of brain from r. eyeball and from aching teeth (A.).—Shooting pain l. temple (S.).—Fulness in head, with lightness at heart, as if a vacuum there; giddiness going down stairs (A.).—Pulsative, throbbing sensation from region of heart to l. eye or l. side of head; general fulness of fore part of head, with occasional slight pains in l. hypochondrium (A.).—Heavy pain along coronal suture (A.).

3. Eyes.—Dull pain over l. eye, as if headache would set in (A.).—Cutting pains across l. eyeball at night in bed; with flow of tears in morning in bed; smarting and heaviness in lids in evening (S.).—Sudden momentary jerk in both eyeballs (S.).—Itching and smarting round eyes, esp. in inner canthi (S.).—Dull, pressive pain over r. eye on waking in morning.

4. Ears.—Occasionally sensation in r. ear, as if water was in it; it appears and disappears suddenly (A.).—Sudden jerking pain in l. ear, and a cold feeling in a small spot in meatus (S.).—Pain from toothache extends into ear (A.).

5. Nose.—Fetid, musty smell in posterior nares, chiefly perceived during expiration, after breakfast and dinner (A.).—Ozćna.

6. Face.—Face rose-red; during coughing spells (A.).—Quivering of lower lip.

7. Teeth.—Toothache; pain extending into ear; with restlessness; teeth feel too long; < from cold water; in sudden attack; < night (A.).

8. Mouth.—Metallic taste in mouth before dinner (S.).—Prickling in tongue (S.).

9. Throat.—Tough, white phlegm in throat, with hawking < mornings (A.).

11. Stomach.—Unusual hunger in middle of day (S.).—While eating, sensation as if expelled air smelled putrid (A.).—Vomiting of food, bile, and blood (A.).—Sudden inclination to vomit in morning, while dressing, with flow of water in mouth and dull pressure in stomach (S.).—Quick walking about > nausea (A.).

12. Abdomen.—Pressive pain r. hypochondrium in morning on waking (S.).—Abdominal symptoms > after rising in the morning.—Wakes early morning (4 to 5 a.m.), sick feeling in abdomen, which is tender to touch, esp. along colon; restless; sharp pains in hypogastrium along colon; > profuse diarrhśa (A.).—Flatulence and rumbling in abdomen (S.).—In evening, disagreeable, violent pain, like flatulence, r. side, from lumbar region down to cćcum, caused by any movement of trunk or deep inspiration; not felt in sitting or lying still (S.).

13. Stool and Anus.—Fulness about rectum, and difficult evacuation of a soft, scanty stool (S.).—After tea, sudden pressing desire for stool; scanty, thin, lumpy evacuation (S.).—Small stool of mucus and knotty fćces (A.).—Fulness and slight shooting pains about anus, morning (S.).—Watery diarrhśa, with nausea and dizziness (A.).—Blind piles, with costiveness (A.).—Copious discharge of hćmorrhoidal blood; with weakness in back (A.).—External piles disappeared, became internal and bleeding (A.).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Consumption of larynx, with very red face during attacks of coughing.—(Śdema of glottis.).—Cough hard, sometimes deep, swallows sputa, vomits breakfast (A.).—Pains over whole upper l. chest, with deep cough (A.).

18. Chest.—In the night, severe boring pain in l. side of chest below axilla, about the fourth rib, not < by motion or respiration, > turning on r. side (S.).—Deep-seated pain in back of l. chest and corresponding place in front, with a feeling on deep inspiration as if rest of lung could not expand and was painful (S.).

19. Heart.—Angina, waking at night, pains much, short hacking and retching (A.).—In evening, in bed, pain in region of heart, a fine drawing, nervous pain, at times reaching through chest to shoulder and neck; on lying on heart, a sort of clucking, painful sensation on deep inspiration (S.).—Fixed pressive pain at apex of heart (S.).—Pain under apex of heart awoke him (S.).—Suddenly, a violent stitch in region of heart; pain disappears gradually after several minutes (A.).

20. Neck and Back.—Turning head to left and backward was impossible (A.).—Cold sensation on back of neck, 10 a.m. (A.).—Heavy pains in muscles of neck and shoulders, and various parts of trunk, soon went off, and were only slightly felt in back during day (S.).—Pains in l. shoulder and shoulder-blade; with sensitiveness of all muscles attached to scapula; pain extends to occiput; later, moved to pelvis; lumbar region sensitive (A.).—Dull pain at inner angle of l. scapula in evening, and at inferior angles of both in morning (S.).—Rheumatic pains in r. shoulder and various parts of back (S.).—Superficial burning pains about middle dorsal spine (with sudden jerking pains in l. ear, and cold feeling in small spot in meatus).—Lumbar pain, most painful morning in bed (S.).—Shooting pain from small of back into l. hip-bone.

21. Limbs.—Uneasiness, stiffness and dull pain in muscles in morning; chiefly in shoulder-blades and back of neck, also between shoulders and in hips; coming occasionally during day till evening (A.).

22. Upper Limbs.—Itching in armpits at night (S.).—Transitory pains in either elbow; in morning.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in upper thigh-bone, extending to l. hip-joint (A.).—Pains in knee.—Knee-joints weak and knocking.—Pains in balls of feet.

Chromium Kali Sulphuratum.

Chrome Alum. Potassic-Chromic Sulphate ($Cr_2K_2S_4O_{16}$, $_{24}H_2O$).

Clinical.—Catarrh. Hay asthma. Hay fever.

Characteristics.—*Cr. k. s.* was introduced into homœopathic practice some years ago by Dr. Mersch, of Brussels, and in my experience it is by far the most valuable remedy for hay fever that we possess. I use it on Dr. Mersch's indications in the 6x trituration and downwards. Because it sometimes succeeds in the 3x, and even the 1x, when higher numbers fail. I generally give eight grains of the 5x to begin with, three or four times a day. There is no proving that I am acquainted with, but it can be used on general indications for coughs and catarrhs which its constituents will readily suggest.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cep., Psor., Sabad., Naphthal., Sang. Ka. bi.

Chrysophanicum Acidum.

Chrysophanic acid. (CH_3 C_{14} H_5 $(OH)_2$ O_2). (An organic acid obtained from rhubarb and some lichens. A constituent of "Goa powder.")

Clinical.—Ophthalmia. *Psoriasis*. Ringworm.

Characteristics.—Tried as a local application in the form of ointment in bad cases of psoriasis on one limb *Chry. ac*. has caused the disappearance of the eruption on the other limb as well, showing a constitutional action. It has been used with some success in the lower triturations internally in psoriasis, ringworm, and other skin affections, also as a local application in ringworm. It is a powerful irritant of the skin and mucous membranes. Given internally in crude form it has caused nausea, vomiting, and purging. E. W. Beebe, of Milwaukee, relates the effect on a professional friend, troubled with blepharitis, who applied to his eyelid a one-in-ten ointment made with vaseline. The effect was immediate: marked conjunctival inflammation of globe and lid, contraction of pupils, intense photophobia, the least ray of light producing great pain, increased by a throbbing sensation synchronous with the pulse. This was accompanied with phosphorescent flashes of light. On forcing eyes to look at objects, retinal impressions remained some time after closing them. Swelling of lids and irritation of skin around. After lasting a week there was marked improvement, and a second, milder application completed the cure. Beebe regards the condition set up as one of "Retinal asthenopia," or, as Graafe called it, "optical hyperæsthesia." *Physostigma* and *Pilocarpin* are its analogues. A. B. Norton has used it successfully, internally and externally, in blepharitis, conjunctivitis and keratitis of the phlyctenular variety; also in eczema behind ears. G. C. McDermott confirms this. Used locally (gr. iv. to gr. viii. with vaseline one ounce) or internally, or both, it is a magnificent remedy in eye and ear cases where a filthy, scabby condition exists, and a tendency to form thick crusts. Cases in which the whole ear and surrounding tissue appeared to be one great scab from the centre of which oozed the pus which came from a suppurative otitis media cleared up in two or three weeks under internal and external use of *Chry. ac*.; also cases where a similar condition of eyelids and skin of face obtained. I have often seen a ringworm disappear rapidly from a few applications of the ointment.

Cichorium.

Cichorium intybus. Chicory. Endive. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture or trituration of dried root.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Constipation. Headache.

Characteristics.—Chicory is the well-known salad, the root of which is used for mixing with coffee. It has been proved, and the following symptoms have been observed: General heaviness. Headache. Weight at stomach and great indisposition to bodily and mental exertion. Want of energy. Bowels relaxed. When taken in infusion like coffee, it acts as a gentle aperient. A chicory-roaster observed that he "could not read at night, not from any external irritation of the eyes, but from a feeling of deadness in them."

Cicuta Maculata.

Cicuta maculata. Water Hemlock. Spotted Cow-bane. Beaver-poison. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of root gathered in summer.

Clinical.—Epilepsy. Tetanus.

Characteristics.—The effects of the *C. maculata* are very like those of the *Virosa*, the most prominent symptom being: Falls unconscious, tetanic or clonic convulsions. Body covered with sweat. For comparisons see *Cic. v*.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fell on their way, and were picked up unconscious.

2. Head.—Dizziness.—Head hot.

3. Eyes.—Astonishing mobility of eyeballs and eyelids with widely dilated pupils.

6. Face.—Face bloated like that of a drowned person, deathly pale.—Face livid, even purple.—Jaws rigid.

8. Mouth.—Bloody foam from nose and mouth.

9. Throat.—Spasm of muscles of deglutition on presenting anything to mouth.

11. Stomach.—Nausea and vomiting; frothy, glairy fluid.

12, 13. Abdomen and Stool.—Pain in bowels; ineffectual desire for Stool.

20, 21. Back and Limbs.—Falls backward in convulsions.—Every muscle in the body in powerful clonic spasm.—Body and extremities cold.

26. Sleep.—During intervals of vomiting lay in deep sleep.

27. Fever.—Head hot.—Profuse sweat over whole body.

Cicuta Virosa.

Cow-bane. Water Hemlock. N. O. Umbelliferć. Tincture of fresh root gathered at time of flowering.

Clinical.—Bladder, paralysis of. *Cancer. Catalepsy*. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. *Coccygodynia*. Concussions. Convulsions. *Eczema. Epilepsy*. Epithelioma. Eyes, inflammation of. *Face, eruption on. Hiccough*. Hysteria. *Impetigo. Meningitis. Myelitis. Numbness*. Śsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis. *Psoriasis*. Puerperal convulsions. *Screaming*. Strabismus. Stuttering. Tetanus. Trismus. *Waking, weeping on*. Worm complaints.

Characteristics.—*Cicuta v*. is one of the most active of the poisonous Umbelliferć. Its chief influence is excited on the medulla oblongata, the gastro-intestinal tract, and the skin. Twitching and spasmodic jerks are a keynote of *Cicuta*. "Bending the head backward" is very characteristic. The remedy has cured many cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, the opisthotonos being the leading indication. Violence is a leading feature: violent spasms; moans and howls; great agitation; makes gesticulations; odd motions; strange desires, as to eat coal. "Head turned or twisted to one side" is no less indicative of the drug in convulsions of children or adults. (See cases referred to below.) It corresponds to falls and the effects of concussions. Utter prostration follows the convulsive attacks; sudden rigidity, then jerks and violent distortions; then prostration. "jerking of the left arm all day" is a very characteristic symptom. Tremor when touched. Trembling palpitation. Convergent strabismus; from fall or blow. Soporous sleep, weeps on being roused, distorts facial muscles and stares vacantly. Pupils dilated. Shocks from head down body. Face bluish. Froths at mouth. Jaws locked. Bites tongue. Hiccough. Hungry immediately after a meal. Tearing, jerking in coccyx. *Cicuta* has a marked action on the skin: eruption of pustules which run together with yellowish honey-coloured scabs, especially about mouth, and matting the whiskers. Nash cured eczema capitis in a young woman with *Cic. v*.—whole scalp was covered as with a solid cap. Epithelioma, growths covered with honey-coloured scabs. Suited to old people and children. Teste places *Cicuta* in the *Sulphur* group. He regards it as antipsoric, and considers that as its eruptions are mostly found in the head and face, so its symptoms, when repercussion of skin eruptions occur, are chiefly felt in the brain. *Bovista* and *Ćthusa* are like *Cic. v*. in this. Teste mentions the case of a lady of fifty-eight who ceased to menstruate at thirty in consequence of a fright, and who was "of robust constitution, irritable, nervous, and excessively fanciful and odd." She had a chronic swelling of the left ovary. *Cic. v*. had a remarkably quieting effect for several weeks, and during that time the swelling diminished considerably. The patient had to leave Paris, so the treatment could not be followed up. The two following cases illustrate the action of *Cicuta* in a striking way. The first, a case of acute meningitis, is quoted from *N. A. J. H*. by *Amer. Hom*. of January 1, 1898: Dr. H. von Musits treated J. N. R., ćt. 43; male; married; a user of

alcohol and tobacco; bookkeeper. After the intense summer heat, these symptoms developed: Convulsion; distortion of limbs; head turned backward. Trismus. Froth from mouth. Biting of the tongue. Oppression of breathing. Entire loss of consciousness and of power of swallowing. Convulsions, followed by complete exhaustion. Stupor. Swelling of face. Inability to move the tongue. The whole body seems to be of enormous size. The patient had three attacks of convulsions during twenty-four hours, followed by the swelling of the tongue and body. Extreme trembling of the hands. Articulation difficult. Next day profuse watery diarrhśa stools < by any noise, sudden entrance of any person into the room or loud talking. > By rest and in a dark room. Several times previously he had had symptoms of nervous exhaustion. His brother, a physician, died the previous spring from paresis in consequence of excessive use of alcohol and drugging. After two doses of *Cicuta vir*. 200 there were no more convulsions and the patient was perfectly cured in two weeks. There was no relapse. The next case, one of cholera, is quoted from the *Indian Hom. Rev*. by *Amer. Hom*., December 15, 1896. Banerjee records the case: "A lad, aged five years, had an attack of cholera three days before my visit. Had been treated by a homśopath from beginning of attack. The patient was suffering from convulsions, when I first saw him on the fourth day. The convulsive fits were very severe since the third day of the attack of cholera. The symptoms were: eyes half turned, head drawn toward the left side, and the hands and feet of the same side were contracted. He was given *Bell., Hyos., Cina*, and *Bryonia* without effect. *Cicuta virosa* was then given. The first dose mitigated the severity of the fits, the second dose put the child to sleep, and thus he was saved from imminent death." The chief Conditions are: < From concussions, especially of brain and spine; from turning the head; from slightest touch (renews the spasms); from cold. > From warmth. Immediately after eating: bellyache and sleepiness. Immediately after commencing to eat: feels satisfied. Soon after a meal-great hunger.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Arn., Op. for massive doses, Tobacco. *Antidote to:* Opium. *Compatible after:* Lach; after Ars. and Con. (cancer of lip); Cupr. (aphasia ill chorea). *Compare:* Con., Ćthus, Śnanth. croc.; Hyperic. (spinal concussion); Hyo. (twitchings); Helleb; Hydrocy. ac. (body thrown back, cramps in neck); Nux and Strychnia (tetanus; but with Nux there is not the utter prostration and great oppression of breathing of *Cic*., nor the loss of consciousness; Nux is less epileptiform and has more excitability).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Strange desires, as desire to eat coal, &c.—Anxiety, and great tendency to be deeply affected by mournful stories.—Groans, complaints, and howling.—Discontent and ill-humour.—Suspicion and mistrust, with misanthropy.—Disposition to be frightened.—Mania, with dancing, laughing, and ridiculous gestures; with heat of the body and longing for wine.—Forgets his own name.—Dementia.—Giddiness and absence of mind.—He confounds the present

with the past.—He thinks himself a young child.—Want of confidence in and dread of man, retires into solitude.

2. Head.—Vertigo, and staggering, to the extent of falling.—Giddiness, with falling forward.—Whirling vertigo on rising in the bed, with obscuration of sight.—Feeling as of intoxication.—Headache above the orbits.—Congestion of the brain with vomiting and purging.—Attacks of semi-lateral cephalalgia, with nausea.—Semi-lateral headache, as from congestion to the head; relieved when sitting erect.—Heaviness of the head with dizziness.—Compression from both sides of the head.—Stupefying pressure on the forehead.—Diminution of pain in the head on rising, and on passing flatus.—Affections of the brain, from concussion of the brain.—Headache, as from commotion of the brain.—Feeling of looseness of the brain, as if it were shaken in walking; early in the morning; disappearing when thinking of the pain intensely.—Severe headache in occiput, like a dull pressure; as with coryza.—Suppurating eruptions on the scalp, with burning pain.—Startings and spasmodic shocks in the head, with drawing backward of the head.—Staring at an object, the head inclines forward; is frequently bent back again, with twitching, trembling, and tension in the neck while moving it.—Jerking and twitching of head.

3. Eyes.—Burning pain in the eyes.—Pupils either much contracted or dilated.—Suspension of the sight, with vertigo, on walking.—Look fixed, sometimes from a sort of absence of mind.—Wavering of all objects before the sight.—Iris-like circles round candle.—Mobility of the characters on reading; the letters turn, and are surrounded with a coloured areola, the same as round the light.—Diplopia, or obscuration of the eyes, sometimes alternately with hardness of hearing.—The objects appear double and black.—Luminous and coloured circle around all objects.—Photophobia.—Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Twitching of the orbicularis muscle.

4. Ears.—Sensation of excoriation, and pain, as of contusion, behind the ears.—Purulent eruption before, behind, and on the ears.—Discharge of blood from the ears.—Hearing indistinct, sometimes alternating with obscuration of the eyes.—Detonation in r. ear when swallowing.

5. Nose.—Pains as of excoriation and of a bruise, in the (r.) ala nasi.—Scabs in the nostrils.—Yellowish discharge from the nose.—Obstruction of the nose, with abundant secretion of mucus.—Frequent sneezing, without coryza.

6. Face.—Pallor and coldness of the face, with coldness of the hands.—Cheeks pale, with eyes sunk, and surrounded by a livid circle.—Redness and swelling of the face and of the neck.—Eruption on the face, confluent, purulent, and of a deep red colour, with lenticular pimples on the forehead.—Burning scabs, with yellowish serum, on the upper lip, cheeks, and chin.—Thick, honey-coloured scurf on the chin, upper lip, and lower portion of the cheeks (milk crust), burning soreness and oozing, accompanied with swelling of the sub-maxillary glands, and insatiable

appetite.—Painful ulcer on the lips.—Painful swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.—Trismus.—Disposition to grind the teeth.

8. Mouth.—Foam before and in the mouth.—Whitish pustules, painful on being touched, and ulcers on the edge of the tongue.—Swelling of the tongue; white, painful, burning ulcers on the edges of the tongue.—Speech embarrassed, with convulsive movements of the head (from before backwards) and of the arms at every word that is uttered.

9. Throat.—Throat dry.—Inability to swallow; the throat is, as it were, closed, and feels bruised when touched externally (with eructations).—Stricture of śsophagus.—Strangling on attempting to swallow.—Constriction after being hurt by swallowing a splinter of bone.

10. Appetite.—Want of appetite, caused by a sensation of dryness in the mouth.—Satiety, and aching in the stomach, after the first mouthful.—Great inclination to eat coal.—Continual hunger and appetite, even shortly after a meal.—Burning thirst, esp. during the cramps.—After a meal, colic, cuttings, pressure on the epigastrium, and drowsiness.

11. Stomach.—Violent and noisy hiccough; with crying.—Bitter and yellowish regurgitation on stooping, and followed by a burning sensation in the throat.—Nausea in the morning and during a meal, sometimes with headache.—Vomiting of blood.—Vomiting, alternately with tonic spasms in the muscles of the chest, and convulsive movements of the eyes; (the vomiting does not relieve the lock-jaw).—Burning pressure on the stomach and abdomen.—Pulsative pains in the epigastrium, which is much inflated.—Oppression and anxiety in the epigastric region.—Swelling and throbbing in the pit of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Colic, with convulsions (in children from worms).—Cuttings, immediately after a meal, with drowsiness.—Pinchings and borborygmi in the abdomen.—Accumulation of flatus, with anguish and ill-humour.—Distension and painfulness of the abdomen.—Pain, as from ulceration in the groins.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Liquid and too frequent evacuations.—Itching in the rectum, with burning pain after friction.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.—Frequent micturition; the urine is propelled with great force.—Involuntary urination as from paralysis of the bladder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Testes drawn up.—Sore drawing pain in urethra as far as glans, obliging one to urinate.—Stitches in fossa navicularis with nightly emissions.—Pollutions without lascivious dreams.—Strictures (spasmodic) sometimes after gonorrhśa.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses delayed; spasmodic symptoms.—Tearing and drawing in coccyx during menses.—(Painful tumours of mammć.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Difficult respiration, and want of breath.—Cough with copious expectoration.

18. Chest.—Tightness in the chest; she is scarcely able to breathe all day.—Pressure on the chest, as from a weight, with difficulty of respiration.—Sensation in chest and throat as though something the size of a fist were lodged there.—Tonic spasms in the muscles of the chest, alternately with vomiting.—Heat in the chest.—Pain, as from a bruise, and from excoriation, in the lower extremity of the sternum.—Burning pain in the nipples.—Burning in the chest.

19. Heart.—Trembling palpitation of heart.—Feels as if heart stopped beating; and sometimes faint feeling therewith.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension, as from a wound, in the muscles of the neck, on bending the head back.—Swelling of the neck.—Tonic spasms of the cervical muscles.—Neuralgia of neck with tendency to draw head backwards and dull occipital headache.—Tearing jerking in coccyx.—Coccygodynia coming on for first time during catamenia, after parturition.—Spasmodic bending backwards of the back, like an arch.—Tension above the shoulder-blades.—Pain of ulceration in the shoulder-blades.

21. Limbs.—Great weakness in arms and legs after slight exertion.—Trembling in limbs.—Spasmodic contortions and fearful jerking of limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain, as from a bruise, or of excoriation, in the joints of the shoulder, and in the forearms.—Sensation of heaviness and want of strength in the arms.—Jerking in the l. arm all day.—Startings and convulsive movements (involuntary) in the arms and in the fingers.—Deadness of the fingers.—The veins on the hands are enlarged.

23. Lower Limbs.—Involuntary starting of the lower limbs, jerks and twitches.—Painful stiffness of the legs.—Trembling of the legs.—Yielding of the feet, when walking; they turn inwards.

24. Generalities.—Pains, as from excoriation, or from a bruise, on various parts.—Trembling of the limbs.—Shocks, as from electric sparks, in the head, the arms, and the legs.—General convulsions, and fits of epilepsy, sometimes with cries, paleness or yellow colour of the face, pressing together of the jaws, numbness and distortion of the limbs, suspension of respiration, and foam at the mouth.—After the fit, the body remains insensible, and, as it were, dead.—State of insensibility and immobility, with loss of consciousness and of strength.—Attacks of catalepsy, with relaxation of all the muscles, and absence of

respiration.—Tetanus.—Drawing pains in the limbs.—Affections of the r. side of the back.—Spasms during parturition; children have convulsions from worms.—Strictures after inflammation, sometimes after gonorrhśa.

25. Skin.—Burning itching over the whole body.—Purulent eruptions, with yellowish and burning scabs.—Lenticular pimples, of a deep red colour.—Long-lasting purulent eruptions, confluent, forming thick yellow crusts, with burning pain.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness and nocturnal sweat.—Half-sleep, with restless movements and confused dreams.—Frequent waking, with profuse sweat, which, however, alleviates.—Vivid dreams of the events of the day.—Vivid dreams which cannot be recollected.

27. Fever.—Pulse weak, slow, trembling.—Shivering, and perpetual desire to be near the fire.—The chilliness begins in the chest and extends down the legs and into the arms.—Coldness in the thighs, and in the arms, with fixedness of look.—Heat only internally.—Perspiration at night (in the morning hours), principally on the abdomen.—Worm fever with colic and convulsions.

Cimex.

Acanthia lectularia. Cimex lectularius. Bedbug. N. O. Hemiptera. Tincture or trituration.

Clinical.—Constipation. Cough. Hæmorrhoids. Intermittent fever. Liver, complaints of. Muscles, contraction of. Seminal emissions. Skin, affections of. Yawning.

Characteristics.—*Cimex* is an ancient remedy for intermittent fever. A characteristic symptom is: "Weariness and inclination to stretch." The flexors are most affected; pains in all joints as if tendons were contracted and too short; every motion or stretching of arms or legs causes tightening pain in them. (Nash records the following cure by Dr. Brewster, of Syracuse. After driving a fractious horse that tried to run away over a very rough road a man was so bruised and sprained about the buttocks and legs that he was confined to the house for a long time in consequence. It settled finally into what appeared likely to be permanent contraction of the lower limbs. No remedy relieved till Dr. Brewster remembered a case of intermittent fever that he had cured twenty years before, being guided by this symptom. *Cimex* 600 (Jenichen) promptly cured.) Irresistible sleepiness. Frequent yawning; sensation as of a cold wind blowing on knees. Pains in all joints as if tendons contracted during chill. Chill commences with clenching of hands and violent raging. Before chill, thirst and heaviness in legs; less thirst with chill, still

less with dry heat; none with sweat. After the chill, thirst, but drinking causes violent headache; tickling in larynx causing dry, continuous cough. Gagging and belching at end of cough. Heat with gaging; œsophagus feels constricted. Musty-smelling sweats. Night-sweats. Tertian and quartan intermittents. A. W. K. Choudhury relates a case of intermittent (quotidian) cured with *Cimex* 30, the chief indications being: "Chill slight; thirst some days, none other days; shiverings; passed water twice during chill; *chill < by lying down; increase of cough if he drinks water during chill.*" Stools with hæmorrhoidal sufferings. Stools hard in small balls; urging to stool; after the discharge of a small piece of white stool, rectum closes firmly. Incontinence of urine. Urine hot; brown or red sediment. Frequent erections in morning; seminal emissions. Urticarious eruption. Motion <. Stretching or extending the part <. Weariness compels to lie down. Sitting < pain in small of back. During rest: in morning, sweat on nose. Symptoms < in morning. < By drinking. The whole right side is especially affected.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. m. (headache lessens in the sweating stage); Ars. (headache remains or increases in the sweating stage); Bell. (throbbing of the head in intermittents). Ars. and Bry. (gagging at end of cough).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiousness.—Sensation as if he could creep into himself and on that account could not sufficiently crouch together.—His own sweat is disgusting to him.—Clenching of hands with violent rage at beginning of chill.—Anxiety after chill.

2. Head.—Confusion of head as if headache would ensue.—Pain like needle stitches in vertex with cough.—Headache, almost depriving him of the power of thinking; most violent during the chill; caused by drinking.—Sweating on head, nose and chest.

5. Nose.—Annoying dryness of nostrils.—Fluent coryza with pressure in frontal sinuses.—Constant sneezing in forenoon.—Sweat on nose, morning, during rest.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated white.—Swollen feeling of the tongue.—Feeling as if burnt on the tongue, in the region of the palate and the upper anterior gums.

9. Throat.—Dryness of the throat, causing him to drink all day.—Œsophagus constricted; during the hot stage.

11. Stomach.—Sour eructations.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in the liver, as if it had been strained by bending the r. side inward; the spot is painful when touching it and when coughing.—Colic, followed by emissions of flatulence or liquid stools.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools hard, in small balls.—After the discharge of a small piece of white stool the rectum closes firmly.—Stools with hæmorrhoidal sufferings.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine brown, with a deposit of sediment (during the fever, when he drinks).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, with gagging, as if he would vomit, with perspiration.—Breathing oppressed after chill.

18. Chest.—Chest feels oppressed during chill.—After chill, heaviness in middle of chest; anxiety.

20. Back.—Pain in the small of the back, extending over the abdomen, with distension of the abdomen.—Pain in the small of the back; worse when sitting.—Weariness in loins, must sit down.

21. Limbs.—Painfulness in all joints; sensation as if the tendons were too short (during the chill).

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. shoulder and the anterior muscles of the chest, extending through the whole arm down to the nails; the fingers feel as if they had gone to sleep.—At beginning of chill, draws fingers together making a fist.

23. Lower Limbs.—During chill knee-joints most contracted; the leas cannot be extended.—At the end of chill, the legs feel tired; the position of legs must be changed constantly; this ceases during the hot stage.—Hamstrings feel too short, knees flexed; attempting to stretch them = pain in thighs.—Knees feel cold as from a cold wind.

24. Generalities.—Pain in recti muscles of thighs, with oppression of the chest, shortness of breath, and frequent, deep inspiration, with a sensation as if he would creep into himself, and on that account could not sufficiently crouch together; every attempt to stretch out arms or legs causes tensive pain in these parts, and he suffers thirst rather than move.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness; falls asleep when sitting in the morning.—Irresistible sleepiness during chill.—Frequent yawning; with cold feeling on skin.

27. Fever.—Pulse feeble; intermitting.—Before the cold stage, thirst; heaviness in the lower extremities.—At the beginning of the chill, clenching of the hands and violent rage.—Chilliness over the whole body, followed by dry heat, which is succeeded by some moisture over the skin.—During the chill painfulness in all the joints; sensation as if the tendons were too short; the knee-joints are most contracted; the legs cannot be extended; the chest feels oppressed, obliging one to

take a long breath frequently; irresistible sleepiness.—At the end of the chill the legs feel tired; the position of the legs has to be changed constantly; this ceases during the hot stage.—After the chill thirst, and when he drinks he is attacked with violent headache, which almost deprives him of the power of thinking; tickling in the larynx, causing a continuous dry cough; oppression of breathing; heaviness in the middle of the chest; anxiety.—Amelioration if he does not drink.—During the hot stage gagging in the œsophagus, which impedes inspiration; thirstlessness; the water drunk to allay the gagging goes down at intervals only; the œsophagus feels constricted.—If he drinks during the fever he passes soon after very hot brown urine, depositing a good deal of sediment.—The perspiration, after the hot stage, is accompanied by hunger.—Perspiration mostly on the head and chest.—During the intermittent fever, constipation; stools dry.

Cina.

The unexpanded flower-heads (commonly called "seeds") of several varieties of Artemisia maritima. Semen cinæ. Flores Cinæ. Artemisia contra. Wormseed. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture.

Clinical.—*Abdomen, distended*. Anæmia. *Anus, irritation of*. Asthenopia. Asthma. Bronchitis. *Borborygmi*. Chorea. *Colic*. Convulsions. *Cough*. Dentition. Diarrhœa. Enuresis. *Eyes, affections of*. Hydrocephaloid. Intermittent fever. *Leucorrhœa*. Neuralgia. Remittent fever. Scarlatina. Sight, affections of. Spasms. Strabismus. Twitchings. *Urine, milky*. Whooping-cough. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Cina* is the source of the alkaloid *Santoninum*. It is pre-eminently a worm medicine, as it causes all the symptoms which characterise helminthiasis both mental, nervous, and bodily. It corresponds more to the effects of lumbrici than to those of other worms. There is irritation of the nose, causing constant desire to rub, prick, or press into it. In children there is extreme ill-humour and naughtiness. Nothing pleases them for any length of time; gritting teeth during sleep; wetting the bed (when accompanied by picking nose, great hunger, restless sleep); tossing all about the bed in sleep; crying out as if in delirium Sherbino has found "getting on hands and knees in sleep" a strong indication for it. But *Cina* is much more than a mere worm-medicine. Many symptoms appear to be reflex from abdominal irritation. A characteristic feature is: Extreme sensitiveness of mind and body: offended by the slightest thing; peevish and obstinate; aversion to be caressed. Over-sensitiveness of surface: cannot endure to be approached, touched, or pressed upon; touch induces or aggravates spasms. Child cannot bear to have head combed or brushed. Aversion to light. Strabismus; with sickly look and dark circles round eyes; yellow vision. Asthenopia, defective accommodation; yellow vision. Ravenous hunger; sinking immediately after a meal. Difficult swallowing of liquids; clucking noise from throat to stomach. Nocturnal enuresis; urine white,

turbid, at times fetid. Larynx extremely sensitive, touching it causes suffocative spasm. Cough excited by sensation of feather down in throat. Reflex cough; caused by writing or reading (to oneself). In fever there is thirst with chill; face pale and cold; hands warm; nausea or vomiting of bile or ingesta. Charles Mohr (*H. M.*, January, 1898) commends it for: anæmic persons suffering from indigestion and non-assimilation of food; or after acute illness when they have headache, vertigo, and neuralgia. In the cachectic who have pains in the belly and deranged abdominal functions, and suffer nervously. For asthenopia from onanism, when reading by artificial light is next to impossible; eyes feel veiled, need constant wiping. Spasmodic strabismus from abdominal irritation. Spasmodic asthma after food that disagrees, "sensation as if sternum lies too close to back, embarrasses breathing and causes anxiety and sweat." Prosopalgia of supra- and infra-orbital region and zygoma chiefly, pains pressing, screwing, with hyperæsthesia. Gastralgia, enteralgia, and fevers when the leading symptoms are present. Nash (*Leaders in Typhoid Fever*) mentions two cases of typhoid in which Cina proved curative, the indications being "Intense *circumscribed redness of the cheeks*, and frequent and *violent rubbing of the nose*." S. C. Ghose has recorded (*H. W.*, September, 1899) a striking cure by *Cina* 6 and 200 of a case of infantile remittent fever, in which the classical symptoms of the drug were present; the fever came on very irregularly. The symptoms of *Cina* are < night; before midnight child wakes up frightened. < From open air; cold air; cold water. < Yawning. Child lies on belly, or on hands and knees, during sleep. Guernsey says *Cina* is suited to complaints which are concomitant to yawning, which come on whenever one yawns.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Caps., Chi., Pip. nig. *Antidote to:* Caps., Chi., Merc. *Follows well:* Dros. and Ant. t. *Compare:* In aversion to be touched, Ant. c., Ant. t., Hep. Sil., Thu. gurgling along œsophagus when swallowing fluids, Helleb., Cupr. difficult swallowing liquids, Bell., Caust., Hyo., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Pho.; in cough < by reading or writing, Mang., Meph., Nux, Plat. in white stools, Dig.; in ravenous hunger, Ars., Calc., Iod., Sil. Staph.; aversion to be caressed, Ars., Lach.; in squint, Alm.; in asthenopia and defective accommodation, Artem. v. (but Art. v. has dizziness from coloured light; and Cina has > from rubbing). Teste places Cina in the Arsen. group from its analogy in the digestive sphere. Cham. has many points of contact with Cina and some opposite conditions.

Causation.—Worms. Yawning.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Lachrymose and plaintive humour.—A child cries when it is touched; is averse to being caressed.—Continual inquietude, with desire for things of all kinds, which are rejected some moments after.—Disposition to be offended by trifling jests.—Great anguish and anxiety on walking in the open air.—Delirium.

2. Head.—Headache, alternately with pressure on the abdomen.—Numbing pressure, as from a load, which weighs upon the head, esp. when walking in the open air.—The head falls to the side and is jerked backwards, with twitches in the limbs and cold perspiration of the face.—Tearing, drawing cephalalgia, aggravated by reading or meditation.—Headache before and after the epileptic attacks; after attack of intermittent fever.—Dull pains in the head, with eyes fatigued, chiefly on waking in the morning.—Cold perspiration on the head (forehead) and on the pale, cold, bloated face, with blueness around the mouth; twitching of the limbs and sleepiness, worse at night (after attacks of whooping-cough and epilepsy).

3. Eyes.—Aching in the eyes, when fatiguing them by reading; when using them at night by the candle-light.—Convulsive movements of the muscles of the eyebrows.—Confusion of sight, on reading, which disappears on rubbing the eyes.—Pupils dilated.—Weakness of sight (from onanism).—Weak sight, with photophobia and pressure on the eyes, as if sand had been introduced into them.—When looking at a thing steadily (reading) he sees it as through a gauze, which is relieved by wiping the eyes.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis; also bleeding from the mouth.—Inclination to put the fingers into the nose.—The child rubs the nose constantly, and bores with the fingers in the nose until blood comes out.—Flow of pus from the nose.—Violent sneezing, which provokes a sensation of pressure on the temples, and seems as though it would burst the chest.—Fluent coryza, with sensation of burning in the nostrils.—Stoppage of the nose, in the evening.—Fluent coryza at noon.—The nose burns.

6. Face.—Paleness of face, with livid circle under the eyes.—Earth-coloured complexion.—Face, puffed and bluish, esp. round the mouth.—Face alternately pale and cold, or red and hot.—Pale, cold face, with cold perspiration.—Cramp-like pains and successive pullings in the cheek-bones, aggravated or renewed by contact and pressure.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, provoked by the air and cold drinks.—Pains, as from excoriation, in the teeth.—Grinding of the teeth.

8. Mouth.—Sensation of dryness and roughness of the mouth, esp. of the palate.

9. Throat.—Inability to swallow, esp. liquids.

10. Appetite.—Increase of thirst.—Hunger shortly after a meal.—Voracity.—Bulimy.—Aversion of the sucking child to the milk of its mother.—Hunger may come on in the middle of the night, as in children, or one may feel hungry a few minutes after a hearty meal.—Bitter taste of bread.—Vomiting, or diarrhœa immediately after eating or drinking, esp. drinking.—Vomiting of mucus and of ascarides.—Vomiting during the fever, with tongue clean.—Bilious vomiting.—Disagreeable risings.

11. Stomach.—Audible gurgling from the throat into the stomach when drinking.—Frequent hiccough.—Pain in the precordial region oppressing the breathing.

12. Abdomen.—Obstinate pinchings in the abdomen.—Pinching or cramp-like pressure transversely across upper abdomen, after a meal.—Painful twisting about navel.—Cutting and pinching pain in the abdomen from worms.—Painful rolling in the region of the navel, which is very sensitive to the touch.—Cramp-like, frequently recurring pains in the abdomen, as when the catamenia are about to appear.—Unpleasant sensation of warmth in the abdomen.—Bloated abdomen, esp. in children.—Feeling of emptiness in the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool with maw-worms (short, thick worms).—Loose evacuations of the consistence of pap.—Discharge of ascarides, and of other worms by the anus.—Itching of the anus.—Diarrhœa of bile, and of stercoraceous matter.—Loose, involuntary, whitish evacuations.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to make water, with profuse discharge.—Wetting the bed.—Urine soon becomes turbid.—Involuntary emission of urine (at night).—Urine milky.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature, and too abundant.—Metrorrhagia.—Womb-troubles in general.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Short, interrupted breathing.—Respiration wheezing and panting.—Abundance of mucus in the larynx, which is constant, and compels continual hawking.—Gagging cough in morning after rising; irritation thereto (as from dust); is renewed by inspiration after a long interval.—Cough, excited by taking a deep inspiration.—Dry, tickling cough induced by reading (to oneself).—Hoarse, transient cough in the evening.—Dry cough, with cramp, want of breath, anxiety, paleness of face, and groans after the paroxysm; or with stiffness of the body, and bleeding from the nose and mouth.—Cough, with sudden starts, and loss of consciousness.—Before coughing, child raises herself suddenly, tosses wildly about, the whole body becomes stiff, she loses consciousness, just as if she would have an epileptic fit, then follows the cough.—Whooping-cough in violent, periodically returning attacks, from a titillating sensation in the throat, as of a feather, and much tough mucus:—in the morning without expectoration, in the evening with difficult expectoration of white, occasionally blood-streaked mucus, which is tasteless; worse in the morning and in the evening; better during the night, aggravated by drinking, walking in the open air, pressing on the larynx, when lying on the right side, in the cold air, and when awaking from sleep.

18. Chest.—Difficulty of respiration, and anxious oppression of the chest, as if the sternum were compressing the lungs.—Respiration short, often interrupted, or

rattling.—Spasmodic digging in the chest, as if it were going to burst.—Jerking and digging shootings in the chest.—Burning, stitches., and soreness in the chest.

20. Back.—Pains, as from a bruise, in the loins, < by motion.—Drawing-tearing pain along whole spine.—Drawing or jerking pains in middle of spine.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing and paralytic pullings in the arms.—Cramp-like tearings in the arms and in the hands.—Contraction and starting of the hand and of the fingers.—Sprained feeling in the wrist-joint.—Weakness of the hand, which suffers everything to escape from it.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralytic or cramp-like pains, and pullings in the legs.—Spasmodic stretching and twitching of the feet.—Cramp-like extension of the legs.

24. Generalities.—Paralytic, tractive pains in the limbs.—Pressure and squeezing, with dull shootings, or cramp-like tearings, pullings and jerkings, or burning shootings in different parts.—Twitching of limbs.—Convulsions, and distortion of the limbs.—Nocturnal epileptic convulsions, followed by headache.—Epileptic convulsions (esp. at night, with or without consciousness) with cries, bending backwards of the back, and violent movements of the hands and feet.—Tetanic stiffness of the whole body.—External pressure <, or renews the sufferings.—Painful sensibility of all the limbs, on movement, and on being touched.—Affections of the l. side; l. lower extremity.—The majority of the sufferings appear at night, or when seated, and are < in the morning and in the evening.—Heaviness in the limbs.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning, with trembling and shuddering.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with agitation, tears, cries, heat, and anguish; in children.—Wakes in the morning, restless and lamenting, in a start.—Child gets on hands and knees in sleep; on abdomen.

27. Fever.—Pulse small, hard, and rapid.—Frequent shuddering, with trembling, even near the fire.—Quotidian fevers, or tertian, with bulimy, nausea, tongue clean, diarrhœa, pupils dilated, and emaciation.—Shivering in the evening.—Strong febrile heat, with delirium, tossing, and agitation.—Chilliness, with shaking or trembling, ascending from the upper part of the body to the head.—Chill, with coldness of the pale face and heat of the hands.—Heat at night, with thirst.—Chilliness with thirst.—After the perspiration (sometimes before the chill) vomiting of food (with a clean tongue); at the same time canine hunger.—Heat, esp. in the head, with paleness, or yellowish colour of the face, and livid circle under the eyes, or with redness of the cheeks.—After the fever, headache.—Cold sweat on the forehead, around the nose, and on the hands.

Cinchoninum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Cinchonine. ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) H_2SO_4.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Epistaxis. Fever. Hair falling off. Headache. Heartburn. Sexual excitement. Spinal irritation. Urinary disorders. Veins distended.

Characteristics.—*Cinchon. sul*. has been extensively proved, but it appears to have been little used in practice, from having been overshadowed by the better known alkaloid, *Chinin. sul*. The general outline of symptoms is the same in both. Some of the most peculiar symptoms of *Cinch. s*. are the following: Bursting headache on waking. Pain in anterior lobe of cerebrum, as though a net were drawn through the whole substance of the brain. Darkness before the eyes on exerting them. Sensation as if the throat were burnt with hot drink. Cold feeling at pit of stomach. Pasty taste; and pasty stools. The sexual organs are excited: voluptuous dreams and painful erections at night. Menses a week too soon and more copious than usual. The chest seems hollow and distended so that breathing seems especially easy. Many symptoms of fever are present; and there is recurrence of symptoms. Sweat between shoulder-blades in the night, followed by itching. Symptoms < after eating; by motion. Weariness, sleepiness, general aching; especially in eyes, ears, and genitals.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sort of transient intoxication; complete disinclination for work.

2. Head.—Confusion in head with pressure in eyes.—Morning headache; bursting headache on waking.—Pain in anterior lobe of cerebrum as though a net were drawn through the whole substance of the brain.—Profuse falling out of hair.—Tension in scalp, with soreness at roots of hair, as if there were pus under scalp (mostly r.).

3. Eyes.—Accumulation of mucus before eyes.—Attacks of darkness before eyes; on exerting them.

4. Ears.—Roaring in ears; during the night.

5. Nose.—Sudden nose-bleed of thin, bright red blood while sitting.

8. Mouth.—Ptyalism; esp. in forenoon.

9. Throat.—Sensation as if throat were burnt with hot drink, and something were sticking in pharynx.—Sticking pains in throat, as with fine needles, on swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Sudden heartburn.—Pains at pit of stomach < by pressure.—Great heat in stomach; extending into abdomen, and up into chest, throat, and head, esp. in throat, with burning thirst.—Cold feeling at stomach; fulness; pressure; throbbing; sensitiveness.

13. Stool and Anus.—Dull cutting in anus, extending thence to navel, with fine stitches in pit of stomach.—Pasty diarrhœa.—Constipation; hard, scanty stools with tenesmus.—Pasty stool passed slowly with much pressing, sphincter very much relaxed, while the rectum is more contracted than usual.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning sensation in urethra after passage of urine.—Excessive urging.—Urine thick sediment; brownish green; dark red; reddish yellow; white.—Iridescent film.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Great excitement, erections.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation a week too soon and much worse than usual.

18. Chest.—Chest seems hollow and distended so that breathing seems esp. easy.—Stitches mostly extending from r. side to pit of stomach at insertion of diaphragm.—Pressive pain under sternum; waking in night it seems as though lower portion of sternum were pressed inward.

20, 21. Neck, Back and Limbs.—Painful stiffness of neck; < moving it.—First dorsal vertebræ painful to pressure.—Trembling of limbs and weakness.—Pains, drawings, bruised sensation.

24. Generalities.—Periodic sticking pains in chest, > standing or sitting, < lying or during deep cough.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness.—Quiet sleep without dreams, but without being refreshed.—Voluptuous dreams and painful erections.

27. Fever.—Chilliness.—Shaking chill 10 a.m. to noon without subsequent fever or sweat.—Burning skin.—Great heat of body with turgescence of veins (evening).—Heat of head 4 p.m. with cold extremities.—Sweat with excessive thirst in night.—Skin dry, veins distended.—Sweat between scapulæ at night, followed by itching compelling him to scratch.

Cineraria Maritima.

Senecio cineraria. Dusty Miller. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture or succus of the fresh plant, growing wild, gathered just before the flower-buds open.

Clinical.—Cataract. Corneal opacity.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved drug, but it has been used with a good deal of success in cases of cataract as an external application. The method adopted is to instil one drop, four or five times a day, into the eye affected, and to keep this up for several months. Traumatic cataract and corneal opacities, as well as senile cataract, have been removed in this way. I have seen no reports of cures by internal use of the remedy alone, but in some cases it was given internally as well as used externally. Generally the patients have received specific homœopathic treatment internally at the same time.

Cinnabaris.

Mercuric Sulphide. Red Sulphide of Mercury. Hg S. Trituration.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Bubo. Catarrh. Chancre. Cystitis. Dysentery. Eye, inflammation of. *Gleet*. Gonorrhœa. Gout. Nose, external, sensitive. Priapism. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Scrofula. *Sleep, abnormal*. Sycosis. Syphilis. Tapeworm. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Cinnabar*. corresponds to sycosis as well as to syphilis, and to combinations of the two. In warts on the prepuce it is more specific than *Thuja*; especially for fan-shaped warts. In the mental sphere there is indolence and indisposition to mental labour. Forgetful. Fretful, easily provoked. Headache with nosebleed. General sensitiveness to touch: bones of skull, scalp, roots of hair; bridge of nose; warts bleed when touched. Sensation on bridge of nose as if touched with metallic substance, uneasy creeping and pressing sensation about nasal bones as from wearing spectacles when not used to them. Jerkings and pullings are frequent. Berridge reports this symptom cured: "Left leg feels shorter than right whilst walking." jerking in penis; occurring during sleep. Tearing stitches in glans. Burning, stinging, itching of corona glandis. Leucorrhœa, the discharge of which causes a pressure in vagina. Hæmorrhages are frequent: nose-bleed; bleeding piles. In addition to dysenteric symptoms there is obstinate constipation, stools hard and too large. Protrusion of anus during stool. Formication as from a large worm. Little pimples round anus with burning and itching. The skin is much affected. Redness predominates (colour of the drug). Red spots. Heat, redness, and swelling of face, especially about eyes. "We are led to use this for very red and very fiery-looking ulcers, which may occur in the throat or on

any other part of the body, in the mouth, on the legs; particularly if there be nodes on the shin-bones. In very angry-looking chancres" (Guernsey). Eruption on posterior cervical region; on inner and lower part of thigh with itching. Warts; pimples; pustules; ulcers; violent itching and pricking, especially about joints. The back of the neck is much affected. Pain extending to occiput when head is thrown back. Pain r. side of neck on turning head. Muscles seem contracted. Glands enlarged. The symptoms are > in open air. Cold and chilly in warm room. < In summer. Most symptoms are < at night. Sweat < at noon. Generally rest >; walking <. Headache < after sleep. After dinner >. Symptoms intermit in severity.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hepar, Nit. ac., Opium, and Sulphur. *Compare:* Camph. (red spots); Lach., Merc., Nit. ac., Thuja (Cinnab. is better than Thuja in warts on prepuce); compare also Sep. (warts on margin of prepuce); Ant. t. (warts at back of glans). Seneg. has > bending head backward, Clem. has headache < from same; Clem. also has vertigo on lifting head up or moving head; Cinnab. has pain in back of neck when head is thrown back.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Indisposition for mental labour.—Sensation of fulness in the head from mental application.—Forgetfulness (forgets things he has to do).—Fretful, easily provoked.—Desire to be alone.

2. Head.—Violent and frightful attack of cephalalgia, in the sinciput and in the temples, mitigated by compression of the head.—Stupefying buzzing in the head, a little after dinner, and in the evening before lying down.—Giddiness in the morning after rising, when stooping, with nausea.—Congestion of blood to the head, particularly to the vertex; worse after eating.—Intense headache; he cannot raise his head from the pillow; relieved by external pressure.—Dull pain in the forehead, which is cold; relieved by heat.—In the morning, after waking, pain in the forehead and top of the head; < when lying on the l. side and back; > and going off, when turning on r. side, and after rising.—Shooting pain in the l. side of the head, with increase of saliva and great flow of urine.—Shooting in the teguments of the head.—Painful sensitiveness of the cranium and of the hair on being touched.

3. Eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, with pressive shootings and constant lachrymation when fixing them on an object.—Shooting pains in inner canthus of r. eye, with burning and itching.—Inflammation of r. eye, with profuse discharge of mucus from the nose.—Flow of tears.—Sticking pain about the punctum lachrymale of the upper eyelid.—Redness of the whole eye, with swelling of the face.

4. Ears.—Roaring in the ears with swelling of the face (after eating).—Scurfy eruption in r. external ear.—Itching in r. ear.

5. Nose.—Violent fluent coryza, with secretion of burning serum.—Sensation as if touched by a cold metallic body, on a small space over the root of the nose.—Itching of the nose, with bleeding (very dark blood) after blowing it.—Coryza, with lameness of the thighs and aching in the small of the back; lumps of dirty yellow mucus are discharged from the posterior nares.

6. Face.—Heat of the face, which is much swollen, mostly about the eyes.

8. Mouth.—Both corners of the mouth are chapped.—Tongue coated white in the morning.—A small ulcer on the roof of the mouth, on the r. side of the tip of the tongue; on the tip of the tongue.—Burning, constrictive sensation in the palate; taste bitter in the morning.—Salivation and increased flow of urine.—Putrid taste in the mouth.

9. Throat.—Dryness and irritation of the throat (posterior nares, tonsils, fauces) at night, with soreness during the day.—In the morning, secretion of tenacious mucus from posterior nares, in lumps.—Increased dryness of mouth and throat, being obliged to moisten and rinse the mouth every time he wakes.

10. Appetite.—Nocturnal dryness and heat in the mouth and in the throat, with much thirst.—Scanty, tenacious, frothy saliva in the mouth, without thirst; better after drinking.—Pressive contractions in the throat during deglutition.—After a meal, disagreeable sensation of swelling over the whole body, with tightness in the chest and in the stomach.—Appetite increased.

11. Stomach.—At night, heat, which extends upwards from the stomach towards the neck and the head, and disperses on rising up in bed.—Soreness in the stomach, with dizziness and lightness in the head and tightness in the temples.—Nausea, alleviated by eructations.—Nausea, with water-brash (in the evening).

12. Abdomen.—Flashes of heat confined to the abdomen, with great flatulence (worse in the forenoon).

13. Stool and Anus.—Evacuations, soft and frequent, preceded by pinchings in the abdomen; less afterwards.—Bloody dysentery.—Greenish mucous diarrhœa.—Sensation of formication in the anus, as if from a large worm.—Little pimples around the anus, with burning and itching; thin stools and tenesmus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and increasing emission of watery urine; also during the night.—Pain, as if from a sore in the urethra, when urinating; this pain wakes him up at night.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Swelling of the penis.—Pseudo gonorrhœa, with redness and swelling of the prepuce.—Violent itching of the corona glandis, with profuse secretion of pus.—Small, shining red points on the glans

penis.—Condyloma.—Blennorrhœa.—Sycotic excrescences.—Sexual desire strongly excited, and great inclination for coition, with great appetite for eating and drinking.—Strong erections in the evening in bed.—Fetid and corrosive sweats, between the scrotum and the thighs when walking.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa, causing, during its discharge, a; pressure in the vagina.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness in the evening.—Dyspnœa, with heat.—Cough from tickling in the throat.—Dry cough, in single shocks, when lying down; > by sitting up.

18. Chest.—Chest oppressed, feels contracted; relieved by stretching himself.—Pain running over the ensiform cartilage, from the seventh rib on the r. side diagonally through the chest.—Pulsative and shooting pains in the chest, esp. when walking.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in back part of neck when head is thrown back, extending to occiput.—Wrenching pains in the vertebræ of the neck.—The muscles of the back part of the neck seem as if contracted.—Tearing in the side of the back, even at night on moving in the bed, > by the heat of the fire.—Aching in the small of the back, as if bruised.—Pain all over the back down to the loins, aggravated on drawing a long breath.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in the l. shoulder, between the clavicle and scapula, interiorly.—Pain in the middle of the upper part of r. arm, as though it would break.—Periodical shooting pains in the arms.—Tearing in the arms when writing, > by the heat of the fire.—Sensation of lameness in r. arm.—Numbness of l. arm, from elbow to end of little finger, it feels as if the "crazy-bone" was struck.—The joints of the fingers and knuckles are red (and hot).

23. Lower Limbs.—Painful jerking in the leg, in the evening, after sleeping.—Shooting, drawing, and aching pains in the thighs, from the hip-joints nearly down to the condyles; < at night.—Violent itching on the inside of thighs, knees, and legs; worse in the knees, esp. at night.—Profuse perspiration between the thighs (when walking).—Rheumatic pain in r. knee-joint; < when walking (ascending), > at rest.—Pain in the tendo Achillis and os calcis after walking.—Coldness in the joints.—Coldness of the feet, day and night.

24. Generalities.—Sensation of lameness in all the limbs.—Pulling and shuddering in the arms and the legs.—Paralytic pains in the limbs, with indolence and drowsiness.—Weariness, languor, tired and prostrated; worse before eating, better when riding in the open air.—General nervous, uneasy sensation.

25. Skin.—Itching: of the nose (bleeding after blowing it); of eyelids; canthi (outer); ears; face (l. side) palms of hands (r.); thighs (inside); knees; legs; at the

anus (at night), on the shoulders (evening).—Sensation as if pimples were coming out over the body.—Red papulous eruption, without itching, on both elbows.—Redness of the skin.—Red, fiery-looking ulcers, which may occur in the throat or in any other part of the body, in the mouth, on the legs; particularly if there be nodes on the shin-bones.—Very angry-looking chancres.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness in the daytime and sleeplessness at night; unconquerable desire to sleep after dinner, early in the evening (during the day).—Restlessness and sleeplessness at night, from a constant flow of ideas changing from one thing to another.—Nightly sleeplessness, without causing fatigue.—Restless sleep, with vivid dreams and much talking.—Nightmare after midnight.

27. Fever.—Pulse slower in the forepart of the day, accelerated in the evening.—Coldness and chilliness in the warm room.—Internal and external heat of the body during the whole night.—Profuse perspiration between the thighs.—Perspiration most at noon.

Cinnamomum.

Cinnamomum Zeylanicum and Cinnamomum Cassia. N. O. Lauraceæ. Tincture.

Clinical.—Ascites. Caries. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Hysteria. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia.

Characteristics.—A leading feature of *Cinnamon* is hæmorrhage. The hæmorrhage is bright red and clear and < by any physical exertion. *Cinnam*. also causes gastric disturbance and hysterical attacks; pains in bones and in muscles, and great weakness as after loss of fluids. Hysterical attacks, going off with eructations; with nausea or vomiting. The symptoms are < while riding; from exertion; from talking; in afternoon and evening up to midnight. Talking = hysterical attacks. It has been used in large doses by the old school in cases of uterine cancer, and some success has been claimed for it.

Relations.—*It is antidoted by:* Acon. *It antidotes:* Opium. *Compare:* Sil., Ipec.

SYMPTOMS.

11. Stomach.—Nausea while riding, with gagging and vomiting of mucus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa < after drinking, with acidity.—Long-continued constipation; stool in hard balls.—Hæmorrhage from bowels occurring esp. after any physical exertion; blood, bright red and clear.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menorrhagia; in females troubled with itching at nose; blood bright red < after false step or strain; blood bright red.—Metrorrhagia.—Repeated small hæmorrhages during gestation and puerperal state; < on any exertion, lifting, straining, over-stretching arms; false step.

Cistus Canadensis.

Helianthemum canadense. Rock-rose. Ice-plant. Frost-weed. N. O. Cistaceć. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Bone affections. Cancer. Diarrhśa. Erysipelas. Follicular pharyngitis. Glandular swellings. Hip-joint disease. Hospital gangrene. Lupus. Panaritium. Parotitis. Scorbutus. Scrofula. Sore-throat. Ulcers. Zona.

Characteristics.—*Cistus* is a very ancient remedy for scrofulous affections, and also in scorbutic states and gangrenous ulcerations. The provings and homśopathic uses confirm its suitability in these respects and bring out clearer indications. It is most suited to scrofulous subjects who are very sensitive to cold air. "Sensitive to cold air" runs through the pathogenesis and also feelings of coldness, of which its peculiar property of favouring the formation of ice about its roots in early winter is strangely suggestive. Cold feelings: in larynx; in abdomen. "Inhaling the slightest cold air causes sore-throat, which he has not when inhaling in a warm room." Inhaled air feels cool. Cold breath. Stitches and cold feelings are very prominent; there is also a soft or spongy feeling which is very characteristic. (I cured with *Cistus* a case of sore-throat that had lasted for years under allopathic treatment with local swabbings. There was an accumulation of thick yellow, leathery phlegm that had to be cleared away by local means. The patient complained of a "spongy" feeling in the throat, and that led me to the remedy.) Trembling (with the fever). Sensation as if ants were running through the whole body (in evening, with anxious, difficult breathing). There is also great sensitiveness to touch: < from touch. Throat symptoms > by swallowing. < By motion. < Evening; night; morning. < By drinking coffee (diarrhśa). > By expectoration.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Rhus t., Camph., and Sepia. *Compatible:* Magnesium (the plant grows on a magnesium soil), Bell., Carb. v., Phos. *Incompatible:* Coffee. *Compare:* Arg. n., Lach., Carb. v. (cold breath); Sul. (morning diarrhśa).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Bad effects from vexation.—All mental excitement <; (stitches in throat; cough).

2. Head.—Headache in sinciput after being kept waiting for dinner; > eating; < towards evening and lasts all night; in r. side, with piercing pain in eye.—Forehead cold, and sensation of coolness inside forehead, in a very warm room.—Pressive pain at root of nose with headache.—Head drawn to one side by swellings in neck.

3. Eyes.—Stitches in eyes; scrofulous inflammation; feeling as if something were passing around in the eye, with stitches.—Weight above eyes.

4. Ears.—Discharge of water and bad-smelling pus.—Inner swelling of ears with discharge.—Tetters on and around the ear, extending into meatus.—Swelling of parotid glands.

5. Nose.—Cold feeling, or burning in nose.—Chronic catarrh; frequent and violent sneezing evening and morning.—Inflammation, swelling and burning l. side of nose.—Tip of nose painful.—Eczema.

6. Face.—Feeling as if facial muscles would be drawn to one side.—Flushes of heat in face.—Heat and burning in bones of face.—Half-way up cheek, swelling beginning at ear.—Vesicular erysipelas.—Lupus.—Sharp shooting, intolerable itching, and thick crusts; with burning on r. zygoma.—Caries of lower jaw; with suppurating glands on neck.—Open, bleeding cancer on lower lip.

8. Mouth.—Scorbutic, swollen gums, separating from teeth; easily bleeding, putrid, disgusting.—Dry tongue and palate.—Tongue sore, surface as if raw.—Impure breath.—Sensation of coldness of tongue, larynx and trachea.—Saliva cool; breath feels cool.

9. Throat.—Coolness in throat.—Soft or spongy feeling in throat.—As if sand in throat.—Continuous feeling of dryness and heat < after sleeping, eating and drinking.—Small dry spot in gullet; < after sleeping, must get up and drink; > after eating; throat looks glassy; on back of throat stripes of tough or leathery mucus.—Must swallow saliva to relieve unbearable dryness, esp. during night.—Periodical itching in throat.—Dry, without feeling dry.—Burning high up behind uvula.—Stitches cause cough; when mentally agitated.—Cough causes tearing pain in throat.—Sore throat < from inhaling least cold air.—Hawking of mucus, tough, gum-like, thick, tasteless; mostly mornings.—Expectoration of (bitter) mucus, relieving throat.—Scrofulous swelling and suppuration of glands of throat.

11. Stomach.—Desire for acid food and fruits, but pain and diarrhśa follow eating them.—Desire for cheese.—Eating and drinking > dry throat and pain in sinciput.—After eating: pain in stomach; cold feeling in stomach.—After drinking coffee, diarrhśa.—Empty and cool eructations.—Frequent nausea; with diarrhśa.

12, 13. Abdomen, Rectum, and Stool.—Stitches in l. hypochondrium.—Cool feeling in whole abdomen.—Pain in groin coming from back.—Thin, greyish-yellow, hot stools, squirting out; irresistible urging, < from midnight until noon.—Diarrhśa: from coffee; fruits; with goître; chronic; in wet weather; in scrawny scrofulous children.—Chronic dysentery.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching in scrotum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Induration of mammć; sensitive to cold air; cancer.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Larynx and trachea: inhaled air feels cool; itching in; feeling as if windpipe had not space enough.—Asthmatic in evening after lying down and at night.—Cough: < by mental agitation; from stitches in throat; with painful tearing in throat.—Raw feeling in upper chest extending into throat.—Expectoration of bitter mucus.—After raising phlegm feels very much relieved.

20. Neck and Back.—Glands of neck and throat swollen; suppuration.—Itching on back.—Eruption like zona.—Burning, bruised pain in coccyx preventing sitting, < from contact.

21. Limbs.—In evening, pains in knees, in r. hand, in l. shoulder.—Drawing pains in muscular parts of hands and of lower extremities, with pains in joints, fingers, and knees.—Tearing and drawing pains in all the joints, knees and fingers.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sprained pain in wrists.—Pain in fingers (r. hand) while writing.—Tearing in finger-joints.—Tips of fingers very sensitive to cold.—Tetter on hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains in knee and r. thigh when walking or sitting.—Tearing in knees.—Piercing pain in r. great toe (evening).—Cold feet.

25. Skin.—Itching all over body without eruption.—Vesicular erysipelas of face.—Lupus on face.—Tetter.—Hard swelling round mercurial syphilitic ulcers on lower limbs.

26. Sleep.—Very restless at night.—Sleepless from dryness of throat.—Night sweats.

27. Fever.—Chilliness; followed by heat with trembling, accompanied by a rapid swelling and great redness of glands below ear and in throat.—Heat with thirst, causing to drink frequently.—Night sweats.—Sweats easily.

Citrus Limonum.

Lemon. N. O. Rutaceć. Expressed juice.

Clinical.—Cancer. Constipation. Convulsive fits (Stramonium and other poisonings). Diarrhśa. Dropsy. Dysentery. Dyspnśa. Hćmorrhage. Rheumatism. Scurvy. Splenitis. Sunstroke.

Characteristics.—In the observations with this plant the expressed juice of the fruit has been used containing citric acid. Lemon-juice and citric acid are traditional remedies for and preventives of sea-scurvy. That their action is homśopathic has been proved by the occurrence of scurvy from the excessive use of the acid when taken for other purposes. Used as a local application (in one part of citric acid to eight of water) it has relieved the pains of cancer. It has a powerful effect on the circulation and on the blood itself, producing faintness, weak pulse, hćmorrhages, and dropsies. Inflammation and painful enlargement of the spleen; dyspnśa. Daily headache. Stiffness in the joints, particularly in the fingers; bruised feeling, particularly in the feet. Herpetic eruptions.

Relations.—Citrus *is antidoted by:* Acon., Asarum, Datura, Euphorbia, Hepar, Sepia. *It antidotes:* Acon., Euphorb., Stramon., snake-bites, and all animal poisons. It *increases the curative effects of* Bell. *Compare:* It should be compared with Acetic acid; and the "bruised pain in the joints" recalls the action of its congener, Ruta; Bell., Lach. As an antidote against Stram. it has be

en employed with great success, the juice of the fruit being administered by the teaspoonful. The symptoms removed were: Convulsive fits with violent movement of the hands and of the feet, eyes convulsed, fixedness of look, salivation, pupils dilated, face red and puffed. Loss of reason, and disposition to be frightened. Pulse small and quick. Convulsions renewed or provoked by light.

Clematis Erecta.

Upright Virgin's Bower. Flammula Jovis. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of leaves and stems.

Clinical.—Cancer. *Eyes, affections of. Face, pimples on*. Gonorrhœa. Headache. Rheumatism. *Testicles, inflammation of*. Toothache. *Urethra, stricture of.*

Characteristics.—*Clematis*, like other Ranunculi, is a direct irritant of the skin producing inflammation and vesication. It was used by Stoerck before

Hahnemann's time in cancerous and other foul ulcers, inveterate skin eruptions, syphilis, and rheumatism. In the provings, the external head (left), eyes, teeth (left), skin, urinary and male sexual organs show the greatest number of symptoms. Inflammation of eyes (< left), smarting, burning, stitches, redness, lachrymation, photophobia. Sensation as if fire were streaming from eyes. There is mucus in the urine, but not pus. Flow of urine by fits and starts; or has to wait a long time before he can urinate, with intense pain along fore part of urethra. Beginning of inflammatory stricture. "Affections of urethra; penis in general; prepuce in particular." Swelling of inguinal glands. Painful, inflamed, swollen testicles. *Clematis* acts best on light-haired people; torpid, cachectic conditions; swellings and indurations of the glandular system; syphilitic taint. Great debility; twitching of, muscles; vibrating sensation through body. The symptoms are < by touch and generally by motion; headache and toothache < lying down in evening. Eyes < on closing them. Headache < bending head backward. Great debility 3-5 p.m.; nearly all symptoms < night. Weakness after eating. Aversion to be washed. < By cold water; cold air; cold weather; moist poultices. Toothache, temporarily > by drawing in cold air; < from heat of bed. < During increasing, > during waning moon. Giddiness when lifting up head, or when moving head.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry. (toothache, urinary symptoms), Camph. *Antidote to:* Merc. *Compatible:* Sil. *Compare:* Ars. (skin; Clem. has more redness, is < from washing; has moist, alternating with dry scabs); Puls. (gonorrhœal orchitis, testicle tender and hard as a stone); Bell., Bry., Calc., Canth., Con., Caust., Dulc. (syphilitic ulcerations); Graph., Merc. (iritis, sensitive to cold); Petr. (impetigo on neck and occiput); Sars. (syphilitic ulcers). In "aversion to be washed," compare Ant. c., Hep., Pho., Sep., Spi., Sul. In bending head back, Cinnabar. *Cobalt*. has < bending head forward.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness and apprehension.—Moroseness.—Aversion to conversation.—Indifference.—Fear of being alone, but disinclined to meet otherwise agreeable company.—Memory impaired.

2. Head.—In the morning, confusion and heaviness of the head.—Giddiness if he lifts his head up, or when moving the head.—Head feels full and heavy, hanging down.—Headache, aggravated by bending the head backwards.—Pressive tension in the forehead and sides of the head, as well as in the bones of the cranium.—Digging pressure on the brain.—Piercing in the temples.—Boring pains in the temple.—Hammering and strokes in the head.—Purulent pimples on the forehead, painful on being touched.—Burning, incisive pains in the skin of the forehead.—Eruptions on the head.—Moist phlyctenæ on the occiput and at the nape of the neck; sore, tingling and stinging-itching; often drying up in scales; when

getting warm in bed, violently itching; only temporarily relieved by scratching; with soreness and rawness.—Itching on the hairy scalp.

3. Eyes.—Pressure on the ball of the eye.—Smarting in the eyes, and in the margins of the eyelids, esp. on closing them.—The closed eye is very sensitive to the air (cold air), and when it is opened very sensitive to the light.—Shootings in the corners of the eyes.—Itching in the canthi.—Burning and heat in the eyes, with dryness, as if fire were streaming from the eyes.—Inflammation of the iris.—The white of the eyes has a yellow tint.—While writing, the letters momentarily run into one another; at times, double vision, with flickering before the eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, with profuse lachrymation.—Inflammation and ulceration of the margins of the eyelids.—Photophobia.

4. Ears.—Burning pain in exterior of the ear.—Tinkling in the ear.—Ringing, as from bells in the ear.

5. Nose.—Purulent pimples, painful on being touched at the root, and on the point of the nose.—Fluent coryza (with sneezing), with abundant secretion of mucus, streaked with blood.

6. Face.—Face pale and sickly.—Sensation of burning in the skin of the cheeks (momentary flushes).—Incisive burning pains in the lower lip.—Cancer of the lips.—Phlyctenoid eruptions on the lip.—White vesicles on the nose and on the face, as from a sunburn.—Moist eruption on the face, preceded by stinging pain.—Purulent pimples on the chin.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands, with nodosities, hard, tensive, pulsative, and painful on being touched.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, < by smoking tobacco.—Toothache in a decayed molar tooth, much < from a crumb of bread coming into it; much > by cold water.—Nocturnal pains in the teeth, which, in a horizontal position, are aggravated so as to occasion despair, with tossing, weakness, anxiety, and insupportable suffering on being uncovered.—Shooting pains or successive pullings in the teeth, extending even into the head and producing incapacity for intellectual labour.—Sensation as if the decayed tooth were too long; the least contact is exceedingly painful, with an excessive flow of saliva.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the tongue in the morning.—Dull shootings and piercings in the root of the tongue.—Small blisters on the tongue and in the throat, which soon become ulcers.—Expectoration of sanguineous saliva.

9. Throat.—Heat and burning in the mouth and throat.—Sensation of roughness in the throat.

10. Appetite.—Prolonged satiety, though the food continues pleasant to the taste.—After eating, nausea, and sleepiness.—Nausea on smoking tobacco, with weakness of the legs.—Aversion to beer.—Increased thirst, with desire for ice.

11. Stomach.—Disagreeable sensation of coldness in the stomach.—Tension of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pains, as from a bruise in the hepatic region, on touching the part, and on stooping.—Stitches in the liver.—When walking, incisive contractions in the regions of the loins.—Pressure towards the exterior of the inguinal ring, as if a hernia were about to protrude.—Swelling and induration of the inguinal glands, with jerking pains.—Sensation of constriction in the lower abdomen, which is hard.—Stitches: shooting up, < on breathing and urinating.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent, liquid, or loose evacuations, without colic.—Loose stools, with burning at the anus.—Burning heat, and itching at the anus (in the evening); better after an evacuation.—Hæmorrhoids, itching, discharging some mucus.—Hard stool, difficult to discharge (in the evening).

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine.—Purulent urine.—Urine turbid, milky, dark, with flakes of mucus and frothy.—Secretion diminished; the last drops cause violent burning.—Secretion slow and in a small stream.—During the emission of urine, pulling in the spermatic cord.—Burning sensation and smarting in the urethra, on commencing to urinate.—Stitches in the urethra; stitches from the abdomen into the chest.—Contraction of the urethra, with the urine stopping suddenly, or only flowing drop by drop; jerk-like tearing in fore part of urethra in the intervals.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching on the genitals.—Violent, long-continuing erections, with stitches in the urethra.—Swelling of the r. half of scrotum.—Drawing pains, in the testes and in the spermatic cord, extending to the groins and the thighs.—Painful inflammation and swelling of the testes.—Induration of the testes.—Thickening of the scrotum.—Aversion to sexual enjoyment, as after excessive indulgence.—Burning pain in the penis, during emission in coition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Swelling and induration of the mammary glands; cancer of the breast; and womb.—Menses too early.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent cough, with irregular respiration, at times too slow, at times too rapid; barking cough, with burning pain in the sternum and stitches in both sides of the lungs.

18. Chest.—Violent shocks, with dull shootings in the sides of the chest and of the abdomen.—Shootings in the chest, aggravated by breathing.

19. Heart.—Sharp stitch in the heart, from within to without.

20. Neck and Back.—Itching pustules round the neck, with excoriation after scratching.—Humid tetters from the nape of the neck to the occiput.—Eruption of pustules in the lumbar region.

22. Upper Limbs.—Swelling and induration of the axillary glands.—Pressure or pullings in the muscles of the arms and of the hands.—Gnawing blisters on the hands and fingers, with swelling; cold water aggravates the sufferings.—The hands feel as if they were too large; they are dry and hot.—Arthritic nodosities in the joints of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearing in the thighs.—Scaly tetters in the thigh.—Furunculi in the thigh.—Itching of the toes and perspiration between them.

24. Generalities.—Convulsive movements of the muscles in different parts of the body.—Relaxation of the muscles.—Great emaciation.—Fatigue of all the limbs, esp. after a meal, with beatings in all the arteries.—Vibration through the whole body, after lying down.—Great debility and weakness, 3-5 (p.m.).—Lancinations from below upward, < on breathing, or urinating, concomitant with uterine or other affections.

25. Skin.—Obstinate miliary eruptions.—Vesicular eruptions on the body.—Scaly tetters, discharging a sanious pus, yellowish and corrosive, and with redness, heat and swelling of the skin.—Obstinate tetters, red and moist, with insupportable itching in the heat of the bed, and after washing.—Itching over the whole body.—Aggravation of all skin symptoms by the heat of the bed and from washing.—The tetters (painful, not itching over the whole body) are red and humid while the moon is increasing, and pale and dry when the moon is waning.—Burning or tingling, and pulsation in the ulcers, with shootings in the edges when touched.—Psoric pustules over the whole body.—Painful swelling and induration of the glands.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness during the day, even in the morning after rising.—Sleeplessness in the evening and, at night.—Sleep, with frequent dreams, agitation, and tossing; vivid, lascivious dreams; profuse perspiration after midnight.—In the morning, sensation of not having slept enough.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated.—Quartan fever, characterised by shuddering, followed by sweat.—Sweat on waking, and sensitiveness of the skin, which the patient cannot bear to be uncovered.—Dry heat, with sensation of general heat (at night).

Cobaltum.

Cobalt. Co. (A. W. 58.6). Trituration.

Clinical.—Constipation. Eye, affections of. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Impotence. Liver disorders. Lumbago. Masturbation, effects of.

Characteristics.—The most characteristic symptom of *Cobalt* is a very pronounced backache < sitting; > rising up, walking, or lying down. Backache with seminal emissions. Other symptoms are: Frequent nocturnal emissions; with lewd dreams; With partial or no erections; impotence. Headache < bending head forward (*Clematis* < bending head backward). Pimples on the head and elsewhere; itching of the skin when warm in bed at night. Smarting, darting pains in eyes. Lachrymation in open air. Pain in hollow tooth, which feels too long and is sensitive to touch. Tongue thickly coated white; cracks across middle. No appetite for supper. Urine has strong pungent smell. Drowsiness; unrefreshing sleep. Sitting and stooping <; Lying down, rising from sitting, walking >. Most symptoms are < morning. Cold air = lachrymation, and < pain in teeth. Warmth of bed = itching all over. Jarring < headache.

Relations.—*Compare:*—Zinc. (in pain in back < sitting); Agn. (impotency); Nux (effects of masturbation); Selen., Titan., Thallium. Dr. Jos. Anthal, of Budapesth, has discovered that Nitrate of Cobalt is a perfect antidote to Cyanide of Potassium, the two forming an insoluble compound.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great exhilaration of spirits.—Great vivacity and rapid flow of thoughts (evening).—More disposed to study.—Feeling of great uneasiness, had to move about and could not keep still (with pain in the stomach and abdomen).

2. Head.—Dizziness during stool.—Dulness in the head, with hard stools.—Fulness in the head; feels too large, worse from stooping and bending forward.—Pain in the forehead soon after rising.—Bruised pain in the head.—Headache as if it would burst, had to lie down, with sour stomach after supper.—As if the top of the head would come off.—When stepping, sensation as if the brain went up and down.—Headache worse in the room, going off in the open air.—Headache, with severe pain in the small of the back.—Great itching in the hairy scalp, in the beard and under the chin.

3. Eyes.—Loss of vision on writing, dimness of sight; while reading the letters look blurred.—The eyes smart in the light.—On writing, dartings in the eye.—Pain in the back part of the eyes, with headache.—Darting pains in the eyes on coming to the bright sunshine.—The eyes ache at night.—Profuse lachrymation in the open air

with water from the nose, with pain in the eyes in cold air.—Sensation as if something (sand) were under the upper lid, obliging him to rub it.

4. Ears.—Stinging through the l. ear from the roof of the mouth.

5. Nose.—Putrid, sickish smell before the nose.—Thin discharge from the nose, water from the nose.—The nose feels obstructed.

6. Face.—A large, very painful boil on r. side of the chin.—Peeling of the lips with soreness, they bleed easily.—Disposition to keep the jaws tightly closed.

8. Mouth.—Flat mucous taste in the mouth.—Tongue coated white with cracks across the middle (morning).—Stinging pain in the roof of the mouth.—Constant secretion of water in the mouth with swallowing.

9. Throat.—Throat feels dry and raw.—The throat is filled with white mucus.—Soreness of the throat when hawking.—Sensation of fulness in the throat from the stomach.

11. Stomach.—Hiccough after eating, with soreness in the pit of the stomach.—Belching of wind (in the morning), (during stool).—Rising of bitter water, with pain in the stomach, afterwards dryness in the throat.—Feeling in the stomach as if it contained undigested food.—Fulness of the stomach as if it were filled with air.—Soreness in the pit of the stomach caused by hiccough.

12. Abdomen.—Shooting pain in region of liver.—Sharp pain in region of spleen, < on taking a deep inspiration.—Feeling of emptiness in abdomen and umbilicus.—Colic (5 a.m.) followed by watery stool and tenesmus.—Rumbling in the bowels (before stool).—Fulness in the abdomen after a slight meal.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constant desire for stool while walking, worse when standing still, followed by diarrhœa.—Soft, thin stool with severe colic in the lower bowels, followed by tenesmus, pain in the sphincter ani, and headache.—Small, hard, dry stool.—Feces like hazel-nuts, with dulness in head.—Pressure in the rectum.—Constant dropping of blood from the anus (no blood with the stool).

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of pale urine, frequent micturition, after drinking coffee early in the morning.—Frequent discharge of small quantities of urine. Scanty urine with a greasy pellicle and yellow, flocculent sediment and strong pungent smell.—Smarting in the end of the urethra during micturition.—Burning in the urethra.—(Secondary) gonorrhœa, with a greenish discharge.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Frequent nocturnal seminal emissions with lewd dreams, waking him up from sleep; with headache.—Impotence and nocturnal

emissions without erections.—Severe pain in r. testicle; > after passing urine.—Yellow-brown spots on the genitals (and abdomen).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Frequent sighing.—On taking a deep inspiration, stitches in the chest, soreness in the stomach and pain in the spleen.—Cough with soreness in the throat and rawness when hawking.—Stitches in anterior part of larynx.—Short hacking cough, with frequent eructation of a quantity of bright red blood, it feels as if it came from the larynx.—Raising of much thick, tough mucus mixed with a considerable quantity of bright red blood; with the sensation of fulness and pressive pain in the larynx, accompanied by a sensation of scratching and rawness, with occasional burning pains, and a disposition to keep the jaws closed tightly; these sensations are increased by pressure, empty deglutition and cold water.—Copious expectoration of frothy white mucus.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain between the shoulders, in the lumbar region and small of the back.—Aching pain in the small of the back, worse when sitting, going off when rising, walking or lying down.—Pain in the back (spine), increasing while sitting, better on walking or lying down.—Backache with seminal emissions.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stitches in the arms (wrist-joints).—Aching pain in the wrist-joints.

23. Lower Limbs.—Shooting in the thighs from the liver.—Excessive weakness of the knees.—Foot-sweat, mostly between the toes, smelling sour or like sole leather.—Flushes of heat along the legs.—Stitches in the legs.—Bruised pain in all the limbs.—Jerks in the limbs when falling asleep.—Trembling of the limbs, esp. the legs, aching when sitting.—Tingling sensation in feet as if asleep, sometimes like pricking of needles; circulation imperfect (Cob. muriat.).

25. Skin.—Itching all over when getting warm in bed.—Itching of the shoulders; outside of the knee.

26. Sleep.—Difficulty of falling asleep.—When falling asleep jerks in the limbs.—Wakens from lewd dreams and pollutions.—Can do with less sleep than usual, wakefulness.—Unrefreshing sleep.

27. Fever.—Chilly from 11 to 12 a.m.; headache with nausea and languor from noon to 2 p.m.; followed by fever and perspiration.—Chilliness with yawning from 4 to 5 p.m.; feels dull and weak with aversion to mental exertion.—Flushes of heat with perspiration.

Coca.

Erythroxylon coca. N. O. Lineæ (suborder Erythroxyleæ). Tincture of leaves. Solution or trituration of the alkaloid, Cocaine.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. Constipation, chronic. Cough. Deafness. Debility. Fever. Heart disease. Hæmorrhoids. Mountain-sickness, or Veta. Rheumatism. Scrofula. Scurvy. Voice, weakness of.

Characteristics.—*Coca* has been used for centuries by natives of West South America as an intoxicant; and also as a remedy for "Veta," the condition induced in persons on coming to live in high tablelands:—faintness, throbbing heart and head, dysentery, &c. It is like tea and coffee in arresting tissue-change, and enabling those who take it to undergo unusual fatigues. Like *China* it produces ringing in the ears and deafness and also fever. The alkaloid *Cocaine* is the well-known local anæsthetic. A characteristic symptom of *Cocaine* poisoning is a sensation as if small foreign bodies were under the skin, generally like grains of sand; or else as of a worm under the skin. This is undoubtedly *the* keynote symptom of *Coca*. It is known as "Magnan's Symptom," named after the eminent neurologist who first described it. His description is "a sensation as if foreign bodies were under the skin, generally small round substances like grains of sand." Korkasoff reports a case of multiple neuritis in which this symptom was present. The patient was a woman who was being treated for a uterine affection by means of vaginal tampons containing *Cocaine*. A discontinuance of these caused the disappearance of the symptom. Cooper cured a case of chronic rheumatism in an aged woman who had this symptom, with the fraction of a grain of *Cocaine* given in single doses at long intervals. Dr. J. W. Springthorpe described (*H. W.*, February, 1896) a variety of this symptom experienced by himself, and recorded in a paper entitled "The Confessions of a Cocainist." He called it "Hunting the Cocaine bug." "You imagine," he says, "that in your skin are worms, or similar things, moving along. If you touch them with wool, and especially with absorbent wool, they run away and disappear, only to peep cautiously out of some corner to see if there is any danger. These worms are projected only on the Cocainist's own person or clothing. He sees them on his linen, in his skin, creeping along his penholder, but not on other people or things, and not on clothes brought clean from the laundry." In a case reported in *Lancet*, June, 1886, a man who had a 4 per cent. solution of *Cocaine* applied to a tooth, swallowed twenty to thirty drops of the solution. Half an hour after, he was seized with: (*1*) Feeling of faintness and giddiness; (*2*) next, an attack of palpitation with a sense of flushing, especially up the back. There was marked diminution of smell; great difficulty in producing vomiting; a scarlatina-like rash over the body, especially about the neck; dimness of vision; relaxation of sphincters and weakness of extremities; the mind remained clear, but the pulse was fast, weak and intermittent. A striking case was recorded in the *British Medical Journal* of December 13, 1890: "At a meeting of the Paris Académie de Médecine

on December 2nd, M. Hallopeau presented a communication, in which, after distinguishing two forms of cocaine poisoning-namely, the acute, in which the symptoms are produced immediately after a dose and speedily pass off, and the chronic, in which they are due to the prolonged use of the drug─he related a case which in his opinion showed that the poisonous effects, while coming on acutely, might last for a considerable time. On March 7, 1890, a man had about eight milligrammes of hydrochlorate of cocaine injected into his gum as a preliminary to the extraction of a tooth. Toxic symptoms at once supervened. There was intense precordial oppression, with thready pulse, extreme excitement and loquacity; the patient walked about the room, hitting out at random with his fists and crying out that he was dying. In ten minutes he became quiet and the tooth was extracted, after which he was able to walk home, arriving there however, in a state of extreme prostration. Then ensued a train of nervous symptoms, such as continual headache, intractable sleeplessness, bad taste in the mouth, with occasional attacks of excitement accompanied by giddiness, faintness, and a sense of impending death. All brain work was impossible; the patient could not do the simplest sum in arithmetic, and was in a state of profound depression. A sense of formication and numbness in the hands and forearms was almost incessant. This condition lasted four months, and it was two months after the injection before the least improvement was observed, and then progress towards recovery was very slow. M. Hallopeau thinks the symptoms indicate a poisonous action of cocaine on the nervous centres, and especially the brain. As it is impossible to suppose that so small a quantity of the drug should have remained in the circulation, he is driven to conclude either that it was stored up in the cells of certain nervous centres or that it produced in them persistent lesions." Homœopaths have no such difficulty in understanding the prolonged effect of a single dose. Among other effects observed from its use in dentistry are "mental depression and drowsiness," and "intense oppression in chest; dilatation of pupils; acceleration of pulse and breathing, and mental excitement." W. J. Guernsey quotes in *H. P.*, November, 1888, from *Med. Register*, August 11, 1888, the experience of J. E. Shadle, who applied pledgets of a 4 per cent. solution of *Cocaine* to the nasal cavities of a man of 35, preparatory to operation. On each occasion he complained of a "cold, 'gone,' relaxed feeling about the external genitals, and a sensation *as if the penis were absent*. Towards the end of treatment he noticed a permanent weakness of the sexual organs, and finally seminal losses and impotence set in and continued until the *Cocaine* was entirely withheld." Compare this with the experiences of R. K. Ghosch (*H. R.*, vi. 15, 49) with Coca Ø (which he finds, in drop doses, act better in such cases than in the potencies) in palpitation and dyspnœa on ascending, when arising from nervous causes, especially self-abuse; in complaints from self-abuse generally; excessive secretion of urine with or without sugar; enuresis nocturna; nymphomania after childbirth, during menses, from irritation of eczema or other affections of the vulva; in satyriasis. The homœopathicity of *Coca* in enuresis is shown by its effect in relaxing the sphincters in one of the cases named above. There are some characteristic headaches of *Coca*. In general "headaches of high altitudes" may be

taken as a strong indication. *Coca* has also a "tight" headache, as if a rubber band were stretched across the forehead. After the invigorating effects, the sense of lightness and ability to climb a mountain without fatigue, have passed off, or when the intoxication has been carried to a further degree, a sense of heaviness, numbness, and drowsiness succeeds, with a disinclination to move. There is extreme weariness, and especially weakness of the legs. A peculiar symptom is: Sensation as if œsophagus would be rent by force of rising flatus. *Coca* suits persons who are wearing out under mental and physical strain; bashful, timid people; old people; short-breathed people; effects of dissipation; weakly, nervous, fat or plethoric people; children with marasmus. Effects of cold; cough from cold air; rheumatism from slightest cold. Symptoms < climbing, walking or sitting; < cold air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arsen. (effects of climbing); Stram. likes company and light; Coca likes solitude and darkness; Paullinia, Scutel., Cypr., Valer., Can. ind., tea, coffee, tobacco. Gundlach discovered the best *antidote* to be Gels.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy.—Hypochondriasis.—Mental depression with drowsiness.—Bashfulness.—Prefers solitude and darkness.—Muddled feeling in brain.—Loss of energy.—Great mental excitement.

2. Head.—Vertigo and fainting.—Tension over forehead as from a rubber band.—Headache just over eyebrows; not constant; < raising head or turning eyes up.—Shocks in head; dull, full feeling in occiput with vertigo, < lying down, the only possible position is on the face.—Occiput painful, tender to touch; pains < on coughing.—Headache with chilliness; with dryness in throat; > after eating; > at sunset.

3. Eyes.—Intolerance of light with dilated pupils.—Dark cloud before eyes; eyes deeply reddened until bloody tears gushed out.—White, dark, and fiery spots before eyes; flickering or flashing.—Indistinct vision soon followed by headache and nausea.—Aching pain behind eyes causing feeling as if squinting inwards.

4. Ears.—Ringing, buzzing, and humming in ears; with fever.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis passing from r. to l.—Sense of smell greatly diminished.

8. Mouth.—Mouth dry, esp. on waking.

9. Throat.—Uvula feels swollen; swallowing difficult.—Dryness early in morning.

11. Stomach.—Retards hunger and thirst.—Loss of appetite esp. for solid food.—Craves spirits and tobacco.—Ailments from salt food.—Flatus rises with

such force, it seems as if œsophagus would be rent by it.—Empty feeling or full feeling in stomach.—Confirmed dyspepsia, esp. in hypochondriacs.

12. Abdomen.—Pressure and tension in hypochondria after meals.—Flatulence.—Violent bellyache, with tympanitic distension.

13. Stool and Anus.—Flatus from bowels, smells like burnt gunpowder.—Dysentery.—Constipation from inactivity of rectum; stools dry; like walnuts.—Piles painful on walking or sitting.—Sphincters relaxed.

14. Urinary Organs.—Fine stitches in female urethra before urinating.—Frequent desire, with increased flow.—Disturbed frequently at night.—Nocturnal enuresis.—Film on urine.—Urine smells like sweat.—Yellowish red flocculent deposits; oily scum on surface.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sensation as if penis were absent.—Coldness, "gone" sensation, relaxation of external parts.—Emissions.—Nervous prostration from sexual excess.—Spermatorrhœa and partial impotence.—Satyriasis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses flow in gushes awakening her from sound sleep.—Nymphomania, during menses; and after parturition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Weak voice.—Phthisis laryngea, when from irritability of pharynx stomach will retain no food.—Rapid breathings.—Painful shortness of breath; at night.—Short breath in athletes, or in those taking alcohol or tobacco in excess.—Hæmoptysis.—On coughing, pain in occiput.—Cough from cold air or fast walking.—Expectoration of small lumps like boiled starch, immediately after rising in morning.

18. Chest.—Sudden attack of cramp in chest; became cold and unable to continue the ascent.—Intense oppression in chest.—Rush of blood to chest with slight headache.—Emphysema.

19. Heart.—Palpitation with flushing.—Violent and audible palpitation; angina pectoris; from climbing or over-exertion.—Pulse greatly accelerated, intermittent.—Pulse extremely slow and intermittent, loses one beat in four.

21. Limbs.—Feeling of internal cold with numbness of hands and feet.—Weakness of extremities.

25. Skin.—Scarlatina-like rash over body, esp. the neck.

26. Sleep.—Inclination to sleep, but can find no rest.—Great drowsiness.

27. Fever.—Sense of flushing, esp. up the back (With palpitation). Chilliness and headache in afternoon.—At night heat and sleeplessness, with throbbing in

arteries.—Flushes of heat on the back and burning in abdomen.—Extreme weariness accompanies the fever.—Night sweats.

Coccinella.

Coccinella septempunctata. Ladybird. Sun-chafer. N. O. Coleoptera. Tincture of freshly crushed beetles.

Clinical.—Face, neuralgia of. Hydrophobia. Tic douloureux. Toothache.

Characteristics.—Most of the symptoms of *Coccinella* appear in the teeth and nerves of the face and mouth. It has been used in hydrophobia, and therein its actions would appear to be analogous to that of *Cantharis*. Symptoms indicating it are: < by any bright object. Is awakened by profuse accumulation of Sativa; vomits and complains of sore throat. The neuralgia of *Coccin*. is < at night, accompanied by icy cold extremities and cold, moist skin; the right side is most affected. Pains extend from one part to another, and may jump from side to side. Its attacks recur periodically; are often of brief duration but quickly recurring, generally < at night; but may be entirely absent in the night. Returning every eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, or twenty days.

Relations.—*Compare:* in tic douloureux, Spi., Thuj.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dull headache, as from an enlargement of the brain towards the occiput.—Semi-lateral, tearing and shooting pains in the sinciput.

6. Face.—Faceache, the disappearance of which is attended by faintness, oppressed breathing, and intermittent pulse.—Flush of blood (congestion) to face, like a transient heat; cheeks red, esp. r.—Pressure and heaviness, esp. over r. eye, which is sensitive to least touch.—During paroxysm, cannot open eyes, pain < by any bright object.—Tearing, rhythmical with pulse, extending from r. upper jaw to the lobule of ear.

7. Teeth.—Chronic pain extending from superior molars to forehead; affected part paler; attack lasts only a minute but is instantly repeated, < at night, preventing sleep.—Sensation of coldness in all the teeth; in the entire buccal cavity.—Rhythmical, violent drawing in both rows of teeth while eating.—Sensation as though the teeth would be drawn out; severe drawing in jerks.—Jerking and tearing with stitches, extending to occiput with warmth through whole head.—Painful sensation in back teeth as if they were hollow and air were forced into them.—Pulsative jerking in back teeth.—Swollen gum.

8. Mouth.—Tobacco bites the tongue severely.

9. Throat.—Sensation in the throat as though the uvula was too long (Nux vom. has this same sensation, when the uvula is bluish and inflamed).

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost.

17. Respiratory Organs.—With disappearance of pain in face respiration becomes oppressed.

26. Sleep.—Nocturnal attacks of pain entirely preventing sleep, but could not sleep even when pain did not appear.—Attack ends in a general heat and sleep of two or three hours, from which he wakes without any pain.

Cocculus.

Cocculus Indicus. N. O. Menispermaceæ. A tincture is prepared from the powdered seeds, which contain a crystallisable principle *Picrotoxine* (which see), a powerful poison.

Clinical.—Anger, effects of. Bones, affections of. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Chorea. *Colic*. Convulsions. Debility. Faintness. Fear, effects of. Hæmorrhoids. *Headache*. Hernia. Intermittent fever. *Knee, weakness of; cracking in. Memory, weak*. Mental excitement, effects of. Menstrual headache. *Menstruation, painful*. Overstrain, bodily or mental. Palpitation. *Paralysis*. Parotitis. Phthiriasis. Rheumatism. Riding in carriage, effects of. *Sea-sickness. Sleep, affections from loss of*. Somnolence. Spasms. Spinal irritation. Tympany. *Vertigo. Vomiting*.

Characteristics.—*Cocculus* has been used from ancient times as a poison for stupefying fish, and making them easy to catch. Correspondingly we find it produces great disturbance of the sensorium in human beings, and all the symptoms of intoxication. It is commonly used as an adulteration of beer to heighten its intoxicating properties. A very characteristic symptom is a sensation of hollowness or emptiness in the head or other parts. Allied to this is a sense of lightness of body. Another characteristic is an opening and shutting sensation, especially in the occiput. Along with the vertigo is nausea and vomiting which bring it into close relation with sea-sickness and carriage-sickness. *Coccul*. corresponds perfectly to the sensitive condition caused by loss of sleep and night-watching, and is the first remedy to think of for removing this. "Irritable weakness" is a leading note in the *Cocculus* effects. The *Cocculus* patient is very sensitive to fear, anger, grief, and all mental disturbances; also to noise and touch. Enlargement of liver after anger. Easily startled. Fear of ghosts and spectres. Stinging pains, stitches, constriction; in the hands a pithy feeling. Many symptoms are < at menstrual period; piles during menses. *Cocculus* has cured a case of delirium at

onset of menses during first and second days; the patient said, "I always see something alive, on wall, floor, chairs, or anywhere, always *rolling*, and will roll on me." *Cocculus* is suited to persons of mild and sluggish temperament; light-haired persons; hypochondriacal, timid, fearful, and nervous persons. Other prominent features of *Coccul*. are: Paralytic pains, or pains as of dislocation. Paralytic weakness; lax-muscles. "Weakness of neck muscles with heaviness of head." Sensation as if single parts had gone to sleep. Immovability of parts affected. Of localities, the right hypochondrium (especially liver), inner hypogastrium, inner forehead, back, upper arm, and bones of arm are chiefly affected. This has been verified: "Spasmodic, flatulent colic, about midnight, flatus passed without relief," recurring several nights; promptly cured by *Coccul*. 3x. Lippe cured a case of enlargement of the liver after parturition, the indication being "the liver was more painful after anger." The sensitiveness to touch is very great and serves to indicate *Cocculus* in preference to other remedies in many affections where this is pronounced, in articular rheumatism, in ulcers, in neuralgic affections of bones. The least jar is unbearable (travelling by land or sea). < By touch, pressure, or jar. < From motion generally; moving body; rising from bed; bending over or stooping. < Kneeling; walking; swallowing saliva. Sitting > some symptoms. Many symptoms are < evening and night, especially about midnight and 1 a.m. Sensitive to air either hot or cold. Longs for cold drinks, but eating or drinking anything cold = tearing in limbs. < Open air. < From sun. < By warmth of bed. > In a room. A decoction of Cocculus is a domestic remedy used locally for destroying head- or body-lice.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Cham., Cupr., Ign., Nux v., Staph. *It antidotes:* Alcohol, Tobacco, Cham., Cup., Ign., Nux v., and the fever of Thuj. *Incompatible with:* Caust., Coffee. *Compatible:* Follows well Aco. (endocarditis with fearfulness); Cham., Nux, Ign. *Compare:* Aco., Act. r.; Ant. c. (gastralgia), Agar. (somnolency), Ant. t., Ars., Bell., Calc., Carb. v. (parotitis), Cham., Coff., Cupr., Ign. (headache), Ip., Iod., Lach., Merc., Mosch., Nitr., Nux mos. (somnolency), Oleand., Petr., Puls. (headache), Rhus, Sabi., Sassafras, Scutel., Silic., Stram., Tab., Val., Ver. In effects from noise, Nux, Nit. ac. Sense of lightness, Asar., Can. ind., Calc., Gels., Sticta, Sil., Thuj.; menstrual sick headache, Lac. def.; fear of ghosts, Aco., Ars., Bro., Carb. v., Lyc., Pho., Pul., Sul., Zn. Umbilical hernia, Nux (without urging, Bry., Nat. mur., Ver.); < from kneeling, Mag. c., Sep.; nausea constant, Ip., Kali c., Sul., Ign., Acet. ac.; uterine spasm, dysmenia, dark flow, Ign. (Coccul. is distinguished by having weak, lame feeling in small of back; as if about to be paralysed; trembles on beginning to walk); weak from talking, Ver., Sul., Calc.; functional paralysis from fatigue or mental emotions, Ign., Pho., Nat. m., Collins.; in occipital headache, Gels., jug. c. Weakness of neck muscles, Ant. t.; > putting head back, Seneg. (<, Clem., Cinnab.). *Compare also:* Picrotoxin and Picric acid in paralytic sensations and effects of fatigue. Teste places Coccul. in his Causticum group.

Causation.—Anger. Fright. Noise. Sleep, loss of. Seasickness. Travelling. Over-strain, mental or bodily. Sun. Tea-drinking.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Pre-occupation of mind, and sad and melancholy reflections, as if the patient had sustained wrongs.—He sits as if wrapped in deep sad thoughts, and does not take notice of anything; anxiety.—Loss of will and power to decide on any action.—Hypochondriacal humour; despair.—Strong, anxious apprehension, inquietude, and fear of death.—Disposition to be frightened.—Excessive susceptibility.—Disposition to take everything in bad part and to be angry.—Mania.—Mistakes concerning the lapse of time; it passes too quickly.

2. Head.—Confusion of the head, esp. after eating or drinking.—Dulness in the head, increased by reading or meditation.—Vertigo, as from intoxication, or on rising up in the bed, with inclination to vomit, which forces the patient to lie down again.—Fits of vertigo, with nausea and loss of consciousness.—Headache, with inclination to vomit or vomiting, and pain as from a bruise in the intestines.—The headache is aggravated after sleeping, eating, or drinking (coffee), in the open air, while riding in a carriage; and is relieved in a warm room, or when becoming warm in bed.—Violent aching pains, esp. in the forehead.—Stupid feeling in the head (cold perspiration on forehead and hands).—During motion, headache, as if the eyes were being torn from the sockets, with vertigo.—Pain in the head, which seems, as it were, empty and hollow, or sensation of constriction in the brain.—Pulsative pains, sometimes in the crown of the head, sometimes in the temples.—Convulsive trembling of the head, caused by weakness of the muscles of the neck; worse after sleeping and in the open air, from coffee and tobacco; better in the warm room.

3. Eyes.—Pressure and pain, as from a bruise, in the eyes, and difficulty in opening the eyelids at night.—Pain in the eyes, as if they were torn out of the head (with headache).—Convulsive rolling of the balls of the eyes during the spasms.—Pupils very much dilated; or contracted.—Dryness of the eyelids.—Inflammation of the eyelids.—Eyes prominent and glassy.—Dim-sightedness (after reading a short time the print is all blurred).—Confusion of sight, with black spots before the eyes.—Phantoms before the eyes.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in the ears, with hardness of hearing, and sensation as if the ears were stopped; with noise as from rushing water.—The r. ear feels closed.—Swelling of the parotids.

5. Nose.—Swelling of the nose, sometimes semi-lateral (r.).—Coryza, with ulcerated nostrils.—Very acute sense of smell.

6. Face.—Face of a burning red, puffed and hot.—Transient heat in the cheeks.—Flushes of heat in the face after drinking.—Blue circles round the eyes.—Face convulsively contracted.—Cramps in the cheek-bone and in the masseters.—Swelling and induration of the sub-maxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Pains in carious teeth, but only when eating.—Looseness of the teeth, with swelling of the gums.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth (in the night), without thirst.—Foam before the mouth, forming bubbles.—Tongue loaded with a yellow coating.

9. Throat.—Difficulty of speech, as from paralysis of the tongue.—Dryness of the throat.—Excessive sensitiveness of the palate; the food seems to be too strong, or too salt.—Constriction in the gullet, which seems to be paralysed.—Burning pain in the œsophagus, and in the throat, with sulphurous taste in the mouth.

10. Appetite.—Metallic, copperish taste.—Acid taste, esp. after a meal, or when coughing.—Acid taste of bread.—Bitter taste of tobacco.—Desire for cold drinks, and esp. for beer.—Thirst during a meal.—Excessive loathing of all food and drink.—Repugnance to all acids.—Bulimy.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with pain in the stomach and in the epigastrium.—Risings with inclination to vomit.—Frequent empty eructations, leaving a bitter taste in the mouth and throat.—Eructations with nausea and sticking pains in the pit of the stomach.—Empty, or fetid and putrid risings.—Attacks of nausea inducing syncope.—Inclination to vomit on rising up in the bed, which compels the patient to lie down again.—Inclination to vomit during a meal, or in consequence of a chill, with abundant accumulation of saliva.—Vomiting and nausea from the motion of a carriage, or of the sea.—Sensation of fulness in the stomach, with difficulty of respiration.—Violent cramp-like pains, squeezing, as if from a claw and cramps in the stomach, sometimes a short time after a meal.—Anxious oppression and pinchings in the epigastrium, with difficulty of respiration.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in the hypochondria as from a bruise.—Pressive pain in the hepatic region, aggravated by coughing or stooping.—Shootings in the hepatic region.—Abdominal pains, as if the intestines were bruised, or as from an internal abscess, when moving.—Pressure, as from a stone, in the umbilical region, and in the abdomen.—Sensation in the abdomen, as if it were hollow and empty.—Inflation of the abdomen.—Contractive pinchings in the upper part of the abdomen, with suspension of respiration.—Burning pains, pullings and tearings in the abdomen.—Cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Hysterical spasms in the abdomen, in women.—Flatulent, cramp. like colic, esp. at night, aggravated by coughing, or by stooping forwards.—Tendency to protrusion of inguinal hernia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, with tenesmus.—Evacuation hard and difficult.—Ineffectual desire for stool, with constipation.—Contractive pain in the rectum, preventing sitting (in the afternoon).—Diarrhœa, with emission of flatulency before the stool.—Loose evacuation of a putrid smell.—Fæces soft and yellow, which cause burning in the anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Aqueous urine with urgent inclination.—Frequent want to make water, even in pregnant women.—Frequent desire to urinate, with small discharges.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching in the scrotum.—Pulling pains as from a bruise in the testes, on their being touched.—Great sensibility and excitability of the genital parts, with desire for coition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Premature catamenia, with cramps in the abdomen.—Painful catamenia, with abundant discharge of coagulated blood, followed by hæmorrhoids.—Suppression of catamenia, with spasmodic and pressive colic, flatulency, paralytic debility, oppression, anxiety, cramps in the chest, fits of nausea, even to fainting, and convulsive movements of the limbs.—Catamenia too scanty and irregular, with leucorrhœa in the intervals.—(Metrorrhagia.).—Discharge of sanguineous mucus from the uterus, during pregnancy.—Leucorrhœa like blood.—Leucorrhœa, similar to water in which meat has been washed, intermixed with a sanious and purulent serum.—Cramps in the uterus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Fatiguing cough, from oppression of the chest, which manifests itself only during the cough.—Oppressed breathing, from contractive sensation in the trachea, as if irritated by smoke, causing constant coughing.—Periodical cough, every fourth night, towards midnight, or about two o'clock in the morning, with constriction in the throat which brings on coughing.

18. Chest.—Suspension of respiration, which stops in the pit of the throat, as if from constriction of the throat.—Tightness and constriction of r. side of chest.—Stitches in the chest (sternum) when walking.—Short, intermittent respiration.—Pressure on the chest, as if from a stone.—Hysterical spasms in chest.—Cramps in chest, with sighs and groans.—Tensive constriction in the chest, sometimes on one side only, with difficulty of respiration.—Gurgling and sensation of emptiness in the chest.—Fatigue of the chest, from reading aloud.—Congestion in the chest, with anxiety.—Red spots on the chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart; nervous, with anxiety.

20. Neck and Back.—Cracking of the vertebræ of the neck, during movement.—Weakness of the muscles of the neck, which are inadequate to the support of the head.—Red spots on the neck.—Paralytic tearings (in the back and) in

the loins.—Pullings and tearings in the back, esp. when speaking, walking, and stooping.—Tremor in the back.—Shootings between the shoulder-blades, and in the loins.

22. Upper Limbs.—Lancinations in the shoulder-joint, and in the arm, during repose.—Lancinating pains in the arm, proceeding from a wounded finger.—Convulsions of the arm, with retraction of the thumbs.—Paralysis of the arms.—Palpitation of the muscles of the arm.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the bones of the arm, during movement (when lifting them up, and when touching them).—Lameness of the arm (cannot write).—Hot and arthritic swelling of the hands.—Numbness, or heat and cold alternately, of one or other of the hands.—Tingling of hands and paralytic trembling.—Torpor of the hands.—Cramp-like contractions, and starting of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralysis of the lower limbs, proceeding from the loins.—Drawing tearings in the knees, feet, and toes.—Pain as if from a bruise in the thighs, during movement.—Pain in the heel (os calcis) as if bruised.—Cracking in l. hip-joint.—Cracking of the knees, during movement.—Inflammatory swelling of the knee, with transient lancinations.—Burning sensation in the feet.—Hot and itching swelling of the feet, sometimes in the evening.—Numbness in the feet.—Cold and perspiration of the feet.

24. Generalities.—Pullings and paralytic tearings, by fits, or continuous, in the limbs and in the bones.—Paralytic immobility of the limbs, with drawing pains in the bones.—Convulsive movements of the muscles in different parts.—Aching, digging pains in the limbs.—Pains, as from a bruise, even in the internal organs.—Sensations of hollowness; as if bruised in outer parts; same in bones; numb feeling of outer parts; sensation as if single parts had gone to sleep.—Affections of the r. hypochondrium (particularly of the liver); inner hypogastrium, inner forehead, back, upper arm, bones of the arm.—Aversion to open air; hysterics; paleness of the skin, red spots; shuddering in general.—Sensation of hollowness or of constriction in the internal organs.—Painful sensibility of the limbs to the slightest touch.—Painful stiffness and crackings in the joints.—Semi-lateral sufferings.—Rheumatic pains, with hot swelling of the parts affected.—Attacks of gout, with swelling of the affected parts.—Shooting pains in lymphatic swelling.—Engorgement and induration of the glands.—Hæmorrhage.—Cramps and convulsions of the limbs, and of the whole body, sometimes induced by ulcers, or by wounds, painfully sensitive to the touch, or on using the parts affected.—Convulsive movements of the limbs and of the muscles, as in St. Vitus' dance.—During the convulsive fits, face red, puffed, and hot.—Trembling of the limbs.—Attacks of epilepsy.—Paralysis, chiefly semi-lateral, with insensibility of the parts affected.—Aggravation of the sufferings by sleep, speech, drinking, and eating, but esp. on taking coffee or smoking tobacco, as well as by cold air.—Hysterical spasms, with anguish.—Weakness and loss of strength, after the least bodily fatigue, movement, or the interruption of sleep.—Want of vital

energy.—Fainting fits.—Numbness, sometimes of the hands, sometimes of the feet, in transient fits.—The open air is insupportable, whether it be warm or cold.—Emaciation.

25. Skin.—Great itching, esp. in the evening, or when undressing, or at night in bed.—Red pimples, like grains of millet, with itching in a warm temperature.—Eruption of hard and knotty pimples, with red areolas and burning pain.—Induration, cold swelling of the glands, with stinging pains.—Ulcers very sensitive to contact.—Red spots in the chest and on the side of the neck.—Pale (chlorotic) colour of the skin.

26. Sleep.—Obstinate inclination to sleep in the morning.—Sleeplessness on account of anxiety and bodily restlessness.—Spasmodic yawning.—Sleep retarded in consequence of a great flow of ideas.—Half sleep, like coma vigil.—Sleep interrupted by frightful anguish and inquietude.—During sleep, starts, cries, convulsive movements of the hands, of the eyes, and of the head.—Vivid dreams, exciting fear.—Anxious, frightful dreams, dreams of death, of disease, &c.—Fear of ghosts at night.—Sleep unrefreshing, with frequent waking.

27. Fever.—Shivering, and sensation of cold, with trembling.—In the evening, shivering and shuddering in the back.—Chill in the afternoon and evening, principally on the legs and in the back; not relieved by heat.—Dry heat during the night.—Perspiration during the night, which is only cold on the face.—Morning sweat, esp. on the chest.—Intermittent fever, with colic and lameness of the small of the back.—Fever, with tendency to become chilly, though the skin is hot to the touch.—Chilliness alternating with heat.—Burning heat and redness of the cheeks, often with cold in the feet.—Fever with cramp-like pains in the stomach, and paralytic weakness in the loins.—Easy perspiration during movement, with great fatigue.—Sweats night and morning.—Pulse full, hard, and frequent.—Pulse small and spasmodic; sometimes it cannot be felt.

Coccus Cacti.

Cochineal. N. O. Hemiptera. An insect infesting cactus plants. The dried bodies of the female insects are used for making a tincture or trituration. They also constitute a well-known dye. (*Coccus Cacti* has sometimes been confounded with *Coccinella septempunctata*, both insects being known as "Cochenille" in French.)

Clinical.—Asthma. Backache. Catarrh. Gonorrhœa. *Gravel*. Hæmorrhages. Heart, affections of. Impotence. *Irritation. Labia, inflammation of*. Menorrhagia. Nephritis. Phthisis. Spasms. Tinnitus. Uric acid diathesis. *Whooping-cough*.

Characteristics.—*Coccus cacti* acts more especially on mucous membranes. It compares with *Cantharis* in its action on the renal organs, and with *Cactus* in causing hæmorrhages, in disturbing the heart and in causing lancinating, stitching, and pricking sensations. Itching, sticking and biting in various parts of the skin; red spots and itching pimples. Sensations of irritation predominate, especially in throat and respiratory organs, eyes and urino-genital organs. In the throat there is a sensation as if a hair or crumb were lodged behind larynx, and as if a thread were hanging down the back of the throat causing a cough. Hæmorrhages are apt to be in large black clots, especially hæmorrhages from kidneys and uterus. Lancinating pains and itching of glans penis, symptoms of the passage of small calculi. The cough exactly corresponds to the whooping-cough type, there is no remedy which has a wider range in this affection. "Cough < in morning; the child awakens and is immediately seized with a paroxysm of coughing ending in vomiting clear, ropy mucus hanging in long strings from the mouth," Hoarseness. Fatigue of vocal organs. Violent tickling in larynx. Stitching and ulcerating pains below clavicles, especially left. *Peculiar sensations* are: As if a ball or stone lying in stomach; raging pain as though a fluid were injected into a small blood-vessel; as if something ascending towards stomach; as of mucus ascending and descending trachea; as of a plug of mucus moving in chest; as if head would split. Kunkel records the case of a man, 75, an who had suffered from nocturnal enuresis up to the age of seven. When almost 20 he frequently passed large quantities of uric acid, and at the same time he began to have symptoms of chronic catarrh of the colon, frequent scanty stools, much mucus, cross humour, itching anus, threatening of piles but no bleeding. Insomnia soon followed. *Coc. c*. 2 and 3 was given without benefit. *Aqua calcis* did some good but not much. In three successive years he was sent to Carlsbad with good result to the intestinal catarrh, but the sleeplessness was untouched. Gradually all kinds of arthritic symptoms developed, especially in knees. There was occasionally considerable flow of urine, and the more copious it was the better the patient slept, and the less pain in the joints. The same relief followed an attack of diarrhœa. Four weeks at Assmanhausen caused the excretion of large quantities of uric acid one year, but had no effect the next, and the knee got worse. Wiesbaden did good one year and none the next. Half a tumbler of Kronenquelle water drunk every morning did good to the knee and enabled him to walk better than he had done for a long time. In three or four years the excretions of uric acid had ceased and the patient's state grew worse: insomnia recurred, diarrhœa became much more frequent. A fortnight previous to such attack, patient noticed he had great aversion to butcher's meat. *Coc. c.* 30 gtt. i. morning and evening was given. Gradually sleep returned. There was almost daily excretion of uric acid, sometimes in the form of large shot; the diarrhœa ceased and the patient went about his work with pleasure. Berridge cured with *Coc. c*. a case of gonorrhœa, guided by the symptom: "Excruciating pain in left iliac region extending to groin and halfway down thigh, *as if a fluid were forcing its way there*."

There is general sensitiveness to touch and pressure; rinsing mouth or brushing teeth causes cough and vomiting. Warmth < most symptoms; cough < entering warm room; throat < by warmth of bed. Tickling in trachea and cough > open air. Teeth very sensitive to cold. Catarrh < on slightest exposure. Catarrh from autumn till warm weather. Symptoms < night and early morning; cough < on waking. Symptoms are often periodic. The symptoms are < lying down. But the least exertion causes lassitude and tendency to perspire or cough, < during exercise. Mental exertion < pain in occiput. Rising up = hæmorrhage with passage of large clots from uterus.

Relations.—*Compare:* Canth., Cact., Ocim. can., Sars.; apices of lungs sore, tenacious mucus, Kali bi. Many of the Cactus symptoms -pricking and sticking pains, heart disturbances, &c.—reappear in the pathogenesis of this Cactus-fed insect.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Ill-humoured, irritable, apprehensive.

2. Head.—Giddiness; the head feels dull (pressive headache, also in frontal region), as if he had drunk too much, with a white-coated tongue.—Congestion of blood to the head when entering a warm room; > in the open air.—Throbbing, pressing, or sticking pains in temples.—Violent raging pain extending from r. eye along squamous portion of temporal bone on its inner side to occiput; it seems as though a fluid were injected paroxysmally into a small blood-vessel.—Sensation as though a hot constricting band extended from one mastoid process across occiput to the other; this region seemed tense and constricted; the condition became worse, until at last it affected the whole skull, in which the pain seemed to fix itself, and it seemed as though the bones became drawn closer and closer together; the whole scalp was also involved and seemed to be drawn tighter about the skull.

3. Eyes.—Sensation as if a foreign body were lodged between the eyelid and the eye.—Sensation as if the edges of the eyelids were swollen.—Conjunctivitis; increased lachrymation.

4. Ears.—Sudden violent stitch in l. internal ear, extending into l. side of neck and into sternum.—Intolerable itching in l. ear.—Tickling and itching in ears.—Cracking in ears on swallowing.—Great roaring in ears as from a storm.

5. Nose.—Dryness of the nose, with inclination to sneeze.—Swelling of nose, with itching, violent sneezing, and increased secretion of mucus.—Redness on the edges of the nostrils.—Crusts (yellow) on the edges of the nostrils.

6. Face.—Crawling sensations in the face.

7. Teeth.—Sensation as if cold air were blown on the teeth.—Great soreness of the teeth to contact.—Drawing and jerking pains in teeth; teeth sensitive to cold things.—Loud speaking or brushing teeth causes cough and vomiting.

8. Mouth.—Sweetish, metallic taste in the mouth (with accumulation of water in the mouth).—Taste: metallic; bitter; sweetish; sour.—Dry, brown-coated tongue.—Mouth and tongue dry, with much thirst.—Burning in mouth and throat.—Rawness of mouth and throat.—Stitches and burning in the throat and on the tongue.—Great sensitiveness of mouth and fauces, so that rinsing of the mouth caused cough and vomiting of thick masses of mucus.—Sensation as if the palate were elongated, with continuous hawking.—The arches of the palate are very irritable.

9. Throat.—Swelling of the tonsils, with continuous desire to swallow, and sensation as if a plug were lodged in the throat.—Swelling and redness of r. tonsil.—Dryness and burning in throat and fauces.—Rawness and scraping in throat, with expectoration of mucus.—Sensation as if uvula were elongated, causing constant hawking.—Throat symptoms < from warmth, esp. in bed.—Difficult deglutition.

10. Appetite.—Desire to eat often and much at a time; much thirst.—After dinner much thirst, and when he drinks water then chill.—Sensation of hunger, with colic.—Canine hunger.

11. Stomach.—Spasmodic empty eructations.—Heartburn.—Sensation as if something indigestible were lying in the stomach.—Nausea and vomiting; vomiting of mucus.—Retching; inclination to vomit.—Distension of stomach.—Heaviness and pressure in stomach; sticking pains.—Stitches in the pit of the stomach when inhaling.—Epigastric region sensitive to touch.

12. Abdomen.—Fulness in the abdomen, as if he had eaten too much, with swelling and tenderness of the pit of the stomach.—Pains in l. hypochondrium, as from incarcerated flatulence; pains extend to l. side of back and lumbar vertebræ.—Burning drawing in region of spleen.—Flatulent distension of abdomen, with much rumbling.—Griping in abdomen followed by diarrhœa.

13. Stool and Anus.—During stool, burning in rectum; stitches in rectum.—Itching in anus, with tenesmus from slight exertion.—Stitch from the anus, extending into the urethra.—Copious, soft or pasty stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—Stitches extending from the kidneys through the urethra into the bladder.—Dull, pressive pain and soreness in region of kidneys.—Pressure in bladder.—Spasmodic pain in the bladder, with alternate coldness and heat.—Itching at the end of the urethra.—Stitches and itching in urethra.—Burning pain in urethra while urinating.—Frequent and great desire to urinate.—Great desire to urinate in

the morning (with erection).—Frequent micturition.—Frequent and copious urination, urine clear as water.—Red sediment like brickdust.—The discharge of urine is slow, in small quantities, with violent burning pain.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Genitals hot, red, swollen.—Frequent erections, with increased desire.—Lascivious mood, nocturnal emissions.—Loss of sexual power with constant dull burning pains in l. hypochondrium and pains across loins as if broken.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Swelling and heat of pudenda.—Soreness of vulva; cannot bear pressure of clothing.—Inflammation of labia.—Great tenderness and irritation in extreme lower part of vagina, < when urinating; can walk a long distance, but is < after sitting in the house all day.—Menses too early; too profuse; and last too long.—Hæmorrhage from uterus, with passage of large clots, which escape when quiet, or when getting up to pass water.—Enormous black clots pass from vagina.—Mucous leucorrhœa, preceded by drawing, thrusting pain in inguinal, vesical, and pubic regions.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Fatigue of the vocal organs, even after speaking without exertion; the voice becoming rough and hoarse; respiration somewhat laborious.—Scraping sensation in the throat.—Hawking and coughing, with increased thirst.—The bronchial tubes are loaded with mucus.—Rawness in air-passages, causing cough.—Sensation of a crumb the size of a walnut sticking behind the larynx, obliging him to swallow constantly.—Whooping-cough; nightly, periodical attacks of cough from tickling in the larynx, ending with expectoration of a large quantity of viscid, stringy mucus.—Morning cough (6 am.); first barking, dry cough, followed by expectoration of viscid mucus; the difficult expectoration causes retching and vomiting.—Cough with expectoration of viscid, stringy, yellow, sour-tasting or reddish mucus.—Cough, in a warm room; > in a cold room.—Short paroxysms of cough, followed by easy expectoration of globules of mucus.

18. Chest.—Burning under the sternum.—In the chest sensation of heat, of soreness.—Oppression and soreness in chest.—Stitches and sticking pains in sides of chest.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pressive pain in precordial region.—Sensation as if everything were pressed towards the heart.—Heavy pressure in the region of the heart.—Irregular beating and palpitation of the heart, with anxiety after eating.—Pulse accelerated.

20. Back.—Stitches between the shoulders.—Bruised pain in small of back and region of kidneys.—Violent pressive pain in region of kidneys.

21. Limbs.—Drawing, tearing pains in the limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sensation as if a fine glass splinter were sticking in the tips of the fingers, under the nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Violent stitches in the r. hip-joint.—Hot swelling of the knees.—Pain in the r. patella when walking.

24. Generalities.—Great weariness and prostration.—Itching and prickling sensations in the skin.

26. Sleep.—Irresistible desire to sleep.—Great sleepiness (after dinner). Vivid dreams.—Uneasy, restless sleep, interrupted by vivid dreams.—Frequent awaking during the night, with excitement, as if he had taken too much coffee.

27. Fever.—Chilliness all day; cold feet in the morning, with perspiration of the whole body.—Chilliness all over the body, esp. in the afternoon and evening.—Increased warmth of body.—Greatly overpowered by moderate heat.—Chilliness in the evening, with heat in the head, followed by general heat, and then perspiration all night, which relieves.—Perspiration when walking; on the lower extremities; in the morning.

Codeinum.

An Alkaloid of Opium. C_{18} H_{21} NO_3.

Clinical.—*Blepharospasm*. Chorea. Cough. Diabetes. Eczema. Gastralgia. *Numbness*. Pruritus. Restlessness. Spasmodic twitchings. Vomiting of pregnancy.

Characteristics.—*Codein* possesses many of the properties of opium, from which it is derived, but it has characters sufficiently distinctive to entitle it to a separate description. *Codein* seems to possess in great degree the exhilarating properties some persons experience on taking opium, though it is not without strong soporific effects as well. There are many disorders of sensation, notably troublesome itching. The characteristic here is "Itching with warmth." "Itching and heat of face and head." "A sensation of agreeable warmth" is another characteristic symptom. Convulsive twitchings of muscles and limbs, and especially of orbital muscles, are very marked. Twitchings prevent sleep at night. Numbness and prickling. *Codein* has in many cases controlled diabetes. Headache is < in morning; restlessness and cough < at night. Symptoms in general are < by motion and > by rest.

Relations.—*Compare:* Opium in sickness, pains in stomach and region of solar plexus, constipation, sexual excitement. Agar. (twitching of eyelids; Ars. (pains in

legs, nightly restlessness); Hyo. (twitching of eyelids after reading); Lach. (sensitiveness of surface); Rhus, Sul., Sul. ac. (trembling); Culex (vertigo on blowing nose).

Causation.—Fatigue and excessive mental excitement = headache.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great exhilaration of spirits.—Depression with desire to sleep, frightful dreams and dull headache on awaking.—Increased or diminished power of fixing attention or applying mind.—Bewildered on waking.—Confusion.

2. Head.—Dizziness on blowing nose.—When closing eyes objects appear to turn round.—Dull headache in morning, gradually diminishes towards noon when it disappears.—Dull headache soon after rising, < l. side, lasting about two hours.—Dull headache with dry lips and constant desire to moisten them.—Headache from fatigue and excessive mental excitement.

3. Eyes.—Involuntary twitching of l. eyelid, sometimes > by rubbing.—Involuntary twitching of both eyelids whenever he attempted to read or write.—Pupils contracted.—Sudden failure of vision.—On blowing nose sparks before eyes.

5. Nose.—Mucous discharge with irritation of the Schneiderian membrane.—Entire loss of smell for several days.

8. Mouth.—Mouth dry.—Unable to articulate.

9. Throat.—Strong pulsations in both carotids.—Tickling sensation in throat, in afternoons and evenings.

11. Stomach.—Great thirst with a particular desire for bitter substances.—Empty eructations with acute pains in stomach.—Nausea and vomiting; sometimes preceded by an agreeable glow at epigastrium.—Tenderness in stomach with violent pulsations of heart and carotids.—Violent spasmodic pain at pit of stomach (solar plexus).

13. Stool.—Constipation, with tenderness of bowels, esp. transverse and descending colon, and some flatulence.

14. Urinary Organs.—Semi-paralysis of bladder.—Quantity of urine increased and saccharine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual excitement during the night, leading to pollutions.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in larynx which causes a cough.—Short, irritating cough < during night.—Troublesome cough with copious mucous, and sometimes purulent, expectoration; with nervous excitability.—Night cough of phthisis.—On inspiration, pain in r. lung; pain below scapula; stitching pains in l. lung.

19. Heart.—Uneasy feeling about heart.—Fluttering and oppression with great desire to walk in open air.—Painful pulsation when attempting to study or write.—Violent pulsations of heart and carotids.

20. Neck and Back.—Neuralgic pains from occiput to back of neck.—Convulsions in muscles of back.—Sharp pains extending from stomach and chest through to back, between shoulders, < on r. side.

21. Limbs.—Paralytic weakness in arms and legs.—Spasmodic twitches in arms and legs.—Numbness of hands and feet; prickling and numb sensation in various parts of the body.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains in deltoids on moving arms.—Jerking pain in arm.—Pulsating pain in l. upper arm.

23. Lower Limbs.—In lower limbs involuntary twitchings; spasmodic jerkings; neuralgia and rheumatic pains.—Paralytic affections with extreme restlessness.

24. Generalities.—Extreme restlessness.—Trembling of whole body.—Marked sensitiveness of surface.—Choreic movements.—Symptoms are periodic, paroxysmal; at times sudden.

25. Skin.—Itchy; prickling.—Eczematous eruption with troublesome itching.—Itching with feeling of warmth.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy and drowsy.—Twitchings in sleep.—Cough disturbing sleep.—Frightful dreams.

Coffea Cruda.

Coffee. N. O. Rubiaciæ. Tincture of raw berries.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Asthma. Aural neuralgia. Colic. Convulsions. Diarrhœa. Ecstasy. *Excitement*. Headache. Heart, hyperæsthesia of. Hernia. Hyperæsthesia. Hysteria. Intermittents. *Joy, ill-effects of*. Labour pains. Metrorrhagia. Neuralgia. Over-sensitiveness. Sciatica. Shock. Sleeplessness. Toothache.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Coffea cruda* have to be considered separately from those of *Coffea tosta*, since the roasting converts much of the Coffeine into

Coffeone or Methylamine, which gives to coffee its aroma. But the effects are scarcely distinguishable, and I have not attempted to keep them strictly apart. The provings of *Coff. c*. were made with the raw berries. *Coffea* belongs to the same family as *China, Ipecacuanha*, and like these remedies has many symptoms of intermittent fever. It has been noticed that coffee-drinkers who do get ague are more difficult to cure than those who do not drink coffee. The great characteristic of *Coffea* is exaltation of the senses and sensibility in general. Sight is improved, fine print can be read easily; hearing is more acute, and noises are intolerable. The sense of smell is heightened. All kinds of pains are intolerable; and are accompanied with fear of death. The mental activities are exalted. Sudden emotions, especially joy, produce dangerous symptoms. Great sensitiveness to touch or contact. These symptoms will recall *Acon*. Guernsey places it in the front rank of remedies for irritability. He compares four others with it, all of which have irritability in high degree, but have different concomitants: *Acon*., "fearful and anxious; dreads things"; *Aur*., "suicidal, will thrash around in bed (as females in confinement) as if wishing to injure or kill themselves"; *Cham*., "spiteful, uncivil"; *Coff*., "wakeful, on the constant move"; *Nux v*., "sullen, keeps the eyes shut; doesn't wish to speak or have anything to do with any one." *Staph*. and *Coloc*. deserve mention also. Teste groups *Coff*. with *Causticum*. He remarks that dynamised *Coff. crud*. prevents or neutralises, in many persons, the effects of roasted coffee. This quasi-isopathic action, as Teste truly remarks, is by no means confined to *Coffea*; dynamisations of many other drugs being antidotal to secondary effects of the crude substances. Hahnemann describes the migraine of coffee-drinkers thus: "It comes in the morning after waking, increasing little by little. The pain becomes intolerable, and sometimes burning, integument of head very sensitive and painful on slightest touch. Body and mind excessively sensitive. Patients look exhausted, retire to dark places, close their eyes to avoid light of day; remain seated in an armchair or stretched on a bed. The least noise or motion excites the pain. They avoid talking, being talked to, or hearing others talk. The body is colder than usual though no chills are experienced; the hands and feet are especially cold. They loathe everything, especially food and drink, on account of a continual sickness at the stomach. If the attack is very violent a vomiting of mucus takes place, which, however, does not relieve the headache. There are no alvine discharges. This kind of megrim scarcely ever leaves before evening. If the paroxysm is less violent, a little strong coffee which was the first cause of such a headache will produce a temporary palliation of the pain, but the disposition to relapse becomes so much greater. The attacks come irregularly, every fortnight, or every few weeks, without any apparent cause, and quite suddenly, so much so that the patient often does not feel a single unpleasant symptom the evening preceding the attack. Such a headache has never been seen by me except in real coffee-drinkers." It is well to inquire carefully into the dietary of patients who come complaining of headaches of this kind. More recently Dr. Gilles de la Tourette (*Lancet*, July 20, 1895) has described the effects of coffee. In his opinion they are very frequently mistaken for the effects of alcohol: "morning vomiting of glairy

mucus, pain in the pit of the stomach, thickly-coated tongue, loss of appetite. The disgust excited by even the idea of solid food is such that these patients eat nothing else but bread soaked in their poison-coffee. There supervene then nausea, vomiting, and painful acid eructations." The pulse is slowed. Insomnia is common, and if there is sleep it is disturbed by dreams of a terrifying nature, like those met with in alcoholism. The effects of coffee are less deep than those of alcohol, and quickly disappear when the habit is discontinued. *Peculiar symptoms* are: as if head too small; as if something hard pressing on surface of brain; as if head would burst and fly to pieces if she moved; as if intestines were being cut; as if body would burst; "tight" pain; sensation of warmth. *Coffea* is suited to tall, lean, stooping persons, with dark complexions. Sanguine choleric temperament, complaints during infancy and dentition. Diarrhœa in housewives who have much care and trouble in managing their households. The symptoms are > by warmth, and < in open air (though in toothache warm drinks <, cold drinks >). Touch <; would like to rub the part but it is too sensitive. Slight passive movements are perceived as enormous; children at times cannot bear to be carried about. Most symptoms are < at night, sleeps till 3 a.m., after which he only dozes.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon., Cham., Ignat., Nux, Merc., Puls., Sulph., and especially Tabac. (Teste). *Antidote to:* Bell., Cham., Cicut., Coloc., Lyc., Nux v., Strych., Valer. It is *incompatible with:* Canth., Caust., Coccul., Ignat. *Followed well by:* Aur., Bell., Op., Nux v., Lyc. *Compare:* Cypr. (ecstasy); Bry. and Cham. (toothache > by cold); Aco. (predicts hour of death); Coca, Codein, Coff. tost.

Causation.—Effects of sudden emotion, especially pleasurable ones. Fear or fright. Wine (wine-drinkers should take coffee; beer-drinkers should take tea). Over-fatigue and long journeys.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Over-sensitiveness; weeping mood.—Great anguish; cannot be composed; is not able to hold the pen; trembles.—Sentimental ecstasy; excited imagination; increased power to think.—Excessive weeping and lamentations over trifles.—The pains seem insupportable, driving to despair.—Fright from sudden pleasant surprises.

2. Head.—Pains in the head, as if the brain were bruised (as if the brain were torn or dashed to pieces).—Semi-lateral cephalalgia, as if a nail were driven into the parietal bone.—In the vertex he feels and hears a cracking, when sitting quietly.—Heaviness of the head.—Congestion in the head, esp. when speaking (or after a pleasant surprise).

3. Eyes.—Eyes lively and red, with unusually clear sight; can read small writing more distinctly.

4. Ears.—Excessive sensibility of hearing.—Musical sounds seem to be too loud, and too sharp.—Hardness of hearing, with buzzing in the ears.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis, with heaviness of the head.—The sense of smell is more acute.

6. Face.—Heat of the face, with redness of the cheeks.

7. Teeth.—Successive pullings, and sharp pains in the teeth, with inquietude, anxiety and tears, esp. at night and after a meal.—Toothache, > by cold water.

9. Throat.—Sore throat; with great and painful sensibility, and swelling of the velum palati; < when swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Taste of hazel nuts, or sweet almonds, in the mouth.—Tobacco-smoke appears particularly agreeable.—Sensation of immoderate hunger, with rapid, hurried eating.—Thirst increased, esp. at night, it wakens him.—Bilious vomiting.—Cramps in the stomach, with pressive, shooting pains.

12. Abdomen.—Anxiety and oppression in the region of the epigastrium.—The clothes are oppressive.—Colic, as if the stomach had been overloaded, as if the abdomen would burst; cannot suffer the clothes to be tight on the abdomen.—Pressure in the abdomen as from incarcerated flatulence.—Abdominal pains which induce despair, esp. in women.

13. Stool.—Fæces soft, with frequent evacuation.—Diarrhœa, also during dentition.

14. Urinary Organs.—Abundant emission of urine, esp. towards midnight.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Great excitement of sexual desire, with flaccidity or strong irritation of the genital parts; without emission of semen, and with dry heat of the body.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Immoderate irritation of the sexual parts of females, with voluptuous itching, great secretion of mucus, and frequent flow of blood.—Metrorrhagia.—Labour and after-pains insupportably painful.

17, 18. Respiratory Organs and Chest.—Short, jerking, dry cough, with great irritation in the larynx, and anxious tossings.—Oppression of the chest; obliged to take short inspirations; the breathing heaves the chest visibly.—Night cough (cough with measles).—Fits of suffocation.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart; violent, irregular, with trembling of limbs.—Nervous palpitation.—Palpitation after excessive joy, surprise.

22. Upper Limbs.—Trembling of the hands, while grasping anything.—Cramp-like contractions of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramps in the calf of the leg, on bending the knee.—Cramps in the soles of the feet on bending the instep.—Trembling of the feet.

24. Generalities.—Painful sensitiveness of the parts affected.—Great flexibility of the muscles, and activity of the whole body.—Mental and physical excitability.—Aversion to the open air, with uneasiness and aggravation of the symptoms during a walk in the open air.—Twitching of the limbs.—Convulsions, with grinding of the teeth, and coldness in the limbs.—Violent shivering, with feverish increase of bodily heat.—Fever with inconsolable anguish.—Shuddering with colic and violent agitation.—The pains are felt intensely, driving to despair, and inclination to weep.—Tears, howls, cries, tossing and discouragement, esp. during the paroxysm of pain.—Cries of children.—Anxiety of heart and of conscience, with apprehensions.—He feels unusually well.—Vivacity and excessive loquacity.—Vivacity and elevation of the imagination, with acuteness of the intellectual faculties.

25. Skin.—Eruptions (measles), with over excitability and weeping.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness, from over-excitability of mind and body (sleeplessness of lying-in women).—Sleeplessness from excitement of the imagination, flow of ideas, and fantastic visions.—Inclination to lie down and to shut the eyes, without being able to sleep.

27. Fever.—Chilliness increased by every movement.—Internal chilliness, with external heat of the face and body.—Chills running down the back.—Dry heat in the evening after going to bed, with chilliness in the back.—Nightly, dry heat, with delirium.—Perspiration on the face, with internal chilliness.

Coffea Tosta.

Coffee. N. O. Rubiaceć. Infusion of the well-roasted berries.

Clinical.—Antidote to poisons. Labour pains. Migraine. Nervous excitement, effects of. Seminal emissions. Urinary affections. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Coffea t.* have been principally obtained from sensitive persons on whom strong coffee has acted injuriously; and the clinical uses have been mainly based on these. But a word must be said about the antidotal effects of *Coffee*. As an allopathic antidote to *Opium* in poisonous doses its value is well known. In addition to Opium and its derivatives it counteracts the effects of *Nux vomica, Belladonna*, narcotic mushrooms, poisonous sumach, tobacco, bitter almonds, Prussic acid, *Coloc., Valer., Cicuta, Chamom.*, salts of *Antimony, Lead, Phosphorus, Phosphoric acid*. On account of its extensive antidotal

properties *Coffee* has largely been condemned by homśopathic practitioners; but it should be remembered that it does not antidote all other medicines, and it is questionable if it counteracts the effect of many of the above-named drugs when they are given in high potencies. In any case it is desirable to forbid its use when *Bell., Cham., Coloc., Ignat., Lyc*., and *Nux* are being given. *Coffea tost*. is serviceable against both cold and heat. Beneficial to persons who live in the open air. It has caused and cures dynamically a toothache like that of *Coff. crud*. when > by cold; "cold water > intense pain in sound teeth of right lower jaw." (I have several times cured a toothache like this with *Coff. c*. 30.) *Coffea tost*. is useful in confinements to relieve the excess of suffering which some women experience—"pains intolerable." It is useful also in heart affections where there is troublesome palpitation from heart-irritability; and in general nervous excitement. Whilst it is generally given in the form of black coffee in such conditions it is also available for use in the attenuations. Other indications for its use are: Tense arteries. Periodic headaches in hysterical women. Nervous and gastric headaches. Vomiting on least exertion. Diarrhśa from overwork and too much care. Gout and rheumatism with tendency to form chalk-stones. There is a definite and extensive proving of *Coff. t*. given in Allen.

Relations.—*Compare:* Coff. crud., Coffein. *Antidoted by:* Caps.; see also Coff. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—An agreeable mental excitement causing wakefulness.—Vivacity of thought, versatility.—Symptoms would Come Suddenly and take away all mental energy.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with whirling sensation in head, causing a general faint feeling, < when thinking; has to banish reflection; with burning in stomach; partial > by change of position.—Sensation as if everything in the head were going in circles, now in one direction now in another; with incessant noises in the ears.—Rush of blood to head.—Violent headache; < by motion.

3. Eyes.—Intolerance of candle-light; it is surrounded by a halo.—Sensation of fog before eyes.—Muscć volitantes.

4. Ears.—Every step, or loud word, is painfully felt in the ears.—Ringing, roaring, buzzing, singing in ears.

6. Face.—Face pale; puffy; anxious.

7. Teeth.—Seized with such an intense pain in r. lower (sound) teeth, that it nearly drove him crazy.—Nothing relieved but cold water. So soon as the water became warm in the mouth the pain returned.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Nausea with faintness; with ineffectual efforts to vomit.—Vomiting with difficulty.—(Vomiting without the least exertion.).—Heaviness and distress in epigastrium; sensitive to touch and pressure; < by cold food or drink.—Extreme sensitiveness of hepatic region.—Sticking pains in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hćmorrhoids.—Discharge of exceedingly bright blood, every morning, with the regular stool.—Copious evacuation after the first dose followed by constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—At close of micturition, a slight milky discharge.—It diminishes all the solid constituents of the urine, except the existing phosphates.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Weakness of sexual power.—Seminal emissions, 3 a.m., with voluptuous itching; followed by chill and cold, clammy sweat.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Spasmodic sensation deep in uterine region, it seems as if something tried to press outward and could not, because it constantly gave rise to spasms.—(Severe labour pains, patient becoming greatly excited; severe pains in small of back.).—Menstruation increased and prolonged.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Diminution of amount of expired carbonic acid.—Asthma; with oppression of chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation: from irritable heart; with vertigo and fainting.—Arteries tense.

21. Limbs.—Trembling of limbs.—Jerking of limbs (secondary effect).

24. Generalities.—Great excitement.—Trembling.—Hćmorrhages: (from nose, lungs, stomach, and rectum).—L, side most affected.—Aversion to open air, which <.—General > from moderate outdoor exercise.

26. Sleep.—Complete sleeplessness.—Wakefulness, with ecstatic excitement, intermitting with dreams.—When going to sleep, starts up suddenly in affright, with groans and fear of falling, or of seine impending danger.—Visions of enchantment; followed by dreams of death of dear friends, which do not abate the cheerfulness or exhilaration, but he looks at all with supernatural indifference.

27. Fever.—Chilliness, with general shaking and chattering of teeth cannot get warm; chills, ascend from fingers and toes, and thence to nape of neck and vertex (> by cayenne pepper taken internally).—Excessive heat, threw off clothing and sat in a draught.—Orgasm of blood.—Flushes of heat.—Sensation of alternate warmth and coldness moving about in the bowels.—Sweat: general; profuse; cold, clammy, esp. in palms of hands.

Coffeinum.

Coffein or Caffein, an alkaloid obtained from Coffea arabica. $C_8 H_{10} N_4 O_2$. Trituration of the alkaloid, and also of the Citrate of Coffein.

Characteristics.—A proving has been made with this alkaloid, but has brought out no symptoms not included in the pathogenesis of *Coffea*. Pulsation of the arteries on head and temples was very marked. Sparks before eyes—roaring in the ears. Vomiting with relief of all symptoms. The *Citrate of coffein*, which is used largely in allopathic practice, has occasioned dangerous poisonous symptoms in a number of cases. These seem the most characteristic: Restlessness and dizziness; unable to keep erect. Violent precordial anxiety. Palpitation. Abdominal pulsation. Violent trembling of all the extremities. Grating of the teeth. Features expressive of the greatest anxiety. Feeling of constriction of the neck and throat, recurring periodically every fifteen minutes. Pulse very rapid.

Colchicinum.

Alkaloid of Colchicum autumnale. $C_7 H_{23} NO_6$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Fever. Intestinal catarrh. Prostration. Sleeplessness. Spasms.

Characteristics.—This alkaloid has been proved and the symptoms are sufficiently distinctive, though I am not aware of any clinical experience with it. The symptoms point strongly to its use in that form of intestinal catarrh characterised by the appearance of shreddy membranes; and the symptom, "convulsive jerkings of right hand," should prove a valuable indication, if not a keynote.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ars., Caust., Colch.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Pupils widely dilated.

6. Face.—Tearing pains in face.

9. Throat.—Increased secretion of saliva.

11. Stomach.—On rising from bed, at night, nausea suddenly increased, and was followed by vomiting of undigested food, and afterwards of a bitter greenish fluid; the vomiting was repeated early in the morning.—Vomiting of blood for nine or ten days.—Pains and excessive sensitiveness in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Distension and sensitiveness.—Frequent rumbling.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urging, causing him to leave his bed, followed by copious pasty evacuation, with excessive tenesmus; this was repeated three times within a short period.—Stools accompanied with tenesmus and consisting of a thin fluid with numerous flakes looking like the cooked white of egg in pieces from two to four inches long.—Stools thin, yellowish green, slimy, accompanied by pain.—Liquid stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine turbid, depositing a copious white sediment.

19. Heart.—Pulse during the first two hours sank about eleven beats.

22. Upper Limbs.—Convulsive jerkings of r. hand.

24. Generalities.—Very great exhaustion on second day, increasing to feverish excitement lasting two days.

26. Sleep.—Slight somnolency and collapse.—Awakened from sleep soon after midnight by uneasy dreams.

27. Fever.—Chill about noon on first day, followed by violent heat lasting several hours, with increased thirst, very rapid pulse, confusion of the head, uneasiness and sleeplessness.

Colchicum.

Colchicum autumnale. Meadow Saffron. N. O. Melanthaceć of the Liliaceć. Tincture of the bulb dug in spring.

Clinical.—Appendicitis. Asthma. *Cataract*. Cholera. Colic. *Cough. Cramp*. Debility. Diabetes. *Diarrhśa*. Dropsy. Dysentery. *Eye, affections of. Feels, painful. Gout*. Heart affections of. Ileus. Intermittent fever. Intestinal catarrh. *Lumbago. Myalgia*. Nephritis (rheumatic and gouty). Pericarditis. Proctalgia. *Prostatitis*. Rectum, prolapse of. *Rheumatism. Stiff-neck*. Tongue, sensibility lost. Typhlitis. Typhoid fever.

Characteristics.—*Colchicum* is best known as a remedy in gout and rheumatism, and the provings show its specific relation thereto. It acts on muscles, bones, and joints. It causes extreme relaxation of the muscular system—the head falls forward on the chest; or falls back when the patient is raised from the pillow; arms fall helpless by the side. Stitching, jerking, drawing pains in muscles; periosteum, and joints. Extreme disinclination to move; < from motion. Mind befogged; but answers correctly. Absence of apprehension, no fear of death. Results of getting wet and Letting chilled; changes to damp weather; autumn dysentery, spring

rheumatism. (The flowers of the plant appear in autumn; the leaves not till the following spring.) It corresponds to the gouty constitution; leuco-phlegmatic and melancholic temperament; venous constitutions; uric acid diathesis, the sediment being pale yellow and rather like fine flour than sand. Also, urine black as ink; urine loaded with albumen and casts. There is the irritability and aversion to touch so common in gout; pain in small joints, and especially the great toes. The stomach is acutely disordered, nausea and vomiting. "Nausea at thought, sight, or smell of food, especially of cooking," is a characteristic symptom. (Nash records a striking cure by *Colch*. 200, to which he was led by this symptom. The patient was an old lady who was vomiting blood, and passing as many as sixteen bloody stools in the day. *The doors of the room had to be most carefully kept closed* to prevent any smell of cooking reaching her as that immediately provoked nausea.) Sensation of icy coldness in stomach; or burning. Coldness is a common symptom: abdomen; stomach; extremities. Profuse cold sweat; marked chills with or without periodicity. Burning also is not uncommon: in cavities, especially abdomen. The characteristic stool of *Colchicum* is jelly-like mucus; membranous shreds being also marked; violent tenesmus accompanies. Protrusion of rectum. "After evacuation, as in dysentery, there is *generally* relief (but in typhus fever, *e.g.*, sometimes a terrific spasmodic pain of the sphincter ani comes on after stool. This may occur in common diarrhśa)" (Guernsey). The rice-water stool, hippocratic face, coldness, cramps, prostration, led Salzer to find in it the specific for certain epidemics of Asiatic cholera. All functions, mental and bodily, are slow; nutrition and digestion are at a stand, and yet the patient does not emaciate rapidly. There is great prostration; debility from loss of sleep; the prostration of typhoid fever and typhoid states. On the other hand there are convulsions, cramps, and sometimes restlessness. The pains of *Colchicum* are very acute and unendurable. The *Colch*. dysentery and rheumatism are exceedingly painful. Very sensitive and irritable. Cannot endure strong smells. Gouty diabetes, the uric acid reappearing as the sugar disappears. The heart is affected as other muscles. Oppression and anxiety > by walking. Heart-beating. Stitches about heart and loss of consciousness. Heart affected (pericarditis) on disappearance of symptoms from extremities; rheumatism appears on disappearance of uric acid from urine. *Colch*. will reverse this. J. R. Simson, of Tonawanda, N. Y., cured a very bad rase of typhoid presenting among other symptoms, this: "his left pupil was contracted so as to be almost imperceptible, while the right was dilated to the full extent." This is peculiar to *Colch*., and no remedy relieved the patient till he received this. B. Simmons calls attention (*H. P*., August, 1889) to the *powerlessness* of the affected parts which accompanies many *Colchicum* affections, especially when occurring in leuco-phlegmatic subjects and when there is śdematous swelling of the parts. He cured a woman, 36, mother of two children, of leuco-phlegmatic temperament, who complained of rheumatism of the hands, which were swollen; joints stiff and powerless, pain as if bruised; the arms being affected but in less degree. "She was unable to brush her own hair, not so much from the pain as from the extreme weakness and powerlessness of the parts affected." T. F. Allen gives "Tingling in

finger-nails" as characteristic of *Colch*.; no other remedy has it. As usual with allopathic specifics, *Colchicum* has been terribly abused. Here is an instance. I was called suddenly to see an old gentleman of 72, whom I found in a state of collapse, pallid, surface was cold and clammy, almost pulseless. He had been taken suddenly ill when in the water-closet, vomiting "black bile," and had fallen on the floor when trying to walk along the passage. The history of the attack was this: He had formerly been "a martyr to gout." Four years previously he began to take, on lay recommendation, a powder which analysis showed to be composed of equal parts of *Colchicum* and Jesuit's bark. He kept this up for six months and had no more gout. But at the end of the six months he had the first attack of this kind. It came quite suddenly and was, as far as I could learn, identical with the one in which I saw him. In addition to the symptoms named there was looseness of the bowels, the stool being black like the vomit. He was compelled to lie absolutely still, the least attempt to raise the head exciting nausea. Recovery took place in a few days. This is not exactly a case of what our friends would call "*médecine substitutive*," but I am inclined to name it "*maladie substitutive*," the substituted malady, *Colchicism*, being considerably worse than the gout it replaced. These attacks had recurred every few months, although the powders were discontinued. The < from motion is as marked as that of *Bry*. The patient must rest and lie down. Cannot lie on left side. < From any exertion mental or bodily. Bending forward > oppression and colic. Symptoms are < night and evening. Warmth > generally; but warm food < toothache; and damp, warm weather = profuse watery stools; warm stove or warm room = chilliness. Symptoms generally are < from cold or damp; from getting wet; from bathing, living in damp dwellings; change to damp weather; from change of weather; also complaints from getting overheated. Pains in gout go from left to right; headaches right to left. Complaints of old people; asthmatic people.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bell., Camph., Coccul., Nux v., Puls., Spigel., honey and sugar. In poisoning give Ammon. caust. in sugar water. *Follows well:* Lyc. *Followed well by:* Carb. v. (ascites). *Compare:* Aco., Arn., Ars. (Colch. has the prostration of Ars., but without its restlessness); Cact. and Abrot. (metastasis to heart); Bry. (gout, rheumatism, serous effusions, < by movement); Chi., Coccul., Merc., Nat. m., Nux, Op., Pod. (painless cholerine); Puls. (derangement of stomach by eggs; gout; nausea at smell or thought of food, especially if rich or fat); Sep., Calc., Ars., and Ambra. (icy coldness in stomach); Lach. (black urine; < smell of food; cholera); Ver. (cholera, cold sweat on forehead); Bar. c. (paralysis of tongue; cold, loss of sensibility); Nux (debility from loss of sleep; irritability, all external impressions annoy; the debility of Colch. is more profound and there is dislike of all food, and nausea from smells). Colch. is botanically allied to the Veratrums, the Alliums, and Iris. Teste includes it in his Zincum group. *It antidotes:* Thuja.

Causation.—Grief. Misbehaviour of others. Wetting. Checked perspiration.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great dejection.—Ill-humour.—Peevish; dissatisfied with everything.—The sufferings appear insupportable.—The least external impression (bright light, strong smells, bad manners) drives him to distraction.—Weakness of memory.—Great desire for rest and disinclination to every mental exertion; absence of mind.—Forgetfulness and distraction.

2. Head.—Giddiness when sitting down after walking.—Pulsations in the head.—The headache is relieved, after supper, from warmth and lying quiet in bed.—Pressure on the occiput, during intellectual exertion.—Cramp-like pains in the head, esp. above the eyes.—Semilateral tearing in the head.—Tingling in the forehead and upon the head.

3. Eyes.—Pupils much dilated, only slightly sensitive to light, or immovable or slightly dilated.—L. pupil contracted, while r. is dilated (typhoid).—Pains in the eyes, like a digging pulling, deep in the eyeball.—Swelling of the lower lids.—Watering of the eyes in the open air.—(lritis; keratitis; maculć).—Suppuration of the Meibomian glands (ulceration, left lower lid); burning and redness of the edges of the eyelids.—Visible traction in the lower lids.

4. Ears.—Otalgia, with tearing shootings (after measles).—Tingling in the ears, as if they had been frozen.—Sensation of obstruction in the ears.—Purulent discharge from the ears, with drawing pains.—Dryness of the ears.

5. Nose.—Aching pain in the bones of the nose.—Tingling in the nose.—Pains as from excoriation in the septum narium, aggravated by touch.—Bleeding of the nose in the evenings.—Excessive sensibility of smell.—Obstinate coryza, with snuffling of a great quantity of viscid mucus, proceeding from the nose.

6. Face.—Features disfigured.—Aspect sickly, sad, suffering.—Face spotted with yellow.—Very great paleness of the face.—Cheeks red and hot (afternoon).—Śdematous swelling of the face.—Sensation of separation in the bones of the face.—Sensation in the masseters, as if they were distended, with difficulty in opening the mouth.—Drawings and successive pullings in the muscles and bones of the face.—Semi-lateral tearing in the face, extending to the ear and the head.—Tingling in the skin of the face, as if it had been frozen.—Lips cracked.—Tearing in the lower lip.—Cramp-like pain in the maxillary joint.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, with tearing pains.—Sensibility of the teeth, when they touch on closing the jaws.—Acute pains in the gums.

8. Mouth.—Heat in the mouth.—Tearing in the palate.—Abundant, serous salivation, with dryness of the throat.—Heaviness, stiffness, and insensibility of the

tongue.—Tongue coated white.—Smarting and sensation of dryness of the tongue and throat.

9. Throat.—Sore-throat, as if from swelling of the orifice of the śsophagus.—Tingling in the palate.—Constriction of the gullet.—Inflammation and redness of the palate, of the fauces.—Inflammations, tearings and shootings in the palate, and in the throat.—Accumulation of greenish mucus in the throat, and in the mouth.

10. Appetite.—Appetite suddenly ceasing, merely from the sight or smell of food, with loathing, when merely looking at it, and still more from smelling it; the smell of broth nauseates, and that of fish, eggs, or fat meat almost makes him faint.—Insipidity of food.—Great thirst, esp. for coffee.—Taste bitter; violent thirst.

11. Stomach.—Frequent eructations.—Constant hiccough.—Nausea, increased, so as to occasion loss of consciousness, by the smell of fresh eggs, or fat meat.—Nausea, during a meal.—Nausea, after swallowing the saliva.—Nausea, in an erect position, when moving at table, with inclination to vomit, with constant flow of saliva.—Vomiting of food, or of bile, or mucus, of the ingesta, with trembling, violent gagging, colic, succeeded by bitterness in the mouth and throat; every motion excites or renews the vomiting.—Stomach very sensitive to the touch.—Sensation of excoriation, and tingling in the stomach.—Sensation of cold, or of burning in the stomach, with heavy pain.—Shooting in the pit of the stomach.—Sensation of gnawing hunger in the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Inflation and fulness of the abdomen.—Pressure towards the outside in the upper part of the abdomen.—Colic, with tearing pains.—Pain, as of excoriation, in l. side of abdomen, on its being touched.—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen, with a fold over the pubic region.—Pain, as of burning and pressure in the abdomen, in the region of the bladder, and in the internal genital parts.—Pulsation in the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Evacuations slow, difficult, scanty, with urging, even of the soft stool, with pain in the small of the back.—Involuntary evacuation of fćces.—Watery discharges, going off without sensation.—Diarrhśa, consisting of mucus like rice-water.—Dysenteric diarrhśa, of white, transparent, gelatinous mucus.—Ineffectual pressing to stool; he feels the fćces in the rectum, but cannot expel them.—Discharge of much mucus from the rectum.—Extremely painful stools.—Sanguineous evacuations, mixed, as it were, with false membranes.—Prolapsus recti.—Tingling itching, burning, and tearing in the anus.—During stool sensation as if the sphincter ani were torn to pieces.—Cramps in the sphincter ani.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urgent want to make water, with increased discharge of clear urine.—Scanty discharge of urine of a deep colour, with tenesmus, and a

burning sensation.—Painful and scanty emission of urine of a bright red colour.—Brownish or blackish urine.—Whitish deposit in the urine.—Burning sensation and pressure in the urinary organs, and the bladder, with diminished secretion.—Pullings, tearings, and incisive pains in the urethra.—Frequent micturition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tingling in the trachea.—Tickling in the pharynx, which excites a small dry cough.—Frequent short and dry cough.—Nocturnal cough, with involuntary emission of urine.—Hoarseness in the morning with roughness of the throat.

18. Chest.—Difficulty of respiration, and oppression at the chest, with anxiety; relieved by bending forward.—Tensive, pressive, and periodical oppression of the chest; frequent pressure in small spots in the chest.—Shootings in the chest, sometimes on breathing.—Tearings in the chest, with obtuse lancinations.—Pain, as of excoriation in the chest, on being touched and during movement.—Tingling in the chest.

19. Heart.—Violent palpitation of the heart.—Pressure and oppression in the region of the heart, as if an attack of apoplexy threatened; > by walking.—Hydrothorax.

20. Neck and Back.—Shooting tension between the shoulder-blades.—Tearings in the back.—Pain, as from excoriation in the loins, during movement.—Drawing in the small of the back; worse during motion.—Soreness in the small of the back when touching it.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stitches in the r. shoulder.—Painful lameness in the arms, which makes it impossible to hold the lightest thing.—Trembling of the r. hand preventing writing.—Tearings in the arms, the hands, and the fingers.—Paralytic pain in the arms.—Trembling of the hands.—Heat of the palms of the hands.—Cramp-like contraction of the fingers.—Tingling in the fingers, as if they had been frozen.—Tingling in the finger-nails.—Torpor in the extremity of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearings in the legs, the feet, and the toes.—Paralytic pullings in the thighs.—Hot (śdematous) swelling of the legs, with acute pains during movement.—Tingling of the toes, as if they had been frozen.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatic and arthritic tearing in the limbs, and other parts of the body, esp. in warm weather.—Tingling in many parts of the body, as if frost-bitten, when the weather changes.—Tearing twitches, like electric shocks, through one side of the body, with sensation of lameness.—Starting, shootings in the muscles, and in the periosteum of the limbs, esp. in cold weather.—Frequent starting of the body.—Shooting in the joints.—Paralytic weakness, of the muscles.—Pains accompanied by paralytic weakness, and real paralysis.—Great

weakness, with sensation of lameness through all the limbs.—Dropsical swellings.—The sufferings are singularly aggravated by intellectual fatigue, by touch, by too brilliant a light, and by the smell of pork.—Aggravation of the symptoms from the commencement of the night till morning.—General sinking, and consequent painful sensibility of the whole body, so that the patient cannot move without groaning.—Nervous fatigue and weakness from nocturnal labour.

25. Skin.—Itching, as from nettles.—Tingling in different parts, as after being frozen.—Śdematous swelling and anasarca.—Suppressed perspiration.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness in the day, with unfitness for exertion.—Irresistible sleepiness, drowsiness.—Sleeplessness from nervous excitability.—Sleeplessness, without entire unconsciousness.—Sleeplessness, because he cannot lie on the l. side, on which he is accustomed to sleep.—Frequent waking with fright.—Nocturnal heat, with violent thirst.

Collinsonia Canadensis.

Horsebalm. Richweed. Stone-root. N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of fresh root. Trituration.

Clinical.—Constipation. Diarrhœa. Dropsy (cardiac). Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Hæmorrhages. *Hæmorrhoids*. Heart, affections of. *Irritation. Labour. Pregnancy, affections of*. Proctitis. Pruritus vulvæ. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Collinsonia* is native to North America. It has a very tough, hard, knotted root. It has been proved twice, first by Burt and later by Dowla. The former took the tincture, the latter the powder. Both experienced headache, the former in connection with abdominal and rectal disturbance, the latter with flushing, sensation of heat, numbness, feeling of enlargement. The legs felt light, as if he could run like a deer. *Nux vomica* relieved the sensations, the symptoms passing off from above downwards. In Dr. Burt's case the symptoms generally passed from above downwards. As a domestic remedy, and among the eclectics, it is known as a remedy for chronic catarrhal conditions, especially of stomach, bowels, and bladder; also of nose, pharynx, and larynx, and in tubular and capillary bronchitis. It is, according to Hammond, "a stimulant, a most valuable tonic, a positive diuretic and mild laxative." Hammond also commends it in the palpitation of the menopause. F. S. Smith mentions that it has a domestic reputation in rheumatism. He records a case (subacute) in a woodsman of 30. It began in foot and ankle, and travelled over nearly every joint in the body. A few drops of Collins. Ø was mixed in a tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful given every two hours. Rapid cure resulted. He utters a caution against using low potencies where there is organic heart affections. It is useful in heart affections alternating with

suppressed hæmorrhoidal bleeding; sensitiveness about the heart, fulness, oppressed breathing, faintness. Dewey mentions that it cured a case in which there was severe constrictive pain about the heart in a man who habitually passed blood by stool, the heart symptoms coming on when the bleeding ceased, and disappearing when it was re-established. *Collins*. cured both. It has cured inveterate cases of dyspepsia with weight in epigastrium and piles.

Neuralgia and rheumatic pains were experienced by the provers in many parts: upper jaw, arms, hands, knees, joints. The greatest number of Dr. Burt's symptoms were experienced in the bowels and rectum: Pains in umbilicus and hypogastrium, constipation with hard light stools, great straining, faintness; stools of mucus and blood. These symptoms suggested the use of the remedy in cases of piles, where it has proved most efficacious. Piles during the catamenia. Prolapse of the rectum with piles. The heart was markedly affected: irritation of cardiac nerves; palpitation, faintness, oppression. Nash has cured cases of the most obstinate constipation with *Collins*. In one there was severe colic, which had recurred for several years, the concomitant symptoms being great flatulence and hæmorrhoidal troubles. He differentiates between *Æsc. h*. and *Collins*. (both of which have sensation as if rectum was full of sticks) thus: *Æsc*. has sense of *fulness in rectum*, which *Collins*. has not. *Æsc*. piles do not bleed as a rule; those of *Collins*. bleed persistently, *Æsc*. has pain, soreness, and aching in the back [and, I may add, < by walking.—J. H. C.]. *Collins*. has more persistently constipation, with colic on account of it. *Æsc*. may have constipation or may not. *Collins*. has shown marked power of disturbing the circulation and causing hæmorrhages, and also of disturbing cutaneous sensation. The symptoms are < evening and night, and > in morning. < By slightest emotion or excitement.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Nux. *Compare:* Lycopus (botanical; heart); Æsc. h., Ham., Alo., Nux, Sul. and Ign. in piles; Carb. v., Graph., Ign., Lach., Pul. and Sul. in piles during menses; Pod. (prolapse of rectum); Op., Coloc., Arn., Diosc., Hydrast.; in functional paralysis from fatigue in mental emotions, Stan., Coccul., Ign., Pho., Nat. m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Gloomy.

2. Head.—Dull, frontal headache with constipation or piles; or from checked hæmorrhoidal discharge.

6. Face.—Flushing with heat of face and lips numb; pricking as if with needles.

8. Mouth.—Whitish coating of tongue, with loss of appetite.—Tongue coated yellow along centre or base, with bitter taste.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Nausea, with cramp-like pains in stomach; with cutting pains in hypogastrium; with constipation during pregnancy.—Vomiting with pains and heat in stomach.—Weight in epigastrium.—Sharp cutting in stomach every few minutes while sitting.—Heavy dragging ache in pelvis.—Colic with flatulence and nausea.

13. Stool and Anus.—Pure mucous stools, or mucous stools mixed with dark substances; before stool, severe pain in lower abdomen; during stool, tenesmus; after stool, little pain; vomiting.—Dysenteric stools.—Hæmorrhoidal dysentery with tenesmus.—Obstinate constipation with hæmorrhoids; stools very sluggish and hard, accompanied by pain and flatulence.—Hard, lumpy, knotty stools.—Light dry balls.—Bowels more apt to act in evening than in morning.—Bowels not moved for days, constant pressure in rectum with a heavy dragging ache in pelvis.—Piles with constipation, or even with diarrhœa, bleeding or blind and protruding.—Feeling of sticks, or gravel, or sand in rectum; evening and night; > in morning.—Flowing piles, hæmorrhage incessant though not profuse, with alternate constipation and diarrhœa.—Itching or burning in anus with swelling.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Varicocele with extreme constipation.—Spermatorrhœa kept up by piles and constipation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Uterine diseases depending on diseases of rectum and bowels.—Dysmenorrhœa with hæmorrhoids.—Pruritus vulvæ with hæmorrhoids; during pregnancy.—Diarrhœa after confinement.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hæmorrhage from lungs with short, hacking cough, dark, tough, coagula enveloped in viscid mucus; uneasiness in chest, but no pain; with rectal symptoms.—Pains in chest alternating with piles.

19. Heart.—Cardiac hyperæsthesia.—Periodical attacks of faintness and oppression, < slightest motion.—Palpitation in pile subjects; piles return as heart is relieved.

21. Limbs.—Tearing pain in arms, hands, and legs; frontal headache.—Tearing in both knees, passing down inside of legs to feet while sitting; dull frontal headache.

24. Generalities.—Sensation as if face and limbs were enlarged, with warmth, numbness and pinching as from innumerable needles lower extremities seemed not to belong to him.

Colocynthinum.

An active principle (glucoside) of Citrullus colocynthis. C_{56} H_{84} O_{23}. Dilutions in alcohol.

Clinical.—Colic. Cough. Debility. Diarrhœa. Feet, burning in. Genitals (male), congestion of; pain in. Headache. Neuralgia. Spinal pains. Travelling, effects of.

Characteristics.—Having had a separate proving, *Colocynthinum* must be considered apart from *Colocynth*., from which it is derived, although the symptoms of the two bear a close resemblance. Neuralgic symptoms are prominent. Stitches and sensations of heat are found in many parts. Pulsation in the pit of the stomach, with prickling stitches on back in neighbourhood of middle thoracic vertebræ. Diarrhœa and colic > bending forward. Congestion to male genital organs and pain in them. Burning pains in soles of the feet. < Evening; by motion; riding in cars. > By rest; bending over; black coffee. < By motion; > by rest:—herein appears the relationship of the glucoside to *Bryonia*, the botanic relative of *Colocynthis*.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression.

2. Head.—Painfulness of whole head, esp. temporal and frontal regions, scalp, and eyeballs, < moving eyes, straining sight, or bending forwards.—Headache < by riding in railway cars, obliging to move slowly, and tread softly, otherwise the brain seems to shake about as if loose against the skull (in the median vertical region); accompanied by very sore pain and causing very bad humour.—Stitches in brain; through occiput on heavy treading; through cerebellum, like lightning, on coughing.—Sensitiveness of cerebellum on turning head.

3. Eyes.—Vision sharper.—Painfulness and aching in eyeballs < straining sight, moving eyes rapidly, or turning head.

6. Face.—Pressure in left cheek-bone.

8. Mouth.—Pain in hollow molar and drawing in incisors, with sensation of swelling of l. cheek.—Persistent, disgusting, bitter taste.—Prickling and metallic taste on tip of tongue.

11. Stomach.—Continual burning pressure in stomach up into œsophagus.—Sticking in epigastrium; which was tense and inflated.—Pulsation in epigastrium accompanied by pricking stitches on back near middle thoracic vertebræ.

12. Abdomen.—Warm feeling followed by copious discharge of flatus.—Colic with inflation in umbilical region; colic below umbilicus.—Slight colic drawing from hypogastrium to hepatic region, with shuddering in scrotum, erections, and pain in buttock.—Tension in r. groin and drawing along spermatic cord into r. testis, which was somewhat sensitive towards evening; < next morning, and < walking, bending over, and going upstairs.—Stitches from small of back to groin when walking.

13. Stool and Anus.—Tickling in rectum.—Feeling of moisture at anus.—Irresistible inclination to stool; scanty brownish-red evacuation with painful tenesmus lasting ten minutes.—Brown pappy evacuations, rapidly and easily discharged in quick succession, without tenesmus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tenesmus in urethra and rectum after urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Congestion towards genital organs, esp. scrotum, with feeling of heat and burning in small spot on same, without erections.—Cramp-like pain in penis with sensation as if it were bent double.—Dark redness and painfulness of frenum.—Crawling on penis with sexual desire.—R. testis swollen and painful to touch.—A pollution at night (very unusual with him).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Short hacking cough excited by tickling in throat; whitish yellow mucus.—Frequent cough in early morning.

20. Neck and Back.—Sharp in-pressing pain in some spots on nape, as if from a sprain < by movement; sensitive to pressure.—Painfulness and feeling of heat along whole spine.—Stitches in region of lowest dorsal vertebræ.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing in l. shoulder.—Frequently repeated stitches from l. axilla down to l. elbow.—Paralytic weakness of r. forearm while writing.—Cramp-like pain in muscles of l. wrist.

23. Lower Limbs.—Stiffness and heaviness in tibiæ.—Burning, sticking, and sensation of warmth in dorsum of r. foot; pressing digging pain in external side of second toe of l. foot.—Burning pain in both soles with feeling as if they were swollen.

24. Generalities.—Great desire to lie down; which relieves.—Unusual debility towards evening.

26. Sleep.—Restless sleep with vivid dreams.

Colocynthis.

Citrullus colocynthis. Cucumis colocynthis. Bitter Apple. N. O. Cucurbitaceæ. Native of Turkey. Tincture of pulp of fruit.

Clinical.—Cataract. Ciliary neuralgia. *Colic*. Coxalgia. Diabetes. *Diarrhœa. Dysentery*. Dysmenorrhœa. Glaucoma. Headache. Hoarseness. Menstrual colic. *Neuralgia. Ovaries, affections of*. Paraphimosis. *Peritonitis*. Rheumatism. *Sciatica*. Toothache. Tumours. Uterus, pains in. Vagina, pains in.

Characteristics.—"The strongest characteristic calling for the use of this remedy is an agonising pain in the abdomen causing the patient to bend over double. Relief is obtained by motion, such as twisting, turning and wriggling around, and the motion is kept up steadily while the pain lasts; the pain is < by eating or drinking the least amount. This pain may occur alone, or in the dysentery, cholera, &c. The doubling over of the patient is the chief characteristic" (Guernsey). The patient bends double or presses something hard against the abdomen. He leans over chairs, the table, or bedposts to get relief. According to Nash *Mag. Phos*. comes nearest to it in colic and neuralgic affections. *Cham*. is also very close, both having colic from disturbing emotions, but the *Cham*. child does not double up, it tosses about. The *Staph*. patient is likely to have black or decayed teeth and sore eyelids, and there is chronic tendency to colic. *Verat*. has colic > bending double, but it has also cold sweat. *Dioscorea* has wind colic, but is > by stretching out. The *Stan*. child wants to be carried with the abdomen on the mother's shoulder.

The nearest analogue to *Colocynthis* in its entire action on the human body is its botanical congener *Bryonia*, with which it should be compared. Both have the same general features—pain in muscles, nerves, and joints, gastro-enteric disturbance, and the same condition in regard to rheumatic joints, < by movement. Both have great irritability and ailments from mental emotion, though the latter feature is more marked in *Colocynth*. Arthritis and gouty headaches with ophthalmia, facial neuralgic pains extending to eye.

Coloc. has diarrhœa from grief, indignation or chagrin. Suppressed lochia from indignation. Diabetes with milky, gelatinous, or colloid urine. The characteristic griping of *Coloc*., forcing the patient to bend double, may be accompanied by cramps in other parts, which may occur with or without stool; if a stool occurs it gives immediate relief (*Nux* the opposite); any attempt to eat or drink <. Cramps occur in the legs, uterus, and ovaries. A sensation as if clamped with iron bands is very characteristic in (coxalgia; dysmenia, &c.). Dragging in uterus and vagina. Griping, cutting, tearing, and spasmodic pains in the body; burning pains; pulsations through the body; sensation as of hard stones or potatoes in the body. Easily intoxicated by stimulants. Affections of right side generally. The pains are often accompanied by stiffness and retarded motion of the affected parts; often affect the hip-joints; pains affecting joints are much < by motion; many neuralgic

pains are > by rest. Abdominal pains are > by violent exertion. > Lying with head bent forward. Rheumatic pain in the limbs is > by discharge of flatus. Touch <, and pressure > many of the pains. Warmth > most pains. < Evening and night. *Coloc*. has, like *Lyc., Helleb*., and *Caust*., a 4 p.m. aggravation. One prover had: "At 4 p.m. the colic came on, six days in succession." This has been verified clinically. *Coloc*. is suited to blondes; persons of choleric temperament; and those liable to cramps and colic, from fruit, lead-poisoning, or excessive venery.

Relations.—Coloc. *is antidoted by:* Camph., Caust., Cham., Coff., Op., Staph. Large doses are counteracted by tepid milk, infusion of galls, Camph., and Op. *It antidotes:* Caust., Magnes. *Compatible:* Staph., Cham. *Complementary:* Merc. (dysentery) with much tenesmus). *Compare:* Bry. (nearest analogue), Elater., Cucurbita pepo. Diosc. (griping, tearing, cutting, spasmodic pains in body, but > stretching body and motion); Dig. (paraphimosis); Caust. (Joint rheumatism; follows Coloc. in colic); eyes feel hard, Can. ind.; Canth., Cham., Chel.; Chi. (beer intoxicates easily); Coccul., Gamb., Lyc., Merc.; Nux; Plumb. (inclination to assume strange attitudes in bed). Staph. (anger with vexation, abdominal pains, neuralgia—they follow one another well); Verat.; Pul. (hoarseness 4 p.m.). From emotions, Cham., Bry., Gels., Pho. ac. Ign.; stiffness of knee-joints and all joints, Colch.; stiffness after acute rheumatism, hinders squatting, Graph. Compare also Guaiac.; Crot. tig.

Causation.—Anger. Indignation. Chagrin. Grief. Catching cold.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mental dejection with taciturnity.—Aversion to talk; disinclined to answer questions.—Inclined to be angry and indignant.—Lachrymose humour.—Anxiety and inquietude, with an inclination to run away.—Want of religious feeling.—Disinclined to occupy oneself, even averse to visit his otherwise well-liked friends.

2. Head.—Easy intoxication (from drinking beer).—Vertigo, which occasions falling, on turning the head quickly, with tottering of the knees.—Headache, as from a draught of air, which is dissipated by walking in the open air.—Compressive pain in the sinciput, aggravated by stooping, or lying on the back.—Pressing pain in the forehead and root of the nose, as if a coryza would appear.—Attacks of semi-lateral headache, drawing and cramp like, or pressive, with nausea and vomiting, sometimes daily, towards five o'clock in the afternoon.—Pain in the forehead and in the eyes, as if proceeding from the outside inwards.—Headache with violent pains, which do not permit a recumbent posture, and occasion cries or weeping.—Attacks of headache, followed by suffocation.—Congestion in the head.—Burning pain in the skin of the forehead, and the scalp.—Heat in the head.—Profuse perspiration on the head, itching, smelling like urine (also on the hands, thighs, and feet); worse at night in bed; relieved after rising and walking in the warm room.

3. Eyes.—Sensitive pressure in the eyes, esp. when stooping.—Obscuration of the sight.—Great white light at side of and below r. eye.—Shimmering circle with rays before r. eye.—Inflammation of the eyes.—Burning and incisive pains, and shootings in the eyes (and forehead).—Eyes feel hard.—Aching in upper and outer portions of r. eyeball in evening, < by rubbing it with finger; it feels harder than usual there; this aching lasted some days.—Smarting in eyes; painfulness of eyeballs.—Pressive feeling in orbits, towards root of nose.—Painful pressure in eyeballs, esp. on stooping.—Pains in eyes, sharp cutting in r. eyeball.—Stitches as with knives in r. eyeball, extending to root of nose.—Pain as from pressure on both eyelids from above downward.—External strabismus of r. eye, with smarting lachrymation.—Dryness; burning; smarting; lachrymation.—Discharge of acrid serum from the eyes.

4. Ears.—Warmth in r. ear.—Obstruction before l. ear.—Itching, sticking deep in ear, extending from Eustachian tube to tympanum; > by boring in ear with finger.—Crawling within ear > by boring.—Difficult hearing; everything heard is accompanied by a roaring noise.—Constant roaring and throbbing in both ears, esp. l.

5. Nose.—Fluent coryza.—Severe burning above the nose.—Throbbing burrowing pain in nose extending from l. side to root.

6. Face.—Pale and wasted face, with downcast (sunken) eyes.—Tensive, tearing, burning or shooting pains (prosopalgia) in the face, often on l. side only, and extending to the ears and into the head.—Cramp-like sensation in the l. malar bone, extending into l. eye.—Scabs on the face.—Face of a deep red colour (during the fever).—Face puffed, with heat and redness of l. cheek, and tearing pains.

8. Mouth.—Pains in the teeth, as if the nerve were pulled or stretched.—Pulsative pains in the teeth on l. side.—Burning at the tip of the tongue.—Sensation as if the tongue had been scalded by some hot fluid.—Roughness of the tongue.—Tongue loaded with a white or yellow coating.—Cramps in the gullet, with empty eructations and palpitations of the heart.

11. Stomach.—Diminished appetite, without thirst, though accompanied by a strong desire for drink, with a sickly taste in the mouth.—Constant nausea with risings.—Bitter taste in the mouth, and of all food and drink.—Colic and diarrhœa, however little is eaten.—Pains in the stomach sometimes after a meal.—Vomiting of food, or of greenish matter.—Vomiting, with diarrhœa.—Painful sensitiveness of the epigastrium to the touch.—Violent pressure on the stomach (with sensation of hunger), and in the precordial region.

12. Abdomen.—Inflation of the abdomen, as from tympanitis.—Feeling in the whole abdomen as if the intestines were being squeezed between stones.—Cramp-like pain and constriction in the intestines, esp. after a fit of anger.—Excessively

violent colic, with incisive, cramp-like, or contractive pains, which compel the patient to bend double (< in any other position), with restlessness in the whole body, and with a sensation of shuddering in the face, which seems to proceed from the abdomen.—Pain in the abdomen when walking (navel).—Colic, with cramps in the calves of the legs.—Colic, as if from a chill.—Colic after a meal.—The colic and abdominal pains are relieved by bending double, by violent exercise, by coffee and tobacco-smoke; every other food or drink causes an aggravation.—Pinching, and sensation of clawing in the abdomen, mitigated by violent exertion.—Cuttings and shootings in the abdomen, as from knives, with shiverings and tearings along the legs.—Great sensibility, soreness, and sensation of emptiness in the abdomen.—Grumbling in the abdomen.—Inguinal hernia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Constipation, and evacuations retarded (during pregnancy).—Loose evacuations of a greenish yellow, frothy and of a sour smell, putrid or mouldy.—Slimy diarrhœa.—Sanguineous evacuations.—Dysenterical evacuations, with colic.—During the evacuation, contraction in the rectum.—Painful swelling of the hæmorrhoidal tumours of the anus, and of the rectum.—Discharge of blood from the rectum, with stinging, burning pain in the small of the back and anus (daily).—Hæmorrhage from the anus.—Paralysis of the sphincter ani.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tenesmus of the bladder, with but small discharges.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Abundant discharge of urine of a bright colour, during the pains.—Urine (like that in dropsy after scarlet fever) of a faint flesh colour, with a white-brown flocculent, transparent sediment, depositing on the chamber small, red, hard, solid crystals, which adhere firmly to the vessel.—Fetid urine, which soon becomes thick, gelatinous, and glutinous.—Itching at the orifice of the urethra, with desire to urinate.—Burning in the urethra after micturition.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sensation as if everything were flowing towards the genital parts, from both sides of the abdomen, occasioning a discharge of semen.—Excitement of sexual desire, as in priapism.—Complete impotence.—Retraction of the prepuce behind the glans.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Cramp-like pain in l. ovary; in uterus; as if parts were squeezed in a vice.—Ovarian cyst, paroxysm of acute pain in abdomen, sacrum, and hip, > by flexing thigh on pelvis.—Metritis; metrorrhagia; suppressed catamenia, with cramping pains > by bending double; or caused by indignation or chagrin.—Stitches in the ovaries.—Lochia suppressed; puerperal fever after vexation.—Painful nodosities in the mammæ.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Small dry cough, excited by irritation in the larynx, or by tobacco smoke.—Constriction in the larynx, which induces frequent deglutition with oppressed breathing; > in the open air.—Fits of asthma at night.

18. Chest.—Oppression of the chest, as if it were compressed.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart.—Stitches in cardiac region.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension in the neck and shoulder-blades.—Drawing pains in the back, as if the muscles were stretched.—Great weakness in the back, esp. in the small of the back, with pressing headache (morning).—Congestion and suppuration of the axillary glands; subsultus of muscles.

22. Upper Limbs.—Bruise-like pain in the joint of the shoulder, esp. after a fit of passion.—Aching, pressive, and shooting pain in the arms.—Cramp-like pain in the hands, which with difficulty suffers the fingers to be opened; < when at rest.—Pulling in the tendons of the thumbs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in the coxo-femoral joint, as if it were fastened with an iron clasp, the pelvis and sacral region, with pains extending from the lumbar region to the legs.—Tensive lancination, in the lumbar region and of the hips, esp. when lying on the back.—Pain (in the r. thigh) while walking, as if the psoas muscles were too short; on stooping it ceased, but began again when he commenced to walk.—(Spontaneous dislocation of the coxo-femoral joint.).—Want of flexibility in the knee, which prevents the bending of it.—Cramps in the legs.—Shootings in the legs, esp. during repose.—Stitches in the knee-joints.—Sensation of coldness in the knees (in the morning).—Great heaviness and trembling of the legs.—The feet go to sleep (first the l., then the r. foot).—Swelling of the feet.—Tearing in the soles of the feet during repose.

24. Generalities.—Semi-lateral pains.—Painful cramps, and cramp-like contractions, in the internal or external parts.—Sensation as though stones were being ground together in the abdomen, working upon the soft parts.—Contraction of the tendons in some parts only, or throughout the body, with a drawing up of all the limbs.—Twitching of the muscles.—Stiffness in all the joints.—Tearing shootings, traversing the whole body longitudinally.—Physical depression while walking in the open air.—Fainting, with coldness of the external parts.—Swelling of various parts, with oppression of breathing.—Pulsations through the body.—Burning pains.

25. Skin.—Troublesome itching, with great restlessness in the whole body, esp. in the evening in bed, followed by perspiration.—Desquamation of the skin over the whole body.—Carbuncles, with continuous burning pain.—Small ulcers, with itching and burning.—Eruptions which resemble scabies.—Skin hot and dry.

26. Sleep.—Disturbed sleep at night (by dreams).—Sleepiness, alternately with delirium, with the eyes open.—Sleeplessness following a fit of indigestion.—Very wakeful and sleepless.—Lying on the back when asleep, with one hand under the occiput.—Frequent vivid and lascivious dreams.

27. Fever.—Cold and shivering, with heat in the face, without thirst.—Coldness of the hands and soles of the feet, while the rest of the body is warm.—Pulse hard, full and quick.—Strong pulsation in the arteries.—External dry heat.—Internal heat, with attacks of flushes of heat.—Nocturnal sweat, of the smell of urine, on the head, hands, legs, and feet, causing itching of the skin.—Perspiration principally on the head and on the extremities.

Colostrum.

The milk first secreted after childbirth. Solution.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Colost.* are purely clinical. Its use in diarrhœa was probably suggested by the purgative effect of *Colostrum* on the infant. Bell gives the indications as follows:—STOOLS: *Green, watery; yellow; watery*; mucous; bilious; profuse; sour-smelling; excoriating. AGG.: *In nursing infants*; during dentition. DURING STOOL: Colicky pains in hypogastrium. *Accompaniments:* Great nervous irritability, or listlessness. Pale face. Tongue coated white or yellow. Vomiting of sour or bitter substances. Loss of appetite. *The whole body smells sour*. Fever. Emaciation.

Comocladia.

Comocladia dentata. Guao (Cuba). N. O. Anacardiaceæ. Tincture of leaves and bark.

Clinical.—Antrum of Highmore, affections of. Breasts, affections of. Ears, affections of. Eczema. Erysipelas. Eyes, affections of. Herpes. Leprosy. Neuralgia. Skin, malignant inflammations of. Toothache. Ulcers. Zona.

Characteristics.—*Comocladia* shows its botanical affinity with the *Rhus* family by the virulence of its effects on the skin, the slightest contact, and, at times, even walking in the neighbourhood of the growing tree, being sufficient to cause violent inflammation. The trunk and branches of the tree contain a milky fluid, turning black on exposure to sunlight, discolouring the skin, linen, &c. (Compare the "Marking Nut" Anacardium.) The plant causes tormenting itching, swelling, redness, vesication, ulceration. Hale quotes from Navarro cures of ulcers: "Sloughing ulcer of right breast." "Indolent ulcer, lower third right leg," deep, discharging sanious fetid pus. "Inflammation of left leg and foot, with enormous swelling and fever." A cough, with pain under left breast going through to left scapula, has several times been cured with *Comocl.* The eye symptoms are peculiar: pain in right eye, sensation as if it were larger than left, and more protruded. There are also rheumatic pains, and, as with *Rhus*, these and the symptoms in general are > by motion and < by rest. In contradistinction to *Rhus*,

heat < and open air > most of the symptoms. Most symptoms are < at night as with *Rhus*. Pressure >.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anac., Rhus, Euphorb. (red stripes on skin); Apis (eye symptoms < near stove).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Giddiness on rising from bed; everything looks dark; > motion; < heat.—Severe pain at intervals from posterior portion of eyeballs to occipital protuberance; < near warm stove; when stooping; > in open air.—Corrosive itching with shooting pains, > by movement.

3. Eyes.—Eyes protrude; feel sore; feel heavy; as if pressed out from above.—Eyeballs feel worse on moving them.—R. eye painful, feels much larger and more protruded than l. (3 or 4 p.m.).—Eyes < near warm stove.—Sees a red ring round flame of lamp.

4. Ears.—Heat and fulness in interior of r. ear.—L. ear all cracked, and desquamating a substance like powered starch.

6. Face.—Burning; extreme swelling; heat and itching of face.—Aching first in l. and then in r. maxillary joint on entering a warm room.—Aching in base of r. antrum of Highmore, afterwards in l., sense of heat and fulness, sensation as of a pimple on r. antrum.—Lower lip blistered and swollen.—Sensation as if the skin was puckered or drawn up from the face and about the nose, causing slight giddiness.

8. Mouth.—Sensation as if a tooth were being drawn out of its socket, putting the nerve on the stretch.—Pains in teeth > by pressure.—When toothache stops, head feels large.—Second r. molar carious, pain commences in it 4.30 to 5 p.m.; at times shoots down in line with larynx, leaving sore track; pain < in bed, > by external warmth and pressure.—Gums of lower jaw inflamed.—Tongue coated dirty yellow.—Mouth dry.

11. Stomach.—Some eructations two hours after eating.—Pressure and heaviness in region of stomach.

13. Stool.—Severe flatulent pain in abdomen preceding and during a diarrhœic stool; followed by a feeling of weakness and perspiration on face and neck.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Intense itching on lower part of penis, also on inner side of prepuce.—Continued tingling, itching of scrotum during night.

17, 18. Respiratory Organs and Chest.—Spasmodic dry cough at night, with tickling in throat, and constant dull pains under l. nipple, extending through to l.

scapula.—Cannot draw a long breath on account of sharp pain at centre of thorax on l. side.—Soreness in l. lung.—Sharp pain in l. breast, about one inch above nipple, and leaves a burning sensation; it goes to r. side and down r. arm.—Sloughing ulcer on r. breast.

20. Neck and Back.—On moving head, sense of fulness, rigidity and lameness of muscles of neck.—Rheumatic pains and stitches in back; stitches leave a burning.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sharp pains through r. shoulder to scapula.—Painful burning on arms.—Crampy sensation in muscles of r. upper arm.—Numb, tensive pain in forearm and rheumatic stiffness of shoulders and elbow-joints.—Drawing aching in forearm.—Drawing, cramping in fingers.—Vesicular eruption on arms and hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Intermittent, pressing-outward pain in l. sacro-iliac synchondrosis, sensitive to pressure, > by walking, but feels lame and sore.—Pulsating pain in neck of r. femur and in r. thigh.—Severe pains in both knees; pressing down to feet on inside of legs.—Drawing in r. knee extending into anterior muscles of thigh.—Drawing, cramping in hollow of r. foot, passing along outer border of gastrocnemius to knee, then in tibia, where it becomes a numb aching, then in tarsus as if foot would cramp.—Inflammation of leg and foot with violent fever; swelling increased enormously when pain subsided; skin became white and covered with thin scales, which cracked and discharged a sanious fluid.—Vesicular eruption changing to pustules and ulcers.—Herpes on legs.

25. Skin.—Tormenting itching and burning over whole body.—Red all over like scarlet fever.—Red stripes on skin.—Enormous swelling; vesicles; desquamation; ulcers.—Malignant erysipelas; herpes; zona; leprosy.

26. Sleep.—Dreamy, refreshing sleep with pleasant dreams, almost clairvoyant.

Conchiolinum.

Mother-of-Pearl. Trituration.

Clinical.—Osteitis. Pyæmia.

Characteristics.—Observations made on workers in mother-of-pearl factories show that inhalation of the dust produces catarrh of the respiratory organs, and, later on, inflammation of the ends of bones. This always begins in the diaphyses, but may spread to the epiphyses. It always attacks young subjects. First there is a more or less intense pain in the bone; comes suddenly; at first continuous; later intermittent. Soon after the appearance of the pain there is fever; thirst; loss of appetite; sleeplessness; dark-coloured urine with sediment. Then swelling occurs.

The swelling always develops on one or the other end of a diaphysis, never in the middle of it nor in the epiphysis. The swelling has a clear, sharp margin; it is extremely painful to the slightest touch; at first soft, elastic and slightly fluctuating, it may become as hard as a bone. Suppuration may occur. The bones that have been affected are lower jaw, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, tibia, fibula, tarsal, and metatarsal bones. I cured with *Conch*. 3 a delicate boy who at three different times had had pain in left knee. The left inner condyle was swollen and tender. The cure was rapid and the general health much improved at the same time. *Conch*. has, no doubt, a wide range of action in affections of bones, especially when the growing ends are affected. *Calc. Phos*. and *Calc. c*. are its nearest analogues.

Coniinum.

Conicine. An alkaloid from Conium maculatum. $C_8 H_{17} N$. Tincture.

Clinical.—Eyes, heavy. Hearing, illusions of. Hemiplegia. Numbness. Tongue, paralysis of. Vertigo. Vision, disordered.

Characteristics.—*Coniin*. is a poison rivalling prussic acid in the intensity of action. It has had rather an extensive proving. It causes numbness, muscular paralysis, vertigo, disorders of sight, hearing, and touch, lethargy and overpowering sleepiness. A feeling as if one had been up all night, or after a debauch. Cramp in calves on ascending steps or drawing off boots. Vertigo is > in open air.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Calm and tranquil; slowness of mental process.—Inability to think or fix the attention.—Loss of consciousness.

2. Head.—Vertigo and confusion with prostration > in open air.—Weight, fulness, and pressure in head.—Open air caused pain in supra-orbital and cutaneous malæ nerves.

3. Eyes.—Lids heavy.—Vision confused; objects swim.—Dazzling of sight.—Complete blindness.—Objects seem large; one thinks he sees his own nose a shapeless mass.

4. Ears.—Hearing weakened; ears feel as if stopped with cotton wool.—Illusions of hearing.

6. Face.—Face sunken, pale.—Numbness of muscles about the jaws.—Head and face very warm.

8. Mouth.—Tongue pale, paralysed, and numb.—Epithelium denuded in many places, papillæ very prominent.—Violent burning in mouth.—Accumulation of saliva.

9. Throat.—Scraping in throat.

11. Stomach.—Eructations; nausea; vomiting.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling with distension of abdomen.—Tendency to diarrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice thick; muddled words when speaking.—Respirations frequently yawning.

20. Neck and Back.—Spasmodic distortion of neck with spasms of face which draw the mouth up to a point.—Pain in l. lumbar region.

21. Limbs.—Heaviness of arms and legs, esp. l. arm.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness with tingling of arms.—Tense cramp in muscles of ball of thumb with painful sensation on strongly adducting thumb.—Hands bluish, cold.—Moisture on finger-tips.—Fingers and hands wet.

23. Lower Limbs.—Gait unsteady; weakness esp. marked on going out to walk.—Carries body forward.—Legs felt independent as if they did not care for him or anybody else.—Cramp in calves on ascending steps.

Coniinum Bromatum.

Crystallised Bromohydrate of Conicine. C_6 H_{17} NHBr.

Clinical.—Head, empty sensation in. Inactivity. Mental apathy.

Characteristics.—*Conii. bro*. has produced symptoms of mind and head. Coffee dissipated them.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Difficulty in intellectual work.—State of inactivity, rather than a tendency to sleep.

2. Head.—Cerebral emptiness and vertigo.

Conium Maculatum.

Conium Maculatum. Poison Hemlock. N. O. Umbelliferć. Tincture of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bladder, inflammation of. *Breast, affections of*; painful. *Bronchitis. Bruises. Cancer. Cataract*. Chorea. *Cough. Depression of spirits*. Diphtheritic paralysis. Dysmenia (membranous). Erysipelas. *Eyes, affections of*. Galactorrhśa. Herpes. *Hypochondriasis*. Jaundice. Liver, enlarged. Melancholia. *Menstruation, disordered. Numbness. Ovaries, affections of. Paralysis*; Landry's. Peritonitis. Phthisis. *Pregnancy, painful breasts during.* Prostatitis. Ptoses. Scrofula. *Spermatorrhśa. Sterility*. Stomach, affections of. *Testicles, affections of*. Tetters. Trismus. Tumours. Ulcers. *Vertigo*. Vision, disordered. *Wens*.

Characteristics.—According to Hahnemann *Con*. is one of those drugs of which it is exceedingly difficult to distinguish the primary and secondary effects. He thinks, nevertheless, that the primary action is one of "rigidity, condensation, and constriction of the fibres, with swelling of the glands and diminution of the senses." In this Teste concurs, adding that the action is primarily inflammatory, and that this accounts for its suitability for "persons of a lively, quick, sanguine disposition, with a marked development of the glandular system;" and explains why it is characteristically adapted to painful glandular affections, "principally such as result from a strain or blow, but the precise cause of which may have escaped our recollection." Teste places *Con*. at the head of the analogues of *Acon*. It is to the glands and capillary system what *Acon*. is to the heart and arterial system. In many cases *Con*. may be regarded as the "*Aconite of chronic diseases*." The other *Aconite* analogues, according to this author, are *Cham., Seneg., Canth*., and *Phos. ac. Con*. corresponds to chronic or subacute inflammation with sanguineous engorgement of the parenchyma, induration, and even subsequent ulceration of the tissues. *Thuja* represents the slow and progressive hypertrophy of certain tissues, certain constituents of our organs. Stoerck used *Conium* in his heroic fashion and made with it some notable cures of scirrhous tumours, ulcerating and otherwise; but it was Hahnemann who first showed how the remedy could be used safely as well as effectively. Guernsey writes: "This remedy is characterised by a great dizziness, brought on when lying down, and moving the head ever so slightly, or even the eyes—all the contents of the room appear to whirl around; patient wishes to keep the head *perfectly still*. In urinating the water flows at first in a full stream, then stops, flows again, again stops," &c. Nash illustrates the modality: < by moving the head. He thinks "turning the head sideways" is the most characteristic form of it. Some give it as "Lying down in bed and turning over," but he regards the "lying down" as the least important part. He cured a patient who had all the symptoms of locomotor ataxy, and who could not, when walking, turn the head the least bit sideways without staggering or falling. A case

of lumbago was cured with *Con*. in six days, after seven months' suffering, this symptom being present: Cannot turn over in bed without being dizzy. < Ascending; by exercise.─Feeling of ball pressing into back over left hip, pain shooting clown left leg, ending in a spot that felt as though pricked by a bunch of hot needles. Under "Sensations" Guernsey gives these: "Heartburn; *e.g*., in pregnant women where an excessive heartburn comes on, when going to bed at night. Attacks of *sick* feeling. Sensation as if a hoop, band, or something tight was around the parts. Deficiency of irritability of the body; the body has very little sensation. Darting from within outwards, in the bones; tension in inner parts, also in outer parts; pricking in the bones." Another symptom is "yellow nails." Proell (*H. R*., xxx. 541) mentions a use of *Con*. which illustrates the symptom: "Interrupted flow." He has had excellent results with *Con*. 10 in strangury and ischuria, when the urine cannot be discharged, from nervousness, or swelling of the prostate. (*Nat. sul*. 5 trit. was effective where the bladder could not be entirely emptied.) *Con*. has a very marked action on the pelvic organs. Constipation is very pronounced; or there may be diarrhśa. Faintness after stool. Burning, or coldness, in the rectum. Sircar has recorded (*Calcutta J. of Med*., May, 1896) a striking case illustrating the latter. A patient had severe diarrhśa, for which the doctor was about to give *Sulph*., when he asked if the stools were hot. "On the contrary, they are *cold*," replied the patient. Sircar found "cold flatulence" under *Con*., and gave it on analogy with brilliant effect. On the sexual sphere *Con*. has profound action, often meeting quite contradictory conditions─hypertrophy or atrophy of glands; excess of function or abrogation. "Unsatisfied sexual desire" is a very leading indication; and sufferings therefrom in either sex are effectually allayed by *Con*. I have used the remedy with very great good in numberless cases of weakness from masturbation in men and youths. "Emission on the slightest stimulus, such as merely being in the society of a woman," is very typical. Many "engaged" young men have been helped by the remedy. It corresponds more to scanty menses than the opposite. Goodno (*Hoyne's Theurapeutics─Amer. Hom*., xxi. 386) cured a girl of 25 of severe dysmenia (which had existed since the periods commenced) with scanty, almost arrested flow. She had also epistaxis, cough, and stitches through left lung at times. Two years previously, after unusual excitement, she had bearing-down pains, prolapse, and anteversion. The dysmenia pains were relieved by *Sepia* and other remedies, but prolapse increased, with bearing-down as though the womb would be forced from vulva, < standing and walking before and during menses; intermittent flow of urine, with cutting after micturition obstinate constipation of long standing; stool (once in seven days) large, hard, followed by tremulous weakness; she must lie down; dull pain below left mamma. Prompt relief and speedy cure were effected by *Con*. 1m. Scanty menses (especially in old maids) is an indication. Checked lochia. Pains in breast before menses, < by every step, is a strong indication for *Con*. Also all effects of hurts to the breast by falls or blows. After a blow on the breast a course of *Con*. should always be given. Nash mentions another characteristic of *Con*.: "Sweats day or night; as soon as one sleeps, or even on closing the eyes." This enabled Lippe to cure a man of 80 of hemiplegia. R. C.

Markham cured with *Con*. 1m. an obstinate cough, dry, hard, frequent, with asthmatic wheezing or fine rattling in chest on deep breathing, < slightest exposure to cold air; getting into cold bed, or out of a warm one, or even putting arms out was sufficient to bring on severe coughing. The guiding symptom which appeared last and led to the remedy was this: "Pain in the apex of left lung, with soreness in a small spot, midway between neck and shoulder just back of clavicle. *The pain, cutting and stitchlike, ran downward and inward toward the sternum*. A. H. Birdsall reports a case of contusion of testicle. He found the patient writhing in agony, the pain complained of being "sharp, cutting, running up spermatic cord to lower part of back, and also through scrotum to root of penis". *Con*. 200 relieved in five minutes, and at the end of twenty minutes the pain was gone (*H. P*., ix. 190.) *Conium* corresponds to: light-haired persons; old persons; old, feeble men; old maids and bachelors; women of rigid fibre and easily excited, and also to those of the opposite temperament; persons of strong, sedentary habit more than to lively, slender persons and children; persons who are easily intoxicated with stimulants; women who have scanty menses; scrofulous constitutions; cancers and glandular enlargements. The effects of blows or falls; effects of grief; of over study. Patients who are < when idle. *Conium* is said to have been, and almost certainly was, the poison with which Socrates was executed; and whether or not this was the case ascending paralysis, which occurred in his poisoning, is an indication for *Conium*. Benumbed sensation; inability to sustain mental effort; weak memory; tired sensation in brain; imbecility. Hot spots on head. Erysipelas, pain piercing to brain. Red vision. Weakness; tremulousness and palpitation after every evacuation. Sensation of unreality, as if in a dream. Insanity, periodical or alternating. Vertigo < on turning in bed. Accumulation of earwax. Craving for salt, coffee, and sour things. There is the same flatulent tendency as with *Ammoniac* and *Asafśtida*, its relatives. Numbness and deadness of limbs. Stabbing pains are a great indication for *Conium*. Weak-spells; faintness; sudden loss of strength while walking. Paroxysms of hysteria and hypochondriasis from abstinence from sexual intercourse. In phthisis patients cannot expectorate, must swallow sputa. The eye symptoms are very pronounced: photophobia; ptosis, &c. These symptoms are < night and early morning. Most symptoms appear when at rest, especially in the night and in periodical attacks; some when walking in the open air. < During eating; while standing; while lying down (cough); when at rest, when lifting the affected part; when turning in bed (vertigo) moving the head ever so little; turning head sideways. > In the dark; from letting the affected limb hang down; from moving; when walking; by stooping. Aversion to open air. Desire for warmth, especially that of sun. Liability to take cold from least exposure of feet. Great liability to take cold. Night and morning sweat, with offensive odour and smarting in skin; or offensive odour without sweat. Touch <, cannot bear the pressure of tight clothing. Jar, shock, or fall <.

Relations.—Conium should be compared with Ćthusa, Śnan., Phell., Petrosel., Ammoniac., Asafśt., and other Umbelliferć. *It is antidoted by:* Coff., Dulc., Nit. ac., and Nit. Sp. dulc. *It antidotes:* Merc., Nit. ac., Sul. *Compatible:* Arn., Ars.,

Bell., Calc., Lyc., Nux, Phos., Puls., Rhus, Stram. *Incompatible:* I have sometimes found Con. disagree with patients who had been taking Psorin. *Compare:* in swelling and painfulness of breasts before and during menses, Calc. (Con. precedes and follows Calc. well in Calc. subjects who have scanty menses; Bell. corresponds to Calc. in other respects); in scanty menses, Graph.; in suppressed lochia, Nux, Hyo., Pul., Secal.; as if in a dream, Ambra, Anac., Calc., Can. ind., Stram.; ascending paralysis, Hydrocy. ac., Mang. (descending, Merc.); paralysis, post-diphtheritic, Gels.; sexual melancholia, Zn. ox.; vertigo when turning in bed, Sil. (Sil. has vertigo when turning to left, whilst lying down); < beginning to move, > by continued motion, Rhus; bruised glands, Sul. ac. Impotence, Phos.; weakness after stool, Phos. (most marked), Nux.

Causation.—Contusions. Blows. Grief. Sexual excess. Sexual abstinence. Excitement. Over-work. Snowy air. Spring.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hysterical anguish, with sadness and great inclination to weep, from suppression of, or from too free an indulgence in, the sexual instinct.—Anthropophobia, and yet fear of solitude.—Timidity of character (fear of robbers).—Superstitious ideas.—Disposition to be frightened.—Ill-humour and moroseness.—Hypochondriacal indifference.—Want of mental energy.—Inaptitude for labour.—Irritability, and disposition to be angry.—Derangement of ideas and mania.—Confusion of ideas, as from drowsiness.—Slowness of conception.—Weakness of the intellectual faculties, and of the memory.—Ready forgetfulness; excessive difficulty of recollecting things.—Delirium.

2. Head.—Intoxication, after having taken the smallest quantity of spirituous liquid; even wine and water in small quantities intoxicates him.—Vertigo when turning in bed; feels as if the bed were floating.—Whirling vertigo on rising, and sometimes so as to cause a fall, sideways, on looking behind (on looking around); or when lying down in bed, esp. in the morning.—Attacks of headache, with nausea, and vomiting of mucus.—Lancinating pain, esp. in the vertex.—Stupefying pains in the head, esp. when walking in the open air, first in the fore-part of the head, later in the back part, with coryza; relieved on stooping and moving the head.—Excessive sensibility of the brain, even to talking, and to any other noise.—Quotidian headache, on account of insufficient evacuations.—Semi-lateral pains in the head, as if it were bruised.—Tearing in the temples and sides of the head, with the sensation as if the brain were gone to sleep; worse from contact, motion, and after eating; better in a recumbent position, or while stooping.—Headache as if the head were beaten to pieces, or would be pressed asunder.—Downward pressure as from a stone on top of the frontal bone.—Sticking in head while coughing.—Sensation as if there were a large foreign substance in the head.—Heaviness and fulness in the head, esp. on waking in the morning.—Pulling in the head, with numbness of the brain.—Hydrocephalus; the pains are < when

awaking, after eating, in the open air; > on external pressure, on lying down, and on closing the eyes.—Attack of tearing headache, which forces the patient to lie down.—Obstinate shooting pains in the sinciput, which seem coming through the forehead.—Hot flush in occiput; later in head.—Heaviness, and squeezing, as from a claw, in the forehead, and as if proceeding from the stomach.—Apoplexy with paralysis (in old people).—Falling off of the hair.

3. Eyes.—Aching of the eyes when reading.—Itching below the eyes, with burning and smarting pain when they are rubbed.—Itching, shootings, or smarting in the internal canthi.—Sensation of cold, or burning, in the eyes, when walking in the open air.—Pain, as of burning in the eyes, with aching in the orbits in the evening.—Inflammation and redness of the sclerotica.—Hordeolum.—(Specks in the cornea.).—Cataract from contusion.—Short-sightedness.—Yellow colour of the sclerotica.—Eyes dull.—Eyes prominent.—Tremulous look.—Obscuration of the sight.—Momentary blindness by day in the brightness of the sun.—Myopia.—Presbyopia.—Diplopia.—The lines seem to move while reading.—Black spots and coloured bands before the sight, in a room.—Red appearance of objects.—Dazzling of the sight by the daylight.—Aversion to light without inflammation of the eyes.—Photophobia, with pale red colour of the ball of the eyes.

4. Ears.—Tearings and shooting in the ears, and round the ears, esp. when walking in the open air.—Accumulation of cerumen, which resembles mouldy paper, and which is mixed with purulent mucus.—Blood-coloured cerumen.—Roaring and humming in both ears.—Buzzing, tinkling, and rumbling in the ears.—Painful sensibility of hearing.—Diminution of hearing, ceasing when the cerumen is removed, and until it is renewed.—Swelling and induration of the parotids.

5. Nose.—Swelling of the nostrils.—For several days tip of nose thick red, hot, painful, < l. side; later a yellow blister full of pus appeared l. side of lip.—Purulent discharge from the nose.—Nasal hćmorrhage, frequent when sneezing.—Increased acuteness of smell.—Too frequent sneezing.—Troublesome sensation of dryness in the nose.—Obstinate stoppage of the nostrils.—Stoppage of the nose in the morning.

6. Face.—Heat in the face.—Complexion sickly, pale, and bluish, sometimes even with swelling of the face.—Fissures in the skin of the face, with pain as from excoriation after washing and wiping.—Nocturnal pains in the face, tearing and shooting.—Itching, eruptions, tetters and gnawing ulcers on the face.—Moist and spreading herpes in the face.—Eruptions of pimples on the forehead.—Dryness and exfoliation of the lips.—Blisters and ulcers on the lips.—Cancerous ulcer on the lip (from the pressure of the pipe).—Spasmodic clenching of the jaws.—Grinding of the teeth.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, generally drawing, provoked by walking in the open air, or excited in hollow teeth by cold food.—Shootings, jerks, gnawing, and piercing in the teeth.—Gums swollen, ecchymosed and bleeding.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth and of the throat; or salivation.—Embarrassed speech.—Tongue stiff, painful, swollen, dry; covered with dirty mucus.—Horribly offensive tongue.—(Cancer of tongue.)

9. Throat.—Sore throat, as from a ball (globus hystericus) mounting from the epigastrium.—Impeded deglutition.—Involuntary deglutition, esp. when walking in the wind.—Constant want to swallow, when walking against the wind.—Cramps in the gullet.—Scraping in the throat.—Spasmodic constriction of the throat.

10. Appetite.—Bitterness in the mouth and in the throat.—Putrid or acid taste in the mouth.—Total absence of appetite, and great weakness of digestion.—Bread will not go down, and does not please the taste.—Bulimy.—Desire for coffee or for acid or salt food.—During a meal, and esp. after taking milk food, a sensation of inflation in the stomach, and in the abdomen, and speedy satiety.—After a meal, sourness, pyrosis, pressure and fulness in the stomach, risings, colic, flatulency, nausea, deadness in the fingers, weakness, fatigue, and sweat.

11. Stomach.—Empty risings, frequent and noisy, sometimes during the entire day.—Abortive risings, with sensation of fulness in the hollow of the throat.—Risings, with taste of food.—Suppressed eructations, with subsequent pain in the stomach.—Pyrosis, ascending up into the throat, sometimes after a meal.—Acid regurgitation, esp. after a meal.—Nausea with inclination to vomit, and complete loss of appetite, or else with eructations and lassitude.—Nausea after every meal, or in the evening.—Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy.—Vomiting of mucus.—Pressure on the stomach, even during a meal.—Inflation of the stomach.—Cramp-like, contractive pain, shootings, and pain as from excoriation, in the stomach and in the epigastrium.—Sensation of soreness and rawness of the stomach and of the abdomen when walking on the stones.—Pain, with sensation of cold in the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—After taking milk sensation of inflation of the abdomen.—Tensive pain in the hypochondria, as from a band tightly fastened.—Hardness of the abdomen from swelling of the mesenteric glands.—Pressure, traction, tearings, and shootings in the hepatic region.—Lancination in the left hypochondrium, even in the morning in bed, with oppression.—Lancinations in the abdomen, as if knives were plunged in; stitches in the spleen.—Fulness of the abdomen, even in the morning on waking.—Swelling of the mesenteric glands.—Contraction of the abdomen, with oppression.—Spasmodic colic.—Incisive and tearing abdominal pains.—Movement and digging in the umbilical region.—Sensation as of excoriation in the abdomen, esp. when walking on the pavement.—Noise and

borborygmi in the abdomen.—Expulsion of cold wind, with cuttings.—Incarceration of flatus.—Cuttings on expelling flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation with tenesmus.—Constant urging without stool.—Hard evacuations, only every second day.—Hard stool, with tenesmus (headache; discharge of prostatic fluid).—Loose, undigested evacuations, with cuttings, and frequent risings.—Debilitating diarrhśa.—(Stools undigested, with colic.).—Lancinations in the anus.—Heat and burning sensation in the rectum, while evacuating, and at other times.—Emission of fetid or cold flatulence; (stool feels cold).—Fćces, with streaks of blood.—After the evacuations, weakness, palpitation of the heart, frequent expulsion of flatulence, and trembling.—Involuntary discharge of fćces during sleep.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressure on the bladder, as if the urine were going to issue forth with violence (with stitches); worse when walking, better when sitting.—At night, emission of urine, frequent, and sometimes involuntary.—Flow of urine, attended by violent pain.—Urine thick, white and turbid.—Urine red.—Retention of urine.—Difficult emission of urine, which flows only drop by drop.—Nocturnal urination.—Wetting the bed.—Diabetes, accompanied by great pain.—Frequent inclination to emit urine, which is clear and aqueous.—Viscid mucus, mixed with the urine, which cannot be passed without great pain.—Discharge of pus from the urethra.—Emission of blood, sometimes with difficulty of respiration.—The urine stops suddenly, and does not begin to flow again for some moments.—Incisive pains in the urethra during the emission of urine.—Burning sensation and shootings in the urethra, esp. after the emission of urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Swelling of the testes (after contusion).—Cutting pain through scrotum to root of penis.—Lasciviousness.—Impotence, insufficient erections, and absence of erections.—Want of energy in coition.—Erections imperfect, and of too short duration.—Easy emission of semen, even without firm erections.—Dejection, after coition.—Immoderate pollutions.—Flow of prostatic fluid during evacuation, and after any mental emotion.—With weakness of sexual organs, much sexual erethism, amatory thoughts, even emissions provoked by mere presence of women.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Cramps in the uterus, with pinchings or contracting, or with digging above the vulva, accompanied by tension in the abdomen, and shootings extending into the l. side of the chest.—Itching in the external and internal genital parts.—Shootings in the vagina, and sensation as of bearing down.—Shooting in the labia.—Catamenia premature and too weak.—Suppression of catamenia.—Before the catamenia, pains in the breasts; anxious dreams, dry heat, pain as from fatigue in the limbs, lachrymose humour, inquietude, and hepatic pains.—During the catamenia, sensation of bearing down and dragging in the thigh, or painful cramps in the abdomen.—Suppressed menstruation (with barrenness).—Burning, acrid, corrosive, and pungent leucorrhśa, accompanied or

preceded by colic.—Breasts flabby.—Inflammation of the mammć, with stitches; scirrhus of the mammć after contusion.—Scirrhous induration of the mammary glands, with itching and shooting pains.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, with fever, sore throat, and want of appetite.—Hoarseness.—Dryness in one small circumscribed place in the larynx, and tickling which excites coughing.—Cough provoked by tickling and scraping in the throat.—Dry cough, provoked by a tickling, with oppression of the chest, and fever in the evening.—Suffocating cough, with flushes of heat in the face.—Dry, convulsive cough.—Cough, like whooping-cough, with sanguineous expectoration, or in violent fits during the night, caused by itching in the chest and throat, or from a small dry spot in the larynx, without expectoration at night, and difficult, bloody, purulent, offensive expectoration during the day.—The cough manifests itself generally at night or in the evening.—Shortness of breathing when walking; suffocative attacks; oppressed breathing, in the morning, when waking.—Cough provoked by taking a deep breath, or by taking acid or salt things.—Loose cough, but without expectoration; he must swallow what he coughs up.—Yellow and purulent expectoration, of a putrid smell.—Cough increased by lying down.—During the cough, pains in the head or in the abdomen, with shootings in the l. side aggravated by movement.—Cough during pregnancy.

18. Chest.—Short respiration when walking, and on the least movement, often with convulsive cough.—Cough relieves the tightness of the chest.—Difficulty of respiration, even in the morning on waking.—Respiration difficult and slow, esp. in the evening in bed.—Difficulty of respiration, with pains in the chest, in the evening in bed.—Fits of suffocation, as if there were an obstruction in the throat.—Shooting in the sternum, or in the side of the chest.—Beating stitch, with pain in upper and l. part of chest towards the centre of the chest.—Pressure behind sternum and desire to breath deeply.—Violent pains in the chest, with violent cough.—Pressure on the chest, in the sternum, and in the region of the heart.—Drawing pains in the chest.—Shocks in the chest.—Caries of the sternum.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart, esp. after drinking.—Frequent shocks in the region of the heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension in the nape of the neck.—Pain as from excoriation in the vertebrć of the neck.—Enlargement of the neck.—Pains in the loins on bending backwards.—Aching and compression above the hips.—Pressive, cramp-like, and tractive pain in the back.—Pain, as from a sprain in the l. side of the back and neck.

22. Upper Limbs.—Shoulders painful, as if they had been bruised and excoriated.—Humid, scabby, and burning tetters in the forearms.—Numbness of the hands, and esp. of the palms of the hands.—Cracking in the wrist-joint.—Sweat in the palms of the hands.—Torpor of the fingers.—Itching in the back of the fingers.—Yellow spots on the fingers and yellowish nails.—Panaris.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing pains in the hips.—Arthritic pains in the knee, tearing, and tensive, aggravated on beginning to walk after sitting down, with a sensation as if the tendons were too short (during the suppression of catamenia).—Restlessness and heaviness in the legs.—Lassitude in the knees.—Cracking of the knee-joint.—Painful swelling of the legs and of the feet.—Red spots on the calves of the legs, sometimes painful, becoming subsequently green or yellow, as after a blow or bruise, and impeding the movement of the foot, which is drawn back, as if the tendons were contracted.—Cramps in the calves of the legs.—Coldness, and strong disposition to take cold in the feet (even from a slight exposure of the feet).—Torpor and insensibility of the feet.—Pustules in the feet.

24. Generalities.—Cramps and cramp-like pains in different parts.—Pain, as from fatigue in the limbs and joints, while at rest.—Nocturnal pains and sufferings, which disturb sleep.—The symptoms appear during repose, and are aggravated on beginning to walk, or by any movement.—Tendency to strain the lower part of the back.—Attacks of hysteria and hypochondriasis.—Shocks in the tendons, trembling and convulsive shakings in the limbs.—Ebullition of blood.—Dropsical swellings.—Swelling and induration of the glands, with tingling and shooting pains.—Fainting fits.—Great general dejection, with involuntary laughter.—Sensation of fatigue esp. early in the morning in bed.—Restlessness in the body, esp. in the legs.—Want of energy, and nervous debility.—Consumption.—Sudden sinking, while walking.—Great liability to take cold.—Great fatigue and other sufferings, from walking in the open air.—Continued deprivation of natural vital heat.

25. Skin.—Shootings, and pricking itching in the skin.—Swelling of the glands, with tingling and stitches after contusions and bruises.—Bluish colour of the skin over the whole body.—Painful inflammation of the skin.—Nettle-rash in consequence of violent bodily exercise.—Pimples, like those in scabies, which become scurfy.—Brownish, or red and itching spots, over the whole body, which disappear and return.—Humid, or scabby and burning tetters.—Blackish ulcers, with sanious, sanguineous, and fetid discharge, and tingling tension.—Gangrenous ulcers.—Ulceration of the bones.—Panaris.—Petechić.—Reddish and greenish spots, as from ecchymosis.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness during the day, even very early in the morning.—Somnolence.—Inclination to sleep in the evening, with falling down of the eyelids.—Tardy sleep.—Disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, with lachrymation, and frequent, anxious, and frightful dreams.—Dreams of disease, mutilation, death, danger, and quarrels.—At night, headache, nausea, gastralgia, bleeding of the nose, pains in the limbs, &c.—Half-waking after midnight, with great anguish.—Nightmare.—Starting of the limbs during sleep.

27. Fever.—Shivering, frequent coldness and shuddering.—Coldness and chilliness in the morning and forenoon.—Chilliness, with desire for heat, esp. in the sunshine.—Heat internally and externally, with great nervousness.—Dry, internal heat.—Slow fever, with total want of appetite.—Inflammatory fever with great heat, abundant sweat, anorexia, diarrhśa, and vomiting.—Fever with inflammation of the throat, and cough.—Pulse irregular; generally slow and full, alternating with small and frequent beats.—Nocturnal sweat, even at the commencement of sleep.—Heat with profuse perspiration.—Perspiration day and night, as soon as one closes the eyes and goes to sleep.—Local, fetid, and acrid sweats.

Convallaria.

Convallaria majalis. Lily of the Valley. N. O. Liliaceæ.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Heart, affections of. Herpes. Pruritus vulvæ. Vomiting (of pregnancy).

Characteristics.—*Convallaria* is a popular remedy in Russia for heart affections, and it has been introduced into old-school medicine principally as a heart remedy. It compares closely in its action with *Lilium tigrinum*, and also resembles its other botanical relatives, *Aloe, Allium cepa*, and *Allium sativum*. It is strongly purgative and causes morning vomiting. It has been proved, and the symptoms produced snow that its nearest analogue is *Lilium tigrinum*. Nash has used it in 30th with very satisfactory results in women complaining of great soreness in uterine region with sympathetic palpitation of the heart. He has also removed cardiac dropsy when this uterine soreness has been present as well. Berridge credits it with this symptom: "Movement in the abdomen as from the fist of a child," like *sul., Thuj., Croc*. In the case of *Conval*. the symptom occurs "*when lying on the back*." Sleepiness accompanies many symptoms. > In open air, < in warm room (like *Cepa*).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression.—Mind wanders from subject when reading.—Dull, can hardly think.—Irritable when asked a question.

2. Head.—Dull, heavy pains at vertex > open air.—Headache with fever, < jarring, > rest.

3. Eyes.—Sees imaginary grey spots about 3 in. square in different parts of the room on coming in from a walk.—When reading sees small words (as "the," "it," "too,") before beginning of sentence, when they are not there.—P is substituted for

other letters.—About every fifteen minutes, dull pains from r. eye over top of head and down r. side of neck.—Eyelids heavy.

6. Face.—Face and lips sore, crop of small hydroa, feel raw.

8. Mouth.—Fine red points on tip of tongue.—Intense redness and soreness of tongue, looks like raw beef; granular and quite clean, with tenderness of stomach.—Coppery taste in mouth.—Water tastes bitter.

11. Stomach.—Morning sickness and vomiting.

12. Abdomen.—Severe colic; pains come quickly and pass off slowly.—Dull aching pain and sore feeling in hypogastrium, < when coughing.—Labour-like pains.—Movement in abdomen like the fist of a child.

13. Stool and Anus.—Tenesmus.—Slightly thin stool, brown, offensive with tenesmus and heat at anus after stool.—Sensation in rectum as if full of gas, not > by passing flatus.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Labour-like pains in sacro-iliac joints, worse r. side, running down leg intermittently.—Sensation as if a large cord extended from sacro-iliac synchondrosis to inguinal region, and this cord was pulled down by pelvic organs (< r. side); sensation as if uterus descended and retroverted, pressing on rectum and anus, pain continuous and unbearable.—Soreness in uterine region with palpitation of the heart.—Itching at urinary meatus and orifice of vagina.

19. Heart.—When exercising, fluttering at heart, lasting about a minute, then face would get red, with sensation as if heart stopped beating and would start again very suddenly, with faint, sick feeling.—Pulse full, compressible, intermittent.—Symptoms > after lying down.

20. Back.—Bruised aching in back.—Pain in back and wrists, gradually passing off.—Chills run along back at every movement.

21. Limbs.—Aching in wrists and ankles.

25. Skin.—Blotches like mosquito-bites, itching violently, on undressing scratches till the skin comes off.

Convolvulus Arvensis.

Convolvulus. Bind-weed. N. O. Convolvulaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Colic. Diarrhœa.

Characteristics.—Very few, experiments have been made with this plant, and in those the resinoid of the root, and pure *Convolvulin* were used. The few symptoms recorded are all in the gastro-intestinal sphere.

SYMPTOMS.

11. Stomach.—Eructation after eating.

12. Abdomen.—Colic and liquid stool.

13. Stool.—Soft, semi-fluid evacuation, preceded by flatulence and violent colic.—Stools with pain.

Convolvulus Duartinus.

Ipomśa bona-nox. Morning Glory. N. O. Convolvulaceć. Tincture of Flowers.

Clinical.—Eye, inflammation of. Headache. Rheumatism. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Convol. d.* was proved under Mure, and some symptoms that are peculiar have been recorded: Reveries in daytime. Numbness in limbs. Dreams of dead persons. Symptoms are < in morning and > after cold bath.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Moral weakness.—Reveries in the daytime.

2. Head.—Vertigo with faintness.—Burning in frontal region, ceasing after a cold bath.—Pain in frontal region with heat at root of nose.—Pain in l. temple (corresponding to inflamed l. eye).

3. Eyes.—Inflammation of l. eye.

8. Mouth.—Toothache.—Swelling of gums.—Tongue feels swollen.

9. Throat.—Heat and dryness at anterior and upper part of śsophagus.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in abdomen with internal heat.—Violent colic with drawings.

13. Stool.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Red urine.—Yellow sediment in urine.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness of arms,< when hanging down.—Pains in l. shoulder; in l. wrist.—Numbness of r. index and middle fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Lancinating pain in r. knee.—Pain fore part of l. leg for four days.—Deep-seated pain in calves.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness in daytime.—Dreams: about quarrelling; about dead persons; falling out of his front teeth; of flying along a lighted street; appearance of a ghost; wakes with a start.

Copaiva.

Copaiva. Copaifera officinalis. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of the balsam.

Clinical.—Acne. Anus, itching of. *Bladder, irritable*. Blenorrhagia. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Cough. Cystitis. Dysentery. Fistula. Gastritis. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhoids. Measles. Nose-bleed. Prostatitis. Pruritus. Urethritis. Urticaria. Vulva, inflammation of.

Characteristics.—*Copaiva* is an old-world remedy for gonorrhœa, and it has also been used for other blenorrhagic conditions. It has been proved; and observations have been made on patients who have overdosed themselves with the drug. The chief incidence of the drug's action is on the genito-urinary organs, and rectum. It is suited to the irritable bladder of old women. Irritation accompanying thickening of bladder. Burning at neck of bladder and in urethra; discharge milky, corrosive; meatus tumid and inflamed. It affects the skin and mucous membranes generally. In chronic bronchitis it is useful when there is profuse, greenish-grey, disgusting-smelling sputa. A. P. Bowie (*Med. Adv*., xx. 14) has verified this indication: "In old persons (men, I should say) who from cold or other causes cannot urinate; or where there is frequent desire and only a few drops pass with much straining—frequently with a mucous discharge from the bowels, with much rumbling and rolling in the bowels." He gave 5-drop doses of the first dilution. He commends also an ointment of gtt. x of the balsam to one ounce of vaseline, "to relieve the burning and itching at the anus caused by piles."

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bell., Calc., Merc., Sulph. *Compare:* Cannab., Canth., Cubeb., Eriger., Kali bro., Kali i., Sep., Senec. It has less violent action than Canth. Teste says he is unable to find any difference between the therapeutic properties of Copaiv. and Sep. Both are antidoted by the same drug: Merc. cor. in the male, and

Merc. sol. in the female, according to Teste, neutralise the action of Copaiv. almost instantaneously.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression with anxious sadness.—Excessive sensitiveness of whole nervous system; least noise causes starting and anger.—A young girl weeps on hearing a piano.—Uneasiness on account of one's health.—Misanthropy.—Deficient memory.—Loathing of life, and at the same time fear of death.

2. Head.—Heaviness of head, esp. of occipital region, which is instinctively pressed against collar of coat, which relieves.—Pulsative, deep stitches in occiput.—Dull pain in occiput.—Every step jars the head.—Hemicrania (l.) with burning pains, sense of coldness in part, weeping and constant moaning (in young man of twenty-two, disposed to be hypochondriacal. It was so violent that Teste had to give Merc. to relieve him).—Pressure at forehead.—Headache > pressing head back against collar of coat; gentle pressure with hand < evening and night; intolerable when leaning on pillow; washing face with cool water in morning (sudden stitches in both temples).—Falling out of the hair.—Sensitiveness of hairy scalp.

3. Eyes.—Formication in canthi of eyes in evening.—Black points hovering before eyes.—On alternately closing eyes objects look much paler to l. eye than to r.

4. Ears.—Excessive sensitiveness of hearing, esp. to sharp sounds.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis of small boys; also after wounds.—Profuse yellow and green, thick, fetid discharge from nasal passages running down throat at night.

6. Face.—Face pale and sickly-looking.—Acne.—Urticaria.—Red humid tetter on upper lip, which is swollen and painful when touched.

8. Mouth.—Teeth set on edge.—Sense of coldness in teeth.—Foul breath in morning.—Tongue covered with whitish coating, greenish at base.—Tenacious phlegm in mouth and throat, which is constantly reproduced.

9. Throat.—Chronic catarrh of throat.—Sensation of foreign body in pharynx.—Swelling of both tonsils (< r.).

11. Stomach.—Thirst and diminished appetite.—Bitter taste.—Hungry in evening on going to bed.—Every article of food seems too salt.—Rush of blood to head and face when eating or after a meal.—Spitting up of ingesta with large quantities of mucus.—Inclination to vomit.—Distension and fulness after eating; gastric troubles during menstruation or following urticaria.

12. Abdomen.—Pressing pain in region of spleen, becomes pulsative from time to time.—Tearings in the abdomen preceded by pullings in the bones of the thighs.—Sensation of burning in the abdomen.—Borborygmi and movements in the intestines.

13. Stool and Anus.—White, loose evacuations, chiefly in the morning, with cold and drawing tearings in the abdomen, which force the patient to bend double.—Involuntary evacuations.—Stools like sheep's dung.—Insufficient stools.—Fluent piles.—Bloody stools.—Stools with tenesmus.—Stitches; spasms in rectum.—Intolerable burning at the anus.—Burning, itching at anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Constant, ineffectual desire to urinate; contraction of the urethra; emission of urine in drops.—Itching, soreness, and sensation of scalding in the urethra, before and after the emission of urine.—Inflammation of the urinary organs; swelling, dilatation, and inflammation of the orifice of the urethra.—Pain as from excoriation in the orifice of the urethra, which remains wide open, with throbbing pain in the penis generally.—Hæmaturia.—Urine foaming; greenish-turbid, smelling like violets.—Yellow, purulent gonorrhœa.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Burning and sensation of dryness in the region of the prostate gland; induration of the prostate gland.—Swelling of testes.—Swelling and induration of the testes.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Burning and itching of urethra; itching of vulva; burning red spots in vulva.—Milky, acid, excoriating discharge with painful menstruation.—Profuse gonorrhœal discharge.—Metrorrhagia.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry, painful cough, with dryness in the larynx.—Profuse expectoration of a greenish-grey purulent mucus, of a disgusting smell.—Spitting of blood.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain and swelling of the knees and malleoli.

24. Generalities.—Burning pain (skin, abdomen, urethra, prostate gland, chest).—Heaviness and pressure (abdomen, chest, perineum).

25. Skin.—Large red blotches all over the body, with constipation and some fever.—Dark-coloured or bright red, elevated, intolerable itching, lentil-sized, measle-shaped exanthema, in clusters, flowing into one another.—Nettle-rash, pale red or bright red, with violent itching.—Jaundice.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness in daytime.—Restless sleep at night.—Frightful, or lascivious dreams.

27. Fever.—Quotidian fever, shiverings and cold in the forenoon, with pain in the dorsa of the feet; then, in the afternoon, general heat and thirst, with desire for cold water.—During the febrile cold, the instep is painfully sensible to motion.—Perspiration profuse of a pungent smell.—Sour-smelling sweat at night.—Profuse inodorous sweat in morning.

Coqueluchinum.

Pertussin. The nosode of Whooping-cough.

Clinical.—Cough, paroxysmal. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—In 1906 Messrs. Epps published a little book of mine dealing with this nosode, to which I then gave the name of *Pertussin*. But it appeared that a German firm of chemists had registered in England a patent medicine under that name, and threatened the publishers with an action unless the book was withdrawn! As the matter was not worth a law-suit, I adopted the French name for the nosode, and a second revised and enlarged edition was brought out by the Homśopathic Publishing Co. under the title *Whooping-cough Cured with Coqueluchin*. Since that date later experience has fully confirmed all that was then written, and many patients, old as well as young, have experienced the virtues of Coqueluchin. In all cases of whooping-cough suspected or defined I give the remedy in the 30th attenuation every four hours as a matter of routine, and as a rule it quickly assumes control of the case and does all that is necessary. In my experience it agrees well with all other whooping-cough remedies, and when their specific indications appear I give them also in alternation, or else alone. *Coqueluchin* is an "unproved" remedy, except in the sense that every case of the disease is a "proving," but I have noted a few special symptoms removed by it, and I have arranged them in a subjoined "Schema." It is equally applicable to cases of cough of the same type, though not caused by the same infection, such as appear in some cases of influenza.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bell., Cocc. c., Coral. r., Dros., etc.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Coryza with hacking cough.

6. Face.—Intense flushing with cough.

8. Mouth.—Itching of the palate on lying down at night.

9. Throat.—Intense tickling in throat causing cough.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting or nausea at end of cough.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnśa with cough.—Sobbing or sighing at end of cough.—Strangling sensation with cough on waking.—Cough provoked by intense tickling in throat-fauces or trachea.—Hacking cough; with coryza.—Deep-sounding croupy cough.—Spasmodic choking cough.—Spasmodic cough with intense flushing of face.—Cough in frequently repeated paroxysms.

18. Chest.—Stinging pain in or on the chest with cough.

Corallium Rubrum.

Gorgonia nobilis. Class, Zoophytes. N. O. Gorgoniaceæ. Trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma milleri. Catarrh. Chancre. *Cough*. Eruptions. Glands, inflamed. Hysteria. Measles. Post-nasal catarrh. Psoriasis. Purpura. Syphilis. *Whooping-cough*.

Characteristics.—Red coral, the product of a coralligene zoophyte, contains carbonate of lime, oxide of iron (whence its colour), gelatin, and other elements. In old physic it was considered to have "strengthening properties," and to be astringent, sudorific, diuretic, and absorbent. In homœopathic practice *Corallium* corresponds to a combination of syphilis and psora. Is suited to persons of nervous temperament; nervous coughs. It causes eruptions which are for the most part of its own colour, coral-red. Red spots on the palms of the hands, at first coral colour, then darker, and finally coppery. The chancres to which it corresponds are coral-red. The cough is of the whooping-cough type; smothering sensation before, and great exhaustion after cough. Cough in "minute-gun" paroxysms. Crowing inspiration; sensation as if inspired air was icy cold. There is much drowsiness with *Coral*., and many symptoms appear during sleep. J. N. Lowe cured with *Coral*. an infant, almost a year old, suffering from laryngismus stridulus, the indications being < during sleep and after waking. *Lach*., given first, failed to relieve. Guernsey's indication is: "Whooping-cough, or any other kind of cough when the attack comes on, with a *very* rapid cough, and the attacks follow so closely as to almost run into each other." I have found it most effective in the nervous "minute-gun" cough where the patient gives an isolated cough at regular intervals through the day. Nash finds it the most useful of all remedies in post-nasal catarrh. Guernsey's other indication is: "Red, flat ulcers on the glans and inner surface of the prepuce, with secretion of a quantity of yellow ichor." In the head there is a sensation of emptiness or hollowness. Head feels very large. Sensation as if forehead were flattened. Change of air causes coughing. Feels cold when uncovered and too hot when covered.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Mercury. *Complementary:* Sulph. *Compare:* Bell., Caust., Coff., Coc. c., Con., Hyos.; Hydrphb. (inspired air feels cold—also Cistus.); Nit. ac., Nux v., Mephit., Staph.; Dros. (cough always moist—Coral. always dry); Petrol., Selen., Graph.; teeth feel too close together, Tuberc. (Koch). Teste, who proved Coral. and elicited its respiratory symptoms, groups it with Caustic.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Grumbling humour, with oaths in consequence of the pain.—Irascibility and ill-humour.—Wine has a natural taste, but immediately stupefies him.

2. Head.—Head bewildered, as if in consequence of drunkenness.—Confusion in the head, which feels empty and hollow.—Intoxication after drinking very little wine.—Pressive cephalalgia, as if everything were going to protrude through the forehead, compelling motion of the head, and mitigated only by uncovering the body, which is burning hot.—Pressing headache in the forehead; she cannot keep the eyes open; relieved by walking in the open air.—Violent cephalalgia with nausea, greatly aggravated on sitting down.—Pain in the sinciput as if it were flattened.—Aggravation of the headache, and congestion in the head and in the face, on stooping.—Sensation, as if wind were traversing the head, on moving it rapidly (or rocking it).—Sensation, as if the head were increased in size (three times its size).

3. Eyes.—Pressure, as from sand, in the reddened eyes (evening).—Sensation of compression in the orbit.—Pain, as from excoriation in the eyes, on moving the balls or the eyelids.—Sensation of heat in the eyes, on closing the lids, with a sensation as if they were swimming in tears.—Sensation of burning in the eyes, by candle-light.

5. Nose.—Semi-lateral swelling of the nose, with heat, pulsation and sleeplessness.—Painful ulcer in the nostril (on the inside of the r. wing, with the sensation as if the nasal bones were pressed asunder).—Epistaxis, sometimes at night.—Bleeding of the nose, from one nostril at a time (at night).—Great dryness of the nose.—Fluent coryza, with excessive secretion of an inodorous mucus, resembling tallow.—Profuse secretion of mucus through the posterior nares, obliging one to hawk frequently.

6. Face.—Heat in the face, < by stooping.—Pain, as from a bruise in the cheek-bone, < by touch.—Pain, as from dislocation in the maxillary joint, on masticating, and on opening the mouth wide.—Painful swelling of the sub-maxillary glands; < when swallowing and on bending the head forward.—Lips cracked and painful.

7. Teeth.—Every tooth on the l. side feels as if set on edge; it feels as if the teeth were too close to one another, or as if a tenacious body were lodged between them.

9. Throat.—Great dryness of the fauces.—Constant hawking, owing to an accumulation of mucus in the posterior nares.—Great dryness of the palate and of the throat, with sensation of excoriation on swallowing.

10. Appetite.—Insipidity of food.—Sweetish taste of beer.—Violent thirst; longing for acids and salt food.—After a meal, the head turns round, as during intoxication.—After dinner, hot cheeks and forehead, with cold feet.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with dryness of the tongue and violent headache; < when sitting up.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation (for six days), followed by copious papescent stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Loam- or clay-coloured urine, with similar sediment.—Burning urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Copious sweat on the genital parts.—Swelling of the prepuce, with pain as from excoriation when it is touched.—The margin of the prepuce feels sore when the linen touches it.—The frænum is painful, as if pricked by needles.—Pseudo gonorrhœa (balanoblennorrhœa) with fetid secretion of a yellowish-green colour.—Red and smooth ulcers on the glans, and in the internal surface of the prepuce, with sanious and yellowish secretion.—Pollutions.—Involuntary seminal emissions during sleep (without dreams or erections).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Painful cough, as if a stone were depressing the pleura.—Yellow, puriform expectoration, in consequence of the cough.—Sensation of cold in the respiratory organs, on taking a deep inspiration; inclination to cough, with difficult hawking up of bronchial mucus (in the morning).—Crowing during inspiration.—Violent, spasmodic cough, "firing minute-guns" of short, barking cough all day.—Whooping-cough, or other rapid cough, attacks following so closely as almost to run into one another; cough till patient falls back exhausted.—Cough with morning aggravation; smothering sensation before paroxysms.—Cold expectoration.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness in nape of neck.—Pain, as if the small of the back were broken.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pressive pain in the shoulder-blades, aggravated by coughing.—Pain in the wrists, as if he had been writing much and rapidly.—Pains in the shoulder-joints, as if the head of the humerus were pressed violently outwards.—Smooth spots of a deep-red colour, in the palms of the hands and in the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in the knees, tibia and tarsal joint, as if he had walked a great deal.

24. Generalities.—Failing of the limbs, after the least exercise in the open air.—Sensation of cold in the hot parts, on uncovering them.—The symptoms of heat and cold are > by artificial heat.

25. Skin.—Red and smooth spots on the skin.—Smooth spots on the palms of the hands and fingers, first of a coral colour, then dark-red, and lastly copper-coloured.—Measles; purpura; psoriasis.

26. Sleep.—Yawning, violent, frequent and in rapid succession, with pain in the articulation of the jaw.—Great sleepiness; falls asleep while standing.—As soon as she falls asleep she starts up, on account of frightful dreams.—Cannot sleep before midnight tosses about; if he uncovers himself, he feels too cold, and when covered, he feels too hot.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and hard.—Chill; the skin is of the ordinary temperature, with headache and violent thirst; > by external heat.—Febrile shivering, with burning thirst, and pains in the forehead.—Dry heat, internally and externally, with full and hard pulse.—Dry heat without thirst, and not followed by perspiration.—The hot parts feel cold when uncovered.

Coriaria Ruscifolia.

Toot-berry Tupa-kihi or Tutu (New Zealand). N. O. Coriarieæ (between Anacardiaceæ and Rutaceæ). Tincture or trituration of the berries.

Clinical.—Delirium tremens. Mania. Memory lost. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Coriaria* produces intoxication very like that of alcohol. Great muscular activity as in acute mania, requiring several persons to hold a person when under the influence of the drug. The most marked feature is complete loss of memory, which ensues after coming out of the acute stage of the poisoning. A prover who ate 1 1/2 gr. of the resin experienced the following: Disagreeable, irritating sensation in throat, extending to stomach, with pain across region of stomach, accompanied by nausea (in five min). In a quarter of an hour vomiting came on, continuing more or less for two hours. Very unpleasant sensations continued for two hours more, when, after great flushing of the face, with all but intolerable heat, the effects passed away.

Cornus Alternifolia.

Swamp Walnut. Alternate-leaved Cornel. N. O. Cornaceæ. Decoction or tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Eczema. Intermittent fever.

Characteristics.—F. H. Lutze communicated to *H. Recorder*, (x. 501) a Long Island farmer's cure for eczema with a decoction of the leaves of this tree. His method was to give three times a day a wineglassful for three days. Then for the next three days apply it locally or wash the part with it; then administer it internally for another three days, and so on. He cured, thus, all his cases in eighteen days. This was the first acquaintance Lutze had with the remedy. Later on he made a proving (*H. R.*, xi. 346) on himself and another, eliciting symptoms of fever, restlessness, and sleeplessness, skin eruptions, and emaciation. A striking symptom was a cold feeling in chest as if full of ice. Symptoms > after walking in open air; after supper.

Relations.—In the skin effects it compares more closely with Cornus circinata. In fever with drowsiness and gastro-enteric disturbance it is practically identical with the other Cornels. All three have greatly disturbed sleep.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—No ambition to do anything.—Awful, uneasy feeling, that something terrible is going to happen.

2. Head.—Dull pain across forehead (esp. r. side) with aching in l. shoulder.—Dull, heaving feeling, accompanied with a nauseous and dizzy feeling.—Violent pressing headache in forehead, lasting all day; < on motion, on stooping felt as though everything would come out.

5. Nose.—Sneezing; head partially stopped up towards night.

6. Face.—Eruption on chin r. side, small pustules, one blind.—Ring-worm on forehead (r. side).—Pustules on face and neck.

8. Mouth.—A little sore inside mouth became very annoying; when food came in contact with it, or only moving the mouth in a certain direction, sticking, pricking pain.—Tongue yellowish white.

9. Throat.—Raw feeling in throat.—Raw feeling in throat, with frequent desire to clear, sensation as though something lodged there and should come out.

11. Stomach.—Sick sensation an hour after dinner.—On waking, desire to vomit, with chills; an hour later vomited, which gave relief, and heat followed.

12. Abdomen.—Dull pain r. side, in region of liver, about 11 a.m.

13. Stool.—Two loose evacuations in quick succession in afternoon.—About 5 p.m. diarrhœa set in, continued all night every half-hour to an hour; lasted a week, during which time Lutze lost six pounds in weight.—Stool scanty, hard and difficult.—Stool hard at first, then loose.—Stool scanty or absent.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Dreams of coitus and has an emission.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough, with a feeling as though something heavy was lying on chest and throat.

18. Chest.—Cold feeling in chest, as if it were filled with cold air or ice; (lasted two days, was very disagreeable, but did not affect respiration or heart).

19. Heart.—Dull ache in region of heart (afternoon).

20. Neck and Back.—Transient pain across small of back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching in l. shoulder.

24. Generalities.—Can hardly pull one foot after the other.—Tired and drowsy.

25. Skin.—Eruptions of small pustules on face and neck.—Eruption on r. wrist, and r. side of chin, small pustules, one of them blind; next day another pustule, ringworm on forehead.—(Decoction internally and externally has cured eczema; skin cracked everywhere, esp. where it had a fold or crease, exuding a sticky watery fluid.).

26. Sleep.—Sleep much broken and full of exciting dreams; hears all the clocks strike; hears every little noise and sound; when once awake mind becomes active and it is difficult to get to sleep again.—Tossed and turned all night; could not get into a comfortable position.—Dreams: of dead rats mashed to a pulp; of coitus and has an emission.—Awakes tired.—Drowsy and tired during the day.

27. Fever.—Towards evening felt very tired and drowsy, with heavy sensation in head; about 9.30 lay down on lounge and dropped off into a doze; awake half an hour after with a feeling as though he wanted to vomit, and chills which continued for an hour; then he vomited, which seemed to relieve somewhat, after which fever took the place of the chill, which abated somewhat towards morning.

Cornus Circinata.

Round-leaved Cornel. Green osier. N. O. Cornaceæ. Infusion or tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. Bilious headache. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Eczema. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Liver derangement. Mucous membranes, ulcers of. Pruritus vulvæ.—Urticaria.

Characteristics.—A popular remedy for aphthous and ulcerated conditions of mucous membranes. Hale says he has seen it cure chronic ulceration of mouth and throat, which had recurred for many years. *Corn. c.* has had an extensive proving. It has caused liver derangement with aching eyeballs. Disturbed sleep. The symptoms are < at night; on waking; by motion of any kind; from catching cold; from summer heat; > by coffee. The fever symptoms are identical with those of *Cornus f.*

Relations.—*Compare:* Nux v., Hydrast., Chi., Eup. perf., Ars.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Forgetful.—Indifferent; with drowsiness.—Indolence with loss of mental and physical energy.—Unable to concentrate attention.—Mind confused, particularly on rising in the morning.—Depression and petulance.

2. Head.—Dulness and weight in head, esp. temples, > by coffee.—Heaviness of head, with nausea.—Aching and throbbing pain over l. eyebrow.—Dull pains over eyeballs; unusual pulsation extending to back of head.—Pulsating headache in temples.—Headaches, with drowsiness and confusion of ideas; semi-lateral headaches; deep-seated pains under vertex; dull, heavy pains over whole head, with drowsiness, lassitude, nausea, and general sweat.—Headache; < by walking, stooping, shaking head; > by coffee.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sunken, hollow, as after a debauch; dark circles under them, conjunctiva tinged yellow.—Soreness of eyeballs; aching pains through them.—Eyeballs and lids heavy, as if pressed down by a weight; inclination to close eyes in sleep.—Herpes of lids.

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears.

5. Nose.—Prickling in nose and nasal bones.—Coryza early in morning.

6. Face.—Heat and burning in face; without redness.—Countenance yellow, or pale, sallow, and sunken, indicating suffering and debility.

8. Mouth.—Pungent, bitter, or insipid taste; yellowish or white fur on tongue.—Ulceration of tongue, gums, and mouth; from cold, or gastric derangement; aphthæ.—Sweating and burning in mouth, throat, and stomach, with desire for stool.

11. Stomach.—Thirst for cold drinks.—Eructations.—Acid pyrosis; painful and slow digestion.—Gagging as if to vomit in morning.—Nausea, with confused and heavy pain in head.—Nausea with bitter taste and aversion to all kinds of food, and desire for sour drinks.—Sense of faintness and emptiness in stomach and bowels.—Distension; burning; oppression: pulsating pain in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Chronic hepatitis and bilious derangement.—Constant working in bowels as if all in motion.—Borborygmus.—Distension > after loose stool.—Griping in umbilical region; < during stool.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgency to stool; early in morning in bed; with fulness and uneasiness of bowels; frequent but ineffectual.—Diarrhœa with excessive debility and nervous irritability.—Stools: dark, bilious, watery, mucous, with griping, burning, and tenesmus, nausea, drowsiness, dulness of the head, and general perspiration; dark green, thin and offensive; greenish slimy; mucous, bilious or watery; frequent and scanty; offensive flatus.—Bearing-down pains in rectum and bowels, with urgent desire for stool.—Hard, dry, scanty stool, with pressing in rectum.—Ulceration of rectum.—Bowel complaints with pains before, during, and after discharges.—Dysenteries and diarrhœas with inactivity of liver.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to pass water.—Urine scanty and high-coloured.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased desire, but lack of power.—Frequent strong and persistent erections during the night.—Pruritus.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa.—Pruritus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Frequent inclination to expand chest by taking a long breath.—Cough with sharp stitches in chest.—Dry, spasmodic cough, or tedious, chronic cough, with mucous expectoration.

18. Chest.—Choking sensation in upper part of thorax.—Soreness of chest on rising in morning.—Stitches; bruised feeling; in chest and back.—Dragging down on each side of chest.—Shooting pains from centre of thorax to lower abdomen.—Intermittent shooting pains in chest and abdomen.—Rheumatic or neuralgic pains in chest, back, and limbs.—Fine scarlet rash on chest, with, itching.

19. Heart.—Perceptible pulsations in chest.—Palpitation of heart.—Circulation accelerated.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing pains at nape of neck.—Dull pains in back.—Sore pains in lumbar region, < bending forward.

21. Limbs.—Weakness of extremities.—Coldness of hands and feet after a loose stool.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness and fatigue of arms.—Burning and itching sensation in hands and arms.—Coldness of hands following a loose stool.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in r. hip while lying in bed.—Legs weak and tremulous, particularly when ascending.—Itching on legs and thighs; burning sensation in feet.

24. Generalities.—General debility and impaired mental energy, with great drowsiness; in heat of summer.

25. Skin.—Yellow or earthy appearance of skin.—Heat of whole surface with itching, burning, or prickling sensations; < by scratching or rubbing.—Eczema, pruritus and similar affections of external genitals.—Itching in paroxysms < at night.—Dry or moist eruptions; with cough.—Vesicular eruptions; urticaria; miliaria; roseola.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness with entire loss of mental and physical energy; heavy feeling in head; depression of spirits; tendency to perspire.—Sleep unrefreshing and disturbed by unpleasant dreams.

27. Fever.—Chilliness, with nausea, dull pain in head, debility, and languor.—Chilly sensation, followed by transient flushing.—Flushes of heat and coldness in alternation, followed by cold perspiration.—Transient flushes of heat pervading whole body, with shooting pains through brain.—Paroxysm preceded for days by sleepiness, dull, heavy headache, sluggish flow of ideas; slight exercise causes sweat and great fatigue: during apyrexia, debility and painful diarrhœa; first moderate heat, then light sweat, ending with a crawling sort of chill; when all the stages seem aborted, and the patient says the chills amount to nothing; weak, languid, and loss of appetite.—General clammy sweat, with headache, nausea, pain in back, lassitude, and confusion of ideas.

Cornus Florida.

Dogwood. N. O. Cornaceæ. Tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Dyspepsia. Intermittent fever. Pneumonia.

Characteristics.—Hale commends *Corn. f.* in obstinate intermittents where quinine has been abused and where the following group of symptoms is present: For days before chill sleepiness; sluggish flow of ideas; dull, heavy headache. Paroxysms attended with nausea; vomiting and sometimes watery or bilious diarrhœa. In the chill, cold, clammy skin; in the fever, violent headache, with throbbing, stupor, confusion of intellect and vomiting. He also commends it in old cases of dyspepsia where the chief symptom is acid pyrosis. *Corn. f.*, which has had a separate proving, has some very remarkable neuralgic pains in arms, chest, and trunk, and a sensation as if broken in two. It has been used successfully in a case of pneumonia on the indication of the stitches in the chest.

Relations.—*Compare:* The other Cornels., Eup. perf., Nux, Chi., Kali c., Abies n., Abies can.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Constant dizziness.—Severe headache and quick pulse and violent pains in bowels.—Fulness and pains in head with gastric disturbance; constant tendency to sleep.

3. Eyes.—L. eye weak, like a cloud over it.

11. Stomach.—Drinks little and often; hunger soon after eating; desire for sour things, pickles, pastry, cakes, &c.—Nausea, vomiting, and violent pains in bowels; with headache.—Acid pyrosis; painful and slow digestion.—Indigestion and heartburn.

12. Abdomen.—Violent pain in bowels with purging.

13. Stool and Anus.—Ineffectual urging, followed by cutting in l. ribs and under scapula; later copious stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Difficult urination in morning in old men.

18. Chest.—Stitches in region of l. clavicle extending towards r. side, < by taking deep breath; constant tickling in chest compelling him to cough, with difficult expectoration; constant dizziness; chilliness, followed by heat with thirst and finally sweat; drinks little and often; hunger soon after eating (inflammation of the lungs).—Stitch in r. chest as from a knife thrust, with vertigo.—Ineffectual urging to

stool, followed by cutting pains in ribs, l. side, with pain under l. scapula as if a piece of flesh were being forcibly twisted out; later, copious stool.

19. Heart.—Increased strength and frequency of pulse with fever heat; pulse quick and hard.—Pain beginning in elbow, settled about heart causing feeling of pressure and palpitation.

20. Neck and Back.—Sensation like a jerk or shock in nape of neck.—Pains at waist as if she would break in two; pains run up whole l. side of trunk or body like lightning; seems as if they would give her a twist while running up; pains in elbows and wrist.

21. Limbs.—Cramps in popliteal spaces with tension in flexor muscles, also in l. arm.—Hands and feet swollen.

22. Upper Limbs.—Neuralgic sharp pains begin in r. elbow, extending to hand and shoulder, passing down r. and then up l.; pain settled about heart causing feelings of pressure and palpitation; could not raise arm because of pain and lameness; hands and feet swollen, pains of a darting, needle-like kind, very severe; difficulty in passing water.—Pains in wrist.—Numbness and stitches in wrists.—Blueness of fingers.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy, but couldn't sleep all night.

27. Fever.—Chill with cold, clammy skin, followed by heat with thirst, and finally sweat.—Chill followed by heat with thirst, drinks often, but little at a time, then sweat; constant giddiness; hungry soon after eating; desire for sour things, later for sweets.—First moderate heat, then light perspiration, ending with a crawling sort of chill, beginning in back and going upward.—Increase of body temperature; hot sweat, fulness in head.—Heat: with violent headache; thirst hot, but moist skin; stupor.—Sweat rolls down from her; chilly, but warm cramps from sides of waist running toward pubes; Sleepy but couldn't sleep all night; had to get up and look out of window, she was so sleepless; could not sleep in daytime, sweating all the time.

Corydalis.

Corydalis formosa. Wild Turkey-pea. Stagger-weed. N. O. Fumariaceæ. Tincture of bulbous root gathered when plant is in flower. Trituration of dried root. Triturations of Corydalin.

Clinical.—Gastric catarrh. Scrofula. Syphilis. Ulcerations.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved remedy, but clinical experience has revealed a specific relation to the manifestations of syphilis: Hunterian chancre; syphilitic nodes; falling of the hair; syphilitic and scrofulous ulcerations of scalp; syphilitic and non-syphilitic ulcerations of fauces—all these have been reported cured by it. Hale also commends it in: Scrofulous dyscrasia; obstinate skin diseases; cachexia of intermittents with enlargement of liver and spleen. In massive doses it has cured, according to eclectic authorities: "A derangement of the stomach, attended with profuse morbid secretion of mucus, there being always a coated tongue, with fetor of the breath, and loss of appetite and digestion." It is therefore indicated, as Hale remarks, in gastric catarrh, being an analogue, in this respect, of *Hydrastis*. It has not been used in the potencies; ten drops of the tincture four times a day has been a usual dose.

Relations.—*Compare:* Kali iod., Phytolac., Stilling.; Berb. aq., Merc., Lobel. cærul.

Coto Bark.

Coto Bark. A bark of unknown botanical origin (N. O. Lauraceæ?) obtained from Bolivia. Tincture. Trituration of alkaloid Cotoin.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Tubercular diarrhœa.

Characteristics.—The bark has been used in medicine as a diarrhœa remedy, probably from aboriginal tradition. Hansen says it is especially valuable in "chronic tubercular, watery diarrhœa, very copious and exhausting." Substantial doses only have been used.

Cotyledon.

Cotyledon umbilicus. Umbilicus pendulinus. Pennywort. Navelwort. Kidneywort. Le Nombril de Venus. N. O. Crassulaceć (Houseleek-family). Tincture of the plant.

Clinical.—Heart affections. Hysteria. Sinuses. Spleen, affections of. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Cotyledon* has had a considerable proving, but I am not aware of any clinical experience with it having been recorded. The whole houseleek family are deserving of careful study by homśopathists. Among the most peculiar symptoms of *Cotyl*. are: a feeling as if some part of the body—a foot or the head—were absent. The senses of sight and hearing are dulled. A yellow patch follows the sight. Disagreeable surging in ears; ears feel stuffed. A number of pains in the region of the spleen appear. The breathing is oppressed, the heart is disturbed. Rheumatic symptoms are prominent. Weak, faint feeling. Stitching, pricking, jerking pains are predominant sensations. Cooper considers it a cancer remedy. He has cured with it sinuses in buttock. A patient to whom he gave it for polypus said it made him "stagger as if drunk." Symptoms are < morning and evening.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sedum acre.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—On waking disagreeable sensation running down back of r. thigh and leg, with a feeling, as if there were no foot.—Head felt exceedingly light for some time as if there were no solid head; could not articulate for some time though she tried; followed by pressing vertical headache > by tea.—On waking, sensation as if going out of, mind, followed by trickling as of blood down l. arm from shoulder to finger-joints.—Exhilaration.—Difficulty of collecting ideas.—Feels lost before headache comes on.

2. Head.—Headache, causing desire for open air, which >.—Dull headache with cold feet.—Dull, heavy, stupefying pain in forehead and vertex, shifting suddenly between them.

9. Throat.—Constant choking in throat-pit, and feeling as if he would burst into tears.—Back of throat feels as if covered with thick mucus.

11. Stomach.—Pain at epigastrium through to shoulder with nausea.—On swallowing, the morsel seems to pass and press against some swelling in cardiac region (in evening) recurring during the pain.

12. Abdomen.—Long stitch in l. hypochondrium.—Dull pains in l. hypochondrium.—Dull pushing in region of spleen recurring at intervals.

13. Stool.—Bowels freely opened, later, constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Calls to urinate frequent.—Increased flow of clear urine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in larynx with dry cough.—Oppressed breathing.—Shooting in all directions in chest, particularly under r. scapula and l. nipple during evening.—Stitches below both nipples.

19. Heart.—Heat about heart.—Uneasiness.—Clawing, dragging pain, on riding, > by compressing side.—A troublesome palpitation and fulness at sternum on walking up-hill, consisting of one or two jumps or rolls of heart with occasional intermission.

22. Upper Limbs.—Between attacks of headache, gnawing, rheumatic pain in r. shoulder.—Aching, bruised pain in wrists.—Aching, tingling in hands, esp. at night, preventing sleep; tingling down arm when the nerve is struck.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching in l. thigh followed by numbness.—Stinging pain under l. gluteus maximus in region of sciatic nerve.

24. Generalities.—Occasionally during the day attacks of faintness with green shadows before the eye.—Creeping in the flesh, and feeling as before severe cold or rheumatic attack.

Cratægus Oxyacantha.

Cratægus oxyacantha. Hawthorn. N. O. Rosaceæ. Tincture of the ripe fruit.

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris. Heart, affections of*; failure of; hypertrophy of.

Characteristics.—*Cratægus* was introduced into medicine as a heart remedy by Dr. Greene, of Ennis, Ireland, and it has been used empirically with much success in cases of heart failure. It has usually been given in 5-drop doses of the tincture. Weak and rapid pulse; dyspnœa and dropsy, dependent on failure of heart-power whether from valvular affection or from anæmia, appear to be the leading indications. Heart-failure threatened from slightest exertion. The drug may cause nausea when given in the tincture unless given during or immediately after a meal. The mental state is that of irritability, crossness, and melancholy. *Cratæg*. is the nearest approach to a *positive heart tonic* that I know of. It has produced some heart symptoms and has, doubtless, a homœopathic relation; but it is not a heart-poison like *Digitalis*, and has no cumulative action. Here are some cases: Halbert in *Clinique*, March, 1899, records this case: "Mr. S., a young man sixteen years of

age, had worked hard at manual labour since his twelfth year to support a widowed mother. He had, in fact, done a man's work before his physical maturity would permit it. For some time he had shown some signs of cardiac hypertrophy, and had been cautioned by physicians to take good care as to his heart. About a year ago, during some gymnastic extreme in the nature of sport, he was suddenly admonished that something had "given way," and for relief was obliged to take to his bed. When I first saw him he was obliged to lie down, respiration was laboured and irregular, and the heart's action was greatly exaggerated and erratic. There was decided precordial bulging; the apex beat was considerably displaced, downward and to the left, and the whole cardiac dulness was greatly extended; the impulse was heaving in character, with considerable mitral systolic blowing and the corresponding diastolic intensification; there were also signs of considerable pulmonary engorgement and some pain in the chest region. The patient was put into a warm bath for twenty minutes, and then carefully returned to bed. *Aconite* 3x was administered every half-hour, and continued hourly for a day or two afterward until he was somewhat relieved. *Cratægus*, five-drop doses of the tincture, was then administered five times daily for a long time. The effects of this remedy were most remarkable; the cardiac irritation gradually lessened; the area of dulness decreased and the rhythm improved; at the same time all the general symptoms improved rapidly. He has now been using the remedy for several months, and the result is most satisfactory. I have every reason to expect a cure of the extreme symptoms, and believe the heart will be reduced to a safe hypertrophy, which will virtually be a cure." A girl of twelve had a sudden collapse in third week of typhoid (*Clinique*, vii. 52). *Cratæg*. gtt. v. every two hours was given on these indications: Great pallor, irregular breathing, cold extremities, pulse 120, very weak and irregular. *Strychnia, Digit*. and *Cact*. had failed to give more than temporary relief. Under *Cratæg*. she rallied at once. Cases of hypertrophy with failing power, dilatation, alcoholic heart, and nervous palpitation have all been relieved by the remedy. T. C. Duncan (*H. Recorder*, xii. 199) gave complete relief in a case of angina pectoris, the pain being above and to left of stomach; pulse strong and forcible; indications of hypertrophy were found. A very tender spot on left side of spine. *Cratægus* removed at the same time it a hurried, flurried feeling" and the anxious expression of her face. Dr. Duncan produced in himself when proving *Cratægus* a "flurried feeling," which he attributed to the rapid action of the stimulated heart. A nervous lady medical student who also proved it had "an unusual rush of blood to the head with *confused* feeling," followed later by "a feeling of quiet and calmness mentally." The remedy is well worth a thorough proving.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other members of the Rose family, notably *Prunus Virginianus* and *Amygdala amara*, and also, *Laurocer., Camphor, Hydrocy. ac., Digitalis, Arsen. iod., Strophanthus, Phaseolus*, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Irritability, crossness, melancholy.—Hurried, flurried feeling; with rapid action of heart.—An unusual rush of blood to the head with confused feeling; followed by a feeling of quiet and calmness mentally.

11. Stomach.—Nausea.—Dyspepsia and nervous prostration, with heart failure.

19. Heart.—Faintness and collapse.—Heart failure in hypertrophy and valvular disease.—Palpitation and rapid action of heart.—Angina pectoris, pain above and to l. of stomach, pulse strong and forcible; indications of hypertrophy; very tender spot l. side of spine.—Hypertrophy from overexertion; from alcoholic, venereal and other excesses.—Heart collapse in typhoid.—Heart dropsy.

Crocus.

Crocus sativus. Saffron. N. O. Iridaceć. Tincture of dried stigmas. Cooper makes a tincture of the fresh young shoots.

Clinical.—Abortion, threatened. After-pains. *Anger*. Asthenopia. Blepharospasm. Brain, congestion of. Chorea. Dysmenia. Fainting. Gastric affections. Hćmoptysis. Hćmorrhages. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hysteria. Lachrymation. *Laughter*. Leucorrhśa. Mania. *Menstruation, profuse*. Metrorrhagia. *Nose, bleeding of*. Operations, effects of, Ophthalmia. Pregnancy, imaginary; affections of. Tumours. Ulceration. Wounds.

Characteristics.—*Crocus* has three characteristics which clearly call for its use when met with. The first is hćmorrhage from various parts (nose, uterus, &c.), when the blood is black, viscid, clotting, forming itself into long black strings, hanging from the bleeding orifice. The second is a peculiar sensation as if something alive were moving about in the abdomen or chest. This may be a definite sensation, or it may be a hallucination or fixed idea. A curious circumstance in this connection is the fact that *Crocus* has often been successfully given to pregnant women who have complained of violent fśtal movements, as well as in cases of imaginary pregnancy. The remaining characteristic is in the mental sphere. It is a rapid alternation of mental conditions: anger with violence rapidly followed by repentance; laughter quickly followed by tears. I once cured with a few doses of *Crocus* a young artist who had become subject to violent outbursts of rage in which he would take up a knife to throw at his mother, with whom he lived, and almost immediately after would be abjectly repentant. The household was on the point of being broken up when the trouble was completely removed by *Crocus*. Uncontrollable laughter is also in the *Crocus* symptomatology. Hysterical laughter is one of the effects observed by the older physicians. Teste cites from Murray the case of several children "who were seized with an extraordinary laughing mania, from having smelled of leather

bottles that had contained essence of saffron." On one occasion, in hospital, I happened to see a young girl who was really desperately ill with heart failure and valvular disease, in a fit of hysterical laughter. This made me think of *Crocus*. The only definite sensation she complained of in the heart region was a "jumping" sensation. *Crocus* 30 was given, and very soon she was able to lie down flat (after having been propped up for weeks), and from that time she made a rapid recovery. Another *Crocus* symptom is: Sensitive to music, involuntarily joins in on hearing any one sing. Stitches, shocks, throbbings, broad thrusts, cuttings and jerkings are among the commoner sensations. Twitchings of single sets of muscles (chorea). A warm sensation ascending to the heart, impeding breathing and > by yawning is a peculiar symptom. Tingling, crawling, pricking and itching are met with in the skin. Scarlet redness of the whole body, or scarlet spots on skin. (It is a domestic remedy for "bringing out" the eruption of measles.) Painful suppuration of bruised parts; old cicatrised wounds re-open and suppurate. Lipoma and encephaloma of scalp. Tumours with ulceration and characteristic bleeding. The reputation of *Crocus* in the cure of tumours is also an old one. It was used externally "to scatter indolent tumours and ecchymoses." Cooper has given it new confirmation. He has given it in single doses of the Ř tincture in a case of malignant disease of the side following extirpation of cancerous kidney, with the result of arrest of progress after an initial aggravation, and complete relief of pain. The patient was a woman, who had formerly had hćmorrhage with dark clots at the periods and feeling of weight towards womb. She had had also the sensation of something moving in the abdomen. Cooper agrees with Culpepper in thinking *Croc*. very similar to *Calend*. in its action. It is a vulnerary and corresponds to the effects of blows (deafness; tumours, &c.). *Crocus* is especially suited to women and hysterical men. The symptoms are < fasting; evening and night; during new and full moon; looking fixedly at an object; during pregnancy; in a hot room; in hot weather. > By yawning (desire to take a long breath, > by yawning); in open air (for which there is craving); after breakfast. Great thirst for cold drinks.

Relations.—Crocus should be studied along with the other Iridaceć, the Alliaceć and the Liliaceć. *It is antidoted by:* Acon., Bell., Op. *Compatible:* Chi., Nux, Puls., Sul. *Compare:* Plat. in dark or black clotted flow; Croton (pain through left chest to back); Staph. (> by yawning); Fluor. ac. (sensation of cold wind blowing across eyes); Codein (twitching of muscles, especially of eyeballs); Lach. (pains in eye to top of head); Tarent. (contractions of single groups of muscles); Calc., Ipec., Ign. Tarent. (hysteria hearing music wants to join in.—In Tarent. music subsequently > in Croc. it does not). Wants to jump (Tarent., Stram., Sticta, Asar., Agar.); wants to kiss, Agar. In miscarriage at third month, Sabi., Kreas. In violent movements of fśtus, Op., Sil., Thu., Sul.; in heat in heart, Rhod., Lachn., Op.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great tendency to sadness, sometimes alternating with great gaiety and joyousness.—Great inclination to laugh, to jest, and to sing, sometimes with

excessive weakness.—Loquacious.—Sings involuntarily, and then laughs.—Immoderate, improper laughter; changeable disposition.—Frolic-some and jesting mania, with paleness of face, headache, and obscuration of the eyes.—Abandonment of free will.—Choleric passion and violence, frequently followed by prompt repentance.—Alternate austerity and mildness of character.—Forgetfulness and distraction.—Quickness of memory.

2. Head.—Stupefying cephalalgia, as during intoxication, with downcast eyes.—Giddiness, as if intoxicated, in the forehead; in the room, but not in the open air.—Vertigo, with fainting.—Confused vertigo on rising from a reclining posture.—Vertigo when raising the head, with heat of the whole body.—Cephalalgia above the eyes, with burning pain, sensation of burning and aching in the eyes, esp. in the evening, by candle-light.—Head heavy in the morning, with aching at the vertex.—Drawing pain in the forehead, with nausea.—Semi-lateral pulsation in the head, and in the face (l. side, extending into the eye).—Blows in the forehead and the temples.—Sensation of looseness of the brain, during movement (as if it were tottering to and fro).

3. Eyes.—Itching in the eyelids.—Tingling in the eyebrows.—Pressure, pain as from excoriation, and sensation of burning in the eyes, and in the eyelids, esp. on closing them, and or, reading, or in the evening by candle-light.—Sensation of swelling in the eyes, as from much weeping.—Dryness of the eyes.—Lachrymation on reading.—A quantity of tears rush from the dim eyes as soon as he begins to read.—Lachrymation in the room; not in the open air.—Heating and lancinating pains in the eyes after surgical operations.—Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Visible quivering of the eyelids.—Heaviness and cramp-like contractions of the eyelids.—Nocturnal cramps in the eyelids.—Constant winking of the eyes (inclination to wipe the eyes, as if a pellicle of gum were drawn over them).—Pupils dilated.—Constant necessity to rub the eyes.—Confused sight, as when looking through a veil, esp. in the evening, when reading by candlelight.—When reading, the white paper seems of a pale rose colour.—Sparkling before the eyes.—Sudden flashes like electric sparks (during the day).

4. Ears.—Otalgia, similar to a cramp.—Tinkling in the ears, in the evening, after lying down.—Buzzing in the ears with hardness of hearing, esp. on stooping.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis of black and viscid blood, often only from one nostril at a time; with cold perspiration on the forehead, and occasional fainting.—Violent and frequent sneezing.

6. Face.—Face of an earthy colour.—Redness and paleness, alternately, in the face.—Circumscribed, burning red spots on the face.—Burning heat in the face, esp. in the morning.—Lips cracked and ulcerated.—Pulsation on one side of the face.

8. Mouth.—Scraping and roughness in the mouth.—Accumulation of water in the mouth.—Tongue moist, and charged with a white coating, with erection of the papillć.—Unusual warmth in the mouth.

9. Throat.—Sore throat as if caused by elongation of the uvula, or as if there were a plug in the throat, during deglutition, and at other times.—Scraping and roughness in the throat (in the evening before and after, but not during the time he takes his food).

10. Appetite.—Nauseating, acid, sweetish taste.—Nausea, disappearing in the open air.—Sweet or bitter taste in the bottom of the gullet.—Constant thirst in the evening, with uneasiness in the abdomen after drinking.—Absence of appetite, with sensation off fulness, however little be eaten.

11. Stomach.—Empty risings, while fasting in the morning.—Pyrosis after eating with a good appetite.—Heartburn after eating.—Qualmishness, uneasiness, and sensation of oppression, in the epigastrium.—Burning pain in the stomach.—Borborygmi, and fermentation in the epigastrium.—Great sinking sensation at epigastrium.—Drawing in the pit of the stomach, back and forth, and up and down.—Some violent stitches in pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen inflated, with sensation of fulness.—Distension of the stomach and abdomen (the stomach feels distended in the morning before eating anything).—Cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Pinchings in the abdomen after drinking (water).—Pains in the abdomen from taking cold.—Movements in the abdomen, stomach, pit of the stomach, arms, and other parts of the body, as of something alive hopping about.—Shocks above l. hypochondrium.—Sensation of heaviness in the inguinal region.—Sensation of heaviness in the abdomen, with pressing towards the uterus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Itching and tingling in the anus.—Creeping in the anus, as from ascarides.—Obtuse shooting in the side, and above the anus.—Stitches and itching at the anus (stitch extending from the anus through the small of the back into the left groin, increasing during an inspiration).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Excitement of the sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sensation of something living and moving in the abdomen; abdomen swollen; (these symptoms, when occurring in females, as they often do at the change of life and at other times, may lead to the erroneous idea of pregnancy).—Urging of blood towards the genital parts, as if the menses were commencing.—Catamenia too frequent and copious.—Catamenia painful.—Metrorrhagia of black and slimy blood.—Flow of blood, during the new and full moon.—Hćmorrhage from the uterus (during the least movement); blood

viscid, black, smelling badly (miscarriage third month).—Threatened abortion, esp. where there is a hćmorrhage of dark, stringy blood.—Post-partum hćmorrhage.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent dry, shaking cough, much mitigated by passing the hand over the epigastrium.—Cough, with spitting of blood.—Disagreeably smelling breath.—Difficulty of respiration.—Inclination to breathe deeply, occasioned by a sensation of heaviness about the heart.—Oppression of the chest, with desire to draw a long breath; > by yawning.—On breathing, a sensation is felt as from the vapour of sulphur in the throat.

18. Chest.—Shootings in the chest and esp. in the sides.—Movements, as if something alive were hopping in the chest.—Shocks in the chest, which suspend respiration.—Peculiar jerking pains in interior of l. breast (chest) as if drawn towards the back by a thread.

19. Heart.—Sensation of heat, which ascends to the heart, with anxiety and difficulty of respiration, mitigated by yawnings.—Sensation of heaviness at the heart.—Sensation of great emptiness in precordial region.—Drawing in precordial region extending to stomach.—Stitches beneath heart, < on inspiration.—Frequent palpitation.—Anxiety at heart, with sense of weakness extending thence through abdomen to soles of feet.

20. Neck and Back.—Sensation of stiffness in the neck during movement.—External swelling of the neck.—Pulling in the loins, with pains in the groins.—Sensation of coldness in the back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in the shoulder-joint, on moving the arms, as if it were out of joint, or on the point of being dislocated; cracking.—Numbness of the arms and of the hands, with immobility, esp. at night, during sleep.—Digging pulling in the forearms.—Heaviness and pain, as from a bruise in the forearms, after any slight movement of them.—Burning pricking, and tension in the tips of the fingers, as from stagnation of the blood, after a walk in the open air.—Chilblains in the hands, and in the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation of weakness in the thighs, when seated.—Violent cracking of the hip-joint, of the knee-joint (when stooping).—Nocturnal tearing in the leg, with uneasiness in that part.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the calves of the legs.—Fatigue in the soles of the feet (from standing), with burning pain and tingling.—Chilblains on the toes.

24. Generalities.—Movements, as of something alive (hopping and jumping) in various parts of the body.—Tingling in different parts of the body.—Convulsive attacks, like chorea (every seven days), with laughter, dancing and leaping, alternately with violent paroxysms of whooping-cough.—Sensation of relaxation and bending in the joints.—Numbness of some of the limbs, at night, during

sleep.—Amelioration of symptoms in the open air; several of them *appear at night*, and are generally *aggravated in the morning*.—Ebullition of blood, sometimes throughout the body.—Discharge of a black viscid blood from different organs.—Epistaxis.—Dark stringy blood from the nose; mucous blood from the same.—Cough with bloody (dark) expectoration.—Heaviness and failing of the limbs, after light exercise.—Striking alternation of the most opposite, physical, and mental symptoms.—Symptoms generally appear on the l. side.—Excessive general weakness, with fainting fits, during movement.—Desire for open air.—Great depression in the morning.—Trembling of all the limbs.

25. Skin.—Pricking, crawling, burning, and tingling in skin.—Red (scarlet) colour of the body.—Chilblains.—Suppuration, painful, of old wounds (old cicatrised wounds open again and suppurate).

26. Sleep.—Continuous yawning and desire to sleep.—Great inclination to sleep in the day, esp. after a meal, sometimes in the evening.—Sings while sleeping.—Drowsiness, with eyes dull and glassy.—Cries, and starts, while sleeping.—Frightful, or gay and pleasant dreams.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated; feverish.—Chill in the afternoon, growing worse in the evening, with chilliness extending from the back into the legs, with trembling.—During the chill (and heat), thirst.—Chilliness, only of the back part of the body.—Flushes of internal heat, with pricking and tingling of the skin.—Heat, mostly of the head and face, with paleness of the cheeks and thirst.—Perspiration very little, and only at night; cold and debilitating.—Perspiration only on the lower part of the body.

Crotalus Cascavella.

A Brazilian Rattle-snake. N. O. Crotalidć. (Proving by Mure, together with effects reported by Higgins.) Trituration of the virus with Saccharum lactis.

Clinical.—Goître. Headache. Mania. Metrorrhagia. Nose-bleed. Uterus, neuralgia of.

Characteristics.—The poison of *Cascavella* is as deadly as that of the other Crotalidć, and the general symptoms are like those of the other members of the group, but the mental symptoms are more pronounced and peculiar. Lancinating pains are frequent, and are < by cold washings. Many symptoms are < at night. Pains in bones. Hallucinations are marked and peculiar; a magnetic state is induced. There is headache after sleep as with *Lach*. *Compare:* Crotal. hor., Lach., &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Magnetic state; she hears nothing, and again sees the spectre of death, as a gigantic black skeleton.—Hears a strange voice to l. and behind her, and follows it, throws herself against closed doors, and scratches them with her nails.—Attempts to throw herself out of window.—Fancies her eyes are falling out.—He fancies he hears groans.—Thoughts dwell on death.—Fright at night about indefinite things.—Clairvoyant.—Anxiety and inquietude.—Involuntary groaning.

2. Head.—Entire skull compresses the brain like an iron helmet.—Sensation as if something alive were walking inside the head in a circle.—Headache, epistaxis and great excitement, caused by starting out of sleep.—Shocks in head which almost throw her off her balance.—Acute lancinations in r. temple.—Sensation as if a red-hot iron were stuck into vertex.

3. Eyes.—Feels a blur before her eyes.—Dazzling blue light.—Pressive sensation of r. eyeball, which felt as if drawn out.—L. eye feels as if drawn towards temple.—Cutting sensation all round eyeball as if it was being taken out with a pen-knife.

4. Ears.—Swelling of r. ear.—Very deaf.—Buzzing in ears while going downstairs.

5. Nose.—Bloody serum runs from nose.—Epistaxis of bright blood.—Tip of nose feels drawn up as by a string and fastened to centre of forehead.—Smell, like that of the snake; as of a hospital.

6. Face.—Face red; or yellow.—Crawling sensation in face.—Difficult to move lips.

8. Mouth.—Tongue scarlet red; paralysed.—Pain in tongue and larynx extending to abdomen.—Burning and prickling at tip.—Itching of tongue.—Thick, viscid, dark saliva.—Discharge of white mucus from mouth.—Taste, very salt; of onions; putrid.—Speech difficult.

9. Throat.—Feeling of dust in throat; of lump.—Burning; constriction; formication.—Constrictive pain as if a string were tied round thyroid body.—Pain in śsophagus extending to abdomen.—Swallowing difficult.

11. Stomach.—Great desire for snow, without wanting either water or wine.—Feeling of coldness in stomach after eating.—Sensation of an opening in stomach through which air passes.—Each mouthful of food falls suddenly into stomach, like a stone, with pain felt even in the back.—Epigastrium sensitive, cannot bear clothing.—Violent blow in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Feeling as if a peg were sticking in middle of liver.—Weight at diaphragm; and in hypogastrium.—Sensation of a band round abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Prolapsus ani; urging and tenesmus, followed by discharge from anus of mucus like white of egg.—Yellowish diarrhśa.—Obstinate constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Copious urination.—Involuntary emissions during sleep.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Violent lancinations in uterus when washing with cold water; terrible lancinations if the water is warm, with weight in uterus.—Lancinations like knife-stabs in uterus and anus, esp. when washing with cold water.—Intermitting metrorrhagia (vermilion-coloured).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough at night from tickling in throat.—Green expectoration in morning.—Suffocative feeling with dread of another attack.

18. Chest.—Intolerable pains in thorax.—Sensation as if head and chest were compressed by iron armour.—Sensation of water in chest, with efforts to throw it up, and faint feeling as if heart were dipped in a liquid.—Bone-pain and swelling of l. clavicle.—Stitches in l. side on drawing breath.

19. Heart.—Feeling as if heart were beating from above downwards.—Palpitation if any one stands at her r. side.—Faintness > in open air.

20. Neck and Back.—Full feeling in carotids.—Pain in sacro-lumbar articulation.

21. Limbs.—All limbs tremble and are weary.

22. Upper Limbs.—Knife-stabs under r. axilla, arresting breathing.—Cramp in arms.—Pain in palm of hands extending to wrist.—Numbness and swelling of arms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation as if r. hip, from hip to heel, were shortened; this sensation, though illusory, causes him to limp.

25. Skin.—Skin red.—Eruption of small red pimples.—Prickling formication, itching.

26. Sleep.—Somnolence.—Dreams of corpses and ghosts.

27. Fever.—General coldness, not relieved by energy.—Feet icy cold.

Crotalus Horridus.

Rattle-snake. N. O. Crotalidæ. The Rattle-snake of North America. Symptoms of C. Durissus as well as C. Horridus are included in the pathogenesis. Trituration of sugar of milk saturated with the venom. Solution of the venom in glycerine.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Apoplexy. Appendicitis. Bilious fever. Boils. Cancers. Carbuncles. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Chancre. Ciliary neuralgia. Convulsions. Delirium tremens. Dementia. Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Ears, discharges from. Ecchymosis. Epilepsy. Eyes, affections of. *Erysipelas*. Face, eruption on; distortion of. Hæmaturia. *Hæmorrhagic diathesis*. Headache. Heart, affections of. Herpes. Hydrophobia. Intestinal hæmorrhage. *Jaundice*. Keratitis. Liver, disorders of. *Lungs, affections of*. Mastitis. Measles. Milk-leg. *Meningitis*. Ovaries, affections of. Ozæna. Palpitation. Peritonitis. Perityphlitis. Phlebitis. Psoriasis palmaris. *Purpura*. Pyæmia. *Remittent fever*. Rheumatism. *Scarlatina*. Sleeplessness. *Small-pox*. Stings. Sunstroke. Syphilis. Tetanus. *Thirst*. Tongue, inflammation of; cancer of. *Ulcers*. Urticaria. Vaccination, effects of. Varicosis. Varicocele. Vomiting, bilious. White-leg. Whooping-cough. *Yellow Fever*.

Characteristics.—The first regular proving of *Crotalus* was made by Hering and under his direction. Stokes also contributed a proving; but the most complete account of the remedy is to be found in the monograph of J. W. Hayward, forming part of *Materia Medica Physiological and Applied*. This includes provings made by Hayward and his provers. *Crotalus* produces profound nervous shock and prostration with trembling, mental alienation, and disorganisation of the fluids and tissues. It causes bleeding from all orifices and surfaces, and it corresponds to the hæmorrhagic diathesis; to diseases caused by previous low states of system, by zymotic or septic poisoning, by abuse of alcohol, &c. Low, typhoid states, with oppressed nervous system, and degraded blood-supply often require it. Neuralgia occurring as a sequel of septic toxæmic, or even miasmatic disease; or chronic bilious, climateric, or albuminuric conditions. Broken-down constitutions.
The *Crotal*. patient is readily moved to tears. Weeping mood; agony, despair. In one prover perception was so clouded that she was in danger of being run over in the street; and memory was so impaired that on entering a shop she forgot what she had come for. Sleepy, but cannot sleep. Grinds teeth. "*Crotal*. is preferable in fluid hæmorrhages, yellow skin (hence in yellow fever with black vomit), epistaxis of diphtheria. *Naja* has more nervous phenomena. *Lach*. has skin cold-clammy rather than cold and dry; hæmorrhage, with charred-straw sediment; and more markedly ailments of the left side. *Elaps*. is preferable in otorrhœa and in affections of the right lung. The cobra poison (*Naja*) coagulates blood into long strings. *Crotalus* poison is acid; the *Viper* neutral. The Rotton-snake ["Birri"] causes more sloughing than any other" (Hering). But Hayward observed that sloughing is a strong indication for *Crotal*., and the cure by this remedy of his own

daughter of scarlatina maligna, with gangrenous-looking sore-throat, was a dramatic outcome of his researches. A case of rattle-snake bite and its isopathic cure, related by Dr. J. S. M. Chaffee, in *Hom. News*, Sept., 1892, gives a good general idea of the action of the venom: "I was called to see James Wright, aged 54 years, who, while binding wheat, was bitten on third finger of right hand by a rattlesnake. I found him bleeding from the bitten finger, and from eyes, nose, ears, mouth, rectum and urethra; pulse 110, small, wiry; respiration 40; temperature 105; haggard expression; whole body bathed in hot perspiration; delirium. This patient had had the regular routine treatment of whisky, quinine and carbonate ammonia for ninety-six hours, when the attendants withdrew and pronounced the case beyond the reach of medical aid. A marked characteristic symptom was a *mouldy smell of breath*, with scarlet red tongue, and difficult swallowing. Great sensitiveness of skin of *right half* of body, so much so that the slightest touch would produce twitching of muscles of that side. I prescribed *Crotalus hor*. 30th trituration, 30 gr. in four ounces of water, a teaspoonful every hour, until my return visit, twenty-four hours later, when I found marked improvement. Temperature normal; pulse full, soft and regular; delirium gone; saliva and urine slightly tinged with blood; appetite returning, he having asked for food for the first time since the accident." The medicine was continued for two more days, when recovery was practically complete. The action on the right side is noteworthy, as *Crotal*. is predominantly a right-side medicine (*Lach*. is more left); it acts strongly on the liver and corresponds to jaundice and yellow fever. *Crotalus* has been used with great success in the treatment of yellow fever, and also as a prophylactic against it. For this, inoculation with diluted virus has been practised.
The *pains* of *Crotalus* alternate rapidly with each other, and frequently recur; also (except headache) appear and disappear suddenly after lasting some time. Swelling of whole body. Fetor of evacuations and discharges. Hæmorrhages from all the orifices and even pores of the skin. *Peculiar sensations* are: as from a blow on occiput; as if tongue and all round throat were tied up; as of a plug in throat to be swallowed; of choking; as if the heart turned over like a tumbler pigeon. Periodicity marks many of the symptoms. Metastasis of erysipelas to brain. Many symptoms are < in morning on waking; or wake the patient up in the night. Orbital pains < in evening. Rest >, and motion and exertion <. Open air > head and stomach symptoms. Cold air < throat and respiratory symptoms. Dry air < cough.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Lach. Its effects are modified by Ammon., Camph., Opium, Coffea, Alcohol, and radiant heat. *Compare:* C. Cascavella (thoughts dwell on dead and dreams of the dead); Tarent-cub., Arsen., Lauroc. (tetanus, whooping-cough); Apis., Carb. v., Silic. (vaccination effects); Camphor (coldness; Crotal. has more marked genuine collapse with confused speech), Hyos. Op., Nux v., Cupr., Bell. (sleepy but cannot sleep); Cad. s. (yellow fever).

Causation.—Fright. Sun. Lightning. Alcohol. Foul water. Noxious effluvia.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Memory weak; stupid, cannot express himself; makes ridiculous mistakes; with coldness of skin.—Inability to hold her mind to a subject; perception clouded, on walking street would have been run over but for her sister's watchfulness; entering a shop she forgot what she came to purchase.—Torpid, sluggish, incoherent, hesitating, quiet indifference.—Delirium: with drowsiness; with wide-open eyes; loquacious with desire to escape; delirium tremens.—Sadness; thoughts dwell on death continually.—Oppression of brain, as if from carbonic acid.—Excessive sensitiveness, easily moved to tears by reading.—Weeping, with timidity, fear, anxiety.—Snappish temper.

2. Head.—Vertigo: with faintness; with weakness and trembling; with pale face; epileptic; auditory cardiac with soft, weak pulse; > resting head; with venous congestion and degraded blood; with dilated pupils from lightning, anæmia, or sunstroke; from fright.—Fainting on assuming upright position.—Dizziness and fainting with occipital headache.—Apoplectic convulsions: at outset of zymotic diseases; in inebriates.—Awakes in morning with headache over eyes.—Headache extending into eyes.—Dull, heavy pain and heat over eyes and in sides of nose; > walking in open air.—Severe pains in r. eye and top of head, on r. side down back of neck at intervals.—While sitting in chair, heaviness of head came on so much that head felt as if it would tumble about, as if muscles of neck were too weak to support it, and needed the help of the hands.—Dull, heavy throbbing occipital headache, faint spells; pain as from a blow in occiput.—Violent itching of scalp; eruptions, pustules; falling off of hair.

3. Eyes.—Illusions; blue colours; vanishing of sight while reading.—Blood exudes from eye.—Yellow colour of eyes.—Tearing, boring pain, as if a cut had been made round the eye, sometimes sticking, < morning and evening.

4. Ears.—Full sensation in ears.—Deafness; illusions of hearing; auditory vertigo.—Otorrhœa.—Blood oozes from ears.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis; in zymotic diseases; blood thin, dark, uncoagulable; with flushed face, vertigo or fainting.—Ozæna after exanthemata or syphilis.

6. Face.—Acne; of all varieties; of masturbation; of drunkards.—Face, puffed; yellow; red.—Neuralgia of a dull character, chronic or periodic.—Parotitis.—Lips swollen, stiff, numb.—Lockjaw.—Copious, red, itching, papular eruption on face, esp. chin, with delayed menses.

8. Mouth.—Grinding of teeth during sleep.—Tongue and all round throat during sleep feels tied tip, cannot speak a word.—Tongue very red, smooth and polished, feels swollen.—Tongue: enormously swollen; protruded; inflammation of; cancer

of, with much tendency to hæmorrhage; syphilis of.—Fetid breath; peculiar mouldy smell.—Putrid sore mouth.—Salivation, bloody or frothy.

9. Throat.—Tight constriction of throat.—Sensation of a plug to be swallowed; as if uvula swollen or stiff; as of a dry spot or tickling, esp. l. side; < on waking.—Impossible to swallow solids.—Gangrenous or diphtheritic throat with much swelling; much swelling of glands, head thrown up and backwards.

11. Stomach.—Hunger with trembling, weakness, and occipital headache.—Unquenchable burning thirst.—Eructations, sharp, sour, rancid.—Nausea on movement, bilious vomiting.—Dark green vomiting immediately on lying on r. side or back.—Black vomit.—Frequent faint sinking, hungry sensation about epigastrium with trembling and fluttering sensation lower down.—Craving for stimulants.—Agonising pain, restlessness, coldness, weak pulse.—Cannot bear clothes round stomach or hypochondria.—Hæmatemesis, blood does not coagulate.

12. Abdomen.—Stitches in region of liver on drawing a long breath, < by pressure.—Aching in liver, vomiting, coldness.—Violent pain in l. side near last ribs as if in diaphragm.—Jaundice; malignant jaundice with hæmorrhage.—Heat and tenderness of abdomen, can scarcely bear clothes on.—Swelling.—Violent pain in course of colon; in region of appendix.—Bubo.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools: black, thin, like coffee-grounds, offensive; dark green, followed by debility; yellow, watery with stinging in abdomen; low spirits and indifference to everything.—Shuddering with diarrhœa; aphonia.—Diarrhœa from noxious effluvia; from septic matter in food or drink; from high game; summer diarrhœa.—Dysentery; septic; from foul water, food, &c.; excessive flow of dark fluid blood, or involuntary evacuations; great debility and faintness.—Constipation with congestion to head and headache.—Vomiting, purging and micturition simultaneously caused by spasmodic contractions with tenesmus and strangury.—White stools.—Hæmorrhage, dark, fluid, uncoagulable.—Hæmorrhoids: great tendency to bleed, on using paper, on straining a little at stool, or on standing; in pregnant women; with menstrual irregularities; with heart or liver disease; in inebriates.

14. Urinary Organs.—Hæmaturia.—Suppression or painful retention of urine.—Urine: scanty, dark and red with blood; jelly-like; green-yellow from much bile; copious and light-coloured.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual instinct increased with entire relaxation of penis.—Sharp cutting in glans.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses a week too soon, first preceded by weight in head and ears, accompanied by pains in abdomen and back, and cold feet.—The pains last some hours longer than usual, and go off after two days with intense

frontal headache, which lasts from 10 p.m. to 1 a.m.—Five days before menses much pain in hypogastrium and down thighs; in region of heart, l. arm and shoulder-blade; with cold feet.—In evening, severe sharp shooting, rather burning pain, repeated at short intervals; apparently starting l. side of womb, passing up to region of transverse colon, there shooting or cutting across from both sides to centre; thence passing up l. side of trunk to l. side of face and temple as a sharp, cutting, intermittent, neuralgic pain; and across middle of forehead there was a heavy, dull, continuous pain; the sharp pain in temple lasted an hour; the dull pain only ceased on going to sleep.—Flushing and sinking of menopause.—Puerperal fever, or convulsions, with albuminous and septic conditions.—Offensive lochia.—Inflamed breasts.—Phlegmasia alba dolens, < from slightest touch.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with weak, rough voice.—Bruised pain from larynx to chest.—Cough with stitch in l. side and bloody expectoration.—Dry cough on speaking, < in dry or cold air.—Nervous cough, esp. laryngeal; dry tickling, constant choking, as if from dry, irritating vapours, or salt or pepper, or from dry spot in larynx, < l. side; provoked by: cold or dry air; deep inspiration; speaking; by external pressure, which cannot be borne, < on waking.—Whooping-cough, with blueness or pallor which is long in passing off, attacks followed by puffiness of face and hæmorrhagic spots, bloodshot eyes, epistaxis, frothy, stringy, bloody expectorations; threatened œdema and paralysis of lungs.—Excessive oppression of chest.—Burning in chest with heat in forehead.—Pneumonia with tendency to gangrene.—Lungs seem passive.—Stitches in r. chest near sternum.

19. Heart.—Much pain in heart, through l. shoulder-blade and down l. arm.—Palpitation with sore pain in and about heart; feeling as if heart tumbled over.—Heart tender when lying on l. side.—Pulse hardly perceptible.—Phlebitis; varicosis; varicocele.

20. Neck and Back.—Tearing pains from (r.) shoulder to neck, < on moving arm.—Pain on top of shoulder and in ascending aorta.—Aching in r. kidney and in stomach.

21. Limbs.—Painful paralytic sensation.—Rheumatic and neuralgic pains.—Bruised pain in joints and bones.—Heaviness, as if bones were made of heavy wood.—Numb pain as after cramp in anterior of fingers and in toes.—Contraction of flexors.

22. Upper Limbs.—Bruised pains in bone of shoulder in paroxysms.—Large inflamed furuncle on r. upper arm near elbow.—Tight, cord-like feeling extending from front of l. elbow down front of forearm, with "round spots" of pain here and there along front of forearm.—Tubercle on wrist, near end of radius, size of large split-pea, and rather blue from sting of insect some years before, more pronounced in summer months.—Vesicular and pustular eruption about wrists.—Trembling of hands.—Hands (esp. l.) go dead on least exertion.—Violent spasmodic pains in l.

palm as from bee-sting.—Itching and heat of palms.—Oozing of blood from under nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Starting, jerking, trembling, cramps, numbness.—Drawing suddenly from l. hip to foot.—During and after walking, feels as if a tendon was drawing from sole of r. foot through bone of leg.—Small purple spots on legs.

25. Skin.—Itching stinging all over; urticaria.—Skin dry, stiff like thin parchment; usually cold.—Yellow colour of whole body (hæmatic rather than hepatic jaundice).—Petechiæ.—Vesicles; herpes; pimples; boils; carbuncles; burns; stings; pemphigus; ulcers; gangrene; felons; anthrax.—Old cicatrices break out again.—Peliosis rheumatica.—Dropsies.

26. Sleep.—Yawning; torpor; sopor.—Drowsiness with inability to sleep.—Starting in sleep.—Dreams of travelling, of quarrels; of the dead.—Symptoms < after sleep.

27. Fever.—Surface cold, esp. extremities.—Flushes of heat all over.—Sweat: cold; coloured, esp. axillary; bloody.—Malignant scarlatina, with infiltration of tissues, esp. of throat.—Low, bilious remittents of South.—Yellow fever, hæmorrhagic, oozing of blood from every pore, vomiting and purging bloody and bilious; fainting.—Septic or purpuric fevers.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Croton Chloral.

Croton Chloral-hydrate. Butyl-chloral-hydrate. $C_4 H_3 Cl_3 OH_2O$. Trituration. Solution in alcohol and glycerine.

Clinical.—Anæsthesia. Neuralgia.

Characteristics.—*Croton chloral* received its name from the supposition that it contained Crotonic acid ($C_4 H_6 O_2$). According to Hale it is said to possess the singular property of producing anæsthesia of the brain and nerves of the head without affecting the sensibility of the rest of the body. It has been given allopathically in substantial doses in cases of trifacial neuralgia. The patients who were helped by it had carious teeth and some of them anæmia. In two cases the pains were aggravated by it. In some it caused sleep; others were eased but did not sleep.

Croton Tiglium.

Tiglium. officinale. Croton oil seeds. N. O. Euphorbiaceć. Tincture of the oil from the seeds.

Clinical.—Cholera. Cholerine. Colds. Cornea, opacity of. *Cough. Diarrhśa. Ear, affections of. Eczema*. Eyes, affections of. Hypopion. Keratitis. Neuralgia. *Nipples, painful*. Ophthalmia. Proctalgia. Rheumatism. Rhus poisoning.

Characteristics.—*Croton oil* is best known in its uses as a powerful purgative, and as an irritant of the skin. The characteristic stool of *Croton* is a sudden evacuation in one gush, like a shot; followed by great prostration. Colic before stool; constant urging; < from eating and drinking and from every movement. The evacuation is yellowish or yellowish green. On the skin *Croton* produces erythema, erysipelas, eczema, herpes pustules. The antidote to *Croton* is *Ant. tart*. *Croton* antidotes *Rhus tox*. Some peculiar sensations are: produced by *Croton*: "As if the skin were hide-bound", (Also mentally hide-bound; can't think outside of himself.) "As of a string pulling from one part to another; from eyeball to back of head; from nipple to back with pain in nipple when the child nurses." "As if a plug were forcing outwards at anus." Cutting, sticking, stinging, stitching pains and burning stitches. Writhing in transverse colon. Guernsey gives the skin indications thus: "In any skin disease which itches very much, but the patient cannot bear to scratch very hard as it hurts; a very slight scratch, a mere rub suffices to allay the itching. Erysipelas that itches exceedingly." He also gives: "Otorrhśa when there is much itching." Teste, who was among the first to use *Croton* homśopathically, gives a very interesting account of it. He quotes Trousseau and Pidoux as saying that it often happens that eruptions are developed on parts not touched by the remedy, in those who have been engaged in making *Croton* inunctions on patients. The face and the scrotum especially have been thus attacked. The itching which it causes, says Teste, is at first more tingling than burning (the contrary taking place with *Rhus*). The itching changes to burning (like the itching of *Rhus*) if it is taken in large doses or applied externally. The eruptions in which he succeeded were: urticaria; large copper-coloured spots almost like liver-spots: small red blotches, not very apparent, in thighs, abdomen, and genitals, of fifteen years' standing-all accompanied with intolerable itching. Two remarkable cases are recorded by Teste. A delicate, cachectic, psoric girl of four had suffered for two years without interruption from a fetid discharge from the nose, less in winter more in summer. Before this she had a vesicular eruption on chest and neck, which disappeared of itself, being followed in three or four days by the discharge. After the failure of *Sul., Merc. sol., Calc*., on the indication of the previous eruption Teste gave *Croton*, and in less than a fortnight the disease lost three-fourths of its intensity, although it was in mid-summer. Six months completed the cure, the only other remedies given during the time being *Lob. i*., and *Kreas*. The other case was that of a man of forty, very fleshy, who for fifteen years had been subject to attacks of gout returning every

spring, except on two occasions when a most fatiguing and obstinate exanthem appeared instead. This consisted in an intense redness of the whole body, accompanied with a burning itching, especially in the hollow of the hands, at the chest, and behind the ears. These parts were the seat of a yellowish, plastic exudation, emanating from a multitude of small vesicles in close contact with each other, which were only distinctly perceived in places where they were less numerous, and where a greater degree of resistance on the part of the epidermis imparted to them a certain persistence. Each time this eruption broke out it lasted three months in spite of purgatives and the baths of Barčges and Aix les Bains. When Teste saw the patient he had neither gout nor eczema, but a dry, racking, almost convulsive and unceasing cough. Skin rather hot, thirst, a little headache, heat in chest, no dyspnśa. Sometimes, especially in the evening, but only for a few days, he showed a tendency to syncope. At the end of three weeks, having received no benefit from Teste's treatment, the patient took of his own accord three tablespoonfuls of the "Syrup of White Poppy," at bedtime. The cough ceased entirely for some hours, and then returned in its old intensity. But during the intermission the malady had come out on the skin, and at daybreak the patient found himself covered from head to foot with his old horrible eczema. He was almost unrecognisable, and in a state of the deepest anxiety and despair. He expected three or four months of it. Teste now gave *Croton*. The itching disappeared the same day. Within five or six days there remained not a trace of either cough or eruption. As the patient removed from Paris, Teste was not able to follow the case in subsequent years. Conrad Wesselhśft cured a case of proctalgia in a woman of thirty with *Crot. tig*. 3x. The attacks came on after stool, lasting half a day, and preventing her from fulfilling her duties of teacher. There were no piles, only sensitiveness of rectum to touch. He was led to the remedy by having previously had another patient who suffered from a similar pain after using *Croton* pills; pain in the rectum came on with extreme intensity after straining at stool; and the patient (also a woman) was in agony for three hours afterwards, with frequent tenesmus. The pills were stopped and *Nux v*. given, and she was well in a week. The eye symptoms of *Croton* are very strongly marked. Purulent ophthalmia, ulceration, and hypopion have been cured by it. Many of the symptoms of *Croton* spread from below upwards. Touch, pressure and motion <. < When sitting or crouching. Open air < dizziness and faintness. Drinking cold water while heated = complete loss of voice. Hot milk < colic. Diarrhśa is < in summer. Many symptoms are < at night. > After sleep.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ant. t. *Antidote to:* Rhus. *Compatible:* K. bro. *Compare:* Elat., Verat., Ricin., Euphorb., Anac., Colch., Rhus, Phos.; in pains in breast, Bry., Borax., Phelland., and Sil.; in faintness during stool, scanty stools, Dulc., Ox. ac., Petrol., Sars., Sul. (stools not scanty, Apis., Nux mosch., Puls., Spi., Ver.); faintness after stool, Nux.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness, sometimes with dislike to labour; or else with anxiety, and displeasure concerning everything.—Frequent melancholy.—Agitation.—Grumbling, discontented humour.—Dislike to labour.—Nothing is desired but loitering, and to avoid all serious undertakings.—Disordered aspect, with eyes haggard, sparkling.—Weakness of memory.—Feeling as though one cannot think outside of himself, "feels all pent up" inside, and no chance for the thoughts to flow out.

2. Head.—Head confused: on rising, as if by a cloud, with dulness and pressure in the forehead in the forehead, with pressure and heaviness; with pressure in the temples in the occiput, sometimes as though it were held in a vice (on l. side), with heaviness in the head, and digging in the eyes, with fulness, cloudiness, and heaviness in the forehead, esp. on r. side, with pressure, proceeding downwards from the occiput to the part underneath the ear, with lancinations.—Giddiness in the head, as after spirituous liquors.—Vertigo with dulness of the head, pale complexion, debility and nausea; < in the open air.—Vertigo: with headache; with heaviness of the head, so as to cause falling while standing upright; hardly permitting a sitting posture, esp. on raising the eyes; with bewilderment of the head until supper-time; on walking in the open air; esp. on the r. side, with aching in the eye; in the sinciput, with draggings across the nose to the forehead.—Headache; < in the morning.—Fulness in the head, with numbness and weight in the forehead, every day, and with great heaviness, which prevents reading; with sensation of vertigo and pressure in the forehead.—Pressure in the head; in the r. temple and the side of the forehead; in the sinciput, and sometimes chiefly on the l. side; or else with violent pains, throbbings, and tension proceeding from the forehead, with bewilderment of the whole head, < after a meal.—Numbness in the orbits, < within doors and towards night; above all in the air.—Pressure at the occiput.—Tension at the sinciput, with pressure and dartings.—Squeezing in the temples.—Tearings, ascending towards the vertex; in the forehead, extending to r. temple, where they become lancinations.—Lancinations in forehead, above r. eye; in l. temple; between the occiput and the nape of the neck.—Congestion in the head, proceeding from the abdomen, with hot skin and perspiration.—Externally, pricking in the teguments of the head; tingling at the occiput; jerking of the head; burning at the temple, as by live coals; sensitiveness of the teguments of the head: the hat gives pain.

3. Eyes.—Lancinations, esp. in l. eye; jerkings and dartings in the angle of the l. eye; with frequent contractions and jerking of the whole eye; contractive pains in the l. eyelids, esp. towards the internal angle.—Sensation as of a string pulling eyeball back into head.—Stinging in the eyeball.—Itching of the eyelids.—Irritation of the conjunctiva.—Inflammatory redness of the l. conjunctiva.—Ulceration of the conjunctiva, contraction of the pupil, and profuse lachrymation and dimness of the cornea.—Hypopion.—Inflammation of the eye, in which a drop of oil has been

introduced, extending over the whole side of the face.—Burning pain in the inflamed eye, with burning in the ear, vertigo, and fainting.—Śdematous swelling of the eyelids.—Small vesicles round the eye.—Swelling of a subcutaneous gland below the inferior r. eyelid, with redness of the skin.—Much quivering of the eyelids.—Lachrymation.—Sight bedimmed, as though crossed by a fog or by smoke; cloud before the weak eye; before both; the sight is lost, sometimes as by vertigo (in a room), or else by heaviness and weakness of the eyes.

4. Ears.—Forcing pain in the l. ear; sometimes spasmodic and deeply seated.—Dull aching in the direction of the two auditory ducts.—Pressure and revolving sensation towards the orifice of the ear, with confusion of the head.—Lancinations below l. ear.—Hardness of hearing of r. ear.—Loss of hearing for a short time.—Noise in the ear.

5. Nose.—Inflammation of the nose, and of the whole face.—Burning in the nostrils.—Eruption on the septum, with redness of the part, pain on touching it, and small yellow vesicles, which, at a later period, form crusts, and at last desquamate.—Internal irritation of the nose; dryness; cessation of respiration by the nose.—Increase of nasal secretion; thin coryza.

6. Face.—Paleness and coldness of the face.—Increased heat, sometimes burning, esp. in the cheeks; or else over the whole face, remaining several days.—Inflammation of the face and of the nose; swelling of the face; eruption of pimples.—Burning in the lips; sometimes in the commissures, principally with swelling of the external edges; tension in the commissures of the lips; dryness of the lips, sometimes with chaps, or else experienced chiefly in the evening, with tension.—Dragging in the l. maxillary articulation; swelling of one gland, which is painful on being touched.

7. Teeth.—In a hollow molar, pain, as of excoriation, while eating.—Gums bleed, when cleaning the teeth; interior swelling, sometimes painful.

8. Mouth.—The interior of the mouth as if burnt; heat within; dryness, with scraping in the throat.—Accumulation of water, which sometimes escapes at the corners of the mouth.—Augmented secretion of saliva, with sensation of heat in the mouth.—Frequent salivation.—Irritation of the salivary glands, causing frequent expectoration, occasioning a sensation of burning and an acridity, with rancid taste in the throat, which cease only after experiencing symptoms in the rectum akin to those which follow an evacuation.—Tongue loaded with a white coating.—Sensitiveness of the tip of the tongue.—Swelling of the palate; tickling, scraping, and burning at the junction of the soft and solid parts.

9. Throat.—Sensation of a peg, or a morsel, in, the throat, which cannot be swallowed.—Pulling in the throat.—Scraping, disagreeable taste in the fauces.—Scraping in the throat, which provokes hawking.—Burning in the fauces

and pharynx.—Burning in the gullet and the larynx, preceded by a sensation of roughness, followed by burning; removed on taking a breath.—Burning in the throat, as by pepper; continuous, with constriction; much > after a short sleep; > during inspiration, < during expiration; heat in the throat and the śsophagus, extending into the stomach.—Uvula red and elongated.—Painful swelling of sub-maxillary glands and tonsils.—Dryness of the gullet, with irritation, as though it were inflamed; with difficulty in swallowing; with expectoration of mucus, which is acid, like vinegar.—Copious expectoration of viscid mucus, with an acid taste.

10. Appetite and Taste.—Taste: of almonds; sickly, with painful tingling at the tip of the tongue; clammy, the tongue being charged with coating; sweet-bitter, and as though the tip of the tongue were acted upon by electricity; bitter; acid, acrid, ascending from the stomach.—Appetite diminished, as well as thirst; no appetite; loathing; repugnance to beer; inability to eat, even milk porridge, because of loathing and nausea; after taking milk, great repugnance and nausea, with inclination to vomit.—After a meal, pain in the abdomen.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with nausea, sometimes to a greater extent after drinking, or else with prostration of strength; with loathing.—Regurgitations: of water; of bile, in the evening.—Hiccough.—Excessive nausea, with vanishing of sight, sweat on the forehead, distension of the abdomen, excessive gagging, vertigo; < after drinking.—Nausea, and inclination to vomit; frequently; with continuous loathing and uneasiness; with disgust; continual, with coldness, regurgitation of water with salivation; with vertigo and want of appetite; which hardly permits writing; in the abdomen, with retching; frequent efforts to vomit, with accumulation of water in the mouth.—Vomiting: with nausea; of coffee taken; of mucus, with bitterness in the mouth; of a yellowish liquid, having the smell of oil, and a smooth taste like oil; after a meal, of water, of mucus, and of bread, with continual nausea; bitter in the evening, of aliments taken at supper, preceded by nausea, fulness, and pressure of the stomach, followed by sweat upon the face; at night, of an acid liquid, of an acrid smell, preceded by nausea; violent, of aliments taken into the stomach, on walking in the open air (after great nausea), or else of water following nausea, < after a slice of bread and butter; violent, sudden, of a frothy water, yellowish white, with spasmodic efforts; vomiting of bile.—Fulness: with painful sensitiveness of the stomach; aching, sometimes with nausea and want of appetite.—Painful sensitiveness of the stomach; to the touch; with sensation of emptiness and nausea, and inclination to vomit, until the afternoon.—Pressure at the stomach: with movement in the abdomen; with tickling; with anguish; with uneasiness in the abdomen; with squeezing, anguish, and excessive uneasiness, or else accompanied by tension.—Pressure in the pit of stomach.—Contractions in the stomach, with pressure in the pit, and discharge of water from the eyes and nose; spasmodic movements as if about to vomit, with nausea; retraction of the upper part of the stomach.—Scraping in the stomach; burning, sometimes as if by hot

coals; burning and heat in the pit of the stomach; borborygmi, and weight upon the chest.

12. Abdomen.—In the spleen: lancinations; aching.—Violent pains in the abdomen and the stomach, the lower portion of the abdomen affected; and painful abdominal symptoms >, after taking milk porridge; constant pain in the abdomen, on touching the navel, with noise in the abdomen, and bellyache; pain in the umbilical region and lower part of the abdomen; the pains in the umbilical region are < by the touch, or on lying down, on which occasion they sometimes extend to the anus, which then protrudes.—Colic in the umbilical region, sometimes more particularly in the evening, and with inflation of the abdomen, followed by an evacuation.—Pain as if the intestines were twisted in the umbilical region, followed by tearings in the l. side.—Violent spasmodic pains in the abdomen, more violent when in a crouching posture (as when at stool), than when walking or standing upright.—Tension in the abdomen: between the navel and the pit of the stomach; painful and spasmodic in the upper part of the abdomen, esp. on being seated; violent, with inflation of the whole abdomen, evacuation, emission of fetid wind, and great aggravation of all the symptoms on being seated; in the umbilical region on being seated, with pressure in the anus.—Pressure in the abdomen: on going out, ascending towards the stomach, with sudden nausea, and with pinchings and tension at the navel; above the navel with squeezing.—Pinching in the abdomen: with borborygmi; in the umbilical region, sometimes more particularly while walking; with cuttings, sometimes chiefly in the umbilical region and l. side of abdomen; with pressure on the anus; violent on awaking, with rumbling in the abdomen soon after, emission of fetid wind, with great urging to go to stool, and evacuation with abdominal cuttings and spasms.—Cutting pains, with pinching, in the transverse colon, renewed after every evacuation; commencing at the navel, almost stopping respiration, and causing a lateral bending of the body; above the navel, as with knives, disappearing after an evacuation; in the umbilical region and the intestines at the same time, or else followed by an evacuation; below the stomach, in the abdomen.—Tearings in the abdomen during a meal; in the r. side of the abdomen, with incisive pains below the stomach; in the colon; in umbilical region after a meal.—Lancinations in the abdomen: above the navel; to the l. of the navel; in the cćcum; in the region of the sigmoid flexure.—Excoriating pains in the inferior part of the abdomen, while coughing.—Sensation as if tepid water were moving in the intestines, esp. on the l. side.—Sensation of coldness in abdomen.—Heaviness: in the superior part of the abdomen, with nausea; in the lower part, with retraction of the abdomen.—Fulness in the abdomen: with borborygmi and colic; with pinching; with tension and colic in the umbilical region.—Inflation of the abdomen every day, with tension and borborygmi, < while walking.—Movement in the abdomen; fluctuation as if water were there; borborygmi, sometimes on the l. side; rumbling, esp. in the small intestines.—Externally, tingling heat in the teguments of the abdomen.—Tension and pain in the groins.—Emission of wind: before a stool; with borborygmi in the abdomen; frequent, sometimes with lancinations, or else such as precede a soft stool; fetid wind.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent inclination to go to stool: with rumbling and pinching in the abdomen; as from heat and agitation in the abdomen; with pressure on the anus, as in diarrhśa; in the morning in bed, and after getting up, stool, followed by excoriating pain in the anus; sudden, immediately after rising or commencing exercise; so pressing that the closet cannot be reached soon enough.—Stools: soft, like pap, sometimes with burning at the anus; viscid, of good consistence, mucous, aqueous, sometimes copious and frequent, even at night, or else with lancinations in the anus; liquid, with scraping at the anus; yellow, loose, sometimes after vomiting, or else following sweat, mucous, with tenesmus; dark green, liquid, followed by long-continued debility; now firm, afterwards bilious mucous, and finally aqueous; brown, pap-like, with mucus, or else followed by borborygmi in the l. side: greyish-green, dirty brown, quick, and ejected by one effort.—Stool as soon as he drinks (the child has a stool and colic as soon as it nurses).—After taking coffee, the stools (frequent) cease.—After the stool, drawings and pressure in the upper part of the abdomen, and the umbilical region.—Ejection of ascarides, and of the tćnia solium.—Pressure and tenesmus in the rectum, with cutting pains going round it on being seated.—In the anus: burning, which sometimes does not permit the patient to remain seated, with swelling of the surrounding parts, or with pulsations and lancinations; scraping after a stool; pains of excoriation and burning after taking exercise, contractive and lancinating pains in walking; pain as if a peg were endeavouring to pass out; pain of excoriation after the stool, with prolapsus ani, and inclination to go to stool, and on compressing the abdomen, pressure on the anus extending to the genital parts and the glans; with this, much anguish, oppression, sweat on the forehead, and nausea, with loss of sight and hearing; rest soothes the pains.

14. Urinary Organs.—In the r. renal region, violent lancinations, which cut short respiration.—Inclination to urinate, sometimes immediately after having made water; increased emission, sometimes with frequency, even every half-hour.—Urine: yellow, copious; cloud in the urine, which is sometimes turbid; after the cloud has disappeared, brown crystallisations float in its place; urine pale, frothy, in the morning; pale, with white sediment, in the daytime; orange-yellow pale at night, a little turbid and fleecy at the bottom; high-coloured, fiery-red, and very fleecy; night and morning; blood-red, depositing much mucus at the bottom, which, on being disturbed, forms elongating threads; thick sediment in the urine, afterwards urine with a streaked coating.—When urinating, heat in the urethra, or in the glans.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Penis painful, with redness of the glans, and lancinations in the urethra.—Pullings in the l. spermatic cord, hindering walking.—L. testicle retracted, the r. pendant, and flaccid.—Tetter-like eruption on the scrotum.—Erections.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too scanty, or altogether suppressed, with dyspnśa and palpitation of the heart, esp. on going to bed.—Pain and stitches

through the breasts into the chest, and extending to the back, as soon as the child begins to nurse.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Voice hoarse, sometimes as from a cold, or with necessity for hawking.—Tickling in the larynx.—Secretion and accumulation of rattling mucus in the larynx, sometimes increased, with tickling, or chiefly in the evening.—Bronchial catarrh.—Pressure on the larynx, esp. on l. side.—Cough: with frequent hawking; continual, sometimes with mucus in the bronchia, difficult to be detached, with expectoration of mucus, esp. in the morning, or else in the evening, and with pressure on the chest.—Mucus continuing in the lungs, with dyspnśa and wheezing on breathing deeply.—When coughing, soreness in the abdomen.

18. Chest.—Respiration impeded by aching in the abdomen: difficult, with oppression; sometimes with anguish.—Respiration laboured sometimes with fulness and anguish in the chest.—Respiration short, after a stool.—Dyspnśa aggravated on going up stairs.—Chest painful on pressing upon it.—Fulness and painful sensitiveness of the two cavities, with burning lancinations on l. side, and towards the shoulder-blades, or else with pressure and burning on r. side, and on l.—Particular uneasiness in the chest and abdomen.—Feeling of emptiness in the chest.—Pressure on the chest: in breathing deeply; violent in the evening; deep in the middle of the chest.—Lancinations in the chest: below, to r., during in inspiration; sometimes on l. side, esp. in the evening.—Pulsation, backwards from the r. side.—Burning in the chest, sometimes violent, extending to the intestines.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart: sometimes violent, such as may be felt externally; during coition; after a meal, esp. on lying down; sudden throbbing in the region of the aorta.—Palpitation of the heart, with difficulty of breathing, esp. on going up stairs.—Frequent lancinations in the region of the heart, sometimes more esp. during inspiration; frequent jerkings towards the heart; the l. ventricle of the heart is chiefly affected.—Externally, pulsation, and throbbing-bubbling in (r.) side of chest; tearing pains.

20. Neck and Back.—In the cervical vertebrć, pressure and pulling.—In the lumbar region, tingling as from insects.—Lancinations in r. kidney.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching in r. shoulder, lancinations in l.—In the arms, heaviness and lassitude; tensive, contusive pain; sensation of heaviness and weariness; tearing in r. arm.—In l. elbow, perforating sensation in the joint.—In r. forearm, pulling, tension, pressure and contusive pain; tearing in l. fore-arm; pullings in the r. hand.—In the fingers of l. hand, jerkings; pullings and tearings in the middle fingers of l. hand; digging pains in the last phalanges of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—In l. coxo-femoral articulation, tensive pain, felt esp. when rising from a sitting posture; pullings and swellings in the buttocks, and in the

anus, after taking exercise.—In the legs, lassitude and heaviness.—In the thighs, tension and contusive pain; itching burning in l. leg, also sensation of paralysis.—Digging and tearing in the knees; tension and pricking; arthritic digging.—In l. leg, pricking; tearing; jerking during after-dinner sleep; hot itching of r. tibia.—Weight and aching in the articulation of the r. foot; lancinations in both feet, sometimes as if they were dislocated; jerking and tearing in the sole of the l. foot.—In the toes, lancinations and tearing, esp. in the great toes.

24. Generalities.—General lassitude and depression.—Pains in the limbs.—General uneasiness, ill-feeling, with lassitude, followed by inclination to sleep, < on lying down, with loss of sight and hearing; drops of sweat on the forehead, and a feeling of the impossibility of reaching the nearest house, with vertigo, paleness of face, lassitude and depression, striving to reach the open air, where, however, the malady is increased.—Sensation as if the body were shattered, sometimes with frequent anxiety.—Sensation of numbness over the whole body.—Great excitement throughout the whole body.—General trembling.—Weakness, sometimes attended by uneasiness, or else by depression.—Fainting fits.—Symptoms > during sleep.

25. Skin.—Heat, esp. of the hands, with swelled veins.—Itching, followed by burning pain.—The patient can't bear to scratch very hard as it hurts; a very slight scratch, a mere rub suffices to allay the itching.—Erysipelas that itches exceedingly.—Vesicular inflammation (scarlet redness) of the skin.—Redness, warmth, stinging here and there, with pustules, running into one, oozing and forming a grey-brown crust on the day following, which finally falls off.—Pustules, with inflammation, nearly general, of the teguments of the abdomen, followed by desquamation.—Herpetic eruption on the scrotum.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning during the morning, with a sensation of flaccidity and tenderness in the stomach.—Inclination to sleep, unconquerable in the afternoon; towards noon obliging the patient to lie down, but without the power to go to sleep, with palpitation of the heart.—Disturbed sleep during the night, in consequence of a multitude of dreams, which are sometimes painful and anxious.—At night, in bed, anxious tossing about, without power to sleep; afterwards sudden sleep, with painful dreams.—Waking at midnight from a profound sleep, with legs as heavy as lead.—On awaking, contusive pain in the limbs, and dulness and confusion of the head.—Headache, which awakens the patient.—Sudden awakening.—In sleep the patient lies on his back, and is awakened by an emission of semen.—Numerous dreams, concerning the sleeper himself, of a painful and afflicting character.

27. Fever.—Susceptibility to cold: esp. at the extremities, with corrugated skin, disappearing in bed; in the afternoon, not ceasing even in bed; chiefly in the back, above all in the abdomen; from the feet to the calves of the legs.—Coldness of the skin of the body, which becomes hot as the pulse is accelerated, with perspiration.—Heat and fever accompanying the cutaneous eruption.—Sudden

coldness and paleness of the hands (as though dead), with wrinkles on the fingers.—Chilliness, with shuddering.—At night, shivering, which passes over the whole body.—Febrile condition, sometimes painful; at first with increase of heat in body, afterwards with a sensation of coldness in the back, in the region of the lumbar vertebrć.—Increased heat throughout the body; in the abdomen.—Ascension of heat on the body.—Heat, proceeding from the lumbar vertebrć; general, with perspiration and cephalalgia; burning, smarting, afterwards coldness, proceeding from the lumbar vertebrć.—Pulse frequent and full, quick and irritable; feeble, and sometimes frequent at the same time; or else weak and small at first, becoming full and strong.—Sweat, sometimes only on the forehead.

Cubeba.

Piper cubeba. Cubeba officinalis. Cubebs. N. O. Piperaceæ. Tincture of dried unripe fruit.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Aphthæ. Croup. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Enuresis. Gleet Gonorrhœa. Hernia. Leucorrhœa in children. Orchitis. Prostatitis. Rheumatism. Roseola. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—*Cubeba* corresponds to catarrh. It is an old-world remedy for gonorrhœa and gleet, but it affects the mucous membrane of the nose, air passages and intestines, as well as that of the urino-genital tract. It acts well in persons of bilious temperament with tendency to constipation. Some of its most characteristic symptoms are: Burning in throat with dryness, constant need to swallow saliva; burning in stomach; in abdomen; in rectum; in urethra; in fossa navicularis. Nash defines its place in gonorrhœa thus: "After the inflammatory stage is passed under the usual remedies for that stage, if there still remains burning in the urethra after micturition, and the discharge remains thick, yellow, or pus-like (with *Puls*. the discharge is *bland*; with *Merc*. all symptoms are < at night). Thin (gleety) discharge does not correspond to any of the three." Prickling in soles of feet. There is a sensation of downward weight and pressure in region of femoral ring, < on walking, riding, or lifting. Stools and colic are < at night in bed; > getting up and walking about. Skin diseases concomitant with kidney affections. Urine foaming, albuminous, bloody. Acrid leucorrhœa in children.

Relations.—*Compare:* Copaiva (with which it is compatible). Piper methyst. Piper nigrum and Matico (botanical). Capsic; Canth. (irritable bladder in females); Tereb.; Cannab. sat.; Iod. (membranous croup).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Exaltation of temper and of the mental faculties.—On violent agitations he was aroused for a moment; uttered some incoherent expression and sank back into a comatose sleep.

3. Eyes.—Eyes rolled upward, injected; pupils contracted to a pin-point.

6. Face.—Face red and swollen.—Veins of forehead and temples turgid.—Lips dark purple.—Lips puffed, dry and shining.—Extraordinary twist of mouth to one side every time he attempts to speak or smile.

7. Teeth.—Teeth slightly coated with brown sordes.

8. Mouth.—Mouth containing viscid frothy saliva.—Aphthæ of lips and gums.—Tongue furred and moist or very white.

9. Throat.—Constant need to swallow saliva to relieve dryness and burning in throat and larynx.

11. Stomach.—Nausea and vomiting.—Burning pain in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Burning in abdomen.—Femoral hernia.—Colic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, with rumbling and cutting in the abdomen and burning in the rectum.—Suppuration of the rectum.—Burning and itching of the anus.—Stools: blackish, yellowish, fecal; bilious; yellow transparent mucus; mingled with whitish, shining particles like rice; bloody mucous (dysenteric); involuntary; < at night in bed; > from rising from bed and moving about.

14. Urinary Organs.—Foaming urine.—Albuminous, bloody urine, with increased uroxanthine.—Burning and itching in the fossa navicularis.—Nocturnal enuresis.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Discharge from the urethra of a dark-reddish colour (gonnorrhœa).—Inflammation of the penis.—Sensation of pressure and heaviness in the pelvis.—Testicles swollen.—Thick, yellow-green discharge, with frequent obstruction of urethra.—Prostatitis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Urethro-vaginitis, severe and of long standing, with acute pains and abundant discharge.—Leucorrhœa profuse, yellow, greenish, very acrid, very offensive; erythema of inner surfaces of thighs, pruritus vulvæ, intense desire for coitus; small burning pimples; womb swollen and painful; menses too early, preceded and followed by leucorrhœa, or in small quantity and consisting mostly of leucorrhœa.—Acrid leucorrhœa of children.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration slow, short and gasping; hurried and noisy.—Chest feels full.—Sense of suffocation.—False membranes in larynx.—Voice harsh and wheezing.—Incessant bronchial cough; < evening, by heat, in open air; throat dry and parched; hurried, noisy respiration.—Harsh cough.—Barking, croupy cough.

19. Pulse.—Pulse very slow, moderately full, but extinguished by least pressure.

21. Limbs.—Sensation of heat in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet.—Numbness of fingers and toes.

25. Skin.—Skin warm, moist, clammy.—Feverish tingling heat over whole body.—A flush of red over whole body.—General eruption of roseolous papules without fever or itching, confluent on face, buttocks and upper limbs, more scant on lower.—Intense itching.—Severe urticaria febrilis.

27. Fever.—Heat flushes on face soles of feet and palms of hands.—Fever with heat at pit of stomach.—Cold sweat in chest and back; burning in abdomen (in croup).

Cucurbita Pepo.

Pumpkin. N. O. Cucurbitaceæ. Seeds. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Sea-sickness. Tapeworm. Vomiting; of pregnancy.

Characteristics.—An excellent remedy for tapeworm which may be given with safety to children. The seeds are scalded. The outer skins being softened are peeled off, the green inner pulp being the part used. Two ounces of the seeds, yielding an ounce of the pulp, should be used for each patient. The pulp should be rubbed in a mortar or some other vessel to make a smooth mass. It may be mixed with milk or cream, and sweetened and taken like porridge. It should be taken in the morning after a twelve to sixteen hours' fast, and be followed in two hours by a castor-oil purge. Hale's method is as follows: The patient to eat but little of the lightest food all day, take no supper, and on going to bed eat one ounce of the peeled seeds, bruised with milk or cream. In the morning on waking, to take a tablespoonful of castor oil, mixed with half a teaspoonful of pure Sulphuric ether. No breakfast to be taken—only a cup of tea or coffee. In two or three hours the oil will operate, expelling the worm. Hansen mentions that missionaries find the mother tincture of great use in sea-sickness and vomiting of pregnancy. Bonino records that *Cucurb. p*. 3 cured salivation and vomiting in a woman in whom the menses were absent, and who was erroneously supposed to be pregnant. L. E. Griste records the following case: A woman, four months pregnant, had vomited almost from conception, and for six weeks had not retained a meal. "I am almost starved to

death," she said; was pale, haggard; tongue clean. Soon after eating or drinking anything she became intensely nauseated. The doctor got a fresh pumpkin stem, cut it into thin slices and covered them with alcohol. At the end of half an hour he poured off a little and made a ix dilution, and directed half a drachm to be put in half a teacupful of water; a teaspoonful every two hours. There was no further vomiting. Dr. Griste's indication is—"Intense nausea immediately after eating."

Culex Musca.

Mosquito. N. O. Culicidæ. Insecta. Tincture.

Clinical.—Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Culex* was proved by Dr. Kent, but the only verification I have found is of this symptom: vertigo every time he blows his nose. W. P. Wesselhœft cured a man, forty, stout, thickset, light brunette, who had swelling on upper jaw over first right tricuspid. Slight redness of cheek. Abscess threatened, with paroxysmal throbbing, dull pain. > By warm applications. Came on after exposure to wet weather. *Merc. sol*. and *Rhus* did no good. The patient then said that whenever he blew his nose he had vertigo, with a sense of fulness in the ears. *Culex* promptly relieved the pain, and in forty-eight hours the swelling had gone. It might be well to prove a tincture of specimens of *Anopheles* well charged with malarial organisms.

Cundurango.

Gonolobus cundurango. Condor plant. (High altitudes in Ecuador, S. America.) N. O. Asclepiadaceæ. Tincture and trituration of the dried bark of the stem.

Clinical.—Anus, rhagades of. Breast, tumours of. *Cancer. Cracks*. Epithelioma. Fistula. Headache. Locomotor ataxy. Rodent ulcer. Small-pox. *Stomach, affections of*. Syphilis. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Cundurango* belongs to the "Milk-weed" family, and is thus related to *Asclepias Syriaca*, and *Tuberosa*, and also to *Calotropis*. The action of the latter in syphilitic conditions may be compared with the power of *Cundurango* over cancer. The Condor plant was introduced into medicine as a cancer remedy by Dr. Bliss, of Washington. Clotar Muller cured with it several cases of "old, obstinate, foul-smelling, ichorous ulcers"; one case of "carcinoma of the lips, an unclean and sinuous ulcer." Burnett, who proved it, and whose symptoms were of a severe nature, observed that it produced "a painful crack in the right corner of the mouth." These cracks he has seen produced in several patients who were taking the drug; and he has cured similar cracks with it. He regards them as a keynote indication, and has cured patients of tumours, some undoubtedly

cancerous, who had that symptom as a concomitant. In his opinion *Cundur*. is antipsoric (*Tumours of the Breast*, p. 28). Dudgeon (*H. W*., xxiv. 543) has recorded a cure with *Cundur*. 1 of an undoubted case of cancer of left breast in a woman of sixty-nine. The nipple was so retracted as to be invisible. A hard tumour the size of an egg on the outer side of the nipple was the centre of lancinating pains radiating from it, the whole breast being very tender to touch. The tumour increased steadily under *Hydrast*. and *Phytolac*., and was only checked temporarily by *Conium*. Under *Cundur*. it entirely disappeared. *Cundurango* has found its chief use as a cancer remedy, especially in cancers originating in epithelial structures. Rhagades at muco-cutaneous orifices and warty excrescences are a leading indication for it. Cutting, stinging, burning, tingling, constrictive, and piercing pains are complained of. The skin manifests much of the action of the remedy: blotches; eczema; pimples; pustules; indolent ulcers; lupus; varicose ulcers; syphilitic affections; epithelioma, and scirrhus. Burnett considers it has a very strong affinity for the tongue. He cured with it a jagged ulcer of the tongue (doubtful whether cancerous or syphilitic); tongue and lips red. One prover had a slight creeping pain along periosteum of right humerus; and I observed "a creeping sensation up the back, and headache in right temple" in a patient taking it in the 1x tincture. An old-school authority, Dr. Guyvenot (*Bull. Gén. de Thérap*. No. 32, 1890) credits *Condurangin* with causing a "veritable locomotor ataxia." It appears late, and he thinks it is due to the formation of some toxic substance by the splitting up of the alkaloid in the organism.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ant. tart. (pustular eruptions); Arum tri. (corner of mouth cracked; sore throat); Bapt. (sore throat; open cancers with very offensive discharges); Ars., Con., Hydrast., Phytol., Trifol. prat., Kreos. (cancer, especially of breast); Hydrast., Kali sul., (rodent ulcer, lupus, cancer of stomach); Thuja (epithelial cancer, fissures at muco-cutaneous outlets); Silic. (fistulous ulcers).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Feels miserable.

2. Head.—Severe dull headache all day.—Violent pain in l. temple; cutting in l. temple and through ball of l. eye.—Sensation as if forehead were broad and high; as if l. half were bigger than r. (l. half feels heavy, r. clear).

3. Eyes.—Appearance of objects before eye.—Flat epithelioma on lower eyelid.

5. Nose.—Much glairy mucus from nose alternating with unusual dryness.—A state of nose giving a nasal sound to voice.—Stiffness in nose.—Pressive full feeling in bridge.—Flat epithelioma l. side of nose.

6. Face.—Deep crack in corner of mouth, warty growths occupying edges.—Ulcer on chin, r. side perforating to gums.

8. Mouth.—Slight pain in l. half of tongue.—Small painful pustule on r. side of tip of tongue, on upper surface towards edge.—(Cancer of tongue.)

9. Throat.—Aching in throat, extending to stomach, with great burning in stomach.—Persistent sore throat.—Sore throat with burning and aching, and a husky feeling which causes a dry, hacking cough.

11. Stomach.—Anorexia.—Slight nausea arising from r. hypochondrium.—Cancer of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in r. hypochondrium.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Rhagades at anus; terrible pains when bowels are moved; cracks at angles of mouth.

14. Urinary Organs.—Incontinence of urine.—Urine scanty; high-coloured, loaded with phosphates.

18. Chest.—Ulcer on false ribs as large as hand, apparently carcinomatous.—On r. wall of thorax, esp. round nipple, several swellings in size from pigeon's to hen's egg, some suppurating, nipple being on a hard, painful swelling; axillary glands swollen; emaciation.—Tumours of breast on either side.

19. Heart.—Constrictive pain.—On rising in morning sharp, distinct pain in heart, followed by passage of flatus.

20. Back.—Dull, heavy, continuing pain in l. scapula.

21. Limbs.—Soreness all over body, like rheumatism, < through l. shoulder and under l. scapula (burning).—Rhagades on hips and in bends of knees.

25. Skin.—Some small congenital warty excrescences enlarge and look fresh.—Blotches, pimples, and boils in many parts.

Cuphea Viscosissima.

Lythrum. petiolatum. Waxweed. Fluxweed. Red Pennyroyal. N. O. Lythraceć (Loosestrifes). Decoction or tincture of fresh plants collected in July or August.

Clinical.—Cholera infantum. Dysentery.

Characteristics.—This is a popular remedy in some parts of U.S. for summer diarrhśa and dysentery, as one of its names, "Fluxweed," would imply. The entire

plant has a clammy, sticky feel, and contains tannin. It was first introduced to homśopathic practice by Dr. A. A. Roth, of Frederick, Maryland, who was induced to try it in his practice by a lady patient (*H. R.*, iii. 242), and his experience has been confirmed by S. G. A. Brown (*Med. Cent.*). Dr. Roth gave from 5 to 10-drop doses, according to age. The two chief forms on which it is successful are: (*1*) Cases arising from acidity of milk or food; vomiting of undigested food or curdled milk, with frequent green, watery, acid stools, varying in number from five to thirty a day; child fretful and feverish; can retain nothing on stomach; food seems to pass right through the child. (*2*) Stools decidedly dysenteric, small, frequent, bloody, with tenesmus and great pain; high fever, restlessness, and sleeplessness. Dr. Roth considers it has "tonic" properties, as children rally rapidly under it. In ordinary diarrhśas, especially diarrhśa from cold, he found it useless. Brown says: "If you have a child that is fretful and feverish; vomits curdled milk; from a hyper-acidity of the stomach; has frequent green, watery, acid stools or even if the stools are dysenteric, with great tenesmus and colic high fever and restlessness, give Cuphea." *Compare:* Ćthusa.

Cupressus Australis.

N. O. Coniferæ. Tincture of fruit and leaves.

Clinical.—Gonorrhœa. Headache. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Cupress. Aust.* has had a proving, which, though not extensive, is sufficient to show the analogue of its action with that of *Thuja*. Sharp, piercing and pricking pains are prominent. General feeling of warmth.

Relations.—*Compare:* Abies, Sabina, Thuja.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Is in much better spirits.

2. Head.—Sharp, piercing pain from l. occiput to l. temple.

11. Stomach.—Increased appetite followed by loathing of food.—Voracious appetite.—Feeling of warmth in stomach.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pricking pains from kidneys to bladder, with increased desire to urinate, stream smaller than usual.—Constriction along course of urethra, esp. towards neck of bladder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching of glans penis, and orifice of urethra.—Aching pains in perineum and spermatic vessels with feeling of weight in testes.

20. Back.—Dull, aching pain in lumbar region.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulders, esp. on joint of r. shoulder, extending down to elbow.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pinching, drawing pain in knees and along lymphatics of legs.—Sharp, shooting pain in patellæ and in bend of knees.—Tension in calves, with occasional spasmodic twitchings and general malaise.

27. Fever.—Increased heat of body without thirst.

Cupressus Lawsoniana.

N. O. Coniferæ. Tincture of berries and leaves.

Clinical.—Keloid. Tumours. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Cupress. L*. has been proved in a fragmentary way by Burnett, who had to relinquish the proving on account of the "terrible pains it caused in the stomach." He concludes from his experience that the action is very like that of *Thuja*, and he has successfully used it as a variant of that remedy and of *Sabina* in the cure of tumours: cocks-comb growth in the mouth; lipoma of thigh; keloid.

Cuprum Aceticum.

Acetate of Copper. Verdigris. $Cu_2(C_2H_3O_2)H_2O$. Solutions.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Apoplexy. *Brain, affections of*. Brow ague. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. *Cholera Asiatica. Chorea*. Croup. Diarrhœa. *Eruptions. Erysipelas*. Hallucinations. Hydrocephalus. Mania. *Measles*. Paralyses. *Scarlatina*. Small-pox. Strabismus. Tapeworm. *Uræmia. Whooping-cough*.

Characteristics.—*Cupr. acet*. produces the leading features of *Cupr. met*.—cramps, griping pains, spasms, paralytic affections, and convulsions. Attacks come on suddenly and periodically. It corresponds to the results of repelled eruptions. Dr. Burnett has cured with it a case of left-sided brow ague of many years' standing. He used Rhademacher's *Tincture of Copper*. The pain was described as boring, screwing and was spoken of by the patient as "awful." Dr. Burnett is unable to say whether the cure was strictly homœopathic or "whether the *Cuprum* acted on the basis of the Paracelsic Universalia of which it is one." A man, 50, was cured with *Cupr. ac*. 5 trit. of a tonic spasm of the toes of the right foot, very painful, lasting for hours, brought on by friction, standing on cold floors, &c. There was no traceable cause, and no other derangement of health. Complete cure in five days, after months of previous suffering (*H. R*., ii. 71). Petroz recommended its use in

small-pox and verified his induction in practice. As pointed out by General Phelps (*H. W.*, October, 1896), the "Crimson Cross Ointment" used successfully by Fielden in the Gloucester epidemic of small-pox owes its virtues to the *Cupr. acet.* which it contains. In epilepsy the aura begins in the knees and ascends to hypogastrium, when patient becomes insensible. The symptoms are < by heat and by motion. The patient frequently changes, posture. It is suited to the carbo-nitrogenous constitution.

Relations.—In poisoning cases *it is antidoted by:* sugar, or white of egg, given freely. *Homœopathic antidotes:* Bell., Chi., Con., Cicut., Dulc., Hepar, Ipec., Merc., Nux v. *Complementary:* Calc., Gels. (overworked brain): Cicut. and Solanaceæ (mental symptoms); Zinc. (hydrocephalus and convulsions from suppressed exanthems).

Causation.—Overworked brain. Repelled eruptions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Memory weak; brain functions decreased.—Absent-minded.—Fixed ideas: he sees policemen come to seize him.—Hallucinations of all kinds of figures and grimaces, esp. in evening when going to bed and shutting eyes.—Delirium; wants to go home.—Maniacal talk; wakes screaming and scolding; tries to escape.—Fear: of falling; of persons approaching; of death.—Talkative.—Extreme anguish, with vomiting, colic, thirst, coldness of the limbs, and quick and spasmodic pulse.—Grief and dejection, with eyes sunken, tongue humid, insipid taste in the mouth, want of appetite, continual hawking, risings, with taste of copper, violent thirst, and smallness of pulse.

2. Head.—Vertigo with stupefaction; > by evacuation of bowels.—Violent cephalalgia, with thirst and violent colic.—Agonising headache at distinct intervals like paroxysms, lancinating pains, sometimes in forehead, sometimes in vertex, sometimes in temples or occiput, < least pressure.—Inflammation of brain: prostration, breathing short and anxious; face puffed and pale; when drinking, child bit glass or spoon; following disappearance of rash.—Heaviness in the head, and slight deafness.

3. Eyes.—After riding several hours in railroad car sudden indistinct and double vision (paralysis of l. abducens nerve).

5. Nose.—Discharge of blood from the nose.

6. Face.—Tetanic condition of jaws.—Neuralgia behind r. ear, in cheek-bone and upper jaw, < moving; at night; from mental exertion, > by pressure, and by wrapping up head; feeling of coldness in head.—The face wears an expression of great anguish.

8. Mouth.—Constant protrusion and retraction of tongue.

9. Throat.—Inflammation of tonsils; or, when they are enlarged will cause suppuration and favour healing.

11. Stomach.—Copper-like taste, and tongue covered with a greyish film.—Loathing of food and drink (with animals), sometimes with retching.—Risings, with copper-like taste and constant hawking.—Constant inclination to vomit, sometimes with cough and convulsive respiration, or else with frequent emission of urine.—Vomitings, sometimes very frequent, with colic and convulsions.—Vomitings, which are greenish, white, and frothy.—Frequent vomits of a bluish colour, followed by retching, dyspnœa, and irregular and frequent pulse.—Vomiting, with loose evacuations.—Bloody vomiting, following frequent retching.—Tearings in the precordial region.—Periodical contraction of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen retracted, slightly sensitive to pressure.—Violent colic, attended by vomiting and diarrhœa.—Nocturnal colic with vomiting.—Great inflation of the abdomen, with copious evacuation of fæcal matter.—Abdomen hard, puffed up, and painful to the touch.

13. Stools.—Stools with many worms, blackish or mixed with bloody mucus.—Stools accompanied by tenesmus and general weakness.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine turbid, of a deep red, with yellow sediment, attended by much thirst and general uneasiness.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too copious and violent.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnœa.—Chest spasmodically constricted, impeding respiration, and increasing her anxiety.—Frequent violent dry cough, with tearing pains in head: cough followed by violent palpitation lasting several minutes; anxiety and pressure in chest, < sitting; cough between eleven and one at night.—Red face, blue round mouth and lips during attack; starting in sleep; fretful crying with paroxysms of cough.

19. Heart.—Deathly feeling behind ensiform cartilage.—Frequent attacks of angina pectoris coming on from exertion or excitement.

21. Limbs.—Violent drawing and tension in limbs with shuddering and chilliness though skin is not cold.—Periodic, spasmodic, painful contraction of fingers and toes, frequently so severe that the fingers could scarcely be extended by any force.—Cramps and coldness.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness and lameness of l. hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramps in calves.—Drags l. foot in walking.

24. Generalities.—Lassitude, with trembling and want of appetite; great weakness sometimes attended by convulsions; inability to stand upright.—Insensibility and weakness; stiffness of the limbs and of the body; paralysis of the limbs.—Lying on the side (in animals), with anguish, with intestinal evacuations, greenish and frothy; the animal is stretched out, almost without respiration, with inclination to vomit (speedily followed by death).—In epilepsy aura begins in knees, ascending till it reaches hypogastric region, when unconsciousness ensues, foaming at the mouth and falling down convulsed.—As soon as patient goes into a high-ceilinged room, the head reels and she loses her senses.—Position, on the back, with the head thrown backwards; great agitation and frequent cries.—Trismus, with spasms in the palate, and dumbness; convulsive starts, with movements, as in eating and swallowing, painful vomiting and dyspnœa.—Jaundice.—Inflammation and swelling (by external applications).

25. Skin.—Cyanosis.—Scarlatina.—Measles.—Miliaria.—Small-pox.—Erysipelas.—Psoriasis.

27. Fever.—Fever, with swelling of the belly and constipation; heat, with hard pulse, cephalalgia, difficulty in swallowing, and inflation of the abdomen; pulse small and contracted.—Measles, with bronchitis.

Cuprum Arsenicosum.

Arsenite of Copper. (Scheele's Green.) Cu H As O_3. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cholera. *Cholerine*. Chorea. Diarrhœa. Enteralgia. Paralysis (left side). Uterine neuralgia. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Cupr. ars*. combines the characters of its two metallic components. Intense neuralgic pains in abdomen; awful distress in epigastric region; burning along œsophagus and in urethra; numbness; creeping, itching, and chilly sensations. According to J. N. Majumdar, who gives a case, the great characteristic of *Cup. ars*. in choleraic conditions is "icy-coldness of the whole body, with cramps and an obstinate hiccough." B. L. Bhaduri pointed this out to him. Salzer has shown that "cold, clammy perspiration of *intermittent nature*" is unique and characteristic. He has found it most valuable in the collapse stage of cholera, where intermittent cold, clammy sweat was noted. The skin is very sensitive to touch; and pressure < all symptoms. Rest > and motion < most symptoms; but motion > stiffness of back and tingling of hands. Damp weather = neuralgia of abdomen. Weakness and restlessness. There is a periodicity in the symptom.

Relations.—For *antidotes* see under Arsen. *Compare:* Arsenical and Copper preparations; Acon.; Act. r. (angina pectoris, numbness of left side of body, paresis of left arm); Merc. cor. (diarrhœa and tenesmus); Iris. v.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo, confusion of ideas and headache between temples.—Fulness in head, brain seems to expand and press against frontal bone.—Sharp pain in temples, < in l.—Headache between temples; the pain seems to meet in centre of forehead and pass thence down nose.—Dulness and soreness of head in morning after washing.

3. Eyes.—Dark spots before eyes; eyes very sensitive.

4. Ears.—Boring pain in r. ear; sharp pain in temple, < in l.

5. Nose.—Bones of nose very sore, esp. on pressure.

6. Face.—Face haggard; expression of great suffering.—Violent twitching and jerking of muscles of l. side of face between eye and corner of mouth.—Soreness of bones.

8. Mouth.—Mouth very dry; frequently called for something to wet his mouth.—Shooting in upper l. molars, extending upward into superior maxillary line.—Back part of tongue thickly coated.—Tongue, dry and tremulous.—Bad breath.

9. Throat.—Burning along œsophagus from stomach to mouth.

11. Stomach.—Moderate thirst; but drink of any kind increased the nausea; a few mouthfuls satisfied; desire for drink seemed rather due to dry mouth than thirst.—Intense thirst.—Nausea and vomiting, < after eating; < after study.—Obstinate hiccough.—Nausea and awful distress at epigastrium.—Burning.—Cutting in stomach while eating.—Cramp in stomach and bowels, followed by tonsillitis.

12. Abdomen.—Burning, cramping, colic pains.—Spasmodic and neuralgic pains, accompanied by screams and cramps in fingers and toes.—Cramping pains in lower bowels, with extreme vesical and rectal tenesmus; micturition frequent causing great suffering.—Attacks of excruciating pains in bowels occurring every two or three weeks.

13. Stool and Anus.—Vomiting and purging, with cramps and collapse.—Rectal tenesmus, with almost constant mucous discharges.—Chronic slimy diarrhœa during summer, with cramps in abdomen.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in sacral region, with frequent urging to urinate.—Dark red urine; burning pain during and after urination.—Strong smelling urine; odour of garlic.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—White purulent discharge from urethra; soreness of penis, with pain in prostate gland; tingling and burning in urethra.—Perspiration of scrotum, which is constantly moist and damp.—Boils frequently forming on scrotum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—About close of menses, worked out of doors during a moist, drizzling day; during night agonising pains in lower abdominal region; tender spot over l. ovary; tongue heavily coated white.—During pregnancy constant nausea, rejects everything; weak, very nervous; pulse quick and feeble; spasmodic uterine pain; at one time tenesmus and dysenteric stools.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice altered; speech difficult.—Oppression of chest as if constricted.—Weight on chest, with difficult breathing.—Soreness of small spot in l. scapula, extending into l. lung, followed by dull, sticking pains in l. chest, between sixth and seventh ribs, < on deep inspiration; weak, Dumb feeling in l. chest, l. side of back, l. shoulder and arm.—Dull soreness in r. side of chest, with dull pains in back, < from deep inspiration.

19. Heart.—Heart's action weak and hurried; pulse small, compressible, weak, and frequent, though quite regular.—Sudden debility, with dull pain in heart, and sense of oppression; l. chest feels too small; long involuntary inspiration; empty feeling in stomach, with vertigo and confusion of ideas, and headache between temples.—Palpitation of heart, with trembling of limbs.—Palpitation moving walls of chest up and down.—Cardiac chorea: at one time heart beats very irregular and feeble, at another time violent and irregular; attacks appear in paroxysms, action being normal in intervals.

20. Neck and Back.—Soreness of glands of neck, with stiffness of neck; pain < on moving head.—Severe pains under lower angle of l. scapula < from motion or breathing.—Stiffness and lameness of back, < by motion > by rest; returns after sitting awhile.—Lameness of lumbar region.—Pain in r. lumbar region, and in anterior portion of r. thigh.

21. Limbs.—L. arm feels numb and powerless; similar feeling in l. leg.—Spasms in extremities; coldness.—Itching of arms and legs.—Pustular tumours in wrists and ankles, and excessive sensitiveness and irritability of skin.

24. Generalities.—Tremulousness of whole body, very noticeable on attempting to walk.—Quivering, impossible to control.—Great prostration; as from traumatic shock.

27. Fever.—Whole surface covered with cold moisture; skin pale like death.—Icy coldness of whole body, with cramps and obstinate hiccough.—Intermittent, cold clammy sweat (in cholera collapse).

Cuprum Metallicum.

Copper. Cu. (A. W. 63). Trituration.

Clinical.—After-pains. *Angina pectoris. Asthma*. Asthma millari. Cardialgia. Catarrh. Chlorosis. Cholera. Chorea. *Convulsions*. Cough. *Cramps. Croup*. Cyanosis. Dentition. Dyspnœa. *Emissions*. Epilepsy. Eruptions. Erysipelas. Fainting. Gastric disturbance. *Gout*. Hæmatemesis. Herpes. Hysteria. Inflammations. Larynx, spasm of. Mania. Measles. Meningitis. Neuralgia. Palpitation. *Paralysis*. Pneumonia. Psoriasis. Ringworm. Sleeplessness. Spasms. Spinal irritation. Ulcers. Whooping-cough. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—Metallic copper is an antipsoric remedy, working from within outwards. It ranks with the most important of those which relieve states arising from the "striking inward" of diseases or the failure of eruptions or discharges to appear. It is this power to relieve internal spasm which renders it appropriate to the collapse stage of cholera, of which it is also, like *Sulphur*, a prophylactic either when worn next the skin, or when taken internally. *Cuprum* produces many skin eruptions, and also foot-sweat, and it corresponds to these, and also to the effects of suppression of eruptions, exanthems, and foot-sweat; whether these effects be internal pains or spasms or oppression of the brain and mental disturbance. Mackechnie made a brilliant cure of psoriasis in a young girl with *Cuprum*. The leading features of its symptomatology are: Cramps, convulsions, spasms of the most violent form, coming on from disappearance of pains, discharges, eruptions, mental derangement. With suppression of menses, patient screams. Tonic spasms of thumbs. Eyeballs turn up. Opisthotonos. Tonic and clonic spasms. "Convulsions during pregnancy and puerperal convulsions which begin in the fingers or toes, and spread all over the body; or where there is great restlessness between the attacks, either filling up the entire interval, or only a part of the time." Thus Guernsey. He also says that "a slimy metallic taste in the mouth" is one of the strongest indications for *Cupr*. *Rhus* is the only other remedy which has this symptom so marked. "Cramps or spasms beginning in hands and feet, extending to belly," is confirmed by J. C. McLaren. Mossa regards *Cupr*. as one of the remedies for the effects of fright, and relates the case of a girl who, after a fright, was affected by involuntary motions of left arm and leg developing into pronounced general chorea. *Cupr*. brought about slow but decided recovery. Another girl, 12, who had recovered from whooping-cough got a kind of chorea from repeated frights on seeing an epileptic. To the muscular movements was added silly behaviour: tongue heavy, speech slow, gait unwieldy. Frightened at night. Greediness in eating and

drinking. *Ign., Stram., Sul*., did little good. She became ill-natured. *Cupr*. every four days cured completely in three months. Mackechnie reports the case of a boy who became epileptic after being locked up in school. Very great improvement followed the administration of *Cupr*. Schwencke cured a case of epilepsy of forty years' standing with *Cupr*. 6 after *Bell*. and *Hyo*. had done some little good. The patient was a man aged 45. The fits began suddenly towards morning with chewing motion of lower jaw; gnashing of teeth; becomes upright and rigid in bed; shrieks; limbs convulsed. After giving way to violent anger, attacks become more severe; arms and legs were thrown outwards and trunk arched upwards. *Cupr*. was now given. For a time the attacks continued severe, but gradually improvement set in, and in less than three months they ceased altogether. The "anger" in this case and the "ill-humour" in Mossa's are noteworthy. Maliciousness is an indication for *Cupr*. In a second case cured by Schwencke, that of a man, 38, epileptic seven years, a pressive headache preceded the attacks, ascending from nape to forehead; then there was profuse salivation, head turned to left, eyes closed, tongue in active motion in open mouth, trunk arched upward, slight spasms of right arm outward. After attack, dulness of head, and feeling in body as if beaten. *Cupr*. first removed the fits and then the dulness of the head. *Cupr*. has pains like knife-thrusts, < on least motion; take away the breath, thinks he must die if they last. Speaks in a whisper. The thrusts go through to back from ensiform cartilage, from umbilicus. Restless tossing all night. Perfect stupor, with jerking of muscles. Paralysis of isolated muscles. Many unusual symptoms are produced, including maliciousness and desire to injure. Screaming, with cerebral or mental symptoms. Loquacious. Violent head pains < over left eye. Brain seems paralysed. Chlorosis from abuse of iron. Vomiting, hiccoughs, and spasms > by drink of cold water. Over-sensitiveness of skin, especially in region of stomach and fourth and fifth dorsal vertebræ. Touch and pressure <. < Before menses; from vomiting. Symptoms are < evening and night. Cold air and cold wind <; cold drinks > (colic, cough &c.). Wrapping head > headache. < At new moon. Periodicity every 15, 30, or 60 minutes; every fortnight. Getting wet = epileptic attacks. > From being mesmerised; during perspiration. Suited to fair-haired people; and the carbo-nitrogenoid constitution. Women who have borne many children (after-pains).

Relations.—*Is antidoted by:* Sugar, or white of egg mixed with milk and given freely. Hepar, or potash soap may be used after poisoning from food prepared in copper vessels. Aggravations are > by smelling Camphor. *Dynamic antidotes:* Bell., Cham., Chi., Con., Cic., Dulc., Hep., Ip., Merc., Nux v. *Antidote to:* Aur., Merc., Op. *Complementary:* Calc. *Compare:* Other Copper preparations, Calc. c., Gels. (overworked brain); Cicut. and Solaneaceæ (mental symptoms); Silic. (head pains > wrapping up head). Nux, Phos., Coloc., Camph., Secal., Verat., Arn., Apis., Zinc., Puls., Arsen. As if in a dream (Amb., Anac., Calc., Can. i., &c.) Loquacity (Hyo., Lach., Op., Stram., Ver.) Lack of reaction (Sul., Carb. v., Lauro., Val., Ambra, Caps., Pso., Op., Bell., Stram., Bry., Apis).

Causation.—Suppressions. Fright.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy, with attacks of extreme anguish, like fear of death; restlessness, groaning, and desire to escape.—Want of moral courage.—Anxiety and tears, alternating with buffoonery.—Convulsive laughter.—Incoherent, delirious talk.—Mildness, alternating with obstinacy.—Unfitness for exertion, with fear to be idle.—Fits of abstraction, with fixed ideas of imaginary occupations at which the patient labours, or with lively songs; or else with malice and moroseness (with proud bearing, and at times interrupted by clonic spasms; craziness), and often with quick pulse, red and inflamed eyes, wandering looks, followed by sweat.—Attacks of rage (wants to bite the bystanders).—Furor.—Dementia.—Loss of sense and thought.—Delirium.

2. Head.—Vertigo on reading, and on looking into the air.—Whirling vertigo, as if the head were going to fall forward (< during motion, > when lying down).—Sensation (painful) as if the head were empty.—Pain in the parietal bone, so as to cause, crying out on putting the hand upon it.—Pain as from a bruise in the brain, and in the orbits, on moving the eyes.—Stupefying depression in the head, with tingling in the vertex.—Aching in the temples, < by the touch.—Pulling in the head, with vertigo, > by lying down.—Headache, in consequence of an epileptic attack.—External, burning shootings, in the side of the forehead, in the temples, and in the vertex.—Pains in the occiput and in the nape of the neck, on moving the head.—Swelling of the head, with redness of the face.—Distortion of the head on one side and backwards; the head is drawn to one side or falls forward; aggravated or renewed by each contact (hydrocephalus).—Purplish-red swelling of the head; face purple-red and blue lips; convulsion and twitches in the limbs; < when touched, which causes the swelling to pain.

3. Eyes.—Itching (violent) in the eyes towards evening.—Aching in the eyes and in the eyelids, < by the touch.—Eyes, red, inflamed, wandering, or fixed (staring), sunken.—Convulsions and restless movements of the eyes.—Eyes are turned upward.—Greater immobility of the pupils.—Eyes prominent and sparkling.—Eyes closed (weak and dim).—Pupils insensible.—Obscuration of the sight.—Pains resembling a bruise in the orbits on turning the eyes.

4. Ears.—Itching in the ears.—Tearing in the ears.—Pressure on the ears, as from a hard body.—Boring pain in and behind the ear.

5. Nose.—Strong congestion in the nose.—Stoppage of the nose.—Violent fluent coryza.

6. Face.—Face pale (changed features, full of anguish), with eyes downcast and surrounded by a livid circle.—Face bluish; bluish-red.—Spasmodic distortion of the muscles of the face.—Sad and anxious air.—Redness of the face.—Lips

bluish.—Excoriation of the upper lip.—Aching of the lower jaw, increased by the touch.—Spasm in the jaw.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, with acute pullings, extending into the temples.—Difficult dentition in children, with convulsions.

8. Mouth.—Mouth clammy in the morning.—Accumulation of water in the mouth.—Foam at the mouth.—Sweet taste in the mouth.—Burning sensation in the mouth.—Coldness of the tip of the tongue.—Tongue clammy, loaded with a white coating.—Hoarse crying like a child.—Cries, like the croaking of frogs.—Loss of speech.

9. Throat.—Inability to talk, on account of spasms in the throat.—Dryness of the throat, with thirst.—Inflammation of the pharynx, with impeded deglutition.—Singultus and spasm of the œsophagus.—Desire for warm food; eats hastily.—Audible sound of drink (gurgling) while swallowing it.—Swelling of the glands of the neck.

10. Appetite.—Taste, sweetish, or metallic, acid, or salt.—Watery taste of food.—Desire for cold things in preference to hot.

11. Stomach.—Constant risings.—Hiccough.—Singultus preceding the spasms.—Flow of water like saliva, after taking milk.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, extending from the abdomen to the gullet; but chiefly in the epigastrium, with a feeling like intoxication, loathing, and putrid taste in the mouth.—Violent periodical vomitings, mitigated by drinking.—Vomiting is prevented by drinking cold water.—Vomiting in general, which is very severe.—Vomiting of bile, of water (containing flakes, offensive-smelling), of slimy matter, or even of blood.—Violent vomitings, with pressure in the stomach, cramps in the abdomen, diarrhœa, and convulsions.—Cramps in the stomach.—Excessively troublesome pressure on the stomach, and on the epigastrium, < by touch and by movement.—Anguish in the epigastrium.—Gnawing and corroding sensation in the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the hypochondria, on the part being touched.—Drawing pains from l. hypochondrium to the hip.—Violent pains in the abdomen, with great anxiety.—Abdomen hard, with violent pains on its being touched.—Pressure in the abdomen, as from a hard body, aggravated by the touch.—Retraction of the abdomen.—Spasmodic colic, with convulsions and shrill cries.—Tearing and gnawing (corroding, stinging ulcers) in the intestines.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, with great heat of body.—Violent diarrhœa (with flakes), sometimes sanguineous.—Bleeding of hæmorrhoidal tumours.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urgent want to make water, with scant emission.—Frequent emission of fetid (dark-red, turbid, with yellowish sediment), viscid

urine.—Burning shootings in the urethra, during and subsequent to the emission of urine.—Wetting the bed at night.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Swelling of the penis, with inflammation of the glans.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Before the catamenia, ebullition of blood, palpitation of the heart, and headache.—Menstruation too late; protracted; complaints before.—Menses absent for months; violent delirium.—Before, and during menses, cramps, convulsions, piercing shrieks; spasmodic dyspnœa; violent palpitation.—Menses not appearing after suppression of foot-sweat.—Torpid chlorosis.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Obstinate hoarseness, with great inclination to lie down.—Bronchial râle, as if from mucus.—Tickling in the larynx.—Dry cough, with fits of suffocation, like whooping-cough.—Spasmodic affections generally; whooping-cough where the attacks run into catalepsy; movements of the head; epilepsy.—Cough, with expectoration of whitish mucus, during fits of spasmodic asthma.—Asthma increases (at 3 a.m.) when bending the body backwards, when coughing, when laughing.—Cough, in the morning, with expectoration of putrid matter.

18. Chest.—Respiration accelerated, rattling, moaning, with convulsive efforts of the abdominal muscles. Short, difficult respiration, with spasmodic cough, and crepitation in the chest.—Cough, with wheezing respiration at each effort to breathe.—Difficulty of respiration, increased by coughing, laughing, throwing back the body, &c., as well as in the night.—Asthma when ascending or walking quickly, with necessity to breathe deeply.—Spasmodic asthma.—Fits of suffocation.—Pressure on the chest.—Painful contraction of the chest, esp. after drinking.—Cramps in the chest, which cut short the respiration and the voice (after fright and anger).

19. Heart.—Spasm of heart.—Angina pectoris.—Palpitation of the heart (before the menses).—Pulse very changeable; imperceptible; small; soft.

20. Neck and Back.—Sensation of heaviness in the axillary glands.—Swelling of the glands of the neck.—Paralysis of muscles of back up to neck. Hyperæsthesia of spinal column.—Backache top of sacrum.

21. Limbs.—Cramps of limbs; contraction of joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Herpes in the bends of the elbows (forming yellow scales, itching, esp. in evening).—Swelling of the hand, with inflammation of a lymphatic vessel extending to the shoulder.—The arms and hands are bluish marbled.—Aching and acute pullings in the metacarpal bones.—Weakness and paralysis of the hand.—Starting of the hands, in the morning, after rising.—Torpor and shivering of

the fingers.—Convulsions in the fingers, particularly which begin in the fingers and toes, then spreading all over the body; spasms clonic.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains in the legs, esp. in the calves of the legs during repose.—Tensive pain and cramps in the calves of the legs.—In the knee-joint weakness, pain as if broken.—Twitching of the muscles of the lower extremities.—Pressive and drawing pains in the metatarsus.—Burning sensation in the soles of the feet.—Sweat in the feet.—Suppression of sweat in the feet.—Painful weariness and stiffness in the limbs.—Convulsions in the toes.

24. Generalities.—Pressive tearings or startings in the limbs.—Pain, as from a bruise in several places, esp. in the joints and in the limbs.—Aching in the bones.—Rheumatic pains.—Many pains, esp. those which are aching, are < on being touched.—Shaking pains, which traverse the whole body.—Shocks or painful blows in different parts.—On weeping, convulsions, with want of breath, and retraction of the thighs.—Clonic spasms.—Tonic spasms with loss of consciousness, turning of the head backwards, redness of the eyes, salivation, and frequent emission of urine.—Convulsions, with piercing cries.—Epileptic convulsions.—Epileptic attacks (at night), followed by headache.—Involuntary movements of the limbs, as in St. Vitus' dance, with redness of the face, distortion of the eyes, of the face, and of the body, tears and anxiety, buffoonery and desire to hide oneself.—The convulsions begin mostly in the fingers and in the toes.—Spasmodic laughter.—Convulsive startings, at night, when sleeping.—Violent convulsions, with great display of strength.—Paralytic affections.—Symptoms which appear periodically, and in groups.—Great lassitude, and sinking of the whole body.—Obstinate weakness.—Consumption.—Excessive sensibility of all the organs.—Fainting fits.—Outward appearance of the face bluish; bluish-red.—Affections of the soles of the feet; attacks of sick feeling; blackness of outer parts; cyanosis or morbus cæruleus; bloated skin.

25. Skin.—Eruptions which resemble (dry) itch.—Tetters, with yellow scales.—Miliary eruptions, esp. on the chest and on the hands.—Old ulcers; caries.

26. Sleep.—Profound sleep, with shocks in the body, and starting in the limbs.—Lethargic sleep.—During sleep constant grumbling in the abdomen.

27. Fever.—Pulse small, weak, and slow.—Chilliness over the whole body, mostly in the extremities.—Shiverings after attacks of epilepsy.—Debilitating, hectic, internal heat.—Flushes of heat.—Slow fevers.—Cold sweat (at night).—Many attacks (epileptic attacks, attacks of mania) end with (cold) perspiration.—Violent nocturnal perspiration.

Cuprum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Copper. Cu SO_4 $5H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Alopecia. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Eyes, granular lids; catarrhal and purulent conjunctivitis. Itch. Syphilis. Trachoma.

Characteristics.—Sulphate of Copper is a well-known emetic and caustic. It causes *forcible* vomiting and much nausea. Paleness of face; or jaundiced appearance; pale skin generally; a peculiar diarrhœa; enlarged liver. J. D. Tyrrell (*Med. Adv*., xix. 14) mentions the case of a lady who could not use *Cupr. sul*. for "stamping" fancywork, because it "made her face hurt and swell so she could scarcely see, and her lips became everted, "turned inside out," she said." It is a well-known application in allopathic practice for stimulating flabby granulations, and it has cured itching eruptions, and manifestations of syphilis. Rest > pains.

Relations.—*It is antidoted by:* Milk; eggs; pure yellow prussiate of potash. *Compare:* Kali bich. (cough) and Merc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety; or great apathy.—Remarkable disturbance of mind, every utterance distorted.

2. Head.—Bald spot over r. parietal bone, not depending on any discoverable cause.

3. Eyes.—Twitching of closed lids.—Eyes stiff and dim.

6. Face.—Lips pale, bluish, at corners and internal edges.—Face painful and swollen so she can scarcely see; lips turned inside out.

8. Mouth.—Tongue cold; coated, bluish.—Greenish tint along free border of gums.—Burning in mouth and œsophagus in morning.

11. Stomach.—Excessive nausea; forcible vomiting returning from time to time; vomits greenish-brown mucus.—Violent pain in stomach followed by faintness.

12. Abdomen.—Tearing pains in hypochondria, on inspiration, painful to touch as if bruised.—Liver enlarged.—Abdomen drawn in.

13. Stool.—Four pultaceous greenish-yellow stools, without the least trace of blood.—Stool pultaceous, brown-red, with streaks of blood and tenesmus during stool.—Constipation.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hacking cough which impedes respiration.—Croupy cough with very tenacious mucus.

19. Heart.—Feeling as of a throbbing lump in heart internally, beating of heart seems louder; lasted five minutes and went away gradually.

21. Limbs.—Limbs cold, nearly cyanotic.—Dull aching soreness in middle of tibia, when walking; > at rest; tenderness on pressure.

25. Skin.—Pale, colourless.—Icterus.—Itching nodules on shoulders.—Itchiness; a kind of dry itch.

Curare.

Curara, Woorara. Woorali. Hoorali. Oorari. (An arrow poison used by South American Indians. Accounts differ as to its actual composition, into which the juice of different species of *Strychnos* are said to enter, or of *Cocculus toxiferos* with serpent poison. Others have said it is prepared from the venom of toads. In appearance it is something like the extract of liquorice. That used in C. Wesselhoeft's provings was obtained from Merck of Darmstadt.) N. O. Loganiaceć (?). Tincture.

Clinical.—Cancer. Catalepsy. Corns. Cough. Debility. Diabetes. Dysmenia. Dyspnśa. Ears, affections of. Eczema. Emphysema. Epilepsy. Face, paralysis of. Fainting. Headache. Hydrophobia. Liver spots. Locomotor ataxia. Nervous debility. Neuralgia. Otitis. Ozćna. Paralysis. Phthisis. Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis. Ptosis. Scrofula. Tetanus. Ulceration. Uterus, affections of. Vaginitis. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Curare* produces muscular paralysis, probably through its action on the nerve endings in the muscles, without affecting either the muscle substance or the nerve substance, and without impairing sensation and consciousness. It is thus in many ways the opposite, in its action, of *Nux vomica*, though it is said to have the juice of a *Strychnos* in its composition. It causes death by paralysis of the respiratory muscles. Reflex action is diminished or abolished (opp. *Nux*), and this is one great indication for its employment in homśopathic practice. A cure of pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis by the 200th has been recorded. A condition resembling catalepsy has been induced by it; immobility with fixed gaze on waking. Fetidity characterises many of the secretions and discharges. Two cases of diabetes in middle-aged men have been cured by Burkhardt with *Cur*. 4. It is suited to scrofulous children; producing scrofulous eruptions on skin, eczema, especially of face and behind ears; also liver-spots, yellow-brown. It favours the formation of corns. Debility short of paralysis indicates it; debility of the aged, and nervous

debility from loss of fluids. Its relation to hydrophobia and *tetanus* is probably antipathic. It causes a sensation as if the brain were full of fluid. Piercing, lancinating pains. Throbbing pains. Weakness; heaviness; numbness; numbness with tingling. < By movement; walking; ascending. < Dampness, cold air, cold weather, cold wind, change of weather. < 2 a.m. and 2-3 p.m. Many symptoms appear on right side.

Relations.—In cases of poisoning artificial respiration must be resorted to. *Bromine* and *Chlorine* antidote its effects. If the poisoning is due to a punctured wound, rubbing in tobacco or salt will neutralise it. It is an *antidote to:* Strychnia and to the poison of rabies. *Compatible:* After Arn. (paralysis from injury) after Bell. (paralysis after epistaxis). *Follows well* in debility of the aged: Bar. c. *Compare:* Nux v.; Aran. d. (fever < in damp weather; Ferr. (hammering pains in head). Crotal (blows in region of cerebellum). In yellow-brown spots on skin (Sep., Lyc., Nux, Sul.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Inability to think or study; forgetful; stupid; sleepy; indolent.—Indecision.—Excited, hurried feeling.—Depressed; desire to be alone.

2. Head.—Instant giddiness; falling in swoon while standing or walking.—Dizzy when looking at near objects or at water.—Head confused, great weight in vertex.—Nervous headache; lancinating, piercing pains all over head compelling to lie down and stretch; head drawn backward with stiffness of neck; painful oscillation of brain, as if it were full of fluid; neuralgic pain starting in front and radiating to neck and face; violent blows in region of cerebellum.—Darting through temples, < r.—Headache from base of brain up, < from mastication.—Headache: despairing of power of thought; < vigorous movement, or stooping.—Shattered, torn feeling on coughing, side of head must be held.—Sharp sticking over r. eye extending backwards over l. side of head.—Head beats like a hammer, with vomiting of bile.—Rush of blood to head.

3. Eyes.—Heavy eyes lids can hardly be kept open; ptosis (r.).—Eyes haggard, sunken.—Red, hot sensitive to light.—Feel as if full of sticks.—Black spots before vision, esp. < from reading.

4. Ears.—Different noises as of whistling, or crying of animals; ringing in r. ear.—Lancinating pains starting from ears and reaching down legs, compelling to lie down.—Otitis interna, driving crazy, purulent discharge.

5. Nose.—Nasal catarrh.—Ozćna; fetid lumps of pus.

6. Face.—Paralysis of muscles of expression.—Red face, head beats like a hammer; after fever; with cough.—Aching r. side of face.—Facial and buccal paralysis; in some cases with difficulty of swallowing.

8. Mouth.—Tongue and mouth drawn to r.—Tongue coated.—On waking tongue yellowish at base, papillć raised, light pink anteriorly, bitter or bloody taste, yellow-white.—Mouth dry.

11. Stomach.—Thirst and great hunger with fever.—Sudden hunger almost to faintness.—Great thirst esp. evening and night.—Craves acids.—Aversion to bread.—> After first mouthful of food.—Chill after eating.—Hiccough frequent and annoying.—Nausea in morning; after eating.—Vomits green bile all night; so weak can hardly stand.—Empty, gone feeling in stomach.—Sharp rheumatic pain in pit of stomach, followed by nausea.—Shooting in stomach.—Pyrosis, pain and distension after eating ever so little.

12. Abdomen.—Weary ache from throat to l. hip.—Bowels feel sore and bruised.—Pain in groin low down with heaviness in limbs while walking.—Neuralgic pain in hypogastrium with pressure in vagina.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhśa with constant urging; fetid, thin fćces, excessive pain in piles.—Extreme watery diarrhśa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Clear and frequent urine, with digging, crampy pain in kidneys; shooting in stomach; dry mouth; great thirst, esp. evenings and night; sugar in urine; great emaciation; (acute diabetes).—Urine copious, urgent; bladder feels distended.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses seven days too early, griping in r. ovary, bearing-down, dragging, tired, in all pelvic organs, severe (causing faintness) in lumbo-sacral spine, running down thighs, flow scanty, very dark, lasting three days instead of five.—Ulcerations of os uteri (scirrhus), ichorous, corroding discharge; bearing-down pains in womb; shocks, sharp shooting stitches, quivering.—Ulcerations, smarting in vulva and thighs; shooting and digging pains in womb.—Indolence, night sweats, repugnance to sexual intercourse (vaginitis).—During menses: colic, headache, pains in kidneys, malaise, hypochondriasis.—Leucorrhśa, thick, purulent, offensive, in clots.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnśa, stitching pains r. side.—Dyspnśa from weakness of motor nerves as in phthisis or emphysema.—Paralysis of respiration.—Dyspnśa < ascending.—Short, hacking cough, always dry, with soreness of chest walls, < damp weather, or laughing; spasmodic, shakes whole body, = vomiting, is often followed by vomiting; = headache, red face.—Cough always troublesome in morning.—Cough < breathing cold air; laughing; moving; eating.—Burning heat in throat with sensation of distension.—Severe pains in lungs,

esp. l.; sharp, piercing pain through chest, always much < in damp weather; dyspnśa, chronic cough.

18. Chest.—Chest sore, can hardly bear pressure of stethoscope.

19. Heart.—Precordial anguish, with palpitation and stinging pains in heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness in neck, head drawn back.—Stiffness of muscles of r. neck and shoulder.—Dull, tired ache in shoulders and across back; numb, tired pains up and down spine and in head.—Chills running up back and all over body.

21. Limbs.—Paralysis of extremities burning with heat and chills.—Aching in all the limbs and body.—Numbness and tingling.

22. Upper Limbs.—Complete paralysis of r. deltoid.—Pain and numbness l. side of chest and l. arm.—Leaden heaviness in arm increasing difficulty in playing piano.—In evening, arms and hands swollen, more painful and heavy.—Great weakness, esp. of wrists and hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Legs tremble and give way in walking.—Sciatica with great stiffness.—Corns.

25. Skin.—Body blue, and yet fever.—Itching with hunger.—Eczema.—Liver-spots.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy; cannot keep awake.—Nights restless, always desiring to put feet out of bed, esp. towards morning.—Cannot sleep late enough to obtain a good night's rest; dreams of fire and the business of day; < from lying long in bed, must get up as her feet and back ache.

27. Fever.—Chill; creeping up back; from stomach, on abdomen, and spreading all over; without thirst.—Heat < at night and in open air.—Sweat with every exertion.—Sweat, cold and bloody, esp. at nights.

Cyclamen.

Cyclamen Europæum. Sow-bread. N. O. Primulaceæ. Tincture of the root gathered in spring.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Bones, pain in. Chlorosis. Climacteric sufferings. Coryza. Diplopia. Dyspepsia. Enteralgia. *Eyes, affections of*. Headache. Heel, pain in. *Hiccough*. Menstruation, disorders of. Mental derangement. Pregnancy, sickness of; disorders of. Prostatitis. Rheumatism. Strabismus. *Thirst, absence of*. Urethritis. Vertigo. Weaning, complaints after. Writer's-spasm.

Characteristics.—*Cyclamen* has a traditional reputation as a remedy for affections of the uterus and appendages. The later provings have demonstrated the correctness of this. It is in many ways analogous to *Pulsatilla*, from which it differs mainly in having no > from open air; and in not having thirstlessness as so frequent an accompaniment of other conditions.

It is suited to the phlegmatic temperament; blonde leucophlegmatic subjects with chlorotic conditions; disinclined for labour and easily fatigued; special senses enfeebled or their functions suspended. Debility, torpidity of mind and body. Dulness of senses; flickering before the eyes; squint, especially in connection with menstrual irregularities or fevers; after convulsions, convergent squint; left eye drawn inwards. Amblyopia, diplopia, hemiopia. Many digestive disturbances; saliva has a salty taste, which is communicated to all food eaten. After eating but little, satiety, aversion to food, with nausea in palate and thirst. Desire for lemonade. Aversion to bread, butter, meat, fat, beer, and ordinary food; craving for inedible things; for sardines. Frequent vomiting in morning. Hiccough is very marked. Hiccough during pregnancy. Prostatic troubles, with stitches and pressure, urging to stool and micturition. Menstruation too early, with some relief of melancholy mood and heaviness of feet. Scanty or suppressed menstruation, with headache and vertigo. During pregnancy: hiccough; loathing and nausea in mouth and throat; complaints after weaning. Pressing, drawing, or tearing pains at parts where bones lie near surface. Chilliness. Itching leaving a numb sensation. Chilblains; itching and pricking, < at night in bed. Eidherr, of Vienna, has given the best account of this remedy (*Allg. Hom. Zeit*., liv. 7, translated *H. R*., viii. 558). Hahnemann proved it on males only, eliciting as leading symptoms: "Stupor, sluggish memory, *vertigo*, dull, pressing headache, obscured sight, dilated pupils, drawing pains in neck and teeth; nausea, eructation, disgust for food, hiccough following soon after dinner; stitching, pinching pains in abdomen; flatulence and pressure to urinate. Oppression of chest, pressing pain in chest, drawing and stitching pain in back. Sawing pressure, drawing and stitching in extremities; prostration and itching. Moroseness, sleepiness, lassitude, troubled, heavy dreams; chilliness of whole body alternating with heat, thirstlessness, disinclination for work or conversation, great dejection and melancholy; at times joyous sensations with lively phantasies." The Vienna provings corroborated these, but, including both sexes, also elicited symptoms in the female sexual sphere: Menstruation more copious; more frequent; too early, with severe abdominal pains. Accompanied with labour-like pains; flow excessive, black and lumpy. Recommencement of menses after protracted cessation (clinical). Eidherr's clinical experience illustrates in a remarkable way *Cyclamen's* sphere of action. His cases include: 4 of chlorosis; 9 of retarded and scanty menstruation; 18 of complications with vertigo and headache accompanying scanty menses; 2 of diplopia; 1 of strabismus. In numbers of cases *Cycl*. developed ocular symptoms in the patients, in 15x and 3x. In one instance a higher potency of the same remedy antidoted this effect. He found the remedy especially suited to blonde leuco-phlegmatic subjects. (But one of the cured was a Jewess and was presumably not a blonde.) It will be noticed that the

"sleepiness, moroseness, and lassitude," and also the vertigo noted by Hahnemann, are prominent in many of Eidherr's cases. Josepha K., 24, blonde, pale delicate skin, pale lips and gums, had menstruated normally till 22, when she got wet at a picnic just as menstruation was starting. It stopped at once and did not reappear till ten months later, after vigorous use of all kinds of domestic remedies. Now the periods were accompanied by terrible abdominal, labour-like pains, lasting eleven hours. Menses recurred every two or four months, always with the pains, starting from sacrum, extending along both sides of abdomen to pelvis. They were periodical, every one, two, or five minutes, during which time there was no flow; the blood appearing after these attacks was somewhat watery. Other symptoms were: Eyelids slightly œdematous; pressing pain in forehead; vertigo frequently changing into syncope; chilliness of whole body; disturbed, unrefreshing sleep interspersed with terrible dreams; continued loathing for meat; longing for salt fish; frequent vomiting in morning. After partial relief from *Puls*., *Cyclamen* made a complete cure. The ocular symptoms which developed were remarkable. The vertigo and headache were untouched by *Puls*., but quickly subsided under *Cycl*. 15x. On their disappearance she saw fiery flames dancing before her eyes on awakening at night, and in the morning she saw everything double. And she had the hallucination as if two persons lay in her bed, and that the body of the other overlapped hers by half. *Cycl*. was discontinued and in two days her sight was normal. Anna F., 20, blonde, menstruated since her tenth year. In seventeenth year suffered from chlorosis; ever since, menstruation regular, but lasting only one-two days in a moderate degree. Is troubled also at other times by vertigo and pressing pain in forehead and temples, which attacks are ameliorated by footbaths with ashes. Appetite poor; little thirst; stool regular; sleeps too long; always sleepy; is of dejected mood, morose; all movements, as well as speech, languid; palpitation. *Puls*. made no change. *Cycl*. 3x quickly improved headache, vertigo, and spirits. After three days sight became obscured, and there was glimmering before eyes. A vivacious Jewess, 16, menstruated twice regularly after the first commencement in June, then went six weeks, and by the end of December the recurrence entirely ceased. She lost spirits, sought seclusion, was offended by very trifles; her usual work was distasteful to her, and she could not be prevailed upon to leave the house for a walk. She would sleep unusually long in the morning. The hitherto blooming girl had become pale, anæmic, with swollen eyelids; lips and gums pale; heart turbulent. She complained chiefly of great lassitude compelling her to rest frequently on going up stairs; palpitation without cause; she was apprehensive, had a feeling as if all the rooms were too small, and yet would not leave the house. All pastimes rejected; was only content when she could seclude herself and sit down and weep. During the forenoon often had pressing pains in forehead with vertigo; appetite poor; stool sluggish. March 14th *Cycl*. 15x was prescribed. After several weeks the headache and vertigo had become less severe and the attacks less frequent. April 19th the period set in, and with its flow headache and vertigo left her completely. May 15th, menstruation recurred rather copiously, and the patient was well. Two cases of pulmonary catarrh were cured,

both had pressing headache and vertigo and one scanty menses as well. The following case of *hemicrania* was cured: Theresa F., 37, had menstruated sparingly and irregularly (often at two or three months' intervals). For four years suffered from violent headache affecting right side of head and face; coming every 8-14 days, spells lasting 12-36 hours. During menstruation the attacks were extra severe. Patient was emaciated; skin, gums, and lips pale. Right eye closed owing to cramps in eyelids; when forcibly opened a stream of hot tears gushed out; otherwise the eye was normal. Under *Cycl*. 3 the symptoms diminished, but there appeared "glittering sparks before the eyes" and these remained after all symptoms of headache had gone. *Cycl*. was given persistently, the periods became regular and rather copious and the headaches entirely ceased. Another case (in a wet-nurse who had just weaned her baby) presented unceasing, violent, stitching pain in temporal region extending to vertex. Throbbing temporal arteries. *Bell*. diminished the pain, but vertigo came on. Under *Cycl*. 3x headache and vertigo disappeared altogether, but the patient *complained of her sight having 3 become so weak that she did not dare to walk alone*. This passed off when the medicine was discontinued and her headache did not recur. *Cycl*. 15x cured a boy of violent squinting. Six months before, he had a fall from a table; convulsions followed, and after the second attack the squinting came on. *Arnica* was given and the convulsions did not recur, but the squinting remained. *Cycl*. 15x was given, and after a few weeks the squint entirely disappeared. (Wurmb cured a case of squint in a coachman with *Cycl*.) Acute rheumatism with retrocession of menses was also cured by Eidherr. His last case was remarkable and important. Theresa P., 30, of short, robust stature, had never been ill till ten years previously. At that time, without apparent infection, an eruption appeared over her whole body with terrible itching. It was declared to be itch and was driven away with Sulphur ointment. With the receding of the eruption her eyesight waned so that she was soon unable to walk without a guide. She sees large objects only in outline and only then if in a strong light; in closed rooms she cannot discern anything. The pupils are dilated, but there are no other objective symptoms. She had never menstruated. She complains of congestions of the blood about every three or four weeks, accompanied by headache, a pressing vertigo, heaviness and frequent trembling of the lower extremities and of a pressure towards the parts. For several months she experienced an itching of the skin over the whole body, which becomes intolerable, especially during the time she should have her period. There is nothing to be seen, however, on the skin. In September *Sul*. 15x was given and quickly relieved the skin symptoms; but later (in the beginning of December) she sought relief for a violent headache and vertigo. *Cycl*. 3x lessened these by the fourth day. A week later she reported both symptoms gone; but now "fiery balls danced continually before her eyes." *Cycl*. 15x three times a day. Shortly after (December 27th) the fiery balls ceased to trouble her. Early in January the menses reappeared, with considerable abdominal pains, and the headache and vertigo had disappeared altogether. Thereafter menses appeared regularly and copiously. From Dr. Eidherr's account no improvement appears to have been effected in the power of vision. Dr. George Royal (of Des

Moines, Iowa) records another use of this drug. A medical man had suffered from soreness of the heel for over three months. The soreness seemed to be in the bone, and was < sitting or standing. Not so much noticed on walking. *Rhus, Kali bi*., and *Phos. ac*. had done no good. *Cycl*. 30 cured in a week. It also cured, in three days, a case almost identically similar. The only < here was on standing, *Cycl*. has cured migraine with scintillations after the failure of *Iris v*. In the case recorded the headache increased as the vision returned, the head seemed about to burst (*Kali bi*.) Itching, pricking < at night in bed. Many symptoms are < by rest, > on walking about. Sitting < menstrual flow. Drawing shoulders forward <, drawing them backward > twinges in back. Many symptoms are < at night. Open air <, cold water > headache. > From moistening diseased parts and from bathing. < From eating at night.

Relations.—Ferr. and Chi. resemble it in chlorosis; Crocus and Thuja in sensation of something alive in abdomen; Am. mur. (menses < at night); Iris v. and Kali bi. (migraine with scintillations; headache < as sight returns, Kali bi.); Coccus c. (leucorrhœa < sitting > walking; Cycl. menses < sitting > walking); Rhus t. (enteralgia); Gels. and Seneg. (diplopia), Arn. (falls); Baryt. c., Calc. c., Canth. (chilly and fever); Coccul. In speedy satiety, Lyc., Nux, Sep. In prostatitis and urethritis, Lith. c., Dig., Sel., Caust., Lyc., Apis; in squint, Alum.; sudden vanishing of sight with menses, Sep., Pul. (Pul. scanty, Cyc. profuse and dark); nausea in throat, Sep. Berb., pain in heels on standing. Desire for lemonade, Bell., Sabi. *Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Puls. (The modalities of Cycl. are in general opposite to those of Puls.; the menstrual flow of Cycl. is more profuse while at rest; with Puls. the opposite is the case).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Taciturn, depressed, out of humour.—Sudden change of sadness and cheerfulness.—Weakness of memory.—Secret vexation and troubled conscience.—Ill-humour and slovenliness, with dislike to conversation, by fits.—Love of labour, alternately with indolence.—Memory alternately quick and weak.—Dulness and confusion of mind, with unfitness for every kind of labour.—Hallucination as if two persons lay in her bed, and that the body of the other overlapped hers by half.

2. Head.—Vertigo, when standing (when leaning against anything), as if the brain were moving.—Vertigo; < when exercising in the open air, > when sitting in a room.—Headache in the morning, when rising.—Numbing headache, with obscuration of the eyes.—Migraine with scintillations before the eyes; as vision returns, head seems about to burst.—Shootings in the brain on stooping.—Shootings in the temples (in the l. temple, the forehead, with dizziness).—Pricking itching in the scalp, which only changes its situation on the part being scratched (< in the evening and when at rest, > from motion).—Congestion of blood to the head; increased sensation of heat in the head.

3. Eyes.—Eyes dull and hollow.—Shootings in the eyes and the eyelids.—Swelling of the eyelids.—Itching of the eyelids.—Pupils dilated.—The eyes lie deep in the orbits, look dim, and are surrounded by blue rings.—Double vision; strabismus.—Burning in the eyes; < when reading.—Sight confused, as if looking through a cloud.—Glimmering and glittering before the sight.—Fiery flames dancing before eyes.

4. Ears.—Drawing in the ears.—Diminution of hearing, as if the ears were stopped.

5. Nose.—Diminution of smell.—Fluent coryza, with sneezing (morning).

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with dull tractions at night.—Shootings and piercings in the teeth.

8. Mouth.—Tongue loaded with a white coating.—Constant sensation of roughness and of mucus in the mouth.—Sensation of torpor in the upper lip, as if it were hardened.—Dryness of, the lips, without thirst.—Mouth and throat redder than usual.—Fine stitches on the surface of the tongue.—Burning on the tip of the tongue (evening).—In the evening, great dryness in the palate, with hunger and thirst.—The tonsils and palate are shrivelled and white.

9. Throat.—Dryness in the throat. Sensation of painful constriction in the throat.—Burning and scraping in throat.—Nausea in throat.

10. Appetite.—Putrid taste in the mouth.—Insipid taste of all food.—No thirst all day, but it occurs in evening as face and hands become warm.—Hunger and appetite rather weak, esp. in the morning and in the evening.—Speedy satiety, followed by disgust, on beginning to eat.—After eating but little, aversion to the rest of the food, with sensation of nausea in the throat.—Repugnance to butter (aversion to eat bread and butter), and cold food; less aversion to warm food.—Great inclination to sleep after a meal.

11. Stomach.—Frequent risings, empty or acid.—Risings, with hiccough, esp. after a meal.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, and uneasiness in the region of the epigastrium, as after taking fat food, esp. after dinner and supper.—Nausea and fulness in the chest, with unusual hunger (morning).—Nausea caused by eating and drinking; could only drink lemonade without being nauseated.—Vomiting of mucus followed by sleep.—Vomiting of blood.—Water-brash, with nausea, esp. in the evening.

12. Abdomen.—Fulness and pressure at the pit of the stomach, as if it were overloaded.—Uneasiness in the abdomen, with nausea.—Painful sensibility of the abdomen, on the slightest touch.—Sudden attacks of griping, with pinching.—Stitches in the stomach, region of the liver, navel, abdomen.—Borborygmi in the abdomen, immediately after a meal.

13. Stool and Anus.—Evacuations hard and frequent.—Evacuations of the consistence of pap, with vomiting at night.—Pressure in the rectum.—Discharge of blood from the rectum.—Drawing pressure in the anus, and in the perineum, as from subcutaneous ulceration, when, walking or sitting.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to make water, with abundant emission of whitish urine.—Shootings in the urethra, when making water, followed by a sudden discharge of a dark red urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—The prepuce and corona glandis feel sore from slight rubbing.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too profuse and too frequent.—Before menstruation (at night) labour-like pains; the abdomen was bloated and swollen on the previous day; the menstrual blood is black and clotted.—Secretion from the swollen mammæ like milk.—Menses suppressed.

17. Respiratory Organs.—When reading aloud the voice is weak.—Scraping and dryness in the pharynx, causing a suffocative cough.

18. Chest.—In the evening, shortness of breath, as from weakness.—Fits of suffocation.—Pressure in the sternum.—Oppression of the chest, with difficulty of respiration.—Sensation of great weakness in the chest, as if there was not strength enough to breathe.—Lancinations, and acute pullings in the chest, with short and difficult respiration.

19. Heart.—Pressure on the heart, as from congestion of blood, with very sensible palpitations of the heart; stitches in the region of the heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Pains of excoriation in the nape of the neck.—Aching, with paralytic weakness, or traction in the nape of the neck and in the neck.—Shooting pains in the loins.—Dull stitches in the region of the kidney; worse when drawing along breath.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pressure, as by a hard body, on the arms, as far as the fingers, which hinders writing.—Tractive pains in the arms, and as far as the fingers.—Cramp-like, slow contraction of the right thumb and index; they have to be extended by force.—Pains in bones of forearms, bruise-like, < by touch, pressure, movement.—Pain, as after being struck, or pain of bruising in the arms.—Painful traction in the arms, and in the wrist.—Contraction of the fingers.—Red vesicles in the joints of the fingers, preceded by violent itching, ceasing after scratching.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp-like pains in the thighs.—Red spots in the thigh, as from a burn.—Frequent and violent itching in the calves of the legs, in the ankle-

bones and in the toes.—Pain of dislocation in the joints of the foot.—Sensation as if sprained in the l. foot.—Soreness of the heels when walking.—Pains of excoriation in the toes, when walking.—Deadness of the toes after walking.—Fetid sweat between the toes.

24. Generalities.—Pressive traction, or tearings, chiefly where the bones are covered by the skin.—Affections of the inner temples; want of appetite; nausea in the throat; hiccough; simple pressure in the muscles; tearing with drawing and pressure in the bones; pain as if paralyzed.—During movement, all the sufferings, except dejection, disappear; but numerous symptoms show themselves when in a sitting posture.—Great lassitude, esp. evening, with painful weariness and stiffness in the legs, and drawing pressure in thighs and knees.

25. Skin.—Gnawing itching in several parts of the skin, esp. when seated.—Darting and insupportable itching, in the evening in bed.

26. Sleep.—Great inclination to lie down, and to sleep.—Late sleep in the evening, with sensible pulsations in the brain.—Nightmare on falling asleep.—Unrefreshing sleep interfused with terrible dreams.

27. Fever.—Pulse double-beat.—Attacks of chilliness in the morning or evening.—During the evening, chill, great sensitiveness to cold air or to being uncovered.—Febrile shivering and cold, followed by heat, esp. in the face, with redness, augmented after a meal; afterwards anxiety, with heat in some parts, in the back of the hand, and in the nape of the neck, but not in the face.

Rosa Canina.

Dog-rose. N. O. Rosaceæ. Tincture of the hairy excrescence of insect origin called Cynosbati. Tincture of ripe fruits.

Clinical.—Bladder, affections of. Dysuria.

Characteristics.—Hips are used for making the very pleasant Confection of Roses used in general medicine as a basis for pills and electuaries. *Cynosbati* has been used in ancient times as a remedy in urinary difficulties. Burnett has confirmed this to some extent. A proving made by himself only evoked a somewhat increased flow of urine and a little heat in the urethra.

Cypripedium.

Lady's Slipper. N. O. Orchidaceæ. Tincture and infusions of fresh root gathered in autumn.

Clinical.—Brain affections. Chorea. Convulsions. Debility and sleeplessness.—Delirium tremens. Ecstasy. Epilepsy. Mental despondency. Nervous debility. Neuralgia. Post-influenzal debility. Sleeplessness. Spermatorrhœa. Stye.

Characteristics.—*Cypr*. has great repute as a "nervine" among eclectics, and in domestic practice. It ranks with Scutellaria and Valerian. A strong infusion causes exhilaration followed by calmness; and is much resorted to by women whose nerves are shattered by long illness, or excessive indulgence in green-tea or coffee (Hale). It is suited to nervous disorders from mental over-excitement, or reflex nervous excitement; to nervous weakness following influenza. It is indicated in the brain-hyperesthesia of children who wake in the night lively and full of play. Ecstasy, preliminary to incipient brain disorder. Epilepsy from reflex irritation. Jactitation and trembling; twitching of limbs.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ambra, Coca, Ign., Kali bro., Paull., Thea, Scutel., Valer., Zinc. In ecstasy, Coffea. *Antidote to:* Rhus poisoning.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Irascibility and fitfulness; hysterical symptoms; sleeplessness; agitation.—Indifference.

2. Head.—Vertigo followed by heaviness and dragging of l. foot.

3. Eyes.—Stye on r. lower lid.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Spermatorrhœa with great nervous prostration and dejection of spirits.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Amenorrhœa, with hysteria.—Great nervous debility and despondency.—Irritability of vagina; hysterical symptoms, sleeplessness and agitation.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness: with desire to talk, a constant crowding of pleasant ideas; with restlessness of body; twitching of limbs; after miscarriage for several nights in succession.—Ecstasy; children awaken in night from sleep, "wide-awake," unnaturally playful, with no desire to go to sleep again (often a preliminary to some brain affection).

Damiana.

Turnera Aphrodisiaca.

Turnera aphrodisiaca. Damiana. N. O. Turneraceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Fatigue. Impotence. Leucorrhœa. Migraine. Prostate, affections of. Spermatorrhœa. Sterility. Urine, incontinence of.

Characteristics.—Hale has collected from old-school sources much experience respecting this drug, showing its power over the genito-urinary system. The herb *Damiana* (the local name of *Turn. a.*), has long been a domestic medicine in Mexico, where it is used to "invigorate the system." Indian hunters discovered that a decoction of it was a great invigorator after wearisome journeys; and they also found in it a cure for inability to exercise the reproductive functions in both sexes. Hale gives many cases illustrating the latter. Among the causes of the defect in the cured cases are injury to spine from a fall; sexual excess; syphilis or gonorrhœa, in the men; and amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and leucorrhœa in the women. Douglass (*Hahn Ad.*, xxxix. 660) reports three cases of incontinence of urine: Man, 63, for four years has had dribbling of urine day and night. *Turn.* 2x, in water, four times a day, cured in two months. Another use of Turn. is recorded (*H. R.* xii., 410) in severe migraine, "One or two doses given within an hour causes the headache to cease and induces sleep, from which the patient wakens free from headache and with good appetite." This is perhaps analogous to the power of *Turn.* to dispel fatigue.

Relations.—*Compare:* Impotence, injuries, over-exertion, fatigue, Bellis, Arn. Prostatic affections, Sabal., Solid. Migraine, Epipheg.

Daphne Indica.

Daphne odora. Sweet-scented Spurge Laurel. N. O. Thymelaceæ. Tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Amblyopia. Constipation. Cough. Eyes, affections of. Exostosis. Fever. Gastralgia. Gonorrhœal rheumatism. Gout. Leprosy. Mercurio-syphilis. Prostatorrhœa. Rheumatism. Splenitis. Sleeplessness. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*Daph. ind.* was proved by G. Bute. It is like its relative *D. mezereon* in producing affections of muscles, bones, and skin, hence its relation to syphilis and the anti-syphilitic remedies *Aur., Merc., Staph.* Its pains are erratic and electric-like. It is like *Jambos* in the craving for tobacco. The skin is clammy. Red

rash in spots on legs in evening. Itching. *Daphne oleoides* is credited by Hering with relieving leprosy. A peculiar symptom of *Daphne* is—tongue coated on one side only (*Rhus* has the same, only the *Rhus* coating is specified as white). Other symptoms are: Foul-smelling tongue. Ptyalism with hot saliva. Cold feeling on buttocks. Sudden stitch in region of spleen. Fetidity is a marked feature-breath, urine, sweat. The pains are apt to be sudden. They wander suddenly from extremities. Ball of right great toe swollen and very painful; the pain suddenly shoots into the body to region of heart, or some other part of body to abdomen. It is probable that a sensation of parts of the body being separated from one another is characteristic of *Daphne*. The symptoms of sensation as if the head were separated appeared in the proving (*see* 20); and Erastus E. Case has recorded the cure of a man, 45, obese, rheumatic, who presented these symptoms: "Swaying sensation in the head when walking. Constant sensation as if the head were separated from the body. Sensation as if the vertex were screwed up in a vice. While driving a horse, sensation as if the arias were detached from the body, yet they are under complete control of the will." The gastric symptoms are < from alcohol; prostatorrhœa < from tobacco. Most symptoms are < evening and night (which further marks its appropriateness in syphilis). < While moon is on the wane. Pains are < from warmth of bed. Cold air < wandering gout. < From touch and pressure. Lying down < gouty pains; backache. Stooping or bending < pains in spinal cord. Walking < rheumatic pains in thighs.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry., Dig., Rhus, Sil., Sep., Zn. *Antidote to:* Chrom. ac., Merc. *Compare:* Thuja (effects of suppressed gonorrhœa); Benz. ac. (fetid urine); Puls., Chi., Taxus (erratic pains); Verat. a. (lightning pains); Bapt. (limbs seem scattered about the bed); Ars. (body seems divided at waist). Dirca pal. belongs to the same family.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mental dejection.—Timidity.—Irritability, over-excitement, and trembling, during the pains.—Irascibility, absence of mind, and indecision.

2. Head.—Headache, provoked by all kinds of intellectual labour.—Pain behind the eyes, from one temple to the other.—Sensation of fulness in the head, as if cranium were going to burst, esp. on raising oneself in the bed.—Sensation, as if the head were too thick, with shootings in the temples.—Sensation as if the external parts of the brain were inflamed, and were striking painfully against the cranium.—Violent heat in the head, esp. in the vertex, and sometimes with a sensation as if the head were compressed.—Painful pulsation in the temples, and the gums, sometimes with pain like excoriation on being touched.—Exostosis in the cranium.—Tuberosities in the vertex, soft, as if there were water in them, with troublesome pains, esp. at night; the pains hinder sleep, and are < by the touch.—Hard swelling of the whole left side of the head, as if in the bone, with sensation of numbness, and acute, transient, shooting pain.

3. Eyes.—Scraping in the eyes.—Troublesome sensation round the eyes and eyelids, with dryness and heaviness of eyelids.—Painful feeling in the eyes, as if pressed into the head.—Painful sensation as if the eyes were pushed outwards from the head.—Violent pains in the eyeballs, in the evening, with great nervous excitement.—Con traction of the pupils.—Eyes inflamed, weak, dull, as it were swimming in tears.—Sensation as if a membrane were placed before the eyes.—Weak sight, with confusion of the letters when reading.—Diplopia.—Pupils very much contracted.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in the ears.—Roaring in the ears.

6. Face.—Heat and burning sensation in the cheeks, round the ears, and in the vertex, sometimes with constant inclination to yawn.—Sensation of swelling, of stiffness and of tension in the temporo-maxillary joint, with burning smarting in the skin.

7. Teeth.—Pulsation in the teeth and gums.—Acute drawing pains in all the teeth.—Toothache, with and without salivation.—Toothache with erections, or after coition.—Toothache with fits of shivering, or disposition to perspire.

8. Mouth.—Tongue loaded, on one side only.—Dryness of the tongue after sleep, as if it had been burned.—Fetor of the tongue.—Salivation; with toothache.—Hot saliva.—Craving to smoke tobacco.

11. Stomach.—Pyrosis and sour vomiting.—Vomiting with nausea, after breakfast.—Sensation of fulness and ebullition in the precordial region.—Aching in the stomach after drinking.—Frequent cramps in the stomach.—After each meal, burning pain and sensation of excoriation in the stomach, with frequent risings of flatus; the pains extend to the left hypochondrium and to the back.

12. Abdomen.—Shootings and pains in the region of the spleen.—Arthritic pains which pass rapidly from the limbs to the abdomen.—Pain in the abdomen, with shiverings.

13. Stool and Anus.—Contraction of the abdomen, and constipation.—Fæces scanty, and sanguineous towards the end.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and abundant emission of urine.—Frequent wetting of the bed at night.—Urine turbid, thick, yellowish, like rotten eggs.—Urine of a reddish yellow colour.—Fetid urine.—Reddish sediment, which adheres to the side of the vessel.—Pain, as from excoriation in the urethra, when making water.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sweating of the scrotum.—Discharge of prostatic fluid, after making water.—Erections during the toothache.—Toothache after coition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice weak.—Breath fetid.—Expectoration thin, slimy, and copious.—Sanguineous expectoration.—Cough, with vomiting, and yellowish frothy expectoration, mixed sometimes with streaks of blood; the cough fatigues and hinders sleep.

19. Heart.—Palpitation and starting of the heart, with inability to remain lying on the left side.—Acute pains in the region of the heart, with discouragement and trembling.—Suffocating fits at night, with sensation as if the glands of the neck were swollen, and the arteries stiff with blood.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in the nape of the neck with headache.—Screwing pain from the ear to the shoulder.—Sensation as though the cervical glands were much swollen and the arteries excessively distended, with a feeling of suffocation, as if the head were separated from the body, at night.—Sharp pain beneath l. scapula.—Burning itching in the back.—Painful pulling along the spinal marrow, < by stooping.

22. Upper Limbs.—Phlyctenæ, excessive itching on the arms and hands.—Bone-ache, piercing pains in the bones and acute shooting pains in the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Itching miliary eruption on the legs.—Rheumatic pains in the thighs and in the knees.—Cold in the knees and in the feet.—Pain as from contusion in the toes.—Painful swelling of the ball of the great toe, with pains which often pass rapidly into other parts of the body.

24. Generalities.—Shooting pains, as from blows, in different parts of the body, passing rapidly from one part to the other, < by cold air, and by taking brandy.—Rheumatic and arthritic pains as well in the muscles as in the bones (esp. after suppressed gonorrhœa).—Exostosis, with shooting, or with aching and dull pains.—Pain, resembling excoriation, in the exostosis.—The majority of symptoms exhibit themselves on the left side of the body, and are < chiefly by fresh air, also while the moon is waning, in the morning, or towards the evening, and esp. in bed.—Great lassitude and painful weariness in all the limbs.—Necessity to remain lying down.

26. Sleep.—Complete sleeplessness, caused, sometimes, by aching in the bones.—Inclination to sleep, with inability to accomplish it.—Dreams of fire; or of black cats, with nightmare.—Agitated, unrefreshing sleep.—Starts with fright, on going to sleep, accompanied by shivering, with viscid sweat.

27. Fever.—Fever, similar to typhus, with excessive shivering, followed by continued heat, by viscid sweat over the whole body, and complete loss of appetite.—Fever, with gastric and nervous suffering.—Clammy sweat, of a putrid smell.

Datura Arborea.

Brugmansia suaveolens. N. O. Solanaceæ. Tincture of the flowers.

Clinical.—Brain affections. Clairvoyance. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The odour of the flowers left in the room two days caused the following remarkable symptoms: Sensation as if forehead were expanded and as if his ideas were floating outside his brain. Strange feeling of pleasant and easy comfort, and as if he scarcely touched earth with his feet, and had to gather ideas from afar, as if they were floating in the clouds. Involved in a most beautiful atmosphere, bright calm as the sunlight at noon. Sensible confusion of ideas across the cerebrum, with drawing, nervous irritation back to cerebellum and a spinal irritation or depletion of nervous circulation in medulla oblongata (whilst handling and cutting the flowers). The odour is also said to have caused spasms; and the juice instilled into the eye causes amaurosis according to Froriep.

Relations.—*Compare:* Stram.

Datura Ferox.

Chinese datura. N. O. Solanaceæ. Trituration of seeds. Tincture of unripe fruit.

Clinical.—Delirium. Mania.

Characteristics.—Poisoning with this drug causes raving madness. A girl who ate half an unripe fruit manifested the following: Completely out of her mind in a quarter of an hour, dizzy, sleepy; slept with eyes open; if disturbed, sprang up raving and uttered unintelligible words; *if one sang she began to dance in the Javanese fashion*. This symptom may prove a keynote in certain cases of mental alienation. Dryness of mouth was also noted in this case, as with *Bell*. and other Solanaceæ.

Datura Metel.

Indian Datura. N. O. Solanaceæ. Trituration of seeds.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Delirium. Epilepsy. Eye, affections of. Mania. Timidity.

Characteristics.—*Datur. metel* causes a soporose condition, and later delirium and spasms. The soporose state may be absent. Delirium may be vociferous, or merely garrulous. Patient usually manifests excessive timidity. Picks at real or imaginary objects. Performs ridiculous antics. Several movements appear due to perverted vision, and inability to judge distances. After the delirium, patient remembers

nothing of what has occurred. Extreme dilatation of pupils. Flickering before eyes with sensitiveness to light. Pulse and temperature undergo extremes of exaltation and depression.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other Solanaceæ.

Derris Pinnata.

N. O. Leguminosæ. (Cochin China.) Tincture of plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Blepharospasm. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Eyes, inflammation of. Locomotor ataxy. Mania. Ozæna. Smell, sense of, affected. Tic-douloureux.

Characteristics.—Dr. X. Roussel is the authority for this plant, and some of the symptoms are of a very peculiar nature. "He walks as if stepping on down." "He is afraid of killing some one with a knife." Both kinds of tic are noted—painful and convulsive. Sense of smell is exalted. "He perceives celestial odours;" also "intolerable smells, after frequent sneezing." Viscid urine, and viscid saliva. Electric shocks and cramps. Heat > toothache. Many symptoms, including diarrhœa, come on at night. < From touch.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anacard. (sense of smell); Sticta, &c. (levitation); Ign. (ball in throat, hysteria).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fancies he is sea-sick.—Suicidal.—Is afraid of killing some one with a knife.—Disposed to strike, and inveighs against his dearest friends.—Weeping and singing alternately; great flow of ideas.—Loss of memory.

2. Head.—Vertigo; is afraid of falling if he turns his head to r. or l.—Sensation as if needles and nails were being driven into head (6 p.m. at evening meal).—Painful lancinations l. side of head with vomiting of mucus and burning along œsophagus.—Scalp excessively painful; slightest touch < the pain.

3. Eyes.—Cannot raise lids or eyebrows.—Painful lancinations in both eyes, extending to bottom of orbits.—Swelling of l. caruncula lachrymalis with large ecchymosis of l. eye.—Vision dim; black points before eye.

4. Ears.—Swelling, redness and heat of auricle.—Hearing impaired or excessively acute.—Cracking in ears when swallowing.

5. Nose.—Tip of nose red.—Fluent coryza.—Sense of smell exalted; celestial odours.—Intolerable smells after frequent sneezing.

6. Face.—Face puffy.—Tic-douloureux and tic convulsive.—Burning in l. cheek.—Pain in whole lower jaw as if the teeth were being pulled out.

7. Teeth.—Teeth become loose; previously loose teeth become very painful.—Toothache at night, < by cold, > by heat.

8. Mouth.—Formication and trembling of tongue.—Painful, dry, cracked tongue.—Salivation with engorged submaxillary glands.—Copious salivation, with aphthæ, and thready, viscid mucus.

9. Throat.—Red swelling of tonsils, uvula and velum; tickling of uvula.—Sensation as of ball in œsophagus with cramps there.

11. Stomach.—Bad-smelling eructations.—Hiccough with deep anguish and burning in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Sensation of swelling in liver and spleen.—Cramp-like pains; diarrhœa with anguish.—Fetid flatulence.—Griping, > lying on abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hæmorrhoids; constriction; formication.—Sensation of foreign body in anus.—Diarrhœa and weakness after vomiting.—Involuntary stools at night, white or yellowish.—Burning or sharp pains with bloody stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pains in kidneys; in bladder; injury; sometimes incontinence.—Gluey, fetid urine discharged *guttatim*.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Swelling of uterus; weight behind uterus; feeling as if about to prolapse.—Leucorrhœa, with menstruation twice a month.—Cramp-like pains during menses.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Feeling of suffocation with fetid breath; must sit up in bed at night.—Cramp-like pains, and lancinations behind sternum.

19. Heart.—Violent palpitation; heart seems to be beating in water.

20. Neck and Back.—Violent pains in nape and neck with swelling.—Feeling as if a small stream of water was running from one ear to the other across nape of neck, causing terrible pain.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic pains, commencing in entire l. upper extremity (also in r. less frequently).—Rheumatic pains from shoulder to finger-tips.—Cramp-like pains at insertion of deltoid > by pressure.

23. Lower Limbs.—Electric shocks in muscles of leg.—Intense sciatic pains.—Staggers; he walks as if stepping on down.

25. Skin.—Skin of abdomen painful.

26. Sleep.—Sleep after a meal.

Aranea Diadema.

The Cross Spider. N. O. Arachnida. Tincture.

Clinical.—Bones, affections of. Catalepsy. Chills. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhagic diathesis. Headache. Hydrogenoid constitution. Intermittents. Malarial cachexia. Menstruation, irregularities of. Neuralgia. Punctured wounds. Scorbutic affections. Scurvy rickets. Spleen, affections of. Toothache.

Characteristics.—Grauvogl is our chief authority for the use of *Aranea*. It is one of the leading remedies for the hydrogenoid constitution as described by him, and for intermittent fevers and other intermittent affections. By hydrogenoid constitution he meant abnormal sensitiveness to damp and cold; and inability to live near fresh water, either rivers or lakes, or in damp, chilly places. This gives the < from bathing; from damp weather; damp localities, or habitations; < drawing in cold air. Chilliness followed by little or no fever. Chill and neuralgic attacks at the same hour every day, every other day, week, month, or regular period. Attacks are violent and sudden. Sensation of swelling in many parts, head, face, hands; of numbness; of coldness as if bones were made of ice. Hæmorrhages from many parts; from wounds. Punctured wounds. Exhaustion. Pains like electric currents. Great desire to lie down; many symptoms > lying down. Toothache < night after lying down. On lying down in bed and touching bed-clothes, whether linen or wool, has a chill. Many symptoms occur on the right side. Chill not > by external warmth; no sweat with fevers.

Relations.—*Compare:* Mygale, Theridion, Tarentula, Ipec., Nux v., Ars. (intermittents and bone affections); Cedron (intermittents of hot climates; Aran., of cold climates chiefly). *It antidotes:* Chi., Quinine, Merc. *Antidoted by:* Smoking tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Despondent; longs for death.

2. Head.—Headache (in the forehead), relieved by smoking tobacco and going out into the open air.—Confusion and pressure in the head, mitigated by supporting the head.—Vertigo and flickering before eyes, before headache; when sitting up; must lie down.—Confusion of head; after retiring; evening when studying; with pressure

as if in bones of r. temple, > by pressure and sweating.—Headache > entirely in open air.—Headache, with burning eyes and heat of face.—Burning heat in forehead and face.

3. Eyes.—Glimmering and glittering before eyes; preceding headache.—Burning; stinging; shooting in eyes.

7. Teeth.—Painfulness of all the teeth as soon as he goes to bed in the evening.—Sharp sensation of cold in the teeth (incisive) every day at the same hour.—Sensitive, cold sensation in r. lower incisors, esp. on drawing in air; came on again next day at same hour.—Sudden violent pains in teeth of whole upper and lower jaw, at night, immediately after lying down.

8. Mouth.—Instantly a painful sensation, as though arising from several points, darted along the tongue, painfully affecting tongue, jaws, and head; the effect was instantaneous, like a shock from an electric battery.—Tongue seemed almost paralysed, utterance thick and heavy, and the pains at root of tongue and in lower jaw, esp. at joint, most excruciating.—Bitter taste, with coated tongue; relieved by smoking.

11. Stomach.—Thirst during the fever and during the greater part of the other sufferings.—Dejection and lassitude, with thirst.—Coryza, with thirst.—Eating causes headache and spasms.—Vomiting, with fever.—Epigastrium painful to pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Swelling of the spleen (after intermittent fever was suppressed by Quinine).—Enlarged spleen with chilliness.—Fulness and heaviness in the abdomen as from a stone, with sensation of sinking in the epigastrium.—Borborygmi in the abdomen, and heaviness in the thighs, every day at the same hour.—Colic, with shuddering towards evening.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa; arms and legs as if asleep.—Stools watery, with great rumbling in bowels as if of fermentation.—Liquid, difficult evacuation, with colic, which is ameliorated by friction on the abdomen.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Dysmenia, spasms commencing in stomach.—Catamenia too early, too frequent, too profuse, of too long duration.—Periods eight days too early, too strong, and too copious.—Metrorrhagia; bright-coloured blood.—Discharge of viscid mucus from the vagina.—Viscous leucorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hæmoptysis.—Violent hæmoptysis in anæmic and debilitated subjects.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness of parts supplied by ulnar nerve.—Dull, penetrating pains in the bones and in all parts of the body, esp. in the humerus and the forearm.—At night a sensation as if the hands and forearms were larger and heavier.—Sensation on the ring and little fingers as if they were asleep.

23. Lower Limbs.—Boring and digging in the r. tibia and os calcis, continuing on moving the foot, and disappearing by continuing the motion.—Ulcer on the l. heel.

24. Generalities.—Hæmorrhages from all the organs.—Neuralgic pains, most on r. side, > by hard pressure, < at menstrual period, esp. before, but still during whole cycle; < 12 at night, unbearable, driving her out of bed; < 3 to 8 p.m.; aggravations recurring like clockwork; menses every three weeks.—Great exhaustion and lassitude.—Desires to keep constantly moving when sitting.—Subsultus tendinum.—Catalepsy; periodic headache; < in damp weather.

26. Sleep.—As soon as he lies down at night a violent pain in all his teeth.—Restless sleep with frequent waking.—Restless; on awaking, some part of the body feels as if it were swollen.

27. Fever.—Before chill: cutting cramp in stomach; vomiting; backache.—Cold all the time, cannot get warm; chilly as if bones made of ice even in summer; < during rain.—Chilliness after being in water.—Chill with clock-like regularity; as clock strikes four daily.—Thirst, fever and sweat may be absent.—Chill every other day at precisely the same hour.—During chill: pains in head, stomach, knees.—Afterwards: vomiting.—During heat: headache (but less violent than during chill), with drowsiness.—After heat: vomiting and prostration; lies as if dead; stinging in eyes.—Sweat absent; sweat without thirst; sweat with thirst.

Dictamnus.

Fraxinella. Dictamnus fraxinella. N. O. Rutaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Constipation. Flatulence. Leucorrhœa. Metrorrhagia.

Characteristics.—The authorities for *Dictamnus* are Stoerck, and Noack and Trinks. The few symptoms recorded show relationship to Ruta.

SYMPTOMS.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent emission of copious, offensive flatus.—Itching in anus.—Increased stools.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Greatly increased secretion of urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Discharge of much tenacious mucus from uterus, at first brown, afterwards white; at last streaked with blood.—Increase of leucorrhœa with distressing tenesmus and painful erosion of genitals.—Profuse metrorrhagia for nine days (recurring after ten days, upon the continued use of the drug, and lasting several days with physical weakness).

27. Fever.—Profuse perspiration.

Digitalinum.

An active principle (glucoside) of Digitalis purpurea. C_5 H_8 0_2. (Schimiedeburg); C_{27} H_{45} O_{15} (Kosmann). Trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma. Diarrhœa. Emissions. Exophthalmus. Heart, affections of. Palpitation. Spermatorrhœa. Vertigo. Vision, hallucinations of.

Characteristics.—*Digilalinum* is a poison of very great activity. It produces a profound effect on muscular tissue, both voluntary and involuntary, more especially on the heart. It causes profound prostration, even to inability to move a muscle. Paralytic weakness; numbness; tremulousness of the limbs. Cold, clammy surface. Gooseflesh. The heart is slowed, or else its action is made rapid and feeble or "sensation as if the heart stood still." *Digitalis* has: Sensation as if the heart would stand still if he moved. According to Hale *Dgn*. is specially indicated in cases of "overburdened heart where it is *constantly labouring*." Irregular and intermittent action. A sinking, faint sensation is felt at the epigastrium, nausea and vomiting of yolk-of-egg matter, shivering, diarrhœa, the stools not being noted characteristically white as are those of the plant. Sensitiveness of eyes to light and nose to odours. Disorders of vision and hearing are very numerous. One prover noted "frontal headache, dazzlings, loss of appetite, sinking at epigastrium, intestinal flatulence, borborygmi, eructation, slight abdominal pains; urine abundant; great fatigue; painful heat in evening but no thirst." For a whole day pressure in supra-orbital region towards frontal sinus, and when walking a feeling as if the ground gave way under his feet. Sexual weakness is shown in: Deep sleep in which an emission occurs without waking him;" and "Sexual power diminished or quite abolished temporarily." *Dgn*. has cured the following case: Mrs.— had for over a year swelling of right hand and fingers, which she thought to be rheumatic. *Digitalis* has the symptom, "swelling of right hand and fingers," and this would have been given but only *Digitalin* was at hand. This was given in 4x. After the second dose the swelling began to subside, and in two or three days was completely gone. (*H. W*., xxvi. 552). The heart pains are < lying on left side. Many symptoms appear on waking in the morning; chilliness and fever in afternoon and evening. Confusion of the head is > walking in open air. Symptoms are > after dinner. Drinking = nausea, and vomiting. Pains in trunk < during rest.

Relations.—*Compare:* Digitalis, Conium, Gratiol., Tabac., Gelsem., Secale. See under DIGITALIS.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Agitation.—Hallucinations.—Irritability.—Sometimes dejection, sometimes hilariousness.—Inability to fix attention; or to take in what is read.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with unsteady vision; inability to fix distant objects.—Objects seem to turn horizontally from l. to r.; > closing eyes.—Head thrown back.—Lancinating pain in head; hot and confused towards evening.—Forehead heavy, hot.—Headache in morning, worse in afternoon, and increasing in evening to a violent migraine.—A peculiar sensation of drawing, of raising up in occiput and vertex; afterwards a pressure in occiput.

3. Eyes.—Sensation as if the eyes were becoming larger and were starting from their orbits; exophthalmus.—Hallucinations of vision.—Muscæ volitantes, in evening upper part of visual field seemed shaded by a cloud.—Flickering and dazzling.—A large bright spot advancing, sometimes resembling a ring showing prismatic colours; < after exertion.—Circles floating before eyes.—All objects in a room seem to run together.—Yellow vision.—Halo round candle flame.

5. Nose.—Frequent sneezing and coryza; with pressing, throbbing pains in arms; nasal mucus streaked with blood in morning; smell lost.

6. Face.—Face hot, red, and feverish; or else very pale.—Constant jerking of upper lip of l. side.

7. Teeth.—Burrowing, sticking, pulsating pains in teeth; l. upper eye tooth; r. back lower teeth; l. and r. upper incisors.

8. Mouth.—Tongue large and smooth with a saburral coating.—Saliva rather thick, flows slowly from the mouth.—Bitter taste.

11. Stomach.—Violent sensation of hunger on waking.—Very great thirst, esp. for beer.—Drinking renews nausea and vomiting.—Nausea.—Violent vomiting; yellow like egg; white sourish mucus; with great sensitiveness of eyes to bright light and the nose to odours.—Faint, sinking sensation.—Feeling of fulness and nausea as if contents of stomach rose up in throat.—Pinching or contracting pain.—Stitches immediately after dinner.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen retracted without colic.—Emission of much offensive flatus, in morning, immediately after rising, followed by copious pasty stools with violent griping.—Stitching lightning-like pains.—Violent labour-like pains from small of back into abdomen as if menses would appear.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent desire for stool.—Stools: diarrhœic; loose; or soft without being diarrhœic.—Constipation; stool like rabbit's.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased; very abundant.—Decidedly diminished.—Falling off in urea and chlorides, increase in phosphoric and sulphuric acids.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Activity greatly depressed and even abolished.—During deep sleep an emission which does not awaken him.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation two days too early without usual premonitory pains.—Menstruation more profuse.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Symptoms of cold, hoarse so could hardly speak, with violent sticking pains in larynx.—Voice extinct.—Short hacking cough; whitish-yellow sputa.—Breath short; while walking; on waking.

18. Chest.—Rush of blood to chest.—Rheumatic pains; constriction; stitches.—Pains in the r. or l. side.—Rheumatic pains l. chest just below axilla only on motion.—Boring l. chest from scapula forward to precordial region < deep breathing.—Sticking in l. side between nipple and axilla, evening in bed, while lying on l. side.—Throbbing-sticking, pulsating pains.

19. Heart.—Sensation as though heart stood still for a moment while playing the piano.—Peculiar sensation in heart with anxiety, and trembling with standing still, in the evening while sitting.—Stitches corresponding to heart pulsations.—Palpitation with dull sticking in heart while walking.—Violent palpitation in bed lying on l. side.—Action tumultuous, irregular.—Pulse: slow; irregular; intermittent; jerking; hurried.—Pulse not corresponding to heart's impulse, small, thready, nearly imperceptible, while heart is strong and hammering.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck stiff in morning (l.).—Violent pain in neck.—Violent pain between scapulæ like cramp with oppression of breathing.—Painful sensation as though scapulæ would be drawn together.

21. Limbs.—Limbs tremulous; weak; unsteady; heavy as if paralysed; pains < during rest.—Pains are sticking, pressive, pulsating.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pressure in shoulders.—Drawing pain in biceps muscle.—Pressure; throbbing, tearing in elbows (r. at 4 p.m.).—Pressing asunder in the fingers.—(Swelling of r. hand and fingers.)

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp in thigh and calves.—Pains in knees; above r. knee.—Sprained pain in r. ankle.—On walking sensation as if the ground sank away

under the foot.—Numb sensation of l. foot obliging him to move it frequently.—Pressing asunder of toes of r. foot.

27. Fever.—Chilliness and shivering.—Feet and hands cold, palms moist.—Shivering over back, esp. sacral region.—Heat in nape rising up into head and extending over whole body.—Profuse sweat at night.—Cold sweat; after a cup of coffee.—Bathed in cold sweat.

Digitalis.

Digitalis purpurea. Fox-glove. N. O. Scrophulariaceć. Tincture from the leaves of the second year of the plant.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Angina pectoris. Asthma. Bright's disease. Cyanosis. Delirium tremens. *Dropsy*. Fever. Gonorrhśa. Headache. *Heart, affections of*. Hydrocele. Hydrocephalus. Impotence. Jaundice. *Lungs, congestion of. Memory lost*. Meningitis. *Noises in head*. Paraphimosis. Prostate, enlarged. Ptyalism. Spermatorrhśa. Toothache. Urinary disorders. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—There are three main symptoms in the Digitalis pathogenesis which should be borne in mind: (*1*) Slow, weak, irregular and intermittent pulse. (*2*) Enlarged, sore, painful liver. (*3*) White, pasty stools. Along with these is prostration from slight exertion. The mental condition is: anxious; low-spirited; tearful, wants to be alone; tries to escape if others force themselves on her. Anxiety as if conscience-troubled. "Anxious and concentrated sadness, with sleeplessness at night, owing to pains at the heart: for instance, from unhappy love, especially in women of brown complexions, firm and obstinate dispositions. In such cases far preferable to *Ignatia*" (Teste). Teste classes *Digit*. with *Bryonia* and *Ignatia*. The stomach symptoms (from portal engorgement) are nausea and vomiting; the mere sight or smell of food excites violent nausea, with clean tongue, thirst for water, absence of fever; the complaints may come either from excessive venery or from high living. In old men there are: enlarged prostate; impotence; lascivious thoughts. Malcolm Macfarlan (*H. P*., xiii. 490) reports *Digit*. having produced severe urethritis, phimosis, and strangury. He has cured with it many cases of gonorrhśa. Ballard cured a man of headache and dizziness originating probably in gonorrhśa suppressed several years before. He complained of feeling bad about the head after drinking, and this keynote symptom was elicited: "after drinking cold water the pain would seat itself in the forehead and extend down the nose." Delirium tremens in high livers, stomach and liver diseases with the mental state of the drug. Nausea < from smell of food; not > by vomiting. The food eaten comes up by mouthfuls, cannot expectorate without vomiting. Every shock, like bad news strikes her in the epigastrium. Deathly sinking in the epigastrium. The use of *Digitalis* as a remedy for pneumonia in the old school is well known. It has

proved a very dangerous remedy, but it has been used by homśopaths with very good effect in senile pneumonia (E. V. Ross., *H. P*., xvii. 177). Ross regards the indications as being: "Dry cough with mucous râles and no expectoration or only 'prune-juice' expectoration; cyanosis, cold extremities; feeble, intermittent pulse deathly nausea or gone sensation at epigastrium." Restlessness with great nervous weakness. Lassitude, mental and bodily. Faintness. Convulsions, with retraction of head, syncope, and collapse. Among the peculiar sensations of *Digit*. are: Sensation as if the heart would stand still if he moved, must hold the breath and keep still (*Gels*. has "must keep moving or the heart would stop.") As if the brain were loose; as if something fell forward in the head on stooping; as if the brain were made of fine glass and shattered at a blow; as if something were running out of urethra; as of a weight attached to stomach; as if the internal parts were grown together. As if the lungs were constricted and tied up in bundles. As if heart stood still; as if heart had torn itself loose and were swaying to and fro by a thin thread; as if the stomach would sink into abdomen. Terrible pain at root of nose after vomiting.

Discharged blood coagulates slowly or not at all. Distended veins in eyes, ears, lips, and tongue. Blue skin. *Digitalis* is suited to the climacteric period: sudden flushes of heat followed by great debility; least motion = palpitation. Nervous lymphatic constitutions. Children with very white complexions, light hair, scrofulous. Most symptoms are < at night or on waking in the morning. Symptoms are > when stomach is empty; < after meals; from cold diet; after drinking (anything); < from spirituous liquors. Motion < most symptoms and may = fatal collapse. < From being raised up in bed. < From touch or pressure. Great sensitiveness to cold air; cold weather; changes of weather; cold food; cold drinks; all of which <. Getting heated < cough. In a room, lachrymation is <. With fear of suffocation there is desire for open air, and the symptoms of catarrh are > in open air. < From music; sadness from music.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Vegetable acids, Vinegar, infusion of galls, Ether, Camphor, Serpentaria. *It antidotes:* Wine, Myrica cerif. (Jaundice). *Compatible:* Bell., Bry., Cham., Chi., Lyc., Nux, Op., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sul., Verat. *Incompatible:* Chin. (increases the anxiety); Spirit. nitros. dulcis. *Compare:* Acon. (anxiety), Ant. t. (deathly nausea), Apocy., Arsen., Bell., Bry., Camph., Chi., Con., Zn., Kalm., Lach. (sleep), Lobel., Lycopus, Cratćgus (weak heart), Nat. m., (frequent and intermittent pulse), Phos. (genital symptoms), Spi., Sul., Tabac. (deathly nausea), Verat. In gonorrhśa, Sul. (prepuce indurated; Dig., puffed, infiltrated with serum); paraphimosis, Coloc. Palpitation with diarrhśa, Ant. t. Act on base of brain, Lob., Tab. One hand cold, the other hot, Chi., Pul., Ip., Mosch. Fainting before stool, Sul. (after stool, Nux, Crot. t.). Food eaten comes up by mouthfuls, Fer., Pho. Every shock strikes in pit of stomach, Pho., Mez., Kali c., Calc. Cracking in head, Alo. Headache extending into nose, Diosc.

Causation.—High living. Sexual abuse, or sexual excess. Alcohol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Extreme anguish, esp. in the evening, with disposition to weep and great fear of the future.—Gloomy and peevish.—Indisposed to speak; inclination to lassitude.—Remorse.—Tearful moroseness; with sensation of internal uneasiness.—Indifference.—Great love of labour.—Weakness of memory.—Nocturnal delirium and agitation.—Sadness from music.

2. Head.—Dizziness.—Vertigo with trembling.—Dulness of the head, with limited power of thinking.—Jerking pressure in the head, esp. during intellectual labour.—Pressure in the forehead, from mental exertion.—Tension in the forehead on turning the eyes.—Tearing in temples and sides of the head.—Shootings in the temples and in the forehead, sometimes extending to the point of the nose, esp. after drinking anything cold.—Stitches in the temples (evening and night).—Itching in the brain, on one side of the head only.—Sensation on stooping, as if the brain were falling forwards.—Undulations in the brain, as if it contained water, with confusion in the head.—(Hydrocephalus; sensation as if waves or water were beating on the skull; < while standing, talking, shaking the head and bending the head backward, > when lying down or bending the head forward.).—Swelling of the head.—The head is constantly inclined backwards.—Sudden cracking in the head (during a siesta) with starting, as in a fright.

3. Eyes.—Aching in the eyes, greatly augmented by the touch.—Burning pain and pressure above the eyes, with confused sight.—Burning pain in the r. eyebrow.—Shootings in the eyes.—Inflammatory redness of the conjunctiva and of the eyelids, with swelling, and sensation as if sand were introduced into the eyes.—Blueness of the eyelids.—Inflammation of the meibomian glands.—Smarting lachrymation, increased by a bright light, and by cold air.—Agglutination of the eyelids, with copious secretion of mucus (in the morning).—Disposition of the eyes to turn sideways.—Pupils insensible and dilated.—Sight confused, as if directed through a mist.—Obscuration of the sight and complete blindness, as from amaurosis.—Opacity of the crystalline lens.—Painless obscuration of the lens.—Illusion of the sight.—Phantoms, visions, and the colours of the rainbow before the eyes.—Dark bodies, like flies, hover before the eyes.—Objects appear green or yellow.—Sparks before the eyes.—Diplopia.

4. Ears.—Hissing before the ears, like boiling water (with hardness of hearing).—Single stitches behind the ears.—Otalgia, with tensive and contractive pains in the ears.—Swelling of the parotids, and behind the ear.

5. Nose.—Pain above the root of the nose.—Coryza, with hoarseness.

6. Face.—Paleness of the face (bluish hue under the pale skin.).—Blue colour of the lips and eyelids.—Convulsions on one (l.) side of the face.—Cramp-like and drawing pains in the cheek-bones.—Swelling of the cheek, with pain on being

touched.—Eruptions, with gnawing itching in the cheeks and in the chin.—Pores of the face black and suppurating.—Bluish swelling of the lips.—Eruptions on the lips.—Dryness of the lips.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Roughness, excoriation and scraping in the mouth and throat, with clammy taste.—Sweetish and fetid saliva.—Profuse flow of frothy saliva compelling to spit all the time.—Salivation with excoriation of the tongue, and of the gums.—Bluish tongue.—Swelling of the tongue.—Ulcer on the tongue.—Tongue loaded with white mucus (morning).—Stinging in throat between acts of swallowing.—Peculiar sensation in fauces as if walls of pharynx swollen, or as if they were constricted by swelling of tonsils.—Spasmodic constriction of throat.—Sore pain on swallowing.

10. Appetite.—Sweetish taste, esp. after smoking tobacco, sometimes with constant accumulation of saliva in the mouth.—Bitterness in the mouth.—Clammy taste.—Bitter taste of bread.—Want of appetite, sometimes even with a clean tongue.—Continuous thirst, with dry lips.—Thirst esp. for acid drinks.—Gulping up of an acrid or tasteless fluid.—Great appetency for bitter things.—After a meal, pressure and inflation of the abdomen and of the stomach.

11. Stomach.—Sour eructation and regurgitations, sometimes after a meal.—Pyrosis.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, moral dejection and inquietude.—Convulsive retchings.—Vomitings and nausea, with fulness and pressure on the epigastrium.—Vomiting in the morning (of the ingesta; of a green liquid), or at night.—Vomiting of mucus, of food, or bile, with excessive nausea.—Nausea in the morning, on waking.—Nausea and vomiting during a meal.—Vomiting of food on expectorating.—Sensation or retraction in the stomach.—Burning in the stomach, extending up to the śsophagus.—Pressure, burning pain, and heaviness in the stomach and in the epigastrium.—Nausea, as if he would die with it; continuous, and not relieved by vomiting.—Sensation of weakness in the stomach, as if life would be extinguished, esp. immediately after a meal.—Deathly sinking in the stomach-pit.—Cramp-like pains in the stomach, sometimes with nausea and vomiting, mitigated by eructations.—Shootings in the pit of the stomach, extending to the sides and the back.—Fulness in the pit of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Contractive tense pain in the hypochondria.—Sensibility, and pressive pains, in the region of the liver.—Twisting, and cramp-like pinching, in the intestines.—Shooting and tearing colic, with inclination to vomit, esp. during movement and expiration.—Inflation of the abdomen (ascites).—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen.—Cuttings, as from a chill, or a diarrhŕa.—Cramp-like tension in the groins.—Sufferings from flatulency.

13. Stool and Anus.—Fćces white, like chalk, or the colour of ashes.—Diarrhśa of excrement mixed with mucus, preceded by shiverings and cutting

pains.—Dysenteric evacuations.—Involuntary stools.—Retention of stool; prolonged constipation.—Watery diarrhśa; with much thirst.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.—Urgent and almost futile, inclination to make water, with discharge of hot, burning, and very scanty urine.—Pressure on the bladder, with the sensation as if it were too full, continuing after micturition.—Frequent emission of small quantities of water-coloured urine.—While in a recumbent position the urine can be retained for a longer time.—Difficult urination, as from contraction of the urethra.—Wetting the bed at night.—Urinary flux.—Diminution of the secretion of urine, sometimes alternating with abundant emission.—Incisive pains in the urethra, before and after the urinary discharge.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Urine of a deep colour, brownish or reddish.—Nausea before and after urination.—On making water, burning sensation and constriction in the; urethra.—Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.—Prostate enlarged.

15, 16. Sexual Organs.—Hydrocele (l.); scrotum looks like a bladder filled with water.—Testes; bruise-like pain in; swelling of.—Gonorrhśa; phimosis; with burning, and dropsy of prepuce.—Desire strongly excited, frequent erections and pollutions.—Dropsical swelling of genitals.—(Nymphomania.—Menorrhagia.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness (in the morning after a night sweat).—Hollow, spasmodic cough, from roughness and scraping in the throat; expectoration only in the evening, of yellow jelly-like mucus, tasting sweet.—Hoarseness and coryza in the morning.—Much phlegm in the larynx, which is detached by a slight cough.—Cough, after a meal, with vomiting of food.—Dry cough, with pains in the shoulders and arms.—Cough, with expectoration of matter resembling starch.—Smarting in the chest on coughing.—Cough worse at midnight and during the morning hours.—The cough is caused by talking, walking, drinking anything cold; when bending the body forward.—Troublesome choking sensation with cough; mostly at night, and on physical exertion.—Dry, cramp-like cough, excited by prolonged conversation.—Sanguineous expectoration on coughing (small quantities of dark-blood).

18. Chest.—Sensation of soreness in the chest.—Respiration painfully restricted, esp. at night, when lying down, or in the day, when walking, or seated.—In the morning, suffocating constriction of the chest, forcing the patient to rise up in the bed.—Asthmatic sufferings as from hydrothorax.—Pressure on the chest from keeping the body bent.—Tension in the chest, with necessity to breathe deeply.—Contractive pain in the chest, when sitting with the body bent.—Smarting in the chest.—Sensation of weakness in the chest, proceeding from the stomach.—Congestion in the chest.—Shuddering at the mammć.

19. Heart.—Acceleration of the movements of the heart, with palpitations that can be heard (with slow pulse), anguish, and contraction in the sternum.—Very slow

pulse.—On rising up in bed pulse becomes much more frequent and irregular.—Irregular and intermittent pulse.—Dull uneasiness in various parts of heart region, with sensation of weakness in forearm.—Feeling of slight confusion of heart, esp. on moving, with painful sensation of weakness in wrist and forearms.—Sudden sensation as though heart stood still, with great anxiety and necessity for holding breath, after dinner; must keep perfectly still.—Peculiar sensation as though heart standing still; single, violent, slow heart-beats, with sudden violent heat in occiput, and transient unconsciousness (the whole lasting only a moment).—Shifting pains in heart.—Oppression, must breathe deeper.—Heart's action has lost its force; beats more frequent, intermittent, irregular.—Palpitation easily excited on going up slight ascent.—Heart seems to dilate slowly; palpitation at each movement of body; slight uneasiness at heart, cold sweats.—Constant pain or anguish at heart, with palpitation, < by exercise or mental emotion; at times < without apparent cause, when perfectly at rest; paroxysms accompanied by sinking sensation, face purple; fainting, believes she is dying; dizziness ringing in ears; sharp pain in l. shoulder and l. arm, tingling in arm and fingers; paroxysms come sometimes at night, with suffocation, wakes up in anguish; terrifying dreams.—Heart so weak that even sitting up in bed has caused fatal syncope.—Attacks of angina brought on by any slight careless movement, esp. of arms in an upward direction; inexpressible anxiety with fainting; for a moment heart seems to stand still, and then several rapid and violent pulsations occur, with sensation as if heart had torn itself loose and were swaying to and fro by a thin thread.—Cyanosis.—Frightful stitches in region of heart, coming on every fifteen minutes, lasting only five or six seconds each time.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness and tension of the muscles of the neck and of the nape of the neck.—Drawing pains in the back and in the loins, as after a chill.—Bruise-like pains in the loins on blowing the nose.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic pullings, and tearings in the arms.—Heaviness or paralytic weakness of the l. arm.—Sharp pain in l. shoulder and arm, tingling in arm and fingers; with heart affection.—Nocturnal swelling of the r. hand and of the fingers.—Coldness of the hands.—Tearings in the joints of the fingers.—Sudden and paralytic stiffness in the fingers.—Torpor and disposition to numbness of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in the hip-joint.—Great stiffness in the legs after being seated, which abates when walking.—Want of energy, and paralytic weakness in the legs.—Swelling in the knee, like steatoma.—Incisive pains in the thigh, and burning sensation in the calf of the leg, on crossing the legs.—Tension in the ham.—Coldness of the feet.—Swelling in the feet, by day only (diminished at night).

24. Generalities.—Burning shootings and tearings, esp. in the limbs.—Penetrating pains, and painful weariness in the joints, as after great fatigue.—Engorgement of

the glands.—Tense and painful swellings, esp. of the limbs.—Convulsions.—Epileptic fits.—Dropsical swellings of internal and external parts.—Emaciation.—Great dejection and nervous weakness.—Throbbing in every part of the body, < by pressure.—Gouty nodosities.—Pricking pain in the muscles of the upper and lower extremities.—Fits of excessive weakness esp. after breakfast and dinner.—Sudden prostration of strength, as if about to faint, with general perspiration.

25. Skin.—Gnawing itching, which changes, if the skin be not scratched, into a burning and insupportable pricking.—Dry, and heat of skin.—Desquamation of the skin from the whole body.—Jaundice.—Bluish skin (cyanosis), particularly at the eyelids, lips, tongue, and nails.—Dropsy.—Elastic white swelling of the whole body.—General paleness of the skin.

26. Sleep.—Continuous sleepiness during the day (lethargy).—Uneasy, unrefreshing sleep.—Drowsiness in the day, and somnolency interrupted by fits of convulsive vomiting.—At night, half-asleep with agitation.—Nocturnal sleep, interrupted by anxious dreams, with starts (as if one were failing from a height or into water).—Uneasy sleep at night on account of constant desire to urinate.—Feeling of great emptiness of the stomach frequently, previous to falling asleep.

27. Fever.—Chilliness with heat and redness of face.—Coldness of the body, often with cold sweat, esp. on the forehead or one side of the body only.—Coldness in the hands and in the feet (with cold perspiration).—Heat of one hand and coldness of the other.—Frequent and sudden flushes of heat, followed by weakness.—Copious nocturnal perspiration, preceded sometimes by shivering and shuddering, with internal heat (beginning with coldness of the extremities, from them extending over the whole body), during the day.—Perspiration generally at night; cold and clammy.—Perspiration after the chill, no heat intervening.—Pulse small, weak, and excessively slow (esp. when at rest, every other beat intermits), but accelerated by the slightest movement.—Pulse irregular; intermitting.

Digitoxinum.

Digitoxine. "Crystallised Digitaline" (of Nativelle). (Neither a glucoside, nor an alkaloid) C_{31} H_{33} O_7. (The most active principle of Digitalis). Trituration.

Clinical.—Phlegmon. Suppuration. Vision, disordered Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Digitoxin* has been proved by Kopfe, who took a single dose of 2 millegrammes at 10 a.m. It began to take effect in an hour-faintness, nausea, and slight vertigo, which increased till he was obliged to hurry home at 1 o'clock to avoid vomiting in the street. But he was too weak to walk, and had to take a

carriage. He went to bed immediately and remained in bed three days and part of the fourth. The pulse had remained regular and at the usual rate, 80 to 84, but at 2 o'clock was 58 and intermitting. Excessive nausea was constant and prevented sleep at night. Vomiting of dark greenish masses of mucus gave instant relief, which, however, only lasted a short time. The pulse went down to 42, intermitting after every two beats, the heart-beats and intermission being plainly felt in the chest. The limbs refused service in spite of the greatest exertion of will power. Sight became weak, faces of friends were indistinguishable, and he only knew them by their voices. Objects ran together without outlines, so that he could only distinguish some very dark or bright, or large or small images in the field of vision. Therewith all objects, especially all bright ones, seemed in a slightly yellow light. (This yellow vision was very persistent, lasting eight days; it may prove a keynote for this preparation of *Digitalis*.) The nausea continued more distressing and was aggravated by drinking champagne, aerated waters, and ordinary water. The second night was very restless with partial sleep, interrupted four times in an hour by confused, anxious dreams and frightful phantasies. In the evening of third day he was able, with effort, to eat a little, and did not vomit. On the fourth day he was up a little and felt better, was able to eat a little meat and drink as much water as he wished. On the fifth day he was able to walk out a little, leaning on the arm of another. During the three succeeding days the symptoms gradually disappeared. With sound sleep and extraordinary appetite, physical strength and normal vision returned.

In some experiments made on dogs it was noted that subcutaneous injections were invariably followed with phlegmonous inflammation proceeding to suppuration.

Relations.—*Compare:* Digitalis (< from drinking is marked in both); Digitalinum; Cina and Santonine in yellow vision.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Slight vertigo, with nausea and faintness.

3. Eyes.—Weak sight: features of friends seemed to swim and become indistinct.—All objects in room run together without any outlines, could only distinguish some very dark or bright, or large or small images in the field of vision. Therewith all objects, esp. all bright ones, seemed in a slightly yellow light. (This appeared on the first day, was in no way diminished on third and fifth days, and did not pass away till the eighth.)

6. Face.—Paleness and collapsed appearance of face.

11. Stomach.—Aversion to every kind of food.—Faintness, nausea, and discomfort.—Constantly increasing discomfort and tormenting nausea, ending in vomiting a large quantity of dark greenish masses of mucus. Relief was immediate,

but lasted only a quarter of an hour, giving place to the most excessive nauseous sensation. An hour later vomiting was renewed violently, bilious-coloured masses of mucus, accompanied, preceded, and followed by retchings. Slow, intermittent pulse.—In evening attempted to take a glass of iced champagne, but the nausea increased rapidly and in a few minutes vomited a large quantity of a watery, slimy substance slightly coloured with bile, much retching followed.—Carbonated waters and ordinary drinking-water always aggravated the nausea.—Third day able to drink a little.—Sixth day extraordinary appetite.

18. Chest.—Oppression and anxiety in chest; heart-beats and intermissions plainly felt.

19. Heart.—Pulse at first normal and regular, became later markedly slow, intermittent, dicrotic, and then tricrotic.—Pulse very easily excited by the slightest excitement or physical exertion.

24. Generalities.—Faintness; rapid loss of power.—Prostration; limbs refuse their service; cannot rise from bed without assistance.—(Phlegmonous inflammation going on to suppuration.)

26. Sleep.—Not a moment's rest on account of distressing nausea and weakness.—Second night restless, with partial sleep, which was interrupted by confused, anxious dreams and frightful fantasies.—Sleep sound fourth night.

Dioscorea.

Dioscorea villosa. Wild yam. N. O. Dioscoreaceæ. Tincture of fresh root, or trituration of resinoid, Dioscorein.

Clinical.—*Abdomen, distended*. Acne. Angina pectoris. Biliousness. *Cholerine*. Chorea. Colds. *Colic*. Constipation. Cough. Cramps. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Enteralgia. Flatulence. Gall-bladder, affections of. Gastralgia. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. *Knee, pain in. Legs, pain in. Liver, disorders of*. Lumbago. *Mind, affections of*. Neuralgia. Paronychia. Parotitis. Pregnancy, pyrosis of. Renal colic. Rheumatism. Sciatica. *Side, pain in*. Spinal irritation. Spleen, pain in. *Smell, disordered*. Spermatorrhœa. Tea, effects of. Toothache. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—Burt, who made a heroic proving of this remedy, says: "The grand sphere for the use of *Dioscorea* is among neuroses of the bowels and stomach; where the cœliac and umbilical plexuses are in a state of great hyperæsthesia, the pain and spasm being unbearable." Hale considers as characteristic: "A constant pain, aggravated at regular intervals by paroxysms of

intense suffering." Any kind of colic or neuralgia with these characteristics may indicate *Dioscor*., which stands in the highest rank among stomach and abdominal remedies, with important actions in many other spheres. *Dioscorea* causes pain in the bowels; spasmodic; twisting; writhing; drawing; lancinating; pulsating; burning. Pains radiate upwards and downwards. Frequent sharp, darting pains from one part to another. Pains spread, especially from abdomen to distant parts. Great faintness at stomach. Morning diarrhœa. Pains < at meals; > moving about; cannot sit still. Seminal emissions (passive) with weakness of knees. According to Cushing's proving the primary effect of *Diosc*. was to cause strong-smelling perspiration of the genitals; constant excitement with strong and frequent erections day and night; amorous dreams with emissions. Afterwards came relaxed genitals, absence of desire, and emissions without erections. In the female sphere it has frequently cured dysmenorrhœa, uterine colic, and after-pains; also gastric disorders during pregnancy and the menses. J. B. Bell has pointed out how closely the throat symptoms of *Dios*. resemble the initial stage of a cold when it has attacked the fauces and before it has spread to the nose or chest. *Peculiar sensations* are: As if top of head was lifted off. As if temples were in a vice. As if head tied with a band (also neck). As if sticks, &c., in eyes; as if hot air streamed out of them. As if tongue burnt. As if a stone were in stomach. In small spot in abdomen sensation as if drawn forcibly upward and backward to spine. *Diosc*. resembles *Coloc*. in colicky pains, but differs in the Conditions: whilst *Coloc*. has > bending double and < by motion, *Diosc*. has > by stretching out and by moving about. Some of the symptoms of *Diosc*. are <, others are > by touch and pressure. Many symptoms appear, or are < in early morning from 2 a.m. onwards; on awaking; 8 a.m. (cough). Symptoms generally > in open air. Pains are remittent and paroxysmal. It is one of the first remedies in whitlow; and in biliary and renal colic. Suited to persons of feeble digestive powers, old or young, with flatulence after meals, in stomach or bowels, unattended with liver or bowel derangement, who from some excess in eating, or from fasting, or from some error in diet, as eating old cheese, or uncooked fruit, pastry, &c., especially if they are great tea-drinkers, may be suddenly seized with violent colic.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bism., Bry., Nux (stomach); Cham., Coloc., Ip., Kali bi., Pod., Rhus, Rum., Stan., Sul. (abdomen and stool); Æsc., Alo., Collin., Nux (hæmorrhoids); *Sarsap*. (urinary symptoms); Calc. c., Can. i., Gels., Calad., Agn. c., Nux, Phos. (sexual organs); Act. r., Æsc., Alo., Bry., Nux (headache); Sil. (whitlow). Ver., Caps. (pain in ears on coughing). Tamus belongs to the same N. O. Ver. relieved pain in r. temple.

Causation.—Tea-drinking. Excess in eating. Fasting. Errors in diet. Onanism.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Calls things by wrong names; writes down r. arm or leg when he means l.—Aversion to company.—Irritable; feels cross and troubled.—Great depression of spirits.

2. Head.—Vertigo and dizziness; goes to r. while walking; inclined to fall backward.—Faintness < sitting up in bed; numbness < lying down.—Vertigo from onanism.—Vertigo with heat in head; with sharp pains in r. side of forehead extending to ears; a remittent pain < by pressure.—Fulness in head speedily followed by spasmodic pains in abdomen.—Head feels as if tied with a band.—Headache in vertex and down to both shoulders.—Dull pain in head and temples.—Pain in forehead, extending into nose, with nausea and coryza.—Pain as if lifted up in forehead and temples.—Digging, cutting pain in the temples; in occiput; over eye.

3. Eyes.—Eyes weak, sore, and smarting; (r. <); seems as if hot air streamed out, evening.—Agglutination of the lids mornings.—Sharp pain from r. eye to occiput.—Feeling as of a round or large smooth substance, or as if dust, sticks, or lashes in eye.—Lachrymation, hot tears, eyes fill in open air, smarting, wants to keep lids closed.

4. Ears.—Dull, pressing pains in front of both ears.—Sharp pain in front and behind the ears.—Small balls of wax drop out of r. ear almost daily.—Both ears feel suddenly stopped up and are sore to touch.—Pains in ears, < blowing nose or coughing (8 a.m.).—Itching in internal ears (< r.).

5. Nose.—Irritation of nasal passages with much sneezing; dry, or watery discharge.—Discharge of bright-red blood from l. nostril; followed by a dark clot; while sitting writing.—Soreness of the nostrils.—Frequent or constant bad smell in the nose; like bilious-fever patients; any bad smell remains in nose a long time.

6. Face.—Dull, grinding, drawing, digging, or sharp darting pains at angle of l. lower jaw.—Spasmodic closing of jaws, biting tongue when neither eating nor drinking.—Little pimples with black heads.—Lips dry; commissures sore.

8. Mouth.—Heavy brown coating on the tongue mornings.—Sides of tongue sore as if burnt.—Tip of tongue sore.—Mouth very dry, bitter, and clammy in the morning (on waking 4 a.m.).—Mouth dry, but full of sticky mucus; no thirst.—Soreness of gums and roof of mouth.—Saliva runs out while asleep.

9. Throat.—Irritation, burning, and smarting in throat and fauces.—Fauces rough, dry; frequent inclination to swallow; but it causes nausea and shudderings.—Belching gas, but throat so dry it prevents escape of gas.—Constricted feeling as from something tight about neck; makes breathing

difficult.—Itching in l. tonsil.—Stitches in tonsil up to ear.—Constricted feeling.—Soreness and sharp aching pain in both parotid glands.

11. Stomach.—Sour or bitter eructations.—Belching of large quantities of tasteless wind momentarily relieving the distress at the stomach.—Nausea.—After eating: nausea, faintness, distress, burning at stomach; dull, heavy pain > by belching; tastes food eaten; > of symptoms.—Faint, uneasy feeling at stomach.—Headache < after dinner.—Constant distress at stomach, with frequent sharp pains; had to unfasten the clothing.—Distressing pain at epigastrium relieved by raising sour, bitter wind.—Burning at the stomach.—Sharp, cramping pain in pit of stomach, followed by raising, belching, and gulping enormous quantities of tasteless wind, followed by hiccough and discharge of flatulence from the bowels.—Sharp, cutting pains in epigastrium.—Faintness at epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Sharp pain in l. hypochondrium.—Dull, heavy, grinding pain in region of liver, worse evenings.—Cutting pain in region of liver; (r. lobe).—Hard, dull pain in region of gall bladder.—Constant distress in the umbilical and hypogastric regions, with severe cutting, colic-like pains every few minutes in stomach and small intestines.—Griping, cramping pains in the umbilical region.—Rumbling in the bowels, and passing large quantities of flatulence.—Flatulence after meals; wind colic, but with little or no hepatic derangement.—Discharges of offensive flatus.—Twisting and sharp cutting pains in the bowels.—Bowels sore and tender on pressure.—Pain in inguinal regions extending to the testicles.

13. Stool and Anus.—Itching in the rectum.—Hæmorrhoidal tumours as large as red cherries, with pain and distress in anus.—After stool: prolapsus ani; weak, faint feeling in abdomen; colic.—Frequent urgent desire for stool.—Very offensive flatulence.—Diarrhœa early in morning, driving out of bed.—Just before and during a stool, severe pain in sacral region and bowels, of a writhing drawing character; the pains radiate upwards and downwards, until the whole body and extremities become involved in spasm.—Very profuse, thin, yellow stool in the morning; followed by a very weak, faint feeling, without relieving pain in bowels.—Loose stools with much straining.—Stools slimy; dark-coloured; bilious; very offensive; light mushy.—During pregnancy, alternate constipation and relaxation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Writhing, with dry and crampy pains, with passing of renal calculus (r.).—Spasmodic stricture of urethra, with pain about navel > by pressure; pressure on rectum, paroxysmal colic.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Constant excitement of genital organs, with frequent erections.—Genitals cold and relaxed.—Strong-smelling perspiration on scrotum and pubes.—Diminished sexual desire.—Emission of semen during sleep.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Dysmenorrhœa; spasmodic uterine colic; pains suddenly fly to distant parts.—After-pains.—False pains.—Cramps in fingers and toes alternating with uterine pains.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hacking cough from irritation and tickling low down in the throat.—Sharp cutting pain from l. axilla to nipple and down side deep in lung.—Cough with pain in region of umbilicus and temples, brown tongue, weak knees.—Dull, aching, or sharp cutting pains in both lungs, from front to back, or *vice versâ*.

19. Heart.—Sharp pain in region of heart, arrests breathing; < lying l. side.

20. Neck and Back.—Dull pain in back of neck; stiff.—Back lame in morning.—Back in region of liver so lame it is almost impossible to turn in bed; > by motion.—Severe backache.—Sharp deep pain in lower portion of l. scapula, followed by sharp pain through centre of r. lung.—Itching over r. scapula.—Drawing pains in sacrum: in sacro-iliac joint.—Spinal hyperæsthesia.—Spinal cord feels bruised all the way up and down.—Sharp pains in the back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in l. shoulder.—Grinding in elbows.—Hard aching pains in bones of forearm, and in wrist and hands.—Numbness of l. hand.—Panaritium, early stage; pain, pricking, sharp, agonising.—Paronychia.

23. Lower Limbs.—Hard, dull, or tearing pains in the hip.—Pain in r. leg from point of exit of sciatic nerve, felt only when moving the limb, or when sitting up.—Knees lame, weak, and painful; trembling.—Hard, dull, or sharp pains in leg.—Ankles weak and painful.

24. Generalities.—Restless, trembling, faint feeling.—Languid, tired feeling.—Rheumatic pains < night and early morning.—Chorea; with seminal emissions.—Itching of various parts of the body and limbs.

25. Skin.—Panaritium, early when pains are sharp and agonising, or when pricking is felt; nails brittle.—Little pimples with black heads.

26. Sleep.—Many symptoms are < after sleep: bitter mouth; pains in bowels; hard beating of heart.—Restless after 2 a.m.; must move, yet it hurts, he is so sore.—First sleep late; wakes early.

Diphtherinum.

A nosode. Trituration of diphtheric membrane. Dilutions of diphtheria toxin.

Clinical.—Croup. Diphtheria. Diphtheritic paralysis. Myelitis.

Characteristics.—The well-known features of the disease of which this nosode is a product must be the guide to its use. It should be more efficacious in the potencies against diphtheria, both as prophylactic and cure, than the serum injections. In all probability it will be found useful in the paralysis of diphtheria and other like kinds of spinal affection. It needs clinical development and a proving in the potencies.

Dirca Palustris.

Leatherwood. Moosewood. Wicopy. N. O. Thymelaceæ. Tincture of inner bark of branches.

Clinical.—Colic. Constipation. Cough. Debility. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Eyes, affections of. Flatulence. Headache. Heart, affections of. Neuralgia. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Dirca* belongs to the same family as *Daphne Indica* and *Mezereum*, and is the only American member of the family. Its symptoms show its relationship to the other two, but it has not been used extensively in practice. It produces much vital depression; neuralgic pains in the head, trunk, and extremities, many of the pains proceeding from without inward. Digestion is disordered, there is weight at the stomach, and a peculiar white tongue, the coating being moist and even. Rumbling of flatulence. Colic > by bending forward, diarrhœa and tenesmus, later constipation. Oppression and pains in the chest, sweetish expectoration, and excitability of the heart's action from the slightest motion. Hot and restless at night; cannot sleep; dreams of dead bodies. Motion < most symptoms; walking < vertigo and pain in bowels. Colic is > by bending forward; headache > by pressure. Pains in the bowels are > by stool.

Relations.—*Compare:* Can. i. (time passes slowly); Ant. c. (tongue); Lyc. (constipation and flatulence); Bry., Puls., Abies. n., &c. (weight at stomach); Stan. (sweet expectoration).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Time seemed to pass slowly.—Absent-minded.

2. Head.—Vertigo on walking; seems as if he would fall to l.—Pains all through the head, vertex, and occiput, extending down into spine.—Sensation as if lobes of

cerebrum were drawn forward towards frontal sinuses.—Headache in temples extending inwards; > by hard pressure.—Headache, throbbing, and beating in l. half of head, < by coughing or moving.—Pain high up in occiput extending inwards.—Awoke with pain low down in occiput, much < on raising or accidentally moving head in morning; < towards noon, and went up over vertex to forehead, and there had a strong congestive headache, with throbbing of carotids, lasting till evening and gradually disappearing.—Scalp feels dry and tight.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sore; and painful to touch.—Sensation as if brows corrugated; and as if brain were also drawn down.—Lids heavy.—Much photophobia; on waking and continuing all day; esp. from gaslight.

6. Face.—Face red, full, and bloated in morning.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated smoothly and evenly white.—Smooth, dirty, white coat.—Sour taste.

9. Throat.—Throat red, raw; acrid feeling; hurts to swallow food or liquids.

11. Stomach.—No thirst.—Empty eructations.—Uneasy feeling as if a lump or weight in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Several lancinations in l. hypochondrium with tympanites.—Burning below umbilicus.—Rumbling in bowels.—Colic > bending forward; and > by stool, but smarting in anus remains.—Burning and uncomfortable sensation in bowels.—Pain in bowels on walking, also painful on pressure.—Dull ache low down in pelvis; bearing down, not > by sitting or lying, but > when headache >.

13. Stool and Anus.—Throbbing, stitching pains in anus.—Soreness and smarting, < after stool.—Tenesmus and straining.—Diarrhœic stools; sudden, gushing, watery; thin, yellowish fæcal.—Constipation; urgent desire, but passes only frothy mucus.—Dry, sticky feces.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain and soreness in region of bladder.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Uterus seems too low, and as if it would prolapse during stool.—Menses two days too early; less copious and prolonged than usual.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Stinging pains in larynx from without inwards; very sharp pricking pain and sensation of suffocation.—Cough < morning.—Raising sweetish-tasting mucus quite offensive.—Great dyspnœa from exertion; from walking up a slight elevation.—Sharp pain in r. thorax running down into abdomen and up into l. shoulder.

19. Heart.—Excitability of heart's action from least motion.—Palpitation on going up slight elevation.—Pulse suddenly becomes weak and irregular.

20. Back.—Heavy pain across back and through loins; in region of kidneys.

22. Upper Limbs.—Dull, neuralgic pain in both shoulders, cannot keep them still.

23. Lower Limbs.—Muscles of thighs sore and stiff.—Neuralgic pains in legs.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy but unable to sleep.—Dreams of dead bodies.

Dolichos.

Dolichos pruriens. Mucuna pruriens. Cowhage. Cow-itch. N. O. Leguminosæ. Trituration or tincture of whole pod.

Clinical.—Cough. Dentition. Gums, neuralgia of. Herpes zoster. Jaundice. *Jaundice, irritation of.* Jaw, pain in. Neuralgia. Pruritus. Sore throat.

Characteristics.—The most characteristic symptoms of *Dolichos* are—a general intense itching without eruption, < by scratching; and a pain in the throat on right side below angle of jaw as if a splinter were embedded vertically in it. It is mainly a right-side medicine, and hence its relation to the liver. It corresponds to exalted nervous sensibility, as in dentition. Gums intensely sensitive; seem to itch. Kraft has recorded (*N. A. J. H.*, 1890, p. 20) a striking cure with *Dolichos* 1,200 (Kent) of a woman who had symptoms of jaundice, white stools, and desperate itching, preventing sleep at night. There was, in addition, enormous distension of abdomen with continuous rattling of wind, intolerance of anything tight round neck or body; intense restlessness, unable to sit still a minute. The symptoms of *Dol.* are < at night. Warmth < itching at night. Cold water burns on the itching skin. Colic from getting feet wet.

Relations.—Aconite *antidotes* it, and in "cases of dentition with fever Aconite should be given before Dolichos to prevent convulsions" (Hering). Dolichos *follows* Rhus in herpes. *Compare:* Bell. (dentition); Arg. n., Hep., Nit. ac. (throat).

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Eyes yellow.

8. Mouth.—Gums (upper) irritated, tumid, excessively painful; can scarcely take food or drink in the mouth.—Pain in the gums prevents sleep.—Soreness and

tenderness of gums in teething children.—Gums swollen; neuralgic pains in them; < at night.

9. Throat.—Painful sensation of the throat below the angle of the lower jaw on r. side; it was as if a splinter three-quarters of an inch in length was imbedded vertically in that spot; pain < by swallowing.

12. Abdomen.—Bloated, swollen abdomen (with constipation).—Worms.—Swelling of the liver.

13. Stool.—Constipation during teething or pregnancy.—White stools.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough most troublesome about bed-time and for awhile after going to bed.—Cough, with wheezing and dyspnœa.

18. Chest.—Sharp pain through upper portion of both lungs.

24. Generalities.—Neuralgic pains following herpes zoster.—Twitching of the muscles.—Clonic spasms of the extremities, with loss of consciousness; eyes motionless; eyelids open.

25. Skin.—Intolerable itching all over the body; < at night, preventing sleep; scratching < the itching; there is nothing perceptible on the skin.—Jaundice, with itching of the skin.—Dry, tettery eruptions on arms and legs, resembling zona.—Pain under l. axilla for three days, when an herpetic eruption breaks out on axilla of affected side, spreading in rings forward to sternum and backward to spine with burning and smarting.

Doryphora.

Doryphora decemlineata. The Colorado Beetle. Potato Bug. N. O. Coleoptera. Tincture prepared by covering the crushed live beetles with alcohol.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Diphtheria. Dysentery. Erysipelas. Fevers. Gastric affections. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Myxœdema. Parotitis. Spleen, pain in. Typhoid. Ulceration. Urethritis.

Characteristics.—*Doryphora* in its general effects bears a strong resemblance to *Cantharis*. An extensive proving has been made, and to this have been added the effects of poisoning from handling the insects, and from inhaling the vapour when they have been burned or scalded. Like *Canth., Doryph*. produces burning in mouth, throat, gullet, stomach, abdomen, rectum, and urinary passages; strangury, urethritis, and itching burning and inflammation of glans penis. It has been

successfully used in urethritis in children under ten, provoked by local irritation. A feeling of weight or heaviness is common. Fainting, weakness, prostration, collapse; great trembling of extremities. Prostration after typhoid and diphtheria has been cured. The weakness is < by talking. Local application causes ulceration. The blood will not coagulate; blood globules disorganised; enormous swelling of whole body; swelling of feet with burning; elastic swelling of whole body which will not pit on pressure (suggesting its applicability in myxœdema). The symptoms are < by motion; < from smoking; < in warm room; > in open air; pressure < (pain in kidneys).

Relations.—The local effect *is antidoted by:* Earth; other antidotes are: Vinegar and other vegetable acids, Stramon. *Compare:* Agar., Ailanth., Apis, Bellad., Canth., Crotal., Laches., and with the Solanaceæ generally, as the beetle partakes of the properties of the plants it infests. In non-coagulation of the blood, Sanguisuga.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Stupor; with muttering and loud rumbling in bowels.—Delirium; talkative; red, bloated face, protruding eyes.—Irritability.

3. Eyes.—Eyes red, sore; protruding; pupils much dilated; sight much impaired.

6. Face.—Face bloated and red, giving appearance of a confirmed drunkard.

8. Mouth.—Dark brown coating on tongue.—Offensive taste.—Violent heat in mouth; severe pain across kidneys; face red and bloated; constipation and retention of urine.—(Parotitis.)

9. Throat.—Dry feeling in throat with desire to swallow.—Throat raw and constricted.—Burning in throat and down œsophagus, with stomachache and cough.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite, great thirst.—Craving for something sour; symptoms < by smoking.—Nausea and vomiting; vomits dark, grumous acrid matter; of dirty brown fluid with diarrhœa.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in spleen.—Rumbling in bowels (with stupor).—Pain in bowels, < by eating and drinking and by deep inspiration.—Abdomen feels heavy; sore and tender; burning.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Morning diarrhœa, with pain in abdomen and burning in rectum.—Bloody, slimy stools.—Heaviness; intense pain in rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.—Dysuria, with burning, stinging pain.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching and burning of glans penis, which is swollen and bluish red; urethra inflamed, with excruciating pain, esp. when urinating.

18. Chest.—Soreness and oppression of chest with sore throat.

20. Back.—Pain in lumbar region.

21. Limbs.—Great trembling in extremities; in r. arm and leg.

25. Skin.—An abraded surface on the wrist of one engaged in picking the bugs became painful, a deep sloughing ulcer developed, and the bones were laid bare.

26. Sleep.—Tossing about all night.—Sleepless till 12, then restless sleep with terrifying dreams.—While sleeping, wild dreams, screams as if in great distress.

27. Fever.—Skin alternately cold, clammy, and hot with fever.—Coldness of hands and feet.—High fever during night, restless and sleepless.—Violent fever 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Of children who inhaled vapour from a kettle in which some beetles had been placed, one died and the other recovered after a serious illness resembling typhoid fever.

Drosera.

Drosera rotundifolia. Round-leaved Sundew. N. O. Droseraceæ. Tincture of active fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Asthma. Bronchitis. Catarrh. *Consumption. Cough*. Coxalgia. Epilepsy. Hæmorrhage. Headache. Laryngitis. Measles. Nausea. Phthisis. Sciatica. Vomiting. *Whooping-cough*.

Characteristics.—The chief feature of the *Drosera* effects is a spasmodic cough resembling whooping-cough, in which affection it is one of the leading remedies, as it is also in the spasmodic cough of phthisis. The characteristic cough is: Frequent spells of barking cough; < evening and after midnight; patient holds his side; vomits if he cannot get up phlegm; every effort to raise a little phlegm ends in retching and vomiting; there may be bloody stools. Teste, who places *Drosera* in his *Zincum* group of medicines, mentions that it grows in damp prairies, along the border of marshes, and is avoided by animals. Barrich states that when eaten by sheep it gives them a cough which is fatal to them. Curiously enough, it was recommended by German physicians of the eighteenth century as a panacea for hoarseness, chest affections, and even for phthisis. Serrand, of Paris (translated *H. R.*, vi. 153) maintains that Drosera has an important *rôle* in the prophylaxis of tubercle. He refers to the fact that sheep eating *Drosera* leaves acquire a nocturnal

cough and die, and that the pleuræ of cats to which Drosera had been administered were found studded with tubercles. The indications calling for it in the premonitory stage are: pallor, weakness, loss of appetite, dry cough, emaciation. Three laryngoscopic indications are: (*1*) Anæmia and pallor of larynx; (*2*) vocal cords not sufficiently approximated from functional impairment of crico-arytenoid muscles; (*3*) redness and swelling of mucous membrane covering and between the arytenoid cartilages. Dr. Serrand commends *Dros*. in cases of declared phthisis as well. He gives it in the low attenuations. Buchmann of Alvensleben agrees with Hahnemann that *Dros*. in high attenuation should not be repeated. He cured himself of a bronchial catarrh which used to attack him every spring and fall, characterised by a *violent tickling cough*, which almost drove him to distraction at night, with *Dros*. 1x. and Ø. A single dose as soon as the tickling in the larynx commenced sufficed to allay it at once and allowed him to rest, and it was only repeated when the tickling returned. Among the characteristics of *Drosera* are: Spasmodic and constricting pains in abdomen; larynx; throat; chest; hypochondria. Crawling in larynx; feeling as if a soft substance were lodged in larynx, as a feather. Difficult swallowing of solids. Voice fails. Stitching pains in chest and all parts; lancinations in brain. Stitches from left loin into penis; itching stitches in glans. Hæmorrhages of bright red blood, from nose; mouth (bloody saliva); with vomit; with stool; expectoration. Gnawing stinging pains in joints and long bones. *Dros*. has many pains about the hip-joints and has cured sciatica with the following characters: "Pressing pains, < from pressure, from stooping, from lying on painful part, > after rising from bed." Eruption like measles; prickling burning itching; < undressing; > by scratching; bleeding, burning ulcers, cutting pains. Epileptic attacks: with rigidity; with twitching of limbs; after attack, hæmoptysis and sleep. Symptoms are < towards evening and after midnight. < By warmth; by warm drinks; > in open air. Many symptoms are < at rest and when lying in bed. Supporting the part > pains in head and chest. Stooping <; walking >; singing and talking <. Motion of eye < head pains. Motion > stitching in chest and joints, and shivering. < From acids.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *Complementary:* Nux. *Compatible:* Calc c., Puls., Verat., Gnaph. *Compare:* Bell., Coral., Cup., Hyo., Ip., Sambuc., Meph., Op., Coc. cact. In inability to expectorate Caust., Sep., Arn., Kali c. Teste considers Meny. the closest analogue.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mental dejection, caused by ideas of imaginary enmity.—Anxiety, esp. (in the evening) in solitude, with fear of ghosts.—Great mistrust.—Restlessness, which does not allow prolonged attention to the same object.—Inquietude respecting the future.—Discouragement.—Inclination to drown oneself.—Pertinacity in executing resolutions.—The least thing puts the sufferer beside himself.

2. Head.—Painful perplexity of the head, as after loud speaking.—Vertigo on walking in the open air, which occasions falling (to the l.).—Pressive pains in the head, esp. in the forehead and in the cheek-bones, sometimes with nausea and dizziness.—Pressing headache (temples), with stupefaction and nausea (morning); worse when stooping and from heart; better from motion and in the cold air.—Beating and hammering in the forehead from the inside outwards.—Pains, as of excoriation in the scalp.

3. Eyes.—Shootings in the eyes towards the outside, esp. on stooping.—Suspension of the sight, or confusion and paleness of the letters while reading.—Gauze before the eyes.—Presbyopia and weakness of the eyes.—Contraction of the pupils.—Dazzling by candle-light and daylight.

4. Ears.—Shootings and squeezing in the ears, esp. on swallowing.—Hardness of hearing, with buzzing and roaring in the ears.—Humming and drumming in the ears.

5. Nose.—Bleeding at the nose, esp. in the evening.—Discharge of blood on blowing the nose.—Black pores on the nose.—Constant dryness of the nose.—Great sensibility to acid smells.—Fluent coryza with sneezing.

6. Face.—Paleness of the face, with cheeks hollow, and eyes sunken.—Small pustules here and there on face, with fine stitching sensation < when touched.—Burning and pricking sensation in the skin of the cheeks, below the eyes.—Lips cracked and constantly dry.—Pressure in the cheek-bones towards the outside, aggravated by pressure and contact.—Black pores in the chin.

8. Mouth.—Shooting pains in teeth, after taking hot drinks.—Ulcers on tongue.—Bleeding of the mouth.—Ulceration of velum palati.

9. Throat.—Rough, scraping dryness deep in fauces, and in region of soft palate, inducing short and hacking cough, with yellow mucous expectoration, hoarse deep voice, oppression in chest as if breath could not be expelled when coughing or talking.—Shootings in the throat, after eating anything salt.—Stinging in the throat during deglutition.—Difficulty in swallowing solid food, as from contraction of the throat.—Sensation of dryness in the throat.—Sensation in the throat, as if crumbs of bread had been stopped in it.—Hawking of yellowish or greenish mucus.

10. Appetite.—Thirst, esp. in the morning (during the hot stage of the fever and not during the cold stage).—Insipidity of food.—Aversion to pork.—Bitter taste of food and esp. of bread.

11. Stomach.—Bitter risings.—Frequent hiccough.—Water-brash.—Vomiting at night, and after dinner.—Vomiting of bile, in the morning.—Vomiting of blood.—Nausea after eating fat food.—Vomiting of slimy matter and of food during

the cough.—Shootings and beatings in the pit of the stomach.—Clawing sensation in the pit of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in the hypochondria, on coughing and on being touched (he has to press on them with the hand when he coughs).—Colic after taking acids.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent evacuations of sanguineous mucus, with cutting pains; after the stool, pain in abdomen and small of the back.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to make water, with scanty emission, often drop by drop.—Emission of urine at night.—Brownish urine of a strong smell.—Watery, inodorous urine (with fetid stool of white mucus).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia suppressed.—Catamenia retarded.—Leucorrhœa, with pains like those of childbirth, spasmodic pains in the abdomen.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tingling in the larynx, which excites a slight cough, and shootings extending to the throat.—Sensation, as if there were a soft body, such as a feather, in the larynx.—Sensation of dryness, or roughness, and of scraping in the bottom of the gullet, with inclination to cough.—Hoarseness, and very low voice.—Oppressed breathing when talking; mostly while sitting.—Sensation of oppression in the chest, as if the voice and breath were retarded when speaking and coughing.—Fine stitches in larynx extending down to r. side of œsophagus.—Cough without much sound.—Cough as soon as the head touches the pillow.—Accumulation of slimy matter, alternately hard and soft, yellowish, greyish or greenish.—Cough and hoarseness.—Cough, proceeding from the depth of the chest, with pains in the hypochondria and in the chest, mitigated by pressing the hand upon them.—Cough at night, and in the evening, immediately after lying down.—Dry, spasmodic cough, with retching.—Fatiguing cough like whooping-cough (attacks, every one to three hours, with barking or dull-sounding coughs, choking the breathing, caused by tickling or dryness of the throat; yellow and bitter expectoration; has to swallow this mucus down) with bluish face, wheezing respiration, attacks of suffocation, bleeding from the nose and mouth, and anxiety.—The cough is excited by laughter, weeping and mental emotions; after having had the measles; aggravation after lying down, and still more increased after midnight; when at rest; when lying in bed; from heat; from drinking; from singing.—Vomiting of food during the cough, and afterwards.—Cough, with fetid breath.—Singing, tobacco-smoke, and drinking, excites the cough.—Cough, with expectoration of a bright red blood, or of blackish clots.—Cough, in the morning, with bitter and nauseous expectoration.—Cough, with expectoration of purulent matter, and shootings in the lower part of the chest.—Greenish expectoration.—Laryngeal and tracheal phthisis.

18. Chest.—Restricted respiration on speaking, as if the throat were contracted, chiefly when seated.—Oppression of the chest, as if something stopped the voice on coughing or on speaking, or, as if the breath could not be expelled.—Tightness of the chest on coughing.—Pains in the chest on coughing and on sneezing; he has to press his chest with the hand.—Pains, as from subcutaneous ulceration in the sternum, on pressing upon it.—Black pores on the chest and shoulder.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness at the nape of the neck, with pains during movement.—Bruise-like pains in the back, particularly early in the morning.

22. Upper Limbs.—Twitchings in r. shoulder, only when at rest.—Pains, as from a bruise, in the joints of the arms and of the hands.—Cramp and stiffening of the fingers, on grasping an object.—Nocturnal pains in the bones of the arm, going off during motion in the day.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralytic pains in the coxo-femoral joint, and in the thighs, on walking, which occasion limping.—Incisive shootings in the legs.—Violent stitch in the os ischium, on rising from a seat.—Tearings in the joints of the foot, as if they were dislocated, only when walking.—Stiffness in the joints of the feet.—Cold sweat in the feet, which are constantly cold.

24. Generalities.—Rapid emaciation (with acute laryngitis).—Gnawing shootings in the cavities of the bones of the arms and of the legs, exceedingly violent, with violent shootings in the joints, during repose, rather than during movement.—Shooting and painful pressure in the muscles (of the limbs), mitigated in no position.—Pains as from a bruise, excessively distressing sensitiveness, paralytic weakness in all the limbs.—All the limbs feel sore, as from too hard a bed.—Weakness in the whole body, with cheeks and eyes hollow.—Epileptic convulsions, with sleep and spitting of blood, after the fit.—The majority of the sufferings appear at night and in the morning, as well as in a warm atmosphere, and during repose.—Gnawing-stinging in the long bones; worse during rest.

25. Skin.—Violent itching while undressing; when scratching, the skin readily peels off.—Black pores on chest and shoulder.

26. Sleep.—Snoring during sleep, and when lying on the back.—Frequent starts with fright, during sleep.—Nocturnal waking, on the breaking out of perspiration.—Frequent waking with perspiration, or as if too wakeful.—Sleep at noon and in the evening at sunset.

27. Fever.—Shuddering over the whole body, with heat of the face, icy coldness of the hands and absence of thirst, or shiverings with coldness and paleness of the hands, the feet, and the face.—In the morning hours, coldness of one side (l.) of the face, while the other side (r.) is hot.—Chilliness and chill while at rest, finds it everywhere too cold, even in bed.—Chilliness during the day, heat during the

night.—Heat almost exclusively in the face and on the head.—Warm perspiration at night, esp. after midnight and during the morning hours, mostly in the face.—Heat, with headache and convulsive cough.—(Intermittent) fever, with nausea, and inclination to vomit, and other gastric sufferings, or with sore throat.

Duboisinum.

Duboisia myoporoides. Corkwood Tree. (Queensland.) N. O. Solanaceæ. Tincture and solution of alkaloid prepared from extract of the leaves.

Clinical.—Delirium. Drowsiness. Eyes: dilated pupils. Locomotor ataxy. Mouth, dryness of. Paralysis. Presbyopia. Throat, dryness of. Vertigo. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—*Duboisia* belongs to the same order as *Belladonna*, and its alkaloid, *Sulphate of duboisia*, has been used as a substitute for *Atropine*. Its application to the eye has caused marked constitutional symptoms of fever, delirium, stupor, and dry mouth. A symptom which may prove a keynote is "a red spot floating in the field of vision." Guided by this, C. H. Helfrich cured a case of hyperæmia of optic nerve with Duboisin 3 (*N. A. J. H.*, xiii. 267). Dryness of mucous membranes is very characteristic. Cool feeling in the eyes. Sensation as if stepping on empty space. Feeling of largeness in eyes, in tongue. Inability to stand with the eyes shut gives it a place in locomotor ataxy. It has also been proved.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coffee; lemon-juice. *Compare:* Bell., Atrop., Dulc., Stram., &c. Anhalonium (coloured vision).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excitable; tries to get off the sofa.—Stupor; though if questioned replies, but with difficulty.—Picks at surrounding objects; slight drawings up of arms; very rest less.—Carphology; glances suspiciously under bed-clothes and behind back; left to himself upsets room in a few moments—towels, brushes, shoes placed on bed, and boots on dressing-table; throughout air of fun and humour; on recovery remembers nothing of what he had done.—Busy delirium; plucks at collar of night-dress; gazes intently at foot of bedstead where no one is, reaches out toward imaginary person or object.—Unable to concentrate thoughts on any subject; absent-minded thoughts wander from subject to subject; forgets what he started with thoughts silly, nonsensical.—Unable to express herself.

2. Head.—Dizziness; strange feeling in head, with nausea and darkly flushed face; the "strange" feeling lasted longer than the faintness and drowsiness ensued.—Headache.—Head feels light; vertigo on rising up or walking; great inclination to fall backward, esp. on going up stairs; almost impossible to stand

with eyes shut.—Head heavy, dizzy.—Dull pain through upper part of eyeballs and forehead like sick-headache.

3. Eyes.—Pupils widely dilated.—Eyes feel cool.—Sharp pain in upper eyeball.—Eyes feel tired.—Things seemed elevated; every time he looked up from his book a dull pain flies through upper part of eyeballs and forehead like sick-headache; eyes felt large and protruding.—Faces repeated in all directions.—Countenances of bystanders appear to have hollow cheeks; walls to have great hollows excavated in them.—Hallucinations of vision: suddenly sits on ground imagining a chair ready for him; drops a glass in mid-air instead of placing it on the table; grasps in the air above his head for his watch which had been taken from him.—Imagined it was quite dark when it was a bright summer afternoon.—Cannot make out print within two feet, and it shows several colours-blue, orange, and reddish-brown, as does the ink when writing; pupils nearly normal; a + 20 glass makes reading at normal distance possible, but eyes feel strained in using it.—Appearance of a red spot in field of vision moving with the eye.—Hyperæmia of optic nerve; optic disc very red, small vessels visible, large vessels much enlarged and tortuous; accommodation paralysed; outline of disc indistinct; arteries diminished.—Fluttering sensation in eyeball.—Twitching of orbicularis palpebrarum.—Eyes for the most part kept closed, but opened occasionally (in a prover).

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears (esp. r.), comes on suddenly.

5. Nose.—Nose very dry and stopped up.

6. Face.—Face deep red.—Lips very dry.

8. Mouth.—Tongue appears to swell; becomes too large for mouth, impeding speech.—Tongue feels "flat"; cannot articulate distinctly.—Excessive dryness in mouth and throat, can scarcely speak for it.

9. Throat.—Throat dry; red; capillaries varicose; no secretion of any kind visible; in consequence of the dryness the follicles are very prominent, and the conformation of spinal column plainly visible; an almost perfect picture of "pharyngea sicca"; epiglottis hyperæmic; laryngeal cavity engorged, dry, with here and there patches of mucus, viscid, semi-transparent. Next day larynx entirely dry, pharynx having isolated patches of adherent, yellowish-white mucus.—Constant desire to clear throat.—Great difficulty in swallowing, esp. empty swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite, nausea.—Deadly "gone" feeling, as if at greater curvature, not > by eating or drinking; pulse feeble and intermittent.

14. Urinary Organs.—Constant desire to pass water, with great difficulty in doing so.—No urine passed; bowels inactive; bathed in sweat.—Slight burning in urethra during micturition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Hard, dry, hacking cough caused by tickling at about bifurcation of trachea; cough = feeling of soreness or rawness over whole of both lungs, esp. lower lobe l. and upper r.; cough not > or < by anything.—Respiration puffy and noisy.

19. Heart.—A rapid pulse.—Faintness.—Sense of oppression and longing to get rid of the medicine (immediately after the dose in a poisoning case); increased to agony.—Agony of breathlessness and sense of impending death.—Pulse rate falls on sitting up and increases on lying down.—Pulse irregular and intermittent.

20, 21. Back and Limbs.—L. leg powerless, r. leg rigid.—Arms frequently and involuntary jerked away from the sides.—Dorsal and lumbar muscles thrown into violent rhythmic contractions.—Loss of power in lower limbs; staggers as if drunk.—Going down stairs or kerb-stones is difficult, every step jolting his back "as if he had stepped down from the top of a house.".—Severe pressive pain in lumbar region in each side on waking, > on moving about.—Peculiar sensation in legs, then in thighs, arms, and other parts of the body, as if they were asleep.

24. Generalities.—Heaviness of limbs, esp. lower.—General weakness, disinclination to move.—Sense of lightness throughout body and head.—Unsteady gait, occasionally a feeling as if he had stepped on empty space, and would catch himself for fear of falling.—Staggered, had to concentrate his energy and look directly ahead, for on looking to one side there was disposition of falling to the other.—General trembling; unable to hold up head; hallucinations and nausea.

26. Sleep.—Stupor which is not sleep, he replies if questioned.—Sleepy.—Drowsiness and rambling.

27. Fever.—Complained of chilliness.—Temperature 100.5°.—Cold and chilly, wants to wear extra clothing, which makes him feel comfortable.—Bathed in sweat.

Dulcamara.

Solanum dulcamara. Woody Nightshade. Bitter-sweet. N. O. Solanaceć. (Not to be confounded with "Deadly Nightshade," Belladonna, nor with "Climbing Bitter-sweet," Celastrus.) Tincture prepared from fresh green stems and leaves, gathered just before flowering.

Clinical.—Adenitis. Angina faucium. Aphonia. *Bladder, affections of*. Blepharophthalmia. Catarrh. Cholera. Crusta lactea. *Diarrhśa*. Dropsy. Dysentery. Emaciation. Exostoses. Hćmorrhage. Hćmorrhoids. Hay-fever. Headache. Herpes. Influenza. *Irritation*. Lichen. *Lumbago*. Measles. Meningitis. *Myalgia*. Myelitis. *Nettle-rash*. Neuralgia. Ophthalmia. Paralyses. Pemphigus. *Rheumatism*. Scarlatina. Scrofula. Stammering. *Stiff-neck. Thirst*. Tibić, pains in. *Tongue, affections of*. Tonsillitis. Tumours. Typhoid. Urine, difficulty in passing; incontinence of. Warts. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The leading indication for the homśopathic use of *Dulcamara* is found in its modality, "< from cold and damp." Any condition which has this feature may find its remedy in *Dulc*. Effects of lying on damp ground (*e.g*., paralysis); conditions which are < in cold, damp weather; or, from changes from hot to cold weather, especially if sudden. Phlegmatic, torpid, scrofulous patients, who are restless and irritable and who take cold on damp changes, are especially suited for *Dulc*. Sensitiveness to cold and damp runs through the Solanaceć, and is marked in *Bell*. and *Caps*., but it is supreme in *Dulc*. This feature among others renders them all good antidotes to *Mercurius. Baryta carb*, is the complement of *Dulc*. in "< from cold weather, especially in scrofulous children." In poisoning cases *Dulc*. produces: Hard, griping pains in bowels; unconsciousness; tetanic spasm; trismus; loud, rattling breathing; death. Paralyses are numerous: paralysis of tongue; of lungs; of heart (pneumogastric paralysis). (I once gave *Dulc*. 30, with complete relief to the pain, in a case of sarcoma of the bones at the base of the skull, in which there were stabbing pains in the front of the head, and partial paralysis of the tongue. It was the latter symptom which determined the choice of the remedy.) Paralysis of the bladder. Rheumatic paralyses. Paralysed part feels icy cold. One-sided spasms. Convulsions beginning in face. Trembling, especially of right arm. It cured: "Paralysis of vocal cords (aphonia) from sleeping over a damp cellar." McLaren cured with a single dose the following case, which was the result of a wetting: Facial paralysis (l.) following neuralgia, the eye having remained unclosed for eight months. Red rash with itching < in damp weather. After a slight aggravation improvement began in two weeks and continued steadily (*Med. Adv*., xviii. 214). *Dulc*. is a scrofulous remedy and has many scrofulous-looking eruptions: moist or dry, red, tettery eruptions, especially on face; furfuraceous; herpetic; urticaria; skin callous; warts, fleshy or large, smooth. Painless ulcers. (*Dulc*. 30 cured in two doses a rash like mosquito-stings appearing every month before the menses, < when warm; compelled to sit where it is cold.) It corresponds to results of repercussed eruptions. Offensive sweat; effects of sudden cooling whilst sweating. Dropsical affections. Catarrhal troubles. Dryness of mucous membranes strongly indicate it. *Dulc*. causes diarrhśa, and a characteristic form is when there is vomiting with the stool. It causes a mucous-like sediment in the urine and is particularly indicated when a muco-purulent urine is associated with general one-sided sensitiveness, especially of the abdomen. (*Amer. Hom*., xxi. 317), records the cure with six doses of *Dulc*. 200 of the following case: A prison-warder had difficulty with urine four years; frequent micturition, dribbling a few drops.

Stains linen yellow. < Afternoon; in damp cold weather. Some pain over left kidney and left iliac region; > after moving about or in warm weather. Sweats easily and often takes cold, when he suffers from sore-throat. Dislikes sweets.) Pains in many parts, as if from cold. Bruised feeling. Sensations: as of a board pressing against forehead; as if head were enlarged; as if hair stood on end; as if fire were darting out of eyes; as if worms were crawling up and down in abdomen; biting in rectum as from salt; as if lung moved in waves; as if arms were of wood; as of needles over whole body. Crawling, tickling itching of various parts; of tip of tongue. < Lying on back; > lying on side. < Stooping, > erect. < Bending diseased part backward. Most symptoms < at rest and > by motion. Most symptoms are < evening and night. Warmth > most symptoms, but < cough and nettle-rash. < Cold air; cold change of weather; damp weather; getting wet; using water. < From cold drinks; from ice-creams. Skin eruptions are sensitive to touch; pressure >. Small furuncles appear on places hurt by concussion.

Relations.—Dulc. *antidotes:* Cupr. and Merc. *Is antidoted by:* Camph., Cup., Ip., Kali c., Merc. *Follows well:* Bry., Calc. c., Lyc., Rhus t., Sep., Verat. *Incompatible:* Bell., Lach. *Complementary:* Baryta c. *Compare:* Acon., Ars., Cham., Helleb., Nit. ac., Puls., Staph., Sul. In faintness during stool, Crot. t., Ver. Effects of cold, moist winds, Ars., Calc., Nux m. (cold, *dry* winds, Aco., Bry.). Effects of exposure to wet, and > by motion, Rhus. Rheumatic paralysis, Rhus, Caust. Hasty speech and actions, Hep., Bell., Lach., Sul. Paralysis of lungs, Solania.

Causation.—Damp with cold. Wading. Washing. Injuries. Checked eruptions. Checked perspiration.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mental agitation.—Great impatience and restlessness.—Impatient desire for different things, which are rejected as soon as they are obtained.—Inclination to scold, without being angry.—Combative disposition, without anger.—Nocturnal delirium, with aggravation of pains.

2. Head.—Vertigo when rising from bed, with darkness before the eyes.—Giddiness early in the morning, > on getting up.—Giddiness so as to occasion failing, with trembling of the whole body, and general weakness.—Giddiness, with heat ascending to the face.—Dull pressure, as if a board were resting heavily on the forehead.—Pressive stunning pains in different parts of the head.—Piercing and burning pain in the forehead, with digging from the inside outwards, with the sensation as if the brain were enlarged; < in evening till midnight and when becoming cold; > when lying down.—Bursting pains extending from forehead to bridge of nose.—The headache is < by the slightest movement, and even by speaking.—Boring headache, from within to without, in the temples and forehead; < before midnight and when lying quiet; > when talking.—Sensation of

heaviness in the head.—Congestion in the head, with buzzing in the ears, and hardness of hearing.—Sensation in the occiput as if it were enlarged.—Stupefying headache; heaviness of the head.—Stupefying ache in occiput ascending from nape of neck.—Unpleasant sensation of chilliness in the cerebellum and over the back, with the sensation as if the hair were standing on end; returning everyday in the evening.—Thick crusts on the scalp, causing the hair to fall off.

3. Eyes.—Aching in the eyes, esp. when reading.—Sensation as if fire were issuing from the eyes when walking in the sun or in the room.—Inflammation of the eyes (ophthalmia from catching cold).—Itching of the eyelids in the cold air.—Ptosis.—Eyelids dry.—Sparks before the eyes.—Confused sight, as from incipient amaurosis, sees everything as through gauze.

4. Ears.—Otalgia, at night, with nausea.—Acute pullings, with shootings in the ears.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis of a very hot and bright red blood, with pressive pain above the nose.—Coryza; dry; with stoppage of the nose, < in cold air.

6. Face.—Paleness of the face, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks.—Eruptions and warts on the face.—Thick, brownish or yellowish, scabs on the face, on the forehead, on the temples, and on the chin.—Crusta lactea.—Moist tetter in the cheeks.—Twitching of the lips in the cold air.—Paralysis of the lower jaw.—Swelling of the sub-maxillary glands.—Redness of the face.—Distortion of the mouth; it is drawn to one side.

8. Mouth.—Salivation; saliva tenacious, soap-like.—Dryness of the tongue and roughness, with much thirst and increased flow of saliva.—Tongue loaded with thick mucus.—Swelling of the tongue, hindering speech and impeding breathing.—Stammering from time to time as if drunk; indistinct articulation, though he tried constantly to speak.—Pimples and ulcers in the mouth.—Gums loosened and fungous.—Paralysis of the tongue, and obstructed speaking, esp. after taking cold.—Itching, crawling on the tip of the tongue.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, as if from elongation of the uvula, with pressive pain.—Burning heat in the palate.—Sore throat, as after a chill.—Continual hawking up of very tough saliva, with much rawness in the fauces.

10. Appetite.—Sickly and saponaceous taste in the mouth.—Bitterness in the mouth.—Burning thirst for cold drinks, generally with dryness of the tongue, joined to a more abundant secretion of saliva.—Hunger after the fever-heat.—Hunger, with repugnance to all food.—Distension of the abdomen and epigastrium after eating moderately.—Nausea, with vomiting of viscid phlegm.—Vomiting of (white) tenacious mucus (morning).

11. Stomach.—Aching in the stomach, extending to the chest.—Cramp-like contraction in the stomach, so as to suspend respiration.—Retraction of the epigastrium, with burning pain.—Sensation of inflation in the pit of the stomach, with disagreeable sensation of emptiness in the abdomen.—Retraction of the pit of the stomach, with burning pain.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in the umbilical region.—Shooting, pinchings, and cuttings in the umbilical region, esp. at night.—Pinchings, gnawing, and sensation as if a worm were wriggling in the abdomen.—Pain in the abdomen as from the effects of cold.—Inflammatory congestion and induration of the inguinal glands, with drawing and tensive pains.—Swelling of the inguinal glands.—Dropsy of the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Difficult, dry, infrequent stool.—Diarrhśa, as after a chill, with cuttings, or with vomitings, risings, and thirst.—Diarrhśa of greenish (white) or brownish mucus.—Slimy diarrhśa, with faintness.—Chronic, bloody diarrhśa, with biting at the anus.—Sanguineous diarrhśa, with itching in the anus, and prolapsus of the rectum.—Nocturnal watery diarrhśa, with colic, particularly in the summer; also when the weather suddenly becomes cool—with prolapsus recti.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.—Scanty and fetid urine.—Clear and viscid urine, or troubled, with sediment-like mucus.—Red, burning urine.—Involuntary discharge of urine, as from paralysis of the bladder.—Difficult (painful) urination, water issuing drop by drop.—Thickening of the bladder.—Discharge of mucus from the urethra.—Stricture of the urethra.—Turbid and whitish urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tetters on the genitals.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia retarded, and too abundant; blood watery, thin.—Tettery eruption of the labia.—Miliary eruption before the catamenia.—Suppressed menstruation from cold.—Tetters on the breast in nursing women.—Suppression of milk from a cold.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Oppressed breathing, from a cold; from accumulation of mucus.—Catarrh and hoarseness, as from having taken cold.—Cough, with hoarseness.—Moist cough.—Cough, with expectoration of bright red blood.—Cough, similar to whooping-cough, excited by taking a deep inspiration, with profuse secretion of mucus in the larynx and trachea; during each attack easy expectoration of tasteless mucus, which is often streaked with blood.

18. Chest.—Great oppression of the chest, esp. when breathing.—Dull shooting, as from blows in and upon the sides of the chest.—Troublesome undulating pain in the l. side of the chest.—(Impending paralysis of lung.)

19. Heart.—Strong palpitation of the heart, at night, perceptible externally.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness at the nape of the neck.—Stiffness of the neck from a cold.—Engorgement and induration of the glands of the nape, and of the neck.—Violent pains in the lumbar region, above the hips, digging, shooting, or drawing, chiefly at night during repose.—Lameness of the small of the back, from a cold.—Shooting pullings in the loins, shoulders, and arms.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralysis of the arms, with icy coldness (esp. during rest), as from apoplexy.—Paralytic pain in the arms, as from a bruise, chiefly during repose.—Tettery eruption, and warts, on the hands.—Perspiration in the palms of the hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tractions and tearings in the legs, esp. in the thighs.—Tetters on the knee.—Puffing and swelling of the leg as far as the knee.—Burning sensation in the feet, and in the toes.—Erysipelatous desquamation and itching in the feet.—Tingling in the feet, as from formication.

24. Generalities.—Tearing, shooting, or drawing pains in the limbs.—Sufferings, as from a chill in various parts.—Rheumatic pains and other complaints, from a cold.—Aggravation of sufferings, chiefly in the evening or at night, and during repose; > by movement.—Pains, with coldness of the body.—Immoderate secretion and excretion of mucous membranes and glands, the activity of the skin being suppressed.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Emaciation.—Dropsical swelling of the whole body, limbs, and face.—Rapid swelling of the whole body.—Weakness and painful weariness of the whole body.—Semilateral convulsions, with loss of speech.—Paralytic affections of the limbs (of different single parts).—Great lassitude.

25. Skin.—Dryness and heat of the skin.—Miliary nettle-rash, with fever.—Tetters of different kinds, such as humid, scaly, pale tetters, oozing after having been scratched; reddish tetters, with red areola, bleeding after having been scratched; tetters with red edges, painfully sensitive to the touch, and to cold water; small, round, yellowish-brown tetters, bleeding after having been scratched; dry, furfuraceous tetters.—Tettery scabs over the whole body.—Tettery eruptions, with swelling of the glands.—Warts.—Tetters in the joints.—Eruption of itching pustules, which pass into suppuration, and become covered with a scab, esp. in the lower limbs and the hinder part of the body.—Red spots, as if caused by flea-bites.

26. Sleep.—Great inclination to sleep during the day.—Nocturnal sleep, agitated, restless, in consequence of heat and startings in the body, esp. after midnight.—Waking very early.—Cannot sleep because of impossibility of remaining in a position long enough.—Frightful dreams.—Visions in the morning on waking.

27. Fever.—In the evening, frequent shiverings and coldness, not even relieved by the heat of the fire.—Cold during the pains.—At first, febrile shivering, then burning heat with stunning pain in the head, face red, burning heat in the palate, and insatiable thirst for cold drinks.—Dry, burning heat over the whole body.—Heat and burning in the back.—Dry heat and burning sensation in the skin, with delirium and thirst.—Heat with delirium without thirst.—Fever, with aggravation in the evening.—Pulse small, hard, and tight, esp. at night.—General sweat, esp. at night.—Fetid sweat, with discharge of much urine.—Fetid perspiration, at night and in the morning, over the whole body; during the day, more on the back, in the armpits and hands.—Perspiration suppressed and entirely wanting.

Echinacea Angustifolia.

(Echinacea angustifolia is the Western species of E.; not to be confounded *with E. purpurea*, or Black Sampson, the Eastern species.) N. O. Compositć, allied to Rudbeckia. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Appendicitis. Bites of rabid animals. Blood-poisoning. Carbuncles. *Diphtheria. Enteric Fever. Gangrene*. Poisoned wounds. *Pyćmia*. Rhus-poisoning. *Scarlatina. Septiccmia*. Snake-bites. Struma. Syphilis. Typhoid. Ulcers. Vaccination, effects of.

Characteristics.—*Echinacea angustifolia* has long been prized by eclectics in low typhoid conditions, diphtheria, malignant scarlatina, carbuncles and boils, and as a remedy in snake-bites. A remarkable case of vaccinal poisoning is recorded (*H. R.*, x. 527) in a man, 45, cured mainly by *Echin*. in 20-drop doses. The symptoms were: vitality ebbed; he became so weak he could not sit up; hair fell out; an eruption of psoriasis appeared on extremities extending to body. The disease advanced rapidly; the nails fell off. Left iritis supervened, and then keratitis of the right eye. Under *Kali iod*., and phospho-albumen as a food, the hair ceased to fall off, but other symptoms became rapidly worse. *Echin*. was now given, and slowly the disease was arrested; then gradual improvement and ultimate cure ensued. The report does not mention if the sight of the left eye was recovered. Homśopathists have generally followed the eclectics in using substantial doses. Fortunately we are now much better placed to understand *Echin*., thanks to an extensive proving undertaken by J. C. Fahnestock, with additional symptoms contributed by T. C. Duncan (*H. R.*, xiv. 337, 386). With one exception the provers were males. The first symptom noticed was a biting, tingling sensation on the tongue, lips, and fauces (compare *Acon*.) with a sense of fear and pain about the heart. Febrile symptoms, full head, flushed face and accelerated pulse followed. Languor was experienced by many provers, and neuralgic, sharp, darting, shifting pains. Catarrh of the digestive add respiratory tracts. Griping pains, offensive flatus and loose yellowish stool. Drowsiness was a very marked feature. The symptoms were < after eating; in evening; after physical or mental exertion; > by lying down, and by rest. In two provers there was found a diminution of red blood corpuscles after the proving. There is much chilliness (coldness of right leg), and sensitiveness to cold, < from exposure to cold air. Pains in abdomen come and go suddenly, and are > by bending double.

Relations.—The closest analogue of Ech. a. is Baptisia. In snake-bites it *compares* with Lobelia purpurascens; in boils with Anthracin., &c. Head feels enlarged, Arg. n., Bapt., Bovist., Glon., Nux mosch., Nux v. Cases of Rhus-poisoning have been cured with Ech. a. *Compare also:* the vulnerary Compositć, Arnica, Calendula and Bellis.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dulness in head, with cross, irritable feeling.—So nervous could not study.—Confused feeling of the brain.—Felt depressed and much out of sorts.—Felt a mental depression in afternoons.—Sense of fear with pain about heart and accelerated pulse.—Senses seemed to be numbed.—Drowsy, could not read.—Drowsy condition with yawning.—Becomes angry when corrected, does not wish to be contradicted.—General depression, with weakness.—General dulness and drowsiness.—General dulness, unable to apply the mind.—Does not wish to think or study.

2. Head.—Vertigo when changing position of head.—Dull headache, felt as if brain was too large, with every beat of heart.—Dull pain in brain, full feeling.—Dull frontal headache, esp. over l. eye, which was relieved in open air.—Severe headache in vertex, > by rest in bed.—Dull headache above eyes.—Dull, throbbing headache, worse through temples.—Head feels too large.—Dull headache, < in evening.—Dull headache, worse in r. temple, with sharp pain.—Full feeling in temples.—Sudden pain in l. temple.—Sudden pain in l. head above coronal suture.—Brain weary, felt most in l. hemisphere.—Dull pain in occiput.—Chilly sensation in l. occiput.—Dull headache, with dizziness.—Constant dull pressing pain in both temples.—Shooting pains through temples.—Dull occipital headache.—Constant dull pain in temples, > at rest and by pressure.—Head feels as big as a windmill, with mental depression.

3. Eyes.—Eyes ache when reading.—Tires me dreadfully to hold a book and read.—Eyes pain on looking at an object and will fill with tears, > by closing them.—Sleepy sensation in eyes, but cannot sleep.—Eyes feel brighter than natural.—Pains back of r. eye.—Sense of heat in eyes when closing them.—Dull pain in both eyes.—Lachrymation from cold air.—Sharp pains in eyes and temples.

4. Ears.—Shooting pain in r. ear.

5. Nose.—Stuffiness of nostrils, with mucus in nares and pharynx.—Full feeling in nose as if it would close up.—Full feeling of nose, obliged to blow nose, but it does not >.—Nostrils sore.—Mucous discharge from r. nostril.—Rawness of r. nostril, sensitive to cold, which causes a flow of mucus.—Bleeding from r. nostril.—R. nostril sore, when picking causes hćmorrhage.—Headache over eyes, with sneezing.

6. Face.—Paleness of face when head aches.—Face flushed.—Fine eruptions on forehead and cheeks.—Neuralgic pain in l. upper branch of fifth nerve.—Vomiting with pale face.—Biting tingling on lips.

7. Teeth.—Darting pains in the teeth, worse on r. side.—Neuralgic pains in superior and inferior maxilla.—Dull aching of the teeth.

8. Mouth.—White coating of tongue in the mornings, with white frothy mucus in mouth.—Slight burning of tongue.—Biting tingling sensation of tongue, lips, and fauces.—Whitish coat of tongue, with red edges.—Accumulation of sticky, white mucus.—Burning of the tongue, with increased saliva.—Dry sensation in back part of mouth.—Burning peppery taste when taking remedy.—Bad taste in the mouth in the morning.—A metallic taste.—Dryness of the mouth.

9. Throat.—Accumulation of mucus in throat.—Mucus in throat, with raw sensation.—Biting tingling in fauces.—After vomiting of sour mucus, throat burns.—Soreness of throat, worse on l. side.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite.—Desire for cold water.—Nausea, could not eat.

11. Stomach.—Nausea before going to bed, which was always > lying down.—After eating, stomach and abdomen fill with gas.—After eating, belching, which tastes of food eaten.—Nausea, with eructation of gas.—Stomach distended with gas, not > by belching.—Belching of tasteless gas.—Sour eructation.—Sour eructation, which caused burning of throat.—Sense of something large and hard in stomach.—Belching of gas and at same time passing flatus.—Sour stomach, "heartburn," with belching of gas.—Relaxed feeling of the stomach.—Pain in stomach, going down through bowels, followed by diarrhśa.—Dull pain in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in r. hypochondrium.—Full feeling in abdomen, with borborygmus.—Pain about umbilicus, > by bending double.—Pain in abdomen, sharp cutting, coming and going suddenly.—Pain in l. iliac fossa.

13. Stool.—Griping pains followed by passing offensive flatus, or a loose yellowish stool, which always produced great exhaustion.—Diarrhśa following pain in stomach, going through bowels.

14. Urinary Organs.—Desire for frequent urination.—Involuntary urination "in spite of myself.".—Sense of heat while passing urine.—Pain and burning on urination.—Urine increased.—Urine pale and copious.—Urine scanty and dark in colour.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Soreness in perineum.—Pain across perineum.—Perineum seems stretched.—Pain in r. spermatic cord.—Testicles drawn up and sore.—Pain in meatus while urinating.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Mucus from vagina in evening.—Pain in r. iliac region, which seems deep, lasting but a short time.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Irritation of larynx.—Voice husky.—Constant clearing of mucus from throat.—Mucus comes in throat while in bed, must cough to clear throat.

18. Chest.—Full feeling in upper part of lungs.—Pain in region of diaphragm.—Pain in r. lung.—Pain in pectoral muscles.—Sore feeling in the chest.—Feels like lump in chest.—Feeling of a lump under sternum.—Sharp burning pain under sternum.

19. Heart.—Slight pain over heart.—Stitching pain in l. chest (apex of heart).—Rapid beating of heart.—Heart's action increased.—Pulse 80, full and strong, later decreased and again increased.—Heart's action decreased.—Anxiety about the heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in back of neck.—Pain in small of back over kidneys.—Dull pain in small of back.—Pain in lumbar region, < from stooping.

21. Limbs.—General weakness of limbs.—Pain between shoulders, which extends to axilla and down the arms.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in l. shoulder, > by rest and warmth.—Pain in r. shoulder, going down to fingers.—Sharp pain in l. arm, going down to fingers, with loss of muscular power.—Sharp pain in l. elbow.—Cold hands.—Pain in r. thumb.—Pain in wrists and fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in r. thigh.—Pain in back of l. knee.—Sharp shooting pain in legs.—Extremities cold.—Chilliness in r. leg.—L. hip and knee pains.—Pain in r. leg.—Cold feet.

24. Generalities.—Exhausted, tired feeling.—Muscular weakness.—Felt as if I had been sick for a long time.—General aching all over, with exhaustion.—After proving found a diminution of red corpuscles.—Pains and sickness of stomach > by lying down.

25. Skin.—Intense itching and burning of skin on neck.—Little papules on skin, with redness, feeling like nettles; this occurred on the fifth day of the proving.—Skin dry.—Small red pimples on neck and face.—(Boils.)

26. Sleep.—General languor, sleepy.—Sleep disturbed, wakes often.—Sleep full of dreams.—Dreams about exciting things all night.—Dreams of dead relations.

27. Fever.—Chills up the back.—General chilliness with nausea.—Cold flashes all over the back.—Temperature raised a degree, with flushed face and fulness of head, accelerated full pulse.—Sweat chiefly on upper part of body.

Echinacea Purpurea.

Echinacea purpurea. Black Sampson. (Eastern States of America.) N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Diphtheria. Putrid fevers.

Characteristics.—I mention this plant, which is a popular remedy in the Eastern States, because it has been used in place of *Ech. Ang*. It has probably a very similar action, and the root causes the same pungent sensation on lips and tongue as the tincture of *Ech. Ang*. It well deserves a proving. The black root has been taken as a "signature" of the remedy in cases of low fevers where a black tongue was observed.

Elæis Guineensis.

Elæis guineensis. Aouara. Avoira. N. O. Palmæ (yields Palm Oil). Triturations of the fruit.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Elephantiasis arabum. Gastric affections. Headache. Leprosy. Scleriasis. Scleroderma. Sight, defective. Skin, affections of. Sore throat.

Characteristics.—Proved by Mure, it produced lancinations, burning, bruised and throbbing pains. Notable symptoms of leprosy and of scleroderma appear in the provings: anæsthesia; swelling and hardening of skin. Among other symptoms are: sensation as if a peg stuck in false ribs. Swelling of parts. The greatest number of symptoms appeared on the lower extremities and skin. < From cold drinks (colic); from descending stairs (lancinations); from breathing. > Rest.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anacard., Rhus t.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Merry mood.—Disobedient.

3. Eyes.—Swelling of eyes.—Sight weak; confused vision by candle-light.—He makes letters much too large.—Unable to look steadily at an object.

8. Mouth.—Burning in tongue; has to stop eating.—Bad odour from mouth.

9. Throat.—Lancinations in throat when swallowing; stinging when swallowing saliva.

11. Stomach.—Foul eructations.—Vomiting of a cake immediately after eating it.

12. Abdomen.—Colic after a cold drink.—Pain with bruised sensation in abdomen.

13. Stool.—Frequent diarrhœa.—Black stools.

14. Urine.—White urine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing embarrassed.—Pricking in larynx on breathing.—Cough with lancination in sides.—Pain in middle of chest as if pricked by needles.—Lancinations every five minutes in r. chest.

20. Neck.—Constrictive pains round neck as if from tight string.—Throbbing in nape.

22. Upper Limbs.—Swelling of l. arm.—Beating in l. arm.—Insensibility of hand to fire-heat when approached to fire, but an hour after he feels it badly.

23. Lower Limbs.—Staggering gait.—Weakness of legs.—Swelling of r. leg.—Sharp pain lower part of l. leg as if a pen-knife were stuck in.—Throbbing in calves.—Hammering in tibia, nape of neck, and r. foot.—Soreness of soles of feet when walking and when touched.

24. Generalities.—Lancinations in various parts, esp. when going downstairs.

25. Skin.—Skin seems thicker.—On each side of epigastrium skin seems thickened, with pain in last false ribs as if a peg were stuck in them.—Swelling, roughness, and itching of skin of l. leg.—Small vesicles appear on swollen r. leg; and l. arm; and on other parts without swelling.—Itching all over, preventing sleep.

Elaps.

Elaps corallinus. Brazilian Coral Snake. N. O. Elapidæ. Poison pressed from the venom-sac of the living snake and triturated with sugar of milk. Higgins used the gall of the snake, *Fel Elapidis Corallini*.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Axilla, itching in. Cancer. Deafness. Ear, affections of. *Ear, wax in*. Epistaxis. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Hemiplegia. Knee, pain in. Metrorrhagia. Naso-pharyngitis. Nose, stuffed. Ozæna. Phthisis. Pneumonia. Threat, ulcerated.

Characteristics.—*Elaps* is distinguished from the other serpent venoms by the pre-eminent blackness of its discharges and hæmorrhages; black ear-wax.

Characteristic symptoms are: Fruit and cold drinks lie like ice on stomach and cause a cold feeling in chest. Sensation as if all the blood were collected in head. E. V. Moffat has found *Elaps* 6 almost a specific in chronic naso-pharyngeal catarrh, with greenish crusts and subjective disagreeable odour. Rumbling in ears as of thunder. Sensation in brain as if shaken. Sensation as if food turned like a corkscrew on swallowing; as if intestines were twisted by a cord and strung together in a knot. Pains in the longs (especially right) are very marked: "Sensation within chest and at sternum, as if pleuræ were pulled off and the lungs violently drawn apart." Sensation as if a heavy load, iron bar, or weight on parts. Fluids roll audibly into stomach. The glands and skin of axilla are affected. (I cured with *Elap*. 200 a very old-standing case of irritating rash in axilla (right) with recurrent suppuration of axillary glands,) Periodicity is marked. Rest >, exertion <; but walking > epistaxis, pain in stomach and lungs. Lying on abdomen > pain in stomach. Many symptoms are < at night. (Sudden deafness at night with roaring and cracking in ears.) Dreams of dead persons. Warmth of bed <. Great sensitiveness to cold: draught, wind, wet weather <. Horror of rain. Touch <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Radiated heat, Alcohol, Arsen. *Compare:* Arsen., Carb. v., Crotal., Lach., Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Rhus t.; (red spot before sight) Duboisia; (effects of cold, wet weather) Dulc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Absence of mind.—Depression of spirits; desire for solitude.—Fear of being left alone, as if something horrible might happen.—Apprehensive of some fatal disease.—Angry about one's self, and does not wish to be spoken to.

2. Head.—Vertigo; falls forward.—Pain in the cerebellum, r. side.—Fulness in head, as if all the blood were collected in it; fears apoplexy; with cold hands.—Severe stitching pains in forehead, with heaviness of head; occasionally pain intermits, 8-10 days, thundering in l. ear, deafness, lachrymation.—Violent pain in vertex (afternoon), as if the brain were shaking, with nausea, which prevents her from keeping the head quiet.—Congestion of blood to the head on stooping.—Stinging headache, with sleeplessness.—Weight in the forehead; pain in the forehead.—Lancinating headache, first in l. side of the head, extending to r. side.—Headache in occiput after mental exertion.

3. Eyes.—Stye on l. eye, with lancination.—Red eyelids.—Tickling and red streaks of the sclerotica.—Large red, fiery spots before the eyes; red bar before the eyes, when opening them.—Dryness and burning in both eyes on waking; bloated around the eyes in the morning.—Eyes red and inflamed; blear-eyed.—Glassy look.—When closing the eyes everything looks (dirty) red; dotted with black points.—Violent itching in the l. eye.—Aversion to light; desire to close the eyes; everything seems white even at night; grey veil before eyes; on stooping rush of blood to head with

vertigo and pain at root of nose; can scarcely distinguish light from dark.—Amaurosis.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in r. ear.—Crackling in ears on swallowing.—Itching in the ears.—Cerumen black and hardened.—Illusions of hearing; hears whistling and ringing; imagines he hears some one talk.—Discharge of a serous fluid or greenish-yellow liquid from (l.) ear (in the morning).—Offensive otorrhœa with eruptions.—Crusty eruptions on ear and cheek.—Discharge of blood from the ear.—Sudden deafness at night with constant roaring and cracking.—Hearing of both ears impaired; otalgia of r.

5. Nose.—Bad smell (like putrid herring pickle) from the nose.—Stoppage of the nostrils (high up, with dull aching in forehead); coryza from the least current of air.—White and watery mucus is discharged from the nose.—Epistaxis: sudden, profuse, while walking; after a blow.—Blood black, copious, in steady stream.

6. Face.—Dark complexion.—Lancinations from root of nose to ear.—Redness and swelling of r. cheek, with chilliness all over the body.—Redness, heat, and formication in r. cheek.—Swelling of face, extending to r. side of the nose.—Red blotches on bloated face.

8. Mouth.—Tongue black or dark red.—Tongue swollen and whitish in morning.—Pricking at tip of tongue.

9. Throat.—Naso-pharyngeal catarrh, greenish crusts, subjective disagreeable odour.—Dull pain from nares to ears; < by swallowing; posterior wall of pharynx dry, fissured, covered with crusts.—The beverage is arrested in œsophagus, as from a spasmodic contraction.—Constriction in pharynx with pressure in the throat.—Ulceration of throat, < l. side, difficult swallowing of liquids; recurring from exposure to wind or rain.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting of green bile, followed by diarrhœa.—Acidity of the stomach, with nausea and faint feeling; sour eructations.—Violent thirst; cold feeling in the chest after drinking.—Hunger, with violent headache if not satisfied at once.—Vomiting of mucus, with fainting.—Fruit and cold drinks feel like ice in the stomach.—Burning in stomach.—Weight in stomach, with nausea, after eating.—Sudden pains in stomach, as if she must sink down; < while sitting, > on walking about.

12. Abdomen.—Lancinations from both groins to symphysis pubis.—Colic, with urging to stool.—The intestines feel twisted, as if by a cord, and strung together in a knot, with strangulating sensation.—Sensation as if the blood in the abdomen were flowing backward.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, blackish, frothy, yellowish, watery, with mucus and rumbling; bile; bloody mucus.—Discharge of black, liquid blood from the bowels and at stool, with colic and sensation as if the bowels were twisted.—Prolapsus ani.—Constriction of the sphincter, after bloody stool.—Crawling at anus as if from worms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Red urine, with cloudy sediment.—Thick urine, with red sediment.—Suppression of urine; strangury.—Discharge of mucus from urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Impotence.—Weight and swelling of the testes.—Discharge of prostatic fluid.—The skin of the prepuce is thick and inflamed.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Discharge of black blood between the menses.—Menses every two or three weeks; flow profuse, dark.—Weight at the uterus; at the vagina, after an hysteric attack.—Itching in the vagina; formication at the vulva.—Sensation as of something burst in womb, followed by continuous stream of dark-coloured blood on attempting to urinate.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, which ends in raising black blood.—Taste of blood in the mouth, before coughing.—Constant cough, with frightful pains throughout lungs as if they were torn out (< r. apex).—Stitches in the upper part of each lung; better when walking.—Oppressed breathing in the evening; < on going up stairs.

18. Chest.—Feeling as of heavy load on chest.—Constriction of the chest.—Coldness in chest after drinking.—Sensation in chest and at sternum as if pleuræ were pulled off and the lungs violently torn apart.—Stitches in l. chest; worse when breathing.—Pleuritic pain r. side, felt in axilla.—Cannot lean to r. side on account of a very painful pulling in r. lung.—Sensitiveness of r. side.

19. Heart.—Spitting of black blood, with painful tearing, as if proceeding from the heart.—Palpitation of the heart, with anxiety and trembling of the hands.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness in the r. side of neck.—Lancinations in l. side of neck.—Painful pressure at nape of neck.—Lancinations in the whole spinal marrow, from occiput to sacrum.—Pressure between the shoulders.—Coldness in back.—Pain in the back, with chilliness, cold feet, and strangury.

22. Upper Limbs.—Itching under axilla, with tetter.—Inflamed and suppurating glands in axilla.—The arms and hands are swollen, bluish, covered with red spots; also r. leg and foot.—Crampy constriction at bend of elbow, extending to hand, as if one had carried a heavy weight.—Pricking in the l. upper arm.—Hot rash on r. wrist.—The r. hand feels as if paralysed.—The tips of the fingers peel off.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramps in the calves.—Icy coldness of r. leg.—Rheumatic pains in l. leg.—Sensation of spraining and stiffness in knee-joint.—The l. foot is swollen and blue, with red spots.—Pricking under toenails.

25. Skin.—Red pimples at the tips of the fingers.—The tips of the fingers peel off.—Little pimples, followed by desquamation.—Yellow spots on the hands and fingers.—Red tetter from the corner of the r. nostril to the cheek.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness from lancinating headache.—Dreams of business, of dead persons.

27. Fever.—Sensitive to cold.—The arm shudders when dipping the hand into water.—Coldness in the back.—Dry heat, at midnight; cannot endure any cover.—With the fever, oppression of breathing.—Flushes of heat in evening, with, redness and heat of face and ears.—Chill at, noon, without thirst, followed by dry heat in afternoon, without perspiration.—Cold perspiration all over.

Elaterium.

Ecballium elaterium. Momordica elaterium. Squirting Cucumber. N. O. Cucurbitaceæ. Tincture of unripe fruit. Trituration of Elaterinum, C_{20} H_{28} O_5.

Clinical.—Abscesses. Bilious fever. Bladder, affections of. Boils. Cholera. Colic. Cramps. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Dysentery. Erysipelas. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Measles. Nettle-rash. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Scurvy. Vomiting. Yawning.

Characteristics.—The "signature" of *Elat*. is too obvious to be missed: Profuse watery stools, coming out with a gush, which is the main characteristic of the drug, is plainly typified in the explosion by means of which the ripe fruit scatters its seeds. *Elat*. has been used with good effect in scurvy of which gushing diarrhœa is a marked symptom. Beriberi, also a scurvy disease, has been greatly helped by *Elat*. according to Cooper. Dull olive green discharges; and frothy stools are also characteristic. Many cases of cholera, cholerine, and infantile diarrhœa are met by *Elat*.; also the jaundice of the new-born with bilious stools. The property of *Elat*. to cause draining of the tissues of their watery contents has been used to cause the absorption of dropsical fluids. Minute doses will often effect this. Gaping and yawning are well marked, and when present with fever before the chill or before the chill of cholera, *Elater*. is indicated. The yawning lasts all through the chill. Elat. promotes the opening of abscesses and boils. Sensations as if a splinter in left eye; as if posterior nares and upper part of œsophagus were enlarged. Effects of damp weather or standing on damp ground; < by damp.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry. and Coloc. (sciatica); Verat. (neuralgia); Colch., Crot. t., Verat. (choleraic affections); Sec. (olive-green diarrhœa); Canth. (dysenteric diarrhœa with painful micturition); Apis, Hep., Ign., Rhus t. (urticaria during intermittent fever).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression of spirits.—Irresistible propensity to wander from home.

9. Throat.—A feeling as if the posterior nares and upper part of the œsophagus were enlarged.

11. Stomach.—Nausea; vomiting of a watery substance, or of greenish, bilious matter, with great weakness.

12. Abdomen.—Cutting, griping pains in the bowels.

13. Stool and Anus.—Copious liquid stools.—Discharges from the bowels of frothy water; coming out with a gash.—Squirting diarrhœa.—Dull olive-green discharges.—Bleeding of hæmorrhoidal tumors.

23. Lower Limbs.—Shooting, also dull aching pains in the course of l. sciatic nerve to the instep and toes.

26. Sleep.—Incessant gaping.

27. Fever.—Chilliness, with continual gaping, as if an attack of intermittent fever were approaching.—Before the chill, gaping.—During the chin, pain in the head and limbs.—Fever, with violent tearing pains throughout the head; increased pains in the bowels and extremities; pains shooting to the tips of the fingers and toes, and then shooting back into the body.—Perspiration relieves all the symptoms.—If the intermittent fever is suppressed, urticaria break out all over the body.

Electricitas.

Electricity. The effects of atmospheric electricity and static electricity. Attenuations are made from sugar of milk saturated with the current.

Clinical.—Chorea. Headache. Hysteria. Paralysis. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—Caspari is the authority for the symptoms caused by electricity, but every one knows the powerful effect exercised on some persons by the approach of a thunderstorm, and the influence of an electric current. Nervous

tremors; anxiety; fear; restlessness, anxiety, and anguish; violent headaches; palpitation; swelling of parts, are among the most prominent symptoms. Dr. Seward (*Med. Adv.*, xxvi. 150) has related a number of cases in which the injudicious use of electric baths brought on phthisis. In another case the chest and arms became stiff and paralysed. A young married woman, who had general and local (uterine) electric treatment, complained after it of feeling very heavy, as if she weighed a ton. One patient, after a bath, said his chest and shoulders "felt like marble." He became phthisical and died. The paralysis caused by electricity was in several cases quickly relieved by *Morph. acet.*, both in the solution and in the potencies.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Morph. acet. I have found Phosphorus the best antidote to the effects of storms. Electricity antidotes Mercury. *Compare:* Galvanismus and Magnetismus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Tears, sometimes with timidity.—Sighs, sometimes with tears; the patient cries aloud.—Restlessness, anxiety, anguish, sometimes more particularly in the chest; internal anguish; violent agitation; timidity; fear on the approach of a storm.—Ill-humour.—Involuntary laughter.—Furor.—Loss of consciousness; insensibility; foolish actions; haggard eyes.—Errors in the appreciation of time; loss of memory.

2. Head.—Giddiness, esp. on stooping.—Confusion of head.—Dulness.—Embarrassment in the head.—Vertigo.—Cephalalgia.—Pains in the head, sometimes drawing.—Bruise-like pain in occiput.—Crushing pressure in forehead, as from a stone.—Shootings in r. side of head, or from vertex to the temple, and r. side of forehead; tearings in the occiput, from the nape of the neck to the forehead.—Painful cramps in the head.—Disagreeable shaking, most frequently from behind.—Violent pulsations (beatings), or else heat throughout the head.—Murmuring throughout the top of the head.—Dartings in the head, as from pins.—Tingling in the teguments of the head.—Ebullition under the scalp.—Sensation of cold in the vertex.—Sensation of torpor in a part of r. side of head.—Darting itching on the head and legs.—Scurf on the scalp.—The growth of the hair much promoted.

3. Eyes.—Aching in the eyes, as from dryness.—Gnawing sensation in l. eye, or else violent drawing pains, extending to forehead.—Sensation as if the eyes were much sunken.—Sensation as if something were passing out of the eye.—Redness of the vessels of the conjunctiva, as far as the cornea; of the edges of l. eyelid, at the exterior angle.—Inflammation of the eyes.—Swelling of edges of eyelids, at the external angle.—Considerable lachrymation.—Lachrymation, esp. of r. eye.—Wandering and haggard looks.—Contraction of pupils, which were abnormally dilated.—Clouded vision.—Everything appears pale.—Blindness.—Sight

improved (curative symptom).—Little black spots before r. eye.—Objects all appear yellow to the sight.—A dark room appears to be illuminated.

4. Ears.—Pains in the ear.—Drawing pains from the jaws to the ears.—Lancinations in r. ear, proceeding from the neck.—Pulsations in the ear.—Redness and heat of the ear.—Swelling of the interior of the ear.—Suppuration, and a small pustule in the auditory duct.—Vesicles full of acrid serum behind the ear.—Augmented secretion of wax.—Murmuring, sometimes with a sensation as if a flock of wool were before the ears.

5. Nose.—Tingling in the nose, or else with pressure outwardly.—Epistaxis.—Loss of smell.—Sneezing.—Augmented secretion of nasal mucus.—Discharge, on blowing the nose, of a liquid like milk; aggravation of preexisting coryza.

6. Face.—Colour, bright red.—Expression of alarm on the face.—Increase of sweat on the face.—Violent drawing pain above l. eyebrow.—Contraction of the muscles of the face, esp. of the mouth.—Swelling of the face.—Scabby eruption on the face, on the arms, and over the body.—Large blisters on the cheeks.—Lips cracked; the upper lip puffed out.—Eruption about the mouth and on the chin.

7. Teeth.—Tearing pains in upper teeth, proceeding from the head.—Pain as of subcutaneous ulceration in places once occupied by molar teeth.—Quick dartings in a hollow molar tooth.—Quick growth of the teeth in children.—Drawings in the gums, proceeding from r. ear.

8. Mouth.—Increase of excoriation already existing in the interior of the mouth.—Pain of excoriation, and excoriation in the interior of r. cheek.—Great dryness of the mouth.—Augmented secretion of saliva.—Foam at the mouth.—Sensitiveness of the tongue, esp. at the point, which is also red.—Papillæ very prominent.—Dry tongue, charged with a yellow coating.—Swelling, thickness of the tongue.—Vesicles on the tongue, with pain of excoriation.—Dumbness, inability to utter a sound.—On the palate, vesicles with desquamation of the epidermis.

9. Throat.—Constant tickling in the throat.—Pressure on swallowing.—Difficult deglutition.—Inflammation of the gullet.

10. Appetite.—Sour taste.—Increase of appetite.—Great inclination to eat between meals.—Thirst during febrile shivering.—Pyrosis.—Abundant accumulation of water in the mouth.—Loathing.—Nausea, sometimes after a meal, with a more abundant accumulation of saliva.—Retching, with inflammation of throat, and cough.—Vomiting, and inflammation of the throat.—Vomiting of blood.

11. Stomach.—Fulness of the stomach, after eating the least thing.

12. Abdomen.—Spasmodic tension and contraction in the abdomen.—Aching in the abdomen.—Colic.—Cutting pains on the approach of a storm, or else with diarrhœa.—Dartings from l. to r. side.—Shivering in the abdomen, or else burning, sometimes with tension.—Inflation of the abdomen, borborygmi in the abdomen, sometimes with fermentation.

13. Stool and Anus.—Fruitless inclination.—The stools are at first facilitated, and afterwards restricted.—Stools frequent and liquid, of a blackish yellow, and of a fetid smell.—Diarrhœa, sometimes entirely liquid, hot.—Tenesmus and cutting pains.—Diarrhœa with colic, or else at the approach of a storm.—During the diarrhœa, retraction of the testicles.—After the diarrhœa, constriction in anus, with dry stools.—Heat in the whole body.—Violent pressure in the rectum (during the stools).—Burning in anus.—Hæmorrhoidal flux.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sensation as though the bladder were going to burst.—Augmented secretion of urine.—Very frequent emission of urine.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Urine, in the morning, an orange-yellow; during the day, like water in which meat has been washed.—Urine thick, deep-coloured.—Red like blood, abundantly charged with mucus.—Discharge of blood with the urine.—White sediment.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Appearance of the catamenia (in the electric bath).—Copious menses, sometimes with pressure in the rectum.—Blood of the catamenia, black and thick.—Leucorrhœa, at first serous, afterwards thick, in pieces of the size of a hazel-nut.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Roughness of the larynx.—Cough, with much tickling in throat, or else with pressure in forehead from within outwards.—Short irritable cough.—Spitting of blood.—Feeble and faint respiration.—Respiration arrested.—Dyspnœa.—Respiration accelerated.—Asthma, sometimes lasting for life, with palpitation of the heart, and disposition to syncope; oppression of the chest.

18. Chest.—Constriction of the chest.—Pains in the chest; sensation of coldness in the l. side.—Chest and shoulders feel like marble.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart, sometimes esp. at the approach of a storm, or else with a disposition to fall in syncope.—Palpitation of the heart with fever, or with headache, or else with restlessness and vivid redness of the face.—Painful and rapid lancinating pain proceeding from the heart across the chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Difficulty in moving the neck.—Tingling in a muscle shortened by suppuration.—Dartings in an enlarged gland of the neck.—Tingling in the vertebral column.—Furunculi on the back, and nape of the neck.—Drawing pains across the shoulder-blades, as by a thread.—Burning in the shoulder.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearings in r. shoulder, which disappear in the heat of the bed.—Excruciating pains in arms (and legs).—Intense pains at night.—Startings, or else tearings, in articulations of arms and hands.—Paralysis of the arms, one being much swollen.—Scabby ulcer in the arms (and on the legs).—Violent starting in the upper part of the arms.—Drawing pain in the radius of r. forearm.—Violent tearing in hand.—Trembling of the hands.—Sensation of paralysis in the articulation, on the slightest movement.—Prominence of the veins.—Swelling of the hand, sometimes red, or itching.—Red smooth spot on the hand.—Whitish, itching place in the palm of r. hand.—Tension or drawing pain in the fingers.—Sensation of torpor at the ends of the fingers.—Vesicles full of a greenish liquid, sanguineous at the articulation of the finger which has received the shock.

23. Lower Limbs.—Heaviness of the legs.—Lassitude of the thighs on going up an ascent.—Sensation as though the flesh were detached from the bones.—Red itching place on r. thigh.—Sensation of heat over the whole thigh.—Trembling of the knees.—Tearings in the knees.—Dartings, or tension, or else tingling, extending to the foot.—Pain as of a wound in the knees and great toe.—Red place, with pain of excoriation, or else, a red and itching protuberance in the knee.—In the tibia, sensation of turning round, or else lassitude.—Red spot on the skin.—Burning in the feet, sometimes reaching to the knees, esp. at night; great internal heat, internal coldness, extended by a cool summer wind to the abdomen.—Sensation of fatigue, with trembling in the feet.—Sensation of swelling, of numbness, and torpor; rotative sensation in the soles of the feet.—Sensation as if a large ring were round the malleoli.—Itching of foot, or else red and itching vesicles on foot.

24. Generalities.—Pains in the limbs; grievous pains; pains in old wounds, or in enfeebled bodies, from a change of temperature.—Draggings in all the limbs, as far as the ends of the fingers and toes; nocturnal shootings, in parts which are paralysed, or else in those which have been electrified; shaking of the whole body, commencing in the maxillary bones; tingling in the parts electrified; violent burning in those which touch the chain.—General depression and weariness, sometimes with giddiness or with drowsiness; lassitude and stiffness of the limbs; general depression after a meal; uneasiness during a storm.—General relaxation of the powers, sometimes with moral depression and headache; relaxation of the nerves and muscles; diminution of the weight of the body; weakness of the parts shaken.—Syncope, and tendency to fall down.—Stiffness of the limbs; paralysis of some of the limbs, esp. of the inferior extremities.—Trembling of the limbs, chiefly of those which have been shaken; general trembling.—Springing up of the tendons.—Convulsions of the limbs.—Painful spasms along the back.—St. Vitus' dance.—Epileptic fits hastened and aggravated.

25. Skin.—Itching, or else tingling over the whole body (violent pains and swelling of one of the feet which had been frozen twelve years before).—Eruption of small nodosities on the spots touched by the sparks; eruption like miliary or measles;

white vesicles; itch-like eruption at the joints; of carbuncles, which proceed to suppuration.—The skin becomes black; wheals on the skin.

26. Sleep.—Yawning and stretching, sometimes with shuddering over the whole body.—Great drowsiness.—Profound sleep.—Sleeplessness, sometimes with tossing.—Sleeplessness for two months.—Dreams confused and disquieting.

27. Fever.—Shuddering over whole body, every morning, with yawning.—Coldness of l. side.—Fever: at first general shivering, afterwards heat, transient and dry; frequent alternations of shivering and heat, with inflammation of the throat; heat mingled with shivering; shivering, with much sweat; painful cramps in head and along back; fever in the evening.—Augmentation of natural heat; internal heat of the parts which have sustained the electric shock; blood much over-heated; heat, with cephalalgia, or else with anxiety (at night), or else with strong and quick pulse; heat of whole body, with shivering brought on by motion; heat of the parts struck by the electric spark; intermittent pulse, lively, quick and strong; circulation of the blood accelerated; prominence of the veins of the hands.—Increased perspiration; excessive nocturnal sweat, in gouty persons, without mitigation; copious sweat during sleep, with anxiety during a storm.

Ephedra Vulgaris.

E. vulgaris. N. O. Gnetaceć. Tincture of branches and flowers.

Clinical.—Exophthalmic goître. Headache.

Characteristics.—*Ephedra* has been proved in Russia by Dr. B. H. Mouravow (*Universal Homśopathic Annual*, p. 56). It produced symptoms when twenty drops of a strong alcoholic extract were taken five times a day; fifteen drops four times a day having been taken without apparent effect. Extreme apathy was produced, stiff-neck, and backward pulling of whole body on turning the head. There was also starting of the eyes from the orbits as if pushed out. This suggested exophthalmic goître to Mouravow, who considered that the drug acted on the ganglions of the sympathetic nerve, and caused congestion of the spinal cord.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ferr., Iod., Lycopus v., Spong., Thyroid. (exophthalmos).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Extreme apathy.

2. Head.—Violent headache, nausea, general weakness; slow pulse.—L. side hemicrania with numbness of entire l. arm.

3. Eyes.—Heavy eyes, starting from their orbits, as if pushed out, pain in the eye (after second dose on third day. On fifth day exophthalmos was increased).

12. Abdomen.—Dull pain in region of spleen.

14. Urinary Organs.—From early morning great fatigue, retention of the urine (fourth day).

19. Heart.—Abatement of pulse (from 68 to 62 in one case), notwith standing increased rapidity of action of heart.—Strong heart-beat with weakening of pulse; respiration accelerated.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of neck (with exophthalmos).—Stiffness of neck and backward pulling of all the body on turning head and a dull pain in region of spleen.

21. Limbs.—Towards evening heaviness in all the limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness of entire l. arm, with l.—side hemicrania.

24. Generalities.—General weakness; from early morning great fatigue.

26. Sleep.—Longing for sleep.

Epigea Repens.

Trailing Arbutus. N. O. Ericaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Calculi, urinary. Dysuria. Gravel. Strangury.

Characteristics.—Hale mentions *Epigea* as having been a popular remedy in renal calculi throughout the United States ever since the settlement. "It has been successful in removing dysuria and strangury as well as urinary tenesmus." Hale once gave to a patient who had a bloody muco-purulent sediment in the urine with intense dysuria, ten drops of the tincture six times a day. A copious deposit of fine brown sand was observed and all symptoms were relieved.

Relations.—*Botan.:* Arbutus, Uva ursi. *Compare also:* Mitchella, Chimaphila, Cannabis, Calc. ren., Urtica urens, Uric acid.

Epihysterinum.

Epiphysterin. A nosode.

Clinical.—Fibroma. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia.

Characteristics.—This is one of Dr. Burnett's nosodes, used by him in cases of hæmorrhage and obtained, as I conclude, from a case of hæmorrhage in a patient suffering from fibrous tumour, possibly with malignant elements. At any rate, I have found it of great value in controlling uterine hæmorrhage, whether connected with fibrous growth or not. I have used it in the 30th upwards, giving one or two doses weekly.

Relations.—*Compare:* The cancer nosodes; in fibrous tumours and uterine hæmorrhages, Thlaspi b. p., Fraxin., Hydrastis and its alkaloids.

Epilobium Palustre.

Epilobium lineare. Willow Herb. N. O. Onagraceæ.

Clinical.—Dysphagia. Fever. Larynx, affections of. Ptyalism. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Epil. p*. was proved by Dr. J. S. Wright, a tincture of the root being used. Symptoms of filling up of throat, inability to swallow, fever and headache were produced. A boy poisoned with the flowers of *Epil. hirsutum* had strong epileptiform convulsions in rapid succession.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache with fever.

6. Face.—Face red.

8. Mouth.—Ptyalism.—Dull and sleepy but could not sleep, the saliva would choke him.

9. Throat.—In morning throat began filling up; at noon could not swallow water; larynx sore to pressure with hard lumps on each side externally.

13. Stools.—Three loose stools on eighth day; none the day after.

14. Urine.—Urine red.

27. Fever.—Hard chill began 11 a.m., lasted an hour; high fever came on with aching all over and severe headache; this lasted all night; could not sleep.

Epiphegus.

Epiphegus Virginiana. Beech Drops. Cancer-root. N. O. Orobanchaceć. (A slender branching herb without leaves, of a dull purple or yellow-brown colour growing as a parasite on the roots of beech-trees.—*H. R.*, iv. 10.) Tincture of whole fresh plant in full flower.

Clinical.—Cancer. Diarrhśa. Gonorrhśa. *Headache*. Palpitation. Salivation.

Characteristics.—The Orobanche family to which *Epiphegus* belongs is nearest to the Scrophulariaceć in botanical features. In addition to the name of "*cancer-root*" it is also called "*clap-root*" and "*flux-plant*," showing the virtues with which it is popularly accredited. Its homśopathic use has been almost exclusively confined to the treatment of headaches of the neurasthenic type, brought on by any extra exertion, relieved by a good sleep. The pain is pressing from within outward. A very characteristic symptom is: "Constantly wants to spit, saliva viscid;" when this symptom occurs in connection with a headache *Epiphegus* will almost certainly cure. It is said to have entered into the composition of "Martin's Cancer powder," and has been used by eclectics as a local application in obstinate ulcers and aphthć. Symptoms take the direction: Right to left; right upper, left lower. Right temple more affected than left. It has been used mostly in the 3x potency. It has been proved by Dr. Ralf Morden. Dr. S. A. Jones has been chiefly instrumental in defining its place in therapeutics. I have cured with it many cases of headache, some of them desperately severe. The conditions are: < from working in open air; from rising up in bed; > from a good sleep.

Relations.—It is allied to the Scrophulariaceć. *Compare:* Phos. in., > from sleep (Lach., Sulph., and Nat. mur. have the opposite— < from sleep—in the most marked degree); Fagus.

Causation.—Physical or nervous over-strain. Any unusual exertion or excitement, as going on a visit, or doing a day's shopping.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Makes wrong letters or words in writing.—Fears death from palpitation of heart.—Fears injury to her health from the drug.

2. Head.—Pain in temples; mostly in r.; in forehead; pressing from without inward; piercing pains; fulness; pain coming on suddenly; scalp feels tight during headache.

3. Eyes.—Smarting.—Could not read because the words seemed to be blurred.

8. Mouth.—Saliva viscid.—Almost constant desire to spit.—Sticky viscid taste in mouth.—Bitter taste.

11. Stomach.—Nausea.

13. Stool.—Stool passed with difficulty though fćces soft.

19. Heart.—Palpitation which makes her feel very weak.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in l. shoulder.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in l. knee.

24. Generalities.—Languid feeling.

Equisetum.

Equisetum hyemale. Scouring Rush. A rush growing in damp soil in Europe and America. N. O. Equisetaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant chopped and pounded to a pulp.

Clinical.—Cystitis. Dropsy. Enuresis. General paralysis. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Gravel. Hæmaturia. Urine, retention of.

Characteristics.—The chief effects of *Equisetum* are found in the urinary organs. Pain in the kidneys (especially right), in the bladder and urinary passages. Constant desire to urinate, and passes large quantities of clear, light-coloured urine without relief. Pain in bladder as from distension. Retention and dysuria; especially in women during pregnancy and after confinement. Enuresis. Wets bed at night; when he dreams he always sees a crowd of people. *Equis*. has: Severe dull pain which does not lessen after urination; irritation of the bladder, especially in women. *Linaria* has enuresis, with frequent painful urging to urinate, causing the patient to rise at night (Farrington). It relieved loss of control over bladder and rectum in a case of general paralysis. Carcinoma uteri is said to have been cured by it. Pain in sacro-iliac joints. < From pressure or contact; moving; sitting. Eating > pain in temples; lying on back > pain in back: continued motion > pains in back and knees.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apis, Cannabis, Canthar., Fer. phos., Puls.; Canth. comes closest; there is less bleeding, tenesmus, scalding, and fibrinous flakes than with Canthar., but more mucus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very irritable and easily fatigued.

2. Head.—Severe headache with intense pain in upper part of eyes or roof of orbit.—Headache with heat of face without redness.—Constrictive feeling across forehead.—Sticking, darting pains changing locality.—Constriction of whole scalp, as if drawn tightly over whole skull; continual desire to wrinkle up forehead.—Skin over frontal bone very tight, with feeling of skin continuing to contract.

3. Eyes.—Severe pain in roof of r. orbit.—Sharp pain in outer angle of r. eye.

4. Ears.—Dull, transient pain and stiff feeling behind l. mastoid.—Confused feeling in ears.—Confusion of sounds; confused noises; fearful rumbling.

6. Face.—Face flushed, feeling of heat.—As if blood pressed into face.—Heat and burning without redness.

9. Throat.—Sharp sticking in throat.

11. Stomach.—Excessive hunger; appetite greatly increased throughout the proving.

12. Abdomen.—Distended feeling.—Dull, heavy pains in either side of lower abdomen and bladder, with frequent desire to urinate; the desire to urinate, which is constant, is not > by urinating.—Slight pain in bowels with desire for stool, not urgent, early in morning; three stools during the morning, quite thin; during the whole day frequent inclination for stool with slight pain in bowels; no diarrhœa.—Severe pain in lower abdomen with passage of fetid flatus.—Sharp pain in hypogastrium with sticking-like pains in anus (11 a.m.).—Sharp pains on either side of hypogastrium; extending to middle line.

13. Stool and Anus.—Smarting in anus during and after stool.—Stool with great flatulence.—Stool with aching in anus and feeling as if rectum would protrude, followed by smarting in anus and a feeling as if some fæces still remained.

14. Urinary Organs.—Slight pain in r. kidney, then in l., extending down l. side of sacrum.—Dull pain in r. kidney, with urgent desire to urinate; had urinated only a few minutes before and now passed four ounces of clear light-coloured urine.—Pain in bladder as from distension.—Severe dull pain in bladder not > by urinating; continued some days after taking the drug, and caused him to fear inflammation of the bladder.—Tenderness in region of bladder, and r. side of lower abdomen, extending upward from groin; same but less marked l. side.—Pain and tenderness in bladder region with soreness of testicles, extending up spermatic cords.—Excessive burning in urethra while urinating.—Sharp, cutting pain in

urethra.—Pricking in urethra a short distance back from meatus.—Biting itching in meatus < scratching.—Great desire to urinate but only a small quantity passes.—Urgent desire to urinate with prickling and soreness of meatus from contact and pressure.—Obliged to rise several times at night to urinate.—Profuse urination, with burning in urethra and sharp pain at root of penis.—Later passes smaller quantities and darker.—Passed small amount but felt as if he had not urinated for hours; the amount grew less each time but the desire increased.—Urine cloudy.—Great excess of mucus on standing.—Enuresis, nocturnal and diurnal.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent erections; in the afternoon.—Soreness of testicles and cords; < l.

18, 19. Chest and Heart.—Sharp stitch in l. breast one inch to l. and over nipple.—Sharp pain in region of heart < by inspiration.

20. Back.—Pains in back esp. while sitting, > lying on back and walking.—Heavy sensation like a lump in r. lumbar region.—Severe rheumatic pains in region of sacro-lumbar joint, and through l. hip-joint extending down outer side of l. leg, ending in front three inches above knee.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in upper part of shoulders and in region of vertebra prominens, < by least motion or contact.—Pain in r. shoulder to middle of upper arm.—Pain in l. shoulder with shivering over body and great heat of head.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in r. hip-joint and near knee-joint.—Knees very weak on least exertion.—Dull, heavy pain under l. patella.—On awakening, sharp pain inner side of l. knee, > after moving about a short time.

26. Sleep.—Very sleepy, eyelids heavy.—Sleep much disturbed by tiresome dreams of many persons, places, and things.

27. Fever.—Creeping chills beginning below and creeping up back.

Erechthites.

Erechthites hieracifolia. Senecio hieracifolia. Fireweed. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Metrorrhagia. Orchitis.

Characteristics.—Belonging to the Compositæ, and closely allied to *Erigeron* and the Groundsel family (*Senecio*), "Fireweed" (so called because it grows abundantly in clearings which have been burnt out) has been used empirically in hæmorrhages,

especially metrorrhagia, and as a local application in skin affections, herpes, eczema, psoriasis, and indolent ulcers. A short proving has shown an action over the circulatory apparatus, producing flushes of heat which suddenly give way to coldness. Another marked feature is increased appetite; and also increased feeling of strength and desire for exercise. According to Hale, "Oil of Fireweed" is also extracted from *Erigeron*, and is said by chemists to be identical with turpentine. All three cause active and passive hæmorrhages, the former being the primary and the latter the secondary action. *Erech*. is indicated in hæmorrhages of bright red blood from nose, mouth, bowels, kidneys, uterus, and lungs. These are attended with excitement of the circulation. It is also indicated in passive hæmorrhages of dark fluid blood. Hale also commends it in gonorrhœa and orchitis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Senecio, Erigeron, Hamam., Millefol., Calc., Canth., Tereb., Puls., Clematis.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Giddiness with nausea.—Dull frontal headache.—Throbbing of temporal arteries, with flushes of heat running across the back from one shoulder to the other.—The sensation of heat suddenly gives way to that of coldness.

9. Throat.—Sore throat; legs feel stiff and painful, aching across small of back.

11. Stomach.—Enormous appetite.—Feeling in stomach as if it would be dissolved, after drinking cold water.—Eructations and heart-burn after eating warm bread and coffee (cured).

12, 13. Abdomen and Stool.—Griping followed by three copious discharges of semi-solid, yellow fæcal matter.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased flow of urine.—Slight burning at meatus during micturition.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Towards morning prolonged erection with dreams of nudity.—(Gonorrhœa with scanty discharges and great pain.—Orchitis from suppressed discharge.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Metrorrhagia.—Premature and profuse menses.

20. Neck.—Stitches on middle of back.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cold feeling in back of legs.—Legs feel stiff.

26. Sleep.—Dreams of nudity and shame.

Ergotinum.

Ergotin. The alkaloid of Secale cornutum, Ergot of rye. Trituration.

Clinical.—Anal incontinence. Gangrene. Hæmorrhages. Heart, paralysis of. Sphincters, paralysis of.

Characteristics.—*Ergotin* is best known by its physiological use as a hæmostatic in uterine and pulmonary hæmorrhages. It acts by causing contraction of the arterioles, and its effect is produced most promptly when it is administered by subcutaneous injection. Its homœopathic uses are in the main identical with those of *Secale*, but *Ergotin* will sometimes succeed when *Secale* fails. Koeck, of Munich, has recorded a case in point (*H. Monatsblätter*, Sept., 1898). *Secale*, like *Phosph*., has "wide-open anus" in its symptomatology. Koeck's patient had suffered from diarrhœa since the Franco-German war, and latterly had lost all power of retention. It was for this that the doctor was consulted. The rectum had lost all sensation, so that the patient had no warning and was never clean. The odour may be imagined. Old-school treatment had failed to relieve him. He was about to be pensioned by his employers, and had thoughts of suicide. *Secale* 3x ameliorated slightly; the 2x had the same result. "Remembering Kafka's advice to use the alkaloid when the indicated drug did not seem to act, he prescribed *Ergotin* 2x." After taking this for four days the patient regained control. Démange (*La Semaine Méd*., January, 1886) records the case of a young lady suffering from typhoid fever and threatened with heart paralysis. Stimulating injections of ether and of rum, and frictions completely failed to rally her. Cyanosis increased rapidly and threatened the trunk. Fainting spells occurred in rapid succession, pulse filiform. *Ergotin* was then injected and the pulse rose, and the symptoms of collapse disappeared. (Most of the symptoms of this patient may be found under *Secale*.)

Erigeron.

Erigeron Canadense. Canada Flea-bane. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture from the fresh plant when in bloom.

Clinical.—Black eye. Bruises. Cough. Dysuria. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Hæmatocele. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhoids. Placenta prævia. Proctalgia. Spermatorrhœa. Wounds.

Characteristics.—*Erigeron* is chiefly known as a remedy for hæmorrhages and congestions in pretty well all parts of the body. Its characteristic hæmorrhages are bright red. The Indians use it as an application to wounds. It compares as a vulnerary with *Arnica*. It has been proved by Burt and others. The throat and genito-urinary organs are specifically affected. Sensation as if something had

lodged in upper part of œsophagus. Pains in umbilical region were very prominent. Feeling as if anus had been torn. Urination is painful or suppressed; sharp stinging pains in region of left kidney. Gonorrhœa and gleet have been cured by *Erig*. Wilmot Moore has given it with success in three cases of placenta prævia. He gave the 1x trituration (of what part of the plant is not mentioned) on the tongue. Rest >; every movement < flow; = bloody lochia to return. Rainy weather < all symptoms.

Relations.—It is related to Senec., Erech., botanically and in effects. *Compare:* Ipec., Ham., Arn., Canth., Copaiv., Sabi., Tereb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great despondency.

2. Head.—Congestion of the head, red face, nose-bleed; febrile action.—Awakened with dull headache [forehead and r. eye]; with aching distress in all the large joints.—Dull frontal headache with smarting in eyes.

3. Eyes.—Smarting of eyes, all afternoon and evening.—Slight agglutination of lids in morning.

4. Ears.—Loud singing in r. ear.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis of bright-red blood.—Increased secretion of mucus all forenoon.

8. Mouth.—Bad taste in mouth.

9. Throat.—Increased secretion of mucus in nostrils all forenoon, with a feeling of roughness of pharynx and sensation as if something had lodged in the upper part of the œsophagus that caused frequent inclination to swallow.—Rough feeling in pharynx in morning.

11. Stomach.—Violent retching and burning in the stomach, with vomiting of blood.—Eructations of air.—Sharp cutting pains in epigastric region every few minutes followed by dull pains.

12. Abdomen.—Frequent distress in umbilicus with hard, aching distress in whole dorsal region.—Frequent dull pain in umbilical region, with a feeling in anus as if it had been torn.—Constant dull pain in r. umbilicus; twice the pains were severe and cutting (first day, second day pain was in l. umbilicus).—Rheumatic pains in abdominal muscles.—Sudden pain in hypogastrium, followed by mushy stool (7 p.m. first day, 8 p.m. third day).—Dull pain in l. hypogastrium and umbilicus.—Dull pain in hypogastrium followed by dark-coloured, hard, lumpy stool.

13. Stool and Anus.—Natural stool, followed by severe neuralgia in anus with tenesmus.—Stools small, streaked with blood; tormina; burning in the bowels and rectum; hard lumps of fæces mixed with the discharges.—Mushy stools.—Hæmorrhage from the bowels.—Hæmorrhoids; bleeding; with hard, lumpy stools; burning in the margin of anus; it feels as if torn.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urination painful or suppressed.—Dysuria of teething children; frequent desire; crying when urinating; urine profuse, of very strong odour; external parts (female) inflamed or irritated, with considerable mucous discharge.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sticky sweat on genitals.—Pain in r. lumbar region passing down to testicle.—Gonorrhœa and gleet.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Metrorrhagia, with violent irritation of rectum and bladder; after abortion, with diarrhœa and dysuria; with prolapsus uteri.—Very profuse flow of bright-red blood; every movement of patient increases the flow; pallor and weakness.—Leucorrhœa profuse, with spasmodic pains, and irritation of the bladder and rectum.—Bloody lochia return after the least motion; > during rest.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough; bloody expectoration; incipient phthisis.

19. Heart.—Palpitation.

20. Back.—Dull aching distress in whole dorsal region.—Dull pains in lumbar and sacral regions.—Severe sticking, stabbing pain in region of l. kidney; passing to r. kidney.

21. Limbs.—Aching dulness in all the joints and limbs.

24. Generalities.—Excessive languor in morning; all day with great depression; no ambition to move in afternoon and evening.

26. Sleep.—Frequent disposition to yawn in afternoon and evening.

Eriodictyon Glutinosum.

Eriodictyon Californicum. Yerba Santa. N. O. Hydrophyllaceć. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Influenza. Phthisis.

Characteristics.—*Eriodyct.*, says Allen, "has a strong terebenthine taste, and abounds in a resinous matter which sometimes exudes so copiously that, in drying, the specimens stick firmly together and to the paper." "Yerba Santa" (holy plant) is

a popular expectorant remedy in Mexico and California. By homśopaths it has been chiefly used in phthisical conditions, especially bronchial phthisis. Asthmatic breathing with accumulation of mucus; the asthma being relieved when the mucus is got rid of. Wasting, night-sweats, intolerance of food. Phthisis the result of frequent bronchial catarrhs. Coryza and catarrh. J. Perry Seward gave it with great success in two cases of cough remaining after influenza (*Amer. Hom*., xxiv. 248). G. M. Payne's proving brought out marked preference for the right lung. Foul mouth in the morning on rising. Most symptoms < in afternoon. Nausea < on running. Symptoms come at intervals; or on any sudden changes of position.

Relations.—*Compare:* Balsam of Peru, Pix liquida, Stannum; (afternoon aggravation) Lycop.; Grindelia, Phos., Hep., Rumex, Caust., Dros.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dizziness and sense of intoxication.—Aching at base of cranium, 8 a.m.—Sensation of pressure outwards on all sides of head, greatest at cerebellum upwards.—Intense, dull, heavy pain in back of head and over eyes.—Burning in occiput; heavy pain as if occiput was being pressed out.

4. Ears.—Sharp pain in r. ear at intervals; or on suddenly changing position of head to r. or l.—Shooting pains, after changing to just below external ear, removed to just above and back of it at intervals of one or two minutes.

5. Nose.—Sneezing.—Catarrh, yellowish-green.—Coryza permanent; with more or less dizziness.

8. Mouth.—Foul mouth on rising in the morning.

9. Throat.—Burning sensation in fauces and throat.

11. Stomach.—Great appetite.—Deathly sickness; < by running.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sore, dragging, tender feeling of testicles (< l.); could not bear any pressure, and dreaded to move because of its tenderness; > by gentle support, felt in after part of day.—Slight fluttering at intervals at bottom of testicles.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Wheezing voice, 5 p.m.—Asthmatic symptoms; with coryza and mucous secretions.—Dull pain in r. lung, front.—Sharp pain in r. lung in front, near nipple, occurring at short intervals or on sudden changes of position.

27. Fever.—Slight fever, cheeks flushed and burning.

Erodium.

Erodium cicutarium. Hemlock Stork's Bill. N. O. Geraniaceæ. Decoction (half ounce of the herb to six ounces of water). Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Hæmorrhages. Uterine polypus.

Characteristics.—*Erodium* is a popular hæmostatic remedy in Russia, and is especially used for metrorrhagia and menorrhagia. Komorowitch cured with it numbers of cases in which *Ergot* and *Hydrastis* had failed. One was a case of cervical polypus. After three days' use of the decoction the polypus was found lying free in the vagina. Compare *Geran. m*.

Eryngium Aquaticum.

Button Snake-root. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Anus, prolapse of. Conjunctivitis. Constipation. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhoids. Influenza. Laryngitis. Leucorrhœa. Renal colic. Sclerotitis. Sexual weakness. Strabismus. Spermatorrhœa. Urine, incontinence of. Wounds.

Characteristics.—*Eryngium* acts on the mucous membranes, producing thick yellow mucous discharges from eyes, ears, nose, mouth, bowels, urethra, and vagina. Hæmorrhages from stomach and bowels. It is a vulnerary, antidoting the effect of blows. It causes headaches; expanding sensation in forehead; dull, dragging pain in occiput, neck, and shoulders. Seminal and prostatic weakness. I. J. Whitfield has cured three cases of renal colic with calculi (two left side, the other not stated) with *Eryng. a*. W. K. Leonard reports the following case: A young Methodist minister, apparently healthy, was just over his twelfth attack of renal colic. The attacks had recurred at intervals of two to four weeks and lasted from one to three days, and they were so weakening as to keep him incapacitated in the intervals. He had had old-school treatment, including Morphine and Quinine, with no benefit. *Eryng. a*. Ø, five drops three times a day, put an end to the trouble. The attacks had been attended with severe nervous chills, and it was for these that the Quinine had been prescribed. *Eryng*. has a cough with a sense of constriction. (Hale found it useful in epidemic influenza when there was raw smarting burning in throat and larynx, with constant irritating cough and expectoration of yellow mucus.) Loss of energy and nervous erethism. Most symptoms occur on left side, and extend or move from part to part. Motion < all symptoms. Bending head forward < head symptoms; turning eyes = pain in them. < From mental exertion. Heat >.

Relations.—Eryngium compares with the other Umbelliferæ: with Æthus. in inability to concentrate thoughts; with Conium as a vulnerary; in discharge of prostatic fluid from slight causes. *Compare:* In pollutions, Chi., Gels., Phos. In urinary and urethral affections, Cannab. sat., Canthar., Dioscorea, Ocim. can. In constipation and rectal symptoms, Nit. ac. In influenza, Gelsem., Sticta.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Thoughts confused; cannot concentrate them on any subject; the effort = heavy full pain if persisted in.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Expanding sensation in frontal region above eyes, < stooping; causing dimness of sight.—Sharp, shooting pain over l. eye; when sitting in stooping posture, leaves eye, passes into neck and along muscles of shoulder, and beneath scapula.—Shooting in coronary region and in r. side of face from eyes to teeth in morning.—Dull dragging pain in occiput, neck, and shoulders; when less severe in head, is worse in shoulder.—Scalp sore, combing hair = pain.

3. Eyes.—Burning; sensitive to light.—Effects of exposure to strong light: squinting; sclerotitis; watery or, purulent discharges.—Purulent inflammation of l. eye; purulent, sticking discharge causing gumming of lids; conjunctiva granular and rough.—Muscles of eyes feel stiff, pain on moving them quickly.

4. Ears.—Bruised tearing pain; as if ears being torn off.—Inflammation of Eustachian tube; l. ear swollen in and out, tender to pressure, constant aching, bleeding readily, thick white, bloody, foul-smelling pus.—Continued singing and ringing, with creaking sound in l. ear.

5. Nose.—Profuse thick yellow mucous discharge.

8. Mouth.—Thick, tenacious, disagreeable mucus in mouth.

9. Throat.—Smarting raw pain along l. side of throat; dry tongue.—Intense redness; slight swelling without pain; profuse secretion of thick whitish mucus.

11. Stomach.—Partial anorexia.—Nausea followed by acrid eructations.—Hollowness or emptiness in stomach with heavy dragging pain.—Spitting up of bright arterial blood, mixed with black clots, with burning in epigastrium after a blow on stomach.—Burning in stomach or œsophagus after taking the drug.

12. Abdomen.—Severe colicky or cramping pains in small intestines.—Severe pain in l. groin and testicle.

13. Stool and Anus.—Mucous diarrhœa of children.—Constipation.—Stools dark leaden colour, dry, and very hard; tenesmus at stool with a sensation of cutting as they pass through anus.—Hæmorrhoids and prolapsus ani.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate; stinging burning pain in urethra, behind glans, during urination.—Must urinate every five minutes; urine dropping away all the time and burning like fire.—Renal colic.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Desire suppressed, then excited with lewd dreams and pollutions.—Discharge of prostatic fluid from slightest causes.—Spermatorrhœa from onanism and excessive indulgence.—Emissions at night with erections; followed by great lassitude and depression; partial impotence.—Emissions without erections, day and night, followed by great lassitude; after injury to testicles.—Gonorrhœa with painful erections.—Gleet.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Chronic laryngitis; short, hacking cough.—Cough with sensation of constriction in throat.—Oppression of chest, feeling of fulness, inability to take a long breath.

Eryngium Maritimum.

Sea Holly. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of whole plant, including root.

Clinical.—Cough. Debility. Fever. Herpes. Sexual weakness. Skin eruption.

Characteristics.—The maritime *Eryngium* (the beautiful plant growing on sand-hills by the sea, with holly-like leaves of a pale blue colour with metallic lustre, in general appearance much more resembling a thistle than an umbellifer) has been proved by one prover only, E. B. Ivatts, but the symptoms show considerable resemblance to those of *Eryng. aquat*. Pains in the eyes, groins, larynx, nape of neck, sinking at epigastrium, and weakness of the male sexual organs appear in both. But the *Eryng. m*. has its symptoms more prominently on the right side. Compare also *Phelland. aquat., Conium*, and other Umbellifers.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Light and unusually cheerful; on awaking in the morning so merry commences to sing in bed (usually heavy and drowsy).

3. Eyes.—Pain at back of r. eye, l. eye feeling weak.—Inclination to close eyes to shut out moving objects.

9. Throat.—Great dryness of throat, larynx, and lips.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Sinking feeling at pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—All viscera seemed prostrated and as heavy as lead.—Dull continuous pain in bowels.—Pain in one spot in r. groin.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased flow of urine; very red; thick on standing.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Insensibility of corona glandis; absence of desire (secondary action); power of erection quite gone.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice low; larynx feels weak.—Occasional stomach cough during the day, sending a spasmodic pain to the head.—Occasional darting pains through lungs to back.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain at nape compelling the support of head on hand or against something.—Occasional shooting pains under left scapula.

22. Upper Limbs.—Veins of hands at back appear contracted and depressed so as to be hardly visible, though generally full and prominent.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sore, pain in muscles inside r. thigh just above knee.

24. Generalities.—Circulation deadened, or as if stagnated; still great determination of blood to surface.

25. Skin.—Patch of eruption half the size of palm of hand came out in cluster where pain had been the day previous, like fine pin-heads, points feeling rough to fingers; died away next day leaving red areola.

27. Fever.—Chills commencing at nape, going down shoulders and back.—Chills predominate, little fever heat.

Erythrinus.

A kind of Red Mullet. South America. N. O. Erythrininæ. Tincture of the fish.

Clinical.—Pityriasis rubra. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—Dr. Burnett is the authority for this medicine. He bases his use of it on an account of its effects on some sailors who ate the fish. They came out with a peculiar red rash which became chronic, and which the doctors took for a form of syphilis. Dr. Burnett cured with it a case of pityriasis rubra appearing in a

large patch on the chest, and benefited other cases. He believes this form of skin affection to be a manifestation of syphilis in the second generation, the father of the patient he cured having had syphilis. *Aurum muriaticum* is the complementary remedy.

Coca.

Erythroxylon coca. N. O. Lineæ (suborder Erythroxyleæ). Tincture of leaves. Solution or trituration of the alkaloid, Cocaine.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. Constipation, chronic. Cough. Deafness. Debility. Fever. Heart disease. Hæmorrhoids. Mountain-sickness, or Veta. Rheumatism. Scrofula. Scurvy. Voice, weakness of.

Characteristics.—*Coca* has been used for centuries by natives of West South America as an intoxicant; and also as a remedy for "Veta," the condition induced in persons on coming to live in high tablelands:—faintness, throbbing heart and head, dysentery, &c. It is like tea and coffee in arresting tissue-change, and enabling those who take it to undergo unusual fatigues. Like *China* it produces ringing in the ears and deafness and also fever. The alkaloid *Cocaine* is the well-known local anæsthetic. A characteristic symptom of *Cocaine* poisoning is a sensation as if small foreign bodies were under the skin, generally like grains of sand; or else as of a worm under the skin. This is undoubtedly *the* keynote symptom of *Coca*. It is known as "Magnan's Symptom," named after the eminent neurologist who first described it. His description is "a sensation as if foreign bodies were under the skin, generally small round substances like grains of sand." Korkasoff reports a case of multiple neuritis in which this symptom was present. The patient was a woman who was being treated for a uterine affection by means of vaginal tampons containing *Cocaine*. A discontinuance of these caused the disappearance of the symptom. Cooper cured a case of chronic rheumatism in an aged woman who had this symptom, with the fraction of a grain of *Cocaine* given in single doses at long intervals. Dr. J. W. Springthorpe described (*H. W.*, February, 1896) a variety of this symptom experienced by himself, and recorded in a paper entitled "The Confessions of a Cocainist." He called it "Hunting the Cocaine bug." "You imagine," he says, "that in your skin are worms, or similar things, moving along. If you touch them with wool, and especially with absorbent wool, they run away and disappear, only to peep cautiously out of some corner to see if there is any danger. These worms are projected only on the Cocainist's own person or clothing. He sees them on his linen, in his skin, creeping along his penholder, but not on other people or things, and not on clothes brought clean from the laundry." In a case reported in *Lancet*, June, 1886, a man who had a 4 per cent. solution of *Cocaine* applied to a tooth, swallowed twenty to thirty drops of the solution. Half an hour after, he was seized with: (*1*) Feeling of faintness and giddiness; (*2*) next, an attack of

palpitation with a sense of flushing, especially up the back. There was marked diminution of smell; great difficulty in producing vomiting; a scarlatina-like rash over the body, especially about the neck; dimness of vision; relaxation of sphincters and weakness of extremities; the mind remained clear, but the pulse was fast, weak and intermittent. A striking case was recorded in the *British Medical Journal* of December 13, 1890: "At a meeting of the Paris Académie de Médecine on December 2nd, M. Hallopeau presented a communication, in which, after distinguishing two forms of cocaine poisoning-namely, the acute, in which the symptoms are produced immediately after a dose and speedily pass off, and the chronic, in which they are due to the prolonged use of the drug─he related a case which in his opinion showed that the poisonous effects, while coming on acutely, might last for a considerable time. On March 7, 1890, a man had about eight milligrammes of hydrochlorate of cocaine injected into his gum as a preliminary to the extraction of a tooth. Toxic symptoms at once supervened. There was intense precordial oppression, with thready pulse, extreme excitement and loquacity; the patient walked about the room, hitting out at random with his fists and crying out that he was dying. In ten minutes he became quiet and the tooth was extracted, after which he was able to walk home, arriving there however, in a state of extreme prostration. Then ensued a train of nervous symptoms, such as continual headache, intractable sleeplessness, bad taste in the mouth, with occasional attacks of excitement accompanied by giddiness, faintness, and a sense of impending death. All brain work was impossible; the patient could not do the simplest sum in arithmetic, and was in a state of profound depression. A sense of formication and numbness in the hands and forearms was almost incessant. This condition lasted four months, and it was two months after the injection before the least improvement was observed, and then progress towards recovery was very slow. M. Hallopeau thinks the symptoms indicate a poisonous action of cocaine on the nervous centres, and especially the brain. As it is impossible to suppose that so small a quantity of the drug should have remained in the circulation, he is driven to conclude either that it was stored up in the cells of certain nervous centres or that it produced in them persistent lesions." Homœopaths have no such difficulty in understanding the prolonged effect of a single dose. Among other effects observed from its use in dentistry are "mental depression and drowsiness," and "intense oppression in chest; dilatation of pupils; acceleration of pulse and breathing, and mental excitement." W. J. Guernsey quotes in *H. P.*, November, 1888, from *Med. Register*, August 11, 1888, the experience of J. E. Shadle, who applied pledgets of a 4 per cent. solution of *Cocaine* to the nasal cavities of a man of 35, preparatory to operation. On each occasion he complained of a "cold, 'gone,' relaxed feeling about the external genitals, and a sensation *as if the penis were absent*. Towards the end of treatment he noticed a permanent weakness of the sexual organs, and finally seminal losses and impotence set in and continued until the *Cocaine* was entirely withheld." Compare this with the experiences of R. K. Ghosch (*H. R.*, vi. 15, 49) with Coca Ø (which he finds, in drop doses, act better in such cases than in the potencies) in palpitation and dyspnœa on ascending, when arising from nervous

causes, especially self-abuse; in complaints from self-abuse generally; excessive secretion of urine with or without sugar; enuresis nocturna; nymphomania after childbirth, during menses, from irritation of eczema or other affections of the vulva; in satyriasis. The homœopathicity of *Coca* in enuresis is shown by its effect in relaxing the sphincters in one of the cases named above. There are some characteristic headaches of *Coca*. In general "headaches of high altitudes" may be taken as a strong indication. *Coca* has also a "tight" headache, as if a rubber band were stretched across the forehead. After the invigorating effects, the sense of lightness and ability to climb a mountain without fatigue, have passed off, or when the intoxication has been carried to a further degree, a sense of heaviness, numbness, and drowsiness succeeds, with a disinclination to move. There is extreme weariness, and especially weakness of the legs. A peculiar symptom is: Sensation as if œsophagus would be rent by force of rising flatus. *Coca* suits persons who are wearing out under mental and physical strain; bashful, timid people; old people; short-breathed people; effects of dissipation; weakly, nervous, fat or plethoric people; children with marasmus. Effects of cold; cough from cold air; rheumatism from slightest cold. Symptoms < climbing, walking or sitting; < cold air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arsen. (effects of climbing); Stram. likes company and light; Coca likes solitude and darkness; Paullinia, Scutel., Cypr., Valer., Can. ind., tea, coffee, tobacco. Gundlach discovered the best *antidote* to be Gels.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy.—Hypochondriasis.—Mental depression with drowsiness.—Bashfulness.—Prefers solitude and darkness.—Muddled feeling in brain.—Loss of energy.—Great mental excitement.

2. Head.—Vertigo and fainting.—Tension over forehead as from a rubber band.—Headache just over eyebrows; not constant; < raising head or turning eyes up.—Shocks in head; dull, full feeling in occiput with vertigo, < lying down, the only possible position is on the face.—Occiput painful, tender to touch; pains < on coughing.—Headache with chilliness; with dryness in throat; > after eating; > at sunset.

3. Eyes.—Intolerance of light with dilated pupils.—Dark cloud before eyes; eyes deeply reddened until bloody tears gushed out.—White, dark, and fiery spots before eyes; flickering or flashing.—Indistinct vision soon followed by headache and nausea.—Aching pain behind eyes causing feeling as if squinting inwards.

4. Ears.—Ringing, buzzing, and humming in ears; with fever.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis passing from r. to l.—Sense of smell greatly diminished.

8. Mouth.—Mouth dry, esp. on waking.

9. Throat.—Uvula feels swollen; swallowing difficult.—Dryness early in morning.

11. Stomach.—Retards hunger and thirst.—Loss of appetite esp. for solid food.—Craves spirits and tobacco.—Ailments from salt food.—Flatus rises with such force, it seems as if œsophagus would be rent by it.—Empty feeling or full feeling in stomach.—Confirmed dyspepsia, esp. in hypochondriacs.

12. Abdomen.—Pressure and tension in hypochondria after meals.—Flatulence.—Violent bellyache, with tympanitic distension.

13. Stool and Anus.—Flatus from bowels, smells like burnt gunpowder.—Dysentery.—Constipation from inactivity of rectum; stools dry; like walnuts.—Piles painful on walking or sitting.—Sphincters relaxed.

14. Urinary Organs.—Fine stitches in female urethra before urinating.—Frequent desire, with increased flow.—Disturbed frequently at night.—Nocturnal enuresis.—Film on urine.—Urine smells like sweat.—Yellowish red flocculent deposits; oily scum on surface.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sensation as if penis were absent.—Coldness, "gone" sensation, relaxation of external parts.—Emissions.—Nervous prostration from sexual excess.—Spermatorrhœa and partial impotence.—Satyriasis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses flow in gushes awakening her from sound sleep.—Nymphomania, during menses; and after parturition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Weak voice.—Phthisis laryngea, when from irritability of pharynx stomach will retain no food.—Rapid breathings.—Painful shortness of breath; at night.—Short breath in athletes, or in those taking alcohol or tobacco in excess.—Hæmoptysis.—On coughing, pain in occiput.—Cough from cold air or fast walking.—Expectoration of small lumps like boiled starch, immediately after rising in morning.

18. Chest.—Sudden attack of cramp in chest; became cold and unable to continue the ascent.—Intense oppression in chest.—Rush of blood to chest with slight headache.—Emphysema.

19. Heart.—Palpitation with flushing.—Violent and audible palpitation; angina pectoris; from climbing or over-exertion.—Pulse greatly accelerated, intermittent.—Pulse extremely slow and intermittent, loses one beat in four.

21. Limbs.—Feeling of internal cold with numbness of hands and feet.—Weakness of extremities.

25. Skin.—Scarlatina-like rash over body, esp. the neck.

26. Sleep.—Inclination to sleep, but can find no rest.—Great drowsiness.

27. Fever.—Sense of flushing, esp. up the back (With palpitation). Chilliness and headache in afternoon.—At night heat and sleeplessness, with throbbing in arteries.—Flushes of heat on the back and burning in abdomen.—Extreme weariness accompanies the fever.—Night sweats.

Eserinum.

Eserine. Physostigmine. The alkaloid of Physostigma venenosum, Calabar Bean. C_{15} H_{21} N_3 O_2. Trituration or solution.

Clinical.—Blepharospasm. Ciliary spasm. Glaucoma. Headache. Pupil, contracted. Salivation. Sweat, excessive.

Characteristics.—*Eserine* is best known as used by oculists to procure contraction of the pupils in glaucoma. It has been used by Fenoch of Berlin (*H. R.*, iv. 127) in a case of chorea in a child of nine. Half a millegramme of *Eser. sulph*. was injected into the right upper arm, and the following proving was the result: In fifteen minutes the child cried out loudly, vomited profusely, and complained of violent headache. Soon the face and upper part of the body became covered with profuse sweat. Half an hour later the flow of saliva was increased. The heart-beats sank to 64, radial artery contracted, pulse small and thready. After repeated vomitings signs of cardiac weakness increased in spite of remedies, whilst sweat and saliva decreased, and in one half-hour had disappeared. A moderate contraction of the pupil took place, reaction slow. The child lay apathetic on the bed, pale and collapsed. Antidotes were administered, and the child was well next morning. A remark of Mittendorf that "spasm of the accommodation is also produced artificially by *Eserin*." led R. B. Leach (*Med. Adv.*, xix. 262) to prescribe successfully the 6x trituration in cases of ciliary spasm, and of astigmatism due to irregular action of the ciliary muscles. *Eserin*. has also produced blepharospasm. A solution of one grain to the drachm (mixed in mistake for a grain to the ounce) was instilled into the eye of a lady of 60 suffering from cataract. Sweating and lachrymation followed, and, as these passed off, in a quarter of an hour "clonic spasm of the eyelids" set in, "the upper lid failing down on the lower every few seconds." Spasmodic feeling in lips and the same sensation under jaw of left side followed. Feeling of tremor and spasm, without retinal movement, followed in an hour. Pupils contracted to small point.

Relations.—*Compare:* Physostigma, Pilocarpine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Child cried out loudly.—Apathetic.

2. Head.—Violent headache with repeated vomiting.

3. Eyes.—Moderate contraction of pupils; reaction slow, by shading the eyes they did not enlarge; on exposure to strong light they contracted slightly, but returned to their normal size.—Spasm of accommodation; ciliary spasm.—Pain and irritation of eyes on continued reading.—Blepharospasm.

6. Face.—Face pale.

8. Mouth.—Saliva, first increased, later arrested.

11. Stomach.—Vomited profusely and complained of headache.—Repeated vomiting with signs of cardiac weakness.

19. Heart.—After repeated vomiting signs of cardiac weakness increased.—Heart-beats sank to 64; radial artery contracted; pulse small and thready.

24. Generalities.—The child lay apathetic on the bed, pale and collapsed.

27. Fever.—Face and upper part of the body covered with profuse perspiration.

Etherum.

Ethyl oxide. Ethylic Ether, sometimes called Sulphuric Ether. $(C_2H_5)_2O$ (Alcohol is C_2H_6O).

Clinical.—Bronchitis. Catalepsy. Convulsions. Cough. Delirium tremens. Hiccough. Mania. Meningitis. Nausea. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Ether* is the well-known anæsthetic, and the effects are those observed in patients under the action of its vapour, administered for the purpose of operation, in habitual ether drinkers (of whom there are numbers in Ireland), and on some who have voluntarily experimented with the drug upon themselves. Closely allied to alcohol, it possesses very similar intoxicating properties, produces visions frequently pleasurable, hallucination, and, in some instances, a persistent maniacal condition. Convulsions, spasms, and a cataleptic state have also been observed. Bronchitis is a not uncommon after-result of ether anæsthesia, and for this *Belladonna* has been observed to be the best antidote. Chilliness is complained of by many. Macfarlan reports the cure of a woman of 60, who had been confined to bed for weeks with severe neuralgia of the head, raised welts on scalp like ridges accompanying the pain. *Ether* 200 cured quickly.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Exhilaration; furious excitement; flushed face.—Pleasant dreams of rapid flight through the air, gorgeous visions and unearthly music.—Frightful dreams; fancied he heard the ringing of his own funeral bell.—Low-spirited, fearful of some disease, desponding (lasting some months).—Complete loss of consciousness.

2. Head.—Muzziness; dizziness; headache with partial blindness follow ether anæsthesia.—Meningitis.—Temporal arteries enlarged; beat violently.—Head drops to one side or is thrown back.—Severe neuralgia of head with raised welts on scalp.

3. Eyes.—Eyes suffused; lids closed; conjunctivæ injected.—Pupils dilated.—Dim vision as if mist or thin cloud before eyes.

4. Ears.—Sounds indistinct; seem far off, yet resound violently in the ears.

6. Face.—Face flushed.

8. Mouth.—Mouth often open.—Salivation; slight frothing at mouth.—Pronunciation difficult and indistinct.

11. Stomach.—Hiccough persistent.—Nausea.—Vomiting.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent cough from stinging or heat in bronchia.—Expectoration of blood.—Breathing quickened; stertorous.—Congestion of lungs and brain.—Extreme coldness of the chest, wants it covered.—Tightness; irritation and pain.

19. Heart.—Excitement and invigoration of heart's action.—Pulse full and bounding.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralysis of lower extremities.

Ethylum Nitricum.

Nitric Ether. $C_2 H_5 NO_3$ (not to be confounded with nitrous ether, $C_2 H_5 NO_2$, which is the principal ingredient in Sweet Spirit of Nitre).

Clinical.—Heart, hypertrophy of. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—This is one of the anæsthetics experimented on by J. Y. Simpson and later by B. W. Richardson. It has produced a few definite symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Glon., Amyl. nit.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—A tendency to pitch forward.—Sense of fulness in vessels of brain.—Much headache and giddiness for some time after its employment.

6. Face.—Extreme suffusion of face.

19. Heart.–Excessive over-action of the heart.—Rapid and painful respiration.

Eucalyptus.

Eucalyptus globulus. Blue Gum. Fever-tree. N. O. Myrtaceć. Tincture of fresh leaves. Essential oil, Eucalyptol.

Clinical.—Aneurism. Aortitis. Asthma. Bladder, affections of. Bronchitis. Diarrhśa. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Dysuria. Fistulć. Gonorrhśa. Gout. Intermittent fever. Kidney, diseases of. Quinine cachexia. Rheumatism. Spleen, affections of. Strychnine poisoning. Syphilis. Tumours. Typhoid. Urethra, stricture of. Urethral caruncle. Varicose ulcers. Worms.

Characteristics.—The gum-tree is a native of Australia and is transplanted to marshy districts in mild climates on account of its capability of absorbing water and its alleged power of destroying malarial poisons. It has been familiarised to everybody during the influenza epidemic as a prophylactic and disinfectant. The provings show that it causes most of the ordinary influenzal symptoms. It is therefore homśopathic to the disorder. It produces coryza, headache of a dull, congestive character, sore-throat, indigestion, with excessive development of fetid gas, and fever. Slow digestion is the characteristic. The fever may be of the relapsing or intermittent type. It has also proved useful in convalescence from intermittents. It produces odorous sweat. C. E. Fischer has cured with it many cases of dysentery. Certain vascular conditions come within its sphere: a distinct beating in the stomach region, accompanying a sense of goneness; one prover referred this to the abdominal aorta. Vascular tumours of the female urethra have been cured by it; also glandular enlargements and nodular swellings over joints. It has cured a tumour, the size of a filbert, with stabbing pains below left nipple. *Eucal*. has been largely used for bronchitis and bronchial asthma. Dr. Arthur Dalzell (*H. W*., xxv. 106) relates two striking cases of bronchial asthma promptly relieved with five-drop doses of Oil of Eucalyptus given in a tablespoonful of water. The dose was given last thing at night. It also relieved the dyspnśa in a case of mitral insufficiency. Burning pains and sensations predominate; pricking, stabbing, sharp aching are common. Periodicity is marked. Most pains occur at night. It has an intoxicating effect and produces desire for exercise.

Relations.—It *compares* with Ant. crud. in action on mucous membranes; Ant. t. in bronchial asthma and bronchorrhśa; Arsen. and Chi. in intermittents. Silica in fistulous ulcers; Tereb. in urinary symptoms. *It follows:* Ars. in relapsing fevers. A cup of coffee relieves the effects. Phytolacca removed tumour of right breast. *Compare also* the "Red Gum," Angophora lanceolata. It is said to be an *antidote to* Strychnine poisoning. (Monfrida Musmecin found a decoction of Eucalyptus leaves formed with a solution of a strychnine salt a flocculent precipitate devoid of bitter taste. Animals dosed with the two drugs together survived when the quantity of strychnine was such that given alone it would have been lethal. Even when the Eucalyptus decoction was given after strychnine convulsions had developed the symptoms became greatly modified.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Exhilaration, desire to move about, feeling of increased buoyancy and strength.—Intoxication followed by depression.

2. Head.—Full feeling in head; congestive headache; in plethoric subjects, followed by fever.—Headache in anćmic persons; relieves pain and causes sleep.

3. Eyes.—Eyes hot, burning, smarting; catarrhal and Gonorrhśal ophthalmia.—Lids heavy.

5. Nose.—Stiffness of nose; tightness across bridge as if profuse epistaxis would come on.—Stuffed-up sensation.—Coryza: thin, watery; chronic catarrh, purulent and fetid.

6. Face.—Flushed, congested face.

8. Mouth.—Relaxed aphthous condition.—Excessive secretion of saliva.—Slightly burning taste extending into throat and śsophagus with thirst.

9. Throat.—Burning in throat; feeling of fulness and soreness on swallowing.—Constant sensation of phlegm in throat, with expectoration of slightly thick white frothy mucus, not profuse.

11. Stomach.—Increased appetite; tormenting thirst.—Burning, strong-smelling eructations.—Burning in stomach.—Fulness, pressure, and weight, as if he had eaten too much.—Faintness and goneness; with a distinct sensation of beating synchronous with the pulse (abdominal aorta).—Slow digestion; eructations and bloating.—Difficult and painful digestion.—Spleen becomes hard, resistent, contracted.

12. Abdomen.—Burning in epigastrium and umbilical regions.—Uncomfortable, uneasy feeling in umbilical region extending through bowels; skirmishing, aching

pains in upper portions of bowels; sensation as if he would have diarrhśa.—Sharp aching in hypogastrium after dinner.—Gastro-intestinal derangements with sleeplessness and restlessness.—Condition of mucous membrane favouring worms.—Flatulent distension.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Sharp aching in lower bowels; thin, watery yellow diarrhśa on rising in morning.—Chronic diarrhśa, mucous and bloody.—Dysentery, with heat in rectum, tenesmus, discharge of mucus, great prostration; hćmorrhages.—Typhoid diarrhśa.—Fetor of stools and flatus.

14. Urinary Organs.—(Chronic desquamative nephritis; granular kidney; pyelonephritis; hydronephrosis.).—Catarrh of bladder; sensation as if it had lost its expulsive force.—Burning and tenesmus on urinating.—Spasmodic stricture.—Diuresis; incontinence; increased urea.—Urine smells of violets.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual appetite.—Subacute and chronic gonorrhśa.—Recent chancres.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Vascular tumours of urethra.—Ulcer round orifice of urethra.—Leucorrhśa of acrid, fetid mucus.—Swellings in different parts of body; one below nipple in r. side, size of filbert, with stabbing, darting pains.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Bronchitis in old and feeble persons.—Bronchorrhśa.—Breathing quickened.—Asthma in debilitated, anćmic subjects, with terrible dyspnśa, the heart sympathising strongly.—Moist asthma in bronchitic subjects; it relieves cough and aids in expulsion of thick mucus.—Expectoration: white, thick, frothy mucus.

19. Heart.—Painful palpitation.—Palpitation of heart.—Sudden flushing of face with much flatulence in women at climacteric.—Strong beating of abdominal aorta.—Aneurisms pressing on vagus nerve.

21. Limbs.—Many nodular swellings over metarcarpal and metatarsal joints.—In both upper and lower extremities pricking sensations were first noticed, followed by a painful aching in both arms and legs, together with a sense of fulness in the veins, and a stiff, weary sensation as if too weary to move.

25. Skin.—Eruptions of an herpetic character, glandular enlargement, and development of foul and indolent ulcers.

Eugenia Jambos.

Eugenia vulgaris. Malabar Plum-tree. Rose-apple. N. O. Myrtaceæ. A tree native to the tropics, never without flower or fruit. Tincture of fresh seeds.

Clinical.—Acne rosacea. Catarrhal fever. Catarrhs. Comedones. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhœa. Diplopia. Hernia. Hiccough. Impotence. Influenza. Otitis. Pimples. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—Like *Eucalyptus, Eugenia* causes a condition of drunkenness. It makes the prover very talkative but indolent. The most characteristic symptom of the proving is: "> after urination." Sudden great change in him after micturition. Everything seems more beautiful and bright, sky and trees more joyous and clear; but after a quarter of an hour everything became gloomy again. There are many symptoms relating to the eyes and vision: whirling in head while sitting; houses at a distance seem to turn bottom upwards. Darkness and double vision; on looking intently double vision disappears. Whirling before right eye as if it would become dark; eye becomes inflamed. It seems as though fire came out of eyes, and tears ran out in streams in evening and night. < By sun; causes eyes to fill with water. < By closing eyes; it makes the burning worse, prevents sleeping at night. Nausea > by smoking. Pain in small of back and calves. Aching in sacrum and knees. Sticking pain in back as if something were sticking in spine, > by bending back. Among the peculiar sensations are: Headache as if a heavy board were lying on right side. Sensation as of cramp in orifice of stomach; as if a ten-pound weight were hanging on rectum, and as if everything below would fall out. An old wound from a thrust became painful again. Rheumatic pain wanders from place to place with catarrh. Open air: much exhaustion, yawning whilst walking in morning. Cold water does not > burning in eyes. Skin disease is < during catamenia.

Relations.—*Compare:* Eucalypt. (a myrtaceous tree) in catarrhal conditions; Lauroc. and drugs containing Hydrocyanic acid; Puls. (fugitive rheumatic pains). *Antidoted by: Coffee*; by smoking tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Continued state, like intoxication, with great loquacity and indolence.—Disposition to isolation.—The patient is uncomfortable wherever he may be; desires to lie down when seated, and to rise up when lying down.—Sudden great change in him after micturition; everything seems more beautiful and bright; after quarter of an hour everything gloomy again.

2. Head.—Vertigo, during which all objects seem to be reversed.—Fits of megrim in the evening, and rolling and burning pain in the head, with forcing towards the eyes, lachrymation, nausea and vomiting, during which the pains are aggravated.—Pains in the head at night, with burning pain in the eyes, violent thirst,

and copious discharge of urine.—Cramp-like, pressive pains in the head.—Neuralgia in forehead over eye.—Headache as from a sticking from all sides at once, or as if everything was drawn together from within, recurring like a slow pulsation.

3. Eyes.—Lachrymation, with burning and gnawing pains.—Burning pain in the eyes in the afternoon.—Suddenly biting in the eyes as from pepper.—Needle-like stitches id inner canthus r. eye.—Violent internal itching in eyes and nose, evening.—Darkness before eyes, everything seems double; > looking intently.—Whirling before r. eye.—Eyes took sleepy and drunken.

6, 8. Face and Mouth.—Pimples on the face, with painful sensibility of their circumferences.—Abundant accumulation of frothy and viscid saliva in the mouth, esp. before a meal; and when talking.

9. Throat.—At night, burning in eyes, violent thirst from dryness low down in throat, so that he did not feel the drink, which also did not > the dryness.—Pain in small spot in region of l. corner of hyoid bone.—Inflamed throat (in catarrhal fever).

10. Appetite.—Appetite increased.—Agreeable taste of tobacco, when smoking, of food, and of drink.—Great thirst.—Great desire to smoke tobacco.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Cramp in orifice of stomach, causing nausea.—Nausea rising up from end of œsophagus.—Flatulence rumbling in bowels.—Drawing about navel.—Inguinal hernia from a fall.

13. Stool and Anus.—Loose evacuations, followed by vomiting.—Scanty evacuation of excrement, of the consistence of pap, and sandy.—Urging to stool and colic.—Evacuations scanty, spurting, and fetid, with burning pain in the abdomen.—Constipation.—Scanty, hard stool, after much pressing, followed by spasmodic closure of anus.—Tenesmus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Deep-coloured urine.—After making water, shuddering; or sudden increase of brightness and of light before the eyes.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Impotence.—Emission of semen too slow, or entirely wanting during coition.—After coition, perspiration and thirst.

18. Chest.—Moist cough, without expectoration in the evening and at night.—Expectoration of yellowish sanguineous mucus.

21. Limbs.—Desquamation and suppuration of the skin round the nail of the thumb.—Hot hands.—Cramp-like and paralytic pains in the tibia and in the heels.—Nocturnal cramps in the sole of the foot.

24. Generalities.—Sufferings occur esp. in the evening and at night.—An old wound from a thrust became painful again.—Rheumatic pain wanders from place to place with catarrh.

26. Sleep.—Profound stupefying sleep, even at noon, with confused dreams.

27. Fever.—Shiverings run over him after micturition.—Coldness, as if the body were naked.—Perspiration in the morning, with burning thirst.—Hot hands.—Fever; heat before midnight, with little thirst and much sweat; during fever for several hours in morning, pain in back, > bending inward.

Euonyminum.

A concentrated extract, so-called active principle, from the bark of Euonymus Americana, E. atropurpurea and other American species of Euonymus.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Bright's disease. Cholera. Diarrhśa. Dropsy. Dysentery. Gall-stones. Indigestion. Liver, affections of.

Characteristics.—*Euonymin* is largely used by eclectics in cases of constipation, indigestion, and torpid liver. It has not been proved, but Hale quotes from Coe the following account of its effects: "In very large doses, it proves a drastic cathartic, its operation being attended with a death-like nausea, excessive tormina and cold sweats. The dejections from the bowels are profuse, violent, and accompanied by much flatus." This clearly outlines the sphere of the remedy, which does not seem to differ much from that of the *Euonymus Europća*. Lutze records (*Med. Adv.*, xxiv. 227) a case of albuminuria of pregnancy with dropsy cured with the 1x; and also a case of albuminuria and dropsy in a young man of seventeen. This patient had had eczema, and was cured by Lutze with *Arsen*. 200 Later he got a chill from standing in the water fishing. He suffered from malaise, and finally dropsy developed. After a week of treatment the condition was as follows: Indifferent, drowsy, sleeping most of the day and night; sometimes with heavy breathing. Anasarca general, chiefly in face and extremities. Pulse full, slow, 50 to 60. Occasionally dull frontal or occipital headache, face sallow, sclerotics yellow; temperature 102° to 103°. Urine scanty, 1,017 (later 1,009), containing large quantities of albumen, epithelial casts and granular debris, no bile or chlorides. Stool greyish. He had no pains or subjective symptoms. There were all the evidences of a fully-developed case of acute Bright's disease. He was given *Euonymus* 1x, 2 grains in half a tumbler of water, a spoonful every hour. In three days there was evident improvement. The treatment was continued for a month, when he was nearly well, the cure being completed with *Puls., Calc., Sulph*. at long intervals.

Euonymus Atropurpurea.

Wahoo. Burning Bush. N. O. Celastraceæ. Tincture of fresh bark and root.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Bilious fever. Biliousness. Cholera morbus. Gall-stones. Levitation. Liver, affections of. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Euon. atro*., like *Euonimin* and *Euon. Europ*., is a favourite liver-remedy among eclectics. It has not been proved, but clinical experience shows that its action is very like that of its botanical relatives. A lady who tasted the juice of the bark related her experience to Hale: "I felt immediately a sick weakening feeling all through the nervous system; dull, heavy pain through upper portion of head, together with enlarged blurred feeling, and I seemed so drawn up from the floor, that it seemed difficult to place my foot down when walking with sufficient firmness to stand up; a tipping-over sensation when sitting and walking; a deathly sickness at stomach, with perspiration and heat in face, in alternation with chills in the back, and back part of the arms." Some of the symptoms returned next day, but were dissipated by vinegar, which must be looked upon its antidote.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sticta pul., Phos. ac., &c., in levitation.

Euonymus Europæa.

Spindle-tree. N. O. Celastraceæ. Trituration of dried seeds; tincture of fresh seeds.

Clinical.—Cholera. Convulsions. Diarrhœa. Gall-stones. Headaches. Liver disorders.

Characteristics.—The *Celastraceæ*, to which order *Euonymus* belongs, are closely related to the Rhamnaceæ which include the well-known purgative *Cascara sagrada*. A case of poisoning with the seeds of *Euon. eur*. (Allen) recalls the effects of *Euonymin*: "A man, forty-three, took eighteen seeds one morning, and as many the following evening. He was seized with frightful abdominal pain, profuse diarrhœa, eventually bloody. He was not seen till the evening, when he was in a state of profound collapse, with involuntary evacuations of blood and mucus. On lifting him up tetanic convulsions were induced which immediately preceded death." *Euon*. has been used successfully in cases of engorgement of the liver, "biliousness," headache, coated tongue, bad taste, constipation, passive constipation with hæmorrhoids; also with severe pain in back like lumbago. In diarrhœa the stool is generally very profuse; variable in colour. In gastric derangements with albuminuria; headache; weakness; vertigo and obscuration of sight. *Euon. eur*. has been proved. Cutting, sticking and drawing pains

predominate. The left side is more affected than the right. Cutting pains in the malar bones; in the tongue. Cutting in the penis extends up to the bladder. The pains compel lying down, and are then relieved or reappear in other parts. Violent shivering chill over whole body. Pains in chest, head and abdomen are < after eating. Tingling in the skin which provokes scratching is followed by a burning sensation. Eruption of small dry pustules.

Relations.—*Compare:* Podoph., Rhamnus, Iris, Euon. atrop.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Morose; peevish; fretful.—Disinclined for work.—Vanishing of thoughts on exerting the mind when reflecting about anything (or reading) and ill-humour thereat.—Absence of mind.

2. Head.—Whirling vertigo (with mistiness of the sight, in forepart of head) when seated.—Violent and frequent lancinations in the head.—Sensation, as if a nail were driven into the side of the crown of the head.—Stupefying pressure above the arch of the eyebrows, which seems to compress the eyeballs.—Headache, with shivering.—Tension in the teguments of the forehead, which are convulsively contracted.—Headache after a meal.

3. Eyes.—Obscuration of the sight, as though the gaze were directed through a cloud, and black spots before the sight.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in the ears.

6. Face.—Tearing in the (l.) side of the face.—Incisive lancinations and paralytic pain in the cheek-bone.

8. Mouth.—Tearing pains in the teeth (r.).—Cutting in the tongue; in muscle under tongue.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa.—Violent shootings in region of epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Cuttings and constriction in the abdomen, as if the abdomen would be cut off below the ribs.—The abdominal sufferings are < after a meal.

13. Stool.—Profuse diarrhœa; eventually bloody.—Involuntary evacuations of bloody mucus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Cutting in penis; seeming to extend to bladder; not hindering micturition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sighing.

18, 19. Chest and Heart.—Want to breathe deeply, provoked by an impediment, and a sensation of fulness, in the chest.—Drawing, jerking, and stunning shooting, in region of nipples.—The whole chest is, as it were, compressed.—Pain, as from excoriation, and as from a bruise in the chest.—Incisive lancinations below the ribs, on r. side.—Small, dry pimples on the chest.—The sufferings of the chest are < after a meal.—Anxiety at heart; like an internal pressure; affecting the spirits.

20. Back.—Tingling in l. side of back.—Shootings in the l. side of back, near the dorsal spine.—Small papulæ on the back.—Acute pullings, with digging in the shoulders.—A stitch like an electric shock in the small of the back, and extending upward in a zigzag along the spine and the scapular region; frequently repeated.

22. Upper Limbs.—Frightful tearing in l. shoulder at the point where the arm joins the scapula.—Tearing in shoulders.— Paralytic pains in fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralytic tractions and shootings in region of hips (around the pelvis).—Paralytic pain in knees (after sitting), which hinders walking, and impedes standing upright.

24. Generalities.—Shooting, drawing pains.—The sufferings compel lying down, and are then mitigated, or, at least, change their situation.—The pains in the chest, head, and abdomen are < chiefly after dinner.

25. Skin.—Tingling in the skin, which provokes scratching followed by a burning sensation.—Eruption of small dry pustules.

27. Fever.—Shivering and shuddering over the whole body.

Eupatorium Aromaticum.

E. urticifolium (Rafinesque). Deerwort boneset. White Snake-root. (In low woods from Massachusetts to Louisiana. Flowers are white and aromatic.) N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Ague. Aphthæ. Gravel. Neurasthenia.

Characteristics.—*E. aromat*., when chewed, produces in the mouth a warm, aromatic, pungent sensation, and is regarded as a "warm, stimulating tonic." Hale quotes eclectic authorities as commending this plant in "aphthous stomatitis" in women and children; also for burning in the stomach with "nursing sore mouth," before and after confinement. Some commend it as a "nervine," like *Scutellaria* and *Cypripedium* for "restlessness and morbid watchfulness, morbid irritability of the nervous system, tremors, jactitations, chorea, and

hysteria." It is doubly indicated where nervous erethism and aphthous disease are combined. Locally it is useful as a wash for the mouth. Like *E. purpur*. it has also been used for gravel.; and the Indians use it as a cure for ague. In a case of sore mouth in a man, 57, recorded by P. S. Duff, *Eup. aromat*. Ø caused soon "a general aggravation, like a cold or catarrh; annoyed by pain in left shoulder, posterior scapular region; pulse 94 unnatural; tight in left bronchia; felt ill, dull, and oppressed." (*H. R*., xi. 129.)

Eupatorium Perfoliatum.

Eupatorium perfoliatum. Boneset. Thoroughwort. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Anus, herpes of. Back, pain in. Bilious fever. *Bones, pains in*. Cough. *Dengue*. Diarrhœa. Fractures. Gout. Hiccough. Hoarseness. Indigestion. *Influenza. Intermittent fever*. Jaundice. *Liver, soreness of.* Measles. Mouth, cracks of. Ophthalmia. *Relapsing fever*. Remittent fever. Rheumatism. Ringworm. Spotted fever. Syphilitic pains. Thirst. Wounds.

Characteristics.—*Eupat. perfol*. is an old-world remedy, having been recommended by Dioscorides for ill-conditioned ulcers, dysentery, stings of reptiles, chronic fevers, obstructed liver. The leading characteristic for its homœopathic use is the distressing bone-pains it causes, such as are found in connection with malarial fevers and influenza. Soreness will be found running throughout the proving: headache with soreness internally, parietal protuberances sore; with pain and soreness in eyeballs; cough with extreme soreness down trachea, soreness of chest, aching in limbs throughout the body. A characteristic cough of *Eup. perf*. has > by getting on hands and knees. W. P. Defriez reports a case in point: Every winter for several years the patient had been annoyed by a dry, hacking cough, with paroxysms lasting some time, only relieved by getting on hands and knees. *Eupat. Perfol*. cured. The chills of *Eu. perf*. begin in the small of the back, with aching in the limbs as though every bone in the body were being broken; high fever with increased aching, followed by sweat scanty or profuse; sweat > all pains except headache, which is <. Periodicity is marked. There may be a double periodicity: Chill morning one day, evening the next. The liver is strongly affected by *Eup. perfol*.; bilious vomiting and diarrhœa; bilious sick-headaches; cough arising from irritation of liver. Catarrhal symptoms are prominent. Nocturnal loose cough. Hoarseness with aching soreness of trachea. Hoarse, rough cough with scraping in bronchia. Cough with soreness, compelling the patient to hold his chest with his hands. Stiffness and general soreness. Cannot twist body either while standing, sitting, or lying. Cannot lie in bed on account of a feeling as if every bone was bruised, causing despair, moaning, and crying out. Bone-pains of all descriptions appear under *Eupat. perf*. Sleepiness and yawning. Sensation as if

falling to left. Pain and extreme tenderness of left glutei muscles. Hale describes the fever of *E. perfol*. as follows: "The *chill* is nearly always in the *morning*, and is preceded for several hours by *thirst*, soreness and aching of the bones. The thirst continues during the chill and heat. The chill is attended by nausea, vomiting of bile, intense aching and soreness in the flesh of the extremities, and often all over the body. These symptoms continue during the heat, especially the vomiting, which is often painful and incessant. The *heat* is apt to be prolonged until evening or into the night, and may be followed or not by *sweat* (with chilliness). If no sweating occurs the apyrexia is short and attended by chilliness, nausea, thirst, and debility, showing that the febrile action never altogether subsides, giving a true type of *Remittent fever*—a fever in which *Boneset* is often our best remedy, especially if occurring in summer and autumn, and is attended by very severe bilious symptoms." Lying on back < cough. Kneeling with face towards pillow > cough. Rising up > headache. Eating = violent distressing pains which are only relieved by vomiting. There is intense thirst, but drinking cold water = shuddering and vomiting of bile. Chilliness predominates, wants to be covered; > in house, < in open air; < after being in ice-house. I have found *Eup. perf*. most useful in influenza.

Relations.—Bryonia is the closest analogue; but Bryonia has free sweat, and the pains make the patient keep still. Eup. perfol.—has scanty sweat, and its pains cause restlessness. *Compare also:* Arn., Caps., Chel., Symph., Podoph., and Lycop.; nausea from smell of food, Colch. *Compatible:* Nat. mur. and Sepia, which also follow well.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Feels at night as if going out of his mind.—Moaning; anxiety; despondency.—Very restless; cannot keep still, though wishes to.

2. Head.—Early in morning whirling around in brain as if he had been whirled in cool screen: repeated after a short cessation.—Headache with a sensation of soreness internally; > in the house; < when first going into the open air; > by conversation.—Headache and nausea every other morning, when awaking.—Pain in occiput after lying, with sense of weight; must aid with hand in lifting head.—Beating pain in forehead and occiput, after rising.—Soreness and pulsation on the back part of the head.—Heat on the top of the head.—Violent headache, comes on before the chill rid lasts through all the stages, and is worst during the sweat.

3. Eyes.—Painful soreness of eyeballs.—Great aversion to light.—Painful soreness of lids.

5. Nose.—Coryza, with sneezing; aching in every bone.

8. Mouth.—Paleness of the mucous membrane of the mouth.—Tongue covered with white fur.—Soreness of the corners of the mouth.

11. Stomach.—Nausea from smell of food or cooking.—Indigestion from alcohol, of old people.—Thirst for cold water.—Thirst for large draughts of cold water before and during chill.—Vomiting immediately after drinking, and preceded by thirst.—Nausea and vomiting of food.—Vomiting after every draught.—Vomiting of bile, with trembling and great nausea, causing great prostration.—Tight clothing is oppressive.

12. Abdomen.—Soreness in region of liver; on moving or coughing.—Colicky pains in upper abdomen, with headache and other pains.—Abdomen full and tympanitic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, with catarrh.—Morning diarrhœa.—Purging stools, with smarting and heat in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Dark-coloured, clear urine.—Dark-brown, scanty urine, depositing a whitish, clay-like sediment.—Itching of the mons veneris.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Hoarseness < mornings; soreness in trachea and bronchia.—Cough with soreness and heat in bronchia; flushed face, and tearful eyes.—Hacking cough in the evening.—Cough from a cold, < 2 to 4 am.; excited by tickling in chest, causing tightness of chest; cough < lying on back, > kneeling with face towards pillow; scanty expectoration; painful fulness in head on coughing or blowing nose; lowness of spirits.—Hectic cough, from suppressed intermittent fever.—Difficulty of breathing, attended with perspiration, anxious countenance, sleeplessness.—Soreness in chest; < from inspiration.—Inability to lie on the l. side.—Sharp pain through r. chest on deep inspiration; feels at night as if going out of his mind; disturbed breathing frightens him.

19. Heart.—Pressure as if heart was in too small a space.—Pain, soreness, and heaviness behind sternum and in cardiac region; < by least motion or turning body around.

20. Neck and Back.—Beating pain in nape and occiput; better after rising.—Aching pain in the back, as from a bruise.—Weakness in small of back.—Trembling in back during fever.

21. Limbs.—Aching in bones with soreness of the flesh.—Intense soreness and aching in limbs, as if bruised or beaten.—Wrists pain as if broken or dislocated.—Heat in the hands, sometimes with perspiration.—Dropsical swelling of both feet and ankles.—Heat in the soles of the feet, in the morning.

25. Skin.—Jaundice.

26. Sleep.—Stretching and yawning; yawning before chill; sleepiness with difficult breathing.—Has to lie with head high.—Headache on awaking.

27. Fever.—Thirst a long time before the chill, which continues during the chill and heat.—At the conclusion of the chill, vomiting of bile, or after every draught.—Pain in the bones (as if broken) all over, before the commencement of the chill.—Headache, backache, and thirst during the chill.—During the chill and heat, throbbing headache.—The chill is induced or hastened by taking a drink of cold water.—Distressing pain in the scrobiculus cordis, throughout the chill and heat.—Aching pains, with moaning during the cold stage.—Coldness during nocturnal perspiration.—Chilliness throughout the night and morning; trembling and nausea from least motion; intense aching and soreness in back and limbs; more shivering than the degree of coldness warrants.—The intermittent fever paroxysm generally commences in the morning.—Fever commences in morning; attended with painfulness, trembling, weakness, and soreness; but little or no perspiration.—Great weakness and prostration during the fever.—Headache and trembling during the heat.—Vomiting of bile at the close of the hot stage.—Vomiting of bile after the chill.—The fever goes off by perspiration and sleep. During the apyrexia, loose cough.—When there is perspiration it relieves all the symptoms except the headache.

Eupatorium Purpureum.

Joe Pye Weed. Trumpet Weed. Gravel root. Queen of the Meadow. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Calculi. Cystitis. Diabetes. Dropsy. Enuresis. Gravel. Headache. Home-sickness. Hysteria. Impotence. Indigestion. *Intermittent fever*. Renal colic. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Strangury. Throat, sore. Urine, retention of. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—The fever symptoms of *E. purpureum* resemble those of *E. perfoliatum*, but *E. purpur*. has many more symptoms in the urinary and sexual regions. The general soreness is less marked with *purpureum*. Both have chills beginning in the back, those of *purpureum* (as also the pains) run upwards, and with them there is much shaking and comparatively little coldness. Bone pains, nausea, and vomiting accompany fever. Sweat is slight. Restless, tossing, moaning, unable to lie down. The common name, "gravel root," indicates the traditional use of the drug, and in the hands of eclectics it has done good work in cases of irritable bladder, diabetes insipidus, incontinence of urine and calculous affections. Hale mentions that impotency has been cured in the male, and sterility and uterine atony

in the female. It is similar in action to *Cimicif.* and *Helonias* here. *E. purpur*. has been well proved by a Mrs. Dresser, and she experienced a feeling of home-sickness even when living in her own house. Motion <; changing position ever so little = chilliness down back. Symptoms are < left side, and there is sensation as if falling to left side, as with *E. Perfol*. Cystitis in pregnant women from riding over rough roads. Distressing dyspnœa from dropsy.

Relations.—*Compare:* Apocy. (dropsy); Apis., Can. sat., Canth., Copaib., Ferr., Hydrct., Mitch., Senec., Vespa (renal symptoms). Caps., Phos. ac. in home-sickness. E. perf., Colch. (nausea at smell of food).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—The mind is encompassed by various delusions.—Sighing.—Home-sickness, although in her own house.—Great fear of sickness.—Depressed and sleepy.—Hysterical, low-spirited state.

2. Head.—Head feels light and dizzy, as though flying round and round; cannot get rid of sensation as if falling to l. side; the whole body seems to participate, < morning, disappearing at noon.—Illusions of sight and hearing, with vertigo.—Much headache and constriction over frontal region; with chill.—Dizzy, with deep, dull aching pains through l. temporal region.—Sick headache; dull hammering, stitching, or boring l. side; pressing from r. to l.; beginning morning, increasing during afternoon and evening; < in cold air; > while walking slowly in fresh air.—Violent headache; before chill; during morning; with fever.—Sore scalp with itching.—Sweat, principally about head, esp. profuse on forehead.

3. Eyes.—Staring.—Red and swollen (with headache).—Lachrymation.

4. Ears.—Ears feel full.—Illusions of hearing.—Crackling < on swallowing.

6. Face.—Face flushed.—Lips blue.

8. Mouth.—Tongue furred, brown along centre.—Tongue, prickling and stinging in tip; on back.—Numbness of tongue.—Saliva abundant.

9. Throat.—Choking fulness, must swallow often.—Burning, as if had swallowed some hot substance; most at back of throat.—< Swallowing.—Pain l. side of throat, causing pain on swallowing; before chill.—Fluttering in throat pit.

11. Stomach.—Thirst: before chill; none during; with fever; with dropsy.—Desire for warm drinks.—Much wind in stomach; eructations almost constant.—Nausea at smell or sight of food or cooking.—Great nausea but no vomiting with chill; vomiting with fever; with sick headache.—Swelling and fulness, mostly l. side.—Griping, crampy pain.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling, rolling, and twisting pain in bowels.—Severe colic after voiding urine.—Pain and soreness of abdomen, much < l. side.—Hypogastric region swollen and hot.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Bilious diarrhœa.—Pressure and weight on rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Dull deep pains in kidneys; also cutting.—Intense smarting and burning in bladder and urethra.—Deep dull aching in bladder.—Uneasiness in bladder while suffering from severe cold.—Increased mucus; large deposit of lithates.—Enuresis.—Constant urging; passes a few drops at a time.—Strangury from uterine displacement.—Dysuria in a pregnant woman after riding over rough road and taking cold.—Vesical irritability in women.—Nephritis.—Diabetes insipidus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Impotency from exhaustion or abuse.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Tense cutting pain two inches above l. ovary.—Smart, quick jerking motion in l. ovary.—Heavy pressure during day, directly above l. ovary.—Sterility from ovarian atony.—Uterine leucorrhœa caused by exhaustion and chronic metritis.—Leucorrhœa abundant, leaving no stain.—External genitals feel as though wet (a delusion).—Inflammation of meatus urinarius.—Numbness < in groin.—Threatened abortion.—Habitual abortion at third or fourth month.—Inefficient labour-pains.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Coryza; hoarseness; hacking cough, evening; cough, with soreness and heat in bronchi.—Sighing every few minutes.—Strong desire to inflate the lungs, which she continued to do from time to time without noticing particularly that she was doing so.—Grating sensation in Chest at every deep inspiration.

19. Heart.—Violent palpitation; fluttering in heart and throat.—Pulse accelerated and full.

20. Neck and Back.—Cutting pain in neck running from l. shoulder to occiput.—Between shoulder-blades chilly feeling.—Cutting pains; labour-like pains.—Pains running upward; from sacrum into kidneys; from l. side of back and hip.—Chill begins in lower dorsal region and runs up back.—Distressing pain in lumbar region before chill.

21. Limbs.—Tired, weak uneasiness in limbs, with numbness and gnawing pains.—Rheumatic pains shifting from place to place, always from below upward.—Pains in arms and legs before chill; during fever limbs cold.—Neuralgia of r. shoulder or r. knee, passing over to l.—Soreness of bones, aching of limbs as if bones were broken, pains come and go suddenly; very restless, but not > by motion.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arms perspire most; hands cold, finger-nails blue.

23. Lower Limbs.—Gnawing in hip-bone.—Numbness of legs after or with severe bone pains.—Severe shooting pains in l. sciatic nerve, producing a palsied sensation, esp. after motion; legs feel tired, esp. l.—Feet feel as if she had walked a long journey; it seems as though her heels were crowding through her boots.

26. Sleep.—Yawning, gaping, and sighing.—Sleepy and depressed.—Sleep restless and mind disturbed, frightful dreams.

27. Fever.—Chilly down back when changing position ever so little.—Chill begins in small of back and spreads over body; violent shivering with comparatively little coldness; bone pains; thirst in chill and heat; nails blue.—Skin hot and dry with fever; hot to touch in face.—Fever protracted, with bone pains, nausea, and vomiting, followed by slight sweat, mostly about forehead and head.—Sweat: principally about forehead; chills when attempting to change position.

Euphorbia Amygdaloides.

Wood Spurge. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of plant.

Clinical.—Antrum, pain in. Anus, spasm of; prolapse of. Debility. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Hæmorrhoids. Skin, eruptions of. Smell, illusion of. Spleen, affections of. Throat, soreness of.

Characteristics.—*Euphorb. amyg*. has the same general characteristics as *Euphorbium*, producing irritation and burning sensations of the intestinal tract, with vomiting and diarrhœa and skin affections. *Peculiar symptoms* are: An illusion of smell, "odour of mice", and seething sensation in the head and thigh. Rheumatic pains come on when heated. Cold water relieves burning in back of throat (burning < from cold water *Caps*.). Symptoms go from right to left. Malaise; tired weak feeling during and after walking. Restlessness all night, turning about half awake and half asleep. Many symptoms are < evening; < walking; > after eating. For comparisons see under *Euphorbium*.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Seething sensation backwards and forwards in head, extending down back and going off during sleep.

5. Nose.—Strong odour of mice in nose.

6. Face.—Burning pain in l. antrum, extending upwards to floor of orbit and into head.

9. Throat.—Burning in back of throat, > by cold water, > by breakfast; followed by heat all over chest and in stomach.—Stinging and peppery sensation back of throat.

11. Stomach.—Nausea; < moving about indoors; > sitting still; > by supper.

12. Abdomen.—Severe stitches in liver; when walking up hill.—Tightness in region of spleen.—Stitch in region of spleen.—Sensation as if a long worm writhing in region of transverse colon or duodenum.—Throbbing in groins.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool difficult from painful spasm of anus, which was continued after the evacuation; fæces small, lumpy, slimy; with prolapsus, though there had been no straining.—Slight prolapsus after the stool.—Offensive diarrhœic stool, preceded by griping and followed by prolapsus.—Diarrhœa returns at lengthened intervals.—Feeling of action of the liver, followed soon by griping and passing of offensive flatus, then offensive diarrhœa, after which the feeling of the liver passes off, followed by slight prolapse rendering sitting uneasy, going off gradually.—Dark brown, watery, mucous stool, sometimes mixed with solid fæces, sometimes offensive, sometimes with blood, mostly in afternoon from 4 to 10 p.m. If it lasts two or three days there is prolapsus returning very gradually; if replaced within half an hour the bowel generally prolapses again; if the diarrhœa lasts longer external piles appear, not returning with the prolapsus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine hot during micturition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Heat in chest; radiating from stomach.—Feeling as if lungs remained partly inflated.

19. Heart.—Slight throbbing in region of heart.

20. Back.—Peculiar seething sensation in region of spine, sometimes extending from occiput to loins.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in r. arm just above olecranon, on becoming warm and perspiring.—Rheumatic pains in elbows and elbow joints.

23. Lower Limbs.—Seething sensation in lymphatics of r. leg, at times, from foot to groin, as if circulation were felt; afterwards to a less extent in l. leg; chiefly felt from foot to knee, only when sitting, < in evening.—Sudden sharp pain about middle of r. tibia, which was tender to touch.

25. Skin.—Pimple just under lobe of r. ear.—Hard white itching vesicular pimples on r. internal malleolus and foot.

27. Fever.—Chill 11 p.m., increased to violent rigor when undressing; lasted till next morning, and was not followed by heat or sweat.

Euphorbia Corollata.

Large Flowering Spurge. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture and triturations of the root.

Clinical.—Cholera. Cholera infantum. Cholerine. Diarrhœa. Gastritis. Sea-sickness.

Characteristics.—*E. Corol*. produces gastro-enteric disturbances like other Euphorbias, but with peculiarities especially in the sequence and character of the vomit: (*1*) deadly nausea, (*2*) sudden and powerful vomiting of food in stomach, (*3*) throws up large quantities of water mixed with mucus, (*4*) then of clear fluid like rice-water, (*5*) copious watery evacuations of the bowels. These symptoms are accompanied by great anxiety, deadly prostration, and cold sweat. Attacks recur after short intermissions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great anxiety.—Wants to die.

11. Stomach.—Sudden deathly nausea and prostration, without previous pain.—Sudden powerful vomiting of food, then quantities of water mixed with mucus, then clear rice-water-like fluid; followed almost immediately by diarrhœa.—Inflammation of stomach and bowels.

12, 13. Abdomen and Stool.—Great commotion in bowels, followed immediately by copious watery evacuations.

19. Heart.—Pulse soft; sinks to 40.

24. Generalities.—Death-like faintness and exhaustion.—Felt like an attack of sea-sickness.—Symptoms pass away in a short time.

27. Fever.—Cool skin covered with beaded sweat.—Cold hands, feet, and nose.—Diaphoresis.

Euphorbia Cyparissias.

Cypress Spurge. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Erysipelas. Miliaria. Vesicles.

Characteristics.—The effects of *E. cyparis*. have been observed on persons pulling the plants and getting the juice on hands and face. It acts as an intense irritant of the skin, and produces at the same time a feeling of chilliness.

SYMPTOMS.

6. Face.—R. cheek much inflamed, covered sparsely with fine vesicles filled with a thick white lymph; erysipelatous inflammation most marked in molar region, livid or dark red, leaving skin rough.

22. Upper Limbs.—R. wrist somewhat inflamed and abundantly covered with miliary eruptions.

27. Fever.—Frequent sensations of chilliness which induced her to put a shawl about her shoulders though in midsummer.

Euphorbia Heterodoxa.

Alveloz. N. O. Euphorbiacæ. A soft resin, insoluble in alcohol or water. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cancer.

Characteristics.—The resin has been used allopathically as an external application in cases of cancer, and has produced the most terrible pains. Conversely in homœopathic attenuations it has been found to alleviate the *burning pains of cancer*, which is the keynote for its employment. Compare *Euphorbium*.

Euphorbia Hypericifolia.

Large Spotted Spurge. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Constipation. Headache.

Characteristics.—Dr. True took infusion and tincture of *Eu. hyper*. and obtained these symptoms from both: Headache in fore part of head, pain centering at crown, with heat above the eyes and fulness and oppression at epigastrium; followed by languor and drowsiness. Constipation.

Euphorbia Ipecacuanhæ.

Ipecacuan Spurge. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Powdered root.

Clinical.—Gastritis. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*E. ipecac*. is a more active emetic than *Ipecacuanha*.

SYMPTOMS.

11. Stomach.—Active and long-continued vomiting with a sense of heat, vertigo, indistinct vision, and prostration.

Euphorbia Lathyris.

Caper Spurge. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. The symptoms are the effects of poisoning by seeds. A tincture of the whole plant is made.

Clinical.—Cholera. Diarrhœa. Dysentery.

Characteristics.—The chief symptoms of *E. lath*. are: Retching and vomiting and bloody stools with brilliant eyes, flushed face; the abdomen is drawn inward. The whole body is stiff and icy cold. Uneasiness.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Brilliant eyes.—Staring look.—Pupils dilated with wide-open eyes.

6. Face.—Deadly pale.—Glowing hot cheeks.

11. Stomach.—Retching and vomiting.—Sudden violent vomiting with bloody stools.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen drawn inward.

13. Stools.—Copious, frequent; violent purgation.—Bloody stools.

19. Heart.—Pulse small, irregular.

27. Fever.—Pallor and coldness of surface.—Skin burning hot; glowing hot cheeks.

Euphorbia Peplus.

Petty Spurge. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Effect of juice and local application of leaves.

Clinical.—Ecthyma. Erysipelas. Sore throat.

Characteristics.—The application of the juice and leaves sets up intense and painful inflammation, erysipelatous, phlegmonous, pustular, with intense burning pain. In one of the cases observed, a boy applied the juice of the stein to an inflamed gum. In another, a boy applied the leaves as a poultice to a black eye. Burnett produced a sore throat in himself by chewing the herb; and he cured with the 3x a case of simple sore throat with swelling and painful swallowing.

SYMPTOMS.

6. Face.—After a week, phlegmonous erysipelas under l. eye, spreading downwards and forwards.—Five or six pustules are on forehead, one on each ala nasi, one on root of nose, one on l. elbow, burning pain in all.—Lower half of nose red, swollen, inflamed, shiny.—Lips parched, slightly swollen, covered with a crop of small pustules; another large pustule appears on upper lip midway between mouth and nose.

8. Mouth.—Mouth so much inflamed the doctor thought it due to mercurial remedies.—In several days pain intolerable, compelling cries and indescribable agitation, patient unable to sleep or drink.

9. Throat.—Sore throat; throat swollen with painful swallowing.

20. Neck.—More pustules developed l. side of neck, becoming hard boils, and slowly going away without breaking.

Euphorbia Pilulifera.

E. pilulifera. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture.

Clinical.—Asthma. Gonorrhœa. Leucorrhœa. Sunstroke. Traumatism.

Characteristics.—In the *Medical Press* of May 3, 1893, Dr. George Foy gives an account of this medicine. Gray in 1817 mentions it as a remedy for syphilis and for venomous bites. Marsset, of Paris, experimented with the aqueous extract on guinea-pigs. None of the irritant effects common to most Euphorbias were produced, but a powerful action on the heart-first an alarmingly quick pulse and then a sudden chill. It has been used by old-school practitioners in asthma, hay asthma, and bronchitis, chiefly in considerable doses. In the *Universal Homœopathic Annual*, p. 57, Dr. Cartier gives this account: "*Euphorbia Pilulifera* has given excellent results in cases of acrid leucorrhœa, aggravated by the least motion, especially useful for pale, delicate, and sensitive women (*Jacaranda*). In gonorrhea, when there are intense pains at each micturition, burning pains which oblige the patient to sit down or to keep quiet; violent desire to pass water (*Cannabis, Cantharis*). Humid asthma with prostration and restlessness. Hæmorrhages caused by sunstroke or traumatism."

Euphorbium.

Euphorbium officinarum. Gum Euphorbium. The resinous exudation or juice of Euphorbia resinifera. exported from Morocco. Euphorbia resinifera is a cactus-like plant of the Euphorbiaceæ.

Clinical.—Bone, diseases of. Cancer. Cataract. Coccygodynia. Cough. Crusta lactea. Erysipelas. Eyes, inflammation of. Gangrene. Hay-fever. Headache. Heartburn. Influenza. Peritonitis. Sciatica. Syphilis. Teeth, affections of. Toothache. Ulcers. Vision, disorders of. Warts. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—*Gum euphorbium* is one of the remedies of Hahnemann's chronic diseases. It is the principal member of the group of Euphorbian drugs, and should be studied with *Croton tiglium* and *Ricinus*. Like these it produces gastro-intestinal irritation and all degrees of irritation of the skin. It also affects the eyes, teeth, and bones. Burning pains in the bones is an indication, and along with *Euphorb. heterodoxa* it is a remedy for the pains of cancer. (In a desperate case of sarcoma of the pelvic bones under my care nothing gave greater relief to the pains than repeated doses of *Euphorb*. 6.) Painfulness of the coccyx. Caries. Old torpid ulcers. Hartmann says *Euphorb*. often affords excellent service in gangrene of internal parts, "especially when consequent on inflammation of the stomach or bowels, &c., and the temperature of the body is continually diminishing, a great degree of torpor being present and the affected parts without sensation." Gangrene of old persons. Erysipelas bullosa. Burning, which characterises the Euphorbias generally, is well marked in this. Among the peculiar sensations are: Sensation, as if teeth were being screwed together. Jerking in tooth as if it would be torn out. Taste as if mouth were lined with rancid grease. Burning in throat as from a hot coal. As if flames were rushing out of mouth and throat.

Feeling in middle of chest as if hot food had been swallowed. As if left lobe of lung were adhering. (Münninghoff records a case in which the patient had two violent attacks of night cough. They occurred as soon as she touched the bed in lying down, and continued as long as she remained in it. Accompanying symptoms were: Pain in right temple, cold feet, and pain in heel. After failure of many remedies *Euphorb. off.* Ø, one drop in a glass of water, to be sipped occasionally, gave instant relief; but she had to continue the remedy or the cough returned.) Sudden starting up in bed as from an electric shock. As if a thin cord lay under the skin. Prostration is present as with the other Euphorbias; but *Euphorbium* has, in addition, periodic cramp, writer's cramp, and convulsions with loss of consciousness. Most symptoms are < at night and in the morning. Rest <, motion >. Paralytic weakness in joints < on beginning to move. Painfulness of coccyx, < on rising from sitting. Heat <; cool applications >. Touch <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Op., large quantities of lemon-juice. *It antidotes:* Ars., Nux v. *It follows:* Graphit., Lach., Puls., Sep., Sul. *Compare:* Colch., Elat., Ant. t., Verat.; also the Euphorbiacious plants—Acalyph., Crot. tig., Jatroph. c., Mancin., Mercurialis, Ricinus, Yucca fil., and the various Euphorbias.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxious apprehensions.—Seriousness and taciturnity.—Earnest quietness, reflective; seeks quiet, though with inclination to work.

2. Head.—Turning vertigo, which causes falling sidelong.—Vertigo when standing or walking in the open air.—Pressive, shooting headache.—Pain, as from a bruise in occiput; < in morning; when lying; from heat; > by motion and cooling the head.—Screwed-in sensation in whole brain.

3. Eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, with itching and dryness of the eyelids, and of the canthi.—Chronic inflammation of the eyes.—Smarting lachrymation, and nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids.—Copious secretion of mucus in the canthi.—Opacity of the cornea.—Clouded vision.—Myopia.—Diplopia; seeing a person walk before him he imagines he sees the same man walking after him.

4. Ears.—Otalgia in the open air.

5. Nose.—A suffocating itching in the nose, extending to the brain, with abundant flow of mucus from the posterior nares.—Frequent sneezing.

6. Face.—Erysipelatous swelling of the cheek, with eruption of yellowish vesicles (full of yellowish humour), and piercing and digging pain.—Red, inflamed, painful swelling of the face, with yellowish blisters secreting a thick yellow fluid.—Pale (white œdema-like) swelling of the cheek.—Burning pain in the face.

7. Teeth.—Pressive, shooting toothache, or with piercing pain, aggravated by contact or mastication, or else at the beginning of a meal, with shivering and pain in the head, and in the cheek-bones.—Brittleness of the teeth.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, without thirst.—Salivation with shuddering, inclination to vomit, and pinchings in the stomach.—Saltness of the saliva.

9. Throat.—Burning pain from the throat (as from a hot coal) to the stomach, accompanied by heat (as if a flame were rushing out), anxiety, trembling, and water-brash.

11. Stomach.—Sickly, rancid, bitter taste.—Strong thirst for cold drinks.—Empty risings.—Hiccough.—Water-brash, with heat, anxiety, and trembling.—Vomiting (with diarrhœa).—Pain, as from a bruise, in the stomach.—Relaxation and flaccidity of the stomach, with retraction of the abdomen.—Contractive cramps in the stomach.—Pinchings, and sensation of clawing in the stomach.—Burning pain in the stomach and in the epigastrium.—Inflammation of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Constrictive pains in the abdomen.—Spasmodic colic, flatulent, with pains as if the tissue were being separated, or of pressure upwards, generally > by supporting the head on the knee and the elbow.—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen as after an emetic (morning).—Burning pain in the abdomen.—Tearing in the groins, such as follows dislocation.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard stool to pass.—Urgency to evacuate, with itching in the rectum (stool like glue).—Liquid diarrhœa, with tenesmus.—Stool first thin, then knotty.—Sensation of burning in the anus, and pain as from excoriation in the abdomen.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urgency to make water, with difficult discharge, scanty and drop by drop.—White sediment in the urine.—Itching stitch in the external portion of the urethra between the acts of urinating.—Flow of blood from the urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tearing lancinations in the glans penis.—Voluptuous itching in the prepuce.—Tearing in the testes.—Burning pain in the scrotum.—Constant erections, without sexual desire.—Discharge of prostatic fluid from a relaxed penis.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry, hollow cough, excited by a burning tickling in the trachea and the chest.—Dry cough, day and night, as from oppression, with frequent expectoration in the morning.—Attacks of violent cough commencing as soon as patient touches the pillow and continuing as long as she remains in bed.

18. Chest.—Difficult respiration and short breath, with tensive pain in the muscles of the chest.—Oppression of breathing, as if the chest were not wide enough, with

tension in the pectoral muscles, esp. when turning the body to the r. side.—Sensation of spasmodic distension in the chest.—Sensation as if one of the lobes of the liver were adherent.—Sensation as if the l. lobe of the lung were adhering.—Aching in the muscles of the chest.—Pressive lancination on the sternum.—Lancination in the l. side of the chest, during repose, mitigated by movement.—Warm feeling in the middle of the chest, as if hot food had been swallowed.—Burning pain in the chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Sweat in the neck.—Cramp-like pain in the dorsal spine, in the morning, in bed, when lying; on the back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic tension in the joint of the shoulder, during repose, > by walking.—Scarlet streaks on the front-arm, itching when touched.—Cramp-like tractions in the hand, after writing.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains of dislocation in the hips.—Burning pain at night in the thigh bones.—Great weakness of the legs.—Cramp-like contraction of the toes.—Cold perspiration of the legs in the morning.—Sore pain in (r.) heel when walking in the open air.—The feet go to sleep frequently when sitting.

24. Generalities.—Tearing or pressive, or shooting pains in the limbs, esp. during repose, mitigated by movement.—Rheumatic pains < when at rest.—Shooting and tensive pains in the muscles.—Burning pains in different parts of the body, esp. in the internal organs.—Cancer pains.—Paralytic weakness in the joints, with difficulty in rising from a seat, or when beginning to move.—Great relaxation and lassitude.—The majority of the symptoms are < during repose, by a sitting posture, and by the touch.—Burning in the bones.—Caries.

25. Skin.—Gnawing and burning itching, which provokes almost constant scratching.—Streaks of a purple-red on the skin.—Furunculi.—Indolent ulcers.—(Sphacelus?).—Cold gangrene.—Blood-boils.—Warts.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness during the day, accompanied by frequent yawnings.—Drowsiness after dinner.—Comatose somnolency during the day.—Difficulty in sleeping in the evening, with trembling and starts.—Frequent waking.—Sleeps with his arms extended over his head.

27. Fever.—Shuddering and want of vital heat, esp. in affections of the internal organs.—Shivering at the commencement of a meal and when walking in the open (not cold) air.—Shuddering and shivering, with coldness in the hands and heat of the cheeks, without thirst.—Perspiration in the morning, with heat, without thirst.

Euphrasia.

Euphrasia officinalis. Eye-bright. N. O. Scrophulariaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Blepharitis. *Cataract. Cold*. Colic. *Condylomata*. Conjunctivitis. Cough. *Eyes, affections of*. Glandular swellings. Granular lids. Influenza. Iritis. Lachrymation. Lips, stiffness of. *Measles*. Nasal catarrh. Nose, cancer of. Parotitis. Phlyctenulæ. Pimples. Ptosis. Prolapsus ani. Prostate gland, affections of. Scrofula. Staphyloma. Sycosis.

Characteristics.—According to Grauvogl, the "signature" of a black spot in the corolla which looks like the pupil," marked *Euphrasia* as an eye medicine to the ancients, and homœopathic experiments have fully confirmed its old-time reputation. Eye-symptoms appear in great variety, and the irritation extends to the skin around the eye, and to the nose, producing nasal catarrh and affections of the external nose. Hering mentions "flat cancer on right side of nose" as having come within its curative range. The catarrhal effect is prolonged into the chest, producing hoarseness and cough with profuse expectoration, "Vomiting from hawking mucus," and "vomiting breakfast on clearing throat of offensive phlegm," have been cured by *Euphras*. Cough after the disappearance of hæmorrhoids. In the digestive track there are: Colic, hæmorrhoids, and condylomata at anus. Sensations: as if dust or sand in eyes; as if a hair hung over eyes; as if upper lip were made of wood; stiffness of left cheek; of tongue. Ames, of Rockland, Ohio, has recorded the case of an old man, of 79, to whom he gave *Euphras*. 3x for lachrymation and sneezing, with the result that it relieved him, in addition, of a prostatic trouble he had had for some years, compelling him to rise frequently in the night to urinate. This led Ames to give *Euphr*. in other cases of prostatic trouble, with good results. As an eye-lotion *Euphr*. has great value, I have seen corneal opacities removed by its prolonged use. Among the noteworthy symptoms of *Euphras*. is "frequent yawning when walking in the open air." There is drowsiness without being able to sleep; frequent waking in the night as from fright. Lying down < coryza; > cough. Walking = stitches and itching in female sexual organs; walking in open air = yawning. < After sleep. Most symptoms are < during night and in the morning; cough > at night. > In bed; > getting out of bed. Cold air and wind = lachrymation. < From touch.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Puls. *Compatible:* Acon., Calc. c., Con., Nux., Phos., Puls., Rhus., Sil., Sul. *Compare:* Æthus., Cepa (tears *bland*; of Euphr., *corrosive*), Apis, Arg. n., Ars., Hep., Kali bi., Kali iod., Merc., Merc. cor., Puls.; Grat., Dig., Tabac. (*Botan*.)

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Taciturnity, and repugnance to conversation; abstraction of mind.—Hypochondriacal indifference.—Indolence.—Melancholy.

2. Head.—Confusion, and pain as from a bruise in the head (with coryza), in the evening, augmented by lying down.—Pressive headache, with photophobia, and heat, chiefly in the forehead; with sensation as if the head would burst.—Shootings in the temples and in the forehead.—Beating in the head, perceptible on the outside.

3. Eyes.—Aching in the eyes.—Gnawing sensation in the eyes.—Inflammatory redness of the eyes.—Inflammation and redness of the eye from being wounded.—Inflammation of the cornea.—Obscuration of and pellicle over cornea (after mechanical injuries).—Bluish obscuration of cornea.—Inflammation and ulceration of the edges of the eyelids, with headache.—Scars from ulcers and specks in the cornea.—Abundant flow of corrosive tears, so as to prevent seeing, esp. when exposed to the wind.—Swelling and agglutination of the eyelids.—Swelling of the lower eyelid.—Smarting in the eyes, as from sand.—Lancinations in the eyes (ball), excited by too bright a light.—Eruption of small miliary pimples round the eyes.—Copious secretion of mucus, sometimes sanguineous, from the eyes and eyelids.—Dryness and pressure in the eyes.—Compression in the eyelids.—Contraction in the eyes and eyelids, which occasions winking.—The light seems obscure and vacillating.—Photophobia, esp. in daylight and in the sunshine.

4. Ears.—Otalgia, with piercing pains in the region of the tympanum.

5. Nose.—Purulent pimples on the alæ nasi.—Excoriation and painful sensibility of the nostrils.—Epistaxis.—Fluent coryza, by day; obstruction of the nose, at night.—Violent fluent coryza, with abundant secretion of mucus (from the anterior and posterior nares), excessive confusion in the head, corrosive tears in the eyes, and photophobia.—Profuse fluent coryza, with cough and expectoration in the morning.

6. Face.—Stiffness of the cheeks when speaking and during mastication, with sensation of heat and burning pains.—Redness of the face.—Miliary eruption on the face, with sensation of burning and redness, on wetting the face.—Lip stiff, as if made of wood.—Shootings in the lower jaw and chin.

7. Teeth.—Shooting pains in lower teeth.—Copious bleeding of gums.

8. Mouth.—Stammering, and frequent interruptions in the speech.—Speech difficult, in consequence of a paralytic stiffness of the tongue, and of the cheeks.—Sensation of clucking, which mounts into the throat.

11. Stomach.—Mawkish taste.—Nausea and bitterness in the mouth after smoking.—Risings, with taste of food.—Hiccough.

12. Abdomen.—Pinchings in abdomen by short fits.—Pressive squeezing and burning across abdomen.—Colic, alternately with affections of eyes.

13. Stool and Anus.—Evacuations hard and scanty.—Pressure in anus while sitting; hæmorrhoids.—Old flat condylomata at anus with severe burning; < at night.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and copious emission of clear urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Spasmodic retraction of the genital parts (with pressure above the ossa pubis), in the evening in bed.—Lancination and voluptuous itching in the glans, and in the prepuce.—Condyloma.—Retraction and tingling of the testes.—Sycotic excrescence, itching, stinging, with sore and burning pain when touched.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses at the regular period, but they last only one hour.

17, 18. Respiratory Organs and Chest.—Difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath.—Stitches under the sternum, esp. during an inspiration.—Cough only during the day, with mucus in the chest, which cannot be detached; mucus frequently blood-streaked, thin; expectoration only in the morning.—Cough loose during the day, dry at night.—Cough, esp. by day, with difficult expectoration.—Cough, with suspension of respiration.—Cough in the morning, with copious expectoration of mucus, and fluent coryza.—Difficulty of respiration, even when seated.

20. Back.—Cramp-like, pressive pains in the back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness in the arms and hands.—Cramp-like pressive pains in the hands, and the fingers.—Fits of (painless) swelling in the joints of the hand, or of the fingers on moving them.—Cramp pain in the metacarpus.—Torpor of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Shootings in the legs during repose.—Stitches in the hip and knee-joints when walking.—Tension, as from contraction of the tendons in the ham, and the tendo Achillis, on walking.—Sensation of heaviness and cramp-like pain in the calves of the legs, after remaining long standing.—Succussions (shocks, like electric shocks), which ascend along the thigh, followed by paralytic torpor of that part.—Cracking in the outer ankle of l. foot, when stepping.

24. Generalities.—Cramp-like pains over the whole body.—Pricking in the extremities, as from a gnat, with sensation of torpor.—Crawling as of a fly in one or the other limb, from below upwards in a straight line, with numbness of the

part.—Aggravation of symptoms in the evening.—Great drowsiness in the day, as from fatigue of the eyes.—Violent lancinations in different parts, which prevent sleep.—Shooting, itching stitches (the whole night).

25. Skin.—Consequences of blows, bruises, and contusions.—Condylomata, itching when walking, burning when touched.

26. Sleep.—Yawning, when walking in the open air.—Frequent waking (as from fright) at and after 3 a.m., lasting till 6 a.m., when he falls in a stupor, from which he wakens with many complaints.—Frightful dreams, with frequent waking and starting with fright.

27. Fever.—Chill in the forenoon.—Chilliness predominating.—Copious nocturnal sweat.

Eupionum.

On distilling wood tar a volatile oil is obtained, which separates into a lighter and heavier oil; the heavier oil is Kreasote, the lighter is Eupion. C_5 H_{12}.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Cough. Cramps. Dreams. Epistaxis. Glandular swellings. Groins, pain in. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Neuralgia. Night-sweats. Phthisis. Pruritus. Toothache. Tumours. Vicarious menstruation.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Eupion*., which was proved by Wahle in Rome, who also proved *Paraffin*, bear a close resemblance to those of *Kreasote*, but are by no means identical with them. A large number of the symptoms centre in the female sexual organs, some of them being very characteristic. Menstruation is too early and too copious, the flow being thin and fluid. During the time there is great irritability, headache, and chilliness; painless pulsation in the head, wabbling sensation in upper part of body; everything becomes dark to her. Nose-bleed occurs when menstrual flow intermits. Cutting in abdomen ceases when flow comes on. Yellow leucorrhœa follows, colouring linen yellow. Leucorrhœa with severe backache; has to lean against something to give relief; when the backache ceases the discharge gushes out. Pulsations all over body while sitting quietly. Hæmorrhages occur from nose and bowels. Sticking pains in head and other parts. Weak eyes and obscured vision. Pressing in ears as if wind were blown in with force and for a long time. Teeth stick together when jaws are closed; in morning sensation as if teeth were embedded in some soft matter. Tongue covered with raised nodules. Pain in inguinal region. Many painful glandular swellings in groins. Spasmodic, periodic pain an inch up rectum. Palpitation with slow pulse. Nodules appear on inner side of right cheek, left side of neck, and left forearm. Sensations: of dislocation of joints; as if muscles torn from bones; as if skin and muscles were

too short. Cramps in the calves when accompanying uterine or chest complaints. Soles of feet numb as if walking on needles; sticking in heels. Coldness of whole right side of body. Colliquative perspiration. Perspires from least exertion; when eating; all night (with tuberculosis). Most symptoms are < morning; many appear in evening and night. Cough returning every winter. Blowing nose <. Coughing and sneezing < pains in abdomen. Hot drink < toothache. Rest > headache and pains in abdomen; < other symptoms. Bending backwards > backache. Bending forward > pain in abdomen.

Relations.—*Compare:* Kreasote, and the Carbons; Graphites antidoted effect on eyelids; Laches. (pain ceases when discharges appear).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Cheerful, joyous disposition.—Irritable, angers easily.—Great weakness of memory.

2. Head.—Vertigo; everything becomes black before eyes, when turning upper part of body from r. to l.; everything turns round when she sits up in bed.—Dulness of the head as if too full.—Painful pulsations in forehead, > lying down.—On l. superior part of forehead, a pain as if a cyst would form.—Burning pains in forehead, with pressing down of lids and moisture in eyes as from tears.—Heat at vertex; sensation as if hairs were pulled, with headache; lachrymation and drawing on muscles of neck.—Stitches radiating from vertex down limbs and into abdomen and genitals, producing painful sensation of squeezing together.—Sticking pains from occiput along cervical muscles to back of chest and in middle of chest with every breath; sticking in l. shoulder-blade.—Some painful spots on head as if small furuncles would form.

3. Eyes.—Eyes weak as if she had cried.—Sensation as if something hung down over eyes, must wipe them continually.—Pressure above eyes as if the globes would be pushed out.—Burning, pressive pains in eye with copious lachrymation.—Swelling of r. upper lid on waking in morning, < during walk in fresh air; lower lid also swells up and then the l. (*Graphites* 6 quickly removed this).—Lachrymation < in fresh air, > in room.—Everything appears pale, as if a thin veil were before eyes.

4. Ears.—Pressing in ears as if the wind was blown forcibly into them for a long time, the external parts being equally affected.—Shooting and tearing in l. ear, extending to external temporal region.

5. Nose.—L. nostril cracked and the crack bleeds.—Sneezing; each time he blows his nose the sneezing reappears.—Sneezing with fluent coryza in morning.—Bleeding; blood thin and fluid; when blowing nose.—Menstrual flow

intermits and bleeding from nose occurs.—Soreness in upper nose on drawing air through nostrils in evening.

6. Face.—On lower portion of inner side of r. cheek a hard nodule size of a pea.—Upper lip fissured and painful as if raw.—Lips and throat always dry, yet without thirst.—Lips painful as if sore.

7. Teeth.—The teeth stick together when the jaws are closed.—In the morning, sensation as if the teeth were embedded deeply in some soft matter, without pain; > by eating.—Teeth painful as if loose, gums swollen, scorbutic; < by hot soup.—Toothache like numbness in carious molars, coming on immediately on lying down, > on rising and moving about.—Grumbling in front teeth; sensation as if gums swollen and teeth (which are firm) would drop out.—Tearing in all teeth in morning on rising; tearing extends to temples; to forehead; to nose.—Gums swollen.—Painful jerking-tearing in gums.

8. Mouth.—Whole tongue red, covered with raised pimples like herring roe.—Tip of tongue dry, back covered with thin dirty white coating.—Anterior part of tongue rough like a grater.—Insensible feeling in mouth as if scalded by fat.—Pappy and sticky in mouth early in morning.—Taste sour after eating; putrid.

9. Throat.—In morning much white bad-tasting mucus in throat, expectorated after slight paroxysms of coughing.—Sensation of mucus in throat without being able to expectorate.—Sensation of dryness on uvula.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: tasting of food.—Vomiting of food.—Nausea: till 3 a.m.; on becoming erect; with much thirst and copious Menstruation, and trembling through all limbs; lancinating pains under r. breast.—Vomiturition emanating from lower abdomen; dark green tasteless mucus.—Bloatedness and sensation of fulness of stomach, with internal chilliness in evening.—Region of stomach feels internally sore and distended; pains under both short ribs.

12. Abdomen.—Frequent borborygmus.—Passing flatus > pains.—Pains < by coughing, sneezing, blowing nose.—In muscles of l. side of abdomen, from pelvic bones obliquely downwards, a painful tension like what she formerly felt during pregnancy.—Contracting pain and twisting > by bending over; one day before menstruation.—Cutting pains during menstruation, when the pains cease discharge is always copious; blood red and very thin.—In l. side of abdomen, immediately over crista ilii, when walking, raising arm, or coughing, a severe pain nearly taking breath away; she feels nothing when at rest; after a few hours pains move low down into abdomen and then pass off.—In l. anterior crest of ilium stitches when walking.—Squeezing, pressing pain in l. groin when quiet.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Spasmodic pains a few inches up into rectum, radiating up and down, extending into labia, with such severity she cannot sit down, > after

sleep, but backache and nausea come on.—Spasmodic periodically returning pains one inch up rectum, extending to vagina and producing there a spasmodic, contracting pain.—Drawing and tearing in rectum, < during (natural) stool.—Itching after natural stool.—Ineffectual inclination and straining.—Tenesmus; > when blood is passed; this weakens her.—Three or four times daily, bloody stools.—Hard, dry stools, with great straining.—Dark blood in painless stools.—Constipation: stool every three or four days, with great straining and prolapsus uteri.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent inclination, scanty discharge; worse when standing than sitting.—Frequent and copious; lemon colour; chestnut brown before menses.—Hot urine passed without pain.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—During urination some pain between labia.—Burning, stinging, itching and swelling between labia, momentarily > by rubbing, afterwards burning and <; after washing with cold water genitals feel stiff and numb, with sensation of soreness and rawness.—Pruritus pudendi; < evening; with raw pain in sternum unendurable when touched.—Discharge of blood between periods with backache.—Eight days after period, leucorrhœa staining linen yellow in spots size of sixpence; lassitude; emaciation; stitching in soles of feet when walking; trembling all over (as if a jelly) when at rest.—When backache ceases leucorrhœa gushes out abruptly, with sticking pains in forehead.—Copious leucorrhœa, running from her, remits evening, returns morning.—Menses a few days too soon, without the leucorrhœa which usually precedes them.—Menses too soon; too copious; a flooding; bruised sensation in chest; when breathing, stitches in middle of chest and in heart; taking away breath pains decrease the third day.—Copious, thin, fluid menstrual discharge with severe backache, painless pulsating in head, pressing towards forehead, with full sensation.—During menstruation painful twisting deep in abdomen extending to rectum, intermitting and returning; as soon as the pains cease the flooding sets in again.—Menses stopped twenty-four hours; returned and continued twenty-four hours, with sensation as if whole upper part of body from short ribs to head were wabbling; she has slightly the same soaring sensation in her feet.—On third day courses cease and she suffers from severe headache and chilliness; fourth day flow returns copiously for a few hours and headache and chilliness cease.—On menses ceasing abruptly, nausea, salivation, and irritability come on, ceasing completely when flow returned.—Scanty menses, the usual drawing abdominal pains to genitals did not appear.—In a case of suppressed menses Eupion 9 caused severe cutting abdominal pains emanating from sacrum, as if something would press out of genital parts; pains passed and returned at intervals; after twenty-four hours she was well, and the courses appeared without any trouble.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sensation below larynx as if something was sticking there, with short, dry, hacking cough.—Smarting in a spot size of bean, on internal r. side of larynx.—Crawling in upper bronchi causing dry cough.—Tickling r. side larynx causing continual cough; paroxysms causing short breath which ceases after

expectoration of tasteless white mucus.—Rough, scraping, metallic, dry cough, as if he had eaten rancid fat and taken brandy afterwards.—Hard, suffocating, dry cough with stitches in chest; returning every winter.—Cough partly dry, partly loose, with thick yellow, greenish or grey, sometimes foul-tasting expectoration; great lassitude and thirst.—Cough > by warm drinks; by sitting up in bed; with breaking out of perspiration.

18. Chest.—Heaviness, oppression, stitches, and tickling in chest.—Stitches and pressure in sternum.—Mammæ increase in size, with pressive pains in them, as if something painful were drawn through them with oppression.—Stitches under r. mamma, in the skin; < by lying, breathing, or walking; beginning 7 p.m. and lasting till midnight, followed by stitches close under heart, and with malaise and hot rising from stomach.

19. Heart.—Palpitation with slow pulse; believes her heart must be heard some distance away.—Four hours before menses appear severe palpitations, ceasing when the flow begins.

20. Neck and Back.—Pulsating and burning node on muscles of neck, l. side, two inches below mastoid process, preventing turning neck.—Backache one day before menses, > bending backward, lasts all the first day.—Backache alternating with leucorrhœa.—Backache during menses, > by leaning up against something.—Stiffness and horripilations between shoulders.—Pressive heaviness in lumbar vertebræ.—Pains in back extend to pelvis; when she stoops she can hardly rise again; sacrum pains as if broken.

21. Limbs.—Lassitude with yawning sleepiness.—Tearing in extremities and restlessness in legs preventing sleep.

22. Upper Limbs.—Trembling; paralytic pain, crampy pain in r. arm.—As if muscles beaten off bone (axillary side of r. arm).—Paralysing stitches in r. deltoid.—Stitching pains in elbows radiating to fingers.—In centre of r. palm, severe stitch radiating to elbow, and leaving sensation of numbness in ring and little fingers.—Hands go to sleep easily.—Dislocation pains in joints of r. hand.—Heads of bones of fingers feel too large.

23. Lower Limbs.—In both thighs a tensive pain as if skin and muscles were too short.—From upper end of r. hip painful drawing to middle of thigh, where it ends with a stitch.—Sensation at back of thigh as if muscles were torn from bones, < by ascending, stooping, sitting, and by touch.—Paralytic, dislocation pain in r. knee.—Stitches in either knee.—Cramps in calves.—Sensation of warmth in l. anterior leg, upper part (as from hot vapour); burning in calves.—In morning stitching, burning, and twitching, beginning in the calves, going to the toes, most severe in the heels; in evening the pains lessen in the calves but stitches continue to shoot back and forth in the heels, gradually ceasing after an hour.—Dislocation pain

in joints of r. foot.—Soles of feet numb as if she walked on needles.—Stitches in middle of sole first day of menses.—Drawing stitching in r. heel running up to calf.

24. Generalities.—R. cheek cold, tip of tongue cold, whole r. side of body cold.

25. Skin.—Nodule on l. forearm.—Itching biting in skin; in genitals penetrating whole body; < night; > during motion.

26. Sleep.—Yawning with chilliness and shivering.—Sleepiness towards noon.—Dreams of disgusting things; of naked persons; anxious dreams; of her child falling into the water.—Frightful dreams, the same dream repeated.—Dreams that she is pursued by oxen; of falling into an abyss.—Wakes bathed in perspiration.

27. Fever.—Chilliness with headache; with stitching;> by warm drink.—Dry heat towards noon.—Sweat of foul odour on least exertion.—Colliquative sweating on least exertion; when eating; all night.—Copious night-sweat towards morning.

Fagopyrum.

Fagopyrum esculentum. Polygonum fagopyrum. Buckwheat. N. O. Polygonaceæ. Tincture of the whole mature plant.

Clinical.—Arteries, throbbing of. Diarrhœa. Eczema. Eyes, affections of. Genitals, offensive sweat of. Granular lids. Hands, sweat of. Headache. Heart, affections of. Heartburn. Intertrigo. Itching eruptions. Liver, affections of. Mumps. Nausea. Nose, soreness of; crusts in. Ophthalmia. Palpitation. Pruritus pudendi. Rheumatism. Styes. Taste, altered. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Fagopyrum* has had an extensive proving, and though there is little clinical experience with the drug on record, some features are sufficiently well marked to justify their being classed as characteristics. One of the most marked symptoms is a visible pulsation of the carotids and other arteries. Offensiveness distinguishes many excretions. Headaches involving eyes, root of nose, and back of neck; hot head; < bending head forward, > bending head backward. Headache with tired neck. Itching is general; scalp, eyes, margins of lids; ears; nose. The nose is sore and has crusts in it. Lips dry and cracked. Many symptoms of sore throat. Rheumatic symptoms are > by motion. Heat and restlessness after retiring. Perspiration, often offensive. The symptoms are < in afternoon from 3 to 6; < 11 p.m.; < after retiring; < from warmth; < from motion; > by cold applications; from cold air; > from pressure. Berridge has recorded two cases in which *Fago*. was of service. In one it removed the following symptoms after aggravating the pain in the shoulder: On waking, dull, bruised pain in top of left shoulder, rather posteriorly, extending up neck, < on moving the part, going off after breakfast and returning later in the day; constipation; nausea a little before 11 a.m., afterwards dull pain in left temple, feeling of heat all over. In the other case it permanently removed (after a week's aggravation), sinking in the stomach about 6 or 7 p.m., and temporarily removed a chronic diarrhœa about 6 or 7 a.m. The diarrhœa was increased later and was met by *Laches*. Hale mentions that there is a popular belief that indulgence in buckwheat cakes is a prolific cause of skin eruptions. He has found it curative in cases of eczema, erythema, and intertrigo.

Relations.—*Compare:* Rhus (> by motion); Senega (> bending head back); Lyc. (hours of aggravation 3 to 6 p.m.); Puls.; Polygonum. Coffee relieves stomach symptoms.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Exceedingly happy.—Depressed; cross; irritable.—Inability to fix attention.

2. Head.—Dull headache.—Head hot and neck tired; dull pain all through head in evening.—Bursting headache; pressure from within outwards; feeling as if eyes were pressed out from behind.—Headache on waking; > by eating; < after retiring in evening; > bending head back; > walking in open air.—Itching of scalp < sitting still in warm room.—Sharp, thread-like pains of scalp.

3. Eyes.—Eyes swollen, red, hot, itching; as if sand in eyes.—Meibomian glands of l. lower lid inflamed; itching in margins.—Lachrymation, < by reading.—Aching deep in eyeballs.—Feeling as if eyeballs were being pushed out and at the same time held back by cords.

4. Ears.—Heat, itching and neuralgic pains in external ears.—Itching along Eustachian tubes.

5. Nose.—Soreness of nose.—Nose red and sore externally.—Septum deeply cracked.—Fluent coryza.—Crusts in nostrils.

6. Face.—Face flushed.—Soreness of l. malar bone, also of temporal region.—Lips dry and cracked; longitudinal crack on upper lip.

7, 8. Teeth and Mouth.—Soreness of teeth in closing them; < by cold water.—Gums sore and bleed easily.—Swelling in roof of mouth.—Bad taste in mouth in morning.—Taste of ingesta after dinner with eructations.

9. Throat.—Thick mucus collects in throat on rising.—Throat sore, dry, raw, inflamed, aching; feeling as if a lump in œsophagus; painful on swallowing.—Tonsils swollen; badly-smelling cheesy mass coughed up.—Throbbing of carotids.—Parotid and submaxillary glands swollen, sore, and painful.

11. Stomach.—During the day occasional eructations of scalding, acid, watery substance, so hot as almost to cause strangulation.—Nausea > by eating.—Uneasy, empty feeling in stomach.—Bruised, sore feeling in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in region of liver on stooping, and a bruised, sore feeling at 10 a.m.; < lying on r. side.—Sharp sticking through liver from before backward.—Abdomen distended with flatulence; tympanitic; < by pressure of clothes.—Soreness in hypogastrium; sharp pains through hypogastric region extending into l. inguinal region.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Burning in rectum after stool; creeping; urging; tenesmus.—Diarrhœa with tenesmus; stools watery or pappy; with flatulence; very offensive.

14. Urinary Organs.—Cutting in urethra.—Difficulty in voiding last drops of urine; several drops pass after he thinks lie has finished.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Profuse, offensive sweat of genital organs.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pains in r. ovary; on walking in afternoon.—Pruritus, > by cold water.—Leucorrhœa staining yellow.—Mamma less painful than usual before period.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breath very offensive.—Touching the neck occasions a cough with a smarting sensation extending to the ear and throat, under lobe of r. ear.

18. Chest.—Heavy feeling, bruised pains and stitches in chest.—After retiring, severe sticking through breast from nipple backward, > by pressure.—Sharp, stitch-like needle prick in r. breast on inspiration.—Twinges of pain up and down l. breast, outer side.

19. Heart.—Pain around heart;> lying on back; extending to l. shoulder and arm.—Throbbing of heart and all arteries, even those of lips, comes on after retiring; sour perspiration breaks out.—Palpitation with oppression.—Pulse irregular and intermittent.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of neck and soreness of all neck muscles.—Neck tired; as if unable to support head.—Dull pain in back of neck, at base of occiput, > bending head backwards.—Stitching pains in region of r. kidney.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulder every morning, greatly < by getting chilly.—From 5 to 6 p.m. pain in l. axilla extending down biceps muscle and also into pectorals.—Numbing pain in l. axilla extending down arms.—Pain in hands as if in bones; < touching cold table; visible throbbing of arteries.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain from hips up to small of back; also down to feet.—Numbness from knees down.—Feet numb and pricking, esp. toes.—Pain in l. os calcis.

25. Skin.—General and excessive itching, with or without eruption, most marked on pubes, pudenda, whiskers and hairy portions of body generally; < in afternoon, 5 to 7.

26. Sleep.—Constant desire to yawn and stretch, 5 to 6 p.m.—Restless night; wakes 5 a.m. and sleeps again; many dreams.

27. Fever.—Chills along back in afternoon.—Heat 4 to 6, soon perspiring.—Heat and restlessness after retiring.—Face, head, and hands burn in afternoon.—Hands and feet alternately hot and cold.—Cold, clammy sweat at night; very

profuse.—Sweat of hands, though cold.—Soles of feet moist; disagreeable odour in axillæ.

Fagus.

Fagus sylvatica. Beech. N. O. Cupuliferæ. Trituration of the nuts.

Clinical.—Epilepsy. Headache. Hydrophobia. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of this remedy is derived from the ill effects of eating the nuts; among which are dread of liquids and salivation. It is this which has suggested its use in hydrophobia. In addition, trembling, convulsions with periodic spasms, stiffness and coldness have been observed, pointing to the same kind of nerve irritation as is caused by the poison of rabies. Swelling of the mouth and headache were noted in one case. In some instances death has resulted from the effects of the nuts.

Relations.—*Compare:* Epiphegus (which grows on the beech and partakes of its properties) in headache and salivation.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Intoxication.—Dread of water.—Terrified; apprehensive of death.—Gloomy and torpid.

2. Head.—Dizziness and stupefaction lasting all night; reeling.—Intoxication.—Headache; lasting several hours; dull; frontal.—Swelling of mouth, and headache.

8. Mouth.—Salivation; mouth flowing with froth and saliva.—Swelling of mouth, and headache.

11. Stomach.—Mouth flowing with froth and saliva; intolerable thirst; entreating for drink, but as soon as any liquid was brought he seemed to shudder as after eating unripe grapes; soon after eating the nuts had been seized with gloominess, torpor, and dread of liquids; urine fiery red, depositing copious turbid white sediment.—A few hours before death vomited a porracious bile. (This patient, a boy, had not been bitten by a rabid animal.).—Nausea.

18. Chest.—Seized with pleurisy, soon became delirious, and died in convulsions on eleventh day.

27. Fever.—Ardent fever.—Skin burning violently.

Fel Tauri.

Ox Gaul. Bilis Bovina. N. O. Ruminantia. Impissated gall triturated with sugar of milk; or lower dilutions may be made with water.

Clinical.—Asthma. Constipation. Diarrhśa. Gall-stones. Headache. Indigestion. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Ox gall* is a remedy of very ancient use. It is used in the old-school mostly as a purgative; for preventing putrefactive changes in the intestines, and for increasing peristalsis. It is sometimes given along with *Opium* to prevent the constipating effect of that drug. In the stomach bile is a foreign body, precipitating pepsin and causing irritation of the stomach. It does not aid the digestion either of albumen or of farinaceous substances. *Fel. t*. has been proved homśopathically by Buchner, and has produced a few characteristic symptoms: disordered digestion, diarrhśa, headache, pains in joints, and cramps. It removed a tendency to sleep after eating. Several symptoms were noticed in nape of neck.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cholesterinum, Merc. dulc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Peevish, irritable mood.—Greatly inclined to all kinds of business; unpleasant impressions did not affect him.

2. Head.—Confusion.—Violent headache in morning, on pressure upon r. temple, extending on to occiput and nape of neck.

8. Mouth.—Tongue white.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Increased thirst.—Odourless and tasteless eructations.—Gurgling in stomach and epigastric region.—Rumblings and motions in abdomen.—Violent peristaltic movements.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool thin with urging and sensation of warmth in anus.—Stool thin, pasty, followed by pressing although with crumbling fćces.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urging.—Urine offensive.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Scrotum itching and afterwards becomes moist.

18. Chest.—Anxiety in chest.—Constriction; on waking at 3 a.m. cannot sleep again for tightness of breath and cannot remain lying; it seems as though something in throat prevented free passage of the air; > by deep inspiration and sitting upright.

20. Neck.—Tension in nape.

21. Limbs.—Some tearings in l. shoulder-joint, extending up to nape of neck.—Cramp in r. toe.

26. Sleep.—Sound sleep in morning with some perspiration.—No inclination to sleep after eating, as he was accustomed to do.

Ferrum.

Iron. Fe. (A. W. 56). Including also symptoms of the acetate and the carbonate. Triturations of the pure metal and of the carbonate; solution of the acetate. The Protoxalate is also a useful preparation in the crude and in trituration. "Hensel's Tonicum," a liquid, is another serviceable form.

Clinical.—Anćmia. Aphonia. Asthma. *Biliousness*. Catalepsy. Chlorosis. Chorea. *Consumption* (Fe. acet.). Cough. Cramps. Debility. *Diarrhśa*. Enuresis diurna. Fever, intermittent. *Goître*, exophthalmic. Gonorrhśa. Hćmorrhages. Heart, affections of; palpitation of. Hectic. Hydrocephalus. *Kidneys, affections of*. Lienteria. *Menstruation, disorders of*. Neuralgia. Paralysis of viscera. Pregnancy, disorders of. Rectum, prolapsus of. Rheumatism. Shoulder, affections of. Spasms. Syphilis. Toothache. Urine, incontinence of. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Ferrum*, the Mars of the alchemists, is one of the prominent constituents of the animal body, being present in considerable quantity in the blood. It is present in many articles of daily food, and when given in excess to men or animals its first effect is to increase the amount of iron in the blood, stimulate the appetite, augment the heart's beats and the bodily vigour. The secondary effects, which ensue sooner or later if the administration of iron is continued, are those which give the indications for homśopathic prescribing. Hahnemann (*Mat. Med. Pur*.) describes the effects of iron on persons who habitually drink chalybeate waters: "In such localities there are few persons who can resist the noxious influence of the continued use of such waters and remain quite well, each being affected according to his peculiar nature. There we find more than anywhere else chronic affections of great gravity and peculiar character, even when the regimen is otherwise faultless. Weakness, almost amounting to paralysis of the whole body and of single parts, some kinds of violent limb pains, abdominal affections of various sorts, vomiting of food by day or by night, phthisical pulmonary ailments, often with blood spitting, deficient vital warmth, suppression of the menses, miscarriages, impotence in both sexes, sterility, jaundice, and many other rare cachexias are common occurrences."

The digestive disorders set up by Iron are marked and peculiar, and among them is intolerance of eggs. The occurrence of this symptom in a patient about forty-five, who had had repeated attacks of articular rheumatism, led Kunkel to cure his case after he bad been dosed for three weeks with salicylate of soda by the allopaths. The only other distinctive feature was constant.< of pain after midnight. The obvious advantages derived in many cases of anćmia from the use of Iron in its crude forms has led to very grave abuses in old-school practice. That Iron is what may be called a "nutritive" remedy in certain defective blood conditions, having an organopathic relation to the blood, I have no doubt. In the anćmia of cancer and syphilis it is often of great service as an accessory, and need not interfere with more specific remedies. But it is not suited to all cases of anćmia and chlorosis, or even to a majority of them, and should never be given without discrimination and careful watching. But apart from its organopathic sphere, *Ferrum* has a strictly homśopathic use in anćmia in which the highest potencies are curative. For excess of Iron will cause anćmia, and at times will aggravate it when present. The type of anćmia caused by Iron and suited for its homśopathic use is commonly seen in young persons subject to irregular distributions of blood. The cheeks are flushed as if in blooming health; but in spite of bloom in appearances there is pallor of lips and mucous membranes, great fatigue and breathlessness, and any motion will set up the symptoms. Delicate girls, fearfully constipated, with low spirits. Chlorosis with erethism. Mucous membranes abnormally pale. Feet swell. The irregular distribution of blood in chlorotics recalls another set of symptoms which indicate Ferrum: hćmorrhages of many kinds, from over-fulness of blood-vessels from vaso-motor paralysis, or else from delicacy of the vessels themselves. Throbbing pains, the blood-vessels all over the body throb violently. Feet swell. Fulness of blood-vessels accompanies neuralgia, which is brought on by washing in cold water, especially after being over-heated. Hammering headache. The pulse of *Ferrum* is full and *yielding*; (that of *Acon*. is full and *bounding*).
With *Ferrum* there is excessive irritability, both of the mind and of the tissues. It is like *Arsen*. and *Chin*. in this, as in many other symptoms, and it is an antidote to both. It is one of the best remedies for over-dosing with quinine, and hence the favourite old-school combination of "Quinine and Iron" is so far a wise one. Cramps are well marked in the pathogenesis; irritability of the bladder causing incontinence of urine when standing; irritability of the bowels, causing diarrhśa *whilst* eating. This symptom is peculiar to *Ferrum*, the diarrhśa coming on when the patient begins to eat. Many remedies have it immediately after eating. < From eating eggs. There is also gastralgia, heavy pressure in region of stomach; a feeling as if something rolled into the throat and closed it like a valve; frequent spells of nausea, periodic vomiting (especially at twelve midnight). The liver and spleen are affected. Walls of abdomen are sore. Pain in os tincć on lying down; feeling of dryness in vagina. *Ferrum* is a remedy that should be given carefully in hćmorrhagic phthisis, as it may aggravate. The acetate, iodide, and phosphate are better than the metal in such cases, unless the similarity is very close. Rheumatic symptoms, especially of left shoulder and deltoid. Paralytic

weakness. Restlessness. Tremor. Most symptoms are < by motion, especially sudden motion. Vertigo on suddenly rising; when crossing a bridge over water; vertigo as if balancing to and fro, as when on water. Neuralgia is > moving slowly about. In fact "> moving about slowly" is a keynote condition of many *Ferrum* cases. Rest < cramps. Lying down < pain in face; asthma; = pain in os tincć; > cough (*H. W.*, xxxi. 57). Descending stairs < headache. Walking slowly > palpitation; pain in arms; in hip-joint. The chief time of aggravation is night, and especially midnight, and also in early morning. The symptoms generally are < in cold weather, and > in warm air; but there is a good deal of contradictoriness in this respect, showing the irritability of *Ferrum* to all influences: uncovering chest > asthma and constriction, but too light covering < pain in shoulder. Over-heating = neuralgia, and so does washing in cold water. There is dread of open air, but open air > headache. The chlorosis of *Ferrum* is < in winter.

Relations.—Ferrum compares with Graphites (which contains iron), Manganum, and the other metals. Teste puts it at the head of a group comprising Plumb., Phos., Carb. an., Puls., Zinc., Secal., Mag. mur., Chi., Bar. c. *It is antidoted by:* Ars., Chi., Hep., Ip., Puls. *It antidotes:* Ars., Chi., Iod., Merc., Hydrocy. ac., tea and alcoholic drinks. *It is complementary to:* Alumina, Chi. *Compatible:* Aco., Arn., Bell., Chi., Con., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Verat. *Incompatible:* Thea, beer. *Compare:* Borax (vertigo on descending); Mang. (cough > lying down); Anac., Spo. (cough > after eating), Ars., Chi. (intermittent fever); Phos. (cholerine); Selen., Thuj. (bad effects of tea). Graph. (flushes of heat); Rhus (> from motion); Oleand. (lienteria); Caust. (paralyses).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety, with throbbing in the epigastrium.—Anxiety as after committing a crime.—Peevish, passionate, and disputative.—Irritable; little noises drive to despair.—Gaiety, alternating with sadness, every other day.

2. Head.—Confusion and heaviness in the head.—Vertigo, which causes falling forwards, as from the motion of a carriage, esp. on moving, stooping, &c.—Dizziness and turning vertigo, on looking at running water; with sickness at the stomach in walking; with the sensation as if the head would constantly incline to r. side.—Pressive pain in the head, esp. in the fresh air.—Painful confusion in the head, above the root of the nose, esp. in the evening.—Pulling from the nape of the neck to the head, with shootings and buzzing.—Periodical hammering and pulsative headache, which oblige the patient to lie down, every two or three weeks.—Congestion in the head; enlarged veins, sensitiveness of the head to the touch; worse after midnight and towards morning; returning periodically.—Pain in the back part of the head when coughing.—Pain in the scalp, as if it were galled.—Profuse falling off of the hair, with pain when it is touched.

3. Eyes.—Eyes cloudy, dull, and watery, with blue rings around them, esp. after slight fatigue (in writing).—Eyes red, with burning pain.—Swelling and redness of the eyelids, with a sty, suppurating on the upper lid.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in the ears, mitigated by supporting the head on a table.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis, chiefly from one nostril and in the evening.—Constant accumulation of clots of blood in the nose.

6. Face.—Face earth-coloured, or pale and wan, with sunken eyes.—Fiery redness of the face; the veins are enlarged.—Yellow or bluish spots on the face.—Small red spots on the cheek, which is pale.—Puffing of the face round the eyes.—Lips pale.

9. Throat.—Pressive pain in the throat, on swallowing.—Spitting of blood.—Constrictive sensation in the throat; feeling as if something rolled into throat and closed it like a valve.

10. Appetite.—Sweetish taste, like that of blood.—Bitter taste of food.—Want of appetite, esp. in the morning, alternating with bulimy.—Dislike to food and acids.—Longing for acids.—Meat lies heavy on the stomach.—Insatiable thirst, or absence of thirst.—Solid food appears too dry.—After every meal, risings and regurgitation of food, even of that which has been eaten with good appetite.—Vomiting after taking acids.—Pressure on the stomach and on the abdomen, always following eating and drinking.—Beer affects the head, or causes vomiting.—Cannot eat or drink anything hot.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, during a meal.—Vomiting of food, esp. at night, or immediately after a meal, even after eating only fresh eggs.—Sour vomiting and acid rising.—Everything vomited tastes sour and is acrid.—Bitter risings after eating fat things.—Pressure on the stomach, esp. after eating meat, or even after taking the least food or drink.—Cramp-like pain in the stomach.—Pressive cramps in the stomach, on every occasion of eating or drinking.

12. Abdomen.—Inflation and hardness of the abdomen.—Liver enlarged, sensitive.—Spleen large, sore.—Cramps in spleen region.—Cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Cramps in the abdominal muscles, as if the abdomen were contracted, esp. during physical exertion, and on stooping, so that he can only straighten himself slowly.—Flatulent colic at night (violent rumbling in the abdomen).—Painful heaviness in the hypogastrium on walking.—Painful weight of the abdominal viscera in walking, as if they would fall down.—The bowels feel sore as if bruised, when touching them or when coughing.

13. Stool and Anus.—Watery and corrosive diarrhśa, sometimes accompanied by cramp-like pains in the abdomen, the back, and the anus.—Watery diarrhśa with burning at the anus.—Discharge of blood and mucus at every stool.—Painless

diarrhśa (involuntary during a meal).—Undigested fćces.—Slimy fćces.—Ascarides in the rectum discharged with the slimy stool.—Costive: stools hard and difficult, followed by backache.—Constipation from intestinal atony; with hot urine.—Contractive spasms in rectum.—Itching at the anus from ascarides at night (children).—Protrusion of large varices at the anus.—Blind and fluent hćmorrhoids.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pains in bladder.—Involuntary urination by night; also by day.—Constant desire to urinate, with pain in liver, chest, and kidneys.—Urine blood-red, contains blood corpuscles.—Albuminuria.—Hot urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increase of sexual desire, with frequent erections and pollutions.—Impotence.—Nocturnal emissions.—Flow of mucus from the urethra.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Metrorrhagia, with over-excitement of the sanguineous system.—Face fiery red, and copious flow of blood, at one time liquid, at another black and coagulated, accompanied by pains in the sacral region and abdomen, similar to those of child-birth.—Catamenia feeble and of a pale blood.—Suppression of the catamenia.—During coition, smarting and pain, like that of excoriation in the vagina, with want of enjoyment.—Swellings and indurations of the vagina.—Prolapse of vagina; pain in os tincć on lying down.—Before the catamenia, shooting pains in the head, with tingling in the ears.—Abortion.—Milky and corrosive leucorrhśa.—Sterility.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hot breath.—Oppressed, short breathing.—Hoarseness and roughness in the throat.—Tickling in the trachea, which greatly excites coughing.—Cough, only on moving and walking.—Cough > on lying down.—Purulent expectoration from the cough.—Spasmodic cough, esp. in the morning, with expectoration of tenacious and transparent mucus, ceasing immediately after a meal; or dry, spasmodic cough, commencing after a meal, with vomiting of food.—Sensation of dryness in the chest.—Cough worse in the evening, till midnight.—Fetid, greenish expectoration, with streaks of blood, esp. at night, or in the morning.—Cough after a meal, with vomiting of food.—On coughing, pains in the occiput, or shootings, and pains as of a bruise in the chest.

18. Chest.—Difficulty of respiration, with almost imperceptible rising of the chest, and great dilation of the nostrils during expiration.—Difficulty of respiration, esp. at night, or in the evening, as if commencing in the epigastrium, < during repose, and > by intellectual or physical occupation.—Fulness and tightness of the chest.—Asthma (after midnight) compelling one to sit up.—Asthma most violent when lying, or when sitting still without doing anything; > by walking and talking.—When sitting still, loud breathing as if asleep.—Fits of suffocation, in bed in the evening, with burning pain in the throat and the upper part of the body, and coldness in the extremities.—Constrictive oppression of the chest.—Constrictive spasms in the chest, < by walking or movement.—Stitches and soreness in the

chest.—Tensive lancinations in the chest, extending to the shoulder-blades.—Congestion in the chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation: < from least motion; > walking slowly; in onanists; after loss of fluids.—Venous murmurs.—Hypertrophy.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of the muscles of the neck, with pain during movement.—Swelling of the glands of the neck.—Tearing (paralytic) between the shoulder-blades at night, into the upper arm (l.); he cannot raise the arm; slow movement improves it gradually.—Shootings in the shoulder-blades on moving the arms.

22. Upper Limbs.—Shootings and tearings in the joint of the shoulder, and in the arm, or pullings, paralytic weakness, and heaviness.—Cracking in the shoulder-joint.—Nightly tearing and stinging in the arms.—Uneasiness in the arms.—Swelling and desquamation of the skin of the hands.—Cramps and numbness in the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearings, with violent lancination, from the coxo-femoral joint to the tibia, < in evening in bed, and during repose.—Paralytic weakness and numbness in the thighs.—Weakness in the knees, so that they yield, with uneasiness of the feet.—Varices on the legs.—Stiffness, traction and heaviness in the legs.—Swelling of the knees and of the joints of the feet.—Swelling of the feet, with drawing pain, esp. on beginning to walk.—Cramps in the calves of the legs, the soles of the feet, and the toes.—The toes are contracted.

24. Generalities.—Violent pains, tearings and shootings, esp. at night, which compel movement of the parts affected.—Varices.—Contraction of the limbs.—Cramps in the limbs (during the day).—Dropsical swellings, with shooting pains.—Ebullition of blood and hćmorrhage.—The majority of the symptoms show themselves at night, are aggravated by a sitting posture, and mitigated by gentle movement.—Great lassitude and general weakness (almost paralytic), produced even by speech, often alternating with anxious trembling of the whole body; she is so weak that she must lie down.—Emaciation.—After walking in the open air, sickly feeling of fatigue, to the extent of losing consciousness, with obscuration of the eyes, and buzzing in the head.—Restlessness of the limbs.—Great need to lie down.—Cracking in the joints.

25. Skin.—Burning sensation in different parts of the skin, with pain as from excoriation on being touched.—Paleness of the skin over the whole body.—Dirty, earth-coloured skin.—Dropsy.

26. Sleep.—Excessive drowsy fatigue, with agitated sleep, at night, anxious tossing, numerous dreams, and difficulty in going to sleep again after waking.—Vivid dreams.—Can only lie on her back at night.—The child does not sleep, disturbed by the itching caused by the ascarides.—Sleep retarded in the evening.—Anxious

tossing about in bed (after midnight).—Eyes half open during sleep.—Inability to sleep when lying on the side.

27. Fever.—Frequent shiverings of short duration.—Shiverings in the evening with a feeling of cold when in bed, all night.—Shiverings with violent thirst, preceded or accompanied by headache.—Chill with thirst and red, hot face.—Dry heat, with urgent inclination to throw off all covering.—Pulse full and hard.—Ebullition of blood in the day, with heat in the evening, esp. in the hands.—Fever, with congestion in the head, puffing round the eyes, swelling of the veins, vomiting of food, short respiration and paralytic weakness.—Copious perspiration, excited by the least movement during sleep.—Nocturnal perspiration of a strong smell.—Cold perspiration, with anxiety during the spasms.—Colliquative, clammy sweat.—Profuse and long-continued perspiration, during the day when moving, and at night, and in the morning hours in bed.

Ferrum Arsenicicum.

Arseniate of Iron. Triferric diarsenate. Fe_3 $_2As$ O_4.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Bright's disease. Chlorosis. Liver, enlargement of. Spleen, enlargement of.

Characteristics.—Hale was the first to use *Fe. ars*., giving the 2x with promptly curative result to an anæmic girl who had been given *Iron* and *Arsenic* separately, under old-school treatment, in vain. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. Hom. Rev*., v. 104) has put it to excellent use in cases of enlarged liver and spleen with fever. When there is no fever *Fe. iod*. is better. These are his indications for *Fe. ars*.: Enlarged spleen with high fever of a continued type; during fever the face is flushed and sweaty, but during the intermission the face is pallid. Disinclination to work, even to leave his bed; constipation, or, sometimes, colliquative diarrhœa, the stools consisting of undigested matter and mucus, no thirst during any stage of the fever; heat intense and prolonged with slight burning of the whole body, emaciation, and debility. Majumdar reports these two cases: (*1*) A robust, healthy man, 25, went into a very malarious district of Bengal and had his first attack of fever. He was given large doses of *Quinine* which suppressed the paroxysms for a time, but they continually recurred. After four years he returned home a changed man: pale, jaundiced, emaciated; abdomen filled with enlarged and indurated liver and spleen, slightly tender to pressure. These organs left no room for his food. He had obstinate constipation; high fever generally appearing in afternoon, no chill or thirst, but copious sweat without much relief to fever. *Fe. ars*. 6, twice daily, made an improvement in three days. It was continued for a month and a half with occasional stoppages, and in six months he was completely restored to health. (*2*) A boy, 15, suffered from fever and enlarged spleen. The liver was not enlarged. Voracious

appetite, but no digestion, undigested diarrhœic stools. Continued fever, 102° to 104°, burning of body. Some thirst. Great emaciation. *Fe. ars*. 6 night and morning. He was cured perfectly in a year. *Fe. ars*. has been used with benefit in cases of albuminuria.

Relations.—*Compare:* Fe. i., Fer., Ars., Calc. ars., Chi.

Ferrum Iodatum.

Iodide of Iron. Fe I_2. Trituration of freshly prepared crystals. Solution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Alcohol, effects of. Amenorrhœa. Breast, tumour of. Bronchorrhœa. Cancer. Catarrh. Coryza. Diabetes. Dyspepsia. Exophthalmic goître. Eyes, scrofulous inflammation of. Glands, enlargements of. Gonorrhœa. Heartburn. Kidneys, affections of. Leucorrhœa. Liver, enlarged. Nose, scrofulous inflammation of. Ovarian dropsy. Periostitis. Plethora. Pneumonia. Scoliosis. Scrofula. Spleen, enlarged. Tuberculosis. Uterus, prolapse of. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—The *Iodide of Iron* has had an independent proving. It corresponds more particularly to scrofulous affections, glandular enlargements, and tumours. A number of peculiar symptoms were felt in rectum and anus: As if anus were compressed; as if worms were in anus; as if something twisted round about in a circle; as if a cord were drawn connecting navel and anus; as if a screw were boring in anus. *Fe. i*. has a symptom somewhat like the *Ferrum* symptom: "as if something rolled into throat and closed it like a valve." With *Fe. i*. it is, "food seems to push up to throat as if it had not been swallowed." Lancinating or cutting pains are noted in eyes, ears, and root of nose to occiput. Sensation as if lying in a cramped position. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. Hom. Rev*., v. 104) has used *Fe. i*. with success in cases of enlarged liver and spleen when unaccompanied by fever. (When fever is present *Fe. ars*. is the better remedy.) The leading symptoms are: "Feels as if she had eaten too much, a sort of upward pressure. Stuffed feeling in abdomen as if she could not lean forward; costiveness." These are very common symptoms in cases of enlarged spleen. "Sweet-smelling urine" appears to be a leading symptom of *Fe. i*. Berridge removed with it this train of symptoms: "Morning catarrh, hot and restless in bed, sweet smell of urine" (*H. P*., vi. 208). Motion and walking <. Most symptoms are < at night, and in the morning. Warmth <; open air >. Touch <. Suited to scrofulous or mercurial diathesis; to subjects of relaxed fibre (phthisis in third stage; bronchorrhœa, pneumonia).

Relations.—*Compare:* Alum. (anæmia, leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri); Alumen (swollen vagina, prolapsus uteri); Cauloph. (prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa from atony; fitful, crampy pains); Helon. (pruritus, prolapse, leucorrhœa, albuminuria); Hydrast. (debility and atony; tenacious, profuse leucorrhœa; palpitation); Graph.

(chlorosis, leucorrhœa profuse, hot, watery); Iod. (red face, irritability; corroding leucorrhœa, marked): Kali bich. (stringy, albuminous leucorrhœa; stringy expectoration). Thyroidin (Palpitation; exophthalmic goître). Fe. bro. (leucorrhœa, prolapsus uteri). Fe. ars. (enlarged liver and spleen).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache, a confused sensation with heaviness, < in warm room; by smoking; wearing hat; reading; writing; motion; > in open air; sitting or standing in a draught.—Sharp pain from below eye up through head to vertex.—Cutting from bridge of nose through the occiput.

3. Eyes.—Purulent inflammation and photophobia; glands swollen.—Exophthalmos after suppressed menses.—Trachoma.—Painful lancinations in eyes and ears.

4. Ears.—Roaring in ears.

5. Nose.—Nose stopped; freer towards noon.—Thick nose of scrofula.—Nose swollen with ulcers and crusts inside.—Profuse discharge of mucus from nose and frequent expectoration of mucus from larynx and trachea.—A chronic nasal catarrh becomes worse; discharge usually in mornings now lasts all day; blowing gives no relief discharge thick, yellow or green.

8. Mouth.—Taste: metallic bitter; flat, insipid; inky; pasty sharp, biting; bad in morning; of peppermint.—Tongue, thick yellow coat.—Burning of tongue and mouth; mucous membrane of mouth and throat uniform red, or dotted with fine dense bright red papular eruption.—Burning pain and prickling and swelling of mucous membrane.—Dryness of mouth and throat.

9. Throat.—Violent tickling and scraping in throat, with sensation as though he would suffocate; hawking of mucus and cough.—Rattling of mucus.—Food seems to push up to throat as if it had not been swallowed.

11. Stomach.—No appetite; no relish for smoking.—Great thirst.—Sour and bitter rising from stomach.—Rising up in throat of greasy, acrid, stinging taste.—Eructations, nausea, and vomiting.

12. Abdomen.—Tenderness at epigastrium; at same time pinching in back, over spine, directly behind epigastrium.—Fulness even after a little food, as if she had eaten too much, a sort of upward pressure; stuffed feeling as if she could not lean forward.—Stomach full of wind, every breath gives pain as from a weight in epigastrium.—On rising, or at night, when turning in bed, heart beats violently; with pains in epigastrium or lower end of sternum.—Dull pain under short ribs.—Abdomen swollen; bloated after food or drink; pushed up; food soon satisfies.—Rumbling with slight colic before stool.—Abdomen, when pressed, feels

like a rubber ball.—Feeling as of a cord drawn connecting anus and navel, with cutting pain on straightening up from bent position.—Abdominal walls numb; if pinched feel sore long after.—Inguinal pain extending across hypogastrium, sides feels stiff as after a strain.—Feeling in sides, low down, as of needles pricking her; < raising arms and walking; inguinal region sore on walking.—Stitches in r. groin when walking.

13. Stool and Anus.—Bowels not moved for a week, then stools loose; may have two movements: first costive, second sudden and loose (thin, light yellow), preceded by griping.—Small, hard stool, with sticking and pain as from constriction in anus on passage of fæces through it; stool hard.—Feeling in rectum and esp. in anus as if compressed; constriction, as if worms were in it; stool easy and painless.—Peculiar feeling in rectum and anus as if something twisted and turned about in a circle, and something like drops of water flowed down, and as if a screw were boring upward and downward.—Urging to stool with much pain in abdomen (drawings from above navel down r. side), followed by small, yellowish-brown, somewhat hard stool, in the morning.—Frequent ineffectual urging.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in both kidneys, esp. l.—A feeling in fossa navicularis as if water remained in it and could not be forced out any farther, in the morning.—Urine dark-coloured, depositing thick white sediment; urine scalds.—Frequent and profuse emission of light-coloured urine, having a sweetish smell, and slight milky sediment.—Albuminuria with œdema; in hard drinkers.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections at night, with violent pain and burning in urethra; unable to urinate; tenesmus in neck of bladder.—Prickling itching in urethra, esp. fore part, with frequent urging to urinate, but very little flow.—Crawling tickling in urethra and rectum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Hysterical attacks; great debility; leucorrhœa, anorexia; finally dropsy of r. ovary; menses scanty, preceded by pain in r. breast and followed by profuse leucorrhœa; three weeks after beginning treatment, sudden loss of consciousness and discharge of two quarts of yellowish fluid from vagina, after which swelling subsided and health was entirely restored.—Constant bearing-down as if something was coming away; when sitting feels as if pushing something up.—Retroversio uteri; sensation of pressure and protrusion of rectum on standing.—Prolapse; inversion; antiversion.—Amenorrhœa.—Itching, soreness, and swelling of vulva and vagina.—Leucorrhœa like boiled starch; when bowels move the discharge is stringy.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Shortness of breath; obliged to take a deep breath, with sensation of oppression of chest, and a pressure beneath sternum.—Short, hacking cough, with yellowish-white, rather thick expectoration and at times pain in chest.—Expectoration of greyish-white, rather tenacious mucus drawn out in threads.—Hæmoptysis.

18. Chest.—Sudden sharp sticking pain extending from l. nipple outward to arm; < by pressure; frequently returned during afternoon and evening.—Scirrhous tumour near r. nipple, small and painless at first, increasing with sharp, lancinating pains from breast to axilla, sensitive to touch (cured).

19. Heart.—Running up stairs causes violent palpitation and pain on top of head.—Heart-beat so violent, it awoke her from sleep, throbbing all over.—Heart beats quickly and seems to force the blood violently through whole body.—Blood-vessels throb all over, even when quiet.

20. Neck and Back.—Sides of neck sore when touched or on moving.—Small of back as if broken; felt only at night; as if lying in a cramped position.—Dull pain in back on each side about six inches above kidneys, extending through chest.—Painful sensation in back and kidneys and lower portion of spine, starting from lumbar vertebræ.

21. Limbs.—Weakness and bruised sensation in all the limbs, with aversion to moving about.—Periostitis of fingers and toes.—Painful drawing in tendons and back of r. hand and l. foot.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic, bruised, paralysed feeling in r. upper arm and shoulder.—R. arm weary and as if paralysed, has to stop writing in evening.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pain extending upward from back of l. foot to pelvis in evening.—R. tibia painful.

25. Skin.—Short-lasting eruptions like urticaria, eczema, and lichen.

26. Sleep.—Sleep restless; frequent waking; many dreams of long past events; easy erections.—Frequent waking with excessive urging to stool and pain on micturition.—Dreams of thieves and fighting with them.—Dreams that he has grown very large, thirty feet high, and everything about is small and insignificant; the bedstead was too small and short frequent starting in sleep, and waking with a feeling as though paralysed.

27. Fever.—Coldness in a warm room about noon heat 3 to 4 p.m.

Ferrum Magneticum.

Sesquioxide of Iron. Loadstone. A black oxide of iron. FeO Fe_2 O_3.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Diarrhœa. Flatulence. Ganglion. Rheumatism. Vision, disorders of. Warts. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—Caspari is the authority for *Fer. magnet*. It produces paralytic weaknesses like the other Iron preparations, of which this is the most peculiar: "After perspiring during a moderate walk, weakness and lassitude, which seem to proceed from the abdomen." As with *Ferrum*, there is < during a meal; flatulency, grumblings, movements in abdomen; with urgent diarrhœa after a meal. The abdominal sufferings are felt more on the left side. Very abundant and frequent emission of fetid wind. Many rectal and urinary symptoms are recorded. The appearance of warts may indicate that *Fer. magn*. is related to the sycotic constitution.

Teste, who puts *Fer. magn*. in the *Arnica* group along with *Ledum, Croton, Rhus* and *Spig*., has had some experience with it. It relieved (after *Spig*.) an old man suffering from chronic rheumatism of the nape of the neck, with irritable disposition. Also a case of compound capsular cataract in a gouty patient. A third patient had rheumatism of both thighs, coming on after violent exercise. This patient was treated in two attacks. In the first attack he received *Arn*. first, and then *Fe. mag*. In the second, *Fe. mag*. was given at once and the effect was speedy and marked. The fourth patient had a very unpleasant experience with the medicine. He suffered from a mercurial neurosis, and was very sensitive to medicines. One of the symptoms which led to its being given was a painful contraction of the posterior cervical muscles, against which no remedy Teste had tried had produced any effect. *Fe. mag*., four globules in a tumbler of water, two tablespoonfuls every day, was the prescription. The first tablespoonful, which was taken in the morning, seemed to produce a sensible improvement; but a quarter of an hour after the second dose, which was taken at 4 p.m., the sight became dim; a halo of fire, red and violet, was seen first in front of the right, and afterwards in front of the left eye; soon after, this halo, which formed a circular zigzag-shaped line, became narrower and narrower and finally produced such a complete blindness, that the patient assured Teste he was unable to distinguish night from daylight. This lasted one hour and did not pass off entirely till after a meal. Much more distressing phenomena followed: Towards 8 p.m. the pain in the nape, which first was seated on the left side, passed to the right, invading the whole extent of the trapezoid muscle, where it became literally frightful. "For two days and nights the patient, who was a brave and strong man, and whom I had seen bear the most painful surgical operations without uttering a sound, suffered to such an extent that he uttered heartrending cries." *Camph., Puls*., and *Bry*. failed to relieve, the first rather aggravated. *Rhus t*. effected some relief. But it did not prevent the recurrence, for eight days in succession, of the visual phenomena, though with less intensity than the first time, at irregular intervals, generally 6 or 7 a.m., and sometimes even at night in perfect darkness.

Relations.—*Compare:* Fer., Elect., Galv., Magn. arct., Magn. aust.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Indecision, and long reflection before undertaking anything.—Indolence, slowness of movement.—Air of importance, and self-sufficiency.—Irascibility.

2. Head.—Pulsative headache, by fits.—Circumscribed headache, esp. in the morning, generally on r. side.—Headache on stooping, on moving the arms, and on going up stairs.—Headache, suddenly attacking the eyes and the nose, as if the patient were going to weep, or to sneeze.—Itching in the scalp.—Eruption of small painful pimples on the scalp.—Small scabs on the head.—Falling off of the hair.

3. Eyes.—Darkness before the r. eye, which causes it to wink.—Variegated areola round a light.—Halo of fine, red or violet, contracts till vision entirely disappears, cannot tell day from night; lasts an hour; vision fully restored only after a meal; repeated at irregular intervals eight days in succession.—Pressive pain on the eyelid, which impedes the sight.—Swelling of the lower lid, which makes the eye appear smaller.—Pricking itching in the canthi.—Painful sensibility of the lachrymal caruncula, with profuse lachrymation.

4. Ears.—Pullings in the ears and the pharynx, during deglutition.—Itching, wringing, and cold lancinations, in the auditory duct.—Tingling in the ears.

5. Nose.—Sneezing, with stoppage of one nostril, and catarrh.

6. Face.—Face dejected, with general heat, followed by redness of the face.—Heat of the face.—Itching and tingling in the face and on the lips.—Eruptions on the forehead, in the eyebrows, at the root of the nose, on the cheeks, the lips, and the chin.

7. Teeth.—Bleeding of the gums, when slightly pressed upon.—Teeth easily set on edge.—Painful sensibility of the teeth during mastication.

8. Mouth.—Accumulation of water and saliva in the mouth.—Itching sensation in the posterior part of the palate.

9. Throat.—Bitter and rancid taste in the pharynx, on hawking.—Sensation as if mucus were adhering to the uvula.—Lancinations in the throat.—Pressure in the œsophagus, as if too much had been swallowed at one time.

11. Stomach.—During a meal, flatulency, movements, and grumbling in the abdomen.—After a meal, taciturnity, lassitude, heat, expulsion of flatus, pains in the region of the stomach, with anguish, pains in the epigastrium, esp. on breathing, urgent want to evacuate, and diarrhœa.—Abortive risings.—Nausea.

12. Abdomen.—Uneasiness in the abdomen.—The abdominal sufferings are felt more particularly on l. side.—Rolling, grumbling, borborygmi, and whistling in the

abdomen, with expulsion of flatulency, and urgent want to evacuate, and to make water; the movements in the abdomen are accompanied by pullings along the legs, as far as the toes.—The flatulency seems all to proceed from one place, in l. side of abdomen.—Very abundant, and frequent emission of fetid wind.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent want to evacuate, with expulsion of flatus only.—Loose evacuations, with much flatulency, and sometimes with excrements of a fetid smell, physical depression, and paleness of face.—On expelling the flatus there escapes a small liquid evacuation.—Itching and shooting in the anus.—Tingling and itching in the rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine red and copious, which becomes the colour of clay after having stood some time.—Itching and lancination in the scrotum, and in the extremity of the glans.—Increase of sexual desire, with and without erection; or absence of all sexual desire, yet without impotence.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Frequent hawking of mucus.—Dry cough after dinner, proceeding from an irritation in the trachea, as if one had swallowed dust.

18, 19. Chest and Heart.—Tearing and lancination in the l. side of the chest, when breathing.—Sensation of emptiness in the chest.—On drawing up the chest, and throwing back the r. arm, the heart beats violently and with repeated throbs.

20. Neck.—In the morning, pain in the nape of the neck, as if from having lain in an inconvenient position.

22. Upper Limbs.—Cramp-like or paralytic pullings, or jerking pullings in the forearms, and in the hands.—Pain, as from dislocation in the wrist.—Paralytic pulling in the r. arm.—Prickings, esp. in the phalanges, and in the ends of the fingers.—Spots, like ephelides, in the arms, and in the fingers.—Small warts on the back of the hands, and on the wrist.—Pulsation at the end of the thumb.—Whitlow.—Dryness and tension in the hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tensive pressure in the hip-joint, on drawing back the leg, at night and in the morning; the pain is dispersed by lying on that part, but returns when the position is changed.—Acute lancinations in the knee.—In the morning, spasms, and contraction in the calf of the leg.—Painful stiffness on the internal surface of the knee, esp. on bending it, after extending the leg, and only while walking in the open air.—In the evening, in bed, sharp pains in a small place on the foot, with great sensitiveness to the touch, or to the bending of the foot upwards.—Ganglion of the foot.—Tingling and pricking in the heels.—Starting in the soles of the feet.—The little toe is painful, as if it were violently compressed.

24. Generalities.—Pains and itchings, some of which reappear at intervals of four weeks.—After a walk, thirst, perspiration, lassitude, paleness.—Prickings,

lancinations, tingling, and itching in different parts.—Paralytic weakness, difficulty of movement, and relaxation of the muscles.—Excessive lassitude.—Trembling in the legs and arms.—After perspiring, during a moderate walk, weakness and lassitude, which seem to proceed from the abdomen, with a trembling in the knees and hands.—Fatigue on taking the slightest exercise.

25. Skin.—Itching and tingling in different parts, esp. in the evening, mitigated by scratching, but appearing in other parts.—Red spots, sometimes of a bright red, or bluish red; some disappear on being pressed.—Small warts (on the hands).

26. Sleep.—Violent and noisy yawnings, with accumulation of water in the mouth.—Drowsiness, with prompt sleep on lying down, or even when seated.—Absurd dreams at night, and awaking towards three o'clock in the morning, with perspiration and heat.—Dreams immediately after lying down, waking with a start; coldness which causes trembling.—Inclination to remain in bed in the morning.—After rising, weakness in the knees.—Sleep, not refreshing, with pressure on the eyes, confusion in the head, flaccidity in the skin and face, and lassitude in the arms.

27. Fever.—Shivering and cold, in the side opposite to that on which the patient has lain.—After a walk, heat with weakness, proceeding from the stomach, trembling, vertigo, paleness, want to lie down.—Heat, as if a catarrh were developing itself, with lassitude and down-cast eyes.—Internal heat, with perspiration and slow pulse, after washing the body.—Pulse slow and small.—Perspiration on the slightest exercise.—Sweat in the morning, esp. on the body, and on the occiput.—Sweat of an acid smell, as in measles.

Ferrum Muriaticum.

Ferrum Chloratum. Ferrous Chloride or Dichloride. $Fe Cl_2, 4H_2O$. (Crystals.) Tincture, consisting of 25 parts of crystals to 225 parts of alcohol.

Clinical.—*Anæmia*. Angina tonsillaris. Constipation. Cramps. Diabetes. *Diarrhœa*. Disparunia. Dyspepsia. Dysentery. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Marasmus. Neuralgia. *Pleurisy*. Rickets. Rheumatism. Scrofula. Spleen, enlargement of. Typhoid fever. *Vomiting. Worms*.

Characteristics.—*Fer. mur*. is the liquid preparation of Iron which, under the name of "Steel Drops," has been most used in old-school practice in the treatment of anæmia. Our knowledge of its properties is derived mainly from over-dosings, with a few provings, and clinical observations. *Fer. mur*. is mainly a right-side medicine, causing neuralgia and headache of the right side of face and head, and rheumatism of right shoulder. On the other hand it affects the spleen, causing pain

in the left hypochondrium. Like other Iron preparations, it affects the blood, causing hæmorrhages of all kinds. On venesection the blood is remarkably black and thick, so that it can with difficulty be made to flow. Weakness, restlessness, and nervousness. Poisonous doses have caused convulsions. Vascular and nervous irritability after hæmorrhages; < from eating, and especially from eggs. Spasmodic cough, > by eating. Most symptoms are < by motion; < during the night and in the morning. Pressure <. Effects of mechanical injury. Cold and heat alternate; cold, anxious sweat, with muscular cramp; strong-smelling night-sweat.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chi.; Nat. m.; Sang. (shoulders); Fe. picric. (prostate gland); other preparations of Iron.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Loquacity.—Depression.

2. Head.—Vertigo with enlargement of spleen.—Severe neuralgic pains in r. temple and r. side of face.—Headache, with ascarides.—Pain in back of head on coughing.

3. Eyes.—Eyes injected.—Bright redness of margins of lids.

6. Face.—Paleness of face, red spots on pale cheeks.—Flushes.—Face swollen and livid.

8. Mouth.—Insipid flat taste.—Dry mouth.—Solid food tastes dry and insipid.—Tongue very much coated.—Tongue swollen and protruded, with ropy mucus from mouth.—Palate and interior of mouth burnt and parboiled-looking.

9. Throat.—Extremely severe sense of burning and constriction in the throat.—Angina tonsillaris.

11. Stomach.—Anorexia; in morning.—Unquenchable thirst or thirstlessness.—Longing for acids.—Aversion to meat or anything sour.—Sour belching, esp. after solid food.—Bilious eructations after fat food.—Vomiting after eating; after eating eggs.—Stomach somewhat distended.—Hand riveted to region of stomach, as the principal seat of the pain.

12. Abdomen.—Severe pain in l. hypochondrium; at times at night.—Spleen enlarged and sensitive to pressure.—Spasmodic constriction of abdominal muscles, as if abdomen were constricted, esp. when stooping, so that he can only straighten himself slowly.—Great pain along whole length of colon, < by pressure and any movement of body.—Hypogastrium swollen and very sensitive, esp. above pubes.—Piercing pains in hypogastrium.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, with pains in limbs.—Chronic diarrhœa, with loss of appetite and rapid emaciation.—Diarrhœa, with intestinal catarrh in typhoid

fevers, also fetid, debilitating discharges.—Dysenteric diarrhœa, with considerable pain, tenesmus, stools of blood and membraneous shreds.—Stools dark, inky, copious.—Obstinate constipation.—Dry cough, ending in retching; itching of nose and anus, enuresis, headache, neuralgia, nervousness; ascarides.—Ascarides, coincident with bleeding piles.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diabetes mellitus.—Chronic affections of bladder.—Hæmaturia, hæmorrhage from urethra or kidneys.—Habitual discharge of phosphates in urine. Enuresis.—Almost complete retention.—Scanty urine.—Deposit of bright red crystals.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Enlarged prostate gland.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—During coition, soreness and cutting pain in vagina; want of pleasurable sensation.—Metrorrhagia; dysmenia; leucorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing stertorous; suffocation impending, inspiration esp. difficult.—In morning, spasmodic cough with expectoration of transparent tough mucus, at once > by eating small quantities of food.—Dry cough, ending in retching.—When coughing: pain in occiput; bruised pain in chest; stitches in chest.—Pleuritic, stitching pains in chest, fever, severe cough with scanty expectoration, exudation within pleura; great weakness and emaciation.

19. Heart.—Heart affections with hectic; quick, superficial breathing cough; involuntary sighing; dyspnœa from slight exertion; painful drawing and expansion about apex; tumultuous fluttering heart-beat; small, threadlike pulse; at times double or intermitting.—Chlorosis; muscular debility; weak circulation.

21. Limbs.—Weakness, compelling to lie down.—Sudden cramps and distortion of limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic tearing in shoulder-joint, arm, clavicle, and muscles, making it impossible to lift arm; > by gentle motion.—Slight drawing pain in shoulder, followed by tearing, stitching pains extending to elbows; paralytic lameness of upper arm; pain < from least motion; < at night, driving him out of bed; slightly > by walking about; no swelling.—Acute inflammatory rheumatism of r. shoulder-joint, pain deep in socket, preventing motion.—Mechanical injury to shoulder-joint, with rheumatic lameness.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp in calves, esp. at night in bed.—Large, deep ulcer in l. calf, centre black and hard.—Œdematous feet, drawing, tearing pains, esp. on beginning to walk; after metrorrhagia.

25. Skin.—Phagedenic ulcers.

Ferrum Pernitricum.

Pernitrate of Iron. Fe_2 $_6NO_3$. Dilutions of the Ferri Pernitratis Liquor of B. P.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Eyes, affections of. Glands, affections of. Lienteria.

Characteristics.—*Fer. pernit*. has been used by old-school practitioners with good effect in the diarrhœas of India; in lienteria the diarrhœa of phthisis; diarrhœa in feeble and nervous females also in scrofulous children with enlarged glands and obstinate ophthalmia. Though there are no provings of the remedy it is plain that these are specific effects. Cooper, who has given much attention to the Iron preparations, give as a characteristic, "Cough, with florid complexion." In cases presenting marked features of *Ferrum* and *Nit. ac., Fe. Pernit*. should render good service.

Ferrum Phosphoricum.

Ferrum Phosphoricum Album. Ferric Phosphate. Ferroso-ferric Phosphate. White Phosphate of Iron (Schüssler's). This is said to be a true ferric phosphate, Fe_2 $(PO_4)_2$ as contrasted with the ordinary phosphate of iron, which is a ferrous-hydric phosphate, Fe HPO.

Clinical.—*Anus, prolapse of. Bladder, paralysis of*. Bronchitis. Colic. Cough. Croup. Cystitis. *Debility*. Delirium tremens. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Dysentery. *Ear, affections of. Erysipelas*. Fever. *Frost-bite*. Gastritis. Gonorrhœa. Hæmatemesis. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhages. *Hands, swelling of*. Heart, palpitation of. Inflammation. Injuries. Intermittent fever. *Kidneys, Bright's disease of*. Measles. Mumps. Nævus. Neuralgia. *Nose, bleeding of*. Phthisis hæmorrhagica. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Raynaud's disease. Rheumatism. Sprains. Styes. Tarsal cysts. *Urine, incontinence of. Veins, varicose*. Vomiting. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The preparation of *Ferrum Phos*., which plays such an important part in the therapy of Schüssler, has so far overshadowed the ordinary "Phosphate of Iron" in homœopathic practice, that I have retained the simple designation, "Ferrum Phosphoricum," for this preparation as less likely to create confusion. The ordinary phosphate, which has been proved separately, I shall describe next as *Ferrum Phosphoricum Hydricum*. Our chief knowledge of *Fer. Phos*. is from Schüssler's work and the clinical experience of those who have used it on his indications. But it has also been proved under Dr. John L. Moffat (*C. D. P.*).

In Schüssler's therapy *Fer. Phos*. takes the place filled by *Acon., Bell., Gels., Verat. viride, Arnica*, and other remedies which correspond to disturbed states of circulation, irritation, and relaxation of tissue. "Painless irritability of fibre" is

Cooper's keynote as exemplified in diurnal enuresis. It also retains the leading features of the other Iron preparations: anæmia, hæmorrhages, and disorders of the veins. Inflammation, induration and enlargement of blood-vessels; great physical and mental lassitude; indisposed to physical exertion; nervousness, prostration, rheumatic paralysis. Acute inflammatory rheumatisms. The right shoulder is affected as in *Fer. mur*. The right-sideness of *Fe. p*. is as marked as that of the other *Ferrum* preparations. Nimier and Parenteau have cured several cases of right-supraorbital neuralgia with morning aggravation with *Fe. p*. 6x. The morning aggravation appears to be the distinctive indication. Nash says the hæmorrhages are bright red, but occur, not in the plethoric subjects of *Acon*., but rather in pale, anæmic subjects liable to sudden local congestions. Cooper cured with *Fe. p*. a case of phthisis in a patient "of the transparent-skin type, the hæmoglobin shining through." Schüssler's own account of *Fer. phos*., taken from the final edition of his work, translated by L. H. Tafel, is as follows: "Iron and its salts possess the property of attracting Oxygen. The iron contained in the blood corpuscles takes up the inhaled oxygen, thereby supplying with it all the tissues of the organism. The sulphur contained in the blood corpuscles and in other cells, in the form of sulphate of potassa, assists in transferring oxygen to all the cells containing iron and the sulphate of potassa. [*1*] When the molecules of iron contained in the muscle-cells have suffered a disturbance in their motion through some foreign irritation, then the cells affected grow flaccid. If this affection takes place in the annular fibres of the blood-vessels, these are dilated; and as a consequence the blood contained in them is augmented. Such a state is called hyperæmia from irritation; such a hyperæmia forms the first stage of inflammation. But when the cells affected have been brought back to the normal state by the therapeutic effect of iron (*Phosphate of Iron*) then the cells are enabled to cast off the causative agents of this hyperæmia, which are then received by the lymphatics in order that they may be eliminated from the organism. [*2*] When the muscular cells of the intestinal villi have lost molecules of iron, then these villi become unable to perform their functions: diarrhœa ensues. [*3*] When the muscular cells of the intestinal walls have lost molecules of iron, then the peristaltic motion of the intestinal canal is retarded, resulting in an inertia with respect to the evacuation of the fæces."

From the above Schüssler deduces the following indications for Iron: "When the muscular cells which have grown flaccid through loss of iron receive a compensation for their loss, the normal tensional relation is restored; the annular fibres of the blood-vessels are shortened to their proper measure, the capacity of these vessels again becomes normal, and the hyperæmia disappears, and in consequence the inflammatory fever ceases. *Iron* will cure:

1. The first stage of all inflammations.

2. Pains caused by hyperæmia.

3. Hæmorrhages caused by hyperæmia.

4. Fresh wounds, contusions, sprains, &c., as it removes the hyperæmia.

The pains which correspond to iron are increased by motion, but relieved by cold. In the muscle-cells iron is found in the form of a phosphate; we should therefore in therapeutics use *Ferrum phosphoricum*." Schüssler generally used the 12x trituration. As an instance of hyperæmia of a low order may be mentioned a case of Raynaud's disease of the fingers and toes, in which amputation seemed inevitable. Halbert effected a complete cure with *Fe. p.* 6x trit. *Fe. p.* is suited to the leuco-phlegmatic temperament; to young persons with varicose veins. Pains go from below upward. Great emaciation. Takes cold easily. Results of checked perspiration on a warm summer day (peritonitis): Open air < cough; and there is sensitiveness to cold air. Warm drinks <, cold and cold drinks > toothache. Aversion to meat and milk. While eating at table, chill. < By eating. < From meat, herring, coffee, cake. < From tea. Rest >, motion <; gentle motion > pain in upper arms and shoulders. < At night, and 4 to 6 a.m. Sensitive to touch and every jar.

Relations.—*Compare:* Acon. (more bounding pulse than Fe. p.); Gels. (more flowing pulse); Caustic. and Puls. (cough with spurting of urine). *Compatible:* Kali mur. (croup, pneumonia, palpitation, typhus) Kali p. (colic, threatened gangrene); Calc. sul. (hip-joint disease) Calc. p. (chlorosis, hæmorrhoids); Calc. fl. (hæmorrhoids); Nat. sul. (diabetes); Ant. t. (capillary bronchitis). According to Cooper Fe. phos. *antidoted* "violent disuria, night and day," caused by Stront. bro.

Causation.—Checked perspiration on a warm summer's day. Mechanical injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very talkative and hilarious; unnatural excitement.—Delirium tremens.—Physical and mental depression.—Unable to concentrate thoughts.—Memory impaired: for names, facts, &c.; irritated at his own mental sluggishness.—Drowsiness; with rush of thoughts, suddenly changing from pleasant to unpleasant.—(Sows eat up their young; a transient mania depending on hyperæmia of the brain.)

2. Head.—Dizziness; feeling as if head was being suddenly pushed forward.—Everything swims around him; his muscles seemed so weak he could hardly move about.—General dull headache < 5 p.m.—Hammering pain in forehead and temples, fears apoplexy; < r., formerly < l.—Supra-orbital neuralgia of r. side, with a morning aggravation.—Frontal headache, followed and relieved by nose-bleed.—Scarcely endurable, dull, heavy pain at vertex during menses, which are profuse.—Top of head sensitive to cold air, noise, and any jar; on stooping sharp pain through head, from back to front; at times a feeling as if head were being pushed forward, with danger of falling. Pinching in l. temporal region from within outwards.—Blind headache, with bearing-down in uterus, and ovarian pains.—Headache: with hot, red face and vomiting of food; with nervousness at

night; with general soreness of scalp, cannot bear to have hair touched.—Rush of blood to head, with vertigo.—Violent throbbing up to occiput.

3. Eyes.—On stooping cannot see; seems as if all blood ran into eyes.—Blinding headache.—Hemianopsia (r.).—Conjunctivitis and photophobia.—Heaviness of lids, esp. r.—Traumatic conjunctivitis.—Dry and rough feeling of lining of lids, congestion of eye (*Alumina* relieved).—Styes on lower lids (l.), then upper.—Tarsal cysts.

4. Ears.—Hard of hearing; ringing and buzzing.—Painful red swelling of parotids.

5. Nose.—Nose-bleed of bright blood, in children.—Nose-bleed relieving headache.—Erysipelas, with ulceration just inside tip (l.).

6. Face.—Face earthy, pale, sallow.—Heat, with redness.—Hot cheeks, with toothache.—Neuralgia in face (r.).—Acne in chin and forehead.

8. Mouth.—Toothache always appearing after eating food; < by warm drinks, > by cold.—Complaints during dentition, with fever.

9. Throat.—On waking, throat feels swollen and stiff, swelling painful, < empty swallowing.—Feeling of lump (r.) on swallowing.—Inflammation of palate, tonsils, and pharynx, with dryness, redness, and pain.—Membrane on r. tonsil, spreading to l.

11. Stomach.—Poor appetite, with attacks of sickness.—Great thirst for much water.—Vomiting at irregular times, sometimes awaking her out of sleep.—Green vomit.—Hæmatemesis.—Vomiting with the pains.—Weight and fulness in stomach; with fulness in forehead.—Pain in stomach < after eating, and by pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Distension in hypochondria and region of stomach.—Feeling of a layer of hard substance in abdomen; later of hardness in spots.—Intolerance of clothes touching abdomen and chest; throws them off at night.—Colic before stool.—Hernia: inflamed and incarcerated.

13. Stool and Anus.—Chronic diarrhœa; yellow, watery (with pneumonia).—Lienteria from relaxation of intestinal muscles.—Dark green stools, odourless.—Hot flatus.—Dysentery with violent fever; fever continues < from pressure on stomach; no tenesmus.—Summer diarrhœa, stools green, watery, or hashed, mixed with mucus, scanty, straining at stool; also retching, child rolls its head and moans, eyes half open.—Stools pure blood; bloody mucus or slime; < midnight to morning.—Green and hard stools expelled with much effort.—Habitual constipation; piles; disposition to prolapse.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate, urgent, with pain in neck of bladder and end of penis; must urinate immediately, which > the pain; < during the day; < standing.—Enuresis nocturna from weakness of sphincter.—Enuresis diurna from irritability of trigone, > lying down.—Urine spurts out with every cough.—Complaints before urinating.—Urine smells like *café au lait*.—Hæmorrhage from bladder or urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Seminal emissions.—Sexual instinct completely in abeyance.—Dull aching in r. testicle.—Gonorrhœa, inflammatory stage.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Bearing-down in uterus, with constant dull pain in either ovarian region.—Vaginismus.—Pain in vagina during coition; cannot bear examination.—Dryness of vagina.—Dysmenia, with accelerated pulse and red face.—Menses pale first half of period.—Menses every three weeks, profuse, with pressure in abdomen and small of back.—During profuse menses, pain on top of head.—During pregnancy: cough with ejection of urine; headache during third month.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Laryngitis, with hoarseness from overstraining voice.—Hoarse; raises greenish mucus in biggish lumps.—Much mucus in throat and rattling in chest.—Pleuritic stitch with a deep inspiration, or cough.—Acute, short, spasmodic, and very painful cough.—Suddenly a loose cough, painless indoors, but painful in open air.—Tormenting cough when bending over or touching larynx.—Cough: causes spurting of urine; < in open air; < touching larynx; < at night.—Whooping-cough, with retching and vomiting.—Hæmoptysis; after concussion or fall.

19. Heart.—Dull, aching pain at heart; sometimes extending to back, l. of spine.—Palpitation with full pulse (less bounding than *Acon*., less flowing than *Gels*.).

20. Neck and Back.—Crick in neck or back.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatism attacking one joint after another; joints puffy, but little red; high fever; < slightest motion.—Rheumatism of wrist and knee.

22. Upper Limbs.—Violent drawing, tearing pain r. shoulder and upper arm, < violent motion of arm, > gentle motion, so that patient hardly kept it still at all; somewhat sensitive; deadness in r. hand.—Acute rheumatism of r. deltoid; unable to wear cloak.—In r. shoulder-joint acute rheumatism; red, swollen; very sensitive.—Swelling of elbow from sprain.—Rheumatism in wrist.—Wrists ache with loss of power to grasp.—Palms of hands hot, with children.—Nodule on dorsum of l. little finger.—Contracted fingers from acute rheumatism.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain and soreness in hip.—Pains in knees spreading to other joints, finally to shoulders and upper thorax (after *Ferr. Phos*. it went downwards from joint to joint, to knees, and then passed off).—While walking constrictive pain in anterior aspect of shins, lower third, as if he had been walking very hard and fast (which was not so), < l.—Ankle, outer side, pale red; foot greatly swollen and sensitive; toe feels as if burning.—Steady, terrible pain all over foot and ankle, extorting cries, shooting pains around ankle and up inside of leg.—An acute, very painful sugillation on dorsum of foot.

25. Skin.—Capillary congestion, with burning of skin, < from severe exercise or in a warm room.—Measles.—Erysipelas.—Acne.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness, with rush of thoughts.—Eyes half open in sleep.—Restless at night.—Restless sleep with anxious dreams; great depression in morning.—Sleepless from severity of pains.—Dreams of quarelling; suddenly changes to happy conversation with another person.

Ferrum Phosphoricum Hydricum.

Ferrous hydrophosphate. $FeH PO_4$, mixed with an uncertain amount of Ferric phosphate. Trituration.

Clinical.—Conjunctivitis. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—This salt has been proved by Dr. J. C. Morgan. The symptoms resemble those of *Ferr. phos. alb*. and the other *Ferrum* preparations. Malaise; feeling as if he had not had sufficient sleep; aching in occipito-cervical region; sensitiveness to cool air and desire for warmth. Right side most affected. Symptoms < bending forward.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Intolerance; annoyed by obstacles.

2. Head.—Dull r.—sided headache.—Every concussion (as coughing or hard smacking of lips) is felt as a dull, painful sensation at base of skull.

3. Eyes.—Painful smarting in edges of r. eyelids.

4. Ears.—Sticking in r. ear as from large-pointed stick on going to bed.

11. Stomach.—Irritating rising, greasy flavour.—At 9.30 p.m., sitting at table, bent forward reading, most intense heartburn, with rising so irritating as to cause cough.

20. Neck and Back.—Aching in sacro-iliac symphysis when walking, > by pressure.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy, eyes feel it much, feeling extends upward into head; soon after, he was compelled to lie down and take a nap.

27. Fever.—Heat and dryness of face and palms while sitting.

Ferrum Picricum.

Picrate of iron. $C_6 H_2 (NO_2)_3 OFe$. Trituration. Tincture.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Corns. Deafness. Ears, diseases of. Fatigue. Jaundice. Liver, disorders of. Lupoid warts. Lupus. Nose-bleed. Prostate, diseases of. Rheumatic arthritis. Rodent ulcer. Tinnitus. Voice, loss of. Warts.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved medicine, but Dr. Cooper, who introduced it, has given the leading indications for its use, and these are so clear that it has taken a definite position in the materia medica. It is a liver medicine, and is particularly suited to persons with dark hair and eyes, and bilious-looking patients. A dirty appearance about the joints indicates it; the stain being due to bile pigments. It has cured many cases of warts and corns, as I have repeatedly verified. Dr. Cooper has reported a case of lupoid wart cured by it. Dr. Cooper was led to give *Fe. pic*. in cases of warts by a symptom produced in a patient (to whom he was giving it for deafness), "sensation as if a wart were growing on the thumb." He considers it specially indicated for warts on the hand, when they are multiple. Cooper has observed that warts, especially old pedunculated warts, frequently accompany chronic deafness. Referring to the effects of fatigue, Cooper describes it as the failure of an organ under exertion which would not ordinarily strain it—*e.g*., failure of the voice in public speakers. The condition of the ear in the deafness which calls for *Fe. Pic*. is one of "diffused vasculitis." *Pic. ac*. is also of use in the effects of fatigue, but in this case it is *unusual* fatigue that sets up the noises, &c., and the deafness is nervous deafness and unconnected with changes in the blood-vessels to which *Fe. Pic*. is homœopathic. *Pic. ac*., again, suits blondes, *Fe. Pic*. dark-haired, plethoric people. Burnett has cured with it rheumatic arthritis in a dark-haired subject. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. Hom. Rev*., October, 1899) cured a student, suffering from anæmia and malarious fever off and on for a year, who had these symptoms among others: Impaired hearing of both ears, buzzing, hissing, vertigo, indigestion, headache, and tired feeling after bodily or mental exertion. He considers *Fe. Pic*. suited to the results of malarious fever, sexual excesses, and loss of blood. Pullar has cured with it a case of albuminuria. *Fe. Pic*. is apt to aggravate if given too low. The symptoms it causes, or cures, I have arranged below in schema form. Dr. Mende considers *Fe. pic*. almost specific in nose-bleed. It has a specific action on the prostate gland. Dudley Wright has confirmed Cooper's observation here; it will frequently control senile

hypertrophy. < From fatigue is a leading indication: overpowering effects of fatigue.

Relations.—*Compare:* Pic. ac., Nit. ac., Thuja., Amm. pic., Calc. pic., and the Ferrum preparations.

Causation.—Fatigue.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Giddiness with disturbance of cerebral circulation, pain in occiput, inability to walk.

4. Ears.—Diffused vasculitis; with liver symptoms.—(Deafness in young people cutting wisdom teeth.)

6. Face.—Lupoid wart on face.

12. Abdomen.—Liver sensitive, some icterus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Prostate gland enlarged.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in r. side of neck and down r. arm.

25. Skin.—Warts: multiple; pedunculated.—Corns.—Jaundice.—Dirty looking skin about joints.—Sensation as if a wart were growing on thumb.

26. Sleep.—Restless sleep with unpleasant (often erotic) dreams.

Ferrum Pyrophosphoricum.

Ferri pyrophosphas. Pyrophosphate of Iron. A scale preparation containing 55 per cent. of Pyrophosphate of Iron ($Fe_2 P_2 O_7$) combined with Citrate of Soda. Solutions and triturations.

Clinical.—*Brain, congestion of. Headache*. Tarsal cysts.

Characteristics.—This preparation has not been proved, but it has been used clinically in low attenuations in cases of brain congestion and congestive headache, following great losses of blood. If *Fe. ph*. fails to remove tarsal cysts, Cooper says give *Fe. pyroph*.

Ferrum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Iron. Ferrous Sulphate. Iron or Green Vitriol. Copperas. Fe SO_4, $7H_2O$. Trituration of the pure crystals.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. Bulimy. Cardialgia. Chorea. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Eczema. Gall-bladder, pain in. Gastritis. Gonorrhœa. Hæmorrhages. Headache. Helminthiasis. Menorrhagia. Nettlerash. Scrofula. Spasms. Toothache. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Ferr. sul*. has the leading features of the other Ferrums, but many of the *Sulphur* characters appear, in the modalities especially. There is < from warmth or warm room (toothache); > from cold air or from ice (toothache) or from fresh air. It is like *Sulph*. also in acidity and eructations of food in particles. Other noteworthy symptoms are: Passive hæmorrhages. Pain in gall-bladder. Pallor or flushing. Sensation as if all the blood were rushing into head and face. Sensation of fermentation or purring in stomach. Feeling of general heat and disposition to sweat, with sensation in skin of back as if he wore a stout woollen shirt. Muscular pains or contractions. Local atony; disposition to congestions; nettlerash; aphthæ; eczema, with sluggish liver.

Relations.—*Compare:* Phos. (regurgitation of food in particles); Cina (worms). Bapt. (pain in region of gall bladder).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Severe vertigo; with diarrhœa.—Pressing throbbing headache, < in forehead, with ringing in ears, sensation of blood rushing into head and face; face scarlet, glowing; > in fresh open air; < warm room.

4. Ears.—Pain apparently in walls of meatus auditorius externus.

7, 8. Teeth and Mouth.—Violent tearing toothache; teeth all sound; > from cold air or application of ice on cheek; headache.—Very troublesome soreness of soft palate.

9. Throat.—Taste of salt, with smarting in throat.

11. Stomach.—Bulimia, cannot be satisfied, thirst not marked.—Loss of appetite; aversion to meat.—Eructation of flatus and food with acidity.—Sickness, with vomiting.—Sensation of fermentation, or of a noise or movement like purring of a cat in region of stomach.—Cardialgia.—Gastritis, with pain after eating, and regurgitation of food by mouthfuls.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in region of gall-bladder.—Colicky pains, with flatulence and diarrhœa.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Watery, reddish-brown, odourless, painless diarrhœa, with great paleness of skin, emaciation, vertigo, œdema of scrotum and lower limbs, bulimy without thirst, venous murmurs.—Constipation.—Helminthiasis; tape worms; ascarides.

14. Urinary Organs.—Great weakness accompanying Bright's disease.—Bloody urine, with albuminuria.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Œdema of scrotum and lower limbs.—Secondary gonorrhœa.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation copious, five to six days' duration, with colic before and during the time; headache frequently between periods; pressing throbbing, esp. in forehead, with ringing in ear, rush of blood, scarlet glowing face > in fresh air, < in warm room; often accompanied by toothache.—Metrorrhagia; leucorrhœa.

20. Back.—Pain shooting down r. side of back.

21. Limbs.—Limbs very painful, esp. feet and calves, where the pain is distracting.—Contractions in arms, hands, and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatism and semi-paralysed condition of r. arm and shoulder.—Arms bent at elbows, and fingers drawn towards forearm by flexure of wrist.—Hands yield to forcible extension, but immediately return to same condition.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralysis of lower limbs.—Knees slightly flexed, toes drawn upwards rigidly.—Pain in sole of left foot in middle of thick fleshy anterior part, and at same time an aching pain through lower part of leg.

Ferrum Tartaricum.

Tartrate of Iron.

Clinical.—Cardialgia. Headache.

Characteristics.—Berridge has recorded these two symptoms caused by a 15-grain dose: (*1*) Uninterrupted sensation as if an immense load were on entire upper portion of head, causing a gloomy apprehensiveness of congestive apoplexy (lasted three days, removed by a dose of *Nux* 1). (*2*) Heat from or heat at cardiac orifice of stomach lasting 12 hours; unaffected by food or drink.

Ferula Glauca.

Ferula Neapolitana. Bounafa. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of plant.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. Diarrhœa. Digestion, slow. Hæmorrhoids. Nymphomania. Pruritus vulvæ.

Characteristics.—*Ferula* has been proved, but I am not aware of any clinical experience with it. Heat and burning are produced in most parts, and sensations of coldness in others. Stiffness and constriction were also prominent. Violent sexual excitement in women. A cough was complained of, < in damp or cold weather.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other Umbelliferæ; tongue as if burnt, Sang. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Aversion to society; to work.—Sadness; inclination to weep.—Impatience; anger.

2. Head.—Burning in head.—Icy coldness in occiput during day.—Lancinations, pricking, pulling pains in occiput.

3. Eyes.—Burning, pricking, itching of eyelids.

5. Nose.—Redness of nose; sensitive to touch.—Scabs in nose, with smarting and itching.

8. Mouth.—Aphthæ; heat in mouth; sensation in tongue as if burnt.

9. Throat.—Scratching, burning, lancinations; difficulty of swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Decreased appetite; urgent thirst.—Bitter eructations.—Spitting up of bile.—Slow digestion, with bitter eructations.—Heat and cutting pains in stomach; < after eating.

12. Abdomen.—Lancinating, pulling in r. hypochondrium.—Inflation and tension of abdomen.—Colic before and during stool.—Constant burning in abdomen.—Heat and weight in hypogastrium.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hæmorrhoids, with itching, burning, lancinating, and prickings at anus.—Diarrhœa day and night, but worse by day; stools light-yellow and watery, with smarting and burning at anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminished urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses several days early, more profuse, thin or thick, with heat and itching of vulva.—Violent sexual excitement (in females only).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Difficult breathing.—Fetid breath.—Cough dry or loose, < in damp or cold weather, with thick yellow expectoration.

19. Heart.—Constriction and heat at heart; beats stronger.

20. Neck.—Stiff-neck.—Pricking and lancinating at nape.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stiffness of arms; difficulty in bending them.

23. Lower Limbs.—Numbness of thighs.—Cold feeling along sciatic nerves; felt soon after rising up.—Lancination along nerves of thighs and legs.

25. Skin.—Redness and subcutaneous swelling.—Small red pimples and incessant itching.—Red pimples with white tips in beard and whiskers.—Pricking and violent itching in many parts, < at night.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy in day; sleepless; restless; starting from sleep at night.

Ficus Religiosa.

Pakur. (India.) N. O. Moraceæ. Tincture (Juice of fresh leaves mixed with equal parts of alcohol).

Clinical.—Hæmorrhages. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia.

Characteristics.—We owe this remedy to Dr. Sarat Chandra Ghose, of Midnapore, who made the first proving and thereby discovered its power to cause and cure hæmorrhages of many kinds. Dr. Ghose kindly sent me a supply of the remedy, and I have had very satisfactory results with the 1x potency in controlling menorrhagia. The provers were Dr. Ghose himself, his wife, and a dog. As the experiments are quite remarkable I will give them in detail. The dog, which was perfectly strong and healthy, received 40 drops of the tincture one morning. No result followed that day, and the dose was repeated next morning, and the animal commenced and continued to vomit blood of a bright red colour. It kept very quiet and was unwilling to move. After three doses of five drops of the tincture given in quick succession, the vomiting ceased. It is remarkable that the same treatment (minute doses of the same remedy) was effectual in arresting the effects of the drug in the other two provings. Mrs. G. took the tincture in 20-drop doses repeatedly throughout two days. On the third day dysentery and menorrhagia set in simultaneously. The blood was bright red. Other symptoms were: Headache; very

weak and restless; sight dim; burning at the top of the head. The face became yellowish; breathing difficult. She became sad and melancholy. With the profuse discharge of bright red blood there were bearing-down pains in lower abdomen. Dr. G. took 40 drops in one dose. The result was: Frequent desire to pass water, which gradually became bloody, and contained much blood. Then inclination to cough, causing him to spit blood. Slight headache; giddiness and nausea. Sight dim. Very weak and restless. The tincture was taken three drops every two hours, and after the third dose the symptoms vanished. Dr. Ghose relates some striking cases cured with the remedy—dysentery, hæmatemesis, hæmorrhage of typhoid, bleeding piles, and epistaxis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Acalypha, Ipec., Arn., Phos., Sanguisuga, Cactus, Ferrum, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Quiet and disinclined to move.—Sad and melancholy.

2. Head.—Nausea, vertigo, and slight headache.—Headache (with hæmorrhages).—Burning at vertex.

3. Eyes.—Sight dim.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.

6. Face.—Face became yellow.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting of bright red blood.

12. Abdomen.—Bearing-down pains in lower part of abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Dysentery, with menorrhagia.—Dysentery, blood bright red.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to micturate.—Urine contains much blood.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menorrhagia, bright red blood, bearing-down pains in lower abdomen.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Difficulty of breathing.—Inclination to cough, causing him to spit blood.

24. Generalities.—Very weak and restless.

Filix Mas.

Male Fern. N. O. Filices. Tincture of fresh root, or fresh root grated.

Clinical.—Abdomen, bloated. Abortion. Blindness. Sterility. Tapeworm.

Characteristics.—Male fern has been recognised as a vermifuge from the time of Galen, and Dioscorides credits it with the power of causing sterility and abortion. A fragmentary proving in Allen's Appendix records a case in which 15 to 20 drops of the tincture given three times a day to a woman suffering from bloated abdomen with more or less pain caused diminution of the bloating, but also: Severe prolapse of vagina, pain and tenesmus of bladder with copious and frequent emission of urine with intense pain. *Filix* was discontinued and then *Chimaphila* relieved. The symptoms did not return afterwards, except after much walking and standing. Hering says the best time to give the drug for expulsion of tapeworm is in the summer when the fresh root can be obtained. If an ounce of the grated root is given in the forenoon, usually the tapeworm comes away in the afternoon. Among the leading symptoms are: Pale face with blue rings round eyes; gnawing, boring pains in abdomen, < after sweet things. Blindness has been caused in a number of cases from atrophy of the optic nerve. C. S. Spencer records this effect from taking capsules each containing ten minims of the oil of male fern for tapeworm: "A feeling of nausea; abdomen became painfully distended with colicky pains. Menses returned after only one week's absence, and continued profusely for three weeks. Very sick after taking her food. The worm was got rid of and the capsules stopped when these symptoms passed away.

Teste has used it successfully in a case of violent dyspnœa without cough, with stitches in region of heart and obscure symptoms of pericarditis. The patient was a young lady of lymphatico-nervous temperament, and was much weakened by long sickness.

Relations.—*Compare:* Areca, Granat., Kousso and Cuc. pep. sem. (tape-worm); Gels., Carb. s., Ben. din. (vision). Teste places Filix mas in his Ipecac. group along with Nux vom., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Irritable and cross.—Confusion, stupor, coma.

2. Head.—Vertigo.

3. Eyes.—Blindness; first mydriasis and amaurosis with normal fundus; eight days later, atrophy of optic nerve.—Immobility of pupil.—After violent vomiting and diarrhœa, soporific condition lasting thirty hours; awakening, her l. eye was blind, and r. eye had lost some of its acuteness of vision. Being kept in the dark,

perception of light by l. eye returned after forty-eight hours and recovery took place.

5. Nose.—Itching of nose.

6. Face.—Pale face; blue rings round eyes.

11. Stomach.—Nausea.—Sick after taking food.

12. Abdomen.—Bloating of abdomen.—Gnawing and boring in bowels, < eating sweet things.—Great pain in abdomen, with diarrhœa and constant vomiting.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Ineffectual urging to stool.—Pappy stools.—Violent vomiting and diarrhœa.—Worm symptoms, esp. with constipation.—Worm colic.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation stimulated.—Menses returned after nearly one week's absence, continued profusely for three weeks.—Prolapse of vagina; with pains and tenesmus of bladder and copious frequent emission of urine with internal pains (relieved by *Chimaph*.).—Abortion.—Sterility.

24. Generalities.—Great feeling of weakness, trembling, cramp-like feelings in hands and feet.—Somnolent, with spasmodic symptoms, ending in death.

26. Sleep.—Soporific condition.

27. Fever.—Violent rigor, fever, great pain in abdomen with diarrhœa and constant vomiting.

Fluoricum Acidum.

Hydrofluoric acid. H F. Made by distilling pure fluorspar (Calcium fluoride) in a state of fine powder with sulphuric acid. Solution.

Clinical.—*Abscess*. Alcoholism. Alopecia. Apoplexy. *Bone, affections of*. Brain, atrophy of. *Cicatrix*. Coccygodynia. Decubitus. Dropsies. *Eyes, affections of. Fistula*. Gleet. *Goître*. Gonorrhœa. *Hæmorrhoids. Hair, falling out. Hands, perspiring*. Headache. Hydrocele. Liver, induration of. *Locomotor ataxy*. Nævus. *Nose, inflammation of*. Nymphomania. Otorrhœa. Peritonitis. *Perspiration. Pityriasis*. Satyriasis. Splenalgia. Suppuration. *Syphilis*. Teeth, defective. Toothache. *Tongue, ulceration of*. Varicosis. *Veins, diseased*. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—*Fluoric acid* acts on the lower tissues of the body much like *Silica*, which it follows and precedes well. It is useful after the abuse of *Silica*.

The modalities of the two are different; *Fluor. ac*. having > from cold applications. It acts on the bones, especially the long bones, causing caries and necrosis, and favours the expulsion of the necrosed part. Fistulæ, rectal, dental, and lachrymal come within its sphere. Old cicatrices become redder and itch. Small red spots here and there, < by warmth, > in cool place. Red blotches on body which tend to desquamate. Nails grow rapidly. Teeth are deficient in enamel; black, rough, unsightly-looking. Increased sensitiveness of vision and hearing. According to Guernsey *Fluor. ac*. affects the right ear; left teeth; left hypochondrium; left side of abdomen; right side and nape of neck; right side of back. T. F. Allen has recorded an experience (*N. A. J. H*., 1886, p. 288) showing the applicability of *Fl. ac*. in whitlow. A lady spilled some of the acid on her hand and though treated at once with turpentine a few spots escaped on one hand, and these soon gave her great pain, intensely pulsating. The pulsations involved the tip of the thumb especially, though this had not been touched by the acid. It was not red like the spots touched by the acid but was sore to touch, and when pressed there was a sensation as of a splinter under the nail and in the cellular tissue. This lasted some days. The whole hand was swollen and hot, > in cool, open air. In a workman whose hand was exposed to the fumes of the acid there was intense throbbing pains especially in the thumb; suppuration occurred later and was very slow to heal. According to McLachlan, the left hand is affected rather than the right and the pus tends to point on the dorsum of the finger. > From cold washing distinguishes it from *Silic. Fl. ac*. is also distinguished from *Sil*. by the general > from walking in the open air. "A constant, irresistible desire to walk in the open air; it does not fatigue," is characteristics of *Fl. ac*. Hunger predominates. There is < from wine like *Zinc*.; but also < from red wine, which is peculiar to *Fluor. ac*. Abdominal symptoms > by tightening clothes (*Nat. mur*.─opp. *Lach., Hep*.). *Peculiar symptoms* are: Increased ability to exercise his muscles without fatigue. Is less affected by excessive heat in summer or cold in winter. Sensation as of a cold wind blowing under lids, even in warm room; as of air passing down from shoulder-joint to fingers. Numbness of limbs even when not lain on. Motion <. Bending backward, and bending head back >. Cold drinks < toothache; washing with cold water >. Warm drink < diarrhœa. Symptoms seem to go from below upward. Suited to complaints of old age, and premature old age; weakly constitutions, sallow skin, emaciation.

Relations.─*Compatible:* after Arsen. in ascites from gin-drinker's liver after Kali c. in hip disease; after Phos. ac. in diabetes. *Compare:* Coca (fatigue); Coffea (toothache); Citr. ac. and Sep. (aversion to one's family); Oxal. ac. (diarrhœa < from coffee); Rhus t. and Ruta (coccygodynia); Silic. (fistula, onychia, bone diseases, coccygodynia); Brom., Iod., Spongia and Kali c. (goître); Staph. (teeth). *Followed well by:* Sulph., Nit. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.─Uncommon buoyancy of mind; fears nothing and is self-satisfied.─Disposition to be exceedingly anxious, causing perspiration.─Aversion

to his own family.—Sensation as if danger menaced him.—Forgetfulness of dates and of his common employment.

2. Head.—Vertigo with sickness of the stomach.—Congestion of blood to the head (forehead).—Dulness (towards night) in the occiput.—Dulness and pressure in occiput.—Sensation of numbness in the forehead.—Heaviness above the eyes, with nausea, < on motion.—Compressing pain in the temples.—Headache > by profuse flow of urine.—Severe pressing pain in temples, from within outward.—Pain along the sutures.—Caries of the temporal bones.—Sensation of weakness, like numbness in the head (and hands).—Itching of the head.—Falling off of the hair; the new hair is dry and breaks off.—Baldness.

3. Eyes.—Violent itching in the canthi.—Burning in the eyes.—Pressure, as if it were behind r. eyeball.—Fistula lachrymalis.—Sensation of sand in the eyes, or as if a fresh wind was blowing on them.

4. Ears.—Intolerable itching in both ears.—Singing in ears.—Hardness of hearing > bending head back.

5. Nose.—Red, swollen, inflamed nose.—Obstruction of the nose.—Fluent coryza.

6. Face.—Heat in the face; desire to wash it with cold water.—Perspiration, esp. in the face.—Crusta lactea, dry, scaly, itches very much.—Tubercles in skin of forehead and face, suppurating; syphilis infantum.

8. Mouth.—The teeth feel warm (l. upper jaw).—Fistula (near the r. eye-tooth) with great sensitiveness of the upper jaw to the touch.—Sensation of roughness (lower incisor teeth).—Toothache < from cold drink; or > until water becomes warm in mouth.—Rapid caries of teeth.—Acrid, foul taste from the roots of the teeth.—Increased flow of saliva.—Increased flow of saliva (with sneezing; with pricking of the tongue.).—In the morning the mouth and teeth are full of mucus.—The posterior nares feel expanded during a walk.—Tongue deeply and widely fissured in all directions, with a large, deep phagedenic-looking ulcer in the centre.

9. Throat.—Throat peculiarly sensitive to cold, slightest exposure resulting in inflammation, with increase of pain and impeded deglutition.—Constriction in the throat with difficult deglutition; in the morning hawking up of much phlegm which is mixed with blood.

11. Stomach.—Hunger predominates.—Thirst, craves refreshing drinks.—Aversion to coffee.—Eructation and discharge of flatulency.—Frequent eructations.—Nausea, eructations, and lassitude.—Sickness of the stomach, with general heat.—Fulness and pressure in epigastrium.—Pressure from weight in the stomach, between

meals.—Heat in the stomach before the meal.—Bilious vomiting after slight errors in diet, with increased alvine discharges, preceded by tormina.

12. Abdomen.—Frequent passages of flatus and belchings, which relieve.—Great tension and dropsical swelling of the abdomen.—Pinching in the region of the spleen (extending to the hips), 11 a.m.—Pressing pain in the region of the spleen and l. arm.—Sensation of emptiness in the region of the navel, with desire to draw a deep breath; > by bandaging and eating.

13. Stool and Anus.—Soft small stools in the morning after drinking coffee, and again in the evening, with protrusion of the hæmorrhoids.—Watery stools in the morning after rising.—Frequent passages of flatus and eructations (with constriction of the anus).—Stool pappy, yellowish-brown, fetid, with tenesmus and prolapsus ani.—Protrusion of the anus during an evacuation.—Constipation; stools infrequent and hard.—Itching within and around the anus, in the perineum (evening).

14. Urinary Organs.—Free discharge of light-coloured urine, affording relief.—Very frequent discharge of light-coloured urine (thirst increased).—Whitish purple-coloured sediment in the urine.—Intolerable burning in the urethra during and after urination.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual desire (in old men) with violent erections all night.—Sensation of fulness in both spermatic cords.—Highly excessive enjoyment and pleasure during coition.—Seminal discharge tardy but free, and without bad after-feeling.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation too early and too copious; the discharge is thick and coagulated.—Acrid leucorrhœa; itching.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Itching in the larynx, which causes him to hawk and to swallow.—Short frequent cough, mostly dry, white, frothy sputa.—Itching under the ribs (l.).—Difficult respiration (afternoon and evening).—During respiration wheezing (hydrothorax).

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest, > bending backwards.—Nipples itching, sore, cracked.—Itching, redness, swelling of (r.) nipple.—Itching on l. breast and r. side of nose.

19. Heart.—In the heart sensation of soreness, jerking.

20. Neck and Back.—Rigidity in the nape of the neck.—Pain (headache) from the nape of the neck extending through the centre of the head to the forehead.—Bruised pain in the os sacrum and loins, > by stretching, bending backwards, and by pressure.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. shoulder-joint.—Pain in r. shoulder-joint, extending toward fingers, with sensation as if air were passing down.—Trembling in the biceps and triceps of r. arm.—Slight lameness in r. arm (has some difficulty in writing).—Rheumatic pains in l. arm from shoulder to elbow, with lameness.—The l. forearm and hand asleep (in the morning).—Numbness and lameness in l. forearm and hand (morning).—Pain in l. index finger; the whole finger is painful internally.—Weakness and numbness of the hands and head.—Constant redness of the hands, esp. the palms of the hands.—Acute prickings, as with needles, in the fingers.—Thumbs and fingers inflamed, with acute throbbing pains.—Sensation of a splinter under nail.—The nails grow more rapidly.—Brittleness of the nails.—Panaritium; also simple onychia.

23. Lower Limbs.—Œdematous swelling up to the abdomen.—Varicose veins.—Acute stitches in r. hip-bone.—Lameness in l. hip.—Pain in r. knee-joint.—The l. leg falls easily asleep.—Burning stitches under the soles of the feet (in the morning).—Feet hot and burn.—Soreness between the toes.—Soreness of all his corns.

24. Generalities.—Lassitude.—Loss of strength.—Limbs go to sleep, although he does not lie on them.—Increased ability to exercise his muscles without fatigue, regardless of the most excessive heat in summer or cold in winter.—Violent jerking, burning pains, confined to a small spot.

25. Skin.—Old cicatrices become red around the edges, covered or surrounded by itching vesicles, or they itch violently.—Burning pains on small spots of the skin.—Itching of the skin (in the month of March).—Elevated red blotches.—Red, round, elevated blood vesicles, resembling little flesh-warts.—Varicose veins on the (l.) leg.—Caries and necrosis.—Ulcerations, esp. after the abuse of Silica.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness without inclination to sleep; a short sleep suffices and refreshes him.—Drowsy and sleepy in the early evening.—Dreams toward morning.

27. Fever.—General heat with nausea.—General heat with nausea from the least movement, with inclination to uncover oneself and to wash oneself with cold water.—Perspiration, clammy, acid, disagreeably smelling, principally on the upper part of the body, esp. on moving in the afternoon and evening, with itching.—The perspiration favours soreness of the skin and decubitus.—Less susceptible to the summer heat.

Formica.

Formica rufa. The Ant. N. O. Hymenoptera. Tincture from crushed live ants. Contains formic acid (HCO, OH).

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Brain, affections of. Bruises. Chorea. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dislocations. Dropsies. Eyes, affections of. Facial paralysis. Foot-sweat, checked, consequence of. Gout. Hair, falling out. Headaches. Nodes. Overlifting, complaints from. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Sight, affections of. Spine, affections of. Spleen, pain in. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Formica* causes many rheumatic and gouty pains; the pains appear suddenly, and dart from place to place: left, then right; right, then left. The spinal cord is affected, paralyses and spasms occurring. Sensation as if brain too heavy and large. Sensation as if a bubble burst in forehead. It is of use "in all kinds of apoplectic diseases. It strengthens the brain" (Hering). Cooper has given the 3x with success in cases of weakness of lower extremities. J. W. Thomson (*H. P.*, xvi. 32) reports the case of a gentleman, aged 84, who had severe neuralgic pains between posterior of right ear and centre of occiput. From this he apparently recovered. Eighteen months later he returned with a steady, sore, and burning pain in same region; swollen and tender around, but especially behind, right ear. He could only sleep in one comfortable position, which he could not describe, but only knew when he found it; and he must be covered up warmly behind right ear and between that and occiput and neck—all right side. Better from taking right hand and rubbing gently behind right ear. *Sweat afforded no relief*; the whole head seemed to sympathise with the distress; he had dribbling of urine. *Formica rufa* was given, six doses, one before each meal. On the second day, towards evening, he felt worse, and on the third day there were twinges and spasms of severe pain in addition to the sore pain which he had before experienced. These gradually got better, and on the fourth day even the soreness was much better. The main thing, however, was that he felt mentally better; said his mind and head felt stronger, and from feeling depressed he had become cheerful, and life did not seem the burden it had for some time past. Hering gives as an indication for *Formic acid*: "Burning pain, burning from washing; renewed burning from cold washing." Symptoms are > after midnight. Motion <; also sitting. Hot irons > pain in neck. > By rubbing; by combing hair. Cold water application < (headache; burning pains). Great liability to take cold; consequences of cold and wet; cold bathing; damp weather. Clammy skin; disagreeable sweat during night; sweat without relief.

Relations.—*Compatible:* After Cham. *Compare:* Ars., Bry., Dulc. (rheumatism); Urt. u. (nettle-rash; gout; rheumatism. Nettles contain Formic acid); Frag. v. (lack of mammary secretion); Tromb. (diarrhœa); Caps. (burning pains < by cold water).

Causation.—Checked foot-sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Want of memory; in evening.—Indisposed, morose, fearful, apprehensive.—Exhilarated after pain in vertex abated.—Mind unusually excited.—Remarkable and unexpected activity of mind during the day, with absence of usual dulness and sleepiness.

2. Head.—Vertigo; all things seem to move to and fro, and reeling of body; pain in l. supra-orbital region when going to bed, with dizziness; blackness before eyes, > by sitting down.—Fulness; stupid feeling, with sensation of stiffness in neck.—Dulness; pressure on both sides between temples and ears.—Fore part of head aches with the cough.—Sensation like a bubble bursting in forehead, running around l. side of head.—Headache in l. forehead and temple back to occiput, with cutting extending into ear.—Headache with cracking in l. ear, followed by pain in l. temple, then in vertex with nausea and abatement of pain in forehead.—Pain on top of head, shifting from epigastrium.—In morning, headache in posterior, upper and inner part of head; < drinking coffee; each time during and after washing with cold water.—Pain from neck up to back of head.—Sensation running up into head from body like lightning.—Headache, < sitting up in bed; > after combing hair.—Itching of scalp.—Hair ceases failing out.—Contusions of head.

3. Eyes.—Pain in l. supra-orbital and l. temporal region, the seat of pain being tender to touch; pain and aching over l. eye; objects appear as if seen through a mist; blackness before eyes, must sit down for a few moments.—Pain in eye when awakes, > by washing.—Dim sight.—Flickering before eyes.—Nebula; leucoma; pterygium.—Maculæ and ulcers on cornea.—Rheumatic ophthalmia.—Spasmodic twitching of upper eyelid (r).

4. Ears.—Ringing buzzing in ears.—Cracking in l. ear with headache.—Deafness.—External sensitiveness of r. ear and temple.

6. Face.—Entire l. side of face and cheek feel as if paralysed.

9. Throat.—Sore throat in morning, with much mucus.—Sore throat < l. side.

11. Stomach.—Pain in neck when hawking and gargling; when eating and drinking, esp. when closing jaws.—After drinking tea copious sweat.—Nausea and vomiting; with diarrhœa; in evening; with cough.—Burning pain in stomach, with oppression and weight.—Constant pressure at cardiac end of stomach, and a burning pain there.

12. Abdomen.—Dull pain in region of spleen.—Sensation across abdomen as if bruised below navel, also tired feeling in back.—Flatulence.—Hardening of mesenteric glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa after meals, or only during day, not at night; or day and night, or before midnight.—Diarrhœa with tenesmus; pain in bowels before stool.—Loose diarrhœic stool, with feeling as if more was to pass.—White stools.—Constipation and sensation of constriction in sphincter.—Pressure in rectum, < evening and in bed.—Painful desire in anus and rectum for stool, which, however, will not pass.—Tape-worm.

14. Urinary Organs.—Paralysis of bladder.—Double the quantity of urine, even at night; increased for two or three days.—Urine like saffron; bright yellow; no sediment; passed frequently.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Long-lasting erections after urinating in morning.—Seminal emissions.—Scanty ejaculation with incomplete erection.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses scanty and pale, with bearing-down pains in back third day; fourth day darker; crampy pain through hip-joint and pelvis.—Menses appear eight days too soon.—Lack of milk with nursing women.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness with sore throat.—Small piece of phlegm in throat, which cannot be brought up by coughing.—Cough tedious and long lasting; < at night and from motion; with an aching in forehead and a constrictive pain in chest.—Violent attacks of cough, with vomiting, day and night.

18, 19. Chest and Heart.—Pleuritic pains.—Uneasy pain in region of heart.—Fluttering palpitation.—Violent penetrating pain in region of r. nipple.—Violent prickling pressing stitches in region of l. nipple, later on l. side of back, but more violent; still later the same sensation on other parts of the body.

20. Neck and Back.—Soreness in neck and up into head.—Severe, pain l. side of neck while chewing.—Stiffness l. side of neck extending down l. arm; < by least motion; turn, or twist; > by application of a hot iron.—Severe pain across sacrum and dorsum of each hand.—Affection of spinal cord.

21. Limbs.—Sensation as if muscles were strained and being torn from attachment.—Rheumatism appearing suddenly, mostly in joints, with restlessness; patients desire motion, although it < pains; > by pressure; sweat without relief; < r. side.—Stiffness and contraction of joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Itching in armpits in morning.—Pain from neck down l. arm; in evening to r.; could scarcely move her arm.—Severe pain above r. elbow.

23. Lower Limbs.—Severe pain through pelvis as if from one acetabulum to the other.—Bruised pain in hips at night, causing him to change from side to side.—Chronic gout.—Checked foot-sweat (chorea from).

26. Sleep.—All night dry throat, woke her out of sleep.—Disagreeable sweat during night, awoke with clammy skin.—Could get to sleep if she could get the right position.—Wakes early, and feels she has had sufficient sleep.—On awaking: headache; vomiting with headache; pain in eyes; stitches in ears.

Fragaria Vesca.

Strawberry. N. O. Rosaceć. Tincture of the ripe fruit. Infusion of the root.

Clinical.—Anasarca. Biliousness. Chilblains. Convulsions. Erysipelas. Gonorrhśa. Psilosis (or Sprue). Tapeworm. *Tongue, strawberry*; swollen. Urticaria. Weaning.

Characteristics.—It is well known that many persons are unable, to eat strawberries, and the poisonous effects resulting from them on those who are sensitive to their action have been utilised in homśopathy. Faintness; suffocation like apoplexy; convulsions and death have resulted; general anasarca, and especially swollen tongue. The well-known "strawberry tongue" is an indication for its use. Dr. Burnett gives it as "pippy tongue." An infusion of the root is used for drying up the breasts in women who wish to wean their children; it diminishes the size of the breasts and dries up the milk. Profuse viscid sweat has been observed. Lippe mentions: "Tapeworm. Pain in chilblains in hot weather." In old physic *Fragaria vesca* (in decoctions of leaves, root, or fruit ripe or unripe, or combinations of these) had a very large place assigned to it. It is commended by W. Salmon as a wash for sore-mouth; as a hćmostatic arresting the menses and stopping "bloody-flux;" swelling of the spleen; many forms of skin eruption and for "clearing the complexion." In two instances I have known indulgence in strawberries to revive symptoms of gonorrhśa in men who thought themselves cured. A number of cases of sprue or psilosis have been cured by a diet of strawberries *ad libitum* (*H. W.*, xxxiv. 440).

Relations.—*Compare:* Hydrocy. ac., Apis, Arsen., Cratćg.

SYMPTOMS.

6. Face.—Face reddish blue.—Livid countenance.

8. Mouth.—Tongue swollen so that it hung from the mouth.—Pippy or strawberry tongue.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Vomiting followed by relief.—Stomach and abdomen distended.—Violent colic.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Gonorrhśal discharge lighted up after long cessation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Breasts diminished in size and milk dried up (root).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Attacks of suffocation like apoplexy.

19. Heart.—Small intermittent pulse.—Failure of the heart's action and prolonged, leaving the patient weak and languid. (Death occurred later.)

20. Neck.—Neck very much distended with fine veins.

24. Generalities.—Swelling of the whole body.—Swelling of the whole body with faintness.—Complete prostration.—Convulsions.

25. Skin.—Petechial eruption.—Erysipelatous eruption.—Urticaria-like eruption.

27. Fever.—Profuse viscous sweat.

Franciscea Uniflora.

Brazilian Manaca-root. N. O. Scrophulariaceæ. Closely allied to Brunfelsia. Tincture of fresh root. An alkaloid, Franciscein, is also used.

Clinical.—Headache. Pericarditis. Rheumatism. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—*Franciscea u*. is a Brazilian remedy of great local repute as an anti-syphilitic and anti-rheumatic. It is called "vegetable mercury." In large doses it is a poison, causing violent purgation and emesis. Many cases of acute, sub-acute, and chronic cases of rheumatism have been reported cured with the tincture by homœopaths; also pericarditis complicating rheumatism. Hansen gives these symptoms as characteristic, though I do not know of any proving: "Intense headache like a band around the head, pain in occiput, neck and spine, lancinating, sticking; terrible aching all over, with great heat, followed by profuse sweat, which > all symptoms."

Franzensbad.

The alkaline-saline springs of Franzensbad, near Eger, in Bohemia. (Franzens-quelle, Salz-quelle, Wiesen-quelle.)

Clinical.—Chlorosis. Constipation. Debility. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Nervous derangement.

Characteristics.—The Franzensbad waters are resorted to for their tonic effect, especially in chronic derangement of the digestion, obstinate constipation and

inertia of the lower bowel, anæmia following passive hæmorrhages, chlorosis, and nervous disturbances caused by debility. The waters of each of the three principal springs—Franzens-quelle (F.), Salz-quelle (S.), and Wiesen-quelle (W.).—have been proved by Dr. Watzke. Sodium sulphate is by far the most predominant ingredient in each, the chloride and carbonate of soda coming next. The waters are also highly charged with carbonic acid gas. Great sense of weakness, physical and mental, was produced by all. Under F. there was increased sensitiveness to cold. Contractive sensations were noticed, as: Contractive pain in whole forehead; sensation of contraction of skin of forehead between eyebrows. Many symptoms of disordered stomach and bowels occurred, and some peculiar symptoms in the penis and generative organs. Sensitiveness of the surface generally.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. sul.; Kali iod. (diffused sensitiveness).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great ill-humour.

2. Head.—Contractive pain in whole of forehead.—Occiput near vertex warm to touch.—Sensitiveness of whole head and eyeball, < by reflecting long on a subject, not < by stooping, shaking head, or walking.

3. Eyes.—Sensation of great dryness and hardness of lids.

5. Nose.—Fluent coryza in moving after rising, with constant tickling in l. nostril, lachrymation of l. eye and frequent sneezing.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated white.—Dryness of palate and throat.—Earthy or burnt taste in mouth.

9. Throat.—Constriction in throat; > after supper; with nausea.

11. Stomach.—Appetite diminished.—Repeated, empty violent eructations.

12. Abdomen.—Aching, distension, and marked sensitiveness of the whole abdomen.—Stitches in region of gall-bladder.—Gurgling; painless rumbling; colic; slight griping, followed by diarrhœa.—Painful drawing in groin on micturition.

13. Stool and Anus.—Contractive, at times jerking pain in anus nearly whole forenoon.—Constant empty urging to stool.—Semi-fluid evacuations; after eating; preceded and followed or not by pain.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Distressing (slow) drawing through the whole urethra.—Stitches in orifice of urethra; followed by unpleasant itching.—Frequent micturition.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erection without sexual desire; desire diminished.—Sensitiveness, at times painful drawing in penis; frequently returns, is apparently seated in mucous membrane of urethra (S.).—Violent tickling in prepuce and glans.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice rough and deep; hoarseness.—Dry, tickling cough, frequently repeated, caused by tickling in soft palate (S).

18. Chest.—Sensitiveness, external painfulness; constriction in chest.

20. Back.—Severe long-lasting pain in back and loins; a disagreeable sensation of heaviness and pressure, towards morning, while lying in bed, only > after rising; < by motion; by turning to one side.—Pinching beneath r. scapula.

25. Skin.—Sticking itching in various places.

26. Sleep.—Frequent waking with unusually vivid and remembered dreams.

Fraxinus Americana.

White Ash. N. O. Oleaceæ. Tincture of the bark.

Clinical.—*Uterus, affections of; prolapse of*. Uterus, tumours of.

Characteristics.—*Fraxinus* has had a fragmentary proving, but the chief clinical authority for its use is Dr. Burnett, who regards it as a uterine tonic in all heavy states of the uterus with prolapse, bearing-down, and relaxed ligaments. He calls it "the medicinal pessary." I have repeatedly verified his indications. It is an organ-remedy of the first rank. It is also indicated in uterine tumours, especially fibroids, with bearing-down sensations.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sepia, Lil. t., Nat. hyperchlor., Secale, Hydrast.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache with vertigo followed by fever.—Throbbing pain in back of head and neck.

6. Face.—Fever sores on lips.

13. Stool.—Bowels constipated.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty and brown.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Uterine prolapse.—(Bearing-down pains.—Painfulness and heaviness of uterus.—Fibroid tumours.)

21. Limbs.—Cramp in feet after midnight, lasting three nights after the fever.

26. Sleep.—Wakefulness first part of night; last part dreamed that two rough men came into the house; in putting them out I was cut with a knife; I called for police, and that awoke me; I was breathing quick, with a fearful feeling.

27. Fever.—Cold creeping and hot flushes.—Fever two days after the medicine was stopped.

Fucus Vesiculosus.

Sea Kelp. N. O. Algæ. Tincture and trituration of the dried plant.

Clinical.—Corpulence. Dyspepsia. Goître.

Characteristics.—*Fucus* is a tissue-remedy of great power and must be compared with Iodine, of which it contains a large proportion. The symptoms have been obtained from patients taking the medicine for the reduction of obesity. The rapidity of digestion is increased and flatulency diminished. Goître has been cured with it in teaspoonful doses of the tincture given two or three times a day.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Intolerable headache; forehead felt as if compressed by an iron ring.

11. Stomach.—Stomach acts with more rapidity, and the hour of repast is more impatiently looked for.—The act of digestion is no longer accompanied by flushings of the face, fulness, weight in epigastric region and fits of heat towards head.

12. Abdomen.—Flatulency diminished and then disappears.

13. Stool.—Obstinate constipation.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sense of suffocation, esp. during menses.

Gadus Morrhua.

Cod. N. O. Gadidæ. Trituration of first cervical vertebra of the fish.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bladder, affections of. Bone affections. Cough. Hands hot. Phthisis.

Characteristics.—Petroz is our authority for this medicine. Like *Ol. jec. asel., Gadus* has a powerful action on the respiratory apparatus. It is like *Lycopod*. in producing flapping of the alæ nasi. It also affects the bones and causes troublesome heat of the hands. Hopelessness and desire for death are prominent.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ol. jec. asel., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Conchiol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Deep melancholy, paroxysms of helplessness, for forty-eight hours, during which the desire for death is hardly controlled.—Intellectual faculties torpid; absence of ideas.

2. Head.—Headache in the night accompanied by fever.

3, 4. Eye and Ear.—Marked diminution of strength of hearing and sight.—A noise (tic-tac) is felt in r. ear, and pain if a noise from exterior becomes predominant.

5. Nose.—Oscillation of wings of nose, accompanying very frequent breathing as after exercise, at the time of waking and during the whole day.

6. Face.—Altered countenance.

8. Mouth.—Teeth sensitive and set on edge.—Dry mouth.

9. Throat.—Waking in night on account of severe contraction in the throat.—Constriction of fauces, wheezing cough, with white frothy expectoration.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen much distended.—Sensation of burning heat in whole hypogastrium.—While pains are felt in the chest, sharp pains in r. side of abdomen, in the groin, and in the kidneys.

13. Stools.—Soft stools, diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sensation of swelling and fulness in bladder; stitches in bladder; almost impossible to urinate.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice weak, exertion required to articulate distinctly; words do not come when wanted.—Light cough with expectoration of foamy sputa.—Fits of wheezing cough with pain deep in chest.—Very frequent breathing, with oscillation of wings of nose, as after exercise, at time of waking and during the whole day.—Breath short, laborious; as if air passages were closed.—Rush of blood to chest, without palpitation.—Violent pains in chest with orgasm.—Lumps seem adherent to parietes.—Sharp pains, burning shootings, 2 p.m.—Sharp pains running through chest; not < by walking, though renewed on first movement.—Very sharp pains in both lungs, esp. l., evening.—Contused pain in chest walls; brought on by coughing, deep inspiration, or motion.—A few fits of coughing caused a sensation of painful ruffling of the lungs, which seemed to change place and be contused.

20. Back.—Sharp, lancinating pain in dorsal vertebræ.—Constrictive pains in sides of trunk.—Pains in lower back and sacrum.

22. Upper Limbs.—Nails become soft.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain above l. hip.—Slight lancinating pain in l. knee, which bends involuntarily when standing.—Tearing pain in r. buttock and thigh.—Bruised sensation in femur from head of bone to patella.

27. Fever.—Very severe coldness from hip down to feet.—Hands excessively hot and dry.—Dry heat in palms; intolerable in evening.—Fever without chill.

Galega.

Galega officinalis. Goat's Rue. N. O. Leguminosæ. Aqueous extract, Infusion, or Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Backache. Debility. Kidney ache. Lactation.

Characteristics.—*Galega*, as its name implies, has an ancient reputation as a milk-gland stimulant. The *Galegæ* are nearly related to Glycyrrhiza, the well-known source of liquorice. Carron de la Carrière (*H. W.*, xxvii. 79) tested its action on the milk glands of nursing women and found it rapidly increased the quantity and quality of the milk and increased the woman's appetite. Dorretta (*H. W.*, xxix. 177) gave *Galega* (he calls it "*Galega vera*," but doubtless it is Goat's-rue), in liquid extract of the leaves, for a common form of backache, which he located in the kidneys, though it is unaccompanied by any sign of kidney disease. The medicine he says is also a most excellent reconstructive in cases of anæmia and impaired nutrition.

Relations.—*Compare:* Agnus. c., Calc. c.; in kidney-ache, Santal.

Galium.

Galium aparine. Cleavers. Goose-grass. N. O. Galiaceæ (considered by some a sub-order of Rubiaceæ). Tincture and infusion of fresh plant. Extract. Poultices.

Clinical.—Bladder, irritability of. Calculus. *Cancer*. Gravel. Psoriasis. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Galium* has had no proving, but it is a popular remedy for cancer given internally and used externally; and also for scrofulous swellings and ulcers. It is further used as a diuretic and as a solvent for gravel and stone. It has cured a case of nodulated tumour of the tongue diagnosed to be cancer (*see* Hale); and a case of psoriasis of the hand (left) has been reported cured. Substantial doses were given in each case, and in the latter poultices of the herb were used as well.

Gallicum Acidum.

Gallic Acid. C_7 H_6 O_5. Trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma. Constipation. Debility. Delirium. Hćmorrhages. Phthisis. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—*Gallic acid* is the well-known astringent, derivative of *Tannic acid*, obtained from galls or oak-apples. It is used in old-school practice as a local application to arrest hćmorrhages. A case is recorded (*H. W*., xxviii. 502) in which the application of an ointment containing Gallic acid, or the insertion of a tannin suppository for piles, caused an attack resembling hay-asthma, with an eruption of urticaria. The experience was repeated several times before the cause was found out. This is sufficient to show that *Gall. ac*. is truly homśopathic to pulmonary cases, in which it has been largely used by the old school as well as the new. In pulmonary hćmorrhage, and in the excessive expectoration and the night-sweats of phthisis it has been found of especial service. Marcy, of New York, has recorded the case of a young lady who had a cavity in the left lung, with copious purulent expectoration, night-sweats, evening fever, pulse 130. Under the prolonged use of *Gall. ac*. 1x she recovered her normal health except that the left lung remained dull and she had great shortness of breath on the slightest exertion. Her flesh, strength, and general appearance were as when she was in perfect health. Bayles says it rapidly cheeks secretions, gives general tone to the stomach, increases appetite and removes constipation. This last must be a homśopathic effect. *Gall. ac*. is used in popular practice to check excessive menstruation. Prominent symptoms in the proving are: Weakness with irritability. Excessive dryness of mouth and throat. Sense of contraction of anus. Jerking of limbs. Itching of skin.

Relations.—*Compare:* Quercus, Tannin., Bacil., Ars. iod., Phos., &c. Phos. relieved pain in right lung.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Wild delirium at night; very restless; jumps out of bed; sweats profusely; afraid to be alone; insists on constantly being watched; is exceedingly rude and abuses every one, even his best friends; jealous of his nurse and curses every one who speaks to her (a patient taking massive doses for aneurism).

3. Eyes.—Photophobia and burning itching of lids.

5. Nose.—Discharge thick and stringy.—Nose-bleed.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Gums sore l. side around decayed tooth.—Dryness of mouth, fauces, and throat; with bad taste in deep sleep and dreams at night.—Increased roughness and secretion of phlegm in throat.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Appetite lessened; with astringent taste in mouth at noon.—Slight nausea.—Stool later than usual leaving smarting, aching, faint, sick, hungry, and gnawing sensation in bowels, extending to stomach, with nausea lasting most of afternoon.—Gnawing, faint sick sensation in bowels and extending upward to stomach, with an astringent sensation in same.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sensation of contraction of anus, requiring a greater effort for expulsion at stool, which comes at length in bulk as if accumulated there.—Stool delayed.—Smarting, esp. in rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased.—Some red sediment. (Hay-asthma.)

17, 18. Respiratory Organs and Chest.—Pain in r. lung, lessened on lying down 9 p.m., not so severe in morning; < by coughing, yawning and full inspiration.—(Cavity in l. apex; purulent expectoration.).—Some aching middle and upper part of lungs, more in l., extending through muscles of neck and r. shoulder and down upper part of spine, < moving and turning head, morning.

21. Limbs.—Jerking of limbs.

25. Skin.—Itching in various parts.—Urticaria.

Galvanismus.

Galvanism. ("Z" signifies zinc, "s" silver, and "c" the copper pole.) Attenuations are made by triturating sugar of milk which has been subjected to the influence of either pole.

Clinical.—Asthma. Brain-fag. Diarrhœa. Epilepsy. Fever. Hæmorrhoids. Hydrocephalus. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Salivation. Tetanus. Tongue, affections of. Toothache. Vision, illusions of.

Characteristics.—Caspari is the authority for this medicine. The most prominent symptoms are muscular contractions; shuddering, shivering, cold-water sensations on skin or else burning. Disorders of sight and hearing with confusion of the head and headache. There is also putrid smell before nose. Many sensations appear in the tongue, and there is salivation. Catamenia copious. Farrington gives "benumbed feeling at the back of the head in brain-fag, the positive pole being applied to the cervical region, the negative to the vertex."

Relations.—*Compare:* Kali bro., Gels., Electricitas, Magnet. p. arct., Magnet. p. aust.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sobbing; peevishness.—Inquietude; oppression.—Anxiety.—Anguish, with oppression of the chest, and rattling respiration.—Ill-humour; vexation; obstinacy.—Dulness of mind; incapacity for labour.—Rambling thoughts.—Zoomagnetic symptoms.—Unusual vivacity and activity of mind, without force of will, with loss of command, almost entire, over the motions of the limbs.

2. Head.—Head confused to an excessive and painful degree; perplexity and giddiness in the head.—Vertigo: with confusion of the head, and lights before the eyes; with deafness; with alternation of heat and cold.—Cephalalgia; violent pains in the direction of the ears.—Sensation as in coryza, in the head and nose.—Pressive headache.—Congestion in the head.—Noise in the head, like bellowing, or boiling.—Chronic hydrocephalus.

3. Eyes.—Sharp pains in the eyes.—Aching of the eyes.—Pulsation in the eyes.—Jerking of the eyelids.—Inflammation of the eyes.—Redness of the eyes, esp. of the conjunctiva.—Swelling of the eyes.—Stye.—Lachrymation.—Difficulty in moving the eyelids (ameliorated).—Convulsions of the eyes.—Pupils contracted.—Weakness of sight.—Amaurosis.—Objects appear to be twisted.—Objects seem enlarged.—Objects appear: to quiver; more clear; brighter; bluish, or of a deep blue (z).—Blue colour seems to be greenish, yellow, or red.—Red, to be green, blue, or slightly reddish, according to the pole which is

used.—The earth and air appear to be white as snow.—Before the eyes, lightnings; a globe of light; scintillations; reddish light.

4. Ears.—Violent pains in the ears.—Pulsations.—Sensation as if little balls circulated in them.—Incisive pains, as if galvanic rays were passing through them (s).—Redness of the galvanised ear.—Inflammation and suppuration of the exterior of the ear.—Absence of ear wax; discharge, at first serous, afterwards like pus, by the ear which is deaf (s.).—Ulcers in the ears, sometimes with sanious discharge.—Discharge of blood.—Deafness; whistling in the ears, sometimes with tinkling; noise as in swallowing (s).—Sound of bells; sound of wind instruments; murmuring; uproar; detonation, like the report of a pistol.

5. Nose.—Severe aching in the nose (s).—Incisive and darting pains.—Tickling (s).—Sensation of coldness.—Excoriation of the mucous membrane.—Epistaxis.—Putrid smell before the nose (s).—Great inclination to sneeze (s).—Coryza.

6, 7. Face and Teeth.—Redness of the face, as in erysipelas.—Swelling of the face.—Swelled cheek, with toothache.—Convulsions of the lips and of the muscles of the face.—Burning on the skin, under the eyes.—Lancination in a rheumatic swelling of the cheek, as in a wound.—Toothache, sometimes with swelling of the cheek.—Pain in a hollow tooth, with salivation.

8. Mouth.—Augmented secretion of saliva; salivation during the toothache; the saliva has an alkaline taste (c); abundant secretion of clear saliva, which leaves an acid taste in the mouth; saliva flows from the throat in a stream.—Caustic sensation on the tongue (c); coldness (s); heat (z); painful lancinations; pulsation; sensation as if coal were on the tongue, a tumour, or a boil, or else as though a hole had been pierced in it; blunted sensitiveness of the tongue; heaviness, with difficult speech; convulsive contractions.

9. Throat.—Pains in the throat; heat; swelling of the amygdalæ.—Painful sensation in swallowing.—Abundant expectoration of mucus.—Cramp of the gullet.

11. Stomach.—Acidulated taste in the mouth; acid (z); metallic (z).—Frequently, diminution of appetite, much thirst; sometimes with burning heat of the body.—Risings, with cutting and pinching pains in the abdomen; nausea; vomiting, sometimes of a grass-green liquid (c); violent vomiting.

12. Abdomen.—Tension in the pit of the stomach.—Colic (bellyache).—Dull colic.—Pinching and cutting pains in the abdomen, as from flatus, with risings, emission of wind, and diarrhœa.—Borborygmi in the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent inclination to evacuate, with sensation of increased peristaltic movement, and evacuation of abnormal stools (z, on the tongue; s, in the

anus).—Stool promoted, in constipation.—Copious evacuation, at an unusual time.—Two evacuations during the night; diarrhœa, sometimes with violent vomiting.—After the diarrhœa, lassitude like that caused by bodily fatigue, and profound sleep.—In the rectum, pulsation and movement (z).—In the anus, contractions.—Hæmorrhoidal symptoms; increase of hæmorrhoidal flux.

14. Urinary Organs.—Great heat in the bladder (z).—Violent pains in the neck of the bladder.—Augmented secretion of urine.—Turbid urine, with thick and reddish sediment; increased emission in gonorrhœa.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections, sometimes very strong, and without lascivious ideas.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia copious; the menses appear each time the patient is galvanised.—Suppressed catamenia quickly reappear, but nevertheless fail to appear at the following period.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Spasmodic movements in the larynx, which ascend and descend.—Painful irritation in the throat.—Cough, dry; humid; with patients who have tubercles the nodosites speedily soften and break, and the fatiguing cough disappears.—Difficult respiration; asthma (c) respiration deep, slow, rattling.—Respiration impeded by each shock.

18. Chest.—Great oppression of the chest, with great anguish, and palpitation of the heart.—Pulse accelerated, intermittent, or rather full.—Accumulation of saliva.—Tightness in the pit of the stomach, and abundant secretion of a red and hot urine.—Violent pains in the chest.—Pressure in the chest.—Palpitations of the heart.

20, 21. Neck, Back, and Limbs.—Nape and neck stiff, as from rheumatism.—In the shoulder, stiffness and difficulty of movement.—Burning and pulsation, with dragging pains extending to the fingers.—In the arm, draggings and tension (c); heat (z); coldness (c); tetanic stiffness, with difficulty of movement and lassitude.—In the hand, itching, sometimes in a swelling on the hand, which soon becomes painful and suppurates.—Burning, as from hot coals.—Fingers, almost always benumbed.—Heat in the fingers (z); coldness (s); incisive and piercing pains (s).—Sensation as though the finger were wrapped up, as when inflamed and swollen; itching eruption in the articulations.—On the legs, re-appearance of an itch-like re-percussed eruption.—Trembling of the muscles in the thighs, and the calves of the legs, during sleep (c).—Painful sensation commencing in the toes, and extending into the abdomen.

24. Generalities.—Painful tension throughout the body; many electric shocks in the body during the night; slight shocks like shivering.—Tetanus; recurrence of epilepsy cured a long time previously.—The epileptic attacks, which occurred at night, now take place in the daytime.—Contraction of the flexor muscles (z), of the

extensor muscles (c), starting of the tendons.—Disposition to tremble.—Valetudinary condition; lassitude, sometimes with drowsiness, or else following diarrhœa; fainting; asphyxia.—Great sensibility of the galvanised part.—Congestion of the parts touched.

25. Skin.—Scarlet redness of the legs, of the arms, of the chest, and of the neck, with miliary eruption (c).—Inflammation and swelling of the galvanised part.—Miliary scarlatina, over the whole body, except the face; the margins of the ulcers become more inflamed; the parts (galvanised) where have been blisters, become painful, brown, swelled, or else discharge much corrosive serum.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness.—Sleeplessness, sometimes complete; disturbed sleep.—During sleep frequent smiling.—Uneasy awakening.—Dreams of chewing something which seems to have an agreeable flavour; vivid dreams; dreams in which the sleeper appears to fly.

27. Fever.—Sensation of coldness in the body (c); coldness of the arm (c); sudden sensation as of being sprinkled with cold water.—Shuddering, with febrile shivering, in hysterical patients; quaking shivering.—Febrile movements; alternation of heat and shivering; sometimes with shivering, headache, burning in the throat, and difficult respiration (c).—Heat augmented: in the arm; along the nerve of a paralysed part; throughout the body; flying heat, or else as intense and burning throughout the body (c).—Burning on the skin (under the eyes, or else in the shoulder and the hand) as if from contact with live coals (c).—Pulse: full, hard, and strong (z); rapid, and full; rapid, small, contracted (c); irregular (c).—General perspiration.—Copious sweat, which is acidulated (c).

Gambogia.

Gamboge. Gummi Gutti. N. O. Guttiferæ. Tincture of the resinous gum obtained from a tree (*Garcinia morella*) native to China.

Clinical.—*Anus, affections of*. Backache. Blow, effects of. Coccygodynia. Colic. Diarrhœa. Eyes, inflammation of. Lienteria. Throat, sore. Typhlitis.

Characteristics.—The chief reputation of *Gamboge* among homœopaths is as a remedy for diarrhœa. "Profuse watery diarrhœa, particularly with old people," is characteristic. Stool preceded by excessive cutting about navel; stool expelled all at once after considerable urging; and is followed by a feeling of great relief. Stools: yellow (the colour of the drug); green; bloody; lienteric. Burning in anus after stool; anus sore and excoriated. Frightful vomiting and purging, with fainting. But this action by no means exhausts the range of *Gamb*.; it has a number of symptoms in the eyes and throat; and also rheumatic symptoms. Pain in small of back, as if

bruised or sprained. Pain in sacrum, resulting from a blow, was cured in one case of mine. Gnawing in coccyx. Burning pains are prominent. Burning in the liver. (Like many other yellow, bile-like drugs, *Gamb*. acts markedly on the liver.) Most symptoms are > by motion; cough > sitting up; > in open air; < towards evening or at night. There is periodicity in the symptoms. General soreness over the body.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Coloc., Kali c., Op. *Compare:* Aloe, Podo., Puls. (cough > sitting up; > open air); Apocy. c. (stool expelled all once; but Gamb. has cutting before and > after stool); Crot. t. (Crot. has stool in one gush, but Gamb. is not < from least food or drink like Crot.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Cheerful, talkative, feeling of case, great lightness of all his motions.

2. Head.—Vertigo during rest or motion, in morning on rising.—Pain in the vertex, as if bruised, in the forenoon; > in open air.—Heaviness in the head, with drowsiness and pain in the back.—Heat rises to the head, with perspiration.

3. Eyes.—Itching of the inner canthi, with discharge of acrid, corrosive tears after rubbing; > in open air.—Nightly agglutination of the lids; burning in the morning.—Violent itching of the eyes in the evening.—Burning of the eyes, > by walking in the open air.—Violent burning of the eyes and photophobia, in evening or afternoon, > from walking in the open air, but returning in the morning.

4. Ears.—Lancination in the ears.

5. Nose.—Sneezing (in daytime).—Violent chronic sneezing.—Ulceration of r. nostril, with burning pain.—Dryness of r. nostril.—Much mucus in the nose, smelling like pus.

8. Mouth.—Feeling of coldness in the points of the incisors.—Dry mouth.—Burning of the anterior half, or only of the tip of the tongue, which feels hard.

9. Throat.—Violent stinging in r. side of throat.—Stinging in the r. side of the throat during and between the acts of deglutition.—Sore pain in the throat, which is felt when even touching the outer side of the neck.—Roughness and burning in throat, causing constant hawking.—The throat feels swollen.

11. Stomach.—Bitter taste in the mouth.—Nausea, with accumulation of water in the mouth and gulping up of sour water.—Nausea proceeding from the stomach.—Violent empty eructations.—Frightful vomiting and purging, with fainting.—Dartings in the stomach, causing one to start.—Acute darting, stitching pains in the stomach.—Gnawing in the stomach.—Aversion to food.—Violent thirst in the evening.—Ulcerative pain in the stomach, passing off after eating.

12. Abdomen.—Empty feeling in the stomach and abdomen.—Inflation and tension in the abdomen.—Inflation and tension of the abdomen, with pinching in the umbilical region.—Gnawing in a small spot below the umbilicus.—Pinching in the abdomen and groins.—In the groins sticking, tension.—Burning in the region of the liver.—Rumbling in the bowels.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent emission of flatulence; esp. evening and night.—Diarrhœa, with burning pain and tenesmus of the rectum, prolapsus ani, and constant pinching around the umbilicus, sometimes attended with discharge of mucus.—Watery diarrhœa, with colic and tenesmus.—Fæcal diarrhœa, stools evacuated with great force.—Yellow and green diarrhœic stool, mixed with mucus, preceded by excessive cutting around the umbilicus.—Hard, insufficient stool, with violent urging, pressing, and protrusion of the rectum.—Hard stool, succeeded by burning at the anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Infrequent urination.—Emission of a few drops at a time, then intermitting, and finally returning, with burning at the orifice.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa.—Menses too early and too profuse.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sensation of soreness in every part of the chest.—Pressure in the middle of the chest.—Stitches going from both sides of the chest towards each other.—Repeated extremely painful stitches in the sternum.

20. Back.—Pain in the small of the back, as if bruised or as if sprained.—Gnawing in the os coccygis.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stitch on the top of r. shoulder.—Stinging and numb feeling in the ball of r. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp in the calf, with contraction of the toes.—Heaviness and languor of the feet.

24. Generalities.—Itching and formication in various parts.—Pains, as if bruised.—Tearing in the shoulders.—Burning sensation in various parts.—Burning-stinging pain.—Increased heat, with anxiety.—Gnawing.

25. Skin.—Intolerable itching and formication in various parts.—After scratching, burning and ulcerative pain.—Itching blisters on both hands, first pale, then red.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness the whole day.—Sleepiness, great inclination to sleep.—Anxious, vexatious dreams.

27. Fever.—Chill, proceeding from the back, with coldness of the whole body from evening till morning.—Chilliness is accompanied by empty eructations, yawning, thirst, pain in the small of the back, biting as of ants over the whole body (by

night), excessive stitches in the ears.─Increased warmth, with anxiety and perspiration.─Night-sweat all over. Violent thirst in the evening.

Gastein.

The hot springs of Wildbad Gastein in Salzburg, Austria, contain Sodium Sulphate predominantly, but also Silicic Acid, Potassium Sulphate and Carbonate, Lithium Chloride, Magnesium Carbonate, Ferrum Carbonate, Aluminium Phosphate, and traces of Calcium Fluoride, Strontium, Arsenicum, Titanic Acid, Rubidium, Cæsium; also free Carbonic Acid. *Lapis albus* is a kind of gneiss found in the spring. It is a Silico-fluoride of Calcium. Dilutions.

Clinical.─Amenorrhœa. Apoplexy. Calculi. Callosities. Cold, easily taken. Constipation. Debility. Diarrhœa. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Membranous dysmenorrhœa. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Scars. Sexual weakness. Typhlitis. Varicose ulcers.

Characteristics.─The effects of the baths are thus described by Constantin James: "General unpleasant sensation. Instead of expanding [as would be expected in a warm bath] the skin is drawn up upon itself as if by a tight astringent. There is slight dyspnœa; the abdominal walls draw together; the testicles rise to the inguinal rings. Soon an unusual warmth, accompanied by shocks and tremors, spreads throughout all the limbs. The pulse becomes hard and vibrating; the face becomes suffused; there is humming in the ears. It is now time to leave the bath; to stay longer is attended with danger. . . . After the seventh to the fourteenth bath the thermal influence tends to concentrate itself entirely on the nervous system. Thus it seems to the patient that an increase of vitality spreads through his whole being; he feels more active than before; the longest walks cause hardly any fatigue, and that is promptly repaired by sleep. But this influence is particularly predominant in the sexual system; it shows itself in phlegmatic patients in an increase of force and tone, causing the disappearance of involuntary losses of semen. In energetic or irritable temperaments it will provoke erotic dreams and unwonted excitement, like cantharides; in such cases the waters are aphrodisiac."

Such is the general description of the effect of the baths. Among individual symptoms noted are: Diminished secretions. Activity of all the veins; excitement of the circulation. Weakness and weariness, with dragging sensation in the abdomen, as if it were too heavy. Exhaustion and inclination to sleep. Takes cold very easily (caused, then cured). Sensation of indescribable mental and physical comfort runs through all the fibres during the bath. Pulsation in the body, especially in the arms, with jumping in them. All symptoms < before a storm; or

during the Sirocco. Contractive sensations predominate. Scar tissues and callosities are affected.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lap. alb., Fluor. ac., Sil., Canthar., Phosph.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Lively mind; vivid fantasies; conversational.

2. Head.—Vertigo, as if apoplexy impending; rush of blood to head.—Dizzy heaviness, as after a night's debauch; reeling forward; afterwards pressure in forehead, with nausea.—Dull headache in morning.

4. Ears.—Noises: rumbling, thundering, singing, bells, trumpets.

5. Nose.—Sensation of constriction in mucous membrane of nose.—Liability to take cold.

6. Face.—Expression becomes lively.—Colour fresh and clear.—Feeling of swelling in face, esp. nose.

7. Teeth.—On biting teeth together they feel as if coated with mucus.—The teeth, esp. the carious ones, become sensitive and painful.

8. Mouth.—Slimy saliva.—Dryness and contraction in mouth.—Much mucus in mouth and spitting.

9. Throat.—Great dryness in throat.

11. Stomach.—Rising from the stomach in the morning; was obliged to keep it down by swallowing.—Gastralgia and water-brash, continuing two months.—A feeling of contraction in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Feeling of uncertainty in abdomen.—Most violent pain in region of cæcum, almost causing faintness.

13. Stool and Anus.—Bleeding hæmorrhoids.—Feeling of contraction in rectum.—Two violent stitches in left side of anus.—Diarrhœa, greenish and bloody.—Gall-stones passed.—Constipation and moving of flatulence in abdomen, with ineffectual desire in rectum.—Very hard stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Passage of stones from kidneys and bladder.—Excessive amount of watery, cloudy, odourless urine.—Deposit: mealy, white, sand-like; brick-dust; slimy, purulent.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Scrotum drawn up.—Increased desire.—Desire increased at first, disappears later, and coitus is not followed by emission.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Passage of fibrous, membranous formation from uterus.—Menstruation suppressed.—Suppressed menstruation reappears.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Profuse expectoration, with unpleasant dryness of throat.

19. Heart.—Pressive pain in region of heart in evening.—Febrile, full, hard pulse.

21. Limbs.—Weakness and heaviness in limbs, with a sensation in arms as if compressed with iron band or forcibly drawn out.—Tightness in limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Veins of hands swollen.—Callous spot on palm of right hand becomes painful.—Feeling as of a splinter in first phalanx of ring-finger.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains in l. hip extending to knee, most violent when rising, and making her scarcely able to walk without support.—Soles painful when stepping on them; a callous spot becomes painful.

25. Skin.—Skin becomes dry and red.—Skin becomes soft and velvety.—Old scars break out anew, and foreign bodies are thrown out.—Urticaria; hydroa; pustules; erysipelas; itch-like eruption.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness.—Confused dreams towards morning.—Dreams of sexual excitement.

27. Fever.—Slight creeping chills over back.—Warmth and turgescence increased.—Perspiration pungent, clammy, staining linen red (staining it yellow in patients).

Gaultheria.

Gaultheria procumbens. Wintergreen. N. O. Ericaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves. Oil obtained from leaves. An evergreen trailing vine found in cool, damp woods. The oil contains methyl salicylate, and is one of the sources of Salicin.

Clinical.—Gastritis. Neuralgia. Pleurodynia. Rheumatism. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—Several cases of poisoning with the oil have been recorded in which symptoms of acute gastritis appeared: prolonged vomiting, set up afresh by

the least thing taken, as a cup of water; severe pain in epigastrium, slow, laborious breathing, insensibility and hot skin. Inhalation of *Ammonia* aroused the patients from stupor. B. F. Lang (*H. R.*, ix. 214, 340) has related his experience with material doses in—ciliary neuralgia; facial neuralgia; gastric, ovarian, uterine, and menstrual neuralgias; sciatica; and inflammatory rheumatism.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bry., Rhus, Salol., Nat. salicyl., Kalmia, Ledum.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very stupid soon.

4. Ears.—Marked dulness of hearing.

9. Throat.—Tongue dry, smooth, and slightly swollen; speech rather indistinct from the swelling.

11. Stomach.—Inordinate, uncontrollable appetite for food, notwithstanding irritability of stomach; everything taken, even cold water, is immediately rejected.—Very severe pain in epigastrium and inferior part of the hypochondria, greatly < by pressure of finger.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Pleurodynia with pain in anterior mediastinum.

Gelsemium.

Gelsemium sempervirens. G. Lucidum. G. Nitidum. Bignonia sempervirens. Yellow jessamine. N. O. Loganiaceć. Tincture of the bark of the root.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Anterior crural neuralgia. Aphonia. Astigmatism. Bilious fever. *Brain, affections of.* Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Choroiditis. Colds. *Constipation*. Convulsions. Deafness. *Dengue fever*. Diarrhśa. *Diphtheria Dupuytren's contraction*. Dysentery. *Dysmenia*. Emotions, effects of. Epilepsy. *Eyes, affections of. Fever*. Fright. Gonorrhśa. Hay-fever. *Headache*. Heat, effects of. Heart, diseases of. Hydro-salpingitis. Hysteria. Influenza. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Labour. Liver, affections of. Locomotor ataxia. Mania. Measles. *Meningitis. Menstruation, painful*; suppressed. Metrorrhagia. *Myalgia*. Neuralgia. Nystagmus. *Śsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis*. Paralysis agitans. Paraplegia. Pregnancy, albuminuria of. Ptosis. Puerperal convulsions. *Remittent fever*. Retina, detachment of. Rheumatism. Sexual excess, effects of. *Sleep, disordered*. Spasms. Sun-headache. Sunstroke. Teething. Tic-douloureux. Tobacco, effects of. *Tongue, affections of*. Toothache. *Tremors. Uterus, affections of. Vertigo. Voice, loss of*. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—*Gelsemium*, which belongs to the same order of plants as *Nux vomica* and *Curare*, is not only one of the most important additions to the materia medica for whose introduction we are mainly indebted to Hale, but it is also in the first rank of importance among the vegetable polychrests. A drug is of importance in homśopathy not so much by reason of the great number of the symptoms it causes, as by possessing a number of well-marked and clearly characterised symptoms which correspond to symptoms constantly met with in every-day practice. It was this which at once gave *Gelsem*. a place among the polychrests of homśopathy. Like its botanical relatives, *Gelsem*. is a great paralyser. It produces a general state of paresis, mental and bodily. The mind is sluggish; the whole muscular system is relaxed; the limbs feel so heavy he can hardly move them. This condition exists in the cases of typhoid that call for it; the lassitude is expressed by the patient; with *Mur. ac*. there is the lassitude, but the patient does not express it. The same paretic condition is shown in the eyelids, causing ptosis; in the eye muscles, causing diplopia; in the śsophagus, causing loss of swallowing power; in the anus, which remains open; in diarrhśa from depressing emotions or bad news; in relaxation of the genital organs. Functional paralyses of all descriptions. This is shown again in some features of the headaches. They are accompanied by blurring of the sight, and relieved by a copious discharge of watery urine from a paretic condition of the kidneys. Conversely there may be a desire to urinate during the night, and if the call is not immediately responded to a violent headache supervenes. Post-diphtheritic paralysis; debility after pollutions; great prostration from irritability of seminal vesicles. The mental prostration is typified in "funk," as before an examination, stage-fright, effects of anger, grief, bad news, and is accompanied by drooping eyelids. Alcoholic stimulants relieve all complaints where *Gels*. is useful. Hysterical dysphagia or aphonia, after emotions. Measles and eruptive disorders, with drowsy state, stiff used face, and even convulsions. Convulsions are no less marked in *Gels*. than paralyses. Erskine White (*H. W*., xxxii. 501) cured an infant born in convulsions three weeks after its mother had been terribly frightened by seeing her little brother nearly burnt to death. The only guiding symptom was "the child's chin *quivered incessantly*." In thirty seconds after the dose the quivering ceased; in three minutes the convulsions were at an end. White had to ride twelve miles over mountains to reach the patient after receiving the summons, so the convulsions must have lasted a considerable time. *Tremor* is a keynote of the remedy. *Gels*. is adapted to children and young people; to persons of a nervous, hysterical temperament; to irritable, sensitive, excitable people. The following provings related by Dr. George Logan, of Ottawa (*Med. Adv*., xxiii. 125) show the power *Gels*. has over the mental sphere. The subject of the first was Mrs. Logan, who describes her experience thus:-

"A few moments after taking the medicine there is an extreme feeling of restlessness—not able to be still for a second, keep turning and twisting all the time. This is succeeded by intense pain over the right eye, always the right; it seems as if my forehead would come right over my eyes and close them; my eyes feel as if they were turning into my head, roll up all the time. Then a strong inclination to

commit suicide. Want to throw myself from a height; invariably think of going to the window and dashing myself down—feel as if it would be a relief. This is succeeded by an inclination to weep, and I generally have a good cry, but before I cry and while the feeling lasts of wishing to throw myself from a height, I clench my hands, and nervous rigors or sensations run all over my body down to my fingers and toes; it seems as if I would lose my senses. Then a great dread of being alone seizes me, and I am afraid of what may happen; think I may lose all self-control. The pain still continues over the right eye, and often the back part of my head seems to have a spot about four inches square that is turning to ice. These feelings are followed by a strong inclination to talk or write, very great exhilaration, and a better opinion of my mental capacity—indeed it seems as if my memory was better, that I can recall almost anything I ever read; nearly always repeat long passages of something to myself that I have read years before. It appears to me that I can remember almost anything I love to recall. Now this is my invariable experience whenever I take *Gelsemium*—no matter whether in the 3rd or 1,000th potency—and I have been in the habit of using it for twenty years. I am writing this under the influence of the drug. I could not give the symptoms so accurately at any other time. As I am getting over the effects of the drug I have to urinate every few minutes. While suffering I like to have people in the room—have a perfect horror of being alone. I find *Cinchona* an antidote for most of the symptoms, but it leaves me much exhausted, thoroughly tired, and with a wish to be quiet."

Dr. Logan adds that he first gave the patient *Gels*. 2 for insomnia and headache. It produced the symptom "wishing to throw herself from a height" so markedly that he was alarmed lest she should carry it out. A year or two after, wishing to give the remedy again, he gave two pellets of the 30th—with the same result. He next prescribed the 1,000th, and the result of that was the proving now related. Here is the second case in Dr. Logan's words:—

" I gave Mr. Dorion, since Dr. Dorion, of St. Paul, five or six, drops of *Gelsemium* 1st for some ailment the nature of which I fail now to remember. Within a few hours after taking the *Gelsemium* I was sent for to see Mr. Dorion, who, I was told, was 'insane.' He was brandishing a sword in a threatening manner, and frightening all the occupants of the house. On my arrival at his room I found him in the position of 'shouldering arms' with his sword. I playfully admired his military appearance, and thus secured the dangerous weapon, very much to the relief of his fellow-boarders. It then occurred to me that the symptoms were produced by *Gelsemium*, and placing him in charge of one of the boarders, I returned to my office in order to procure the antidote, of which I was unaware at the time. I gave *Cinchona* 30 each half-hour, which, in the course of two or three hours brought him all right again." J. H. Nankivell drank two ounces of tincture of *Gelsem*. instead of a glass of sherry. He walked a few feet with assistance and in another minute his legs were paralysed. He dragged himself to the bedside with his arms, but they were unable to help him to bed, into which he had to be lifted. As

long as he lay quiet there was no trouble, but on the least exertion there were excessive tremors. Vomiting occurred during the next twenty-four hours. Temperature rose to 101.5° F. Heart's action very violent and intermittent (possibly an aggravation of existing disease). All the muscles of the eyes were affected, but of voluntary muscles those of the right side suffered most. Prolonged conversation involved paralysis of upper lip. There was somnolence; absence of mental excitement; and good appetite. The effects passed away in the order of occurrence, from below upwards; but after the arms had recovered, vision was not perfect for twenty-four hours. A patient of mine once took a drachm of the tincture for a headache. On going out he could not tell which side of the street he was on. He was near St. Paul's Cathedral and saw two cathedrals instead of one. The following case of poisoning was recorded by Dr. Edward Jepson (*Brit. Med. Jour*., Sept. 19, 1891, p. 644). Although *Gels*. was given with other drugs, and on the last occasion with one of its antidotes (quinine), which probably saved the patient's life, the symptoms are unmistakably those of *Gels*.:-

"About two months ago Miss W., aged about forty, an inmate of my house, was seized with very severe neuralgia about both temples. I gave her tincture of *Gelsemium* 10 minims, with a bismuth mixture to be taken every two or three hours. After taking this for about a day and obtaining no relief—but rather she grew worse, being, as is described, 'nearly mad with pain'—I gave her the full dose of the tincture of *Gelsemium*, according to Squire's *Companion of the Pharmacopśia*, 1882, and Whitla's *Materia Medica*, third edition, namely, 20 minims in a quinine mixture. This was taken every three hours, but with only moderate relief, three or four doses having been taken during the night. At about eight o'clock the following morning Miss W. was able to speak pretty well, and said she thought she was better. At about nine o'clock she was speechless and in the greatest distress of mind and body; there was total loss of power in the tongue; it could not be protruded, she could not articulate, and with very great difficulty could she swallow the brandy and water we forced upon her. There was alteration in vision; she could not distinguish us clearly, and the pupils were widely dilated. She had uncertain power over the muscles of the hand and arm, so that she could not write her name. All this time she was perfectly conscious, and nodded her head in answer to questions. She was greatly alarmed as to herself, and, as she informed us afterwards, she thought she was about to have a fit. Not knowing of any special antidote for *Gelsemium*, and seeing that there was no time to lose if we wanted to avert any increase of the paralysis, it fortunately came into my mind to give her a subcutaneous injection of *Strychnine*, using 1 minim of the liquor *Strychninć*, or 1-120th part of a grain. Ten minutes after this the change for the better was most marked; there was return of power in the tongue and in the hands, and an improvement in the vision. . . . I again injected a minim of the *Strychnine*, and with further improvement in the condition of the patient. After this she took food and stimulants, and all paralysis disappeared. The vision was not perfectly restored for some hours, the pupils being less dilated. She had some return of the neuralgia, and was very weak for a few days, but eventually she quite recovered, and has had altogether better health since

this event than she had prior to it." *Gelsem*. in the attenuations is a great neuralgic remedy. I have cured among other cases one of neuralgia of the anterior crural nerve. The paralysis of the tongue recalls another condition, trembling of the tongue, which is one indication for *Gels*. in typhoid, in which it is a leading remedy. The tongue is only thinly coated, and has not the dark streak of the *Bapt*. tongue. The *Gels*. face is flushed crimson, but not quite as *besotted* as that of *Bapt*. There is excessive weakness and trembling, but the consciousness is not so clouded. In coryza and hay fever *Gels*. has an important place. Early morning sneezing and streaming colds are a strong indication. The characteristic headache of *Gels*. begins in the occiput and spreads over the whole head, settling down over eyes. Dizziness and dim vision, and dizziness rising up from occiput and spreading over whole head, with depression, from heat of summer. Headache with stiff neck, < in morning; > urinating; preceded by blur before eyes, drowsiness with headache, difficulty in keeping eyes open, dull headache over eyes to vertex and occiput, with irregular action of eye-muscles. Neurotic symptoms in cigar-makers, impotence, palpitation. Many symptoms occur in connection with the sexual organs, male and female. [J. H. Allen (*H. P*., xiii. 244) cured a case of hydrosalpingitis, of gonorrhśal origin, with *Gels*. 1m. The symptoms were: Feeling of fulness and heaviness in uterine region, cramp-like pains during menses, sharp pains moving from uterus to back and hips. A languid aching in back and hips a day or so before menses; great weakness and loss of power in lower extremities; very little pain after menses began. Lump in throat which she cannot swallow. After menses, pains in back of head and spine. Pains running up back of neck, with a feeling of tightness in the brain; irritable, easily angered. Fever in afternoon, twitching of muscles. Menses last eight days; for first three days appear natural, but afterwards very light-coloured, like serum. The tumour, which was in the left side of abdomen, disappeared in three months, improvement having set in from the first.] Dysmenia; epileptiform convulsions at menstrual period; rigid os in labour; chill, beginning in hands; or feet; and running up back. There is < both before, during, and after menses. Itching of skin; eruption like measles. Sensations of lightness: of head, of body. Sensation as if the head were enlarged; as if there were a tape round the head; as if the skin were contracted in the middle of the forehead; sensation from throat up into left nostril like a stream of scalding water; sensation as if a lump were in śsophagus; load in stomach as if stomach were quite gone; as if the uterus were squeezed by a hand; as if he would die; as if the blood ceased to circulate as if the heart would stop unless he kept moving; as if a knife were thrust through from occiput to forehead; as if eyes were jumping out of head; as if a lump were in throat which could not be swallowed. The stools of *Gelsem*., whether loose or constipated, are mostly yellow, like the flower. The colour comes out also in the colour of the tongue, and bilious symptoms generally. Wants to lie down and rest. Wants to be held, that he may not shake. Motion < most symptoms; > muscular pains; > heart. Rising from seat = pain in heart. Shaking head > heaviness of head. Lifting arms = trembling of hands. Playing piano = tired sensation in arms. (J. G. Blackley pointed out the suitability of *Gels*. to writer's cramp and professional

paralyses. I have relieved with it cases of Dupuytren's contraction.) Great distress and apprehensive feeling at approach of a thunderstorm. Heat of sun or summer <. Hot applications > pain back of head. Must be covered in all stages of the paroxysm. Complaints from sudden change from hot or dry to damp air. Catarrh occurring in warm, moist, relaxing weather. < Damp weather; cold, damp atmosphere; > cold, open air; < from fog. Cold drinks are vomited immediately; warm or spirituous drinks can partially be swallowed. "> From stimulants" is a very general characteristic.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Atrop., Chi., Coff., Dig., Nux. mos. In cases of poisoning, artificial respiration and faradisation of respiratory muscles. Foy found Nitro-glycerine a perfect antidote in one case. Jephson antidoted his case with Strychnine. *It Antidotes:* Mag. phos. *It antagonises:* Atrop., Op. *Compatible:* Bap. (in typhoid, influenza); Ipec. (in dumb ague). *Compare:* Bell. (labour); Caulo., Caust. (complaints of women); Coccul., Con., Curare (paralysis); Fer. phos. (fever); Phos. (effect of thunderstorms); Ol. an., Verat. (headache): Borax (sense of falling). Bry. (typhoid; dreads movement, Gels. because he is so weak, Bry. because movement < pains); Hyper. (< from fog).

Causation.—Depressing emotions. Fright. Anger. Bad news. Sun. Heat. Damp weather, warm or cold. Thunderstorms. Alcohol. Self-abuse.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great irritability, does not wish to be spoken to.—Irritable, sensitive; desires to be let alone.—Incapacity to think or fix the attention.—Vivacity, carelessness, followed by depression of spirits.—Unconnected ideas; cannot follow an idea for any length of time; if he attempts to think consecutively he is attacked by a painful vacant feeling of the mind.—Loss of memory, with headache.—Unconsciousness.—Delirium in sleep; half-waking, with incoherent talk.—Acts as if crazy, brandishes a sword in a threatening manner.—Stupor, cannot open the eyes.—Dulness of the mental faculties.—Sensation of intoxication, with diarrhśa.—Cataleptic immobility, with dilated pupils, closed eyes, but conscious.—Confusion; when attempting to move, the muscles refuse to obey the will; head giddy.—Strong inclination to suicide.—Want to throw myself from a height. Invariably think of going to the window. This is succeeded by an inclination to weep, and I generally have a good cry, and while the desire to throw myself from a height lasts, I clench my hands and nervous rigors run all over my body down to fingers and toes. It seems as if I should lose my senses.—Dread of being alone; afraid of what may happen; think I may lose self-control. These feelings are followed by a strong inclination to talk or write, increased sense of mental capacity and memory.—Every exciting news causes diarrhśa; bad effects from fright and fear.—Cowardice.

2. Head.—Staggering as if intoxicated when trying to move; < from smoking.—Lightheaded and dizzy; < by sudden movement of the head, and walking.—Giddiness as if intoxicated, as if he should fall down.—Dizziness and blurred vision.—Giddiness with loss of sight, chilliness, accelerated pulse, dulness of vision, double vision.—Sensation of falling in children; child starts, grasps nurse or crib and screams out from fear of falling.—Intense pain over r. eye, as if forehead would come right over eyes and close them.—Sick headache, principally r. temple, beginning in the morning and increasing during day; < from motion and light; > after lying down; > by sleep or vomiting.—Neuralgic headache, beginning in upper cervical spine; vertebra prominens sensitive; numbness of occipital region; pains extend over head, causing a bursting pain in forehead and eyeballs; < at 10 a.m., when lying; with nausea, vomiting, cold sweat, cold feet.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis, stage of congestion; severe chill; dilated pupils; congestion of spine and brain.—Fulness in the head, with heat in the face and chilliness.—Great heaviness of the head, relieved by profuse micturition.—Pressure on vertex, so great as to extend into shoulders; head feels very heavy.—Pain as from a tape around the head.—Dull pain in the back part of the head after breakfast, worse when moving and stooping.—Back part of head seems to have a spot four inches square that is turning to ice.—Sensation as if the brain were bruised.—With the headache giddiness, faintness, pain in the neck, pulsation of the carotid arteries, pain in the limbs great drowsiness, sneezing, double vision, loss of sight.—Sensation of contraction of the skin in the middle of the forehead.—Itching on the head (face, neck, shoulders), preventing sleep.

3. Eyes.—Eyes feel bruised.—Yellow colour of the eyes.—Drooping of the eyelids; they are heavy; can hardly open them or keep them open.—Fulness and congestion of the eyelids; paralysis of the eyelids.—Double vision controllable by the strength of the will, or when looking sideways, not when looking straight forward.—Eyeballs oscillate laterally when using them.—Double vision, cannot tell which side of the street he is on.—Diplopia and dim vision during pregnancy.—Amaurosis from masturbation.—Smoky appearance before the eyes, with pain above them.—Detached retina.—Dimness of sight, and vertigo.—Cannot see anything (complete blindness).—Sudden blindness.—Pupils dilated.—Aversion to light; more to candle-light.—Thirst for light.—Confusion of sight; blindness; astigmatism.

4. Ears.—Sudden loss of hearing for a short time; rushing and roaring in ears.—Catarrhal deafness, with pain from throat into middle ear.—(Deafness and loss of speech from quinine.).—Earache from cold.

5. Nose.—Sneezing followed by tingling and fulness in the nose.—Early morning sneezing; streaming of water from nose.—Sneezing with fluent coryza; profuse watery discharge excoriates the nostrils.—Sensation of fulness at root of nose extending to neck and clavicles.

6. Face.—Heavy, dull expression of the countenance.—Heavy, besotted expression; flushed and hot to the touch.—Heat of the face with fulness in head and cold feet.—Lips dry, hot, and coated.—Paralysis of upper lips after prolonged conversation.—Yellow colour of the face.—Paleness and nausea.—Erythema of the face and neck.—The muscles of the face seem to be contracted, esp. around the mouth, making it difficult to speak.—Orbital neuralgia in distinct paroxysms, with contractions and twitching of the muscles on the affected side.—Stiffness of the jaws, the jaws are locked.—Lower jaw dropped.—Chin quivers incessantly.—Lower jaw began wagging sideways; had no control over it.

8. Mouth.—Saliva coloured yellow as from blood.—The tongue is coated yellowish-white with fetid breath.—Putrid taste and fetid breath.—Sticky, feverish feeling in the mouth.—Lips dry; coated with dark mucus.—Thick coating of the tongue (during the chill).—Tongue red, raw, painful, dry, inflamed in the middle.—Numbness of the tongue; feels so thick he can hardly speak; partial paralysis.

9. Throat.—Dryness and burning in throat.—Dry roughness in throat when coughing.—Dryness of throat with hoarseness.—Sensation of heat and constriction in throat.—Burning in the mouth extending to throat and stomach.—Spasmodic sensations and cramp-like pains in gullet.—Sensation as if a foreign body were lodged in the throat.—Difficult deglutition (paralytic dysphagia).—Swallowing causes shooting into the ear.—Diphtheria; local tingling of the parts during the fever; incipient paralysis.

11. Stomach.—Thirst (during the perspiration).—Increased appetite, easily satisfied with small quantities of food.—Sour eructations.—Nausea (with giddiness and headache).—Sensation of emptiness in the stomach.—Feeling of emptiness and weakness in the stomach and bowels.—Oppression and fulness in stomach; < from pressure of clothing.—Burning in the stomach extending to the mouth.

12. Abdomen.—Gnawing pain in the transverse colon.—Sudden spasmodic pains in upper part of abdomen, compelling him to cry, leaving a sensation of contraction.—Sensation of soreness in abdominal walls.—Tenderness in r. iliac region during typhus.—Rumbling in abdomen with discharge of wind above and below.—Periodic colic with diarrhśa (yellow discharges setting in in the evening.).—Acute catarrhal enteritis during damp weather.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent discharge of flatus.—The soft stool is passed with difficulty as if the sphincter ani resisted the passage by contraction.—Paralysis of the sphincter ani, with disposition to prolapsus ani.—Stools loose, colour of tea, dark yellow.—Stools yellow; fćcal; bilious; cream-coloured; clay-coloured; green.—Diarrhśa with intermittent fever.—Diarrhśa after sudden emotions, grief, fright, bad news; anticipation of any unusual ordeal.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition (relieving the headache).—Copious discharge of clear, limpid urine, relieving the headache.—Incontinence from paralysis of the sphincter; in nervous children.—Tenesmus of the bladder.—Irritable neck of bladder (in hysterical women), calling for constant urination.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Genitals cold and relaxed.—Involuntary emission of semen without an erection; also during stool.—Excitable sexual desire (spermatorrhśa).—Sexual power exhausted, slightest caress causes an emission.—Painful redness at the urethra.—(Secondary gonorrhśa.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sensation of heaviness in the uterus.—Sensation as if uterus squeezed by a band.—Suppressed menstruation with convulsions (every evening).—Metrorrhagia; almost continuous flow without any pain; after ague suppressed by quinine.—Severe, sharp, labour-like pains extending to back and hips.—Dizziness and headache with amenorrhśa.—Ailments from masturbation with depression and languor.—Rigidity of the neck of the uterus.—Spasmodic or neuralgic dysmenorrhśa.—Vaginismus.—Leucorrhśa; white; in gushes; with backache.—Spasmodic labour-pains.—False labour-pains; rigid os.—Premature labour (abortion) (after fright).—During pregnancy, violent pains in the uterus, headache, drowsiness, double vision, obscuration of sight, giddiness, pulsation of the carotid arteries, small, slow pulse.—Cramps in the abdomen and legs during pregnancy; diplopia; drowsiness; loss of muscular power; convulsions.—Inefficient labour-pains or none at all; os widely dilated; complete atony.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice weak.—Paralysis of the glottis with difficult deglutition.—Spasm of the glottis, in evening, threatening suffocation.—Roughness of the throat, raw, as if ulcerated in the larynx.—Bronchitis.—Hoarseness with dryness of the throat.—Burning in the larynx, descending into the trachea.—Dry cough with soreness of the chest and fluent coryza.—Breathing frequent.

18. Chest.—Heaviness in middle of chest (afternoon).—Sensation of constriction in the lower thorax.—Extreme and alarming difficulty of breathing; extreme restlessness from threatened suffocation.—Stitches in the chest in region of heart.—Paralysis of the lungs.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Irregular beating of the heart; palpitation.—Feeling as if the heart would stop beating if she did not move about.—Stitches in the region of the heart.—Pain in the heart when rising from a seat.—Pulse frequent, soft, weak, almost imperceptible.

20. Neck and Back.—Pulsation of the carotid arteries (during pregnancy).—The muscles of the neck feel bruised.—Sensation of constriction in r. side of neck.—Pains in the neck and under l. shoulder-blade.—Pains in neck like those of cerebro-spinal congestion.—Myalgic pains in the neck, mostly in upper part of the sterno-cleido muscles, back of the parotid glands.—Pains from the spine to the head

and shoulders.—Congestion of spine; prostration; languor; muscles feel bruised, and do not obey the will.—Dull aching in lumbar and sacral regions; cannot walk, muscles will not obey.—Locomotor ataxia.—Paraplegia.

21. Limbs.—Trembling in all the limbs.—Deep-seated, dull aching in the muscles of the limbs and in the joints.—Neuralgic and rheumatic pains in the extremities.

22. Upper Limbs.—In the shoulders pain during the night.—Arms weak, numb.—Sensation as if r. elbow were sprained.—Pain in elbow (l.) from draught of air (at night).—Cramps in forearm on attempting to write.—Pain as if sprained in the r. wrist.—Trembling of the hands when lifting them up.—Coldness of the wrists and hands.—Hot dry hands, esp. the palms of the hands.—Spasmodic contraction of fingers.—Dupuytren's contraction.

23. Lower Limbs.—Unsteady gait.—Fatigue after slight exercise.—Loss of voluntary motion.—Violent lancinating pain in the thigh.—Obstinate sciatica; pains < at rest and particularly when beginning to walk; burning pains, < at night, compelling her to lie awake; pain in sole of foot when walking.—Deep-seated muscular pains in legs > by motion.—Anterior crural neuralgia.—Paroxysmal; shooting pains.—Violent lancinating pain in thigh.—Thighs sore to touch as a boil; pains all > when in a sweat.—Rheumatic pains during the night in the knees.—Sudden dislocation or slipping of the knee-pan (during breakfast).—The calves of the legs feel bruised, pain at night.—Cold feet.—Spasmodic contraction of the toes.

24. Generalities.—Hyperćsthesia.—Excessive irritability of mind and body.—Paralytic affections, muscles weak and will not obey the will.—Complete relaxation and prostration of the whole muscular system, with entire motor paralysis.—Trembling and weakness; listless and languid; easily fatigued.—Rheumatic pains (wandering) in the bones and joints (night).—Spasmodic contractive pains.—Sensation as if bruised.—Neuralgia; acute, sudden, darting pains; shooting, tearing along the tracks of the nerves; esp. if aggravated by changes in the weather.—Congestions, arterial or venous, with sluggish circulation.

25. Skin.—Papulous eruptions resembling measles, esp. on the face.—Itching on the head, face, neck, and shoulders.—Skin hot and dry.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness and long-continued sleep.—As soon as he goes to sleep he is delirious.—Yawning.—Languid and drowsy, but cannot compose the mind for sleep.—Sleeplessness from nervous irritation.—Cannot go to sleep on account of violent itching on the head, face, neck, and shoulders.—Restless sleep; unpleasant dreams.—He wakens from sleep with headache or colic.—Night-terrors, from nose being stopped.—Dreamed of dying, and felt his eyes sinking into their sockets.

27. Fever.—Pulse slow, accelerated by motion.—Limbs cold with oppressed breathing.—Cold hands and feet.—In the evening, when entering a warm room, thirst, pain in the back and loins and in the lower part of the thighs.—Chilliness in upper part of body and back.—Chilliness every day at same hour.—Chilliness esp. in the morning.—Chilliness, languid aching in back and limbs, sense of fatigue, every afternoon, 4 to 5 o'clock.—Nervous chill, the skin is warm; wants to be held that he may not shake so much.—Chill with cold hands, feet, and headache.—Chills begin in the hands; chills running up the back, hands and feet cold.—Chilliness esp. along spine.—Chill with weak pulse.—Coldness of the feet as if they were in cold water, with heat in the head and face, and headache.—Chill followed by heat and later by perspiration.—Heat principally on the head and face.—Typhoid fever when so-called nervous symptoms predominate.—In eruptive and other fevers less restlessness than in Acon.; less violence and suddenness of aggravation than Bell.; languid asthenic fever.—Profuse perspiration relieving the pains.—Perspires freely from slight exertion.—Intermittent fevers.—Children's remittent fever.—Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—Measles.)

Genista.

Genista Tinctoria. Dyer's Greenweld. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Earache. Headache.

Characteristics.—*Genista* was proved by E. B. Cushing. Its principal effects are: Sharp piercing pains in the head and ear. Brain feels loose and sensitive. Sensitive feeling in brain, eye, and throat. Urgent desire for stool, which is expelled suddenly. A peculiar eruption of dark red confluent spots. < Rising; turning quickly; shaking head; walking. In the night, water-brash. > In open air; in cool rooms; by eating (headache).

Relations.—*Compare:* (Brain feels loose) Cic. v., Nat. s., Bar. c., Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo and headache on rising or shaking head, > after dinner.—Sensation as if brain were loose and very sensitive.—Frequent, sharp pain in r. temple from within outwards.—Piercing pain in l. temple.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sensitive to touch in forenoon.

4. Ears.—Once a sensation in l. ear, as though some sharp instrument were thrust into it (forenoon).

9. Throat.—Throat dry and sensitive.

11. Stomach.—Awakened several times in the night with water-brash.

13. Stool and Anus.—Desire for stool with violent sneezing as from snuff.—Urgent desire for stool, lasting only a short time, soon after the dose.—Stool soft and scanty.—Stool tinged with blood; the fæces though large were expelled like a wad from a pop-gun (forty minutes after third dose).

25. Skin.—Peculiar eruption, consisting of roundish, dark-red, confluent spots, scarcely elevated above the skin, which, itching very much, becomes scarlet-red, then pale, and disappears in twenty-four hours; it occurred on feet to knees, and hands to elbows.

Gentiana Cruciata.

Kreutz-Enzian. Cross-leaved Gentian. N. O. Gentianaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Dysphagia. Hernia. Hoarseness. Stiff-neck. Stomach, affections of. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—"*G. cruciata*," says the *Treasury of Botany*, "has been invested with imaginary virtues, because its leaves grow in the form of a cross; it has been recommended in hydrophobia." Its virtues are not all imaginary, and its reputation as a remedy for hydrophobia is partly justified in the provings. The proving of *Gent. cruc*. (by Watzke and ten others) developed a number of striking symptoms in the throat and digestive tract. Movings about in stomach and abdomen. Pressure in the stomach as if a stone was in it, with inclination to vomit. All the symptoms of right inguinal hernia occurred in one prover. A peculiar sense of apprehensiveness; faintness; uneasiness. One prover felt as if all the nerves were tense, so that walking was difficult. Creeping over the body as from fleas in the evening. The symptoms are < after eating. > From warm soup; from drinking fresh water; in open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Gent. lut.; Lyc. (> from warm drink); Bry., Puls., Ab. n., &c. (pressure in stomach as from a stone); Kal. bi. (tenacious mucus in throat).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Weeping mood, with disinclination to talk.—Very peculiar apprehensiveness, and acceleration and difficulty of breathing, swelling of the temporal veins and feeling of pressure in the temporal region; on reading, print seemed indistinct and as if covered with a veil.

2. Head.—Confusion and whirling.—Sensitiveness of whole head and whole brain after dinner, < by violent motion of head.—Swelling of temporal veins and feeling of pressure in temporal region.—Sudden stitch through l. temple.—Distressing tension, and at times transient jerking in region of vertex; tension soon became a very acute constant pressure, < by exerting eyes, or constant thought.

3. Eyes.—Sensation as though eyes were lying deep in orbit; piercing inward sensation in r. eye.—Print indistinct as if covered with a veil.

8. Mouth.—Two aphthous ulcers on margin of lower lip on either side of frenum.—Flow of saliva increased.

9. Throat.—Slight redness and distressing sensation of constriction within the throat, so that swallowing is very difficult; constantly obliged to hawk up tenacious and firmly adherent mucus.—Rawness and scraping, causing frequent hawking; with constriction on swallowing.—Intermittent, deep redness of fauces.—Stitches in tonsils.—Swallowing difficult; with an anxious constrictive sensation; slight redness of fauces.

11. Stomach.—Appetite increased; or lost.—Acid eructations; watery vomiting.—Great nausea, with inclination to lie down.—Vomiting, with some difficulty, a small quantity of mucus of an acid odour, intensely bitter, leaving a scraping and rawness in throat.—Movings about in stomach, and afterwards in abdomen, disappeared on walking.—Sensation in stomach and œsophagus as though he had swallowed a morsel of hot food followed by cold water; lasted the whole day, < by eating; > by drinking fresh water.—Burning; fulness; pressure in stomach.—Pressure in stomach as if a stone were in it, with inclination to vomit.—Sensation of pressing inward in pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Sensitive, griping, sore sensation in umbilical region, < after dinner, > sitting and lying, < standing, walking, and after" smoking, obliging him to bend forward; therewith umbilicus seemed to be drawn inward.—Movings about in intestines with slight headache, followed by copious pasty evacuation.—Distension; fulness; tightness; constriction in abdomen.—Dragging in r. inguinal region with feeling of protrusion, > sitting or lying; on violent sneezing actual protrusion occurred, size of hazel-nut, very sensitive.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constant violent urging, followed by three watery evacuations.—Pasty diarrhœa.—Free pasty stools without the usual itching in anus.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation three days earlier than usual, during which there was a headache as if head too full, with feeling of distension in the skull, > during rest and < by motion, preventing sleep for a long time.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; voice gave out in middle of speech.—Frequent attacks of hoarseness and sensitiveness of the throat.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing and jerking along r. side of neck, extending to shoulder.—Drawing in cervical muscles, extending to ears, < by turning head, an uneasiness so that he could not remain long in one position.—Repeated drawings in cervical muscles.—Tension in lumbar region.

22. Upper Limbs.—Distressing drawing in r. shoulder lasting several minutes.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp-like pains in soles of feet.

Gentiana Lutea.

Yellow Gentian. N. O. Gentianaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Anorexia. Biliousness. Colic. Debility. Diarrhœa.—Dyspepsia. Fever. Gout. Headache. Stomach, disorders of. Throat, constriction of.

Characteristics.—The Yellow Gentian is the source of the well-known "tonic" of allopathic practice. In the homœopathic provings (by Watzke, Buchner, and others) the chief symptoms have been noted in the alimentary sphere, and among them, "ravenous hunger," as, well as "diminished appetite." It has thus some claim to be a It positive tonic," as it may cause increased appetite in the healthy. It has: dry mouth; bitter or earthy taste; nausea; vomiting; colic; diarrhœa with yellow stools (it is the *yellow* Gentian); rheumatic pains; sensations of constriction are marked and common. Weakness, dull feeling, morose mood; febrile condition. The symptoms are < in the afternoon; after eating; on motion.

Relations.—*Compare:* Gent. c., Hydrast., Nux v., Epipheg. (thick saliva).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dull feeling of whole body and morose mood.—General dejection.

2. Head.—Head confused and dull while writing, or else with tension and pressure in the forehead.—Bewilderment and heat in the head, and heat in the cheeks.—Cloudiness, as after taking spirituous liquors.—Sensation of vertigo in the head.—Sensation of vacuity and bewilderment in the head, with dull pressure, from within outwardly, at the forehead.—Pressure: at the occiput; in the forehead, sometimes, simultaneously, in the eyes.—Full, as if enlarged.—Head feels as after intoxication.—Fulness and dull pressure, from above downwards, in the frontal region, like a violent pulsative cephalalgia.—Lancinations in the frontal region.

3. Eyes.—Pressure in eyeballs.—Frequent aching in the eyes; sensitiveness and pain in the eyes, followed by lancinations in the upper eyelid.—Redness of the conjunctiva.—Obscuration of the sight for some moments, so that objects immediately before the eyes cannot be distinguished; could not see the person with whom he was talking for a few moments.

5. Nose.—Irritation in nose, as in coryza, followed by a watery discharge.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Dryness of the mouth and throat; saliva thicker than usual; roughness of the throat.—Taste intensely bitter.—Swelling, fine sticking in throat, mostly in posterior portion of palate.—Frequent hawking of mucus which is difficult to loosen.—Rawness in throat.—Earthy taste.

11. Stomach.—Risings, sometimes with borborygmi in the abdomen.—Acid risings, like vinegar, with hiccough; nausea, almost to vomiting, with watering of the eye; inclination to vomit, sometimes with uneasiness, yawning and slight vertigo, or else with tears which flow from the eyes.—Vomiting in weak subjects.—Sensation of emptiness in the stomach.—Ravenous hunger in evening.—Diminished appetite.—Nausea after simplest meal.—Aching, sometimes anxious, or else with tightness, or with nausea and inclination to vomit, followed by pressure at the anus.—Weight and aching at the stomach, with anguish, nausea, inclination to vomit, and respiration full and impeded.—Inflation and tension in the abdomen and in the stomach.—Feeling of constriction in the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Uneasiness and pressure in l. hypochondrium.—Colic, with aching in region of stomach, and urgency to go to stool.—Painful sensitiveness of the whole abdomen, with tightness in the lower region, esp. in r. side and posteriorly, with pressure.—Umbilical region, sensitive to touch, with pressive pain.—Steady pressure in umbilicus like an inward drawing.—Pains, esp. below the navel, and principally when the part is touched.—On walking quickly, pain in the lower part of the abdomen, with pressure on the anus.—Aching in umbilical region, sometimes with tension.—Cutting pains, sometimes on awaking, at night, with beat and quickened respiration.—Cutting pains, from the pubic region to the colon transversum, from the touch, with painful sensitiveness of the abdomen; when lying on the back, with the legs retracted, the pains are more supportable.—Fixed drawing pain in the umbilical region, with heaviness and fulness of the head, and stoppage of the nose.—Inflation and tension of the abdomen, sometimes with heaviness and fulness, or else with painful sensitiveness to the touch.—Tightness of lower part of abdomen, < towards the evening, with shortness of breath.—Borborygmi in the abdomen, or else gurgling, as of bubbles which ascend.—Continual emission of wind above and below, without relief.—Painful and general sensitiveness of the teguments of the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent inclination to evacuate, sometimes sudden, with abundant stools, followed by painful sensitiveness of the abdomen; pressure on the

anus while wanting to go to stool.—Dragging towards anus with tenesmus.—Sudden urging with copious evacuation.—Soft stools, immediately after rising.—Bilious diarrhœa (in afternoon).—Stool soft, yellow, preceded by colicky pains, which become so severe after the stool that they force the patient to bend double.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness of the voice.—Frequent hawking without power to detach the mucus from the throat.

18. Chest.—Oppression of the chest; fulness in the chest, sometimes with pressure and difficulty of respiration.—Pressure on l. side near the throat.

20. Back.—Pain in the back and bowels, much< by motion, > by sitting.—Sensation of a cord, or pressure and weight round the loins.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic tension and dragging in the r. hand, with inflammatory redness of two articulations of the fingers, spasmodic symptoms, and pain of the part during movement.—(Gout in r. hand).

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching in the hips (and the loins), sometimes, esp. on leaning forward to look out of the window.—Tingling in the knees.—Pain, as of dislocation, in l. articulation.—Lancinations and tearing pains in the sole of l. foot, when walking.

26. Sleep.—Yawning.—Inclination to sleep, without power to go to sleep; sleep retarded; sleep impeded by colic, which obliges the patient to turn in bed, sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other, and which does not permit the least repose until two o'clock in the morning.—Uneasy sleep disturbed by abdominal symptoms and fever.

27. Fever.—Febrile shuddering, as from electric shocks, commencing at the back and traversing the posterior part of the body, followed by lassitude, depression, and tension in the limbs.—Increase of natural heat over head, cheeks, and whole body.—Heat originating in the lumbar vertebræ.—Pulse accelerated.

Gentiana Quinqueflora.

Five-flowered Gentian. Gall of the Earth. N. O. Gentianaceæ. Decoction of the herb. Tincture of fresh plant in flower (September, October).

Clinical.—Anorexia. Intermittent fever.

Characteristics.—This unproved Gentian has a great popular reputation in Ohio and other parts of the United States as an antiperiodic and tonic. Hale quotes Yelvington of Susquehanna (who says he learned its value from a tribe of Indians) as saying "he has succeeded in obstinate intermittents where Quinine and other anti-periodics had failed. He used the decoction of the herb. A fluid extract or the saturated tincture is a better form for administration in fever. It is a valuable tonic for old cases of dyspepsia and torpid liver." It is a pleasant bitter, and appears to be, like the other Gentians, a *positive* tonic. Dr. Yelvington also used it in cases of infantile fever and cholera infantum. "As a tonic in enfeebled patients and in chronic diseases," he says, "it is a remedy *par excellence*, appearing to exert an action over the organs of nutrition and assimilation, as well as being a stimulant to the excretory organs."

Geranium Maculatum.

Wild Cranesbill. N. O. Geraniaceæ. Tincture and triturations of root. Infusion of the plant.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Diplopia. Dysentery. Hæmorrhages. Leucorrhœa. Stool, ineffectual urging to. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—There are two fragmentary provings of *Geran. mac*. one made with root preparations, one with infusion of the plant. The chief symptoms observed have been diplopia and other disorders of vision (these were observed by the prover of the decoction; the remaining symptoms resulted from the root preparation); and constant and ineffectual desire for stool. In the mother tinctures and lower attenuations it has been used successfully in cases of hæmorrhage from various parts—nose, stomach, lungs. Under the use of the drug the blood in hæmorrhages becomes darker, clots more easily, and is much less in quantity. The root contains both tannic and gallic acids. It has also been used for chronic diarrhœa and for leucorrhœa.

Relations.—*Compare:* Hamam., Hydrast., Hæmatoxylon, Ratan., Ficus relig., Erodium.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Giddiness, with diplopia, > closing eyes and lying down.—Slight pain in occiput, low down.

3. Eyes.—Fulness in the eyes.—In a few minutes became giddy and saw double; when he closed his eyes and lay down he felt comfortable, but could not open them without the recurrence of the symptoms.—Ptosis and dilated pupils.—Great

difficulty in walking with eyes open, though he could walk with them closed.—Fulness of the eyes.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth, extending outward on the lips to the cuticle proper, followed by pain in l. side of forehead, and of head directly over l. ear.—Tip of tongue dry and burning.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constant desire to go to stool with inability to pass the least fæcal matter; after the effects passed off the bowels moved without pain.

Gettysburg.

The Salt of a Mineral Spring at Gettysburg, Pa., U.S.A. Trituration.

Clinical.—Bone, affections of. Hip disease. Potts'disease. Scrofula. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Magnesium sulphate* is the predominant ingredient of *Gettys*., but the water contains many salts of alkalis, and earths with a number of metals. *Lithium* is contained in it. Its action is very like that of *Silica* (which it contains). It is indicated in caries of vertebræ or hip; ulceration of joints, when the discharge excoriates. Scrofulous children.

Geum Rivale.

Water Avens. N. O. Rosaceæ. Tincture of the plant in flower.

Clinical.—Bladder, affections of. Penis, pains in.

Characteristics.—Hering is the authority for this medicine. Only one symptom has been recorded, but it is very definite. Tearing, jerking pains, which instantly unfit him for everything; seem to shoot from deep within the abdomen, below the umbilicus to the end of the urethra. As soon as he eats anything they return; then he is obliged to lie down. They are like electric shocks, excessively severe, and always occur twice in succession.

Ginseng.

Panax quinquefolium. (L.); Aralia quinquefolia (Grey). Schinseng. N. O. Araliaceæ. Trituration and tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Appendicitis. Debility. Headache. Lumbago. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Sexual excitement.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of the Chinese and the American Ginseng are taken together, as the two are probably identical. The name is said to signify "the resemblance of a man" or man's thigh. The root is forked like that of the mandrake. Fabulous prices are given for it in Manchuria, as much as £40 per pound being paid for certain qualities of it. The wild *Ginseng* of Siberia is said to be the best. The natives along the Ussuri river use it boiled for headaches, colds, fevers, stomach pains. In America it is a domestic remedy for the after-pains of labour. The shape of the root might indicate an action on the pelvis and lower limbs, and J. H. Henry (*H. R.*, xi. 493) says it acts on the lower part of the spinal marrow; is indicated by "bruised pains in small of back and thighs (on rising from bed), and great languor, with paralytic, rheumatic pains in lower limbs, arthritic swelling of the foot, which had been exerted a long time, violent pain in big toe." He mentions also "Nightly digging in right lower limb from hip to big toe, cramp, pains from right hip to toes; lancinating, tearing in right tarsal joint." He considers it specific in lumbago, sciatica and chronic rheumatism, with frequent desire to urinate, and sexual excitement. Lembke and others have proved it. It is an aromatic stimulant and removes feelings of fatigue, imparting a joyous sense of vigour and elasticity to the limbs, especially the upper limbs, and clearness of mind. The opposite condition of malaise is also produced. Yawning, and drowsiness. Drowsiness with headache. Feeling of extreme heat and intense coldness, longing to expose the body to cool air. The right side of the body is most affected. There is pain in right side. of hypogastrium, extending into groin. Dry mouth, tongue, and lips. Vertigo. The respiratory organs are affected as with *Aralia racem*. Mouth and throat are sensitive to the ordinary air of room; are < in free open air and from talking, > at dinner. Many symptoms are < in open air; at night bending or turning; descending stairs; sitting.

Relations.—Compare Aralia rac., Hedera, Coca. In "Drowsiness with headache": Brucea, Herac., Gels., Nat. sul., Nux mos., and Sul. In dry lips, Bry.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mood quiet and contented, with good courage.—Mind generally calm; but impatient impulses, fear of accidents.—Thinking difficult.—Memory weak.—Disposition to weep; anxious about the future.

2. Head.—Vertigo, cloudiness, confusion, giddiness, and heaviness of the head.—Vertigo on going down winding stairs.—While standing, the ground seems to waver.—Reflection difficult; tendency to forgetfulness.—Reeling sensation in occiput.—Reeling sensation in occiput, with grey spots before eyes.—Head seems at times enlarged and to sway to one side.—Pressure in longitudinal sinuses.—Drawing in r. side of frontal bone; in muscles of neck and loins.—Drawing in occiput; he involuntarily bends head backward.—Painful sensitiveness of the head.—Semilateral cephalalgia.—Lancinations from r. side of the forehead as far as the orbit, with heaviness of the eyelids, irrepressible inclination to sleep, heat of the head, and heaviness in the temples.—Sudden shock in occiput, followed by pain, as of a bruise.

3. Eyes.—Pressure on the eyes, which seems to force them inwards; the upper eyelids fall (esp. r.).—Great difficulty in opening the eyelids, which are heavy and painful; itching of the eyelids.—Biting and itching in margins of lids.—Unpleasant sensation of coldness on surface of eyeball.—Pupils alternately large and small.—Vision indistinct.—Sensation of fatigue when exposed to the light; objects appear double when looked at fixedly; in reading, the characters become confused.

6. Face.—Alternation of redness and paleness.—Burning erythematous redness on r. cheek, on the ala nasi, on the chin; following chapping of the parts, with itching and heat; afterwards an eruption of small miliaria, with tingling; after this, mealy tetters on the skin, with desquamation at the end of fifteen days.—Lips red, dry, rough, thick, cracked and bleeding, esp. the lower lip; < in open air and by talking.—Drawing in jaws and bones of face.

8. Mouth.—Tongue red and smarting with thirst; then white in the middle.—Tongue white, completely dry, with large glistening papillæ.—Mouth, lips, and teeth very dry; voice rough and scraping; swallowing of saliva very difficult on account of dryness; a swallow of water moistens only for a moment.—Dry sensation in palate, with accumulation of much saliva, which is swallowed without difficulty.—Green saliva.

11. Stomach.—Great appetite at a very unusual time; risings, empty, sometimes sour; nausea and inclination to vomit, with eructations which afford relief.—Pressure on the stomach, with inflation, dull borborygmi in the abdomen, tension and feeling of inflation, emission of wind, uneasiness and yawning.—Oppression, pressure of clothing intolerable.—Painful drawings in the stomach, as from hunger, following shiverings, with painful lancinations in the precordial region; violent colicky pains, which pervade the abdomen; swelling and pulsation of the stomach, anguish, inclination to vomit, and pain in l. side at the heart, following shiverings, which extends to the elbow.—Contractive pain in the stomach, with anguish, difficulty of respiration, drawing pains in the stomach, and lancinations in r. side, which stop respiration.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in r. side of lower region of abdomen, extending to the groins, with painful tingling extending to the foot and great toe, where very painful lancinations are felt.—Pains in the lower region of the abdomen, with violent aching in the groins, inflation, tension and pressure towards the lower region; colicky pains in the lower part of the abdomen, from the r. to l., ascending to the precordial region, with inflation of the abdomen, which is relieved by emission of wind.—Violent cutting pains from r. coxo-femoral region to abdomen, causing a writhing of the body.—Colic, which extends into the stomach, with pressure and pain when pressed externally; painful digging in r. side of abdomen extending to the groins and stomach, with cutting pains throughout the lower part of the abdomen; inclination to vomit, and pain as of excoriation in r. side, below the ribs, < by external pressure. Pains in the abdomen, as from a girdle, with digging and starting in r. hip.—Pain in r. side of lower abdominal region, from the hip to the ribs, with sharp pains from the precordial region; lancinations in r. side of the upper part of the abdomen, with inability to bear tight clothes, pains in the abdomen, borborygmi, emission of wind and lancinations, like thrusts of a knife in the region of the stomach.—Painful inflation of the abdomen, extending on r. side, below the ribs, with pains in the region of the heart, and eructations which give relief; tense painful abdomen; > by emission of flatus downwards; inflated abdomen, painful, with pain, as of a fracture, in the loins; bruise-like pain in the iliac region, < by pressure; general uneasiness, and pains which pervade the abdomen and the chest; pressure on the stomach, and constraint from the clothes over the parts.

13. Stool and Anus.—Evacuation difficult, without, however, being hard.—Hard stool, which is not emitted without efforts, which are followed by burning at the anus.—Slight sticking in rectum.—Tenesmus and lancinations in the rectum.—Four thin stools preceded by short violent pain, extending from within the pelvis to the thighs, as though one must sink to the ground.—Liquid stools in the evening, preceded by colic.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sticking and voluptuous twitching in navicular fossa.—Pruritus and burning in urethra, with frequent urging to urinate.—Yellowish lemon-coloured urine, depositing a red sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Great excitation of the genital organs.—Nocturnal erections without pollutions.—Painful erections while sitting at engrossing business.—Pressure in testicles.—Dreams vivid, lascivious, of which the recollection remains, always after taking the medicine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice rough and hoarse.—Dry cough in paroxysms.—Short anxious respiration; or slow and deep with exertion.—Frequent deep inspiration, and tightness of chest as if he could not get enough air; > while walking.—Contractive pain across lower thorax.

18. Chest.—Aching and oppression in the chest, with great difficulty of respiration.—Oppression of the chest, with anxiety and lancinations in pit of stomach, and in lumbar region.—Prostration of strength, and lassitude in the limbs.

19. Heart.—Severe pain; dagger-like lancinations and stitches in præcordia.—Some violent beats while sitting, and followed by sensation of floundering of heart, with rapid, small, indistinct pulse.—Pulse very irregular.

20. Neck and Back.—Frequent cracking in upper cervical vertebræ on moving head.—Heaviness and stiffness in nape.—Drawings in cervical muscles.—Pulsation in vessels of r. side of neck.—Painful lassitude along back, with bruised feeling down to and in sacrum.—Stiffness in back.—Pressure in dorsal vertebræ.—Deep lancinations around loin &-Lancinations between the shoulder-blades, extending to r. shoulder, or else along the dorsal spine to the sacrum, esp. on standing upright, accompanied by difficulty of respiration.—Weight in nape of neck, with contusive pain along back of sacrum.

21. Limbs.—Much cracking in joints on moving.—Peculiar lightness, vigour, and flexibility of limbs in spite of much walking or a bad night.—Painful lassitude in limbs.—Bruised pain in limbs alternating in different parts.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulders, with cracking in them.—Peculiar sensation of coldness and crawling in r. elbow and parietal eminence.—Violent compressing pain in muscles of lower l. forearm, as if a hoop were tight around them.—Object dropped from hands easily, hastiness in his movements.—On closing hands sensation as if they were swollen and the skin tight.—Contraction of the fingers of r. hand and stiffness in their joints.

23. Lower Limbs.—Retraction of muscles of r. leg; great weakness of r. leg.—Staggering gait.—Sticking in r. tibia.—Lancinating tearing in r. ankle joint.—Lancinations alternately in both great toes.—Painful stiffness of l. thigh, from the hip to knee.—Heaviness of the lower limbs, contraction of the muscles of l. leg, with bruise-like pain in the coxo-femoral articulation.—Difficulty in walking, tingling and stiffness from the thigh to the foot; pain in the knee, and violent incisive pain in the r. hip, which extends to the abdomen, and occasions writhing of the body.—Contusive pains in the thighs and loins, with great lassitude in the morning on rising, with rheumatic and paralytic pains in the lower limbs.—Nocturnal digging pain in r. leg, from the hip to the great toe, in which are experienced violent lancinations.—Violent lancinations in l. great toe, already suffering from arthritic swelling.—Alternate lancinations in one of the great toes.—Cramp-like pain, extending from r. hip, along the leg, to the points of the toes.—Lancinating tearing in the articulation of r. foot.

24. Generalities.—Painful lassitude of the extremities, superior and inferior.—Coldness, trembling, and numbness of the hands, with deadness of the

fingers.—Tendency of the symptoms to show themselves more particularly on r. side.—As during fever, uneasiness, with inclination to sleep; internal shivering, with heat externally, tingling in the fingers, yawning and stretching, trembling, shivering, thirst, dryness of the mouth, draggings in the stomach, and weakness of the legs, as after a severe illness.—Great sensitiveness to cold, and tendency to feel bruised all over.—After a walk, inability to obtain warmth.—Pulse natural.

25. Skin.—Itching pimples on the skin of the neck, and of the chest.—Itching below r. foot.

26. Sleep.—Much yawning and drowsiness.—Awakens with difficulty or else with a start.—Pleasant voluptuous very vivid dreams, constantly repeated every time he takes the drug.

27. Fever.—Coldness, numbness, trembling of hands, fingers white.—Chilliness through the back extending into arms.—Coldness pierces into interior of occiput.—Coldness in back extending into bones of back, cold hands, blue nails.—Coldness in spine.—A small glass of Malaga wine caused remarkable heat of body, esp. back, with distended veins.—Violent burning heat in tips of fingers.

Medorrhinum.

Glinicum. Nosode of Gonorrhœa. Attenuations of the Virus.

Clinical.—Asthma. Clonic spasms. Corns. Diabetes. Dysmenorrhœa. Epilepsy. Eyes, inflammation of. *Favus*. Gleet. *Gonorrhœa, suppressed. Gonorrhœal rheumatism*. Headache, neuralgic. Liver, abscess of. Masturbation. Ovaries, pains in. Pelvic cellulitis. Polypi. Priapism. Psoriasis palmaris. Ptosis. Renal colic. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Shoulder, pains in. Stricture. Urticaria. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Medorrh*. is one of the most important of the nosodes. The constitutional nature of the gonorrhœa poison has within recent years been recognised in the old school as well as the new. Noegerath of New York and Angus Macdonald in this country have pointed out a causal connection between post-partum pelvic cellulitis and latent gonorrhœa in the husband. Macdonald published several fatal cases. The effects of the poison, constitutional or acute, may be taken as data for homœopathic prescriptions; but the virus has had an extensive proving in the potencies, and the symptoms there recorded have been largely verified in practice. The nosodes may be used according to their indications in exactly the same way as other homœopathic remedies, and not merely for manifestations of the disease from which they are derived. At the same time, a knowledge of the origin of obscure disorders, especially if hereditary, will often give the clue to the remedy required. Deschere published a case in point: Miss X.,

23, had chronic blepharitis since eleven. Her suffering was intense. Light, especially gas-light, was intolerable, and this prevented her from going into society. She could not read in the evening, and in the morning the lids would be closed, and she suffered much on getting them separated. There was much discharge. Before coming under Deschere she had been under strict homœopathic treatment all the time. Deschere remembered treating her father for gonorrhœa before his marriage, and he suspected the taint had reappeared in this form. *Medorrh*. was given in high potency, single doses repeated as the effect of each wore off, and she was entirely cured. A case of favus which had resisted all the external applications that allopaths could devise, and which had such an appalling odour that the patient, a little boy, had to be isolated from the family, was traced by Skinner to the same hereditary cause and cured with *Medorrh*. 1m. Many cases of stunted growth and arrested development in children are due to latent gonorrhœa and syphilis, and unless this factor is discerned and taken into consideration in prescribing, no great good will be achieved. I have cured on this hypothesis extremely offensive body odours in children with *Medorrh*. One important point in distinguishing between the sycotic or gonorrhœal taint and that of syphilis is in the time aggravation, and consequently in the indications for this. *Syph*. has < from sunset to sunrise, as also have all the great anti-syphilitic remedies. *Medorrh*. has < from sunrise to sunset; always brighter in evening, < in early morning hours. With *Medorrh*. there is intense nervous sensibility, especially to touch of garment or a lock of hair by any one not *en rapport*. Sensibility is exalted almost to clairvoyance. As if in a dream. Starting at slightest sound. Tremor; spasms. There is a state of collapse and a desire to be fanned. Among the *Peculiar Sensations* are: As of sticks in eyes, lids, and inner, canthi; as if cold wind blowing in eyes; as if upper lid had a cartilage in it. As if something crawling in ear and nose. Lump in stomach. Tumour right side of abdomen. As if left lung collapsed or paralysed. As if an abscess between left pectoralis major and minor muscles. As if blood was boiling hot in veins. As if all bones were out of joint.—The pains seem to tighten the whole body, especially the thighs. There is scarcely a spot on the body that is not full of pain. Obstinate rheumatism. Sequelæ of acute rheumatism. D. C. McLaren relates in *Hahn. Advoc*. (quoted *Amer. Hom*., xxii. 408) a case which illustrates the power and sphere of this nosode. A young French Canadian of delicate constitution, after working in a factory all winter, began coughing in spring and running down in health. He returned home and came under McLaren's care in May. The cough persisted and prostration increased, in spite of carefully selected remedies, and the patient took to his bed. It was then observed by McLaren that the cough and general condition was > *from lying on the face*. This, coupled with a knowledge of there being a syphilitic taint in the boy's parentage, suggested *Medorrh*., which was given. The next day a profuse gonorrhœal discharge appeared, and the cough and all threatening symptoms promptly disappeared. Exposure to contagion had occurred several weeks before, but from lack of vitality the disease could not find its usual expression and was endangering the patient's life. Ernest Nyssens ("La Sycose de Hahnemann," *Jour.*

Belge d'Hom, vi. 244) quotes some important observations by old-school authorities on constitutional gonorrhœa. Wertheim in a case of gonorrhœal cystitis watched the entrance of the gonococcus into the blood stream. With the gonococcus taken from the blood of this patient he made cultures to the fifth generation. A youth who had never had venereal disease volunteered for inoculation with this. The subacute urethritis which resulted was so grave, and, in spite of all, became complicated so cruelly with cystitis, epididymitis, prostatitis, synovitis, and pleuro-pneumonia, that Wertheim asked whether the gonococcus did not redouble its virulence by passing into the blood. Louis Jullien and Louis Sibut (from whose paper Nyssens quotes the above) witnessed the following case in Saint Lazare hospital: Louisa M., 17, entered the hospital June 8th with urethro-vaginitis, and was treated with tampons (*tiges*) of Ichthyol dissolved in glycerine (1 to 5). The urethritis ran a normal course till July 6th, when this condition was reported: The patient has had sufferings in the abdomen for a week, but has made no complaint. However, they became so acute the previous night that an injection of Morphia was given. Rectal temperature 100.2. Tongue saburral. Right side abdominal pain. In spite of rigid contraction of the recti muscles there seemed to be a swelling deep down, but the observers were not certain it was not a swelling of the muscles themselves. Intestinal functions normal; rectum empty. An eruption of roseolous spots appeared on the body, abdomen, and chest, so exactly like those of typhoid that the possibility of this was discussed. There was also acute pain in muscle of right calf. This pain persisted the following day when the abdominal pains had disappeared. *July* 9.—Right knee painful, swollen. At same time synovitis of left wrist, dorsal aspect, the tendons attacked being the extensor proprius of thumb and index. Temperature normal. *July* 10.—Very few and slight traces of the eruption. Right arm the seat of acute lancinating pain, especially at the level of the deltoid "V," deep down near the bone at the insertion of the tendon (probably a hygroma). On examining the tendo Achillis, pain at the level of the left ankle, nothing to the right at the same level, but the pain is above all acute along the inner border of the right tibia, to five or six centimetres from the flat surface. This part is œdematous and painfully sensitive. Another painful spot in the abdomen is behind the right anterior superior iliac spine, and beside the navel (probably muscular). The urethral discharge contained abundant bacilli besides gonococci. Treatment by daily injection of one centigramme of *Merc. cor*. was commenced. The next day there was sharp fever, saburral tongue. The abdominal pains were frankly muscular. Trace of albumen in the urine. Next night there was delirium, and epistaxis in the morning. This case went on to recovery. Another case, also in a girl of seventeen, of phthisical history, and even complicated with syphilis, presented the same order of symptoms, along with epistaxis, hæmoptysis, albuminuria, endocarditis with suffocative attacks and violent palpitations, ending in permanent disablement. These cases may be regarded as provings of *Medorrh*. from the homœopathic stand-point.—The rheumatic symptoms are of extreme intensity, and *Medorrh*. will cure many cases where the symptoms correspond. I have cured many cases of dysmenia with it, following Burnett. Burnett cured

with *Medorrh*. 1m: (*1*) A patient who had fits at every menstrual period, the fits coming on in the early morning. (*2*) A man who had clonic spasms, the legs suddenly shot up from the bed. (*3*) A case of right wrist rheumatism. (*4*) Polypi having their origin in a chronic suppurating discharge. (He regards *Medorrh*. as "the mother of pus and catarrhs"). (*5*) Masturbation in children. (*6*) Albuminuria when the urine contains some mucus as well. (*7*) Sycotic asthma, < 2 to 4 a.m. (*8*) Psoriasis palmaris. Gilbert (*Trans. Amer. Inst*., 1895, quoted *H. R*., xi. 71) traces rickets to hereditary gonorrhœa; there are often in these cases glandular enlargements, and the patient is > at seaside. In such cases he gives *Medorrh*. (When there is syphilitic paresis and the patient is > in the mountains, he gives *Syph*.). In acute bowel troubles in rickety children he finds *Medorrh*. of great value.—Thomas Wildes (*H. P*., xii. 70) considers that favus and scald-head and ophthalmia tarsi simplex (margins scaly, scurfy, often angry red, falling of lashes) are due to suppressed gonorrhœa in one or both parents. The red, angry condition of skin may extend from face or scalp, down neck and back to perineum and genitals. (*1*) Girl, 11, had been treated by many physicians with salves and ointments to the general impairment of her health. Face mottled with a profusion of red scurfy sores, eyelids involved and nearly denuded of lashes; hairy scalp one diffuse mass of thick yellow scabs, from beneath which oozed a highly offensive mixture of ichor and sebum. Passing down neck, back, perineum and involving genitals and pubes was a *fiery red band* as broad as the child's hand, oozing a pale yellow serum which caused the clothing to stick to the body. Wildes told the mother he could cure the case, but it would certainly get worse the first three months. This was not objected to. *Medorrh*. c.m. (Swan) was given, one dose on the tongue. The external appearance grew rapidly worse, but appetite, sleep, and general health steadily improved, and in nine months she was completely well. (*2*) Child, 6, since infancy horribly disfigured with tinea capitis. Scalp a mass of dense scabs exuding fetid ichor, the only semblance of hair being a few distorted stumps ending in withered roots. One dose cured in a few months, and at the time of Wildes' writing patient was a healthy and extremely talented young lady and the possessor of a luxuriant head of chestnut hair. Wildes thinks that suppression of favus when derived from gonorrhœa in the father leads to hydrocephalus, capillary bronchitis, severe teething diarrhœas, cholera infantum, &c.; if derived from the grandfather, suppression leads to consumption and lingering diseases. *Fiery red rash* developing about the anus in babies a few days old; constipation with hard, dry stools; when the nurses say "baby's water scalds it terribly," the indications for *Medorrh*. are clear. Wildes regards the latent gonorrhœal taint as the true explanation of many of the disease-manifestations included by Hahnemann under Psora. Burnett in a way confirms this, as he traces gout to a sycotic origin. Wildes regards *Medorrh*. too dangerous a remedy to give in acute cases whether of gonorrhœa, rheumatism, or scarlatina, on account of the intensity of the aggravation it is liable to cause; though single doses are often useful when there is a tendency to sinking in dangerous cases of cholera infantum. Among other diseases Wildes traces to the same source are: Vascular meningitis in infants and

cerebro-spinal meningitis. In the former the efficacy of *Medorrh*. is doubtful, but in the latter it is very efficacious after *Act. r*. has allayed the first acute symptoms. In the convalescent stage *Lyc*. has been his chief remedy. He quotes from old-school authorities the following conditions traceable to latent gonorrhœa communicated from husband to wife: Ovarian tumours, oophoritis, salpingitis, metritis, parametritis, endometritis, and even peritonitis,—*Medorrh*. is the remedy in single doses, but it is rarely if ever to be given in the *acute stages* of a disease. In general motion <, rest >. Lying on face or stomach > cough. Stretching out <. Leaning head forward <. Leaning far back > constipation: can only pass stool so. (I cured with *Medorrh*. 200 a most aggravated case of constipation on this indication. The patient said he was obliged to lean far back on the seat or he could not get rid of the stool. He was passing urine containing long white mucous shreds. Many years before he had had gonorrhœa.) There is great sensitiveness to draught of air; takes cold easily. At the same time there is great desire to be fanned. < In the sun; by warmth of bed; entering a warm room (cough). Salt-water bathing > sore throat and cold in head. Damp weather > pain in limbs. Craving for ice. Chronic rheumatism of joints is < inland, > near sea. The early morning < (especially 3 to 4 a.m.) is a leading characteristic of *Medorrh*. and all sycotics.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ipec. (dry cough); *Compatible:* Sulph. (especially when stool drives out of bed). *Compare:* Pic ac. (inability to walk right; priapism); Camph. and Sec. (collapse, skin cold yet throws off all covering); Verat. (collapse with cold sweat); Syph. (reverse aggravation—sunset to sunrise); as if in a dream, Ambr., Anac., Calc., Can. i., Con., Cup., Rhe., Stram., Val., Ver., Ziz. > By leaning back, Lac c. Fish-brine odour, Sanic.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Forgetfulness: of names; later of words and initial letters.—Time moves too slowly.—Dazed feeling; a far-off sensation, as though things done to-day occurred a week ago.—Loses constantly the thread of her talk.—Seems to herself to make wrong statements, because she does not know what to say next, begins all right but does not know how to finish; weight on vertex, which seems to affect the mind.—Difficulty in concentrating his thoughts on abstract subjects.—Could not read or use mind at all from pain in head.—Thinks some one is behind her, hears whispering; sees faces that peer at her from behind bed and furniture.—One night saw large people in room; large rats running; felt a delicate hand smoothing her head from front to back.—Is sure she is going to die.—Sensation as if all life were unreal, like a dream.—Wild and desperate feeling, as of incipient insanity.—Cannot speak without crying.—Suicidal.—Is in a great hurry; when doing anything is in such a hurry that she gets fatigued.—Spirits in the depths, weighed down with heavy, solid gloom, > by torrents of tears.—Is always anticipating; feels most matters sensitively before they occur and generally correctly.—Dread of saying the wrong thing when she has headache.—Apprehensive.—Fear of the dark.—Feeling as

if he had committed the unpardonable sin and was going to hell.—Irritated at little things.—Very impatient.—Great selfishness.

2. Head.—Vertigo: when stooping; slightly > lying; < on movement.—Sensation of tightening in head causing intense vertigo.—Frontal headache: with nausea; feeling of a tight band across forehead, < leaning head forward; as if skin were drawn tight; with fluent coryza; with pressure back of eyes, as if they would be forced out; extending over brain to neck.—Brain seems weary; slightest sound annoys and fatigues her.—Wakes with headache over eyes and in temples; < from sunlight.—Pain in centre of brain; in evening sharp pain through temples; pains commence and cease suddenly.—Brain exceedingly tender and all mental work irksome.—Pain in l. parietal bone when the wind blows on it.—Pain circling through head and around crown.—Terrible pains all through head in every direction, with continuous and violent vomiting, followed by aching in sacrum and down backs of legs to feet.—Constant headache < while coughing; light (through the eyes) seems to hurt it.—Intense headache for three days, with inflammation of eye.—Intense cerebral suffering, causing continual rubbing of head in pillow, rolling from side to side.—Dull pain in cerebellum.—Intense burning pain in head, < in cerebellum.—Tensive pains in head as if she would go crazy; could not read or use mind.—Aching pain in base of brain, with swelling of cords of neck.—Head feels heavy and is drawn backwards.—Pain in back of head and in r. eye.—Hair lustreless, dry and crispy; electrical.—Intense itching of scalp; quantities of dandruff.

3. Eyes.—When eyes were shut, felt as if pulling out of head to one side or other; when open all things seemed to flicker.—A blur over things; numberless black, sometimes brown spots dancing over her book; sees objects double; things look very small; sees imaginary objects.—Neuralgic pain in eyeballs: when pressing eyelids together; < when rolling them.—Feeling of pain and irritation, and sensations of sticks in eyes, lids, and esp. inner canthi, redness and dryness of lids, congestion of sclerotics and sensation of a cool wind blowing in eyes, esp. inner canthi.—Ptosis of outer end of both upper lids, particularly L, requiring exertion to open them. Decided tendency to irritation of edges of lids.—Hardness of upper lid, as if it had a cartilage in it.—Swelling under eyes.

4. Ears.—Nearly total deafness of both ears, with very little noise; had to use a trumpet.—Partial or transient deafness; pulsation in ears.—Singular sensation of deafness from one ear to the other, as if a tube went through head, while yet there was an over-acuteness of hearing.—When whistling, the sound in ears is double, with peculiar vibration as when two persons whistle thirds.—Quick, darting pains in r. ear, from without inward; pains followed each other in quick succession.—Ringhole in l. ear sore and almost gathered.

5. Nose.—Intense itching in nose, internally near point, had to rub all the time.—Very great burning in both nostrils when breathing through them.—Coldness

of end of nose.—Entire loss of smell for several days.—Nose goes to sleep.—Epistaxis.—Nose inflamed, swollen.—Posterior nares obstructed, > by hawking thick, greyish mucus, followed by bloody mucus.—Soreness and crawling feeling, as of a centipede in l. nostril in morning.

6. Face.—Greenish, shining appearance of skin.—Blotches on skin.—Flushes of heat in face and neck.—Fever blisters near corner of r. upper lip, small but very sore.—Enormous fever sore on lower lip near l. commissure.—Sweat of face; on upper lip.—Neuralgia of r. upper and lower jaws, extending to temple.—Face covered with acne; dry herpes; freckles.—Tendency to stiffness in jaws and tongue.

7. Teeth.—Teeth have serrated edges, or are chalky and easily decay.—Sore teeth, particularly eye teeth; feel sore and soft.—Yellowness of teeth.

8. Mouth.—Taste: coppery on rising; disagreeable; bad in morning.—Tongue coated: brown and thick; thickly in morning, with bad taste: white at base, the rest red; white, with papillæ showing through.—Tongue blistered.—Small sores, pustules (canker sores) on edge, tip, and under tongue, very painful; also inside lips and in throat.—Foul breath in morning.—Dryness of mouth; feels burnt.—Blisters on inner surface of lips and cheeks, skin peeling off in patches.—Stringy mucus comes out of mouth during sleep.

9. Throat.—Throat: scraped; sore, stiff; dry; swallowing painful.—Back part of throat constantly filling with mucus from posterior nares.—Sore throat and cold in head > by salt-water bathing.

10. Appetite.—Appetite: ravenous, immediately after eating; lost.—Thirst enormous; for liquor.—Craves: salts; sweets; hard, green fruit; ice; sour things; oranges; ale.

11. Stomach.—Hiccough.—Nausea: with frontal headache; after drinking water; after dinner; always after eating; before eating.—Violent retching and vomiting for forty-eight hours; first glairy mucus, then frothy and watery, and lastly coffee-grounds; accompanied by intense headache, with great despondency and sensation of impending death; during paroxysm was continually praying.—Vomiting thick mucus and bile; black bile without nausea, tasting bitter and sour, with considerable mucus.—In pit of stomach: sensation of pins forcing through flesh; sick gnawing not > by eating; trembling; burning.—In stomach: feeling of lump after eating; cramps; clawing, < drawing up knees.—Intense pain in stomach and upper abdomen, with a sensation of tightness.—Sensation of sinking and agonising sickness at stomach, with a desire to tear something away.

12. Abdomen.—Terrible pains in liver, thought she would die, they were so acute.—Grasping pain in liver and spleen.—Intense agonising pain in solar plexus; surface cold; eructations tasting of sulphuretted hydrogen and, after eating, of

ingesta; applied r. hand to pit of stomach and l. to lumbar region.—Tensive pain in r. side of abdomen, as of a hard, biconvex body; with heat and gnawing aching pain, continued a short time; it was between spine of ilium and recti muscles.—Darting pain from centre of r. ovarian region to lower edge of liver.—Beating as of a pulse in abdomen vertically.—Cutting in r. lower abdomen running into r. spermatic cord; r. testis very tender.

13. Stool and Anus.—Bilious diarrhœa, verging on dysentery, with mucous stools.—Pains of most intense kind (threatening cramps) in upper abdomen (darting and tearing pains) coining on at stool; stool diarrhœic, thin and hot, but not copious; after stool, profound weakness and mild cramp in l. calf.—Profuse bloody discharges from rectum, sometimes in large clotted masses, followed by shivering.—Black stool.—White diarrhœa.—Stools tenacious, clay-like, sluggish, cannot be forced, from a sensation of prolapsus of rectum.—Can only pass stool by leaning very far back; very painful, as if there was a lump on posterior surface of sphincter; so painful as to cause tears.—Constriction and inertia of bowels with ball-like stools.—Child, æt. 15 months, brought on a pillow to clinic, apparently dead; eyes glassy, set; could not find pulse, but felt heart beat; running from anus greenish yellow, thin, horribly offensive stool.—Oozing of moisture from anus, fetid like fish brine.

14. Urinary Organs.—Intense renal colic; severe pain in ureters, with sensation as of passage of calculus; during kidney attack, great craving for, ice.—Dull pinching pain in region of supra-renal capsules at 11 a.m.; fingers cold at same time; great pressure in bladder, greater than amount of urine warrants; urine scanty and high coloured.—Pain in renal region, profuse urination >.—Urine: high coloured; strong-smelling; covered with thick, greasy pellicle; intensely yellow.—Slow flow; cutting across root of penis transversely just as last drops are voided; intermittent.—Diabetes.—After urination, syncope.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Emissions during sleep: watery, causing no stiffness of linen; transparent, consistence of gum arabic mucilage, too thick to pour, and voided with difficulty; thick, with threads of white, opaque substance.—Impotence.—Intense and frequent erections day and night.—Pains along urethra while urinating, drawing burning.—(Suppressed gonorrhœa).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Great sexual desire after menses in a single woman.—A great deal of pain in l. ovary, with a sensation as if a sac was distended and if pressed would burst; sensation as if something was pulling it down, causing it to be sore; pain when walking passed to l. groin, as if leg pushed something, with a great amount of heat.—Tense pains passing diagonally in r. ovary, followed by a bubbling sensation.—Intense, excruciating, neuralgic pains in whole pelvic region, extending downwards through ovarian region to uterus; cutting like knives, forcing tears and groans.—Distinct soreness and nervous pain in one spot in lower part of uterus on l. side, < walking or moving l. leg.—Profuse menses; dark clotted, stains

difficult to wash out; also bright blood, with faintness and some pain.—Intense menstrual colic, causing drawing up of knees, with terrible bearing-down, labour-like pains, with pressing of feet against support, as in Labour.—A burning pain in lower part of back and hips during menses.—After very profuse menses, neuralgia in paroxysms in head, with twitching and drawing in of limbs and cords of neck, which were like wires; pain in lower abdomen, with profuse yellowish leucorrhœa.—Itching of vagina and labia, thinking of it makes it <.—Small chancres on edge of r. labia (had no sexual intercourse for three years, never had venereal disease).—Short, shooting pains, passing outwards, chiefly in breasts.—Breasts as cold as ice to touch, esp. nipples (during menses), rest of body warm.—Large but not painful swelling of l. breast.—Breasts and nipples very tender to touch, also inflamed.—Soreness of nipples, a gummy secretion drying on orifice; when picked off nipple bleeds freely.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, esp. while reading, with occasional loss of voice.—Choking caused by a weakness or spasm of epiglottis, could not tell which; larynx stopped so that no air could enter, only > by lying on face and protruding tongue.—Dryness of glottis, very annoying, with pain during deglutition; great hoarseness.—Soreness in larynx, as if ulcerated.—Tenacious mucus in larynx.—Sensation of a lump in larynx; severe pain on deglutition.—Bronchial catarrh spreading into larynx, swelling of tonsils and glands of throat extended also into ears, causing transient deafness.—Great oppression of breathing every afternoon about 5 p.m.; sense of constriction.—Has to fill lungs, but no power to eject air.—Breath hot, feels so even when breathing through the nose.—Cough from tickling under upper part of sternum.—Incessant dry cough, < at night; wakes just as she is falling asleep; < from sweet things.—Terrible, painful cough, as if larynx would be torn to pieces and as if mucous membrane was torn off, with profuse discharge of viscid greyish mucus, mixed with blood.—Cough < on lying down, > lying on stomach.—Expectoration: yellow white, albuminous, or little green, bitter balls; ropy, difficult to raise; as if flecked with infinitesimal dark spots.

18. Chest.—Sharp pain in bottom of l. lung.—Chest sore to touch, at times burning extends over chest; cold seems to < it; a piece of ice seems to cool it for an instant, then it is hotter; lung feels as if beaten or bruised.—Singular sensation through chest, bounded by a line drawn across lower end of sternum and another about middle; as if there was a cavity extending from side to side, filled with burning air, which dilated in puffs in all directions and could be felt impinging on walls of cavity.—Pain in r. shoulder as though it came from l. straight through.—Constricted sensation at bottom of both lungs; dull, heavy pain at top of l. lung.—Coughing gives great pain in chest, as if it was painfully contracted.—Incipient consumption.—Pain and soreness through chest and mammæ.—Sensation of an abscess between pectoralis major and minor.—Great soreness to pressure of muscles of lower l. chest front and back, soreness when moving l. shoulder-blade.

19. Heart.—Palpitation after slight exertion.—With heat in chest, heart felt very hot, beat very fast and felt large, accompanied by a bursting sensation.—Feeling of a cavity where heart ought to be.—Pain in heart: acute, sharp, quick; dull; quick.—Intense pain in heart, seemed to radiate in different parts of l. side of chest; < from least movement.—Burning in heart, went through to back and down into l. arm.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing in cords of neck, causing desire to throw head back.—Spasms of neck muscles, notably sterno-mastoid, drawing chin firmly down to breast.—Contractive pain from superior angles of scapulæ, passing to seventh dorsal vertebra, drawing shoulders back tight as if bones would be crushed; < moving shoulders, neck, or arms.—Intense burning heat, commencing in back of neck and extending gradually down spine, with a contractive stiffness extending into head and seeming to thicken the scalp.—Weak, stiff, aching back.—Heat in medulla and spine for a whole week.—Whole length of backbone sore to touch, also ribs of l. side.—Lumbago caused by straining or lifting.—Pain in back of hips, running around and down limbs.—Pain in sacrum and coccyx.

21. Limbs.—Almost entire loss of nervous force in legs and arms; exhausted by slightest effort.—Numb sensation in l. arm, hand, and leg; l. leg goes to sleep.—Eruption under and on toes and on hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in top of l. shoulder, < from motion; occasional little darts of pain if kept still.—Rheumatic pain in (r.) shoulder and arm.—Brown, itching eruption on l. shoulder.—Cold numbness outer side of arms just below elbow.—Cracking of joints, esp. elbows.—Much pain in l. arm; cannot hold a paper; veins become enlarged; < raising arm.—Trembling of arms and hands.—Burning of hands, wants them fanned and uncovered; always cold hands.—Backs of hands rough.—Small yellow spots on hands.—Transverse depression on nails, as if they were bent.—Consumptive incurvation of nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Woke with sharp pain in l. hip, preventing stooping, walking difficult; like a stiff neck.—Legs heavy as lead; walking difficult, esp. up and down stairs.—Numbness, paralysed feeling, in l. leg from knee to hip.—Longs to stretch legs.—During heavy thunderstorm very sharp pains in knees start upwards; pains < by stretching.—Aching in legs with inability to keep them still in bed, < when giving up control of himself, as when trying to sleep (> after Lil. t.).—Trembling in legs from knees down (< l.), burning in feet.—Cramps in soles and calves at night.—Ankles turn easily when walking.—Sudden intense pain in l. ankle, back of joint, on going to bed, could not move limb or body without screaming; could find no position of comfort.—Burning in feet, wants them uncovered and fanned.—Cold feet with chills all over.—Œdema of feet followed and > by diarrhœa.—Soreness in ball of foot under toes.—Cold, sweating feet.—Old foot-sweats, < during winter for seven years.—Great toe covered with tettery scales.—Corns very tender.

24. Generalities.—Gangrene.—Trembling.—Spasms.—Epileptiform spasms, foaming at mouth.—Opisthotonos.—Risus sardonicus.—Collapse.

25. Skin.—Yellowness of skin.—Intense and incessant itching, fugitive, < towards night, sometimes confined to one side.—Itching (and pricking) all over, < back, vagina, labia, and < thinking of it.—Fiery red band passing down neck, back, and perineum, and involving genitals and pubes.—Fiery red rash about anus in babies; "the water scalds it terribly.".—Scald-head.—Tinea capitis, eyelids involved.—Copper-coloured spots (syphilitic) remaining after eruptions, thin yellow-brown and detach in scales, leaving skin clear and free.—Small pedunculated warts, with pin-heads, like small button mushrooms, on various parts of body and thigh.—Favus.—Fetid odour of body.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy, yawning, chilly.—Spasmodic yawning, cannot suppress it; followed by spasm of glottis.—Asleep, but hears everything, answers questions as if awake.—Bites tip of tongue in sleep.—Sleeps at night on her knees with face forced in pillow.—Can only sleep on back with hands over head; if she lies on either side, the contents of lower part of chest and abdomen seem to press on each other and cause discomfort.—Dreams: horrid; painful; exhausting; that she is drinking; of walking; of ghosts and dead people.—Wakeful; slept towards morning.—Great restlessness at night; sleepy but could not sleep.

27. Fever.—Creepy chills running down back and all over body in a zigzag course.—Chills: up and down back; several times a day.—Chilly 3 to 4 p.m.—Cold hands with coldness extending all over body.—Flashes of heat alternating with chills.—Coldness: r. hand, then l.; a slight flush of heat succeeded, then sensation of a foreign substance in r. eye, then in l.—Must be fanned all the time, throws clothes off, yet surface is cold; burning mostly subjective of hands and feet, wants them uncovered and fanned.—Fever: with or without thirst; with gushes of perspiration in face; followed by languor; with nervous restlessness from midnight to 3 a.m.; at 11 a.m. preceded by cold feet; fell asleep during fever; after fever, sweat on palms, feet and legs; with rapid pulse at night; in afternoon; and malaise.< 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Great tendency to sweat on exertion; sensitive to cold.—Profuse sweat about neck.—Night-sweats.

Glonoinum.

Nitro-glycerine. C_3 H_5 (NO_3) O_3. Dilutions with alcohol.

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris*. Aphasia. Apoplexy. *Brain, congestion of*. Bright's disease. Convulsions. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Fright, effects of. *Goître. Headache*. Heart, affections of; palpitation of; jarring, effects of. Location, sense of, lost. Mania. Meningitis. Menses, suppression of. *Neuralgia*. Paralysis. Rheumatism.

Sciatica. Sea-sickness. Snow-headache. Sun-headache. *Sunstroke*. Toothache. Trauma.

Characteristics.—"Nitro-glycerine was discovered by Sobrero in 1847, but none could be obtained for physiological experiment until Morris Davis, a Philadelphia chemist, in the same year, after long and laborious trials, under direction of Hering, succeeded in producing the substance in sufficient quantities for proving." I quote this from the *Guiding Symptoms. Glon*. is one of the many monuments of Hering's therapeutic genius. It is to him that we owe the introduction of this notable remedy into the materia medica, and into medicine. The note of the action of *Glon*. is a tendency to sudden and violent irregularities of the circulation. It acts very quickly and very violently. The "signature" of this potent explosive may be said to be "bursting" and "expansion." Bursting, throbbing headaches; sensations of expanding in the head and elsewhere. Throbbing of carotids; violent action of heart; rush of blood to head; flushes of heat rising from chest to head, then throbbing pain in head. The characteristic *neuralgias* of *Glon*. are accompanied with much throbbing, and are often < at night, preventing sleep. Supra-orbital neuralgia, pulsating; retinal congestion from exposure to strong light. Facial neuralgia, extending through head. Cardiac neuralgia (angina pectoris) with radiating pains.

Guernsey, with his usual graphic terseness, says that *Glon*. is suited to "Troubles of the head in type-setters, and in men who work under a gas-light steadily, so that the heat falls on the head; bad results from sunstroke; *can't bear any heat about the head*; can't walk in the sun, must walk in the shade or carry an umbrella; can't bear heat from a stove; great vertigo on assuming an upright posture, from rising up in bed, rising from a seat, &c. Heat in the head; throbbing headache." The great sensitiveness to the least jar, which is a very marked feature of the *Glon*. headache, causes the patient to carry his head very carefully in order to avoid the chance of it. The headache is in the whole head and every part—forehead, vertex, occiput. Many pains appear in occiput and base of brain; gnawing in occiput; sore pain; pressure; severe pain in occiput, extending to eyes and temples; sensation as if something were moving in nerves from back of neck upward to head. The eyes may be fixed or protrude; aversion to bright light; black spots before sight. Face flushed or pale. Climacteric disturbances.

Fainting, sudden unconsciousness; convulsions, especially during labour. Nausea and vomiting of cerebral origin. Violent, stabbing, neuralgic pains, so violent as to make patient frantic, he wants to escape, to jump out of window. Bad effects of fear; horrible apprehension; fear of being poisoned. A characteristic mental condition is loss of sense of location: "well-known streets seem strange to him." Among the peculiar *sensations* are: Chin feels too long. Chest feels screwed together. Brain as if expanding; as if moving in waves; as if hanging with head downwards; as if something were pumped into vertex; as if everything were crowded out at forehead; as if warm water were running upwards from nape of

neck; as if the neck were gripped by a hand; as if some one were pulling eyes from within outward. Noise in left ear as if it came from heart. Lower lip feels swollen. As if heart would rise to throat. Pains are: Bursting; throbbing; pulsative; tearing; piercing; stabbing; gnawing. Burning between shoulders. Sitting or lying still, or walking in cold air > headache. Bending forward; bending head backward, and almost every movement < headache. Rest < pain in knee. Excessive heat and cold = hyperæmia of brain. Heat generally <; cold applications and cool air >; but cold water applied to head < head symptoms, even = spasms. < Damp weather. Bad effects of having hair cut; of exposure to sun or fire heat. All summer, headache < every day with the sun. < From wine. Pains from within outward; from front to back. Bad effect of too much riding or driving; sea-sickness; < from jarring. Pressure > headache. Cannot bear weight of hair; clothing seems too tight. *Suited to:* Florid, plethoric, sensitive women; nervous, sanguine, readily affected persons. Old scars break out again.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon., Camph., Coff., Nux v. *Compare:* Amyl nit.; Act. r. (waving in brain); Petrol. and Crotal. h. (loss of location); Bell. (cephalic cry but not as marked in Bell.; also Bell. has > bending head back, and > covering head; Glon. > uncovered); Apis, Hyo. (fears being poisoned); Gels. (inclination to jump out of window); Stram. Sang. (headache with the sun; ear sensitive to jar); Nit. ac. and Bell. (sensitiveness to jar); Melilot. (headache with crimson face) Lyc. and Phos. (burning between shoulders); Dig. and Diosc. (headache extending into nose); Sec. (fingers spread apart).

Causation.—Sun. Bright snow. Fire-heat. Fear or fright. Jarring. Injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Falling down, with loss of consciousness and alternate palpitation of the heart, and congestion of the head.—Fear; throat feels swollen, chest as if screwed together; apprehensive of approaching death; fears she has been poisoned.—Fear, as if something unpleasant would happen to him.—Unusually bright and loquacious, with great flow of ideas.—Confusion of ideas; cannot tell where he is; well-known streets seem strange; way home too long; forgets on which side of the street he lives.—Great mental agitation (with headache); frantic, attempts to run away; to jump out of window.—Cephalic cry.—The chin feels too long.

2. Head.—Vertigo; < from stooping or moving head; in open air.—Giddiness when the head is moved.—Heaviness in the head, principally in forehead.—Dull headache with warm perspiration on forehead.—Headache with accelerated pulse, red face, perspiration on the face; he becomes unconscious.—Headache < from the heat of the sun; > in the open air and from pressure.—Headache, throbbing, &c., during or in place of menses.—Fulness in the head, as if the brain was expanding itself, were moving in waves.—Fulness in the head; distinct feeling of the pulse in the head; throbbing without pain.—Sensation as if the blood were mounting to the

head.—Congestion of blood to the head (apoplexy).—Pulsation in the forehead, in the temples, on the vertex; when walking every step is felt in the neck, when moving the head.—Throbbing in the head; in forehead; in temples; in vertex; in occiput; < when moving; > when sitting still and lying and from pressure.—Throbbing in the temporal arteries, which were raised, and felt like cords.—Stitches in temples or r. side of forehead.—Sore and bruised feeling in the brain, worse when shaking the head.—Sensation of soreness through the whole head; is afraid to shake the head, as it seems that it would make the head drop to pieces.—The pain, heat, and fulness in the head ascend from the chest, neck, or back part of the head.—Severe pain in the occiput, extending to the eyes and temples.—Shaking < the headache, as well as stooping motion, ascending steps; external pressure >; walking in the open air, uncovering the head >.—Cracking sensation in the brain.—Skull seems too small, and as if the brain were attempting to burst the skull; violent action of the heart, and a distinct pulsation over the whole body.—Shocks in the brain synchronous with the pulse.—Undulating or wave-like motion in the brain.—Hemicrania; sees half light, half dark.—Gnawing in occiput.

3. Eyes.—Eyes dull, staring, sunken.—The white of the eye is red, the eyes protrude, look wild.—Eyes feel as if some one were pulling them from within outward.—Pressing, protruding pains in eyes.—In the eyeballs, stitches, twitchings, soreness, pressure.—Pupils dilated, eyes rolled upward.—Heat in the balls of the eyes, lids, and around the eyes.—Sparks, flashes before the eyes.—The letters appear smaller.—As if focus of r. eye were suddenly displaced; sees everything half light and half dark.—Black spots before, and obscuration of the eyes; with fainting.

4. Ears.—Sensation of fulness, in and around the ears.—Ears sensitive to jarring.—Deafness, ears feet as if stopped up.—Stitches in the ears, the ears feel as if closed.—Throbbing, piercing from within outward in r. ear.—Ringing, singing, or cracking in the ears.—Ringing in the ears, audible pulse.

5. Nose.—Pain at root of nose.—The headache extends into the nose.—Epistaxis on going out into the heat of the sun, face flushed, hot, red.

6. Face.—Paleness of the face with heat and congestion of blood to head and chest.—Pale during heat, sunstroke, congestions, &c.; flushed and hot with headache.—Heat in the face with pulsations in the head and palpitations of the heart.—Redness of the face, esp. upper part of it, with headache.—Redness of the face, which comes and goes.—Itching, esp. in the middle of the face.—Pain and stiffness of the articulation of the jaw.—Sensation as if the under lip were swollen.

7. Teeth.—Throbbing pain in all the teeth.—Pulsating toothache with headache.—Stabbing pains in gums r. side passing to l. without ceasing in r.; < from hot, > from cold applications.

8. Mouth.—Taste: bitter with nausea; aromatic; sweet; warm; leaves a fatty taste.—Tongue numb, as if burnt; prickling, stinging.—Tongue feels swelled and raw with spasmodic twitchings.—Tongue: milk-white without coating; coated heavily at back.—Difficulty in conversing from diminished power of tongue and confusion of ideas.—Tongue swollen with pricking in it, the tongue smarts.—Sensation of soreness and swelling on the roof of the mouth with pulsation.

9. Throat.—The soft palate feels contracted and dry.—Itching of the soft palate and throat.—In the throat tickling, heat, soreness.—Sensation as if the throat were swelling.

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost.—Wants cold water; also from dry parched feeling.—Increased desire to smoke.—Wine < all symptoms.

11. Stomach.—Nausea causing perspiration.—Nausea with and caused by the headache, with colic; congestion of blood to the head and chest, and pale face.—Nausea and vomiting in brain-congestions, or during sunstroke.—Faint feeling at pit of the stomach; also with throbbing.—Sensation of emptiness in the pit of the stomach.—Sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach, esp. on stooping.—Gnawing in the pit of the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Colic, cutting pain principally below the navel, wakening one in the morning, before and after loose stools.—Gall-stone colic.—Rumbling in lower part of the abdomen, principally when lying on l. side.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœic stools with rumbling and discharges of flatus, beginning in the morning and lasting all day.—Diarrhœa; copious, loose, blackish, lumpy stools.—Morning diarrhœa with sharp burning; with rumbling.—After eating peaches diarrhœa evening and night.—Constipation and hæmorrhoids which itched and pained.—At an unaccustomed time, a hard and unusual stool; pinching in abdomen before and after it.—No stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of pale (albuminous) urine; has to rise frequently during the night, and must pass large quantities of albuminous urine.—Tubal nephritis, with headache, brought on by walking in the sun; numbness in arms and hands alternating with intense tingling.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation suppressed by *Glon*.—Instead of menses congestion to head; face pale; worse in warm room; fainting; throbbing.—During menstruation congestion of blood to head and chest; headache; fainting.—At climaxis, flushes of heat, pressure in head, nausea, loss of senses, vertigo, swelling of feet.—During pregnancy headache, congestions of blood to the head and chest.—Eclampsia; unconscious; face bright-red; puffed; pulse full, hard; urine copious and albuminous.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Inclination to deep respiration.—Desire to take a long, deep inspiration.—Sighing.

18. Chest.—Constriction of the chest.—Constriction and oppression of the chest.—Oppression of the chest alternating with headache.—Congestions to the chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart with heat in the face, accelerated pulse and pulsation of the carotid arteries.—Violent action of the heart, distinct pulsation over the whole body.—Excessive perceptible palpitation of the heart.—In the heart sensation of fulness, heaviness, and heat, with laboured beating of the heart.—Pulse accelerated; rises and falls alternately; low and feeble in sunstroke.—Laborious action of the heart, oppression.—Sharp pains in heart.—Severe stitches from the heart, extending into the back.—Purring noise in region of heart when lying, pulse intermittent.

20. Neck and Back.—Tightness around the neck.—The neck feels weak and tired, cannot support the head.—Stiffness of the neck, clothing seems to be too tight.—On the neck sensation of fulness, tension, pulsation.—Burning heat between the shoulder-blades.—Hot sensations down back.—Pain in the whole spinal column, or heat and chilliness.

22. Upper Limbs.—In the arms restlessness, weakness, want of circulation.—Sensation of weakness and numbness in l. arm.—Feels the beating of all the pulses in the tips of the fingers, accompanied by trembling of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness and numbness of l. thigh.—Weakness of the legs, the knees and ankles give way (during headache).—Limbs relaxed, motionless in sunstroke.—Acute pain in l. knee on moving, seems to be deep in joint without much heat or swelling; sudden twinges or pricks while at rest, is obliged to rise and straighten limb.—Jerking of limbs with loss of consciousness.—Restlessness in the limbs causes him to rise.—(Sciatica.).—Cold feet, with nausea, palpitation.

24. Generalities.—Fainting; with consciousness.—Great weakness and prostration.—Unconscious falling down.—Painless throbbing in the whole body.—Pulsations, tingling, thrills, and a peculiar sensation of warmth through the body, extending from above downward.—Convulsions (from congestions to the head); the fingers are spread apart and stretched out.—Seeming plethora, rapid deviations in distributions of blood.

26. Sleep.—Yawning with headache, congestion of blood to the head.—Sleepiness early in the evening.—He is difficult to waken.—Weakness as from loss of sleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated, irregular, intermitting, full and hard, small and rapid.—Chill: after getting heated; alternates with sweat; with vomiting; head as if

screwed up; intermittent fever.—Heat, esp. in face, ascending from pit of stomach to head.—Warmth general; flushes of heat; waves of heat upward.—Perspiration principally in the face, after sleeping.—Perspiration on forehead.—Profuse sweat, mostly on face and chest.—Perspiration relieves the nausea.

Gnaphalium.

Gnaphalium polycephalum. Sweet-scented Everlasting Flower. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Anterior crural neuralgia. Cholera. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Gout. Lumbago. Prostate gland, irritation of. Rheumatism. *Sciatica*.

Characteristics.—*Gnaphal*. has been used mainly in affections of the sciatic nerve. But it has also an action on the abdominal organs, causing vomiting, colic, and diarrhœa, thus comparing with *Colocynth*. in both spheres. The special indication for its use in sciatica and lumbago is: Numbness alternating with the pain. The diarrhœa is watery and offensive; occurs in the morning and is repeated during the day. There is rumbling in the bowels, colicky pains, and the patient is cross and irritable, urine is scanty, appetite and taste are lost. There is also sexual excitement in mate provers, pain and irritation in the prostate gland. Dr. W. McGeorge (*Hahn. Month*., Oct., 1885, p. 606) tells us that among the negroes *Gnaph*. has a reputation for colds, fevers, and night-sweats. The last was caused in one of the provers. It cured one case of "chills"; and the periodicity appears in the intermittent neuralgia of the upper jaws. A very important observation made by McGeorge is on the value of *Gnaph*. in dysmenorrhœa. "Weight and fulness in the pelvis" are the only symptoms noted in the proving bearing directly on the malady. "Dysmenorrhœa when the menses are scanty and very painful the first day" is the clinical indication. McGeorge cured a very aggravated case of sciatica (left) in a man, resulting from a strain. The leg was cramped and drawn up; < in cold and damp weather. I have cured a number of cases in which there was alternation of numbness with the pain. Dr. George Shelton has recorded (*N. A. J. H*., Feb., 1888, p. 100) two cases. (*1*) A clergyman, 27, had sharp cutting pains, starting from inner side right thigh, just below Poupart's ligament, extending down course of anterior crural nerve to a point about its lower third. The pains were paroxysmal, came on when walking, occasionally when lying down; had had one or two attacks in the pulpit. In several instances the pain had extended down the right cord into the testicle and caused him to draw up the leg, flexing the thigh on the abdomen. (This condition was also present in Dr. McGeorge's case, and may possibly be a keynote.) A few doses of *Gnaph*. 1 cured him completely. (*2*) The second case occurred in a widow, 68, who had had severe pains in outer side of right thigh for six years, during part of which time she had been confined to bed. The pains were paroxysmal, cutting, tearing, extending down the course of the sciatic nerve. Attacks < at night, and

more frequent, causing her to roll about the bed and cry out with the pain. All the resources of allopathy had been in vain. *Rhus t., Coloc., Sulph*., gave no help. *Bell*. relieved slightly. *Gnaph*. 1 wrought gradual improvement, and in eight weeks the cure was complete. My cases were cured with *Gnaph*. 30. One was in a very gouty man, the alternation of numbness with pain being present. Sciatic pain is < on lying down; by motion; by stepping; > when sitting in a chair; > drawing up the limb. Headache > by washing in cold water. Fur on tongue removed by thorough washing with cold water.

Relations.—*Compare:* Coloc., Ipec., Merc., Puls., Lyc., Caulo., Xanthox.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very irritable for two or three days, after the diarrhœa (in three cases).

2. Head.—Giddy, esp. after rising from recumbent position.—Fulness about temples.—Dull, continuous pain in back of head, with shooting pain in eyeballs.—Full headache 3 to 4 p.m., or on waking, > by washing in cold water or bathing head with bay-rum.

6. Face.—Dull, heavy, bloated appearance.—Neuralgic pain of an intermittent form in both upper maxillary bones.

8. Mouth.—Flat, sweetish, sickening taste.—Tongue covered with long white fur, > by thorough washing with cold water.—Mouth feels parched and tastes badly.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Flatus, windy eructations, nausea and hiccough.—Colicky pains in various parts, cæcum sensitive.—Borborygmus with emission of much flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Rumbling in bowels with stool before breakfast.—Looseness of bowels with passage of pale-coloured fæces.—Diarrhœic discharge in morning and during day; with irritable temper; pains in bowels in children.—Dark-coloured, liquid, offensive stool in morning, afterwards pain in bowels all day.—Vomiting and purging, like cholera morbus, in the night and all next day.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pains in kidneys with frequent slight pain in prostate gland.—Sensation of pain and fulness in bladder, even when just emptied.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual passion.—Irritation of prostate gland.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Dysmenorrhœa, menses scanty and very painful first day.—Sensation of weight in pelvis.—Sensation of fulness in pelvis.

20. Neck and Back.—Numbness of lower part of back with lumbago.—Sensation of weight in pelvis.

22. Upper Limbs.—Feeling of weakness, as if incapable of raising the slightest weight.—Rheumatic pains in elbows and shoulders.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains dull or darting or cutting from r. hip-joint posteriorly downward to foot; < lying down, from motion, by stepping, > sitting in a chair.—Intense pain along sciatic nerve.—Numbness occasionally taking the place of sciatic pains, making exercise very fatiguing.—Cramps in calves; in feet, at night in bed.—Gouty pains in big toes.

27. Fever.—Night-sweats.

Gossypium Herbaceum.

Cotton Plant. N. O. Malvaceæ. Tincture of fresh inner root bark, chopped and pounded to a pulp.

Clinical.—Abortion. Amenorrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Labia, abscess of. Ovaries, pains in. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Sterility. Tumour. Uterus, bearing down in.

Characteristics.—*Gossyp*. has been mainly used in affections of the female generative organs. It has been taken in the form of the extract to procure abortion. The symptoms of the external organs are strongly marked, and the ovaries are the seat of pains which come and go, and in the uterus are bearing-down pains. "Intermittent pains in the ovaries" is characteristic. The morning nausea and salivation indicate the remedy for morning sickness of pregnancy. The pains are of a stinging, drawing, tearing, and sometimes of a burning character, extending from one place to another, jumping from one place to another. Pains generally move from above downward. Pains are generally < by motion; > by rest. Sympathetic symptoms of stomach, heart, bowels, and nervous system arising from disturbance of uterine functions.

Relations.—*Compare:* Act. r., Apis, Asar., Bell., Bry., Lil. t., Puls., Sabi., Sec., Sep., Ustil.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Pain, first burning, then stinging, extending from both temporal bones to middle of frontal bone.—Drawing pain over eyes, with stinging pain in pupils.

5. Nose.—Nostrils swollen and inflamed.

9. Throat.—Tonsils swollen, r. <.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with accumulation of saliva in mouth; inclination to vomit before breakfast.—Rotating pain in pit of stomach.—Anorexia, with uneasy, depressed feeling at scrobiculum cordis at time of menses.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate, with burning pains.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Stinging pain in both ovarian regions, and at the same time drawing towards uterus, lasting about ten minutes at a time.—Soreness between thigh and vulva, with a watery secretion.—Soft-tumour between l. thigh and vulva, first as large as pea, increasing to size of pigeon's egg, secreting a watery fluid with needle-like sticking pain, < at night.—Swelling of l. labium, outer part, with intolerable itching; some swelling in r. labium.—Outer skin of both labia studded with innumerable, full, somewhat reddish granules.—Amenorrhœa.—Menses scanty and painful or painless; last twenty-four hours and then become very sparse and painful; too watery; nineteen days late.—Sterility from uterine torpor.—Morning vomiting, followed by faintness; unable to rise from bed; great distress, weakness, and prostration.

20. Back.—Pain in back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Heavy feeling in both hands, > hanging them down, < in warmth of bed.

26. Sleep.—Caused her to sleep a great part of the time.

Granatum.

Punica granatum. Pomegranate. N. O. Granateć. Homśopathic provings were made with a tincture or trituration of bark of root. An alkaloid, Pelletierine ($C_8 H_{13} NO$), discovered by Bertrand Pelletier is obtained from the rind of the fruit.

Clinical.—Ascarides. Gastralgia. Hernia, umbilical; inguinal. *Jaw, cracking in*. Leucorrhśa. Tapeworm. Toothache.

Characteristics.—Pomegranate is a well-known vermifuge especially used for the expulsion of tćnia. For this a decoction of the rind of the fruit is used, or else *Pelletierine* in the following manner. After a mild purge the previous night, in the morning 30 grammes of *Sulphate of Pelletierine* is administered in a solution containing 50 grammes of *Tannic acid*. This is followed by a glass of water in ten minutes, and a brisk purge in half an hour. The homśopathic provings bring out

many symptoms of helminthiasis as: Pale blue rings round eyes. Itching, crawling tickling of nose. Ravenous hunger; craving for sour or juicy things; fruit; coffee. Loss of appetite. Nausea; fermenting in abdomen; griping; dragging in inguinal region as if hernia would protrude. Itching and tickling in anus frequently during the day. Emaciation. Convulsive movements. Among the general symptoms are: Great weariness and exhaustion, scarcely able to keep upright. Trembling. Discomfort and nausea. Itching of the skin of various places, face and body, as if pimples would break out. Biting and itching in palms of hands. Yawning. Great sensitiveness. Swelling of navel; protrusions in inguinal rings. All symptoms are > after dinner. Pain in abdomen is > after drinking cold water.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ars., Chi., Iod., Cina, Teucr., Kousso., Cucurb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great sensitiveness and impressibility.—Irritability and arrogance.—Penurious and quarrelsome humour.—Hypochondriacal scruples.—Melancholy, gloomy temper, dejection, and discouragement.—Stupefaction, and intellectual embarrassment.

2. Head.—Vertigo, esp. during intellectual labour, or in the morning on rising, and sometimes with obscuration of the eyes, or with nausea and aching in the stomach.—Sensation of emptiness in the head.—Stupefying pain and painful heaviness in the head, esp. in the forehead.—Pressure on the forehead and on the occiput.—Acute drawing pains, chiefly on r. side of head.—Shootings in forehead.—Pustules on forehead and temples, with pain as from excoriation, leaving small tubercles on drying.

3. Eyes.—Eyes hollow, and surrounded by a livid circle.—Itching and burning smarting in the canthi.—Dryness and smarting in the eyes.—Yellowish tint of the sclerotica.—Inflammation of the eyes, as in coryza.—Pupils dilated.—Convulsive movements of the eyelids.—Obscuration of the eyes.—Weak sight.

4. Ears.—Cramp-like squeezing, acute drawing pains and shootings in the ears.—Tinkling and buzzing in the ears.

5. Nose.—Burning heat and dryness of the nostrils, or an accumulation of tenacious mucus.—Crawling itching in the nose.—Coryza, alternately dry and fluent.

6. Face.—Complexion sickly, yellowish, and earth-coloured.—Burning heat in the face, sometimes transient.—Gnawing itching in the face, and esp. in the cheeks.—Swelling of the cheek, which is livid; burning heat, itching, tension, and crawling, as with chilblains.—Squeezing and acute drawing pains in the face, in the cheek-bones, and in the root of the nose, often on one side only.—Dryness of the lips and burning sensation in them.

7. Teeth.—Acute drawing pain, tension, and squeezing in the maxillary joints, and cracking of the joints during mastication.—Shooting pains in the teeth, even at night, in bed.—The teeth seem to be elongated.—Gums unfixed, and easily bleeding.

8. Mouth.—Excessive accumulation of saliva, sometimes of a sweetish taste, in the mouth.—Tongue moist and white.—Excessive spitting of mucus.

9. Throat.—Sensation of astriction in different parts of the mouth and of the gullet.—Contraction of the gullet.

10. Appetite.—Great variableness of taste; taste alternately acute and dull.—Appetite alternately diminished and increased.—Extraordinary hunger and voracity, even after a meal.—Great variableness of appetite; desire for different things, and esp. for coffee, for fruits, and for succulent and acid aliments.—Great thirst for water.—Liquid aliments, and potatoes cause nausea and eructations.

11. Stomach.—Frequent and noisy eructations.—Frequent nausea, sometimes with lassitude, flow of water in the mouth, pain in the abdomen and in the stomach, frequent want to evacuate without any result, shivering, sickly looks and ill-humour.—Vomiting, even at night, and sometimes with lassitude, trembling, perspiration, or vertigo.—Painful pressure, fulness, burning sensation, and anxiety in the precordial region.—Cramps in the stomach when fasting in the morning.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in the abdomen, frequent, and often prolonged, sometimes with nausea, flow of water in the mouth, shiverings, and prostration, or with vertigo.—Pains in the abdomen after every meal, or when fasting in the morning.—Pains in the abdomen, mitigated by external heat and by lying down, as well as by drinking cold water.—Pinchings, shootings, and rotatory sensation round the navel, and in the stomach.—Anxious sensation in the abdomen.—Painful inflation of the abdomen, sometimes with voracity.—Frequent production and evacuation of flatus.—Swelling of the navel, as if from umbilical hernia.—Fermentation in the abdomen.—Traction in the abdomen, as if preparatory to a stool.—Painful pressure and swelling in the groins, as if a hernia were about to appear.

13. Stool and Anus.—Several evacuations during the day.—Copious evacuations of a very deep colour.—Diarrhśa, with frequent evacuations, and evacuation of fćcal matter and mucus.—Before the loose evacuations, nausea and fermentation in abdomen; during the evacuations, burning heat in face and pressure in rectum; afterwards burning heat in rectum.—Tenesmus, with movements and fermentation in abdomen.—Prolapsus of rectum during the evacuations.—Insupportable itching and titillation of the rectum.—Burning itching in the anus, on the buttocks and perineum, on the scrotum, and on the hair-covered parts of the genital organs, and esp. on the thighs.—Shootings in anus and rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Incisive, shooting, and gnawing pains in the urethra.—Inflammation and swelling of the urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Mucus oozing from the urethra, as in a gonorrhśa, with burning traction in the cavernous parts, as far as the glans.—Excitement of sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature, and too copious, and accompanied by colic and pressure from the sacral region to the groins.—Yellowish leucorrhśa.

18. Chest.—Sensation of anxiety in the chest, and groaning.—Great oppression of the chest, with lassitude in the legs.—Pressure on the chest and across the sternum.—Rheumatic pains, shooting and drawing in the diaphragm.—Shootings in the chest, esp. when walking.—Tension and painful squeezing in the ribs.

19. Heart.—Palpitations of the heart, sometimes on the least movement.—Pains and cramp-like contractions in the muscles of the chest.

20. Back.—Frequent bruise-like pains, pains as from an oppressive weight between and on the shoulders, and the loins.

22. Upper Limbs.—Traction, rheumatic pains, crawling, and sensation of paralysis in the arms, with difficulty in raising them.—Rheumatic pains in the joints of the hands and fingers, as well as in the forearms.—Painful and paralytic stiffness in the fingers.—Swelling of the ball of the thumbs, with livid colour, burning heat, and marbled swelling of the veins.—Gnawing and insupportable itching in the palm and in the back of the hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation of stiffness in the hips, as in sciatica.—Acute drawing pain, paralytic pulling, heaviness, and shootings in the knee.—Pain, as from a sprain in the instep.—Painful corns on the feet.

24. Generalities.—Great lassitude and fatigue, esp. in the legs, sometimes with inability to remain standing, and want to lie down.—Drowsy lassitude, with headache, as if after a nocturnal debauch.—Great dejection and prostration, sometimes with burning heat in the hands.—Trembling of the limbs.—Relaxation and flaccidity of the muscles, esp. in the lower extremities.—Emaciation.

26. Sleep.—Yawning, sometimes convulsive, and frequent stretchings.—Agitated sleep, with frequent dreams, cries, and tossing.

27. Fever.—Partial and semi-lateral shudderings, sometimes with semilateral headache.—Dry, burning heat over the whole body, with inclination to throw off all

covering.—The shudderings and shiverings commonly take place in the morning; the heat manifests itself in the evening.—Sweats on the least movement.

Graphites.

Plumbago. Black Lead. An allotropic modification of carbon. (The finest specimens contain traces of iron, 0.04 to 0.6 per cent.; poor qualities as much as 4 per cent.) Trituration of prepared Black Lead from finest English drawing-pencils.

Clinical.—Acne. Amenorrhśa. *Anus, affections of*. Blepharitis. Breasts, indurated; cancer of. Cancer. *Catarrh. Chaps*. Chlorosis. Colic. *Constipation*. Deafness. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhśa. *Ears, affections of. Eczema*. Epistaxis. *Erysipelas*. *Eyes, affections of*. Face, erythema of. *Feet, affections of*. Fissures. Gastralgia. Glandular swellings. Gleet. *Gravel*. Hćmorrhoids. Headache. Herpes. *Hydrocele. Influenza*. Irritation. Lachrymal duct inflamed. Leucorrhśa. Lips, cracked. Liver, indurated. *Menstruation, disorders of*. Mentagra. *Nails, disorders of. Noises in head. Nose, affections of*. Nose-bleed. Obesity. Ovarian tumours. *Paralysis*. Parotitis. *Pityriasis*. Priapism. Pruritus vaginć. Psoriasis. Ptosis. *Rectum, affections of*. Rhus poisoning. Scar., inflamed. Scrofula. Seminal emissions. Skin, affections of. *Smell, disorders of*. Stomach, cramp in. Sycotic diathesis. *Syphilis*. Trichiasis. Tumours. Ulcers. *Urine, disordered*. Uterus, cancer of. Vaccination, effects of. Wens. Whooping-cough. Worms. Zona.

Characteristics.—The first idea of using this substance as a drug, says Hahnemann, is due to S. Weinhold, who was led to it by seeing workmen in a mirror-factory use it as a local application for tetters. Ruggieri followed him, using it both internally and locally. Hufeland relates the cure of a lady, 41, by the internal and external use of *Graph*., of an acne rosacea which had defied all other modes of treatment. Teste classes *Graph*. in the *Pulsatilla* group with *Silic., Calc., Hepar*, and *Phos*. He gives the following among other symptoms as common to *Puls., Silic*., and *Graph*.: "Anxious, changeable, wavering mood; aversion to work; vertigo with cloudiness; a sort of intoxication in the morning; sense of fulness or emptiness in the head; drowsiness in daytime; single, acute, deep shocks in right half of brain; flickering before eyes; suspension of visual power; photophobia; lachrymation in open air; foul smell before nostrils; amenorrhśa; swelling of right testicle; swelling of veins; wandering pains; pain in the parts not lain upon; heaviness in affected parts; rheumatism at nape of neck; sweat at night having odour of urine; drowsiness in daytime."

Hahnemann was quick to perceive that *Graph*. was much more than a mere remedy for skin affections. Like that other great skin remedy, *Sulphur, Graph*. proved to be a leading antipsoric. Hahnemann's provings and observations defined its powers

over skin affections. Its special characteristic is: "Eruptions oozing out a thick, honey-like fluid." Wherever such eruptions are found *Graph*. is in all probability the remedy. I have cured many cases, notably some occurring on the occiput, and behind the ears. It is no less frequently a remedy for the results of repelled eruptions of the kind. Nash records such a case: A child had been "relieved" of an eczema capitis under old-school treatment, whereupon entero-colitis set in, and became so alarming that it was pronounced "consumption of the bowels." Nash when called in found the child greatly emaciated, with little or no appetite, very restless, passing "*stools of brown fluid mixed with undigested substances, and of an intolerably fetid odour*." *Graph*. 6m (Jenichen) cured promptly. *Graph*. being one of the forms of Carbon, it is therefore related to *Carbo anim*., and *Carbo veg*.; and as it contains a small percentage of iron, it is also related to *Ferrum*.

Graph. causes slight erethism at first, then a weak, relaxed, condition; anćmia; chlorosis. The typical *Graphites* patient is "fat, chilly, and costive." Lymphatic glands are swollen. Like the skin, the mucous membranes are cracked and fissured, and have scanty secretions. Irregularities in the distribution of the blood occur, pallor of skin and mucous membranes. The circulation is at first excited, then follows loss of energy and consequent venous hyperćmia. Fainting readily occurs with great anxiety; motion is impaired and the tissues relaxed, but paralysis is not complete. A marked characteristic of *Graphites* is a rush of blood to head, with flushed face. I have cured two very severe cases of nose-bleed in elderly people where this symptom was present. In one case there had been flushing of head and neck for many months previous to the attack, and flushing preceded and accompanied each occurrence of the bleeding. In the other case the patient said the precursory flush seemed to come up from his toes. He had had his nostrils plugged, without avail, before I saw him. *Graphites*, in a high potency, cured promptly in both instances. Hahnemann gives the symptom on which I based the prescription as follows: "Bleeding of the nose at 10 p.m.; preceded in the afternoon by rush of blood to the head, and heat of face," There is also "rush of blood to head, with distension and flatulence."

Graphites is suited to persons who have a tendency to put on unhealthy fat. Defective animal heat from defective oxygenation; always cold, indoors or out. Chlorotics. Affections of glands, skin, and mucous membranes, especially at orifices. The *Graphites* condition is not sensitive and herein it differs from *Hepar*, which has extreme sensitiveness of affected parts. The tone of mind is sad and foreboding. The eyes, ears, and nose are affected, especially the integumentary parts. There is a very characteristic symptom in reference to the hearing: "hardness of hearing > when riding in a carriage." There is a sore throat like that of *Lachesis*; sensation of a lump, < on empty swallowing. It has also a "lump" sensation at the stomach. It resembles *Lachesis*, too, in its flushings; in gastralgia > by eating. Hurries to meals to relieve violent pain at epigastrium; especially to dinner and supper. Goullon cured two notable cases of cramps in the stomach with "improvement of the cramps by eating." There was also clean tongue. Milk agreed

well, especially hot milk. In one case roast meat agreed, but not boiled meat, and, still less, potatoes. In the morning there was a fishy taste, disappearing later in the day. Another cure by Goullon was of a young lady who was troubled with salivation, coming on any time; sometimes just before sitting down to dinner; oftenest when riding in a carriage, less often when riding in a train. She was prevented by it from seeing company, and was low-spirited. There was also habitual costiveness. *Graph*. 12 at first aggravated and then rapidly cured. Goullon understood the power of *Graphites*, perhaps, more completely than any other writer, and I will give another of his cures, as it illustrates several points in the drug's action. A well-grown, healthy-looking girl of fifteen had violent headache in right temple *every four* weeks; the pain was stinging. Glittering before the eyes frequently preceded and followed the attack, which recurred to the hour, and sometimes also on the following day. Drowsiness accompanied the attack, deep sleep, heat and redness of the head, followed by a chill. *Sep*. 6 relieved the headache, but the glitter remained. The heaviness of the eyelids led Goullon to *Graph*. (which causes ptosis). His choice was strengthened on learning that there had been no menstruation, and finally she "had a degree of hoarseness that indicated chronic hypertrophy of the tonsils. (A. Vogel claims this to be a sign of scrofula derived from syphilis.") *Graph*. 2x trit., in two-grain doses, was given six mornings in succession. The period for the headache passed without recurrence, and the sensation of lights completely disappeared (*H. R*., vi. 271). *Graphites* causes suffocative spells which arouse the patient from sleep, he must jump out of bed, < after midnight (*Lach*. < after sleep). There is a diarrhśa of thin, offensive, partly digested stools. Constipation is more common, the stools being in lumps coated with mucus, and with mucous shreds. Habitual costiveness and, in females, scanty menses form a keynote indication when found associated with other complaints, as headache, skin-affections, &c. Moist itching excoriation around anus and fissures. The male sexual organs are affected as well as the female: Uncontrollable sexual excitement, with violent erections. Priapism. (I have frequently seen this condition produced in patients taking *Graph*. for other things; and have frequently relieved priapism with *Graph*.) Impotence. In the female the breasts are affected. Pain under left breast at menstrual period, often waking patient in the night. Hysterical melancholia with occipital headache. Leucorrhśa profuse, in gushes, excoriating. It has many symptoms in common with *Sepia*, but *Graph*. affects the ovaries more markedly than the latter. There is a feeling as if the uterus would press out at the vagina. Stiffness of knees.

The *skin* of *Graphites* is rough, hard, and dry. Eczematous and herpetic eruptions predominate. Eruption on occiput exuding gluey humour; eczema of ears; moist eczema round anus. Pimples, acne. Wens. Gastro-intestinal affections alternating with acne and erythema of face, herpetic lesions or scrofulous hypochondriasis. Excoriations between toes. Syphilitic and "constitutional" ulcers. Recrudescence of scars. Cracks and fissures. Offensive discharges and secretions. Sweat: stains yellow; sour, offensive.

The senses are abnormally acute: music causes weeping; cannot tolerate the smell of flowers. Weak, exhaustion of whole body. Spasms; contractions of muscles; twitching of eyelids. Cataleptic condition. Sensitiveness of internal parts; numbness in various parts; drawing pain in whole body. Pain as if head were numb, or pithy, or made of wood. Pain as if constricted in occiput, extending to nape of neck, which pains as if broken. "Intense, heavy weight in occiput, as if head drawn back, must rest it, unable to read or think" (result of 2x and 3x, on three separate occasions in a patient of Dr. W. Epps. *Chi*. 1x. relieved in a few days—*Hom. Rev*., xl. 162). As if skin of forehead was drawn into folds. As if a skin were before ear. As if a hard body as large as an egg were behind ear. As of a cobweb over the face. As of a lump in stomach, with beating as of two hammers. As if intestines were torn; croaking as of a frog in abdomen. As if everything would be torn to pieces during menstruation. Bearing-down pains in various parts. Rest >; motion <. Riding in a carriage < many complaints; but > hardness of hearing. < Lying on left side. Cold drinks, cold air, damp, wet atmosphere, washing <. Warmth < tearing pain in teeth; warmth of bed < itching; > crampy pain in stomach; scrofulous affections of bones. Eating > cramps in stomach; hot drinks, especially hot milk, >. < In open air; in wind. Bathing after measles = paralysis of face. Getting feet wet = delayed menses. Attacks occur during summer and autumn. Ears feel stuffed at the full moon. Suffering parts emaciate. Overlifting easily. Hćmorrhages. (When giving *Graphit*. internally in cases of anal eruption I have found the external use of an ointment made with a drachm of the 3x trituration to an ounce of Cetacean ointment of great service. Hirsh, of Prague, has also used *Graph*. locally in cases of disease of the nails, with very good results.)

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon., Arsen., Chi., Nux v. *Antidote to:* Arsen., Iod., Rhus t. *It follows:* Calc., Lyc., Puls., Sep., Sul. *Complementary:* Caust., Hep., Lyc. *Compare:* Petrol., Lach., Carb. v., Carb. a., Caust., Nit. ac., Rhus (erysipelas, left then right; Graph., right then left), Ant. c., Ratan., Pćon, Nit. ac., Sil. In priapism, Pic. ac. In affections of right ovary, Pallad., Op. Laughing and weeping alternately, Aur., Pul., Lyc., Stram., Alum. Hears better in ears, Nit. ac. Obesity, Calc. ars. Trichiasis, Borax. Erysipelas beginning on nose, Canth. Fat constitutions, Calc. Burning excoriating discharge from eyes, Ars. (but with Ars. there is spasmodic closing of lids); Sul. has margins of lids reddened; with Graph. they are paler than usual; Euphr. has thick, purulent discharge, Graph. has thin. Profuse salivation, Bism. Graph. is a chronic, or over-grown Puls. (but Puls. has <, and Graph. has > from milk).

Causation.—Grief. Fear. Overlifting.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dejection, sadness and profound melancholy with discouragement and much weeping.—Feels miserably unhappy.—Agitation, compression of the heart,

and anguish, as if at the point of death, or under the fear of some calamity, often with headache, vertigo, nausea, and perspiration.—Anxious agitation (with inclination to grief, anxiety about the future), sometimes when seated at work, or at night, with impulse to quit the bed.—Agitation and inquietude in the morning.—Much inclined to grieve and cry in evening, whilst in forenoon she had laughed about every trifle, contrary to her habit.—Weeping without cause.—Obliged to weep at music.—Timid disposition.—Irresoluteness with excessive cautiousness and hesitation.—Too great susceptibility to impressions.—Tendency to be frightened.—Irascibility.—Dread of labour.—Extreme hesitation; unable to make up her mind about anything.—Absence of mind.—Forgetfulness with misapplication of words in speaking or writing.

2. Head.—Fatigue in consequence of intellectual labour.—Sensation of numbness in the head.—Intoxication and vertigo, esp. in the morning on rising, or on awaking (the forehead is contracted, with nausea and vomiting); as well as in the evening, with want to lie down.—Confusion in the head.—Attacks of headache, sometimes semi-lateral, with nausea and acid vomiting.—Feeling of looseness of the whole brain.—Violent headache with eructations and nausea, during menstruation.—Periodical unilateral headache, with constipation and amenorrhśa.—Pain in the head as if the head were numb and pithy.—Violent headache in the morning, driving out a cold perspiration, and inducing syncope.—Headache from the motion of a carriage, as well as on moving the head, or during and after a meal.—Headache on the side which presses the pillow.—Tension and pressive constriction in the occiput, with stiffness at the nape of the neck.—Intense heavy weight, or dull pressure, in upper part of occiput, with a feeling as if the head were drawn back, obliging him to rest his head; unable to read or work while pain lasts.—Sensation of compression and contraction in the forehead.—Compressive pain in the vertex in the afternoon, with rotatory movement in the head.—Burning on the top of the head on a small spot.—Ebullition of blood, with beating and buzzing in the head.—Fulness in and congestions to the head, the menstruation being suppressed.—Tearing and pulling in the scalp, in the teeth, and in the glands of the neck.—Itching in the scalp.—Humid scabs on the head.—Humid, spreading, scurfy eruption on the top of the head, painful to the touch, as if from subcutaneous ulceration, and emitting a disgusting odour; extending down to sides of the head into the whiskers; after scratching, more sore and humid; later drying up to a white scurf.—Sweat on the head, while walking in the open air.—Smooth large wens on the hairy scalp; the hairy scalp is very hot, and itches very much, esp. when walking in the open air.—Abundant desquamation of the scalp.—Falling off of the hair, even on the sides of the head and the whiskers.—Rheumatic pains in the scalp, principally in the sides, extending to the teeth and cervical glands; < when walking and becoming cold in open air, > from warmth and while getting warm when walking.—Perspiration smelling acid or very offensive, colouring the linen yellow; on the head (as on the whole body) at night and during the day, from the least exercise; < even while talking, > when walking in the open air.—The hair turns grey.

3. Eyes.—Eyelids heavy and falling, as if paralysed.—Aching in the eyes and eyelids, as if sand had been introduced into them.—Shootings in the eyes.—Heat and burning sensation in the eyes, esp. by candle-light.—Inflammation of the eyes, with redness of the sclerotica, injection of the veins, swelling and abundant mucous secretion of the eyelids.—Hordeolum, with drawing pain.—Dry humour in the eyelids, and in the eyelashes.—Agglutination of the eyelids and lachrymation.—Pressure and stinging in the eyes, with lachrymation.—Agglutination of the eyes early in the morning.—Dry gum in the eyelashes.—Obscuration of the sight on stooping.—Myopia.—Confusion of characters on reading.—Sparkling before the eyes.—Photophobia, esp. by day, inflammation and red, swollen eyelids.—Intolerance to the light of day.

4. Ears.—Shootings and beatings in the ears.—Dryness of the internal ear.—Fetid smell and discharge of blood and of pus from the ears.—Scabs, tetters, running, and excoriation, behind the ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Hardness of hearing, > by the motion of a carriage.—Singing, tinkling buzzing, and rumbling like that of thunder in the ears.—Buzzing in the ears at night.—Sensation, as if air were enclosed in the Eustachian tube.—Sensation as if the (l.) ear were filled with water.—Sensation as if a skin were before the ear.—Whistling in the ears.—Cracking in the ears when moving the jaw.

5. Nose.—Swelling of the nose.—Sensation of tension in interior of nose.—Black pores on nose.—Dry scabs in nose.—Painful dryness of nose.—Nostrils, excoriated, cracked and ulcerated.—Fetid smell from nose.—Discharge of blood when the nose is blown.—Epistaxis, esp. in the evening and at night; preceded by rush of blood to head, and heat in the face.—Discharge of fetid pus from the nose.—Sense of smell sharpened (too sensitive, cannot bear the smell of flowers).—Stoppage, and troublesome dryness of nose.—Quotidian coryza, on being chilled.—Dry coryza, with headache and nausea, which compel the patient to lie down.—Flow of mucus from the nose, liquid, or yellowish, or thick, with putrid smell.—Fluent coryza, with catarrh (as soon as he becomes cold).

6. Face.—Pale yellow complexion, with livid circles under eyes.—Flushes of heat in face.—Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of the face (burning and stinging; the erysipelas spreading in rays), with eruption of vesicles.—Erysipelas preceded by chills and heat alternating; beginning r. side of face, going to l.—Encysted tumour on the cheek.—Constant sensation, as if the face were covered with cobweb.—Semi-lateral paralysis, and distortion of the muscles of the face, with difficult articulation.—Drawing and tearing pains in the bones of the face.—Eruption on the face, in appearance as if the skin were raw.—Scabs and moist pimples on the face.—Ephelis.—Falling off of the beard.—Ulcers on the internal surface of the lips.—Fissures in the ulcerated lips.—Ulcerated corner of the mouth.—Lips cracked.—Scabby eruption on the chin and round the mouth.—Painful nodosities in the lower jaw.—Swelling and hardness of the submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Toothache at night, or in the evening in bed, < by heat, and sometimes with heat of the face and swelling of the cheek.—Pains in the molars, on closing the jaws.—Lancinating and drawing toothache, esp. after drinking anything cold, and < by warmth.—Pain, as from excoriation, in teeth and gums, during and esp. after a meal.—Easy bleeding and swelling of the gums.—Fetid odour from the gums and mouth.—Discharge of black and sour blood from the teeth.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth in the morning.—Putrid and urine-like smell from the mouth, gums, and nose.—Pain, as from excoriation, vesicles and ulcers on the tongue.—Bitter taste in the mouth, the tongue being much coated.—Taste of rotten eggs in the morning, after rising.—Profuse salivation, and accumulation of mucus in the palate and throat.—Speech impeded by paralysis of the muscles.

9. Throat.—Almost constant soreness of the throat, on swallowing, generally lancinating, with feeling of strangulation.—Pain in the throat, even at night, as if there were a plug within it, or as if the food had stopped there.—Swelling of the tonsils, with pain when swallowing.—Cramps in the throat, with feeling of strangulation.—Roughness and scraping in the throat.

10. Appetite.—Bitter or acid taste, with sourness in the mouth and throat.—Great thirst in the morning, and after a meal.—Immoderate hunger (with acidity of the stomach).—Repugnance to cooked food, and to meat: also to anything saline or saccharine.—Weakness of digestion, with drowsiness, headache, pains in the stomach, fulness, and inflation of the abdomen, after a meal.—Hot things disagree with stomach.

11. Stomach.—Frequent and sometimes abortive risings.—Sour risings, with bitterness in the mouth.—Sour regurgitation of food.—Bitter and green regurgitations.—Frequent hiccough, esp. after a meal.—Nausea, esp. in the morning, or after every meal, with inclination to vomit.—Water-brash, at night.—Obstinate vomiting of food.—Vomiting after the slightest loathing, with great nausea and pinching in the abdomen.—Retching, with rising up of mucus.—Acid vomitings.—Colic, and pressure on the stomach, sometimes with vomiting, > by a recumbent position, and by the heat of the bed.—Cramp-like pains, or squeezing, as from claws in the stomach.—At night, pinching in the stomach, with digging in the chest.—Burning pain in the stomach, which compels eating.—Cramps in stomach > by eating.

12. Abdomen.—Tension, shootings, and beatings in the hypochondria.—Hepatic pains after breakfast, which render it necessary to lie down.—Fulness and heaviness, in abdomen.—Abdomen enlarged, tight, inflated. Inflation of the abdomen, with congestion of blood to the head, heaviness in the head, and vertigo.—Hardness in the abdomen.—Nocturnal, cramp-like pain in all the intestines, with deficient secretion of urine.—Incarceration and accumulation of flatus in the abdomen.—Expulsion of an excessive quantity of fetid flatus, preceded

by pinchings.—Rumbling in the abdomen.—Croaking, as of frogs in the abdomen.—Painful sensitiveness of the groins.—Painful swelling of the inguinal glands.—Erysipelatous inflammation, with large vesicles near the navel.—Pressive, stitching, boring pain in region of navel; extending into back and hypochondria; with habitual costiveness; < evening.

13. Stool and Anus.—Obstinate constipation, with hard fćces (the lumps being united by mucous threads), and hardness in the hepatic region.—Fćces hard, knotty, of too great a size, and scanty.—A quantity of white mucus is expelled with the stool.—Fćces too soft.—Stools of a putrid, sour smell (with burning at the rectum), or of sanguineous mucus.—Mucous diarrhśa.—Diarrhśa, with tightness of the abdomen.—Fćces of a very small size, like a worm.—Lumbrici and ascarides.—Tćnia.—Itching, sensation of excoriation, and swelling of the anus.—Large hćmorrhoidal excrescences in the anus, with pain as from excoriation, esp. after a stool.—Painful and burning cracks between the hćmorrhoidal tumours.—Prolapsus recti with the varices, as if the rectum were paralysed.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urgent, anxious, and painful want to make water, with emission drop by drop, with a stitch in the urethra, when emitting it.—Scanty secretion of a deep-coloured urine, soon becoming turbid, with white or reddish sediment.—Urine of an acrid sour smell.—Stream of water small, as if from contraction of the urethra.—During micturition pain in the os sacrum.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Nocturnal emission of urine.—Wetting the bed at night.—Pain in the coccyx when urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tension and cramp-like pains in the genital parts, with troublesome voluptuous ideas.—Eruption of pimples on the prepuce, and on the penis.—Dropsical swelling of the prepuce and the scrotum.—Dropsical swelling of the testes.—Voluptuous excitation in the genital parts.—Indifference, or extreme excitement of sexual desire.—Violent erections.—Uncontrollable sexual excitement.—Priapism.—Absence of erections in the morning.—Emission of semen, almost involuntary, without erection.—During an embrace painful cramps in the calves.—After an embrace coldness of the legs, exhaustion, heat of the body, and perspiration.—Absence of emission of semen during coition.—Feeble enjoyment during coition.—Flatulent colic during the excitement in the genital parts.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Great aversion to coitus.—Vesicles and pimples on the vulva.—Excoriation on the vulva and between the thighs.—Soreness of the vagina.—Painful swelling of the ovaries; < every time she takes cold or gets her feet wet.—Swelling and hardness of ovaries after menses.—Tearing, grinding, bursting in r. ovary, as if it would burst, before and during menses.—Tumour in r. iliac fossa; also l.—Pain in uterus when reaching high with arms.—Sensation of bearing down towards the genital parts.—Catamenia too slow, too scanty, and too pale.—The first menses delay.—Suppression of catamenia, with heaviness of the limbs and congestions of blood to the head.—Cutting pains on the appearance of

the catamenia.—During the catamenia, flow of blood from the anus, pains in the limbs, ulcers become worse, swelling of the cheeks or of the feet, catarrh, with hoarseness and coryza, toothache, or cramps and violent cuttings in the abdomen, headache, nausea, pain in the chest, and weakness.—Before and during the menstruation, fatiguing cough (morning and during the day.).—Leucorrhśa, white and liquid, like water, with tension of the abdomen, and weakness in the back.—Leucorrhśa, before and after the catamenia.—Leucorrhśic discharge occurs in gushes day or night.—Painful sensibility and excoriation of the breasts, with eruption of running phlyctenć.—Obstruction and induration of the mammary glands.—Hard cicatrices remaining after mammary abscess.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sensitiveness of the larynx.—Catarrhal roughness and hoarseness, with sensation of excoriation, burning pain and scraping in the throat, coryza and obstruction in the chest.—Voice false (for singing).—Accumulation of slimy matter in the chest.—Cough, produced by roughness of the throat.—Cough at night, or in the evening in bed, excited by taking a full inspiration, with oppression of the chest.

18. Chest.—Difficulty of respiration and oppression on the chest.—Nocturnal attacks of suffocation, on going to sleep, or on walking in the open air.—Suffocative paroxysm at night, awakens him out of sleep, usually after midnight; must quickly jump out of bed, hold himself firmly to something, and quickly eats whatever is at hand, which gives relief; or hoarse cough (asthma).—Wheezing respiration.—Pain in the chest on ascending, on riding on horseback, on yawning, or on putting the hand on the chest.—Perspiration on the sternum every morning.—Swelling and induration of the mammary glands.—Soreness of the nipples, with small corrosive blisters.—Pressive, cramp-like pain in the chest.—Spasms in the chest.—Shootings in the chest on the least movement.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart on the least movement.—(Constant emptiness and coldness about the heart and in chest, with sadness.).—Region of heart: constriction; pressure; stitches.—Sensation like electric shock from heart toward front of neck.—Strong pulsations of blood in whole body, but esp. about heart, < by every motion.—Throbbing in region of heart, in evening, after lying down, when lying on l. side so violent that the covering was moved thereby, with anxiety; disappearing on turning over.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness in the nape of the neck.—Violent pain in the nape of the neck and the shoulders, on stooping the head, and on raising the arms, like a tearing incision.—Blisters on the neck.—Swelling of the glands of the neck.—Tearing in the glands of the neck.—Bruising pains in the loins, or violent achings in the loins, like squeezing from claws, or from twisting the body.—Contractive pain in the back (between the shoulders).—Sensation of tingling in the back.—Formication in the back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing and lancinating in the shoulders.—Sensation of contraction in the joint of the elbow, on extending the arms.—Cramp and tearing in the hands.—Emaciation of the hands.—Erysipelas, callosities, dry skin, and cracks in the hands.—Pain as from dislocation, in the joint of the thumb.—Swelling and inflexibility, stiffness and distortion of the fingers.—Granulated eruption and corrosive vesicles on the fingers.—Arthritic nodosities on the fingers.—Tettery excoriation between the fingers.—Thickness of the nails of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Heaviness, lassitude, and numbness of the legs in the open air.—Excoriation between the legs.—Arthritic tearing in the hip-joint, the feet, and the toes.—Numbness and stiffness of the thighs, and of the toes.—Restlessness in the legs.—Tetters on the thighs, on the hands, and on the tibia.—Sensation of contraction in the tendons of the ham, and in the tendo Achillis.—Tension in the varices, on extending the legs.—Stiffness and want of flexibility in the knee, which does not permit sitting squat.—Cramps and starting of the muscles in the calves of the legs.—Congestion in the legs and in the feet, when standing upright.—Ulcers in the legs.—Swelling of the legs and of the feet, with hardness and shooting pain.—Stiffness of the instep.—Shooting pain, like that of an ulcer, in the heel and in the soles of the feet, on rising from the sitting posture.—Cold feet, even in the evening in bed.—Feet burning.—Fetid sweat on the feet.—Contraction of the toes.—Swelling and distortion of the toes.—Sore pain of the corns.—Callous skin, corrosive vesicles and ulcers on the toes.—Ulceration on the borders of the big toe.—Tettery excoriation between the toes, with violent itching.—Thickness and deformity of the toe-nails.

24. Generalities.—Cramp-like pains, cramps and contraction in different parts.—Tension in some parts, as from contraction of the tendons.—Starting and distortion of the limbs.—Arthritic pullings and tearing in the limbs and joints, esp. in ulcerated parts.—Arthritic nodosities.—Tendency to strain the back.—Limbs become easily numbed.—Stiffness and complete inflexibility of the joints.—Hard swellings, with shooting pains.—Nocturnal pains, which are felt even during sleep.—The symptoms disappear after a walk in the open air.—Varices, with shootings, tension, and itching.—Swelling and hardness of the glands.—Pains during change of weather.—General uneasiness (sensation of debility), which extorts groans, without any distinct sensation of pain.—Strong pulsation in the whole body, and esp. in the heart, augmented by the least movement.—Pulling in the whole body, with urgent inclination to extend the limbs.—Sensation of trembling in the whole body, with jerking of the limbs.—Great emaciation.—Great tendency to take cold, and fear of the open air, and of currents of air.—General lassitude.—Rapid failure of strength.

25. Skin.—Obstinate dryness of the skin, and absence of perspiration.—Ephelides.—Red spots on the skin, like flea-bites.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Vesicular erysipelas, like zona, on the abdomen and on the back.—Itching of the varices on the lower limbs.—Itching-stinging on the surface of

a mole.—Eruptions oozing out a thick honey-like fluid.—Tetters, and other humid or scabby eruptions, sometimes with secretion of corrosive serum, or with itching in the evening, and at night.—Eruption of pimples and nodules (principally under hair and on covered parts) which itch very much.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Encysted tumours.—Corrosive nodules.—Excoriation of the skin (in the bends of the limbs, groins, neck, behind the ears), esp. in children.—Unhealthy skin, every injury tending to ulceration.—Proud flesh, and fetid pus, in ulcers, with tearing pains, burning, and shooting.—Scrofulous and syphilitic ulcers.—Burning pain in an old cicatrix.—Deformity and thickness of the nails.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness during the day, and early in the evening.—Difficulty in falling asleep.—Agitated sleep at night, with frequent waking.—Nocturnal sleep incomplete, as if only dozing.—Unable to fall asleep before midnight on account of a fixed idea.—Unrefreshing sleep at night, followed in the morning by a comatose sleep.—At night, profusion of ideas, sometimes troublesome.—Great agitation at night, with anxious and frightful dreams, oppression and choking.—During sleep, starts, with fright.—Dreams of death and of fire; dreams with meditations.—At night, discomforting ideas, anguish, heat, inquietude, startings, gastric sufferings, and many other affections.—Perspiration about the head, when falling asleep.—Bleeding from the nose at night.—Wakens at night from a suffocative attack.—Constant talking during sleep.—Wetting the bed at night while asleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and hard, but not accelerated.—Shiverings, morning and evening, with or without heat, and followed by perspiration.—Chill and chilliness, principally in the evening, after 4 p.m.—General dry heat, evening and night, preceded by a chill.—Heat when riding in a carriage.—Perspiration sour, colouring the linen yellow, of offensive smell.—Inability to perspire.—Perspiration, often very fetid, on the least movement, or on the least fatigue, even from speaking.—Nocturnal sweat, sometimes fetid.—Quotidian fever; shaking chill in the evening; an hour afterwards heat in the face, and cold in the feet, without any subsequent perspiration.

Gratiola.

Gratiola officinalis. Hedge Hyssop. "The Herb of Grace." N. O. Scrophulariaceæ (grows in moist places). Tincture of fresh plant before flowering.

Clinical.—Cholera. Coccygodynia. Constipation. Cramps. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Eyes, affections of. Gastralgia. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Hydrocephalus. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Mania. Masturbation. Mesenteric glands, affections of. Neuralgia. Nymphomania. Tetanus. Vision, disordered.

Characteristics.—Gratiola is one of the most important members of the great Scrophularian group—*Digit., Euphras., Tabac., Scroph*.—and should be carefully studied with these. A large proportion of the effects of *Gratiola* are expended on the gastro-intestinal tract. It is an inodorous plant, of bitter taste, and very poisonous, causing violent colic, diarrhœa, bloody stools, enteritis, jaundice, trembling of extremities, convulsions, cramps, excitement and disordered condition of the sexual powers, and death. Symptoms of a fully developed, rapid attack of Asiatic cholera are produced. On the other hand, the mind is strongly affected. Peevishness, ill-humour; irresolute; hysterical; cerebral affections without fever. It is useful in mental troubles from overweening pride. Teste considers *Gratiola* the *Chamom*. of chronic diseases. There is < during and after eating: vertigo during and after a meal. Hunger after a meal with feeling of emptiness. The diarrhœa is yellowish, gushing, watery, as though rushing from a hydrant. There is also vomiting of yellowish fluid. Summer diarrhœa from excessive drinking of water whether cold or hot. Soreness, burning or irritation of anus follows the stools. Two excellent cures with *Gratiola* have been recorded by C. W. Sonnenschmidt (*H. R*., xi. 547). (*1*) Mrs. C., 53, attacked in June with diarrhœa; yellow, watery, frothy stools gushing out with force. Severe cutting pains in abdomen; rumbling of flatulence. Occasional nausea and vomiting. *Coloc*. and *Ipec*. failed to relieve; then on close inquiry it was elicited that "a cold feeling in the abdomen" had been a feature throughout. *Grat. off*. 3, cured promptly. (*2*) A three-weeks' old infant was attacked with diarrhœa and colic. There were two or three passages in quick succession, and then an interval of an hour or two. Passages green or yellow, watery, *frothy*, expelled suddenly; nausea, vomiting, severe pain *before* stools, relieved after, for a short time. *Cham., Coloc., Verat*. failed and *Grat*. rapidly cured. It also removed in this case "redness around anus, and on one side an abrasion of half an inch in extent, which caused some oozing of blood." E. E. Case (*Med. Adv*., xxix. 343) cured a woman, æt. 50, of hæmorrhoids with the following symptoms: (*1*) Constipation, difficult stools. (*2*) External piles from any exertion and after stool. (*3*) Biting, stinging tension in tumours. (*4*) During stool, a sensation as if the rectal membrane was torn. (*5*) After stool, all the nerves of the pelvis seem in a high state of tension; the flesh on the perineum feels as if torn from the bone. [Compare "Wrenching pain in coccyx."] Sleepless before midnight; peevish; melancholy. *Grat*. 200 cured. Cooper has used it with great success in a case of gouty acidity with great constipation; and in the constipation of cancer. He regards it as "the vegetable antacid." It is said to have formed the basis for a once famous nostrum for gout, "Eau Médicinale." Indications are: Constant sinking but cannot eat; bitter taste. The affection of the solar plexus is very marked; cramps beginning at pit of stomach, and pains radiating therefrom; anxiety; gnawing; empty feeling; rolling about in epigastric region. Urine is diminished, reddish, turbid. Buvier, says Teste, saw four cases of nymphomania in females to whom herb-doctors had given injections of a decoction of freshly gathered *Gratiola*. Burnett considers it specific in female masturbation and nymphomania. A number of pains are experienced in the coccyx. Chilly;

shuddering on entering a warm room. Heat ascending to face, with redness and increased external warmth. Constant vaporous exhalation from body. Sensations: as if brain contracted; as if head grew smaller; as if brain would fall forward; as if sand in eyes; as if throat contracted; as if a stone rolling from side to side in stomach. The left side is more affected than the right. The head and eye symptoms are of the first importance. Rush of blood to head with vanishing of sight I consider a keynote. With *Grat*. 30. I cured this symptom in a patient: "Sometimes everything seems to assume a yellowish tint, and occasionally, when I have been taking notes, a rush of blood to my head seems to shut the book from my sight and for the moment I have been unable to follow the speaker by writing although I could by thought." Motion <; rest >. > In open air; < in warm room (some headaches, and vertigo have the opposite modality). Coffee = neuralgia.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Caust., Bell., Euphorb., Nux v. *It antidotes:* Iodum. *Compare:* Apis, Bell., Helleb., Cham., Nux v., Elat., Pod. Hunger after meals with feeling of emptiness, Lauro., Calc., Cascaril., Chi., Cin.; (emptiness after stool, Petrol.); vanishing of sight and headache, Gels.; botanical, Dig., Euphr., Scroph.

Causation.—Abuse of coffee.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Serious, taciturn, absorbed in reverie.—Self-concentration.—Irresolute, want of perseverance.—Ill-humour, tired of life, apprehensive of the future; hysteria; hypochondriasis.—Loquacity and gaiety.

2. Head.—Whirling vertigo on shutting the eyes.—Vertigo when reading, and when seated, as if the head were waving backwards and forwards.—Headache, with nausea and drowsiness.—Intoxicated feeling during and after a meal.—Rush of blood to the head and feeling as if intoxicated in whole brain.—Violent rush of blood to head, with throbbing in forehead amounting to vertigo, with blackness before the eyes; < by motion, esp. riding, increasing even to loss of consciousness, only disappearing after several hours' sleep.—Pressive headache, esp. in the forehead and occiput.—Lancinating and pulsative headache.—Sensation of heaviness in the forehead, as if the brain would fall forward, with stoppage of the nose.—Sensation as if the head were shrinking from contraction of the brain.—Sudden attack; sudden vibration in the head, which suspends the senses of sight and hearing.—The headache is < when rising from a seat, during movement, and while walking in the open air.—The head is very sensitive to cold.—Heat in the head, on raising the head.—Tightness in the forehead with wrinkles in the skin.

3. Eyes.—Itching, quivering, and sensation of weakness in eyelids.—Itching of eyelashes.—The eyes feel dry and as if sand were in them.—Burning pain and pressure on the eyes.—Eyes watery and weak when reading.—Mist before eyes,

when reading or writing.—Myopia on reading.—Sees distant objects better than near ones.—While writing, or looking at light objects, sight suddenly vanishes; > by closing eyes, but constantly returns.—All objects seem white on opening the eyes, even green trees and turf.

4. Ears.—Tearing and shootings in ears.—Itching of the ears.

5. Nose.—Frequent sneezings, with shootings in l. side of the chest and of the hypochondria.—Stoppage of the nose.—Smarting-itching in l. nostril.—Pressure at upper part of nose.

6. Face.—Burning heat and redness of the face.—Tingling-burning in malar bones.—Sensation of tension in the face; it feels swollen.—Swelling of upper lip (every morning, with stinging).—Tearing on one side of face.—Painful crack in l. side of chin.

7. Teeth.—Nocturnal tearing or piercing in the molars.—Sensation of cold in the teeth.

8. Mouth.—Accumulation of much saliva in the mouth.—Accumulation of clear water in the mouth.—Mouth bitter or clammy.—Tongue rough, covered with mucus.—Fetid breath in the morning after waking.

9. Throat.—Pressure in throat, as from thick mucus.—Accumulation of mucus in throat.—Pain in throat obliging one to swallow constantly; the swallowing is difficult, as if the throat were contracted; < during empty deglutition.—Stinging in throat (l. side).—Tingling, roughness, and scraping in throat.—Phlegm in throat, with inability to throw it off.

10. Appetite.—Gnawing, as from hunger after eating.—Constant sinking at epigastrium, but cannot eat.—Hunger, sometimes with loathing and horror of all food.—Increased thirst.

11. Stomach.—Bitter or sweetish risings.—Ineffectual efforts to eructate, with pressure from stomach to throat, which suspends respiration.—Empty or cold feeling in stomach.—Hiccough.—Regurgitation of bitter water.—Constant nausea, with retching.—Nausea, with cold in the abdomen.—Vomiting, with stoppage of the nose.—Bilious vomiting, or vomiting of acid or bitter substances.—Uneasiness, and sensation of fulness in stomach.—Pressure on the stomach after a meal, with nausea.—Searching and digging in the stomach, with inclination to vomit.—Pressure on the epigastrium after a meal, as from a stone; which moves back and forth.—The sufferings of the stomach and of the epigastrium are often accompanied by nausea, or ineffectual efforts at eructation.—Paroxysms of inclination to vomit, > by eructations.—Rolling about in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Shooting pains in the abdomen.—Beatings in l. hypochondrium (heating pain, burning).—Pressive pain in abdomen, with pinchings (in umbilical region), which force the patient to bend double (> by the emission of flatulence).—Inflation of the abdomen.—Flatulent and pressive colic, with nausea and disagreeable risings.—Rumbling, with nausea, eructation, and vertigo.—Feeling of coldness in abdomen, lasting half all hour.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent and fruitless want to evacuate.—Constipation.—Fæces, hard, scanty, and tenacious, expelled with great effort.—Nocturnal slimy diarrhœa, with tenesmus.—Diarrhœa: stools, watery yellow-green, succeeded by burning at the anus; green frothy, coming out with great force.—Stools with burning and protrusion of large stinging-burning tumours.—Passage of fæces without being conscious of it.—Discharge of ascarides.—Pain, as from excoriation in the rectum.—Burning pain in the rectum, during and after the evacuation.—Shootings, itching, smarting, and throbbing in the anus.—Blind hæmorrhoids.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Scanty and reddish urine, which becomes turbid on standing, with cloudy sediment.—Burning in the urethra during and after micturition.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Stitches in l. spermatic cord, ascending through the abdomen up to the chest.—Painful rigidity of the penis after pollutions.—Drawing pain in glans.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature, too profuse, and of too long duration.—Masturbation.—Nymphomania.—Irritable condition of sexual organs, with congestions.—Shootings in r. breast, < on rising, during menses.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, excited by a sensation of roughness in the chest, esp. in the morning or at night.—Nocturnal cough, with pain as from excoriation in the trachea, oppression of the chest and shivering.—Choking when ascending.

18. Chest.—Heat in the chest, then the head and hands, with redness of the face.—Pressure on the chest.—Shootings in the chest on breathing.—Pimples on the chest, which burn after having been scratched.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart.—Violent palpitation, particularly immediately after a stool, and with oppression of the chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Sensation as if the neck were seized with the hands.—Darting from the l. scapula to the shoulder and mamma.—Sticking pain in lower dorsal vertebræ; in r. kidney.—Bruised pain in loins.—Painful cramps in coccyx.—Pressive or wrenching pain in coccyx after stool.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in the shoulders, arms, fingers, particularly in elbow and wrist-joint.—Itching in the palm of the (r.) hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Bruised pain in the thigh, after a short walk.—Lancinating tearing in tibia when sitting, disappearing when walking.—Smarting itching on tibia.—Shootings in legs and feet.

24. Generalities.—Tearing in the limbs.—Tetanus, with full consciousness while lying down after a meal, followed by a deep sleep with emission of semen; bruised feeling of the body, back and l. arm on waking.—The majority of symptoms appear at night, or when sitting, and after rising from a seat, or in the open air; contact > them.—Great languor and prostration.—Great loquacity and gaiety.

25. Skin.—Itching with burning after scratching.—Running and corrosive eruptions, which resemble scabies.

26. Sleep.—Irresistible drowsiness with yawning.—Great drowsiness, with frequent yawning and inclination to lie down, esp. in the afternoon.—Deep sleep, like stupor.

27. Fever.—Pulse small, intermittent.—Great tendency to chilliness.—Chilliness in a warm room, during sleep, after an evacuation; with the hair standing on end.—Heat ascending to the face, with redness and increased external warmth.—Constant vaporous exhalation from the body.

Grindelia.

Grindelia robusta and Grindelia squarrosa. N. O. Compositæ. The Grindeliæ are a genus of asteroid composites growing on the Pacific coast and inland on the mountains. The terminal heads of yellow flowers and the leaves are usually covered with a viscid balsamic secretion, from which they have been called "gum plants." A tincture is made of the leaves and unexpanded flowers. Bundy's proving of G. squarrosa was made with a tincture of the dried plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bites. Bronchitis. Cheyne-Stokes breathing. Conjunctivitis. Emphysema. Erythema. Eyes, pains in. Glaucoma. Heart, affections of. Iritis. Itching. Liver, pain in. Pruritus vulvæ. Pruritus vaginæ. Rhus-poisoning. Spleen, pain in. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—Following Hering I have not thought it necessary to separate the two *Grindelias* which have been used in homœopathy, but, as far as possible, I shall indicate the species used in any definite experience. Several species have been used in cases of asthma, bronchitis, *Rhus*-poisoning and heart and skin

affections. The only proving is by Dr. T. H Bundy, who took a teaspoonful of a tincture of the dried plant of *G. squarrosa* and in half an hour followed it by another, with the result that he produced some intensely severe pains in head and eyes (left then right), and symptoms in liver, spleen, nervous system and lungs, and altogether passed "the most terrible night of his life." The proving is remarkable for the number of peculiar symptoms induced. First there was "fulness in head as after a heavy dose of quinine." Then intense pain in left eye and right knee-joint exactly like acute rheumatism. The knee pain lasted only half an hour and then the third teaspoonful was taken. The eye-pain became most agonising, the pupil became widely dilated. It was two hours before the right eye became affected and then the misery was doubled. At this time unbearable pain in whole of liver and spleen came on, so severe it was impossible to lie still a moment, with intense soreness of the region affected like that of acute rheumatism. The eye pains were in the balls of the eyes running directly back into brain, much < by movement. There was a kind of paralysis of the vagus nerve: on falling asleep the respiratory movement would cease and would not be resumed until he waked up from the resulting suffocation. In the clinical experiences recorded it is the *Robusta* which is chiefly mentioned, though sometimes it is not specified which. One writer obtained excellent results from "*Grindelia*" in a number of cases of asthma and emphysema with dilated heart. H. W. Foster reported the cure of a case of asthma with *G. robusta* which shows that Dr. Bundy's proving of *G. squarrosa* is good for each drug. (Hering erroneously gives Bundy's proving under the heading "Grindelia robusta.") Dr. Foster's patient was awakened by asthmatic attacks, the room seeming too small. After getting quiet, just as he would commence to lose himself in sleep he would suddenly awaken again because he seemed to have forgotten to breathe. *Grind. r.* 30 relieved at once. Gatchell found a lotion of *Grindelia robusta* Ø. (one part to ten of water) a sovereign application in itching or painful erythematous eruptions. It is also useful for bites and stings of insects. It removed aversion to darkness in one patient, who wanted a light in the room all night. Symptoms are < by movement; < in the dark; < on failing asleep.

Relations.—*It antidotes:* Rhus. *Compare:* Amm. mur., Ant. t., Kali bi.; Lach. (< from sleep; left then right); Gels. (< from sleep). Gels. has waking up feeling the heart has stopped, must keep moving to keep it going; *Grind.* feels *respiration* has stopped; Stram. (fear of the dark). Op., Lach., Carb. an. (fears to go to sleep.) Dyspnœa on falling asleep: Am. c., Ant. t., Arum t., Badiag., Bry., Cadm. s., Carb. an., Carb. v., Graph., Lach., Nux m., Op., Ran. b., and both the Grindelias.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Terrible fulness in head, as though from quinine (S).

3. Eyes.—Conjunctiva injected, eyes look as in congestion of brain.—Pain in eyeballs running directly back to brain, < from moving eyes.—Pain in l. eye and r. knee like rheumatism; pain in knee did not last more than half an hour, but that in

the eye became more intense, pupil becoming dilated; two hours later r. eye became affected in the same way (S).—Purulent ophthalmia.—Iritis: traumatic; from cold; metastasis of rheumatism; the pain is intense, the fever high.

12. Abdomen.—Unbearable pain in region of liver and spleen, so severe he cannot lie still a moment; soreness like that of acute rheumatism in the same region (S).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pruritus of vagina and vulva, whether from leucorrhœa, or aphthæ, or of venous origin (R).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Fear of going to sleep on account of loss of breath which awakens him (S).—On falling asleep respiratory movement ceases, and is not resumed until awakened by suffocation resulting.—Humid asthma from catarrhal bronchitis.—Cardiac asthma.—Cough from reflex causes.—Much tenacious mucus difficult to detach.

25. Skin.—Epidermic rash like roseola, suffusing face, neck, and often the whole body, with severe burning and itching (R).—Irritable eruptions, papular or vesicular (R).—Ulcers of leg with fetid secretion, pain, much swollen purplish black skin (R).

Guaco.

Mikania guaco (a climbing composite of Tropical America). N. O. Compositć. Tincture or decoction of leaves.

Clinical.—Cholera. Diarrhśa. Hydrophobia. Leucorrhśa. Paralysis. Phosphaturia. Rheumatism. Spine, affections of. Tongue, paralysis of.

Characteristics.—Guaco has a local repute as a remedy for the bites of serpents, for hydrophobia, cholera, and cancer. In the homśopathic provings rice-water stools occurred; and difficulty of swallowing as in hydrophobia. One proving also showed an action on the bladder and urinary organs, producing excess of phosphates. A lady who took a decoction for four months steadily, was obliged to discontinue because it produced: Copious, corrosive, putrid leucorrhśa, causing great debility, tanning the inside of the thighs and staining linen yellow. She felt as if fire was running out of her. Terrible itching and smarting. Another prover had severe spinal and occipital pains; paresis of tongue and difficult deglutition. Burning and tearing in soles. Pains as if beaten. Pains extend to other parts, mostly from above downwards. < At night. Motion <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Kre. and Sul. (leucorrhśa). *Compare:* Alum., Bell. (menstrual flow feels hot); Phos. ac. (phosphaturia). Leucorrhśa staining yellow, Carb. an., Kre., Nit. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—An excited condition.

2. Head.—Severe aching in occiput which sometimes extends over upper half of back.—Headache and heat of head.

4. Ears.—Deafness.

8. Mouth.—Tongue heavy, difficult to move.

9. Throat.—Difficult deglutition.

12. Abdomen.—Pain and rumbling in bowels followed by watery stools.

13. Stool and Anus.—Awakened 4 a.m. with pain and sudden call to stool of dark brown fćcal matter, thin and watery. Slept till 6, when he had another stool, sudden, forcible, profuse, with appearance as of rice-water; some pain in back afterwards, with feeling of weakness and fatigue.—Congestion of hćmorrhoidal vessels.

14. Urinary Organs.—Unusual flow of urine with excess of phosphates; pain over region of bladder and weight and weariness through hips and loins.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhśa, copious, corrosive, debilitating; tanning thighs, staining linen yellow; felt as if fire running out of her; terrible itching < at night.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Constriction of larynx and trachea.

20. Neck and Back.—Burning in nape extending to shoulders.—Tearing stiffness, drawing-tearing extending to axilla.—Drawing-tearing in and between scapulć extending into forearm.—Frequent fine stitches, tearing and violent drawing pains along spine, < bending.—Aching and pressure forward in the lumbo-sacral region.—Weight and weariness through hips and loins.—Pain in sacrum and back with feeling of weakness and fatigue (after diarrhśa).

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching drawing and simple drawing pains in deltoid with a paralysed sensation extending to forearm.—Tearing and dislocation pains in shoulders extending to forearm.—Burning in shoulder-joint.—Tearing in elbows and fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Soreness and pains as if beaten about hip-joint.—Drawing in thigh.—Drawing and swollen feeling in calves.—Uneasiness and drawing in legs.—Tearing in ankle-joints.—Burning and tearing in sales.

Guaiacum.

Gum guaiacum. Guaiacum officinale. The gum-resin of Lignum sanctum or Lignum vitć, a large tree growing in W. Indies. N. O. Zygophyllaceć. Tincture of the gum-resin.

Clinical.—Abscess. Amenorrhśa. Aneurism. Bones, affections of. Bronchitis. Caries. Cholera infantum. Constipation. Contraction. Cough. Diarrhśa. Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhśa. Earache. Emaciation. Fever. Gout. Growing-pains. Headache, internal and external. Hernia. Membranous dysmenorrhśa, Mercury, effects of. Neuralgia. Osteomalachia. Otitis. Ovaries, inflammation of. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Pleurodynia. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Stomach, affections of. Syphilis. Throat, affections of. Tonsillitis. Toothache. Torticollis. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Guaiacum*, which is one of Hahnemann's antipsorics, is best known as a remedy in gout and rheumatism and as a diuretic, but latterly it has also taken a place in old-school therapeutics as a remedy for consumption. Homśopathic provings have developed and defined the sphere of its utility in all these respects and many more. It acts on mucous membranes, muscles, joints and bones, and causes contraction of tendons with resulting deformity. Gouty nodosities on joints. Verwey (*H. R.*, ix., 627) treated a lady who for several years had a frequently recurring gouty inflammation of the knees. *Guai*. 30 was given (after *Chi*. 30 had failed to relieve) without obvious benefit. *Guai*. 1 was now given and after a few hours the swelling broke and the pains quickly subsided. A short time after, the same patient accidentally injured the same knee. Under *Guai*. 1 the swelling soon broke and the pain was relieved. But an abscess formed at the same time on the upper thigh. The pain became unbearable and the patient's husband "begged for more of the drops that had twice before made the swelling break." It was again given and in six hours the abscess evacuated. On two later occasions Dr. Verwey saw *Guai*. act in the same way on scrofulous and gouty abscesses. This is probably analogous to its action in quinsy. In cases indicating *Guaiac*. the affected parts are very sensitive to touch, and there is < from heat. Rheumatism in syphilitic and mercurial patients. Acute tonsillitis, simple or rheumatic. Syphilitic sore throat. "Burning in the throat" is the keynote symptom of most cases of sore throat. It was first recommended by Brinton in the *Lancet* in 1857 for quinsy; was given in full doses and produced a crisis of sweat and profuse urination. Ozanam gave it in the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd centesimal dilutions and found that he got the curative effects without crisis, which was an unnecessary effect of the drug. *Guaic*., says Ozanam, seems to combine the properties of *Bell., Apis*, and *Bar. c*. It has the erythematous or inflammatory angina with bright redness of *Bell*.; the śdema of *Apis*; and the phlegmon with tendency to suppuration of tonsils of *Bar. c.* and *Apis* (*H. R.*, ii. 217). Proell records the cure of a case of secondary syphilis in a gentleman who had inflammation of the palate supervening on hard chancre. The isolated, sore, red spots threatened to extend deeper and perforate. *Merc. cor*. 3x, *Nit. ac*. 3, *Aur. mur*.

3, and *Mez*. 3 were given in succession, each for one or two weeks, without avail. The syphilitic inflammation continued to spread, the brain became affected as shown in confusion of thought, remarkable depression of spirits and weakness of memory. *Guaiac*. 3x was now given, and even on the next day improvement was noticable. In fourteen days the whole trouble had vanished, the mind was clear, cheerfulness and memory returned and remained (*H. R*., i. 109). The growing pains of children are relieved by it. The secretions of *Guaiac*. are very offensive. Burning sensations in mouth, throat, and stomach, stitches in chest going from front to back, or from below upward; in region of apex; < from motion and from deep inspiration: Sharp pain about mid-day under right breast to shoulder" was removed in a case of mine by *Guaiac*.

The mental state is one of weakness: weak memory and disinclination to labour. Sad and depressed. Fretful, obstinate, sharp stitches in brain. Sensation as if the brain were loose. Neuralgia of left side of head and face, extending to neck. External headache, with sensation as if blood-vessels were over-filled; extending to face and neck. Tearing pains in skull. Swellings and sensation of swelling in eyes and nose. Eyes feel protruded. Houghton cured with *Guaiac*. 3x a case of gouty inflammation of the meatus of the ear and tympanum after failure with *Fer. ph*. Concomitant rheumatic lameness and soreness led him to *Guaiac*. Heat, swelling and blotchiness of face. Prosopalgia every day from 6 p.m. to 4 a.m. Toothache when biting jaws together. "Violent hunger, afternoon and evening" shows its relation to the "sinking" sensations of *Sulphur* and the antipsorics. There is a desire for apples which > gastric symptoms; and aversion to milk and food generally. Flatulence is marked. There is nausea from sensation of phlegm in throat. "Every morning vomits a mass of watery phlegm with great exertion, followed by great exhaustion." There is morning diarrhśa with skin dry and chilliness. In cholera infantum the face is like that of an old person. In constipation the stool is hard, dry, crumbling, and very offensive. Some marked symptoms appear in the urinary organs: Continuous urging even after urination, with profuse fetid urine. Stitches in neck of bladder after ineffectual pressure to urinate. Cutting while urinating. Chilly crawls over mammć. There are many marked symptoms in the respiratory sphere. Violent, spasmodic, inflammatory affections of windpipe and larynx, with palpitation preventing motion, or calling for help, feels suffocating. Cough dry or with copious bloody or purulent expectoration of very offensive odour. Contractive pain between scapulć. Chilliness in back. Yawning and stretching > general ill-feeling. The least motion <. After a cold, has violent pains in limbs. Clothes feel damp. On walking in open air has perspiration on head. Cannot bear heat with pains in limbs. Periodicity is marked. Stomach affection returns every summer.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Nux. *Antidote to:* Caust., Rhus. *Compatible:* After Merc. (rheumatism, gout, and syphilis); after Sulph. (in cholera infantum); after Caust. (in torticollis). Compare Phos. ac. (growing pains); Act. r. (pleurodynia and tuberculosis); Bry. (chronic rheumatism when the joints are distorted; < motion; pleurisy in second stage of phthisis); Coloc. (contractions after rheumatism);

Caust. (Guaiac. is better than Caust., which it follows well, when either gout or rheumatism causes distortion of limbs < every attempt at motion; especially if there are gouty nodosities on joints); Araceć (late tuberculosis; pleuritic pains left apex); Kal. i., Mezer., Phytol., Rhodo., Stilling.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Obstinacy.—Strong desire to criticise, and to despise everything.—Indolence and dread of movement.—Weakness of memory, and excessive forgetfulness, esp. of names.—Fixed look, and absence of ideas, esp. in the morning.

2. Head.—Pressive pain, extending from the base of the brain upwards, or traction and tearing in the sinciput and temples.—Violent lancinations in the brain, from the base upwards.—Tearing (rheumatic pains) in one side of the head only, as far as the cheek.—Pulsations, throbbings (and shootings) in the temples, with sensation as if the head were swollen, and the blood-vessels congested.—Sensation as if brain were detached and loose.—Pulsative throbbing in the outer parts of the head, with stitches in the temples; removed for a short time by external pressure and by walking, < by sitting and standing.—Lacerating in whole l. side of head.—Neuralgia l. side of head and face extending to neck.—Sweat chiefly on head and forehead (when walking in open air).—Tearing pains in skull.

3. Eyes.—Sensation of swelling, or actual swelling of the eyelids, with sensation as if the eyes were protruding, and as if the eyelids were too short.—Pupils dilated.—Amaurosis.—Pimples in the eyebrows; and round eyes.

4. Ears.—Tearing and squeezing in the ears.

5. Nose.—Pains in nasal bones.—Nose swollen.—Fluent coryza.

6. Face.—Redness and painful swelling of the face.—Shootings in the cheek-bones and in the muscles of the cheeks, as if knives were plunged in.—Neuralgia l. side of fac,. head and nape 6 p.m. to 4 a.m. daily.

7. Teeth.—Aching in the teeth, on closing them.—Pulling and tearing in the teeth, terminating in shootings.

9. Throat.—Burning pain in the throat.—Acute tonsillitis, r. tonsil much swollen, dark-red, constant aching pains, sharp stitches towards ear on swallowing.—Syphilitic sore throat.—Throat dry, cannot swallow without a drink.

10. Appetite.—Insipid taste, with want of appetite, and disgust for everything, accompanied by expectoration of mucus.—Empty risings.—Immoderate

hunger.—Nausea, excited by a sensation as if the throat were filled with slimy mucus.—Repugnance to milk.—After eating without appetite she gets sick.

11. Stomach.—Burning in stomach and abdomen.—Cramps and pains in stomach.—Every summer a severe stomach affection with vomiting of blood.—Anxious sensation of constriction in the region of the stomach, which impedes respiration.

12. Abdomen.—Pinching in the abdomen, as from incarceration of flatus.—Sensation of emptiness, with borborygmi, and rumbling in the abdomen.—Pain, as from hernia in the groins.—Twitchings of the muscles of the abdomen.

13. Stool.—Diarrhśa commencing in morning, skin dry; chilly.—Thin mucous stool.—Soft stool in pieces. Cholera infantum, emaciation; old-looking face.—Constipation.—Fćces hard, crumbling, and very offensive.

14. Urinary Organs.—Constant want to make water (even after urinating) with copious discharge of very fetid urine.—Incisive pains in the urethra, on making water.—Ineffectual want to urinate, with shootings in the neck of the bladder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Emissions without lascivious dreams.—Gonorrhśa-like discharge.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Subacute and chronic ovaritis, esp. in rheumatic women.—Amenorrhśa.—Membranous dysmenorrhśa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough with sensation in the epigastrium as if there were not sufficient air in it.—Dry cough, > by detaching a little mucus.—Cough, with expectoration of fetid pus.

18. Chest.—Shootings in the (l. side of the) chest, < by breathing; by moving head.—Stitches from middle of r. chest, ending in one below r. scapula.

19. Heart.—Palpitation.

20. Neck and Back.—Pressure on the vertebrć of the neck.—Stiffness in the nape of the neck.—Constant frequent stitches on l. side of nape, extending from scapulć to occiput, on motion, also on holding head still.—Stiffness along the back, on one (l.) side only, from the neck extending to the small of the back and sacrum, intolerable on slightest motion, or turning the part, not noticed on touch or during rest.—Tearing and shooting in one side of the back only.—Contractive pain between the shoulder-blades.—Corrosive itching in the back (by day).—Shiverings in the back in the afternoon.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness in the arms.—Tearing and shooting in the shoulder-blades, and in the forearms.—Sharp stitches in the top of r. shoulder.—Rheumatic pains in l. arm from shoulder to wrist.—Lancinating rheumatic pains from elbow to wrist (l.).—Rheumatic pains in l. wrist-joint.—Stitches in r. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains in the bones of the thighs, pressive and tingling pains in the thighs, when seated.—Paralytic tension in the thighs, on walking.—Weakness in the thighs.—Pricking in the nates, as if sitting on needles.—Tearing, drawing lancinations in the leg, from r. tarsus to the knee.—Tension in thighs, esp. r., as if the muscles were too short, with languor when walking; < by contact, > when sitting.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatic pains in the joints.—Arthritic pains in the limbs, with shootings and tearings, and contraction of the parts affected.—The pains are provoked by the least movement, and are accompanied by heat in the parts affected.—Numbness of the limbs.—Painful weariness and weakness in the arms and thighs, with dread of movement.—Immovable stiffness of the contracted limbs.—Frequent inclination to yawn, and to stretch the limbs, proceeding from a general sensation of uneasiness.—The majority of symptoms show themselves, when sitting, as well as in the morning after rising, or in the evening before lying down.—Exostosis.—Consumption.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness in the afternoon.—Late sleeping and early waking.—Frequent waking with fright, sometimes on going to sleep.—Restless tossing during the night.—Nightmare, when lying on the back, waking with screams.—Feeling in the morning as though the sleep had been insufficient.

27. Fever.—Shivering, chilliness, and shuddering, even near a fire, principally in the afternoon and evening.—Shivering, without thirst, morning and evening.—Heat in the face, esp. in the evening.—Sweat in the morning.—Copious perspiration, esp. on the head, when walking in the open air.—Pulse accelerated; small, weak, soft.

Guarana.

Paullinia sorbilis. Brazilian Cocoa. N. O. Sapindaceæ. Alcoholic solution of dried paste made from seeds.

Clinical.—Alcohol, effects of. Coffee, effects of. Diarrhœa. Eyelids, twitching of. Headache.

Characteristics.—Guarana is a climbing shrub of Brazil, the seeds of which contain *Coffeine*, and are used by the natives for making a beverage. In medicine it has found its principal use in conditions of nervous exhaustion; sick headache in

those who have abused tea and coffee, the headache being followed by vomiting and excited by any error in diet or depression of mind. Throbbing, congestive headache after excessive use of liquor. Persistent twitching of eyelids is one of its indications. Diarrhœa.

Relations.—*Compare:* Agar. (twitching of eyelids); Ign., Nux in sick headache; Coff., Coca., Thea.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Gaiety; extravagant behaviour.—Mental hyperæsthesia; intellectual excitement.

2. Head.—Sick headache in those who have abused tea and coffee, or in whom nervous headaches followed by vomiting are excited by any error in diet or depression of mind.—Throbbing, congestive headache after excessive use of alcohol.

3. Eyes.—Persistent twitching of eyelids.

13. Stool.—Profuse, green, odourless mucous stools.—Diarrhœa of phthisis.

14. Urinary Organs.—Spasm of bladder.

24. Generalities.—Restlessness, nervousness, weariness.—Neuralgia.—Reduced vital powers; grief; depression of spirits; loss of appetite.—Debility after prostrating diseases.—Paralysis.—Chlorosis.

25. Skin.—Urticaria.—Prurigo.

Guarea.

Guarea trichilioides. Red-wood. Ball-wood. N. O. Meliaceæ. Tincture and trituration of bark.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Asthma millari. Bones, affections of. Chemosis. Dysphagia. Eyes, affections of. Hernia. Intermittent fever. Liver-spots. Lupus. Pterygium. Ptosis. Tongue, affections of. Tonsils, swollen. Vertigo. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Petroz is the authority for this drug, which produces a number of symptoms in the eyes, and cases of chemosis and pterygium have been reported cured with it. R. K. Ghosh (*H. R.*, viii. 459) cured a number of cases of both. He found a lotion of *Guarea* Ø (gtt i. to one drachm) of great assistance. In the head

there is a sensation as if the brain were falling forward; and a sensation as of a blow on the head leaving numbness and diminished thinking power. The eye symptoms alternate with diminished hearing. A number of symptoms were experienced in the umbilicus and inguinal rings. Flow of blood between menses. Pains in periosteum. On the skin there were liver-spots, and an eruption with burning vesicles. Sleepy in open air. Aromatic-smelling sweat. Sensations of constriction are common. Sudden shocks of whole body. Bruised pains. Acids and cold water <; hot drinks, and wrapping warmly >. Sweat when eating or after. Bone pains < at night.

Relations.—Bov. (flow of blood between menses); Crotal. (as if had a blow on the head); Anac. (peg in ear); Gels. (vertigo, ptosis); Azadiracta indica (botan.) Apis (chemosis, asthma millari); Arn. (injuries); Phos. (steatoma) Ign. (nerves); Merc. and Silic. (bone-pains, suppuration).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety.—Fear of losing reason.

2. Head.—Vertigo; when stooping; objects appear upside down.—Whirling dizziness.—Sensation as if the brain were falling forward.—Sensation as if from blow on the head, leaving a kind of numbness and diminished thinking power; as after apoplectic seizure.—Constriction, heaviness, shocks; in forehead.—Constriction, hammering in occiput.

3. Eyes.—Sickly look round eyes and within orbits.—Swelling beneath eyes.—Swelling of lachrymal gland.—Pain in eyes during fever.—Twitching of eyebrows.—Paralysis of lids.—Pressure on lids.—Lachrymation.—Inflammation of conjunctiva, which is swollen.—Pain in ball as after weeping.—Tearing pain in eyeballs; tension; forced-out feeling.—Pupils dilated.—Objects appear grey; during vertigo they appear upside down.—Eye symptoms alternate with diminution of hearing.

4. Ears.—Swelling of periosteum behind ears.—Sensation in ears as of a peg; of a worm; pushing-out feeling.—Roaring in ears.

5. Nose.—Coryza; with hardened secretion; with heat.—Nose stuffed; ineffectual desire to sneeze; constriction at root of nose.

6. Face.—Suppurating swellings on face.—Swelling of upper lip.

7, 8. Teeth and Mouth.—Pains in teeth accompanied by pain in zygoma, excited by draught of air, by pressure of tongue; < lying on painful side; by hot food; by walking.—Tongue coated during the fever.—Tongue coated greyish yellow;

swollen; paralysed; bleeding.—Tongue feels cold and dry.—Lancinations in tongue.—Mouth smells of cheese.—Taste, sweet.—Food tastes insipid.

9. Throat.—Tonsils swollen.—Œsophagus: raw pain; sensation of contraction and burning heat.—Swallowing difficult.

10. Appetite.—Canine hunger in evening; speedy satiety.—Aversion to milk, fish, and hot, greasy, cooked food.

11. Stomach.—Sour eructations with tension and pressure at stomach.—Inclination to vomit during fever.—Vomiting, sour; green.—Stomach: constriction in; bruised feeling in.

12. Abdomen.—Hardness at umbilicus.—Abdomen distended with lancination in groins and inguinal ring.—Bruised pain externally.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constriction of anus and rectum.—Urging to stool.—Constipation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Labour pains suppressed.—Lochia scanty.—Leucorrhœa after menses; fetid.—Flow of blood between menstrual periods.—Itching of pudenda.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough: dry barking; violent deep-seated; with expectoration.—The cough is accompanied by sweat, pain, soreness, tightness of chest; comes after a crying spell; on falling asleep; after getting chilled; is excited by itching in throat, by irritation in larynx.—Breathing, sobbing; difficult during chill.—Sensation of hollowness and dilatation of chest.—Respiratory symptoms < from putting hand to throat.

21. Limbs.—Jactitation of limbs.—Cracking in joints.—Nightly pains in bones.—Bruised pain in bones.—Caries.

24. Generalities.—Steatoma; hot swelling; swelling of affected parts.—Suppuration of glands.

25. Skin.—Yellow spots on temples.—Liver-spots on arms.—Eruptions behind ears.—Herpes.—Itching.—Lupus of ochre-red colour.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy in open air.—Dreams, anxious, melancholy, full of strife.

27. Fever.—Coldness followed by heat with sweat.—Heat of upper part of body, coldness of bones.—Sweat chiefly during and after eating.—Sweat aromatic.

Gambogia.

Gamboge. Gummi Gutti. N. O. Guttiferæ. Tincture of the resinous gum obtained from a tree (*Garcinia morella*) native to China.

Clinical.—*Anus, affections of*. Backache. Blow, effects of. Coccygodynia. Colic. Diarrhœa. Eyes, inflammation of. Lienteria. Throat, sore. Typhlitis.

Characteristics.—The chief reputation of *Gamboge* among homœopaths is as a remedy for diarrhœa. "Profuse watery diarrhœa, particularly with old people," is characteristic. Stool preceded by excessive cutting about navel; stool expelled all at once after considerable urging; and is followed by a feeling of great relief. Stools: yellow (the colour of the drug); green; bloody; lienteric. Burning in anus after stool; anus sore and excoriated. Frightful vomiting and purging, with fainting. But this action by no means exhausts the range of *Gamb*.; it has a number of symptoms in the eyes and throat; and also rheumatic symptoms. Pain in small of back, as if bruised or sprained. Pain in sacrum, resulting from a blow, was cured in one case of mine. Gnawing in coccyx. Burning pains are prominent. Burning in the liver. (Like many other yellow, bile-like drugs, *Gamb*. acts markedly on the liver.) Most symptoms are > by motion; cough > sitting up; > in open air; < towards evening or at night. There is periodicity in the symptoms. General soreness over the body.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Coloc., Kali c., Op. *Compare:* Aloe, Podo., Puls. (cough > sitting up; > open air); Apocy. c. (stool expelled all once; but Gamb. has cutting before and > after stool); Crot. t. (Crot. has stool in one gush, but Gamb. is not < from least food or drink like Crot.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Cheerful, talkative, feeling of case, great lightness of all his motions.

2. Head.—Vertigo during rest or motion, in morning on rising.—Pain in the vertex, as if bruised, in the forenoon; > in open air.—Heaviness in the head, with drowsiness and pain in the back.—Heat rises to the head, with perspiration.

3. Eyes.—Itching of the inner canthi, with discharge of acrid, corrosive tears after rubbing; > in open air.—Nightly agglutination of the lids; burning in the morning.—Violent itching of the eyes in the evening.—Burning of the eyes, > by walking in the open air.—Violent burning of the eyes and photophobia, in evening or afternoon, > from walking in the open air, but returning in the morning.

4. Ears.—Lancination in the ears.

5. Nose.—Sneezing (in daytime).—Violent chronic sneezing.—Ulceration of r. nostril, with burning pain.—Dryness of r. nostril.—Much mucus in the nose, smelling like pus.

8. Mouth.—Feeling of coldness in the points of the incisors.—Dry mouth.—Burning of the anterior half, or only of the tip of the tongue, which feels hard.

9. Throat.—Violent stinging in r. side of throat.—Stinging in the r. side of the throat during and between the acts of deglutition.—Sore pain in the throat, which is felt when even touching the outer side of the neck.—Roughness and burning in throat, causing constant hawking.—The throat feels swollen.

11. Stomach.—Bitter taste in the mouth.—Nausea, with accumulation of water in the mouth and gulping up of sour water.—Nausea proceeding from the stomach.—Violent empty eructations.—Frightful vomiting and purging, with fainting.—Dartings in the stomach, causing one to start.—Acute darting, stitching pains in the stomach.—Gnawing in the stomach.—Aversion to food.—Violent thirst in the evening.—Ulcerative pain in the stomach, passing off after eating.

12. Abdomen.—Empty feeling in the stomach and abdomen.—Inflation and tension in the abdomen.—Inflation and tension of the abdomen, with pinching in the umbilical region.—Gnawing in a small spot below the umbilicus.—Pinching in the abdomen and groins.—In the groins sticking, tension.—Burning in the region of the liver.—Rumbling in the bowels.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent emission of flatulence; esp. evening and night.—Diarrhœa, with burning pain and tenesmus of the rectum, prolapsus ani, and constant pinching around the umbilicus, sometimes attended with discharge of mucus.—Watery diarrhœa, with colic and tenesmus.—Fæcal diarrhœa, stools evacuated with great force.—Yellow and green diarrhœic stool, mixed with mucus, preceded by excessive cutting around the umbilicus.—Hard, insufficient stool, with violent urging, pressing, and protrusion of the rectum.—Hard stool, succeeded by burning at the anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Infrequent urination.—Emission of a few drops at a time, then intermitting, and finally returning, with burning at the orifice.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa.—Menses too early and too profuse.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sensation of soreness in every part of the chest.—Pressure in the middle of the chest.—Stitches going from both sides of the chest towards each other.—Repeated extremely painful stitches in the sternum.

20. Back.—Pain in the small of the back, as if bruised or as if sprained.—Gnawing in the os coccygis.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stitch on the top of r. shoulder.—Stinging and numb feeling in the ball of r. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp in the calf, with contraction of the toes.—Heaviness and languor of the feet.

24. Generalities.—Itching and formication in various parts.—Pains, as if bruised.—Tearing in the shoulders.—Burning sensation in various parts.—Burning-stinging pain.—Increased heat, with anxiety.—Gnawing.

25. Skin.—Intolerable itching and formication in various parts.—After scratching, burning and ulcerative pain.—Itching blisters on both hands, first pale, then red.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness the whole day.—Sleepiness, great inclination to sleep.—Anxious, vexatious dreams.

27. Fever.—Chill, proceeding from the back, with coldness of the whole body from evening till morning.—Chilliness is accompanied by empty eructations, yawning, thirst, pain in the small of the back, biting as of ants over the whole body (by night), excessive stitches in the ears.—Increased warmth, with anxiety and perspiration.—Night-sweat all over. Violent thirst in the evening.

Gymnema Sylvestre.

Gymnema sylvestre. N. O. Asclepiadaceæ. Tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Snake-bite. Taste, altered.

Characteristics.—This plant, which grows in the Deccan peninsula, Assam, and some parts of Africa, is a woody climber with long, slender branches. The powdered root has a reputation among the natives as a remedy for snake-bite. It is mentioned here an account of a single symptom observed from chewing one or two leaves, which had a bitterish, astringent, and slightly acid taste. Immediately after chewing them the sense of taste for sugar was lost, and also the taste for bitters, the effect lasting some hours. Everything else could be tasted, as the ginger in gingerbread but not the sweet. Quinine tasted like chalk.

Gymnocladus Canadensis.

Chicot. American Coffee-tree. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of fresh pulp of the pods.

Clinical.—Erysipelas. Fever. Headache. Spleen, pain in. Throat, sore. Tongue, blue. Toothache. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—The most peculiar symptom of the *Gymnocl*. proving is a bluish-white coating of the tongue. Guided by this symptom C. T. Bingham cured a man of headache following influenza "a constant severe pain in front part of head, especially under eyebrows and upper part of nose." It had lasted over two weeks, never ceasing and at times intolerable. Bones of eye-sockets sore to touch. Tongue covered all over with bluish-white coat; does not enjoy food; is very weak. *Gym*. 2x cured. Full, tight headache appears in the proving, with sensation as if the eyes were pushed forward. The fulness takes actual shape in "erysipelatous swelling of face and head; hot face; it feels swollen; is compelled to rub the eyes." Full sensations and burning pains are very common. Toothache from slightest cold air or drink. Sore throat, dark livid redness of fauces and tonsils. There are a number of fever symptoms: Desire for heat, wants to be near the fire. Cold chills and pains in bowels. Perspiration in axillary regions and palms. Epidemic fevers of typhoid character have been cured by it. Violent pain in left forearm as if the bones were crushed. There is aversion to motion; easily fatigued; desire to lean the head on something. Walking <. Cold <, cold drinks and cold draughts <. > From rubbing eyes.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nux, Agar. Æthus., Bell., Cicut., Hyo., Laches., Lachn., Solan. n., Stram.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Cannot think, comprehend, or study; forgets everything.—Indifference.

2. Head.—Dizzy with dimness of sight; nausea, belching.—Head feels full, tight as if bound up.—Intense frontal headache, eyes feel pushed forward.—Fulness and pressure in and over eyes, extending to vertex.—Intense headache with stitches in bowels; in umbilical region at times.—Catarrhal headache, premonitory stages; feeling of fulness in head, with throbbing in temples and forehead, with vertigo, heat of face, numbness and tired feeling.—Desire to lean the head on something.

3. Eyes.—Eyes feel pushed forward.—Burning heat and pain through eyes; sore in morning.—Desire to rub the eyes.—Sense of agglutination of l. eye; desire to rub or scratch it.—Violent throbbing pain over l. eye.

6. Face.—Sensations as if flies were crawling over r. side of face.—Erysipelatous swelling of face and head; face feels hot and swollen; is compelled to rub the eyes.—Pain as if bruised in l. malar bone.

7. Teeth.—Great sensibility of teeth; < l. side and in upper teeth; slightest draught of cold air induces it; cold drinks very painful.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated bluish-white.—Burning, drawing, and scraping; burning in roof of mouth, extending to mouth and tonsils.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, dark, livid redness of fauces and tonsils.—R. tonsil inflamed, purple.—Stitching and shooting in throat.—Mucus in throat and frequent hawking.

11. Stomach.—Belching of sour water.—Nausea after eating with pain and fulness in stomach and belching.—Burning in œsophagus and stomach.—Circumscribed burning in stomach size of dollar.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in l. side as if spleen were swollen.—Soreness and tenderness of abdomen.—Stitches in bowels and umbilical region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation with ineffectual desire.—Aching fulness in rectum after stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressure on bladder and frequent desire to urinate; urine passed in small stream.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching of glans and prepuce.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Smarting in larynx.—Tickling in throat in morning causing cough, increasing through day; cough dry, hard, and racking.—Pressure on chest and sternum.

22. Upper Limbs.—Violent pain in l. forearm, in radius, as if bones were crushed and broken.—Pulsation in l. index finger as if panaritium were forming.

Gunpowder.

Black Gunpowder. Carbon-Sulphur-Kali-Nitricum.

Clinical.—Abscesses. Acne. Bites. Blood-poisoning. Boils. Carbuncles. Cuts, poisoned. Ivy (Hedera) poisoning. Osteo-myelitis. Tonsillitis, septic. Vaccinosis. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Black Gunpowder* is a mixture and not a chemical compound. But for all that, it is a unit, and can be used as such in medicine. As it contains three potent remedies, two of them polychrests, there is little wonder at its medicinal powers. A fourth substance may have some share in its working, as a correspondent of *The Homśopathic World* writes that *Graphites* is used in its manufacture to give a coating to the grains. In its crude form it is an old-established remedy among the rank and file in the Army for gonorrhśa, syphilis, and blood disorders in general, especially boils. The London Police Force also know it as a boil remedy. "Get six-pennyworth of gunpowder from an oil store and take as much as would lie on a sixpence night and morning for four days, and then leave it off for the same time, and resume if necessary" is one prescription which has reached me for recurrent boils from the "Force." Canon Roland Upcher has related the experiences of Norfolk and Suffolk shepherds, who sprinkle gunpowder on their bread and cheese to cure and prevent infection when handling sheep affected with "rot." There is no proving of *Gunpowder*, but I made an experiment on myself with the 2x, as I have mentioned in my article on *Kali nitricum* in my *Dictionary of Materia Medica*. This resulted in a severe attack of herpes of right eyebrow and side of the nose, leaving permanent scars. I have used almost exclusively the 3x trituration, which I have prescribed in 4- , 6- , or 8-grain doses, three or four times a day, either in the form of powder or tablets. In August 1915 I put the recorded experiences into the form of a pamphlet, *Gunpowder as a War Remedy*, and since then many more experiences have seen the light, principally in the pages of *The Homśopathic World*. The indications for the remedy are broad and clear, so that no fine differentiating of symptoms is required. The list of diseases named under "Clinical" will be a sufficient guide, coupled with the broad indication "Blood-poisoning." *Gunp*. corresponds to suppuration in a great number of forms, many of them septic. I have not found it disagree with any other remedy, so that there need be no fear of alternating it with some other remedy if particularly indicated.

Canon Upcher has recently published cases of skin eruption mistaken for scabies by medical men, but actually produced by handling ivy, and quickly cured with *Gunp*. 3x. In some country districts a decoction of gunpowder is given to children for worms, lumbrici chiefly, and with much success.

Relations.—Canon Upcher finds that occasional doses of Hepar highly increase its effects. Calendula externally is also complementary. Thuja, Silica, Baryta carb. (septic tonsils) agree very well.

Causation.—Blood-poisoning.

Hæmatoxylon.

Hæmatoxylon campechianum. Logwood. (Central America.) N. O. Leguminosæ Cæsalpiniæ. Tincture of the heart-wood.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Colic. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Headache. Indigestion. Ptosis. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Logwood* is the well-known dye of commerce. The tincture was proved by Jouve in 1839, and some very distinctive symptoms were produced. Constriction appears in many parts, culminating in the stomach and abdomen in colic and in the chest in symptoms very like many cases of angina pectoris. This is the most characteristic of all the symptoms of *Hæm*.: Sensation as if a bar lay transversely across from region of heart to right side, with acute pain in left upper portion of chest." This bar sensation has been frequently removed by *Hæm*.; and in a case of zona with agonising pain as if a bar lay across the chest, arresting the breathing, *Hæm*. did signal service for me. Disordered digestion accompanies and complicates most other conditions. Chilliness predominates, but the symptoms are > in open air. < At night; on stooping; by pressure; by touch. There is much general sensitiveness.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *Compare:* (in compressive pains) Cact., Lil. t., Coloc., Aur., Naja.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Ill-humour; sadness; melancholy; vexation.—Inclination to repose; desire to weep.

2. Head.—Head heavy, painful, with difficulty in reflecting, and expressing one's ideas.—Vertigo, so as to occasion falling, and dulness of ideas.—Constriction in the forehead, and in the occiput, with burning heat in the head.—Headache at night, as from indigestion, with swelling of the stomach and abdomen, anxiety, inclination to vomit, sour risings of food.—Headache, esp. in the forehead, with inclination to vomit on stooping.—Pain in l. forehead, spreading over face and affecting l. teeth.

3. Eyes.—Eyes downcast and surrounded by a livid circle.—Painful pressure on the eyes, with sensation of constriction of the aperture of the eye-lids.—Redness of the conjunctiva, and of the lachrymal caruncula.—Redness of the eyes with blue margins.—Sensation as if sand were introduced into the eyes.—Heaviness of the eyelids, which compels them to close.—Heaviness in the eyes, and appearance as of a veil before the sight.—Pupils contracted, and sight confused.—Mist before the eyes; on reading, the letters vanish.—Amelioration of the symptoms of the sight in the open air.

4. Ears.—Violent pain in r. ear, extending to throat; throat feels contracted, with burning pain during deglutition.

6. Face.—Face pale, dejected, and changed, face discomposed.—Pain in the lower jaw, with stinging in the teeth and cheek.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with difficulty of swallowing, sensation of contraction, inclination to swallow, salivation, and smarting.—Sensation of a foreign substance in the throat, with yawning and stretching.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Painful swelling in the stomach, with pressure at the epigastrium, and risings of flatus.—Pain in the abdomen, with yawning, inclination to vomit, and stretchings.—Painful digging, which proceeds from the abdomen to the throat, and which causes a convulsive pain in the region of the heart, increased by the touch, and accompanied by oppression.—Attacks of tearing pains in the stomach and the abdomen, as if caused by poisonous substances.—Colic, with painful sensibility of the abdomen to the touch, inflation, tension and digging in the abdomen, borborygmi, soft fæces, with cuttings, lassitude in the limbs, palpitation of the heart, and uneasiness, with anguish.—Tympanitic distension of the abdomen and rising of air.—After the colic, general cold, with burning heat in the palms of the hands.—Colic, with pains in the loins, and nausea.

13. Stool and Anus.—Borborygmi, colic, and diarrhœa in morning.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine red, scanty, and burning.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Colic, as if the catamenia were going to appear, with slimy, whitish discharge from the vagina.

18. Chest.—Constriction, extending from the chest to the epigastrium, with smarting and burning pain, increased by the touch.—Sensation as if a bar lay transversely across, from region of heart to r. side, with acute pain in l. upper portion of chest.

19. Heart.—Convulsive pain in the region of the heart, increased by the touch, and accompanied by oppression.—Great soreness in the region of the heart, with anguish, redoubled throbbing, small pulse, burning in the hands, and shivering of the body.—Palpitations of the heart, with diminished perspiration of the feet.

20. Back.—Pain and chilliness between the shoulders.

21. Limbs.—The limbs are painful and languid.—Pain in l. shoulder, as if inflamed.—Suppression of the habitual sweat of the feet.

24. Generalities.–Painful sensibility of the limbs, with lassitude.—General uneasiness, with anxiety arising from the stomach, and colic.

26. Sleep.—Irresistible drowsiness.—Frequent yawning.

27. Fever.—Chilliness predominates, shuddering, goose-flesh.—Dry skin.

Hall.

The salt springs of Hall in Upper Austria, containing chlorides, iodides, bromides, and carbonates of the alkalies and alkaline earths and iron; but by far the largest ingredient is chloride of sodium. Dilutions.

Clinical.—Breast, affections of. Exophthalmic goître. Glands, enlarged. Goître.

Characteristics.—Provings have been made of this water, many of them on patients suffering from goître. Great weakness and exhausting night-sweats were produced and all the symptoms of cold in the head and chest. Many marked symptoms appeared in the mammary gland. Three different provers experienced them. A number of symptoms occur after sleep and some of them wake the prover in the night. One prover had a sensation as if her stomach would fall out, and as if her breasts would fall off. In many cases the pains are transient and acute, and return after a short interval.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. mur., Silica marit.; (stitches shooting out of nipple) Ol. an.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Confusion of the senses.

2. Head.—Vertigo as if intoxicated.—Headache, esp. at first, sometimes increasing in severity and accompanied by vertigo, roaring in ears, sparks before eyes.—Drawing tearing in vertex towards r. temple.—Transient, painful tearings in occiput.

3. Eyes.—Heat, burning and violent watering of eyes, with feeling of catarrh in nose, as after smelling strong ammonia.

4. Ears.—Great difficulty of hearing.

5. Nose.—Frequent (violent) sneezing and feeling of commencing coryza.

6. Face.—Painful swelling of the lymphatic gland, size of pigeon's egg, r. side of face close to ear.

8. Mouth.—Accumulation of saliva.

9. Throat.—Frequent hawking with expectoration of mucus.—Burning and tickling; rawness as if tough mucus collected, difficult to loosen, with hoarseness; scraping.—Swelling of one of cervical glands (in a prover who had never had a swollen gland in her life before); in anterior portion of neck between hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage, size of walnut, painless, easily movable.—Goître gradually disappeared.

11. Stomach.—Regurgitation of bitter nauseous fluid from stomach.—Acidity, like heartburn.—Qualmish nausea: in evening; on going to bed; on awaking.—Vomiting.—Painful sensation of emptiness in stomach and hunger, although she had eaten much supper; the stomach felt painful and sick, as if it would fall out.—Violent gnawing, like hunger, in stomach extending downward into intestines.

12. Abdomen.—Cutting griping in abdomen, commencing near r. side of navel, extending outward, then following course of colon to rectum, involving a large circle about navel, followed by rumbling as if for stool, lasting an hour and returning at short intervals.—Transient painful sensation in r. flank.

13. Stool and Anus.—Thin, pasty evacuations, increasing to diarrhœa.—Unusually hard, difficult stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of pale urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation unusually profuse at first, at the right time.—Menstruation lasting only one day (usually three).—Menstruation appeared without any pain (very remarkable, as she had always been subject to pains in abdomen therewith. The cure was permanent).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarse; piping voice, scarcely audible.—Cough in morning after rising.—Dry cough in evening with catarrh, which became loose in morning.—Cough hoarse, barking, very violent, dry, croupy or like the cough of laryngeal phthisis.—Remarkable dyspnœa, with palpitation on ascending a slight elevation, followed by the appearance of menstruation.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest with difficult breathing.—Frequent waking from sleep on account of sticking in r. side of thorax.—A transient stitch in sternum, above pit of stomach, wakes her from sleep at night.—Two very violent stitches r. side, just below r. breast, during rest.—Her breasts, which were usually firm and full, became small and flabby.—Transient burning and sticking in l.

mamma.—Itching-sticking and burning superficially in l. nipple, temporarily > by rubbing, lasting 8 to 10 seconds, and returning after a short time.—Frequent stitches beneath l. breast.—Frequent transient stitches (very violent at times) in both breasts, with extreme sensitiveness, pressure of linen or bedclothes unendurable; sensation as if an ulcer forming deep in the breast; < by motion and touch; < at night, often waking her from sleep (lasted three weeks, and disappeared with the goître).—Violent stitches in substance of r. breast, piercing the nipple from within outward, wakens her at night.—Great painfulness and heaviness in both breasts, esp. on touch and motion, both feeling as though they would fall off.

19. Heart.—Palpitation.—Pulse greatly accelerated.

20. Back.—Pain like sprain, extending from r. lumbar region, across r. side of small of back into r. ischium.

21. Limbs.—Trembling of the limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Unable to exert r. arm without violent pain in axilla, where was found a gland, dark red, swollen, hot, very painful to touch, size of a walnut (it gathered and broke in five days).—Drawing tearing pain in l. humerus to elbow; lower end of l. elbow as if in periosteum while sitting still, followed by some violent stitches just below l. breast close to its margin.

23. Lower Limbs.—Violent sticking as with needles in r. heel (lasts a quarter of an hour, and returns after short pause).

25. Skin.—Boils: r. eyebrow; r. breast; l. breast; back of r. upper arm.—Burning pains in skin of dorsal surface of l. forearm on oblong spot with slight redness.

26. Sleep.—Night restless, with many dreams; unpleasant.

Hamamelis.

H. macrophylla. H. dioica. H. virginica. Witch-hazel. N. O. Hamamelidaceæ. (A shrub growing in all parts of U.S., in damp woods or along streams; flowers in autumn, flowers yellow, the seeds ripen the year following). Tincture of fresh bark of twigs and root. A resinoid, Hamamelin, is also prepared.

Clinical.—Abortion, threatened. *Ankles, weak. Black-eye. Bruises. Burns. Cancer.* Chilblains. *Consumption. Enteric fever. Gastric ulcer. Hæmatemesis. Hæmaturia. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhagic diathesis. Hæmorrhoids.* Leucorrhœa. Melæna. *Menstruation, disorders of; vicarious. Nipples, sore. Noises in the head.*

Nose, bleeding from. Ovaries, affections of. Pelvic hæmatocele. Phimosis. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Purpura. Rheumatism. Scapula, rheumatism of. *Scurvy. Small-pox. Testicles, inflamed. Ulcers. Uterus, affections of. Vagina, spasm of*. Varicocele. *Veins, varicose*. Wounds.

Characteristics.—The deep red colour of the tincture of *Hamamelis* may be taken as the signature of its therapeutic action. No remedy has a wider sphere of usefulness in cases of hæmorrhage and disordered blood-vessels. It has also a decided relation to the effects of mechanical injuries including burns of the first degree, and as a local application it takes rank with *Arnica* and *Calendula* in the homœopathic amamentarium. Hering, who learned its properties from Mr. Pond, of "Pond's Extract" fame (Pond was a patient of Hering's), made the first provings and introduced the remedy into homœopathy. He defines its position as being between *Acon*. and *Arn*. "Pond's Extract" is an aqueous distillate prepared from the leaves. A number of interesting superstitions are associated with the shrub; and shoots of it are used as "divining rods" for discovering water and metals. Hale has given a very full account of the remedy. Phlebitis; varicosis; hæmorrhoids; venous hæmorrhages—these are the conditions likely to require *Hamam*. The local application of *Hamam*. to a sprained knee has been known to set up inflammation in the veins of the part, and the provers who had varicose veins experienced in them increased sensitiveness and unusual sensations, and a number were cured. In congestion, inflammation, and bleeding of hæmorrhoidal vessels, *Ham*. has a great range of action; and like that other great pile remedy, *Æsculus h*., it has also a marked action in the throat. *Ham*. is called for in cases of "varicose angina," where the veins of the pharynx are large and blue. The hæmorrhages in which *Ham*. is indicated are mostly dark. They may occur from any orifice. Metrorrhagia, menorrhagia, vicarious menstruation and hæmorrhages between the periods are met by it. In this connection a case recorded by Dr. Ward (*Pacif. Coast J. of H*., November, 1899) is noteworthy. He cured a case of intermenstrual *pain*. Allen mentions in the provings an intermenstrual *flow*, and Dr. Ward acutely observes that if his patient has had the flow, the soreness so distinctly felt might not have been realised. "Intense soreness" is one of the notes of *Hamamelis*. The part from which the flow of blood proceeds feels sore and bruised. This distinguishes it from *Chi*. in passive hæmorrhages. It is a leading indication for it in cases of orchitis and ovarian affections; and also in phlebitis and varicose veins. In piles there is much bleeding and marked soreness of the part; the back feels as if it would break (*Æsc. h*. has little or no bleeding). There is taste of blood in the mouth. The headache of *Ham*. is chiefly in the temples, throbbing, hammering; especially over left eye. Hughes gave *Ham*. Ø to a young lady suffering from daily epistaxis and throbbing headache. The first dose was followed by a flushing of the face and most distressing throbbing-aching and sense of fulness in the head. The second dose brought back all the symptoms in the head, and a feeling as if it would burst. Some days later the 3x was given, and again the dilatation of the cerebral vessels occurred, though the symptoms were not so severe. The hæmorrhage of *Ham*. causes great exhaustion (out of proportion to the amount of loss), but there

is also a tired, aching feeling in the back and lower limbs, independently of hæmorrhages. Many rheumatic symptoms occur, and with them always the characteristic soreness. A woman, thirty-five, to whom I gave *Ham*. 1 for varicosis with great advantage, developed marked loss of appetite and these additional symptoms: "Pain all round lower abdomen, dreadful aching, rheumatic pain at top of left shoulder and under right shoulder-blade, also right side of chest under arm. Pains < during the day and when at rest, entirely absent during the night. Stupid feeling in head." This scapular pain bears on the experience of Dr. Koech, who cured with *Ham*. many cases of scapular rheumatism. He regards it as a specific in affections of the last five cervical nerves. There is a good deal of thirst in the *Ham*. pathogenesis, and Bree says (*H. P*., xii. 61) it will relieve the excessive thirst that most patients with heart troubles complain of. Motion and exertion in general <. < In open air; in rainy weather. Takes cold easily from every exposure, but especially to warm, moist air. Toothache < in warm room. < From touch.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Arn., Camph., Chi., Puls. (toothache). *Complementary to:* Ferrum in hæmorrhages. *Compare:* Arn., Calend. ("is better than either in hastening the absorption of intra-ocular hæmorrhage," Hering); Chloral, Secal. (purpura); Fl. ac., Lach., Secal., Puls., Nux, Æsc., Nit. ac. (in varicose veins and piles); Spo., Puls. (orchitis—Ham. has more soreness); Act. r. (abdominal soreness after labour; Ham. is an excellent external application); Bry. (vicarious menstruation); Nit. ac. (hæmorrhage in typhoid; Nit. ac. light, Ham. dark); Bell., Euphorb., Rhus, Tereb. (as an application in burns of first degree); Sanguisuga (hæmorrhages).

Causation.—Injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Forgetful.—No desire to study or work.—Depressed in mind; also after emissions, with regretful mind.—Irritable.

2. Head.—Vertigo when stooping.—Swimming sensation on rising.—Nausea and vertigo, with desire to lie down.—Stupor; headache; crowding fulness in head and neck, also in forehead.—Stupid feeling in head.—Feeling as if a bolt were passed from temple to temple, and tightly secured.—Fulness in forehead, with pressing in root of tongue.—Bursting headache on awaking, insupportable on bending downward.—Dulness and fulness in head all day.—Headache after an emission.—Hammering over l. eye, as if he would go out of his mind.

3. Eyes.—Eyes feel weak, but are less inflamed; painful weakness of the eyes.—Feeling as if both eyes would be forced out of head, > by pressing them with the fingers, but < a few moments afterwards.—Sore pain in eyes; eyes painful under slight pressure.—Swelling of eyeballs and lids, with bloodshot appearance of r.

eye.—Eyes inflamed; vessels greatly injected; caused by a foreign substance, as melted sugar; after operations; intense soreness.

4. Ears.—Deafness in r. ear, passes off by noon.—Bleeding at r. ear, also nose-bleed, which clears her head, relieving her.—Buzzing, ringing in ears.

5. Nose.—Over-sensitive smell.—Bad smell from the nose.—Sneezing spells, watery, excoriating, burning discharge.—Nose feels stopped up.—Epistaxis, flow passive, non-coagulable.—Epistaxis, with a feeling of tightness of the bridge of the nose, and crowding pressure in forehead between the eyes.—The nose-bleed clears her head and affords great relief.—Profuse epistaxis; flow venous; idiopathic or vicarious.

6. Face.—Burning in r. cheek.—Occasional shooting pains along r. superior maxillary to malar bone.—Muscles feel sore and stiff.—Lips: dry; sore; cracked.

7. Teeth.—Sharp, lancinating along the molar teeth, extending to the malar bone; also in temporal region.—Teeth ache, can scarcely sleep, yet not decayed.—Pains < in warm room.—Gums sore, painful, swollen; bleed easily; dark fluid.—Passive venous hæmorrhage after extraction of teeth.

8. Mouth.—Metallic taste; tongue coated white.—Scalding sensation on tongue.—Blisters on sides of tongue; canker spots near the tip.

9. Throat.—Severe stinging in uvula, as if it would break, when he coughs.—Dryness of the lips and fauces; tonsils and fauces congested, veins enlarged, varicose; must drink large quantities of water to assist deglutition.—Sore throat < r. side, r. tonsil more swollen; reddened.—Sore throat in those predisposed to fulness of the veins, < in warm, moist air.—Hawks considerably.

10. Appetite.—No appetite for breakfast; considerable thirst, > by small quantities of water.—Appetite good.—Very thirsty; in afternoon and evening; throat dry.—Averse to water, makes him sick to think of it.—Pork nauseates.

11. Stomach.—After eating: nausea, must keep quiet; eructations; hiccough.—Eructations after a meal, taste of the food.—Nausea, eructations and violent hiccough after pork, followed by burning in stomach and œsophagus; later, cramp pains in stomach and chest.—Nausea, vertigo, must lie still to prevent vomiting.—Nausea, headache in frontal bone on awaking.—Nausea and inclination to vomit after a meal.—Hæmatemesis, blood black; sensation of trembling in stomach, or fulness and gurgling in abdomen; feverish by spells; weak, cold, quick pulse, profuse sweat.—Heaviness at back of stomach; pain back of stomach, along the spinal column.—Violent throbbing in stomach.—Cramp in stomach after eating.

12. Abdomen.—Cramps in stomach and transverse colon two hours after a hearty dinner.—Flatulence.—Burning in the epigastrium and umbilicus.—Pain all round lower abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools: costive; hard, coated with mucus.—Dysentery when the amount of blood is unusually large; dark, small clots, or patches through the mucus.—Large quantities of a tar-like blood (typhoid).—Piles: bleeding profusely; with burning soreness, fulness and weight; back as if it would break; urging to stool.—Itching at the anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased desire to urinate.—Urine clear copious.—Scanty high-coloured urine.—Hæmaturia; passive congestion of the kidneys; dull pain in renal region.—Irritation of the urethra, followed by a discharge and ardor urinæ.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Emissions at night, without being aware of it; headache, depression of mind.—Erections; great desire for an embrace.—Severe neuralgic pains in testicles suddenly shifting to bowels, causing nausea and faintness.—Pain running down the spermatic cords into the testes.—Profuse cold sweat on scrotum; capillary stasis.—Orchitis, intense soreness and swelling.—Varicocele.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Dysmenorrhœa, with severe pains through the lumbar and hypogastric region and down the legs; fulness of the brain and bowels, with severe pain through the whole head, causing stupor, deep sleep; varicose veins.—Active uterine hæmorrhage blood bright red.—Metrorrhagia, passive flow, venous blood; anæmia.—Amenorrhœa, vicarious bleeding from nose or stomach; costive; varices on legs.—Leucorrhœa, great tenderness of vagina; flow bloody.—Vaginismus, intense soreness; prurigo of vulva.—Ovaritis after a blow; diffused agonised soreness over the whole abdomen; menses irregular; < at time of menses; retention of urine.—Phlegmasia alba dolens.—Sore nipples.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarse on arising; awoke hoarse.—When lying, felt a smothering sensation.—Tickling cough, taste of blood on awaking.—Dry cough, severe stinging in the uvula, as if it would break.—Expectoration thick, yellowish or greenish grey, tasting putrid.

18. Chest.—Hæmoptysis, tickling cough, with taste of blood, or of sulphur; dull frontal headache; tightness of the chest; cannot lie down, because of difficult breathing from congestion; fulness in the head; mind calm.—Stitches in lower part of lungs.—Sensation of constriction across chest < by a long or deep breath.—Dull aching pain constantly in muscles of l. chest, < using arms, afternoon and evening.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation.—Pricking pain in region of heart and superficial veins of both arms.

20. Neck and Back.—Sore pain down the cervical vertebræ.—Dull pain, constantly under angle of l. scapula.—(Rheumatism of scapula.).—Tearing pains across small of back. with fulness of joints of legs.—Small of back feels as if it would break.

21. Limbs.—Tired feeling in arms and legs.—Great lassitude and weariness of the limbs and elsewhere.—Rheumatism, with great soreness of the muscles.

22. Upper Limbs.—Bruised feeling in upper arms and shoulder, < from motion.—Dreadful aching rheumatic pain at top of l. shoulder, and under r. scapula and r. side of chest under arms; < during day and at rest; entirely absent during night.—Stiffness in arms and shoulders.—Tenderness of r. biceps, < by pressure.—Stiffness of elbow-joint.—Rheumatic pain, constant aching in l. arm.—Lancinating in l. wrist-joint.—Violent pain in back of r. hand to shoulder-joint.—Hands chapped.—Thumb nail becomes sore, pus discharges after a slight knock.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sore pain in r. femur, muscles of thighs sore, as if bruised.—Soreness in femoral vessels to middle of thigh.—Weakness of knees, afternoon.—Forcing feeling in the varices; veins sensitive, dilated.

24. Generalities.—Takes cold easily from every exposure; but esp. to warm, moist air; subject to varicose veins.—Venous constitutions.—Prickling stinging: in veins, muscles, skin.—Phlebitis; prickling pains.

25. Skin and Tissues.—Chilblains always bluish.—Varicose veins and ulcers, with stinging or pricking.—Bruised soreness.—Purpura.

26. Sleep.—Restlessness at night.—Uneasy, restless morning sleep.—Emissions of semen during sleep.

27. Fever.—Chilly on going to bed; dreaded an attack of fever.—Cold creeps in the open air, chills run up the legs, head stopped up, dull pain over orbit.—Chilliness over back and hips, extending down the extremities.—Fever at night; hands hot, burning in the eyelids on closing them.—Sweats freely at night, after lying down.—Pulse accelerated; full.

Hecla.

Heclæ lava. The finer ash from Mount Hecla, falling in distant localities. Trituration.

Clinical.—Antrum of Highmore, tumour of. *Bones, affections of*. Breast, tumours of. Dentition, difficult. *Exostoses*. Glands, affections of. Jaws, tumours on. Milk,

deficient. Neuralgia. Osteitis deformans. Osteomalachia. Osteosarcoma. Periostitis. Rickets. Syphilis. Teeth, caries of. Toothache. Tumours. White swelling. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—I have chosen the single word *Hecla* in preference to *Heclæ lava*, as being simpler and more convenient. The ash and scoriæ of this volcano contain *Silica, Alumina, Lime, Magnesia*, with some *Oxide of Iron*. When travelling in Iceland, Garth Wilkinson noticed that the sheep in the vicinity of Hecla had immense exostoses on the jaws. Another effect noticed was the drying up of the milk both in sheep and cows. The finer ash which fell on pastures at a distance, was the most deleterious; the gross ash near the mountain was inert. In cows, post-mortem examination showed the intestines filled with ashes, hardened to a mass, and stomach coated over with a pitch-black membrane spotted with brown, and difficult to remove by washing; the jaw teeth were covered with a shining metallic crust. Several young horses died from lumps on the jaw-bones, so large as to cause dislocation. Sheep, when slaughtered, were found to be of bluish hue internally, and the intestines were friable. In many cases worms from two to three inches long, with pale grey bodies and brown heads, and a little thicker than a horse-hair, were found in the bronchia. In sheep the osseous and dental systems were much affected. The head-bones, and especially the jaw-bones, swelled and became so friable that when boiled they fell to pieces. The thigh, and especially the shin bones, swelled and bulged. The jaws were sometimes covered with large swellings, which spread and were looser of texture and darker in colour than the bone; these could be separated from the bone without injuring it; but in some fatal cases a hole going down to the marrow was discovered under the swelling. Garth Wilkinson adds to the above that he has used *Hecla* with excellent effect in toothache, gum abscess, swellings about the jaws and in difficult dentition. Clinical experience has shown the power of *Hecla* to arrest many forms of bone disease, including osteo-sarcoma, scrofulous and syphilitic osteitis and exostoses. The swellings amenable to it are painful and sensitive to touch; < from touch and pressure. The glands are affected almost as much as the bones: "induration and infiltration of cervical glands, studding neck like a row of pearls." The right side has been more predominantly affected. The subjoined schema is compiled mainly from cured symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Conchiol., Silic., Calc., Slag, Phos., Stilling., Sulph., Kali iod, Amphisb., Symphyt., Ruta.

Causation.—Injury to bone.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo, everything goes up, down and sidewise.—Chronic headache.

5. Nose.—Destructive (syphilitic) ulceration of nasal bones.

6. Face.—Facial neuralgia or headache dependent on irritation of dental nerves or carious tooth.—Polypoid growth commencing in antrum of Highmore, deforming face, forcing eyeball upward and everting lid, obstructing nostrils; extending downward into mouth, impeding breathing and mastication; epistaxis; headache.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, esp. if teeth are very sensitive to pressure; with swelling about jaws.—Neuralgia, from carious tooth; in cavity from which tooth has been extracted.—Abscess; or enlargement of bone remaining after tooth extraction.—R. cuspid of upper jaw very sensitive to slight pressure on crown; swelling and indurated tumour as large as a pea under r. ala nasi, very sensitive to touch; conjunctivitis of r. eye.—Difficult dentition in scrofulous and rachitic children.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Dries up the milk (sheep and cows).

18. Chest.—Myalgia, esp. of intercostal muscles.

20. Neck.—Induration and infiltration of cervical glands, studding neck like a row of pearls.

23. Lower Limbs.—Hip disease.—Exostoses of tibia; severe continuous pain incapitating from work.

Hedeoma.

Hedeoma pulegioides. American Pennyroyal (the British "Pennyroyal" is Mentha pulegium, also a Labiate). N. O. Labiatć. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amenorrhśa. Dysmenorrhśa. Leucorrhśa.

Characteristics.—Both the American and the British "Pennyroyals" have a popular reputation as "female regulators," which is by no means undeserved. Homśopaths have verified the relation of the drug to uterine ailments, and an observation by Dr. Toothaker of a case of poisoning affords valuable ground for homśopathic prescribing. Bearing-down pains were most marked, < by any movement, and accompanied by almost paralytic weakness of the legs. Nervous symptoms were very prominent, jerkings and twitchings. Weak, faint, > lying down; inability to sit up. Pains in abdomen < after eating or drinking. < By touch and pressure.

Relations.—*Compare:* Mentha pulegium, Sep., Sabi., Lil. t.

Veratrum *antidoted* some of its effects.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dull, heavy feeling in head in morning, not continued through day.—Sore pain in l. temporal ridge, as of a cut or wound, lasting about six weeks.

9. Throat.—Sensation of something rising in throat, or as if her breast were coming up into her mouth.—Great difficulty in swallowing, it nearly took her breath away.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, a rising-up sensation from stomach, producing occasional retching.—Excessive retching, nausea and straining.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen very sore and sensitive to touch and pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Obstinate constipation; painful evacuations every four or five days.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent urgent desire to pass water; passes very little; cutting, burning pains with tenesmus of sphincter urinarius.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Excessive bearing-down pains with pressure outward towards vulva, from whole lower abdomen, accompanied by almost unendurable pains in back, drawing down from upper sacral spine, extending also to epigastrium and stomach; like veritable labour-pains; returning with regular periodicity if she remained at rest; greatly < by the least movement; she lay on the floor on a small mattress, and could not be removed, on account of the aggravation, until the following day; < by the least food or drink.—Leucorrhśa with itching and burning (commenced sixth day and lasted some weeks).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Shortness of breath as if from an asthmatic attack.—Frequent, periodical dyspnśa with oppression of thorax.

20. Back.—Unendurable pains in back, esp. in sacral spine near the upper vertebrć, dragging down from that point to uterus.—Excessive pains in back and head.

21. Limbs.—Semi-paralysis of limbs; could not stand or move, or bear the pain of movement.—Pain and coldness of limbs, esp. of feet.

24. Generalities.—Affected all her nerves; nervous twitchings and jerkings in all the fibres of the body, sensible in the pulse or wherever the observer's fingers touched the flesh.—Semi-paralysis.—Prostration following retching.—General soreness.

Hedera Helix.

Common Ivy. N. O. Araliaceæ. Tincture of young shoots.

Clinical.—Cataract. Hydrocephalus, chronic. Rhinorrhœa cerebro-spinalis. Rickets.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of the therapeutic properties of *Ivy* we owe to Dr. Cooper, whose experience has shown it to have a relation to ricket and rickety conditions. The only published case (*H. W.*, xxxiv. 489) is, that of a girl of twenty, whom he cured of chronic hydrocephalus with a single dose, once repeated after eighteen months on a threatened return of the symptoms. The circumference of the patient's head, when she was brought to Cooper, was 27 1/2 inches, rendering her an object of wonder and ridicule to street arabs, and reacting on her disposition and nervous state. The condition had existed from childhood and was apparently growing much worse. There were two large œdematous swellings on the nape of the neck, one on either side and immediately below the occiput, evidently the result of intra-hydrocephalic pressure. One drop of *Hed. h.* Ø was placed on her tongue. Next morning clear fluid began dripping from the nostrils, a "cerebro-spinal rhinorrhœa" in fact. This continued three weeks, between twenty and thirty pocket-handkerchiefs being used in a day. Simultaneously the swellings began to diminish and had completely disappeared when the discharge ceased. Thirteen months later, when being measured for a hat, it was found that the size of the head was reduced to 25 inches, and no longer occasioned remark. When, later on, some symptoms of brain-pressure seemed to threaten a second dose of *Hed. h.* completely dispelled them. The disposition of the patient was completely changed; from being nervous, unhappy, and diffident, she became lively, cheerful, and active. In cases of rhinorrhœa cerebro-spinalis *Hed. h.* must be thought of. *Hed. h.* has been used as a sternutatory for "clearing the sight" from time out of mind, and Cooper tells me it has cured cases of cataract.

Relations.—*Compare:* Aral. r., Ginseng (botan.); Silic., Nat. m.

Hedysarum Ildefonsianum.

Hedysarum desmodium. Barba de Roy. Carapicho. Brazilian Burdock. N. O. Leguminosæ.

Clinical.—Gonorrhœa. Gonorrhœal ophthalmia. Penis, inflammation of.

Characteristics.—This plant is named by Mure, who gives a figure of it in his book and describes it thus: "The brownish ligneous stem of this plant is about three feet high; it is ramose, pubescent, especially above. Leaves alternate, pinnate, trifoliate; folioles oval and slightly tormentose, on a hairy, bistipulate petiole. The

flowers, which are small and seated on filiform unifloral peduncles, form loose, terminal spikes. Fruit oval, hairy, on bent peduncles, and attaching itself very intimately to clothes and to hairy skin of animals." I give this description in full because the species, according to Allen, is doubtful. The symptoms are not many but they are very definite, and knowing the value of Mure's observations in the case of *Ocim. can*. and other remedies I give them in full. The chief effect was inflammation of the penis and of the eyes, which should indicate it in some cases of gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Pain and pricking in eyes.—Redness of sclerotica.—Smarting, with lachrymation.

12. Abdomen.—Painful tearing from loins to navel (better second day).

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Profuse urination.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sudden appearance of yellowish discharge from urethra.—Itching of penis.—Redness and smarting of penis.—Painful swelling of penis with erysipelatous inflammation.—Thin stream of urine in consequence of the glans being swollen.

21. Limbs.—Pain in upper and lower limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Fingers contract with pain.

26. Sleep.—No sleep for several nights running.

27. Fever.—Fever and rheumatic pains.

Helianthus.

Helianthus Annuus. Sunflower. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of mature flower-heads. Tincture of ripe seeds.

Clinical.—Cold. Constipation. Epistaxis. Hæmorrhoids. Nasal obstruction. Spleen, affections of. Throat, sore. Urticaria. Vomiting. Wounds.

Characteristics.—Dr. Cessoles proved the expressed juice of the flowers; some observations have also been made on the effects of eating the seeds. In some parts of America the Indians use the seeds as an article of food. In the provers there were

marked effects on stomach, nausea, and vomiting. In one hæmorrhoids appeared, the stools were black and soft, and with them there was an emission of semen; and later the stools were hard and black and occurred every other day. The skin was affected also. Burnett regards *Helianth*. as a great spleen remedy. *Helianthus tuberosus* is the Jerusalem artichoke. I know many persons who cannot eat these on account of the excessive flatulence they produce. The symptoms of *Helianth*. were > after vomiting. Skin is < by external warmth. Hansen says it equals *Arnica* and *Calendula* (also yellow-flowered composites) as an application to wounds.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lept. (black stools); Arn., Calend., Hyperic. (wounds); Cean. (spleen).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache.

3. Eyes.—Slight redness on margin of l. upper lid, with smarting in inner canthus.—Eyes suffused.

5. Nose.—(In a rover who had a slight nasal obstruction causing constant passage of secretion through the posterior nares), after a short time epistaxis occurred, and the nostrils became free, and during the ensuing winter the secretions were healthy, and discharged through the natural passages.

6. Face.—Anxious countenance.—Face deeply flushed.

8. Mouth.—Sticking in upper back teeth.—Tongue and fauces very red and inclined to dryness.—Unusually hot taste when eating.—Difficulty in articulation.

9. Throat.—Stiffness and dryness of the throat.—Sensation of glowing in the throat and stomach immediately.—Severe burning in fauces, œsophagus, and epigastrium.

11. Stomach.—Thirst; nausea.—Vomiting, produced apparently by too powerful a dose of the medicine; this recurred frequently, though in slight degree, when Helian. was taken for an ordinary cold.—Symptoms increased in severity till she vomited freely when she felt rather better.

12. Abdomen.—(Spleen enlarged and painful.)

13. Stool and Anus.—Hæmorrhoids.—Stools: soft, black, with emission of semen; hard, black every second day.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice hoarse.—Cough, in forenoon, with gelatinous expectoration streaked with blood.—Breath rather difficult and hurried.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in l. knee on descending stairs.

25. Skin.—Skin generally of scarlet redness and very hot.—Groups of red pimples inner side of knee with slight itching.—Many urticaria-like pimples, esp. inner side of forearm, afterwards on leg, afterwards itching in external warmth, in morning and night.—Small red tetter to r. of navel.—Tingling of skin.

Heliotropium.

Heliotropium peruvianum. Heliotrope. Cherry-pie. N. O. Boraginaceæ.
Tincture of whole fresh plant when in flower.

Clinical.—Clergyman's sore throat. Dysmenorrhœa, membranous. Hoarseness. Leucorrhœa. Uterus, misplacement of.

Characteristics.—*Heliotrope* has been slightly proved. Symptoms of pressure and tension were produced in many parts: pressure on the sternum impeding breathing; pressure on the head; on mons veneris; pain as if beaten in leg muscles. Cooper has used this remedy clinically and considers hoarseness and "thick voice" a great indication. He has cured with it clergyman's sore throat. It has also an action resembling that of *Natrum hyperchlorinosum* in uterine displacement, leucorrhœa, backache. With *Nat. hyper*. there is passive bearing down from heavy, water-logged condition of uterus. With *Heliot*. the bearing down is *active*. The effect of *Heliot*. given by Cooper to a lady who had been advised by several surgeons to have various organs either braced up surgically, or removed, was described by her as having made her "feel just as if braced up" six hours after taking the dose. It is especially indicated if there is also a tendency to loss of voice. It has cured membranous dysmenorrhœa. The head symptoms of the proving were > on walking in the open air. Other symptoms were < after resting; < on inspiration.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. hyperchl.; Borax (membranous dysmenorrhœa); Symphytum (bruised, pain in leg).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache in forehead, like a pressure and drawing pressing, > walking in open air.

3. Eyes.—Feeling of tension in l. inner canthus extending down into nasal bone, as if a swelling were there; eye seems drawn together and smaller.

11. Stomach.—Pressure in pit of stomach and internal surface of sternum, at times with fine sticking externally in the same place; esp. < on inspiration, and the epigastric region is sore to touch; most violent after eating and in evening.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pressure on mons veneris only when sitting.—(Membranous dysmenorrhœa; leucorrhœa; uterine displacements; with backache; esp. if subject to loss of voice.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—(Voice thick; clergyman's sore throat.).—Pressure and oppression of external parts of chest, without affecting breathing.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in outer part of leg above ankle, extending up the muscles, as if beaten, even when sitting.—Itching on tibia, with sensation as if there was an eruption.

Helix Tosta.

Toasted snail. N. O. Helicidć. Trituration.

Clinical.—Hćmoptysis. Phthisis.

Characteristics.—Snails have a traditional virtue in curing consumption, and homśopaths have put the remedy to the test by potentising it. W. H. Leonard (*Med. Adv*., xxii. 310) reports two cases cured with *Helix t.* c.m. (*1*) A gentleman had frequent attacks of hćmoptysis. Continuous hoarseness; dry, tickling cough; < at night, preventing sleep; dyspnśa, < ascending stairs. He had already had all the usual remedies. *Helix tost*. c.m., three powders given. There was no more hćmorrhage. A few weeks later a return was feared and a few more doses were given. Four months later the patient was greatly improved in health and remained well. (*2*) A lady of tubercular diathesis developed the disease after confinement. Several well-indicated remedies failed to check its progress. At length hćmorrhage set in. *Helix* was given as in the other case with prompt effect. Hćmorrhage ceased; cough and expectoration gradually improved, and in eight months the patient was well and remained so.

Helleborus Fœtidus.

Bear's foot. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Cholera. Hair, failing off. Nails, falling off. Scarlatina. Skin, peeling. Stiff-neck.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Hel. f.* have been observed on several persons. It is a violent narcotico-acrid poison, and in fatal poisoning cases death has taken place in convulsions. The vision is disordered; choleraic symptoms occur; skin, hair, and nails exfoliate. The anxiety is > after vomiting.

Relations.—*Compare:* Verat. alb. (copious liquid stools); Hell. n., Hell. v., Colch.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dreadful anxiety; > after vomiting.

3. Eyes.—Great difficulty in reading, in evening, by candle-light; the sensation is as when the light flickers from a draught of air; cannot follow the lines.

4. Ear.—Thumping pain below and behind l. ear.

8. Mouth.—Smarting at tip of tongue.—Painful sensation like aphthæ in mouth (inhaling fumes of triturated plant).—Taste of manure; tongue yellow in middle.—Excoriation of mouth and throat.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Nausea and vomiting of food (taken an hour before with relish).—Constant inclination to vomit.—When pounding the plant it seems that the epigastrium with difficulty keeps time with the inflation of the chest on inspiration.—Frightful pain in pit of stomach.—Colic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Violent purging and vomiting with pain in stomach.—Abundant liquid stool during night; next day two liquid, whitish stools; again a liquid stool forty-eight hours later.

18. Chest.—Tightness of chest, can scarcely half draw his breath.

20. Neck.—Numbness in muscles of neck; sensibility to touch blunted it becomes stiff eighteen hours later.

24. Generalities.—Fatal convulsions.—Swooning.

25. Skin.—Skin of whole body peels, hair falls out, all the nails fall off.—Profuse discharge from ulcerated surface (from application).

26. Sleep.—Stirs a good deal in his sleep.

Helleborus Niger.

Black Hellebore. Christmas Rose. N. O. Ranunculaceć. Tincture of dry powdered root. Juice of fresh root mixed with equal parts of alcohol.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Amenorrhśa. Aphthć. Apoplexy. Cholera. Concussion. Convulsions. Cystitis. *Depression of spirits*. Diarrhśa. *Dropsy*. Epilepsy. *Headache*. Hernia. Home-sickness. Hydrocele. *Hydrocephalus*. Kidneys, congestion of. Melancholia. *Meningitis*. Night-blindness. Puerperal convulsions. Scarlatina. Tetanus. Typhoid fever. Ulcers. Wounds.

Characteristics.—*Black Hellebore* was one of the drugs used to produce the "Helleborism of the ancients," the subject of Hahnemann's famous essay; but the drug most commonly employed was the *While Hellebore*, or *Veratrum album*, which belongs to another family, the Melanthaceć. "Black" hellebore receives its name from the external colour of its root; the root of *Ver. alb*. is extremely white. Teste quotes Hahnemann as saying: "I conclude from various observations that one of the first effects of *Black Hellebore* is a kind of stupor, a dulness of the *sensorium commune*, a condition where, with sight unimpaired, nothing is seen very fully, and the patient does not pay any attention to anything; with the hearing perfectly sound, nothing is heard distinctly; with perfectly constituted gustatory organs, everything seems to have lost its taste; where the mind is often or always without ideas; where the past is forgotten or little remembered; where nothing gives one any pleasure; where one's sleep is very light, and a really sound, refreshing sleep is not to be had; and where one desires to work without having the necessary strength or attention required for it." Teste groups Hell. n. in the *Chamomilla* class, with *Gratiola* and *Viola tric*., all of which cause "a particular derangement of the cerebral functions and even of the whole nervous system; a painful increase of the sentient action, followed by a considerable depression of the vital forces, and a certain disorder of the mental faculties." He cured with *Hell. n*. a case of epilepsy in a little girl five weeks old after the failure of *Cham*. *Cham*. was given to the nurse, *Hell. n*. directly to the patient. The history was this: The child, which was well formed, was constipated from the day of birth. The mother, twenty-eight, dark, robust, but of irritable temperament, laid the child's sickness to a fear she had had towards the end of her pregnancy. This may have been the case, but the lady had lost a boy in convulsions, precisely similar, the previous year. The little girl had every day five or six paroxysms, each lasting from one to three minutes, and almost always followed by sleep. There was sudden inability of the body, without any marked stiffness; head slightly thrown back; repeated oscillations of tongue from right to left, the tongue being slightly protruded from the mouth. Staring look, convulsive rolling upward of eyes when the paroxysms were very violent; a few acute cries followed by drowsiness, when the spasm was near its end. During the paroxysm the child remained so perfectly sensible that a slight shock, as the shutting of a door, arrested the paroxysms at

once, and then shortened them a good deal. *Hell. n*. cured in two or three days. From a purely nervous derangement of this kind, the action of *Hell. n*. goes on to actual inflammatory states of the brain and its meninges. The drowsiness so prominent in Teste's case is a leading note of the conditions of meningitis and fever to which the drug is homeopathic. Such a condition is found when effusion has taken place from the inflamed membranes, and here the ancient reputation of *Hell. n*. in dropsical conditions is confirmed. The forehead is wrinkled; there are automatic movements of one arm and leg, whilst the other is paralysed; the head rolls from side to side with screams; greedy drinking of water; chewing motion of jaws; urine scanty or entirely suppressed, sometimes with sediment like coffee grounds. This condition of urine is an indication for *Hell. n*. in many states, and a sign of the favourable action of the remedy is, as Nash points out, an increase in the amount of flow. In post-scarlatinal dropsy with these indications it is of great service. It has cured concussion of the brain resulting from a blow on the head after *Arn*. had failed. In this case one pupil was larger than the other; the patient was drowsy, answered questions slowly; one leg dragged on walking. In fever there is sooty appearance of nostrils; dry, yellow tongue with red edges; breath horribly offensive; drinks roll audibly into stomach; fever < 4 to 8 p.m.; face pale, almost cold; pulse faint, imperceptible; picks clothes and lips. Guernsey sums up the remedy thus: "In dropsical affections; dropsy of outer parts and of inner parts; parts which are usually white turn red; absence of thirst in all complaints; chilliness, heat, perspiration without thirst. Discharge of urine too scanty; urine with dark sediment like coffee grounds─top part is clear, but leaving this sediment. Nausea at the stomach; rumbling and rolling in the bowels; darting in the joints, also in the bones; heat with shuddering." In addition to the "absence of thirst" there is "drinks with avidity, bites spoon, but remains unconscious," and "Thirst with disgust for drink," as there is also "Hunger: child nurses greedily with disgust for food." Hunger, yet food is repulsive though it tastes natural. The hungry, nauseated, uneasy sensation at the epigastrium showing its profound action on the solar ganglion. Cooper, who has studied the Hellebores very closely, says that they produce the "sinking sensation" more intensely than any other drugs. The Winter Aconite (*Eranthis hyemalis*), a close ally of *Hell. n*., "acts on the solar plexus and works upwards, causing dyspnśa." He quotes (*H. W*., xxx. 210) from *Flora Historica* an interesting account of how French prisoners of war at Norman-cross were suffering from an epidemic of night-blindness (nyctalopia), when for lack of snuff they took to using powdered *Black Hellebore*, with the result that they were cured of their blindness in a few days. Among the dropsies cured may be mentioned hydrocele from suppressed eruptions. The old use of *Helleb*. as an application to ulcers seems to have depended on its property of draining the tissues. In the pathogenesis of *Hell. fśt*. is a symptom bearing on this profuse discharge from ulcerated surface." Cooper has cured ulcers with dropsical conditions with *Hell. n*. and *Hell. v*. given internally. The headaches of *Hell. n*. are stupefying; sensation as though contents of head were bulging at forehead and eyes; shocks pass through the brain like electricity; boring and shaking in forehead

and occiput; bruised pain; heat in brain. Pains in occiput and nape of neck I have frequently cured with *Hell. n.*; also headache which the patient can only describe as a "stupid headache." There is vomiting and purging as with the other Hellebores, the vomit is apt to be green and the stools jelly-like. The pulse is slow and feeble, the respiration is slow and the temperature low. Torpidity and apathy run through the remedy. In this it approaches *Opium*. Apoplexy followed by idiocy. The symptoms are < 4 to 8 p.m., and in the evening and night (sees spirits; rolls head; dry cough; night-blindness); < in cool air; from uncovering; > in warm air; by wrapping up. < From exertion from motion; from stooping; breathing easier when lying down lying perfectly quiet > pains in head. Touch <. < When thinking of ailment; > when mind is diverted.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Chi. *Compatible:* Zinc., Bell., Bry., Chi., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sul. *Compare:* Apis. (Apis has exquisite sensitiveness of abdomen; Hell. n. complete sensorial apathy; Hell. n. has puckering of face, dropping of jaw, and automatic action of limbs of one side; Apis has < from heat, Hell. n. > from heat); Apocy., Digit. (slow pulse); Kali bro., Lach.; Dig., Tereb. (breathes better lying down); Phos. ac. (sensorial depression, drowsiness, apathy; but Phos. ac. can be roused easily; muscles not completely relaxed, has not the dirty nostrils of Hell. n.). Opium (but the stupor of Op. is more profound; face dark, breathing stertorous); Zinc. (checked exanthemata; hydrocephalus; Zinc. has fidgety motion of feet); Lach. (coffee-ground sediment in urine; muscular weakness; jelly-like mucous diarrhśa accompanying dropsy); Pip. meth., Ox. ac. (> when mind diverted); Nat. m. (< from consolation).

Causation.—Checked exanthemata. Blows. Disappointed love.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy taciturnity.—Excessive, and almost mortal anguish.—Home-sickness.—Hypochondriacal humour.—Tćdium vitć; envious seeing others happy.—Suicidal.—Indolence.—Sobbing lamentation.—Obstinate silence.—Irritable, < from consolation.—Suspicious.—Dulness of the internal senses.—Stupidity and want of reflection, with (thoughtless) fixedness of look on one single point, much moaning, and inability to think.—Weakness of the memory.—The mind seems to lose command over the body; the muscles refuse their office as soon as the attention is diverted (if the will is not strongly fixed upon their action; if he talks he lets fall what he holds in his hand).

2. Head.—Giddiness on stooping.—Stupefying headache, with coryza (4 to 8 p.m.); < from stooping, > at rest and in the open air.—Stupefying pain, and sensation of bruising in the head.—Pressive and numbing headache.—Pressive headache from outward to inward, with stupefaction and heaviness of the head; < on moving the head, from exertion; > in open air and from distraction of mind.—Inflammation of the brain, with stupefaction; heat and heaviness of the

head; < from thinking of the pain.—Hydrocephalus with stupefaction; stupor; boring with the head in the pillows; coldness of the body; < from stooping.—Painful heaviness, with burning pain in the head, coldness of the fingers, sensation of general shivering, and paleness of the face.—The headache is more bearable on keeping quiet, and endeavouring to sleep.—Bruised pain externally on vertex and occiput; esp. during the febrile chill; at every movement, esp. when stooping and going upstairs, the pain changes into a violent twitching in integuments of head > by external pressure.—Painful sensitiveness of the exterior of the head, and esp. at the occiput, as if it were bruised, on its being touched, and on moving the head.—Uninterrupted pressive pain in occiput extending toward nape of neck.—Headache extending from nape to vertex.—Jerking in the integuments of the head, during movement, when stooping, and when going up stairs.—Disposition to bury the head in the pillow, when sleeping.—Small swellings in the skin of the forehead, with bruise-like pain.—Moist scabs on the scalp.—Falling off of the hair (an the head and on the whole body), with pricking pain on the scalp, esp. on the occiput, with pale dropsical swelling of the face and body.

3. Eyes.—Pain in the eyes, as if a nail were driven into the orbital margins.—Pressive heaviness in the eyes, in a downward direction.—Pupils dilated (one pupil larger than the other) without inflammation.—Involuntary fixedness of look on one single point.—Twitching in the levatores palpebrarum and the cheeks, with heat in the face.—Night-blindness.—Photophobia by day.

4. Ears.—Shootings in the ears, day and night, with searching piercing.

6. Face.—Face pale, sometimes yellowish.—Pale and śdematous swelling of the face.—Forehead wrinkled.—White vesicles on the lips, which are swollen.—The upper lip is cracked.—Soreness of the corners of the mouth.—Dull aching pain in the cheek-bone.

7. Teeth.—Toothache at night, with shooting and tearing pains, < by cold and heat.

8. Mouth.—Troublesome dryness in the palate, with incisive and scraping pain during deglutition.—Constant accumulation of saliva in the mouth, and salivation, with excoriation of the commissures of the lips.—Vesicles and apthć in the mouth, and on the tongue.—Numbness and swelling of the tongue.—Pimple on the tip of the tongue, painfully stinging when touched.—Dry, white tongue (in the morning).—Bitter taste in the throat, < by eating.

9. Throat.—Scraping feeling on back of palate.—Tiresome dryness on palate and cutting and scraping pain on moving the parts in swallowing.—Aching, sore throat on swallowing; feels excoriated.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, sometimes with excessive hunger.—Speedy satiety, with repugnance as to rest of meal.—Has appetite, but on eating has no taste, and becomes suddenly nauseated, which ceases immediately after eating.—(Nausea of palate and throat.).—Nausea rising up from pit of stomach.—Nausea in whole abdomen, with frequent empty eructations.—Dislike to food, esp. meat, green vegetables, and saurkraut.—Green, blackish vomiting, with pains in the abdomen.—Heaviness, fulness, and inflation of the stomach.—Inflation of the epigastrium, with pain of ulceration, and impeded respiration.—Sensation of excessive uneasiness of the epigastrium.—Painful pressure on the epigastrium at every step.—Sensation of retraction in the pit of the stomach.—Painfulness of the stomach when coughing and walking.—Burning pain in the stomach.—Burning and scraping in the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pinchings in the abdomen.—Sensation of coldness in the abdomen.—Heaviness in the abdomen.—Dropsical swelling in the abdomen.—Clucking in the abdomen, esp. on breathing deeply, as if there were water in the intestines.—Rumbling and borborygmi in the abdomen.—In r. inguinal region single pressures ending in a stitch, a sensation as if a hernia would ensue.—Severe hard pressure on middle of os pubis.

13. Stool and Anus.—Tenesmus, with discharge of (white) gelatinous mucus, preceded by pinchings in the umbilical region.—Stools consisting of pure, tenacious, white mucus.—Stools like frog-spawn.—Diarrhśa, with pain in the abdomen, and nausea.—Watery and frequent evacuations.—Hard, scanty stool, during and immediately after which violent cutting, shooting in rectum, from below up, just as if it contracted tightly, and as if a body with cutting edges stuck there.—After an evacuation, burning hot smarting at the anus.—Feeling as if intestines had no power to evacuate fćces, during soft stool.—Involuntary stools.—Blenorrhśa of rectum with spasm of bladder.—Hćmorrhoids.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to make water, with scanty emission.—Scanty urine, with sediment like coffee grounds.—Feeble stream.—Deep-coloured urine.—A large quantity of pale, watery urine is emitted.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Suppression of sexual desire, with flaccidity of the genital parts.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pain under l. nipple, pains all over her, forced her menses on; had to get up at night to pass water.—Suppression of menses.—Amenorrhśa: from disappointed love; from damp feet, and getting wet through.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sighing respiration.—Breathes easier lying down.—Breathing difficult with anxiety, < every evening, must sit up.—Cough: dry, backing, < at night, with gagging; comes suddenly while smoking.—Suffocating

constriction in the throat and nose.—Short, dry cough, with painful tension in the l. hypochondrium.—Difficult respiration, as from hydrothorax.—Accelerated, or deep and slow respiration.

18. Chest.—Constriction of the throat, nose, and chest.—Heat in the chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart.—Anxiousness about heart which prevents him resting anywhere.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness and painful sensibility of the neck and the nape of the neck during movement.—Swelling of the glands of the neck.—Contractive pain in the loins.—Gnawing and obtuse lancinations of the spine.—Pain, as from a bruise, between the shoulder-blades.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing in the bones of the arms and joints, and in the upper part of the fingers.—Jerking in the muscles of the arms.—Piercing and shooting in the hands and joints of the fingers.—Want of strength in the hands.—Spasmodic stiffness of the fingers.—Humid, painless vesicles between the fingers.—Ulceration around the nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Violent lancinations, and burning pressure in the hips.—Pricking pain in the l. hip.—Want of stability in the legs, with yielding of the knees.—Stiffness and tension in the thighs and hams.—Obtuse and piercing lancinations in the joints of the knees, and of the feet.—Humid, painless vesicles between the toes.

24. Generalities.—Shooting and piercing pains in different parts, and esp. in the periosteum, < by fresh air, corporeal fatigue, eating and drinking.—Pullings and tearing in the limbs.—Shooting pains in the joints.—Sudden relaxation of all the muscles.—The muscles refuse to perform their office, unless sustained attention be paid to them; staggering gait; suffering objects to fall which are grasped by the hand.—Convulsive twitching of the muscles (during sleep).—Relief is found in the open air, and sensations are felt as when recovering from a long illness.—All things have a freshness about them.—Convulsions.—Cramps.—Syncope.—Dropsical swellings.—Falling off of the hair and nails.

25. Skin.—Paleness of the skin.—Miliary eruptions.—Leucophlegmatic swelling of the skin of the whole body; anasarca.—General desquamation of the skin.—The hair and nails fall off.

26. Sleep.—Stupor, sopor.—Sleepiness, with eyes half open, and pupils turned upwards.—Confused, anxious dreams, the remembrance of which is not retained.—Sleeplessness.—Tossing in the bed.

27. Fever.—Pulse, small, slow, almost imperceptible.—Shiverings, alternating with shooting pains in the limbs.—Chilliness predominates during the day, as long as he remains out of bed, with heat of the face and drowsiness.—Chill, with goose-flesh and pain in the joints.—The chill spreads from the arms.—Coldness of the whole body, and esp. of the extremities.—General shivering, with corrugated skin, and tenderness of the scalp when touched, and on moving the head; pullings and tearings in the limbs, lancinations in the joints, and absence of thirst.—In the evening, after lying down, burning heat throughout the body, and chiefly in the head, with internal shuddering and shivering, without thirst; dislike to liquids; when attempting to drink, very little can be taken at a time.—Nocturnal sweat, towards the morning.—After lying down in bed, the heat comes on immediately, generally accompanied by perspiration.—Heat followed by chill, with colic.—Cold, at times clammy perspiration.

Helleborus Orientalis.

Helleborus orientalis, Lam. N. O. Ranunculaceć. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Diarrhśa. Indigestion. Salivation.

Characteristics.—This was proved by V. Schroff on Lederer, and produced symptoms like those of the other Hellebores. These are peculiar: Accumulation of water in the mouth with clean tongue. Bad taste, with clean tongue. Prostration, exhaustion, and disinclination to work; burning in stomach; diarrhśa. The symptoms were > by coffee.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Heaviness; fulness; headache.

8. Mouth.—Accumulation of water in mouth; with clean tongue.—Bad taste with clean tongue.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Eructations.—Hiccough.—Nausea.—Burning, extending from stomach to lower portion of śsophagus.—Epigastric region: Feeling of fulness with inclination to vomit; slight burning, afterwards extending to intestines, followed by pressure in stomach.

12, 13. Abdomen and Stool.—Frequent rumbling along bowels, in morning on waking, soon followed by four liquid stools in succession.—Pain esp. in region of l. transverse colon.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine more profuse and paler than usual.

19. Pulse.—Pulse more frequent, body warmer.—Pulse slowed.

Helleborus Viridis.

Green Hellebore. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of root; of young shoots.

Clinical.—Colic. Diarrhœa. Epilepsy. Sore throat. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—This was also proved by Schroff. It produced roaring in the ears; itching in the nose; and prickling of the tongue; diarrhœa of liquid stools; a condition of sopor. Cooper has cured with it ulcers of the leg, near the ankle, after the failure of *Hell. n*. Also a case of epilepsy in a child, the concomitant symptoms being: "Head sweats before the fit; diarrhœa for four days sleepy."

SYMPTOMS.

4. Ears.—Ringing and roaring in the ears; with feeling of stoppage in both ears.

5. Nose.—Violent itching of nose with frequent violent sneezing (from application of extract to mucous membrane of nose).

8. Mouth.—Prickling on tongue > by frequent rinsing of mouth with water.—Burning in mouth.—At first profuse secretion of saliva and mucus in mouth, soon followed by dryness.—The taste was so intensely bitter and rancid, that she suffered for a long time from nausea and great inclination to vomit.

9. Throat.—Feeling of warmth in pharynx and stomach, gradually becoming a dull burning, not > by drinking much water.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Frequent eructations, and gurgling in abdomen.—Digestion disturbed several days.—Abdomen somewhat sensitive and distended.

13. Stool.—Very profuse liquid stools.—Three liquid evacuations from bowels, at short intervals, with intense colic, the last stool accompanied by tenesmus, great nausea, with inclination to vomit, violent headache and thirst.

14. Urinary Organs.—Micturition frequent, painless, urine pale.

19. Pulse.—The pulse rose during the first hour several beats in frequency (apparently caused by the excessive nausea from the bad taste of the drug), and afterwards sank below the normal in one case; while in those who took doses of 2 to 4 grains enveloped in a vehicle, the pulse immediately sank several beats.

26. Sleep.—A condition bordering on sopor, lasting the whole night, and preventing refreshing sleep.—Night restless, sleep frequently interrupted.

27. Fever.—Sensation of heat at times over the whole body.

Heloderma.

Gila monster. Heloderma suspectum. N. O. Helodermidć of the Lacertilia. Trituration of sugar of milk saturated with the venom. Solution of the venom in alcohol.

Clinical.—Brain, base of, affected. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Coldness. Headache. Heart failure. Locomotor ataxy. Neuralgia. Numbness. Paralysis. Paralysis agitans.

Characteristics.—The information we possess of the action of *Heloderma* is contained in vols. v. to xi. of *Hom. Recorder*, including some remarkable and important provings by Dr. R. Boocock. The name given to this remedy by the *Recorder* is *Heloderma horridum*, but as there is no little confusion between two species, I prefer to name the remedy *Heloderma* simply. The first notice of the remedy is in vol. v. p. 163, in letters from Dr. Charles D. Belden, who supplied Messrs. Boericke and Tafel with a living specimen and also poison obtained by himself. Dr. Belden calls his specimens "*H. horridum* OR *Suspectum*." Now Dr. Belden writes from Arizona, and the river Gila (pronounced "Hecla") from which the lizard takes its name "Gila Monster" is an Arizona river, and the Arizona lizard is *Heloderma suspectum*. Heloderma horridum, the "Crust lizard," which is also called "Gila monster," is a Mexican lizard and is generally regarded as harmless. At any rate it is agreed that there is one lizard that is poisonous, and that lizard is a *Heloderma*, and our remedy is the poison obtained therefrom. "An ugly, disagreeable-looking creature, the head long and blunt, eyes black and bead-like, tail half the length of the body, thick-set and club-like. The entire body cased in a thinly coated armour, marked curiously with yellow and black." It is sluggish and slow of movement when kept in the dark, but may develop great activity when brought into the sunlight. It is most tenacious of life, the only vulnerable part seems to be at the junction of the head with the spine, a blow on which will kill it. Of the bite of the reptile Belden says: "This animal does not bite frequently, but when it does it is understood that the result is a benumbing paralysis, like that of *paralysis agitans*, or to *locomotor ataxy*. There is no tetanic phase." The venom is alkaline in reaction. Numbers of cases of bites are on record. A dog bitten in the nose "uttered fearful howls, and when, after great difficulty, he was released, had symptoms like 'blind staggers,' began turning around in a circle, and died in twenty minutes." A young miner bitten in the leg, though in robust health at the time, at once began to lose flesh, became melancholy, and died in a few months like one in rapid consumption. *Helod*. has the reputation of being fatal to drinkers, and to affect the temperate less severely. This, says Belden, is borne out somewhat by the recovery of Mr. Vail, of Tucson, a man of temperate habits, after a bite, and the death, after lingering several months, of a man bitten whilst drunk. This lingering

nature of the action of the poison is markedly different from the snake poisons, which generally kill quickly if at all. An Indian woman bitten in the leg, survived, but the leg shrivelled, and she became a semi-idiot, though she lived over thirty years after. The writer of an article quoted by the *Recorder* from the New York *Sun*, relating her case, thus describes the effect: Where the person survives an hour or two after the bite, the agony is described as awful to witness. The poison goes through the human system with lightning rapidity, and causes unspeakable pain and excruciating agony from head to foot. Though paralysed, every muscle, bone, sinew, and nerve is keenly alive to intense pain. The sufferer's head seems as if it would split open. Very few persons bitten can speak after the first fifteen minutes, but unconsciousness seldom comes until a few minutes before death. Mr. Vail says his suffering was intense, the pain proceeding from the wounded part to the head and back. Immediately after receiving the wound, which was on his index finger, both wrist and finger were tightly bandaged. Two hours later the wound was cleansed and dressed and the bandages reapplied. For three days those intense pains would shoot towards the head and spine on loosening the bandages in the least degree. After three months the only perceptible result was a swollen tongue which seemed then unwilling to resume its proper size. The treatment he received was profuse sweating by administration of *Jaborandi*. Experiments on animals seemed to show that death occurred rather from heart failure than from respiratory failure. This much was known when Dr. Robert Boocock, of Flatbush, made his proving which has given the remedy a definite place in the homśopathic materia medica. The first experience was with a solution of the 6x trituration, one drachm in four ounces of alcohol. Of this he took three or four drops. He was seized with an internal coldness from the heart as if being frozen to death internally and had no way of warming himself. "Coldness from within outward." The coldness of this remedy is more intense than that of any other. "Arctic coldness," the prover called it. The coldness was at times followed by sensations of heat and burning. Dr. Boocock's observation of the cold sensations of *Helod*. was confirmed by a young clerk in the employment of Messrs. Boericke and Tafel, who took six doses of *Helod*. 6 out of bravado. The second night he awoke, and the impression that he was under the influence of *Helod*. flashed on his mind. He felt a cold sensation creeping down his body and legs, and was in a *very* cold clammy sweat. This lasted all the rest of the night and he could get no more sleep. It began to pass off by morning, and he felt no more of it. The constricting sensations of the serpent venoms were produced by *Helod*., also the numbness and darting pains and the sensitiveness to external pressure.─Many of the symptoms came on in the night waking the prover from sleep (like the "< from sleep" of *Laches*.). The tremors, spongy feeling of feet on walking, pains in back and limbs, beat out Belden's commendation of *Helod*. in locomotor ataxy and paralysis agitans. Dr. Boocock gave great relief with the medicine in a case of the latter; and E. E. Case effected great improvement in a case of locomotor ataxy in an auburn-haired woman, 55. She had the classical symptoms of the complaint and "tingling, creeping sensations in legs as if from insects, was < lying in bed at night; < from exposure; from touch.

Arms numb. Legs insensible to battery. Tongue dry and cracked. Swallowing difficult." Under *Helod*. 900, and later, 45m, after the appearance of an eruption, she recovered a fair degree of health and usefulness. C. E. Johnson reported to Dr. Boocock (*H. R*., ix. 141) the relief of a woman who had many of the symptoms of the proving (and had been pronounced incurable), complaining especially of the intense coldness. She received *Helod*. 200, and the coldness disappeared almost completely. Boocock cured a case of "blue hands," remaining long after diphtheritic paralysis; and he restored two patients apparently moribund. In one case the breathing was slow, "tongue cold and slate-coloured, breath cold." The other case was that of a woman, 65. In the act of dressing, strength suddenly left her, mouth fell open, tongue and breath cold, and she was apparently dying and felt so. There was intense pain at the back of the head." *Helod*. 200 was given, as in the other case, and she made a good recovery. The weakness Dr. Boocock experienced in the proving he compared to that of *Gels*., only *Gels*. did not dry up the mouth and secretions as *Helod*. did. The modalities noted were < from cold with desire for warmth. < After sleep; at night. > From stretching.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lach., Crotal, &c.; Camph. (coldness); Arg. n., Alumina (locomotor ataxy); Ant. t. and Merc. (paralysis agitans); Gels., Con., Hdrphb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—No inclination for exertion in any way.—Unable to confine his mind to any object.—Difficulty in remembering the spelling of simple words.—In spite of very severe symptoms, not alarmed; passively indifferent.—Depressed, feels very blue.

2. Head.—Vertigo and weakness when moving quickly.—Dizziness, with inclination to fall backward.—Giddiness and cold pressure from within skull.—Sensation of heat in head; heat on vertex.—Headache over r. eyebrow.—Pressure in head and scalp; pressure in skull as if too full; mind clear all the same.—Soreness and stiffness in occiput, extending down neck; sore spot in various parts of head.—Intense pain over l. eyebrow, through eye to base of brain and down back.—Very violent headache over r. temporal bone, as if a tumour forming and pressing within skull, whole r. side affected, producing numbness down l. side of body.—Aching at base of brain.—Sharp, digging pains.—Benumbed feeling all over head.—Burning feeling in brain; head hot and full as if not room enough in skull.—Throbbing on top of head; head sore and bruised.—Sensation of band around head.—Cold band around head.—Sensation as if scalp was drawn tight over skull.—Bores head in pillow.—Awakened suddenly with a jerking in head.—Central part of frontal bone so queer as to awaken him.

3. Eyes.—Itching of eyelids; lachrymation.—Weight of eyelids, difficult to keep them open.—Sight improved; astigmatism removed.

4. Ears.—Pressure behind l. ear; pressure in ear from within outward.—Copious flow of wax (more l.).—Ears dry and scurfy.—Ringing in ear like night-bell.

5. Nose.—L. nostril sore; ulcerated.—Dry, itching scurfs in nostrils.—Severe attack of sneezing (a severe chill all down back).—Fluent discharge.

6. Face.—Sensation of heat in face.—Flushes of heat.—Cold, crawling feeling from temple down r. cheek; from r. upper jaw to cheek.—Sensation as if pricked with points of ice.—Sensation as if facial muscles were drawn tight over bones.—Stiffness of jaw.—Dryness of lips.

8. Mouth.—Soreness of mouth.—Very thirsty.—Tongue tender and dry.—Tongue swollen (lasting for three months after bite).

9. Throat.—Dryness; parched sensation in throat.—Tingling.—Soreness of throat and tenderness to outside touch.—Stinging, sore feeling in r. tonsil.

11. Stomach.—Acid burning in stomach.—Immoderate thirst.

12. Abdomen.—Gurgling in region of spleen.—Sharp shooting pain in bowels, more on l. side.—Pain across pubic bones, extending down into l. testicle.—Stitching pains in bowels (as if filled with pins).—Woke in night with very hard pain in bowels, l. hypogastric region.—Rumbling in bowels.—Feeling as if waist-band too tight.

13. Stool and Anus.—Loose, copious stool, lumpy, preceded by stitches in abdomen.—Stool loose, mushy, with considerable flatus.—Bowels torpid.—Stool soft, dark, difficult to expel.—Hćmorrhoids swollen, itch and bleed.

14. Urinary Organs.—Stitch-like pain in r. kidney while sitting; as if being drawn together; followed by prickling in fingers.—Bladder irritable, frequent urging to pass urine.—Dreamed of urinating in bed but did not; awoke and passed a large quantity very clear and bright.—Tenderness in urethra, with sensation of discharge.—Urine not as free as usual, muddy.—Intermittent flow, as if obstructed by calculus.—Urine, specific gravity, 1010; greenish yellow, fetid (like decaying fruit).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erection; but felt too tired for coition.—Coitus prolonged, with great enjoyment and large flow of semen.—Intensely cold penis and testicle; tip like a piece of ice; with gluey discharge.—Pain and enlargement of l. testicle.—Pain under pubes and along penis.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Slight, hacking cough, with pain in l. scapula.—Fulness in chest, requiring an effort to inflate the lungs.—Oppressed for breath from least exertion.

18. Chest.—Sharp stitch through r. nipple to inside of r. arm.—Cold feeling in r. lung.

19. Heart.—Pressure at heart.—Coldness at heart as if being frozen to death; cold from within outward.—Twitches about heart as if difficult for blood to get in or out.—Tingling around heart.—Trembling and coldness around heart.—Oppression around heart.—Beating of heart felt all over body.—Heart bounds as if it had not room, whole body vibrates.—Sticking pains, shooting from l. to r.—Stitches in heart.—Soreness in heart, more under l. nipple.—Pulse, 56-72; full and jerky.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiff neck; aching in bones of neck.—Painfulness of upper neck.—Coldness across scapulć.—Chill in back from base of brain to buttock.—Pain in back; intense pain in lumbar muscles awakening him (with stitches in intestines).—Aching in r. kidney; stitch pain in r. kidney.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness of r. arm and hand with trembling.—Tingling in arms and hands.—Tingling in palm of l. hand and along fingers.—Drawing in l. hand, followed by tingling and prickling.—Pains in hands, if holding anything for some time.—Trembling of hands.—Hands blue, cracked, and rough.

23. Lower Limbs.—Numb feeling around and down l. thigh.—Pain in l. thigh and calf as if bruised.—Numb feeling down r. leg.—Coldness extending from knee to calf.—Coldness of legs and feet.—Boring, sharp pain on tibia of r. leg.—Sensation of tight band around l. ankle.—Trembling of limbs.—Jerking of limbs.—Tingling and burning of feet as if recovering from being frozen.—Burning in feet, preventing sleep, had to put them out of bed.—Sensation as if walking on sponge or as if feet swollen.—Staggering gait.—Tendency to turn to the r. when walking.—When walking lifts feet higher than usual and puts down heel hard.

24. Generalities.—Startled easily.—Trembling, tired feeling; very weak and nervous.—Fainting.—Intense aching in bones and all parts of body.—Trembling of l. side; hands shaky.—Trembling can be controlled by effort of will.—Trembling along nerves, in limbs (mainly thighs and arms), when in bed, often strong enough to wake him.—Sometimes when quietly reading trembling will seize him shaking body so as to prevent reading (or writing); for a few seconds at a time.—The poison goes like lightning through the system, causing agony from head to foot.—Though paralysed, every muscle and bone is the seat of pain.—Pains proceed from part bitten to head and back.—Great emaciation and lingering death.—A condition like galloping consumption.—Limb affected shrivels.—All secretions dried up.—Stretching relieves pains in muscles and limbs.—Stitch pains going from l. to r.—Numb sensations.—Weak, giddy, making it difficult to stand.—"Blind staggers"; the animal bitten turns round in a circle and dies in twenty minutes.—Unable to balance myself.—Movement does not increase the pain.—Throbbing all over body.—Startled, trembling condition on slight noise.—Bone pains.—Great swelling of bitten limb; intense pain; gangrene.

25. Skin.—Itching of skin as from insects.—Skin of hands very rough, cracked.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness, but inability to sleep.—Restless sleep; awakens at 3 a.m.—Vivid dream about giving a lecture in spite of feeling prostrate.—Dreamed of the lizard.—Dreamed of urinating in bed, but did not; awoke and passed a large quantity. (This dream with consequent free micturition was repeated two nights in succession.).—Dreams repeated the same night.—Awakened from sleep by jerking in head; trembling of limbs; pain in lumbar muscles.—Awakened by feeling a cold sensation creeping down body and legs; in a very cold, clammy sweat, lasting till morning.

27. Fever.—Internal coldness; as if being frozen from within outward.—Cold waves ascend from feet, or go downward from base of brain.—Severe chill ran down back.—Cold rings around body.—Sensitive to cold; shrinks from exposure.—Feeling of heat in head and face, some headache over r. eyebrow.—Hot flushes and burnings in head and along spine.—Feet very hot; heat throughout body; soon passing off, followed by arctic coldness.—Cold, clammy sweat.

Helonias.

Helonias dioica, Pursh; H. lutea, Ait.; Chamślirium luteum, Gray; C. Carolinianum, Willd.; Veratrum luteum, Linn.; Ophiostachys virginica, Delile. False Unicorn, Devil's Bit, Blazing Star. N. O. Melanthaceć. Tincture of the root. Triturations of the resinoid Helonin.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Amenorrhśa. Anćmia. Breasts, affections of. Chlorosis. Debility. Diabetes. Dysmenorrhśa. Impotence. Kidneys, pains in. Leucorrhśa. Lochia, prolonged. Menopause. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Pruritus vulvć. Rheumatism. Splenalgia. Sterility. *Uterus, affections of.*

Characteristics.—*Helonias*, like *Aletris*, to which it is a botanical ally, and with which it has been often confounded (both have been called "Unicorn plant," or "Unicorn root," "Star Grass," and "Blazing Grass," or "Blazing Star"), is a uterine remedy of great power. It has an extensive range of action, as its provings show, but the organ predominantly affected is the uterus. It has been called with justice a "uterine tonic," and one of the keynote indications for its use is a "consciousness of the womb," and relaxation of uterine ligaments, misplacements, and prolapse have been removed by *Helon*. Marvin A. Custis (*Am. H.*, xi. 594) reports a case in point: "Mrs. L.—, 28, has two children, both living. Has prolapse of uterus, ulceration of cervix, dark, offensive leucorrhśa. Her system is worn out and her expression one of great distress. Is irritable, finds fault with every one, and cannot bear contradiction. Restless, wants to move around, as she feels better when mind and body are employed." There was severe backache and a sore and heavy feeling in

the womb; in fact, as she said, she was always "conscious of her womb." *Helon*. 30 every three hours for two days, and then every night, was prescribed, with a warm water injection night and morning. At the end of three weeks the leucorrhśa had almost ceased, the womb was in the first position, and she "forgets that she has such an organ." The mental symptoms of *Helon*. are very marked, and the extreme depression, gloom, and irritability of this case are characteristic of the remedy. One of the provers had a preliminary feeling of *wellness* before being plunged into a mental hell. It is specially suited to nervously run-down females, easily fatigued by any work, who complain of a tired backache, a *tired feeling* extending into the limbs. Some of this passes off after commencing to work. This looks rather like the *Rhus*: "< on commencing to work, > after working a little;" but it is not the same, for in the case of *Rhus* the relief comes from a limbering up of *stiff joints*. The backache is in the lumbar region, just over the kidneys, or else in the sacrum. The kidneys themselves, especially the right, are the seat of pain, and then the urine is generally scanty. S. A. Jones found *Helonin* turned an alkaline urine acid; increased the amount of urea; increased the amount of urine secreted. He considers this to be the result of a condition of debility, *venous paresis*, the result of previous arterial tonic contraction. *Helon*. produces irritation in mucous membranes; sore mouth; irritable stomach; burning and scalding when urinating; but the most intense effect is produced in the vaginal mucous membrane. L. L. Danforth treated Mrs. W., who had intense pruritus, vulvar and vaginal, for several weeks: "She could tear the flesh out" it was so intense. There was vulvo-vaginitis, the labia and adjoining skin being red and swollen, and covered with thin, white, curdy deposits. Further examination showed, pouring from a congested cervix, a thin albuminous leucorrhśa, evidently the cause of the pruritus. It coagulated on the vagina, forming small curds covering the mucous membrane of vagina and vulva. *Helon*. Ř on tablets speedily relieved. The relation of the remedy to the climacteric period is indicated in the provings by alternate sensations of heat and cold. "A sensation as if a cool wind streamed up the back of the legs along the gastrocnemii muscles to the popliteal space" was noticed by one prover who had before had a burning, or warm numbness, in the legs, most marked in the knees, "seeming to begin at the tendo Achillis of each leg, and very marked over the region of each gastrocnemius." "Every movement of the arms occasioned a chill, which seemed to radiate from the solar plexus all over the body." Burning sensations are common. A patient to whom I gave it in the 6th had "burning-sinking at the epigastrium" half an hour after each dose. Motion < almost all symptoms, but > numbness of the feet, and the profound debility. > By mental diversion. The chest is sensitive to the air; toothache is < in a warm room; and warm, moist air < toothache. Touch <: cannot bear the least pressure of the dress (on breasts, nipples, kidneys, &c.)

Relations.—Alet. and Lil. t. are closely allied botanically and medically with Helon. Helon. *antidotes* the prolapse of Lil. t. and the mental depression of Kali brom. In general it is a close analogue of Pulsat., in its local and general symptoms. *Compare also:* Sep.; Pic. ac. (tired aching and some burning in back and legs); Pallad. (tiredness; soreness; irritability); Plat. (indurated uterus); Nat. m.,

Agn., and Caust. (aversion to coitus); Eup. purp., Chi., Ferr., Hydrast., Senec.; Act. r. (uterine symptoms and gloom; Nat. hyperchlor. (sodden condition of uterus); Pip. meth. (> by diverting mind).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dull, inactive.—Always better when doing something, when the mind is engaged.—Desire to be let alone; conversation unpleasant.—Depressed mood.—Dull, gloomy.—Irritable; cannot endure the least contradiction or receive any suggestions in relation to any subject.—Fault-finding.

2. Head.—Pain in head is < by stooping, and attended by increased vertigo.—Fulness and pressure in the forehead or vertex; < or renewed when thinking thereof.—At 2.30 p.m. dull heat and pressure in vertex as if skull were too full.

6. Face.—Pale, earthy.—Sallow, having an expression of suffering.

8. Mouth.—Bitter, disagreeable taste, every morning, 5 a.m., on awaking; tongue and fauces dry.—Tongue white (diabetes).—Salivation of pregnant women and teething children.—Mouth gets sore; stomatitis materna.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite, eructations, fulness, cramp, and painful congestion of the stomach.—Appetite poor, food tasteless bilious sleepy during the day.

11. Stomach.—Cramp-like pain in the stomach.—Burning in stomach; burning and aching in spine; eructations.—Irritable stomach, with general dropsy.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in l. side, as if in spleen, which feels as if distended, causing a dull ache.—Motion and rumbling in abdomen, as if diarrhśa would come on; cramps in the stomach.—Colic-like pains in hypogastric region, off and on all day.—Burning in the lower third of abdomen.

13. Stool.—Stool loose, yellow in the morning; lumps of fćces in the evening.

14. Urinary Organs.—Constant aching, extreme tenderness of kidneys, esp. r.—Burning sensation at the kidneys; can trace their outlines by the burning.—Pain in the kidneys with albuminous urine.—Weariness, languor, weight in region of kidneys; mind dull, inactive; afternoon and evening.—Burning scalding when urinating; desire frequent and urging.—Strangury.—Involuntary discharge of urine after the bladder seemed to be emptied.—Urine profuse, clear, light-coloured; albuminous; diabetic.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire and power increased.—Erections unusually strong and frequent.—Impotence.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Loss of sexual desire and power with or without sterility.—Profound melancholy, deep, undefined depression, with a sensation of soreness and weight in the womb; "a consciousness of a womb.".—Aching, dragging weakness in sacral region, with prolapsus; also at climaxis, with marked debility, profound mental gloom.—Prolapsus uteri and ulceration of the cervix; discharge constant, dark, badly smelling; flooding on lifting a weight, and on least exertion; face sallow, having an expression of suffering; great vaginal irritation; pain in small of back.—Excessive uterine hćmorrhage all through the proving; pain in back through the uterus.—Prolapsus uteri, leucorrhśa; the os protrudes externally.—Uterus low down, fundus tilted forwards; the finger passes with difficulty between the os and the rectum.—Menses too frequent and profuse in women who are feeble from loss of blood.—Flow passive: dark, coagulated, offensive.—Amenia, arising from or accompanied by disordered digestive apparatus and anćmia.—Leucorrhća, with atony and anćmia.—Threatened abortion from atonic conditions.—Women with prolapsus from atony, enervated by indolence and luxury; feel better when the attention is engaged, hence when doctor comes; worn out with hard work, do not care for sleep; so tired, and the strained muscles burn and ache so.—Scanty menstrual flow with heaviness, languor, drowsiness, and albuminous urine.—Profuse flooding, with serous leucorrhśa, much uterine and ovarian pain; climaxis.—Labia and pudendum hot, red, swollen, burning and itching terribly; epidermis every morning falls off in thin, transparent exfoliations.—Mucous surface of labia red, swollen, covered with a curdy deposit, like aphthć.—Threatened abortion; esp. in habitual abortion.—Albuminuria during pregnancy; great weakness, drowsiness.—Nipples sensitive, painful, breasts swollen; nipples tender, will not bear the pressure of ordinary dress.

18. Chest.—Chest sensitive to the air.—Aching, as if the front of chest had been compressed in a vice.

19. Heart.—Palpitation.

20. Back.—Burning and heat in dorsal region, mostly between the lower half of the scapulć; while sitting reading at night.—Back aches across the lumbar region; feels tired and weak; burning and tired aching in lumbar and sacral region on sitting down.—Pain about the upper part of sacrum and pelvis; < at night.—Pain in lower part of back, through to uterus; piercing, drawing.—Aching pain in sacrum, also down into each buttock.

23. Lower Limbs.—Severe pains in r. hip-joint, < during motion.—Numbness of feet > by motion, only felt when sitting still.

24. Generalities.—Tired, weary, drowsy.—Languor, unusually tired, yet knows no reason.—Debility (diphtheria).—Over-sensitiveness to air, < from uncovering; > in warm air.—Anćmia, atony, from prolonged hćmorrhage.—Dropsy from albuminuria, general debility, uterine atony or after uterine hćmorrhage.

25. Skin.—Face pale, earthy; sallow.—Epidermis (of labia) falls off thin, transparent exfoliation.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy, heavy.—Sleepy during the day.

27. Fever.—Chill, seemingly radiating from solar plexus all over body, caused by motion of arms.—Flushes of heat pass over him with every movement while in a room.

Hepar.

Hepar sulphuris calcareum. An impure Sulphide of Calcium prepared by burning in a crucible the white interior of oyster shells with pure flowers of sulphur. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Abscess. Amaurosis*. Angina pectoris. *Appetite, disordered*. Asthma. Axilla, abscess in. *Beard, eruptions of*. Blepharitis. *Boils*. Breast, affections of. *Bronchitis*. Bubo. *Burns. Carbuncle.* Caries. *Chilblains*. Chlorosis. *Cold*. Constipation. *Consumption*. Cornea, ulceration of; opacity of. *Cough. Croup*. Diaphragmitis. Diarrhœa. *Ear, affections of; polypus of. Eczema*. Emphysema. *Erysipelas. Eyes, affections of. Fester, tendency to. Glandular swellings*. Hæmoptysis. Hæmorrhoids. *Headache*. Hectic. Herpes preputialis. Hip-joint disease. Hoarseness. Jaundice. *Joints, affections of. Laryngitis*. Leucorrhœa. *Lips, swollen. Liver, affections of. Lungs, affections of. Lupus*. Marasmus. Menorrhagia. *Mouth, sore*. Nipples, sore. *Ovaries, affections of. Parametritis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia*. Pregnancy, sickness of. Pruritus mercurialis. *Pylorus, affections of*. Quinsy. Rhagades. Rheumatism. *Scarlatina*. Scrofula. *Skin, affections of*. Spinal irritation. *Stye. Suppuration*. Syphilis. *Tenesmus. Throat, sore. Urticaria. Wens. Whitlow. Whooping-cough*.

Characteristics.—"Liver of Sulphur" is a name which was given by the old chemists to several sulphur compounds whose Colour was supposed to resemble that of liver. Before Hahnemann's time *Hepar sulphuris calcareum*, Sulphuret of lime, was used as an external remedy for itch, rheumatism, gout, goître and scrofulous swellings. In 1794 Hahnemann proposed to use it internally to arrest mercurial salivation. A few years later it was tried (Teste thinks first by Dr. Busch of Strasburg) for asthma and pulmonary phthisis. That this was a happy inspiration Hahnemann's provings and clinical experience has thoroughly borne out.
The *Hepar* of Hahnemann is not identical with ordinary sulphuret of lime, being prepared with oyster shells, instead of ordinary lime, in a special way. Neither is it identical in composition or properties with *Calcium sulphate* (Gypsum) of Schüssler. Being a chemical combination of *Calcarea carb*. and *Sulph*. it has some of the properties of both, but is very different from either, and though it is useful to

compare them, *Hepar* must be studied as a separate entity. The one feature which more than any other characterises *Hepar* cases is *over-sensitiveness*. It runs throughout the remedy. "Any trouble occurring on the skin where there is a *great sensitiveness* to the *slightest touch*; patient can't bear to have even the clothes touch the part, or have it touched in any way. Exanthema, like nettle-rash, sore to the slightest touch. Skin hard to heal; inflammation of; sensitive soreness of," is Guernsey's admirable definition of this feature as it affects the skin and touch. But the sensitiveness is not confined to touch, there is excessive sensitiveness to the air; patient can't bear the least draught; and if a hand accidentally gets outside the bed-clothes it brings on an aggravation; sensitiveness to noise, to odours. The mind is no less "touchy" than the body. "*Dissatisfaction with oneself and others*; dreamy, atrabilious mood*, a sort of ferocious spleen, as though one could murder a man in cold blood* (even in persons who are generally of a merry and benevolent disposition)." This is from Teste, who says he has removed these symptoms with *Hepar*. Irritable and angry, feels inclined to kill any one who offends him. Another instance of the sensitiveness of *Hepar* is in relation to pain: the slightest pain causes fainting. There is also irritable heart. The sensitiveness to cold air is more to the *dry* cold air of *Acon*. and *Bry*. This distinguishes it from *Nat. sulph*. in asthma, which has < from damp cold (*Nat. sulph*. is Grauvogl's typical *hydrogenoid* remedy); and also fixes its applicability in croup. *Hepar* croup is accompanied with rather loose cough, with wheezing and rattling. Cough as if mucus would come up but it does not. The time of the *Hepar* croup is early morning (Acon. in evening). The least breath of cold air < the cough, or any uncovering. Another feature of *Hepar* is the sensation of a splinter or fish-bone in the throat. In quinsy with throbbing pain, where suppuration is imminent, *Hepar* is indicated. Throbbing, stabbing pains, with general rigor are characteristic. The relation of *Hepar* to the suppuration process is very marked. It meets the hectic condition generally and the process locally. I once cured with *Hep*. 6 a case of axillary abscess with a large collection of pus. The whole was absorbed without breaking. In an article published in *Minneap. Hom. Mag*., ii. 292, L. P. Foster distinguishes between *Hepar, Calc. sul*., and *Kali sul*., in their action on tissues. *Kali s*. acts on the epidermis; *Hepar* on lymphatic glandular system, skin and respiratory mucous membrane, *Calc. s*. acts much as *Hep*., only more deeply. *Hep*. acts on abscesses before they open, *Calc. s*. after. Foster cured a lady with *Calc. s*., high, of "several large ulcers in the gluteal region 3 in. in diameter and 3/4 in. deep, exposing the bone." The pain ceased immediately, and the cure was completed in two months. *Calc. s*. is suited to quinsy after it breaks, *Hep*. before. In this connection it may be well to speak of the relation of *Hep*. to *Mercurius*. Hahnemann's instinct led him to see in *Hepar* an antidote to mercurial poisoning, and it remains still the chief antidote, whether to the effects of massive doses or to over-action of the potencies. *Silic*. and *Merc*. are inimical, but if *Hepar* is given as an intermediary no unpleasant effects will occur. It follows *Merc*. when this ceases to help, or has aggravated, in rheumatism, quinsy, boils and suppurations. In a case of eczema pudendi in a young girl, 11, three

months after puberty, the parts red and itching, *Merc*. was given and the whole body became covered with the rash; *Hep*. was then given and removed all immediately. "Sweats day and night without relief." It antidotes the sensitiveness of *Merc*. to atmospheric conditions. In the old days of mercurialisation one of the chief things to be avoided by a patient under the "course" was exposure to chill. *Hepar* has this same sensitiveness to chill and liability to take cold from every exposure. Coryza, nose swollen and sore to the touch, especially inside the alæ. Boring at root of nose with catarrhal symptoms or headache is characteristic. Croupous inflammations of throat, respiratory organs, bowels and kidneys—the inner as well as the outer skin, in fact. The ulceration of the skin is peculiar. Guernsey thus describes it: "Ulcers with bloody pus; with sour-smelling pus; stinking pus; putrid ulcers; with redness around; with little pimples around—ten, twelve, or even as many as fifty may surround the large ulcer, and the ulcer sometimes spreads by the little pimples joining in. Painful; painful at the edge; suppurating; with pain as if sore; difficult to heal; inflamed; itching; looking like a lump of lead with a hole in it; cancerous ulcers." "Smelling like old cheese" is very characteristic of *Hep*. ulcers and discharges. The itching of *Hep*. is noteworthy; it occurs in connection with jaundice. It has cured cases of pruritus especially when of mercurial origin. In the respiratory organs there are suffocative attacks of breathing (in croup the child *chokes in its coughing spells* and there is much rattling). It meets many cases of asthma and whooping-cough. Respiration with mucous rattle; expiration in the morning, none in the evening; cough with expectoration during the day, none in the night (in croup no expectoration at night but only in the daytime—with the suffocative coughing spells; low, weak voice (Guernsey). There is a semi-paralytic condition of the rectum and bladder somewhat like that of *Alumina*. The stools are passed with great difficulty even when clay-like and soft. Fetid stools with a sour body-smell in children. Sour stools are also very marked in diarrhœa; and this maybe noted along with the desire of *Hepar* for acid things. Micturition is impeded; obliged to wait awhile before the urine passes, and then it flows slowly for many days. Never able to finish urinating; it seems as if some urine always remains behind in bladder. Urine drops vertically down. The urine is very acrid. There are complaints during micturition and after. Nocturnal emissions. Escape of prostatic fluid at any time, and at stool. Affections of the sexual organs occurring on the right side. *Hepar* is one of the great antipsorics. In his "Medicine of Experience" Hahnemann speaks of the itch-like eruptions caused by *Hepar* and its corrective properties in wool-worker's itch. It is suited to: The psoric, scrofulous, diathesis. Debilitated subjects. Great tendency to suppuration. Strumous, outrageously cross children. Torpid, lymphatic constitutions; persons with light hair and complexion, slow to act, muscles soft and flabby. Slow, torpid constitutions with lax fibre and light hair; great sensitiveness to slightest contact of ulcers, eruptions and parts affected. (These conditions differ from the *Sulph*. type: lean, stoop-shouldered; unclean-looking, aversion to warmth.) The symptoms are: < in the night; on awakening; when blowing the nose; from cold in general; in cold, dry weather; on single parts

of the body getting cold; from getting the skin rubbed off; on uncovering the head; from surgical injuries in general; from lying on the painful side; from daylight; from pressure from without; from abuse of Mercury; during sleep; when swallowing, particularly when swallowing food (parts are so tender); while urinating; in clear, fine weather; in dry weather; in the least wind. Symptoms are: > from wrapping up the head; from warmth in general; the, air being warm; in damp and wet weather; from wrapping up the body warmly; by eating (a comfortable feeling after eating is very characteristic). There is marked periodicity in *Hepar*: every day; every four weeks (attack of paralysis); every four months (scabby eruptions on head); every winter (whitlows); spring and autumn, bilious attacks. The bends of the elbows and popliteal spaces are affected by *Hep*. In eye affections patient likes to have them covered *lightly*. The following case was cured by *Hep*. after *Sul*. and *Calc*. had failed. Pustular ophthalmia of left eye, > keeping eye closely covered with some soft fabric, < mornings, > as day advanced. Pimples surround affected eye.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acet. ac., Bell., Cham., Sil. *It antidotes:* Metals, and especially mercurial preparations, Nit. ac., Calc., Iod., Kali iod., Cod-liver-oil. It removes the weakening effects of Ether. *Compatible with:* Aco., Arn., Bell., Lach., Merc., Nit. ac., Sil., Spo., Zinc. *Complementary to:* Calend. in injuries. *Compare:* In > from warmth: Ars., Calc., Nux v., Nux mos., Pso., Sil., Mag. m. In aversion to be washed Ant. c., Clem., Rhus, Sep., Spi., Sul. In aversion to be touched Ant. c., Ant. t., Cin., Sil., Thu. In irritable heart: Cact., Pho. In suppuration: Sil., Luet. (succession of abscesses), Calc. s., Merc. Every little scratch suppurates: Merc., Cham., Sil., Lyc. Cries during cough: (Arn., before and after; Bell. after), Sharp splinter or fish-bone sensation: Arg. n., Nit. ac., Sil., Fl. ac., Merc., Alm. Hasty speech and actions: Bell. (hasty speech, hasty drinking), Lach., Dulc., Sul. Little pimples round eye: Euphras., Phos. Croup: Aco. (Hep. follows Aco.; Aco. is anxious, high fever, distressed breathing); Spo. (dry, hard cough; little or no expectoration; starts from sleep choking, < before midnight; Hep. < after); Bro., Iod. Constipation: Alm., Bry., Nux, Nat. c. Sour stools: Mag. c., Calc., Rhe. Pains = fainting: Cham., Val., Verat. Sensitiveness of ulcers, &c.: Lach. (absence of sensitiveness, Graph.). Teste puts Hep. in his Pulsatilla group with Sil., Calc., Graph., and Phos.

Causation.—Cold, dry winds. Injuries. Mercury. Suppressed eruptions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness and desire to weep.—Anguish and extreme apprehension, esp. in evening, and sometimes suggesting suicide.—Ill-humour; dislike even to see friends.—Excessive irritability.—Vexation and passion, with hasty speech and excessive weakness of memory.—The slightest cause irritates him and makes him extremely vehement.—A sort of furious spleen as though one could murder a man

in cold blood.—Anger; would have no hesitation in killing a man who offended him, only he knows better.—Visions in the morning, in bed.

2. Head.—Vertigo on moving the head, as well as from the motion of a carriage, or in the evening, with nausea.—Sense of swashing in the head.—Vertigo, with loss of intellectual power, and obscuration of sight.—Headache in the morning, excited by the slightest shock (< from every contusion).—Headache at night, on moving the eyes; the forehead seems about to be torn asunder.—Pain in the head, as if a nail were driven into it.—Boring headache from without to within in r. temple; on one side of head; at root of nose, when waking from sleep; < by motion and stooping.—Pressure in the head, semi-lateral, as from a plug or dull nail, at night and when waking in the morning; < when moving the eyes and on stooping; > when rising and from binding the head up tight.—Pressure on the temples and on the vertex, with palpitation of the heart in the evening.—Tension above root of nose.—Aching in the forehead, like a boil, from midnight till morning.—Pain, as from ulceration, in the head, directly above the eyes, every evening, or else at night, in bed.—Shootings in the head, esp. after having been in the open air, and on stooping, or at night, as if the head were going to burst.—Piercing in the head, esp. at the root of the nose, every morning.—Falling off of the hair, with very sore, painful pimples and large bald spots on the scalp; sensitiveness of the scalp to contact, with burning and itching in the morning after rising (after abuse of Mercury).—Cold sweat on the head.—Cold, clammy perspiration, smelling sour, principally on the head and face, with aversion to be uncovered; < from least exercise and during night; > from warmth and rest.—Disposition to catch cold when uncovering the head.—Tuberosities on the head, with pain as of excoriation, on their being touched; > from covering the head warm and from perspiration.—Humid scabs on the head, feeling sore, of fetid smell; itching violently on rising in the morning and feeling sore on scratching.—The head is bent backward, with swelling below the larynx, with violent pulsation of the carotid arteries and rattling breathing (in croup).

3. Eyes.—Pain, as if the eyes were driven, or drawn back, into the head.—Painful and difficult movement of the eyes.—Heat, pressure and shootings in the eyes.—Throbbing in and about the eye.—Pressure in the eyes, as from a foreign body (sand).—Pain, as from ulceration, immediately above the eye, every evening.—Inflammation of the eyes and of the eyelids, sometimes erysipelatous, with pain as of a bruise, and of excoriation, on being touched.—Pimples above the eyes, and on the eyelids.—Specks and ulcers on the cornea.—Nocturnal lachrymation and agglutination of the eyelids.—Spasmodic closing of the eyelids (at night).—Eyes prominent.—Obscuration of the sight on reading.—Photophobia by day, and by candle-light.—The eyes ache from the bright light of day, when moving them.—Confusion of sight, in the evening, by candle-light, alternately with clearness of vision.—The objects appear to be red.

4. Ears.—Darting pain in the ears.—Shootings in the ears, on blowing the nose.—Detonation in the ear, when blowing the nose.—Heat, redness, and itching in the ears.—Itching of the external ear.—Discharge of pus from the ears, which is sometimes fetid.—Scabs behind and on the ears.—Hardness of hearing, with pulsations and buzzings in the ears, esp. in the evening in bed.—Increase of cerumen.

5. Nose.—Inflammation, redness, and swelling of the nose.—Pain, as of a bruise, and of excoriation in the nose, on its being touched.—Burning pain, as from ulceration and scabs in the nostrils.—Epistaxis, in the morning, and after singing.—Want of, or increased power of smell.—Coryza, chiefly on one side, with roughness in the throat, inflammatory swelling of the nose, fever, or painful weariness in all the limbs.

6. Face.—Face yellow, with blue circles round the eyes.—Face burning, and of a deep red.—Nocturnal heat of face.—Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of the face and cheeks, with pricking tension, and eruption of vesicles.—Drawing and tearing pains, commencing from the cheeks, and extending to the ears and the temples.—Pains in the bones of the face, on the parts being touched.—Pimples on the forehead, which disappear in the open air.—Swelling of the lips, with tension and pains on touching them.—Eruption at the corners of the mouth.—Ulcer in the corner of the mouth.—Ulceration at the commissure of the lips.—The middle of the lower lip becomes chapped.—Blisters (boils) on the lips, chin, and neck, painful on being touched.—Eruption on the face, scurfy, very painful to the touch.—Vesicles on the chin.—Shootings in the articulation of the jaw, on opening the mouth.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, with starting and drawing pains, < by closing the teeth, by eating, and in a hot room.—Looseness of the teeth.—The hollow teeth feel too long.—Swelling and inflammation of the gums, which are painful when touched.—Ulcer on the gums and in the mouth, with a base resembling lard.—The gums and mouth bleed readily.

8. Mouth.—Accumulation of water in the mouth.—Salivation, hawking up of mucus.—The tip of the tongue is very painful and feels sore.—Speech hoarse and precipitate.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, as if there were a peg in it, or an internal tumour.—Painful scraping in the throat, with difficulty in speaking and in swallowing the saliva.—Hawking up of mucus.—Shootings in the throat, and even into the ears, as from splinters, on swallowing, coughing, breathing, and on turning the head.—Violent pressure on the throat, with danger of suffocation.—Deglutition impeded and almost impossible, without great efforts.—Dryness in the throat.—Swelling of the amygdalæ.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite.—Bitterness of the mouth and of food.—Earth-like and bitter taste in the throat, with natural taste of food.—Violent thirst.—Unusual hunger in the forenoon.—Bulimy.—Desire only for acids, wine, sour and strong-tasting substances, or highly seasoned things.—Dislike to fat.—Desire for wine.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with burning sensation in the throat.—Burning in the stomach.—Attacks of nausea, sometimes with cold and paleness.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit in the morning.—Acid, bilious, greenish, or mucous and sanguineous vomitings.—Frequent and easy derangement of the stomach.—Pressure at the stomach, even after eating very little.—Pressure in stomach, as if lead were in it.—Swelling in the region of the stomach, with pressive pains.—Pressure, inflation and sensation, as if there were Something weighing heavily on the epigastrium, with inability to continue seated, and to endure tight clothes.

12. Abdomen.—Shootings in the region of the spleen.—Splenetic stitches when walking.—Shootings in the hepatic region, esp. when walking.—Pain, from a bruise in the in the morning.—Cramps and contractive pains in the abdomen.—Sensation of violent clawing in the umbilical region, with nausea, anxiety, and heat of the cheeks.—Cutting pains.—Pain, as from ulceration in the abdomen.—Shootings in abdomen, esp. on l. side.—Swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands (buboes).—(Rumbling in the abdomen.).—Incarceration and difficult emission of flatus, esp. in the morning.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation; hard and dry fæces.—Difficult emission of scanty and soft excrement, with urgent want, and tenesmus.—Diarrhœa of feculent matter with cutting pains.—Whitish diarrhœa, of an acidulous smell, esp. in children.—Dysenteric evacuations, greenish, or of a clay-colour, with evacuation of sanguineous mucus.—After the evacuation, pain, as of excoriation, and sanious discharge from the anus.—Hæmorrhage from rectum, with soft stool.—Burning at the rectum.—Protrusion of hæmorrhoidal pimples from the rectum.—Perspiration at the perineum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine slow and turbid, with whitish sediment.—The urine is passed slowly, with difficulty; drops out perpendicularly.—Abundant secretion of pale urine, with pressure on the bladder.—Acrid, corrosive (corroding the prepuce), or pale and watery, or deep-red, and hot urine.—Nocturnal emission of urine.—Wetting the bed (at night).—Emission of blood after urination.—Burning in the urethra during micturition.—Stitches in the urethra.—Redness and inflammation of the orifice of the urethra.—Discharge of mucus from the urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Weakness of the genital parts.—Itching of the penis (glans, frænulum).—Smarting, excoriation, and oozing, between the thigh and the scrotum.—Cancerous ulcer on the prepuce.—Painful, cramp-like, and tensive erections.—Absence of sexual desire and of erections.—Erections without energy,

during coition.—Excitement of the genital parts, as if for emission.—Flow of prostatic fluid, esp. after making water, and during a difficult evacuation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Excoriation of the vulva, and between the thighs.—Congestion of blood to the uterus.—Irritation of ovaries (l.); with swelling; and great sensitiveness.—Discharge of blood between the periods, with inflation of the abdomen.—Catamenia too long delayed, and diminished.—Leucorrhœa, with smarting at the vulva.—Cancerous ulcer on the breast, with stinging-burning of the edges, smelling like old cheese.—Itching nipples.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Pain and great sensitiveness (to cold) of the larynx, with weak and rough voice, emaciation, hectic fever, and sleeplessness.—Rattling breathing (during sleep).—Swelling below the larynx.—Roughness in the throat.—Croup, with swelling under the larynx.—Permanent pain in the larynx, < by pressure, speech, coughing, and breathing.—Weakness of the organs of speech, and of the chest, causing a hindrance to speak loud.—Cough, excited by irritation or pain in the larynx.—Titillation as from dust in the throat, inducing cough, which is deep, wheezing, with expectoration, only in the morning, of mucus, bloody, or like pus, generally tasting sour or sweet.—Cough, deep and dull, excited by difficulty of respiration.—Suffocating, violent cough, with retching.—Cough, similar to whooping-cough.—Cough after drinking.—Dry cough, in the evening, on taking cold in any part of the body, or when lying on the bed.—Cough worse from evening till midnight.—Cough caused by a limb getting cold; from eating or drinking anything cold; from cold air; when lying in bed; from talking, crying.—Attacks of dry, rough, and hollow cough, with anguish and suffocation, often ending in lachrymation.—Barking cough.—Cough, with spitting, of blood.—Cough, with abundant expectoration of mucus.—Ringing, and pain in the head during the cough, as if it were going to burst.—Sneezing after the cough.—Bronchitis.

18. Chest.—Anxious, hoarse, wheezing respiration, with danger of suffocation on lying down.—Soreness in the chest.—Attacks of suffocation, which force the patient to throw back the head.—Shortness of breath.—Weakness of the chest; cannot talk from weakness.—Tenacious mucus in the chest.—Spasmodic constriction of the chest.—Frequent want to breathe deeply, as after running.—Shootings in the chest on breathing and walking.—Pimples and furunculi on the chest, with lancinations, and pain as of excoriation on the part being touched.

19. Heart.—Violent palpitation of the heart, with fine stitches in the heart and l. half of chest.—Irritability of the heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Swellings on the neck, painful when touched.—Violent pulsation of the carotid arteries.—Burning, shooting pain in the region of the loins.—Pain, as from a bruise in the loins, extending to the thighs.—Shootings and pulling in the back, between the shoulder-blades and in the muscles of the

neck.—Stitches and rheumatic pains in the back.—Nocturnal tension in the back, on turning in bed.—Fetid sweat under the armpits.—Suppuration of the axillary glands.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the bones of the arm (humeri).—Arthritic swelling of the hand, of the fingers, and of the joints of the fingers, with heat, redness, and pain, as of dislocation during movement.—Skin of the hands cracked, rough and dry.—Granulated eruption on the hands and on the wrists.—Nettle-rash on the hands and on the fingers.—Cold perspiration of the hands.—Tingling in the tips of the fingers.—Itching in the palms of the hands.—Steatoma at the point of the elbow.—Easy dislocation of the fingers.—Fingers dead.—Panaris.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in the buttocks on sitting down.—Furunculi on the buttocks.—Pain, as from a bruise, on the thighs.—Painful tension in the thighs, which prevents sleep.—Frequent sudden lassitude of the limbs, when walking.—The hip-joint feels sore, as if sprained when walking.—Pain as from bruises in the knee.—Prickings in both heels.—Tingling in the toes.—Burning, stinging pain in the toes.—Swelling of the knees.—Cramps in the calves of the legs, the soles of the feet, and the toes.—Feet burning.—Swelling of the feet, and in the ankle-bones, with difficulty of respiration.—Red, rheumatic swelling in the ankle-bones, with pain, which increases at night.—Cracks in the feet.—Shootings in the corns.

24. Generalities.—Tearing or paralytic pullings in the limbs, esp. in the morning on walking.—Weakness in all the limbs.—Pains, as from excoriation or bruising on various places, when they are touched.—Rheumatic pains in the limbs and shootings in the joints.—Arthritic swellings, with heat, redness, and pains as from dislocation.—Swelling, inflammation, and ulceration of the glands.—Appearance or aggravation of the pains at night, esp. during the chills.—Emaciation, sometimes with anguish, irritability, shiverings in the back, redness of the cheeks, sleeplessness, &c.—Physical depression and trembling after smoking tobacco, or on walking in the open air, with heat and anxiety.—Fainting fit, esp. in the evening, from moderate pains.

25. Skin.—Erysipelatous inflammations, even with swelling and vesicles.—Yellowish colour of the skin, esp. on the face, with yellowish colour of the sclerotica, and urine red like blood.—Jaundice, with much itching.—Burning itching in the body, with white vesicles after scratching.—Nettle-rash.—Eruption of pimples and tubercles, painful to the touch.—Unhealthy skin; every injury tends to suppuration and ulceration.—Promotes suppuration.—Cracks in the skin.—Putrid ulcers, smelling like old rotten cheese, and easily bleeding, with shootings, sensation of gnawing (esp. at night), or with burning and pulsative pains.—Cancerous ulcers.—Suppurations; esp. after previous inflammations.—Panaris.—Caries.

26. Sleep.—Strong desire to sleep, morning and evening, with convulsive yawning.—Unquiet sleep, with the head turned back.—Prolonged sleep with stupefaction, as in lethargy.—Sleeplessness, caused by a great flow of ideas.—Dreams of fire, sickness, danger, guns, &c.—At night, gastric sufferings, headache, agitation, starting of the limbs, and dry heat.—Starts at night, during sleep, as from want of air, with tears and great anguish.—Wakes at night with an erection and an urgent desire to urinate.—The side on which he lies at night becomes painfully sore; he must change his position.

27. Fever.—Pulse hard, full, accelerated; at times intermitting.—Shuddering and shivering, esp. in the open air.—Shiverings, with chattering of the teeth and coldness in the hands and feet, followed by heat and sweat, esp. on chest and forehead, with little thirst.—Chill in the evening, 6 or 7 p.m.—Chilliness and heat alternating during the day, with photophobia.—Chilliness at night; in bed aggravating all the symptoms.—Bitterness in the mouth, afterwards shivering with thirst; an hour after, heat with sleep, after which, vomiting and cephalalgia.—Dry heat at night.—Flushes of heat with sweat.—Burning, feverish heat, with redness of the face and violent thirst.—Strong disposition to perspire in the daytime, on the least effort, and on the least movement.—Profuse perspiration day and night.—Perspiration easily excited through the day, esp. from exertions of the mind.—Nocturnal sweat.—Sweat in the morning.—Night and morning sweat, with thirst.—Viscid acid sweat.—Cold, clammy, or sour or offensively smelling perspiration.—Intermittent fever; first chills, then thirst, and, an hour later, much heat, with interrupted sleep.

Hepatica.

Hepatica triloba. Liver-wort. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of full-grown leaves.

Clinical.—Bronchitis. Catarrh. Dyspepsia. Epistaxis. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—This is an old remedy which received its name from a fancied resemblance of its leaves to the shape of the liver. All our definite knowledge of it began with an experiment made by Dr. D. G. Kimball, who chewed the leaves every day for "a chronic irritation of the throat and lungs." A few symptoms were produced, and the symptoms he complained of were removed, notably: tickling irritation in throat and sensation about epiglottis as of particles of food remaining. Accumulation of viscid, tenacious phlegm, with frequent hawking. Lungs became much stronger and digestion more perfect. Hale, experiencing an attack of circumscribed pneumonia, with bloody expectoration; or else, profuse, yellow, creamy, exceedingly *sweet*, some pain and constriction in right chest, tickling in fauces < by eating; or from inhalation of dust; chewed the dry leaves, and in a few days was well. *Stan., Lyc., Phos., Sul*. had all failed to relieve. Wegge, of Copenhagen, according to Hansen, confirms its value in pharyngeal catarrh, with

profuse serous sputa and hoarseness. In the subjoined Schema I give both caused and cured symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Stan., Cist., Caust., Pho., Sang., Rumex, Lach., Kali bi.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Eyes somewhat sensitive to light; itching and smarting; slightly agglutinated in morning.

5. Nose.—Bloody mucus frequently blown from l. nostril for three or four days in succession.—Soreness of end of nose at entrance of nostrils.

9. Throat.—Rough scraping, irritative and tickling sensation in throat and fauces disappears, also sensation about epiglottis and larynx as of particles of food remaining.—Accustomed accumulation of phlegm, sometimes thick, viscid, and tenacious, inducing frequent hawking and disposition to hawk disappears.—Pharyngeal catarrh, with profuse serous expectoration and hoarseness.—An exceeding, annoying irritation of fauces (with pneumonia), tickling, itching, scraping, almost constant; < by eating or inhalation of dust (cured).

11. Stomach.—Digestion more perfect.

17. Respiratory Organs.—The customary paroxysms of coughing, and somewhat abundant expectoration, mostly daily about midday, a portion of the expectoration being opaque, yellowish, of the consistence of cream, the rest mucous and frothy, disappear.—State of lungs and throat much better.—Bronchitis, with circumscribed pneumonia, sputa bloody and purulent; sputa profuse, yellow, creamy, and exceedingly sweet; some pain and constriction of r. chest; an exceedingly annoying irritation of fauces (cured).—Uncommonly free and easy expectoration.

Heracleum.

Heracleum sphondylium. "Branca ursina." N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Debility. Dyspepsia. Gout. Headache. Seborrhœa capitis. Skin, affections of. Spleen, pain in.

Characteristics.—*Heracl.* has been proved. It was found to exercise a pronounced action on the digestion, producing hunger, with inability to eat, nausea, vomiting; colic, diarrhœa, and pains in the spleen. It also affected the sexual organs and the

skin. A characteristic is "Headache with drowsiness; < on moving in open air; > tying up the head with a cloth." Exhaustion, indolence, and weakness were complained of.

Relations.—*Compare:* Con., Abies n., Cean.; in headache with drowsiness, Brucea, Ginseng, Gels., Nat. s., Nux mos., Sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Prostration of strength, indolence, moral depression; fits of hypochondriasis.—Ill-humour, capriciousness.

2. Head.—Vertigo, on reading while seated.—Cephalalgia, esp. in the sinciput and occiput, with inclination to vomit, and drowsiness, esp. < on walking in open air; > by wrapping up the head.—Violent itching on the scalp, on scratching which, the fingers become greasy; much fatty perspiration on the head.

3. Eyes.—Lachrymation and fatigue of the eyes while reading.

5. Nose.—Frequent sneezing, with stitches in region of spleen.

9. Throat.—Pressure in the throat, as from mucus, which it is impossible to detach; accumulation of mucus, tickling roughness and scraping in the throat.

11. Stomach.—Bitter taste; sweet bitter risings, with regurgitation of bitter liquid; craving, with loathing and horror of all kinds of food; increased thirst; nausea; vomiting, bitter, bilious, with pains in the stomach, and much congestion in the head.—Pressure at the stomach, with nausea, or else in the scrobiculus, as from a stone (after a meal); the pains in the stomach are always accompanied by an inclination to vomit.

12. Abdomen.—Lancinating and pinching colics, which force the patient to writhe; pulsation and pains in region of spleen; flatus and colic, with nausea and disgusting risings.—Frequent sneezing, with lancination in the region of the spleen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools tardy, with pressure and pain in the anus.—Slimy, fetid stools.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Drawing pain in the penis; shootings in the glans.—Itching and smarting in the scrotum; pollutions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Transient sticking in the labiæ.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry, hacking cough, with feeling of soreness in the chest and shooting pains.

18. Chest.—Oppression of the chest, with chilliness, or else with palpitation of the heart; difficulty of respiration on ascending a staircase.—Stitches in chest during inspiration; dry eruption on chest, burning after scratching.

21. Limbs.—Gouty tearing in the limbs.—Shooting and burning pains in the feet.

25. Skin.—Violent itching in the skin and moist itch-like eruption.

27. Fever.—Chilliness, with frequent yawning and inclination to sleep in afternoon.

Hippomanes.

"A normally white, usually dark olive green, soft, glutinous mucous substance, of a urinous odour, which floats in the allantois fluid, or is attached to the allantois membrane, of the mare or cow, chiefly during the last months of pregnancy" (Hering). Trituration of the dried substance taken from the tongue of a newly-born filly.

Clinical.—Chorea. Melancholia. Prostatitis. Wrist, paralysis of; rheumatism of.

Characteristics.—The clinical experience with this remedy has been so limited, that but few characteristic indications have been made out. These, however, are peculiar: Icy coldness in stomach. Violent pain in wrists. Paralysis of wrist in morning in bed. Weakness of hands and fingers so that he cannot hold anything. A case of chorea was cured on these last symptoms. There is weakness, restlessness, melancholy. The headache is > lying on painful side, < walking in sun. Chilliness, > from being covered. A peculiar sensation is as if the head would fall forward on walking; as of a plug in the throat; as if a swelling retarded the flow of the urine. There is desire to lie down, but no relief on doing so.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coffee. Caust. relieved the paralysis of wrist. *Compare:* Anac. (plug sensation).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy; a young man sits in the corner and does not want to have anything to do with the world.—Restlessness; must move from place to place.

2. Head.—Sensation of lightness in head.—Pressive pain in temples.—Headache, with giddiness, heat in head, sleepiness, yawning, thirst.—Violent headache; heaviness on vertex; when walking it feels as if head would fall forward.—Headache > when lying on painful side; < when walking in sun.—The

head feels so heavy that it falls forward if he raises himself.—The hair becomes nearly dry; falling off of hair.

3. Eyes.—The light of the candle looks blue.—Stitches in eyes (with headache).—Painfulness of eyes when moving them, with headache.

5. Nose.—Sensation of coldness when drawing the air in.—Bleeding of nose in morning.

6. Face.—Involuntary twitching of under lip.

8. Mouth.—Bitter taste in mouth.—Tongue coated white, with redness of tip.—Increased secretion of saliva, with headache or sore throat.

9. Throat.—Painfulness of l. tonsil.—Sensation of plug in throat (l. side).

10. Appetite.—Desire for acids, and aversion to sweet things.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, esp. in a draught of air.—Icy coldness in stomach.—Sensation of emptiness in stomach (and head).

13. Stool and Anus.—Soft stool, with vomiting; discharge of prostatic fluid after micturition.—Hard stool, in balls.—Spasmodic contraction of sphincter ani.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent discharge of watery urine.—Urine discharged in a small stream, with straining—it feels as if a swelling retarded it; prostatitis.—Drawing pain from anus through urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire increased.—Prostatitis.—Drawing pain in testicles.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation too early.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Larynx feels raw, as if air were too cold.—Tickling in throat when breathing.—Cough, barking, during sleep.

18. Chest.—Stitches in l. side of chest.

21. Limbs.—Heaviness in limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Left arm feels as if paralysed.—Violent pain in wrists.—Paralysis of wrist, every morning in bed.—Sensation in wrist as if sprained, esp. l.—Great weakness of hands and fingers, so that he cannot hold anything.—Formication on r. hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness, and as if sprained, in knees.—Weakness and sensation of dryness in foot joints and soles of feet.—Cramps in soles of feet, in evening.—Cold feet.

24. Generalities.—Great weakness of body and mind.—Great weakness and debility, with pale face.—Desire to lie down, with no relief on doing so.—Chorea.

25. Skin.—Itching as from flannel on skin, esp. on chest and between shoulders.

27. Fever.—Chill, beginning in back.—Chill, > being warmly covered in bed.—Heat in evening, with dull headache.

Hippozćninum.

Mallein, Glanderin, Farcin. The nosode of glanders or farcy. (The disease is called "Glanders" when the catarrhal symptoms are pronounced; "Farcy," when these are not noticeable, the skin being chiefly affected, with deposits in the lungs. Homśopathic preparations of both have been made. Those made from Farcy are distinguished by the letter "F.") Triturations of sugar of milk saturated with the virus.

Clinical.—Abscesses. Bed-sores. Boils. Bronchitis. Cancer. Carbuncles. Caries. Catarrh, chronic. Colds, chronic. Diphtheria. Elephantiasis. Erysipelas. Glanders. Glands, inflamed. Hip-disease. Liver, enlarged. Lupus excedens. Nasal cartilages, ulceration of. Śdema. Ozćna. Parotitis. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Phlegmon. Plague. Pustules. Putrid fever. Pyćmia. Scrofula. Small-pox, confluent. Syphilis. Tuberculosis. Ulcers. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Of recent years *Mallein*, a toxin prepared from glanders, has taken an important place in veterinary practice of the old school as a test injection for deciding whether a horse suspected of glanders actually has the disease or not. If the horse reacts it is concluded there is glanders. In a number of cases in which animals have reacted to the first injections, a repetition of the "test" has failed to elicit reaction, thus proving that *Mallein* is curative as well as diagnostic (*H. W.*, xxxv. 149). The nosode has been used by homśopaths, at the suggestion of Garth Wilkinson, on the phenomena of the disease as guides, and in a large number of cases involving low forms of suppuration and catarrh, malignant ulcerations and swellings, abscesses and enlarged glands; and also in conditions similar in kind, but less in severity. I have used it with excellent effect in cases of inveterate nasal catarrh and of glandular enlargement. The nasal affection may go on to ozćna, ulceration of nasal cartilages and bones. Glanders in the horse affects the lungs no less than the upper respiratory tract, causing coughs and disseminated ulcerations and deposits throughout the lungs. It has cured papules and ulcerations in frontal

sinuses, pharynx, larynx, and trachća; hoarseness; old cases of bronchitis, especially in old persons where suffocation from excessive secretion seemed imminent. Bronchial asthma. Whooping-cough. A cough commencing at Christmas and lasting till June has been cured by it.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bacillin., Avi., Luet., Variol. The serpent poisons, Aurum, Cadm. s., Kali b., Hepar, Psorin.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Fainting turns with headache.—Inflammation of membranes of brain.—Purulent collections between bones of skull and dura mater.—Scattered abscesses in brain substance.—Tubercles may appear in periosteum of skull, in dura mater, in plexus choroides.—A diffused myelitis malleosa, attributable to infiltration.—Bones of skull and face (frontal most) necrosed.—Hair loses its glisten.

3. Eyes.—Eyes full of tears or slime.—Pupils dilated, with collapse.—Papules on choroid coat of eye.

4. Ears.—Tinkling sounds in ears.—Hoarse and deaf before fatal termination.—Inflammation of parotid gland.

5. Nose.—Swelling and redness of nose and adjacent parts, with severe pain.—Catarrh: nose inflamed with thick and tinged defluxion; tonsils swollen, fauces gorged.—Obstinate catarrh.—Discharge: often one-sided, albuminous, tough, viscous, discoloured, grey, greenish, even bloody and offensive; acrid, corroding.—Chronic ozćna.—Nose and mouth ulcerated.—Cartilages of nose become exposed and necrosed, septum, vomer, and palate bone disorganised.—Caries of nasal bones.—Checks the liability to catarrhal affection.

6. Face.—Maxillary gland swollen, like a distinct ball of sausage, firmly attached to the maxilla, uneven, rugged, tuberculated, mostly painless, burning only at times.—Submaxillary and sublingual glands swollen and painful at times, abscesses are formed which open externally.

7. Teeth and Gums.—Gums show a tendency to bleed.—Gums covered with a black, sooty deposit.

8. Mouth.—Act of speaking difficult.—Tongue dry, thickly covered with a black, sooty deposit.—Ulcers appear in mouth.—Buccal passages filled with tenacious lymph and mucus.—Odour of breath putrid.—Scrofulous swelling of l. parotid gland in a child.

9. Throat.—Ulcerations upon velum of palate.—Swollen tonsils closing posterior channels.—Upon mucous membrane of pharynx ecchymoses, redness, swelling, eruptions, and foul ulcers.

10, 11. Appetite and Stomach.—Thirst excessive, esp. with diarrhśa.—Gastro-intestinal catarrh; loss of appetite, indigestion, constipation; in later stage, diarrhśa.

12. Abdomen.—Liver greatly enlarged, often showing signs of fatty degeneration.—Hepatitis with gangrenous and ulcerative inflammation of gall-ducts.—Spleen enlarged, filled with blood; softened and liquefied, of a greyish or dark colour; wedge-shaped abscess in spleen.—Inguinal glands swollen.

13. Stool.—Colliquative diarrhśa with a general cachexia and exhaustion precede the fatal termination.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tubercles and abscesses in kidneys.—Albumen in urine, also leucine and tyrosine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tubercles and abscesses: of glans penis; of testicles; in kidneys.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Slimy discharge from vagina.—Uterine phlebitis.—Abortion.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Papules and ulcerations in frontal sinuses, pharynx, larynx, and trachea.—Hoarseness from the altered condition of larynx.—Bronchitis: in the worst forms; esp. in elderly persons; where suffocation from excessive secretion is imminent.—Noisy breathing; loud snoring respiration before fatal termination; breath fetid.—Cough and obstructed respiration, resulting from cicatricial contraction of mucous membrane of nose and larynx; had lasted eleven years; patient presented picture of decided cachexia.—Respiration at first partially impeded.—Cough commenced at Christmas and lasted till June.—Whooping-cough.—Patients cough severely and expectorate profusely, sputa usually bearing a strong resemblance to the discharge from the nostrils.—Tubercles, size of millet seed to a pea, of a grey, yellowish, or reddish colour.—Given in phthisis, it diminishes expectoration, abates constantly recurring aggravations of inflammation, and checks liability to catarrhal affections.—Lung disease of cattle (F.).

19. Pulse.—Pulse very frequent and small in volume, 110 to 120; in some cases retarded.

21. Limbs.—Obscure pain in limbs, most in muscles and joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—With sore finger, swelling of arm, phlegmonous and erysipelatous with pustules and ulcers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Hip-disease.—Psoas and lumbar abscesses (F.).—Old bad legs (ulcers).—Anasarca of lower limbs (F.).

24. Generalities.—Weakness, fatigue, general discomfort; they give up their business.—General prostration with considerable emaciation.—Tissues: Numerous ecchymoses in internal organs; inflammation of lymphatic vessels and swelling of glands; phlegmasia alba dolens.

25. Skin.—Erythema, erysipelatous or phlegmonous processes, abscesses, pustules, and ulcers are spread so extensively over surface of body that hardly any part remains free.—Malignant erysipelas, particularly if attended by large formations of pus, and destruction of parts.—Confluent small-pox.—Ulcers have no disposition to heal, livid appearance.

26. Sleep.—Insomnia and great restlessness.—Nocturnal delirium.

27. Fever.—Frequent chilliness.—Chills and fever in cases of abscesses and ulcers.—Skin becomes cool with collapse.—Fever when a series of abscesses follow in rapid succession.—Putrid fever.—Plague.—May be tried in scarlatina, where odour of breath is putrid, buccal passages filled with tenacious lymph and mucus, tonsils greatly swollen.

Hoang-Nan.

Strychnos gaultheriana, Pierre. (Tonquin). N. O. Loganiaceæ. Tincture of dried bark.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Boils. Carbuncles. Eczema, pustular. Hydrophobia. Leprosy. Paralysis. Prurigo. Syphilis. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Hoang-nan* is a plant indigenous to Tonquin, where it has a great reputation as a remedy for leprosy, hydrophobia, snake-bites, and diseases of the skin. In an article by Sir Sherston Baker (*Brit. Med. Journ*., March 30, 1889-*H. W*., xxiv. 371), it is stated that the *medicine* called *Hoang-nan* is a powder, and contains l.5 parts *Alum*, l.5 parts *Realgar*, 2.5 *Hoang-nan*. But it is added that the last is the most important, and can be employed alone. The plant belong to the Strychnos family, and contains both *Strychnia* and *Brucea*, the latter in preponderating quantity. The red dust of the bark contains the most active properties. The native method of preparing the medicine is by moistening the mixture of the three powders with a little vinegar, and forming the paste into pills

of about a centimetre in diameter. When taken by a healthy person these pills produce: Fatigue, general indisposition, vertigo, tingling of the hands and feet, involuntary movements of jaw. When a person is bitten by a poisonous animal a dose of three or four grammes is administered in vinegar, and if none of these symptoms appear it is understood that the medicine is antagonised, and the dose is increased until some of the symptoms manifest themselves, when the poison is considered to be destroyed. The use of alcohol is forbidden whilst a patient is taking this medicine. Vinegar appears to modify its virulence. In animals poisoned with it tetanic convulsions always begin in the hind legs and spread all over the body. Brain, liver, kidneys, and lungs were found congested post mortem. In 1883 a proving of the drug was made by seven *persons (N. A. J. H*., March, 1886), and a few symptoms were produced. According to Hansen, prurigo, pustular eczema in parts well supplied with sebaceous glands (face, neck, genitals), boils, carbuncles, constitutional syphilis, cancer of the glands, and general malnutrition were also met by the remedy, the dose of which is 5 to 30 drops of the tincture three times a day.

Relations.—Compare. Nux v., Curare, Angustura, Brucea antidys., Hydrocotyle.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mental lassitude; indisposition to effort.

2. Head.—Vertigo; headache.

12, 13. Abdomen and Stool.—Colic and diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Albuminuria (in four provers).—Mucous casts (two provers).

24. Generalities.—It improves nutrition generally, esp. in constitutional syphilis.—Tetanic convulsions beginning in legs and spreading over body.—Glandular affections.

25. Skin.—Malignant ulcers; pustular eczema; boils; carbuncles; leprosy.

Homarus.

Lobster. N. O. Crustaceć. Triturations of sugar of milk saturated with the digesting fluid of the lobster, a thick, reddish, offensive liquid contained in a sac situated at the back of the mouth.

Clinical.—Back, pains in. Bones, pains in. Coryza. Diaphragm, pain in. Dyspepsia. Eye, affections of. Flatulence. Granular throat. Headache. Liver, pains in. Śdema. Paralysis, nervous. Pruritus. Sleep, disordered. Spleen, pains in. Throat, sore. Wrist, pain in.

Characteristics.—The effects of lobster on some persons and under some conditions are well known. In order to thoroughly study the effect A. M. Cushing adopted the happy idea of proving the specific lobster poison, and the result has been a very valuable addition to our armamentarium (*H. R.*, iii. 98). *Homarus* is an agent of great activity, as the subjoined symptom list will show. Persons have been known to die after eating lobster and thereafter drinking milk. Cushing put a little of the poison into warm milk, and in ten minutes it was a hard mass. Papoid soon dissolved it, but pepsin took much longer. Cushing found that milk aggravated his symptoms during the proving. "< From milk" should be a strong indication for its use. The more prominent symptoms of the proving were: Sore throat, which was quite severe, felt dry, looked much inflamed with large blood-vessels, and appeared granulated headaches; deranged digestion; pains in back; sexual excitement disturbed sleep. Here is a peculiar symptom not unfrequently met with in dyspeptics: "At 3 p.m., ate a plain dinner, and at 7 drank a little milk; at 12 (midnight), after a few minutes' sleep awoke *with hurried desire for stool*, and was relieved by passing a large amount of wind. After much effort passed a large, long, tenacious stool." For patients who are awakened in the night by the necessity to pass wind, *Hom*. should be the remedy. Pains were sharp and sudden, compelling him to sit down. A curious sensation was: "Felt as though could not move; on moving no pain; felt better by moving." On this indication, with others, Cushing cured a case with *Hom*. 4x. The patient had headache, sore throat, loss of appetite, and when she awoke in the morning felt as if she could not move at all. On receiving *Hom*. there was a speedy restoration of keen appetite, both for food and work, and loss of headache and sore throat. Another cured case had the following symptoms: "No appetite; distress in stomach; restless sleep; *very tired in morning*." A case of frequent "bilious spells" was also cured in a man who had had *Nux* and *Dioscorea* with only temporary relief. The symptoms generally are < after sleep; in the morning on waking; at night; on drawing a long breath; from drinking milk. > From motion; from passing wind; after eating; from inhaling cold air. L. H. Hallock relates (*Med. Adv.*, xxii. 311) a personal experience. An hour after eating a small amount of lobster salad, general pruritus commenced, worse in lower extremities, especially the calves. The itching was of a biting, burning character, not > by rubbing or scratching, almost unendurable. It lasted

two hours in spite of bathing with hot and cold water, fresh and salt. No sooner had the itching abated than lips, nose, eyes began to swell, till the eyes were closed and lips almost completely inverted. Throat swollen and śdematous so that it was almost impossible to breathe; profuse salivation. Eight hours after the meal he had the appearance of a severe and protracted debauch. In twenty-four hours was as well as ever. Once subsequently he had a like experience after eating lobster.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sepia, Murex, Aster. r. Ast. fl.; in cold damp feet, Calc. c.; Lach. (< after sleep); Hydrast., Phytolacca, Pic. ac.; in < from milk, Calc. c., Chi., Con., Nit. ac., Sep. Sul., Mag. c. Ćthus.

Causation.—Milk, effects of.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Frightened feeling.—Dull.—Nervous but with dread of moving.

2. Head.—Headache, in morning; sharp at times, mostly in temporal region, < l.—Dizziness.—Frontal pain; just above eyes, at times worse in l. temporal region; from over eyes to occiput, < l. side; sharp, over l. eye, had to scowl and rub the parts.—Pain: sharp, in temples (r.); in l. temple, and in occiput; in front part of l. temple.

3. Eyes.—Aching in eyes.—Aching in r. eye and above l. angle of r.—Aching in l. eye with soreness to touch.—Aching from l. side of r. eye to occiput.—Aching in l. eye when rising, later in r., as if something had been blown in the eye suddenly.—Smarting in eyes.—Aching pain in l. ball, not much affected by the light.—Lids stuck together in the morning.—Śdema of lids.—Profuse lachrymation.

4. Ears.—Frequent stabbing through lower lobe of l. ear, had to pinch it.

5. Nose.—Stinging in nasal passages.—Burning in nasal passages extending to throat after rising.—Sensation of mucus in l. nostril.—Nose stopped in morning.—Discharge from the nose; watery, from l. nostril.—Sneezed often.

8. Mouth.—Profuse salivation.

9. Throat.—Pain near l. ear; sharp, sudden, transient, in l. side of throat, occasionally extending to ear.—Smarting and redness of throat; < r. side; back of it looks as if covered with tough mucus, constant accumulation of mucus in fauces; next day throat sore and burning, looks mottled, vessels show plainly, sticky mucus in mouth and throat, smarting in throat, < l. side.—Throat dry and sore on waking; looked granulated, expectoration salt. Irritation; of l. side.—Sore and raw feeling; burning, posterior fauces grey and covered with membrane or tough mucus, vessels show plainly where there is no mucus or appearance of deposit.—Soreness: < l.

side, less on r. than posterior parts; > by cold air.—Smarting and inclination to cough > opening mouth wide and inhaling very cold air.—Pain in l. side of throat, ear, and neck, it seems to be in the muscles rather than the mucous membrane, > holding side of head with the hand.—Tingling; and inclination to cough, raised white mucus.—Burning in throat, r. side, and in śsophagus, stomach and bowels.—Śdema of throat so great he could hardly breathe.

11. Stomach.—Belching forth of tasteless wind in the morning.—Pain all the forenoon, with occasional hot flashes.—Sharp pain after a light breakfast.—Distress in stomach; on waking in the night, > in morning, returned in evening; before and after a light breakfast; after a plain dinner, followed by a little ice-cream; through to back, < near spine, several times during the day; around body at epigastric region before rising, extending down back to region of kidneys.—Burning in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain: in diaphragm; in hypochondria; lower part of liver; liver and spleen; in liver and spleen during the day; in liver, < evening.—Sharp pain in region of liver (in morning); in l. lobe of liver; in region of liver, < drawing a long breath; under ends of l. floating ribs after retiring, appeared to be in the spleen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent transient inclination to stool during the day.—Alternate diarrhśa and constipation, changing every three or four days.—After a few minutes' sleep awoke with hurried desire to pass stool, > by passing large amount of wind.—After much effort passed large, long tenacious stool (in night).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Long-continued excitement every morning; and in night.

17, 18. Respiratory Organs and Chest.—Difficult breathing after retiring.—Sharp pain in back side of l. lung.—Pain: through chest; in sides, in r. lung; through centre of r. lung.—Pain in centre of l. lung after retiring, and around body at diaphragm; in centre of r. lung and through to scapula.—Burning distress at right of lower end of sternum; in both sides with difficult breathing.—Intense śdema of throat rendering breathing almost impossible.

19. Pulse.—Pulse full, rolling.

20. Back.—Aching: just below diaphragm; in centre of r. scapula in morning; inside of scapula, < r.—Sharp pain at superior spinous process of l. ilium.—Sharp pain, transient, sudden, in r. side near kidney, forcing him to sit down.

22. Upper Limbs.—Grinding pain just above elbows.—Pains: in arms and legs; in l. arm in afternoon; just above elbows,< r.—Pain just above r. elbow seemed to be in the bone, l. forearm and wrist.—Pain in l. wrist in afternoon.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in r. thigh and leg.—Pain: in legs < above knees; in bones of l. leg after going to bed; in knees; in l. ankle; in feet, with burning.—Lame pain in r. knee.—Knees weak; < r.; < afternoon.—Knees weak and trembling.—L. foot lame through metatarso-phalangeal joints at times.

24. Generalities.—Pain somewhere all day; in eyes and various parts of body and limbs after retiring.—Strange feeling all over, was not dizzy, but when trying to take hold of door-knob could not do it readily, but put my hand all around it and was frightened.—Felt sick, unable to move, > moving.—Dull feeling.—Nervous feeling; but dread of moving.—Restlessness.—Weakness; < walking.—> After eating; after dinner.

25. Skin.—Sore pimple on l. thigh, outside.—Itching: in various parts frequently day and night; of various parts before and after retiring, > scratching, but appearing in another place.—Itching sudden, < night, < in limbs; frequent sudden darting, on various parts, < legs.—General pruritus most on lower limbs, esp. calves, burning, biting, itching, not > by rubbing or scratching, lasted two hours in spite of hot and cold bathing; followed immediately on its subsidence with śdema of lips and throat.

26. Sleep.—Slept in a chair (unusual) after dinner.—Restless at night.—Sleepy after retiring, so that eyes ached, but could not sleep for a long time.—Sleepless for nearly two hours after retiring; restless, had headache, pain in back, stomach and bowels.—Woke at midnight, after a few minutes' sleep, with hurried desire for stool, > passing much wind, and after much effort passed a large, long, tenacious stool.—Every night go to sleep on retiring, and in five or ten minutes wake and lie awake one or two hours.—Wakefulness in the morning, but later in the proving it was both in the first and last part of the night.—Woke early and could not go to sleep on account of pains all over, < epigastric region, back, arms, and legs, legs lame and painful as from severe exercise and cold, expected to be very lame on rising, but felt nicely.—Woke two hours earlier than usual, with dull headache, burning all ever chest, seeming to be in the pleura, aching pain through lungs to scapula, aching in back part of shoulder, outside of upper portion of scapula, pain in hypochondria, extending down back, burning pain in legs and feet, mostly below knees, so that I could not go to sleep, feet so hot that I had to put them out of bed, then the pain extended to the thighs, the pain was so severe that I felt as if I trembled all over, but think I did not; I felt as if I could not move, but on moving there was no pain and I felt better by moving, could not sleep again.

27. Fever.—Chilliness all over so that I trembled.—Feet cold; and damp; afterwards burning.

Homeria.

Homeria collina. Cape Tulip. N. O. Iridaceæ. Tincture of bulbs.

Clinical.—Collapse. Constipation. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Homeria* is a violent narcotico-acrid poison very like *Colchicum* in its effects. A Malay woman, with her three grandchildren, æt. 12, 8, and 6, ate a small basinful of the bulbs with their supper (between 7 and 8 p.m.). About 1 a.m. the woman woke with severe nausea and vomiting, and found the children similarly affected. She tried to call for help, but found herself too weak to leave her bed, and when by five o'clock assistance arrived the eldest girl was found moribund and expired almost immediately. The boy of 8 died an hour later. The youngest child was found in collapse, almost insensible, cold extremities, pulse scarcely So and irregular, pupils much dilated. The grandmother's symptoms were similar, but lesser in degree, accompanied by constant efforts at vomiting. By using diffusible stimulants she and the child eventually recovered. Obstinate constipation prevailed.

Hura Brasiliensis.

Hura brasiliensis. Assacu. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of milky juice.

Clinical.—Blindness. Hysteria. Leprosy. Nares, affections of. Skin, affections of. Spine, pains in.

Characteristics.—The milky juice (called *Assacu* by the Brazilians) of *Hura* is as powerful as that of the better-known Euphorbians. A case of leprosy having been reported cured with *Assacu* led to its extensive use in this disease, though, as Mure (who proved it) says, without curing any others. Two of his provers had been affected with leprosy, but under homœopathic treatment they seemed to have got well. One of them during the proving had symptoms of compression of the spinal marrow with very great suffering. All the provers had symptoms of nervous excitement, twitching and irritability. The gastro-intestinal irritation of the other Euphorbians was marked in the provings. Clinical experience is needed to bring out the characteristics. Farrington gives these indications: Vesicles which are so tense that when pricked they eject their contents; sensation of a splinter under thumb-nails. The eruptions of *Hura*, he says, prefer the skin covering projecting portions of bone, or the malar bones. He compares it with Cantharis. Mure's provings were made with single doses of the 5th attenuation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Croton., Ricinus, Euphorb., Hura crepitans. *Antidoted by:* Camph., Opium.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excited and oppressed as if by some misfortune.—Causeless weeping followed by laughter.—Flow of sad thoughts; imagines she will lose some one dear to her; cries every moment, and for several days past imagines she is seeing the dead person before her eyes.—Exaggerated conscientiousness.—Irritable.—Indisposed to work.

2. Head.—Confusion.—Dizziness.—Rush of blood to the head.—Heaviness of the head.—Numbness of the head.—Skin of forehead feels drawn tight.—Painful lancinations through the head.—Constriction in back of head.

3. Eyes.—Prickling and burning in eyes; sensation as if sand in them.—Eyelids red.—Inflammation of the puncta.—Vision dim.—Blindness (from touching the eye with the milk).—Sparks and zigzags before the sight when walking.

4. Ears.—Pain behind and in (r.) ear.—Stoppage in ears.—Loud whizzing and whistling sound in ears.

5. Nose.—Redness of (l.) wing of nose.—Constriction; throbbing at root of nose.—Coryza; epistaxis.—Sense of smell very acute.

6. Face.—Face weary-looking as after a debauch; rings round eyes.—Face dull and dark-looking with paleness mottled with red.—Face scarlet and bloated.—Heat rising to face.—Swellings on upper part of r. cheek.—Lips red.—Small pimples inside lower lip.

7. Teeth.—Lancinations in teeth and gums; passing to ear.—Pimples on gums.

8. Mouth.—Tongue white; pain at tip.—Fleshy excrescence on inside of lips.—Clammy mouth; foul smell.—Taste: of copper; of blood; clammy; smoky.

9. Throat.—Irritation of throat with dryness.—Spitting of blood in morning.

11. Stomach.—Great hunger with pain in stomach; hunger satisfied immediately on eating.—Hunger sometimes immediately after a meal.—Qualmishness.—Stomachache; as from hunger.

12. Abdomen.—Frightful colic with diarrhœa and shivering.—Throbbing in l. side abdomen.—Twisting pain in l. side, or cutting all round pelvis, with very painful shooting; extorting cries.—Stitch in ileo-cæcal region < on movement.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constriction at anus.—Frequent ineffectual urging to stool.—Diarrhœa succeeded by great weakness of chest.—Stools: liquid, painless, flowing constantly; offensive, containing thread-worms.—Constipation; hard, difficult stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—Acute pain in r. kidney while walking, with great urging to urinate.—Urine: light green; clear; deposits a white sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Intolerable erections: amorous dreams with erections; lemon-coloured semen.—Weight in testicles when walking.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pain in uterus: as if compressed; as if a sharp instrument were thrust into it; followed by lancinations in vagina.—Leucorrhœa.—Menses: scanty; eight days too early; profuse, with leucorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dryness of glottis causing cough.—Considerable yellow, thick, frothy sputa.—Sputa: rusty-coloured; foul, bloody; like milk-chocolate.—Feeling of suffocation.—Sighs and yawns much.

18. Chest.—Nervous shivering all over chest.—Suffocative sensation, esp. when thinking of anything that has gone wrong.—Lancinations in chest preventing deep breathing.—Throbbings in chest.—Sensation of a small ball under r. breast.—Sharp pain shifting from shoulder to l. breast.—Stitches in breasts.—Throbbing in breasts.

19. Heart.—Constant pain at heart, sometimes very sharp, arresting breathing.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiff-neck (r. side); least motion is painfully felt in nape.—Dislocated and tearing pain in dorsal region; on sitting down.—Severe pains in lumbar region; weakness.—Excruciating pain in lumbo-sacral region, when trying to lift a weight.

21. Limbs.—Weariness of limbs.—Lancinations, throbbing, rheumatic pains, numbness in upper and lower limbs.—Dislocated pains in joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Throbbing in finger-tips.—Pain as from splinter under thumb-nail.—Heat in nails; sensation as if part of nail had been torn off.

25. Skin.—Large pimples itching very much.—Pimples, painful to touch on l. cheek and eyebrows.—Small red pimples on r. cheek-bone, with smarting on r. cheek.—Cluster of pimples or vesicles on various parts.—Red vesicular pimples, the vesicles break on pressure and water squirts out with great force.—Small vesicular pimples, with itching, on ribs, arms, and all projecting portions of bones.—Itching on forehead; eyelids; chin; beard; back; legs; sleep disturbed by it.

26. Sleep.—Yawning and drowsiness.—Nightly restlessness.—Dreams: of travelling; of swimming; of yellow water; of corpses; of assassins.

27. Fever.—Feet and body generally constantly cold and damp.—Heat and transient perspiration.—Flushes of heat in face.—Cold sweat on face and all over body.

Hura Crepitans.

Sand-box. Monkey's dinner-bell. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of seeds.

Clinical.—Blindness. Diarrhœa. Sore-throat. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—"The curious, rounded, hard-shelled fruits are about the size of an orange, and have as many deep furrows as there are cells, each cell containing a single flattened seed. When the fruit is ripe and exposed to a dry atmosphere, it bursts with great force, accompanied by a loud, sharp crack like the report of a pistol, for which reason it is often called the Monkey's Dinner-bell. The seeds are emetic, in a green state violently purgative, but when dry, according to Lunan, they lose this property. An oil is extracted from them, and sometimes used as a purgative, about twenty drops of it being equal in action to a tablespoonful of castor oil. A venomous milky juice is abundant in all parts of the plant, and if it be applied to the eye causes almost immediate blindness." *The Treasury of Botany*, from which I quote the above, only recognises one species of *Hura, H. crepitans*. But Mure compares his *Hura* with *H. crepitans*. They are probably varieties of the same species, the properties of the milk of the two being the same. The observed effects of *H. crep*. were from eating the *seeds*. Burning in throat; vomiting and purging; suffocation; headache, were the main symptoms complained of.

Relations.—*Compare:*—*Hur. bras*., Ricinus, Croton.; Caps. (burning in throat not > by water). *Antidoted by:* Camph., Op.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—The one who had eaten the shell with the seed was seized with violent vomiting *with headache*.

9. Throat.—It soon began to warm and scald his palate and throat.—Violent burning in throat.

11. Stomach.—If a person eats even a single kernel he is usually attacked with severe vomiting and purging within a very few minutes.—After a few hours, they experienced suffocation, nausea, violent burning in the throat, not > by water.—Those who ate the seed without the shell, only suffered from nausea and violent pain in stomach, vomiting once, and violent diarrhœa.

Hydrangea Arborescens.

Hydrangea arborescens. N. O. Hydrangeaceć (or Saxifragaceć). Tincture of fresh leaves and young shoots. Fluid extract.

Clinical.—Bladder, catarrh of; stone in. Diabetes. Gravel. Prostatic affections. Urine, incontinence of.

Characteristics.—Like some other members of the Saxifragaceć, *Hydrang*. has a traditional reputation as a "stone-breaking" remedy having been used in calculous diseases for many years. Dr. Nottingham, of Lansing, says (*Amer. Hom*. November 15, 1899) that in physiological doses it produces "giddiness, oppression of the chest, and acts as a cathartic, diuretic, sialogogue, and narcotic." He used it with brilliant results in the following case: Mr. B., 71, tall, slender, dark, was exceedingly irritable and frequently subject to violent paroxysms of anger. For many years he had been accustomed to make the most reckless use of drugs, and was always requesting his homśopathic doctor to give him "something stronger." For eight years he had suffered from vesical sphincter-irritation, with dribbling of urine, severe spasms of prostate, renal catarrh, yellow sand in urine, and even small calculi. After persistent use of best indicated remedies with no effect, the fluid extract of *Hydrang*. was given, a teaspoonful every three or four hours, and the symptoms disappeared in a remarkably short time. Cooper has also used this remedy (which, he says, is the thirstiest plant known) with good effect in diabetes, in cases presenting great thirst with abdominal symptoms and in enlarged prostate. It appears to act strongly on the neck of the bladder. Hansen adds that it is particularly useful for profuse deposits of white amorphous salts in the urine; and has arrested the tendency to formation of calculi; relieves distress from renal calculus, with soreness over region of kidneys and bloody urine.

Relations.—*Compare:*—Berb., Sabal. s., Solidago. v. a., Uva. ursi., Thlaspi b. p., Ocim. c.

Hydrastininum Muriaticum.

An alkaloid of Hydrastis canadensis. C_{11} H_{11} NO_2 HCl. Trituration of the crystals.

Clinical.—Fibroma. Metrorrhagia.

Characteristics.—The alkaloids of *Hydrastis* have been largely used in the old school as remedies for internal hæmorrhage. *Hydrastin*. was found to be inconvenient by reason of its irritant properties. *Hydrastinin*., a modification of *Hydrastin*., proved to he free from this drawback, and its use in fibroid tumours

has been advocated by Dr. Burford and others in the homœopathic school. A case of central uterine fibroid tumour under my care, about the size of a large orange, and pressing on the bladder, causing bladder symptoms, was quickly reduced in size with the disappearance of all troublesome symptoms by *Hydrastinin*. 3x.

Hydrastinum Muriaticum.

Muriate of Hydrastia. C_{21} H_{21} NO_6 NCl.

Clinical.—Cancer. *Mouth, ulcer of, Ozæna*. Ulcer.

Characteristics.—This is the first alkaloid of *Hydrastis* that was isolated. Hale commends it as excellent for local applications, in the strength of about ten grains to eight ounces, stronger or weaker according to sensitiveness, in cases of aphthous sore mouth, ulcers (malignant or simple), ozæna, and generally in cases for which *Hydrastis* is being given internally. The alkaloids of *Hydrastis* deserve separate proving. Old school practitioners have used this salt largely as an internal remedy in uterine hæmorrhage.

Hydrastis.

Hydrastis canadensis. Golden Seal. Orange-root. Yellow Puccoon. N. O. Ranunculaceć. Tincture of the fresh root.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Asthma. *Cancer. Catarrh*. Chancroids. *Constipation. Corns. Dyspepsia*. Eczema impetiginoides. *Ears, affections of. Faintness*. Fistula. Gastric catarrh. Gonorrhśa. Hćmorrhoids. Jaundice. *Leucorrhśa. Lip, cancer of. Liver, affections of. Lumbago. Lupus*. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Mouth, sore. *Nails, affections of*. Nipples, sore. *Noises in the head*. Nursing-women, sore mouth of. *Ozćna*. Placenta, adherent. Post-nasal catarrh. *Rectum, affections of*. Sciatica. Seborrhśa. *Stomach, affections of*. Syphilis. Taste, disordered. *Throat, deafness. Throat, sore. Tongue, affections of*. Typhus. *Ulcers*. Uterus, affections of.

Characteristics.—The so-called root of *Hydrastis* from which the tincture is made is really a perennial underground stem, thick, knotty, and yellow. The yellow colour is very intense, and it has been used by Indians as a dye. The plant is the only specimen of its genus among the Ranunculaceć. It grows in shady woods, in rich soil, and damp meadows. The fruit is like a raspberry, and the plant is sometimes called *Ground Raspberry* in consequence. The medicinal properties of *Hydrast*. were known to the aborigines of America. The first mention of it in medical literature is by Rafinesque (*Medical Botany*, 1828). Hale quotes him as saying that it is "tonic, ophthalmic, detergent," and that "it is said to enter into compound remedies for cancer, acting as a detergent tonic, and the Cherokees are

supposed to use it in that disease." This is important as showing that the traditional reputation of the plant agrees with the results of later experience. For though by no means a specific in all cases of cancer, it is in cancer cases that *Hydrast*. has won its chief fame; and I think it may fairly be said that more cases of cancer have been cured with it than with any other single remedy. Thanks to the excellent provings that have been made by homśopaths and the careful observations of able practitioners, we are in a position to use the remedy with much greater precision than formerly. In very many cancer cases there is what has been termed a "pre-cancerous stage," a period of undefined ill-health without any discernible new growth. This stage is generally marked by symptoms of dyspepsia, and this frequently takes the *Hydrastis* type, which has been well described by A. C. Clifton. The facial expression is dull, heavy, sodden-looking; yellowish-white in colour. The tongue is large, flabby and slimy-looking; bluish-white under the fur (which is yellow, slimy, and sticky), and indented by the teeth. Eructations generally sour, at times putrid. Appetite bad, the power of digesting bread and vegetables especially weak and causing eructations. Weight at stomach, with fulness, empty aching "gone" feeling (this is a grand characteristic of *Hydrast*., and it is *constant*, not occurring at special times like that of *Sul*., &c.). < After a meal. The action of the bowels is either infrequent and constipated, or frequent with loose, soft, light-coloured stools. Clifton found this type of dyspepsia occur frequently in phthisical families, and often cured it; and even in cases of actual phthisis this type is not uncommon, the loss of appetite and "goneness" being especially prominent. In dyspepsia Clifton found the tincture and lower attenuations answer best; in catarrh of nose and fauces the higher were better. Catarrh of almost all mucous surfaces is caused by *Hydrastis*─nasal catarrh, pharyngeal, bronchial, gastric, duodenal, intestinal, urethral (gonorrhśa, gleet), vaginal. The characteristic catarrh is yellow (the leading colour of the drug) or white; tough and stringy. The action on the skin is no less marked. Garth Wilkinson found it externally and internally an excellent remedy in small-pox. Eczema impetiginoides, drying into crusts and burning like fire, has been cured with an application of one part *Hydras*. Ř to nine of glycerine. The burning was removed at once. (I once saw a woman, 60, who had been given *Hydrast*. Ř gtt. v. in water three times a day, after a week come out in a scarlet rash, raised and nodular, exceedingly irritable, especially at night. It was on every part of the body except the face, and was worst on buttocks and elbows. It remained out a week. The patient at the same time became very ill with sickness and general digestive disorder.) The skin may be jaundiced. There is excessive sweat, especially of armpits or genitals; offensive ulcers; chancroids; fissures. The female genital organs are very much affected: Metrorrhagia, leucorrhśa, pruritus vulvć, scirrhus of uterus; of breasts; sore mouth of nursing-women; sore nipples. Weiss gave a woman, 31, who had had adherent placenta in several confinements in succession, *Hydrast*. 3x three drops daily from the fourth month during her last three pregnancies, and each terminated without adherent placenta. Four other cases of habitual adherent placenta were successfully treated in the same way. There is

much backache of severe character in connection with many of the *Hydrast*. conditions. Sometimes it awakens patients in the night. Like many other "yellow" medicines, it has a marked action on the liver, causing jaundice and liver enlargement. Cases of cancer of the liver have been reported cured by it. Fulness, goneness, and constipation are the leading indications. The constipation of *Hydrast*. is a leading feature of the pathogenesis. There is torpor of the bowels; stools lumpy, covered with yellowish tough mucus; with the constipation continual pain in head, bad taste in mouth. *Hydrast*. has been a good deal used in bronchial catarrhs with the characteristic tenacious secretion. In one case an over-dose brought on a characteristic attack of asthma (*H. W*., xxxiv. 293). The dose was gtt xx of the liquid extract, and Miodowski, who reported the case, thought there was pulmonary śdema secondary to cardiac weakness induced by the drug. It is worthy of note that most remedies which powerfully act on the skin will also cause an asthmatic state. The symptoms generally are < at night. Skin symptoms are < from warmth; from washing, &c. The catarrhal symptoms are < from harsh, dry winds; out of doors. Rest >; motion <. There is < by touch; clothing feels uncomfortable about groins. Pressure > many symptoms.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Sul. (head symptoms and sciatic pains). *It antidotes:* Merc. and Chlorate of potass. *Compare:* Am. m., Ant. c., Kali. bi., and Puls. (mucous membranes); Alo., Collins., Sep., Sul. (lower bowel); Berb., Dig., Gels., Lyc., Pod., Merc. (gastro-duodenal catarrh, involving bile ducts); Nux v. (gastric catarrh of alcoholism); Merc. cor., Euphras. (nasal catarrh); Hepar (syphilitic ozćna, after abuse of mercury or iodide of potash); Ars., Bapt., Con., Condur., Kreas., Phytol. (cancer of breast); Chi. (intermittent); Strychn. (spinal cord); Chel. (cancer of breast; liver affections); Sang. (burnt sensation on tongue); Kali bi. (hair sensation); Ars., Aur. mur., Hydrocot., Ant. t., Bapt., Thuj.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Forgetful; cannot remember what he is reading or talking about.—Irritable; disposed to be spiteful.—Gloomy, taciturn, disagreeable.—Moaning with occasional outcries from pain.—Depression; sure of death and desires it.

2. Head.—Feeling as if intoxicated; headache; weakness.—Dull, heavy frontal headache over eyes; catarrhal.—Sharp cutting in temples and over eyes; < over l.; > from pressing with the hand.—Dull frontal, headache, with dull pain in hypogastrium and small of back.—Severe frontal headache; as if brain being pressed against frontal bones.—Vertex headache every other day, commencing at 11 a.m., with nausea, retching and anguish.—Dull heavy pain in occiput (l.).—Aching in cerebellum, first r., later l. side.—Myalgic headache in integuments of scalp and muscles of neck.—Eczema on margin of hair in front; < coming from the cold into a warm room; oozes after washing.—(Seborrhśa sicca).

3. Eyes.—Profuse secretion of tears; smarting and burning of eyes and lids.—Lids agglutinated; blepharitis marginalis.—Opacity of the cornea.—Ophthalmia; catarrhal; scrofulous, with or without ulceration; thick mucous discharge.—Dark greenish-yellow conjunctiva.

4. Ears.—Roaring in the ears; like machinery.—Pain in r. ear; it disappeared and was followed immediately by fulness in forehead and pain over l. eye.—Sharp pain back of r. ear passing to shoulder.—Otorrhśa, thick mucous discharge (fetid).—Partial stoppage of Eustachian tube.—Throat deafness.

5. Nose.—Tickling, like a hair in r. nostril.—Constant discharge of thick white mucus; frontal headache.—Secretion runs more from posterior nares, thick and tenacious.—Coryza watery, excoriating; burning, smarting and rawness in nose (more r. nostril), discharge scanty in room, profuse out of doors; rawness in throat and chest.—Sneezing, with fulness over eyes, dull frontal headache, pain in r. breast and down arms.—Air feels cold in nose.—Nosebleed, l. nostril, with burning rawness; followed by itching.—Soreness of cartilaginous septum, bleeding when touched; inner edge of r. ala sore and thickened.—Ozćna, with bloody, purulent discharge.

6. Face.—Expression weary, dull, skin pale, or yellow-white.—Erysipelatous eruption following flushes of heat.—Aphthć on the lips.—(Epithelial cancer of lip.).—Tenacious mucus hangs in shreds from mouth.

8. Mouth.—Taste flat; peppery.—Tongue swollen, shows marks of teeth, coated white or with a yellow stripe.—Tongue as if burned or scalded, later a vesicle forms on the tip.—Excessive secretion of thick, tenacious mucus.—Stomatitis after mercury or chlorate of potash; nursing-women or weakly children; peppery taste; tongue as if burned or raw, with dark red appearance and raised papillć.—(Cancer of tongue.).—(Tumour in hard palate, painful to touch, hard, somewhat elastic, disposed to bleed and discharge offensive matter; climacteric.)

9. Throat.—Uvula sore and relaxed.—Throat dry; raw; sore; in morning on waking, felt most on coughing.—Hawking of yellow, tenacious mucus from posterior nares and fauces, rawness of fauces.—Ulcers in the throat, esp. after mercury.—(Cancerous ulcers on l. side of throat, inside.)

10, 11. Appetite and Stomach.—Indigestion from atony of the stomach, esp. in old people.—Bread or vegetables cause acidity, weakness, indigestion.—Eructations of sour fluid.—Vomits all she eats, except milk and water mixed.—(Cancer.).—Faintness at the stomach; sinking, gone feeling, with continued violent palpitation of the heart, preceded by dull aching pains.—Marasmus.—Acute, distressing cutting pains.—Chronic gastric catarrh; ulceration.—Carcinoma, with emaciation, goneness.

12. Abdomen.—Torpor of the liver, with pale, scanty stools.—Liver atrophied.—) Jaundice, with catarrh of stomach and duodenum.—Burning in region of navel, with "goneness," faintness in epigastrium.—Loud rumbling, with dull aching in hypogastrium and small of back; < moving.—Cutting, colicky pains, with heat and faintness; constipation; > after passing flatus.—Cutting in hypogastrium, extending to testicles, faintness after stool.—Sharp pain in the cćcal region.—Sharp pain in region of spleen, with dull pain and burning in stomach and bowels.—Dull dragging in groins, cutting pain extending into testicles.—Pains in the groins as if he had strained himself; clothing uncomfortable.—Griping pains with the stools.—Intestinal catarrh, followed by ulceration.

13. Stool and Anus.—Fetid flatus.—Stool (profuse) light coloured, soft, acrid; greenish.—Soft stool, followed by faintness.—Stool lumpy, covered with (yellow) mucus; constipation.—Torpidity, no desire for stool.—Obstinate constipation; with dull headache; sinking sensation; with "dyspeptic cough.".—Constipation aggravated by cathartic medicines.—During stool: smarting burning pains in rectum.—After stool: burning and smarting in rectum; long-lasting pain in rectum; hćmorrhoids and fainting; exhaustion.—Proctitis.—Hćmorrhoids; costive; even a light hćmorrhoidal flow exhausts.—Fistula ani.

14. Urinary Organs.—Dull aching in region of kidneys.—Urine smells decomposed; increased and of neutral reaction.—Catarrh of bladder, with thick, ropy mucous sediment in urine.—Dysuria; suppression; incontinence.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Debility after spermatorrhśa.—Gonorrhśa, second stage, thick yellow discharge.—Gleet, debility; copious, painless discharge.—Dragging in r. groin to testicle; thence to l. testicle, thence to l. groin.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Aching pains in small of back at climaxis; uterine affections with debility and digestive disorders.—Hot watery discharge from uterus.—Leucorrhśa: tenacious, ropy, thick yellow.—Ulceration of the os, cervix, and vagina; leucorrhśa; debility; prolapsus uteri.—Os uteri very tender.—Uterine hćmorrhage; menorrhagia and metrorrhagia, with fibroid tumours; at menopause.—Pruritus vulvć, with profuse leucorrhśa; sexual excitement.—Lancinating pain in breast extending up to shoulder and down arm.—(Cancer of breast, pains like knives thrust into part.).—Hard, irregular tumour of l. breast, nipple retracted, glands in axilla enlarged and painful, cachectic appearance.—Sore-mouth of nursing women.—Abraided, cracked and sore nipples of nursing women.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Scraping in larynx.—Dry, harsh (rattling) cough from tickling in larynx.—Laryngeal and bronchial catarrh.—Bronchitis of old, exhausted people; thick, yellow, tenacious, stringy sputa.—Phthisis; with goneness in stomach, emaciation, loss of appetite.

18. Chest.—Rawness in throat and chest.—Rawness, soreness, and burning in chest.—Asthma and śdema of lungs.—(Cancer of r. lung.)

19. Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation with faintness.—Palpitation, pain shooting from chest to l. shoulder with numbness of arm; irregular and at times laboured action; < lying either side; feeling of immediate suffocation on attempting to lie on l. side.—Heart agitated.—Violent long-continued palpitation in morning.—Pulse slow during the chill.

20. Neck and Back.—Muscles of neck feel sore.—Tired aching across small of back and in limbs; knees ache; > by walking about.

21. Limbs.—Limbs tired, ache, with coryza.—Shifting pains in r. arm and leg, then l. leg.—Irritable, indolent, or scrofulous ulcers on the legs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain from head to shoulders, with aching in both, more l.—Rheumatic pains in elbow, forearms, r. shoulder, and first finger of l. hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sharp shifting pain in l. limb, from middle of thigh down to middle of leg.—Pain from r. hip to knee, while walking.—Legs feel weak; knees weak; aching.—Aching in sole of l. foot; no relief from change of position.—Atonic ulcers on the legs.

24. Generalities.—Faintness, goneness.—Weakness, physical prostration.—Frequent sudden attacks of fainty spells, with profuse cold sweat all over.—Mucous membranes: secretions increased, tenacious, ropy; erosions.—Muscles greatly weakened; atony.—Small wounds bleed much.—Marasmus.—Scrofulous and cancerous cachexia.—Cancers hard, adherent, skin mottled, puckered; cutting like knives in mammć.—Pressure of hand relieves the head.—Clothing feels uncomfortable about the groins.

25. Skin.—Jaundice, dark greenish-yellow colour.—Skin dark purplish hue, with heat and tingling, < from motion.—Hot, dry skin, with fever.—Burning heat and itching in skin.—Hyperidrosis: excessive sweat of axillć and genitals; offensive.—Erysipelatoid rash on face, neck, palms, joints of fingers and wrist, with maddening burning heat, later skin exfoliates; pains < at night.—Nettlerash ("hives"), < from scratching, < at night.—Scarlet raised nodular eruption, excessively irritable, < at night, over whole body except face, most on backs of elbows and on buttocks, preceded by feeling of illness, vomiting and general digestive disorder; lasted a week.—Fissures round mucous outlets.—Infantile intertrigo.—Variola; all stages; itching tingling of the eruption; face swollen; throat raw; pustules dark; faintness and great prostration.

26. Sleep.—Awakened by backache and dull pains in navel and hypogastric region.—Dreams wearisome, restless sleep.—Difficulty in awaking.

27. Fever.—Chill morning or evening; chilliness, esp. in back or thighs, with aching; pulse slow.—Heat in flushes.—Great heat of whole body.—Constant dull burning pains all the evening.—Gastric, bilious or typhoid forms of fever, with gastric disturbances, jaundice and great debility following.

Hydrocotyle Asiatica.

Indian Pennywort (India and South Africa). N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—*Acne rosacea*. Constipation. *Elephantiasis arabum*. Favus. Gangrene after amputation. Gonorrhœa. Gout. *Ichthyosis*. Leprosy. Leucorrhœa. Liver, contraction of. *Lupus*. Neuralgia orbitalis. Skin, affections of. Syphilis. *Uterus, follicular inflammation of*. Vagina, pruritus of.

Characteristics.—*Hydrocot*. has been long known as an Indian remedy. Boileau was the first to use it as a remedy in leprosy. It has been tested pathogenetically and clinically, and its place has been fairly well defined. The skin and the female generative organs are the chief seats of the drug's action; though the liver, the nerves, and the mucous membranes are also powerfully acted upon. A great variety of skin affections have been cured with it; acne, eczema, pemphigus, lupus, copper-coloured eruption; papular eruption on face; intolerable itching in various places. Auduit (*H. R*., ix. 434) cured this case: Girl, 20, weak and sickly-looking, since childhood troubled with glandular swellings, for eight years had lupus exedens of nose. (Her mother had coppery eruption on face.) On right of nose was a button the size of a sixpence covered with a thick crust covering yellow pus mixed with blood. Margins irregular and livid. Five other buttons size of lentils near root of nose both sides. *Hydroc*. was given in 6, 3, Ø, and 18th potencies in succession, with intermissions, and completely cured in five months. Other indications are: Stomatitis, aphthous and syphilitic. Irritation of the neck of the bladder; increased secretion of urine. Heat and itching in vagina. Weight in uterus. Granular ulceration. *Hydrocotyle* acts on the male sexual organs also, causing weight in the "male uterus," the prostate gland. Gouty and rheumatic disorders. Affections of the trigeminus nerve. Bruised feeling in all the muscles. A patient of mine who was taking *Hydroc*. for eczema with advantage complained of persistent dreaming all the time he was asleep; and an unpleasant mouth on waking in the morning.

Relations.—*Compare:* Hydrast. (lupus); Fer. pic. (lupus); Hura (leprosy); Thlaspi b. p., Fraxinus (uterine affections); Mitchella, Eu. purp., Apis, Hydran. (irritation of neck of bladder).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Gloomy thoughts.—Misanthropy.—Inclination for solitude.—Indifference.—Gaiety (reaction).—Loquacity (reaction).

2. Head.—Vertigo; with torpor.—Congestion of blood to the head; heaviness.—Painful drawing in almost all cranial nerves.—Neuralgic pain in external frontal nerve.—Intense pain with some swelling in posterior part of skull.—Occiput acutely sensitive, esp. to touch.—Constriction of back part of skull and integuments.

3. Eyes.—Eyes look unsteady.—Injection of palpebral conjunctiva.—Pricking in eyes.—Vision dim; dazzling.

4. Ears.—Pain in l. internal meatus auditorius.—Throbbing in r. ear; ringing in (l.), with stoppage.—Confused noise in l.; blowing sound.

5. Nose.—Swelling of nose.—Tickling; < l. nostril.—Feeling as before bleeding.—Stoppage of nose.—Coryza; dry.—Bleeding.—(Lupus exedens of nose).

6. Face.—Intoxicated expression.—Intermittent pain in l. cheek-bone.

8. Mouth.—Whitish spots on l. upper and under sides of tongue.—Impediment in speech.—Redness of velum palati, with pain on swallowing, < by food.—Hyperæmia of buccal mucous membrane.—Saliva increased.—Taste insipid or bitter; unpleasant in morning.

9. Throat.—Tonsils red.—Pricking in pharynx.—Disorder of constrictor muscles of pharynx.—Œsophagus dry and rough burning and pricking in œsophagus.

11. Stomach.—Loathing of food.—Anorexia then strong appetite.—Aversion to tobacco smoking.—Eructations frequent; acid.—Nausea.—Swelling of stomach.—Contraction; cramp-like pain.—Sensation as if gases collected into a ball.—Anxiety in region of stomach.—Heat in stomach region spreading out like a bar.

12. Abdomen.—Borborygmi in different parts.—Flatus.—Violent contractions of intestines.—Pain; every five minutes; < transverse colon.—Constriction.—Sensation as if all organs were in motion.—Pain in upper part of liver.—Obstruction in hepatic region.—Heat in hypogastrium.

13. Stool and Anus.—Weight in rectum.—Burning in anus.—Itching in anus.—Ineffectual desire for stool.—Stools dry, dark.—Stools increased.—Stools easier.

14. Urinary Organs.—Slight formication in kidney.—Irritation of neck of bladder.—Constriction of bladder.—Frequent desire to urinate.—Irritation of urethra.—Urine increased.—Urine becomes brown on cooling.—Urine turbid, without sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Drawing in spermatic cords, < l.—Scrotum relaxed.—Impotence.—Indifference to intercourse.—Feeling of weight in prostate gland.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Vulva, vagina and cervix red.—Heat in bottom of vagina; pricking and itching at its orifice.—Leucorrhœa increased. Pain in ovarian region.—Weight in uterus.—Pain in whole uterus, esp. l. side.—Severe labour-like pain in uterus and appendages.

17, 18. Respiratory Organs and Chest.—Pricking in vicinity of glottis.—Dryness of windpipe; of ventricles of larynx.—Voice weak.—Speaking soon fatigues.—Irritation of air-passages.—Difficult expectoration of bronchial mucus.—Breath short.—Oppression of chest, which suddenly ceases and then returns at longer or shorter intervals.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Cardiac spasm.—Constriction of heart; with quiet and regular pulse, or with a few separate beats in certain arteries, or with hot flushes in different parts of the face.—Irregular beating of heart.—Pulse stronger and fuller.

20. Neck and Back.—Renewal of old rheumatic pains in l. rhomboid, < pressure.—Bruised pain in loins.—Obstruction in region of kidneys, with heaviness.

21. Limbs.—Contractions of forearms and legs.—Irresistible inclination to stretch.—Pain in all joints; < l.; pain in all muscles.—Sensation as if hot water ran through marrow of bones.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weariness in all muscles of shoulders.—Crampy numbness of r. forearm, hand, and fingers.—Pain in finger-joints.

23. Lower Limbs.—Gait unsteady.—Inability to stand.—Sharp pains in hips.—Weariness in muscles of thighs, with crampy movements in calves.

24. Generalities.—Bruised feeling in all muscles; on waking.—Wandering pains in muscles of chest and legs.—Drawings in several muscles.—Malaise.—Weariness (with depression, heaviness, and dulness); dull feeling throughout the system generally; and unfitness for everything.

25. Skin.—Spots almost circular, with raised scaly edges.—Yellowish spots on legs.—Erysipelatous redness.—Red points on eyelids, l. side of neck and both

hands.—Red spots, covered with whitish scales, on l. side of neck.—Lilac-coloured spot, shaped like an ear, on sole; the skin over it is depressed, and walking is painful.—Erythema on face, neck, back, chest, arms, and thighs; with much itching; with copious sweat.—Miliary eruptions on neck, back, and chest.—Sudamina on abdomen.—Papules on face.—Pustules on chest.—Pricking on different parts.—Itching in several places; itching at tip of nose (in one who had chilblain there every year).

26. Sleep.—Yawning and stretching.—Sleepiness; in the daytime.—Heavy, dreamless sleep.—Persistent dreaming all the time he was asleep; mouth in unpleasant state in morning.

27. Fever.—Shivering in afternoon.—Cold hands and feet, with general condition resembling precursory stage of fever, without alteration of pulse.—Sensation of coldness in forearm, hand, l. foot, and leg; > by rubbing, but returning when the rubbing ceased.—Febrile movements.—Heat: of skin; in bones of leg; in l. tibia; in face in flushes; in different parts of face in flushes, esp. temporal regions.—Profuse sweat.

Hydrocyanicum Acidum.

Prussic Acid. HCN. One measure of the dilute acid of B. P. to two measures of rectified spirit makes the 1st centesimal dilution; rectified spirit for all above.

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris. Asthma*. Cholera Asiatica. Colic (horses). Convulsions. Dyspepsia. Epilepsy. Hemiplegia. *Hiccough. Labour, convulsions in. Stings*. Stomach, catarrh of. Sunstroke. *Tetanus*. Uræmic convulsions. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The pathogenesis of *Hcyan. ac*. is mainly composed of symptoms observed in poisoning cases and clinically verified, but it has also been proved by Joerg and his pupils. *Hcn*. is one of the deadliest and most rapidly acting of poisons. Hence its applicability in cases of critical intensity, such as the collapse stage of cholera, when it supervenes on sudden cessation of all discharges; convulsion during severe attacks of illness. It acts powerfully on the cœliac ganglia, causing intestinal cramps and colics. Convulsions and paralysis are the leading notes of the medicine's action. In the convulsions the body is stiffened and thrown back; cramp in nape of neck is very characteristic; breathing comes in paroxysms; jaws set; foaming at mouth; face flushed, bluish tint. A. H. Croucher cured a boy, 3 1/2, of convulsions. First attack occurred six months previously. His father's sister had died of epilepsy. Before the fits came on he could walk well, but could not afterwards. The fits occurred at intervals of about three weeks when a succession of them occurred, each lasting about five minutes, during two or three days. During the intervals between the fits he would generally scream. In the

morning on awaking, patient cried out, then convulsions occurred; body and limbs convulsed, eyelids twitched but remained open, eyeballs turned up and to right. Seemed quite unconscious. *Hcn*. 2x, one drop three times a day, increased afterwards to two drops and continued for a fortnight. No more convulsions, but three months later a rash developed all over him.—The characteristic blue tint of *Hcn*. is apparent after death in some poisoning cases: livid spots on limbs; nails violet. In one case there was a brilliant violent hue all over. The tetanic spasm of *Hcn*. is persistent and tonic, and has none of the reflex excitability of the *Nux* state. *Hcn*. acts most powerfully on the muscles of face, jaws, and back; the risus sardonicus is pronounced; lividity; frothing. It acts on the medulla and through the vagus nerve on heart and respiration. The breathing is irregular and gasping. The heart is greatly disturbed; blueness and coldness of surface; pulse feeble, imperceptible. The patient clutches at the heart as if in distress. The prostration of *Hcn*. is profound: drinks roll audibly into the stomach. It cured a boy of four of fever who had this symptom: "when swallowing a teaspoonful of liquid it sounds like water rolling into an empty barrel." Paralysis attacks first the lower, then the upper limbs. A dry tearing cough < at night is among the symptoms of *Hcn*.; and it relieves a similar cough often met with in consumptives. For it must not be imagined that the remedy is only of use in desperate cases of acute illness; it answers to its minute individual symptoms just as truly as does *Camph*., but it is only those who know the drug in the higher as well as the lower attenuations who will be able to profit by a knowledge of these. "Feels as if a cloud were going over his brain," is a symptom Cash removed with *Hcn*. in a case of sunstroke. There is much disturbance of the digestion, which is < after eating. The headache is < at night and the vertigo < in the open air. Coldness is a great feature with the remedy, marble coldness within and without. Blue tinge of the skin is also characteristic.

Relations.—The closest analogues are Camph., Lauro., and Amygd. *It is antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Ipec., Nux, Op., Ver Compare; Camph. (cholera, coldness); Helod. (coldness); Cicut. (spinal cord; cramp in nape); Con. (paralysis spreading from below upward); Œnanth. (epilepsy); Lauro. (dry tickling cough; Lauro. has also a cough with jelly-like sputa dotted with bloody points); Lach.; Tabac. (asphyxia); Hell., Solania (paralysis of lungs and heart); Nux (tetanus, but of different type).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression; discouragement.—Anguish and oppression; anguish in the pit of the stomach; fear of imaginary ills.—Very great irritability; sadness; peevish temper: incapacity for labour.—Inability to think; memory enfeebled; aversion to all mental fatigue.—Could not remain in middle of road when a vehicle approached even at a considerable distance; was forced, as it were, against his will, to stand aside without waiting for it to come nearer (after recovery from poisoning).

2. Head.—Head confused and weighty; giddiness with sinking of the body; giddiness, sometimes with a feeling as of intoxication.—Dulness of the senses, sometimes with apparent wavering of objects, and of a veil before the eyes, with difficulty to stand on rising from a stooping or sitting posture; symptoms < in the open air.—Vertigo, sometimes with staggering, the patient feels as though something moved in the air and drew him along with it, or else as if everything revolved about him.—Feels as if a cloud were going over his brain (cured in a case of sunstroke).—Cephalalgia with vertigo; stunning cephalalgia, dull pain in the forehead, beginning at the temples.—Head heavy and stupid.—Headache, only at night.—Pressive cephalalgia in the forehead, or else at the occiput to the l. towards the forehead.—Violent headache in sinciput and occiput, from vertex to forehead and orbits of the eyes; in the side of the head (r. or l.) esp. in vertex and forehead; at different parts of the head.—Tension in frontal region.—Shootings in the head, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another.

3. Eyes.—Eyes half open; reversed; protruding from the head; immoveable; difficulty to move the eyeballs.—Pupils dilated and immoveable; insensible to light.—Eyelids wide open, immoveable, as if paralysed; spasmodic quivering in the upper eyelids.—Dimness of sight; cloudiness and mist (gauze) before the eyes; amaurotic blindness.

4. Ears.—Aching in the interior of both ears; sometimes with roaring (buzzing) and ringing.—Hardness of hearing.

5. Nose.—Smarting in the upper part of nostrils.—Dilation of the alæ nasi, which have a bluish tint.—Dryness of the nose.

6. Face.—Puffing of the face; oval visage; visage wears a look of age; pale and bluish; complexion earthy and grey.—Expression of beatitude in the countenance.—Contortion of corners of mouth; trismus; frightful contraction of the facial muscles.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth.—Augmented secretion of saliva.—Tongue coated, sometimes white, afterwards dark and dingy; contraction at the root; sensation of coldness on the tongue; burning at the tip of the tongue paralysis and stiffness of the tongue, which often protrudes from the mouth loss of speech.—Pains in the palate; inflammation of the palate.

9. Throat.—Spasms in the back part of the throat, and the œsophagus.—Scraping in the throat, and in the gullet painful scraping in the throat; heat in the throat and in the œsophagus burning in palate, throat, and œsophagus; inflammation of the throat, and of the œsophagus.

11. Stomach.—Taste: sweetish; fetid, acrid, and irritating; much gas in the mouth, with taste of prussic acid.—Anorexia, repugnance to food.—Adypsia, with heat

throughout the body; ardent thirst.—Loathing, inclination to vomit; vomiting of a black liquid.—Pains in stomach; sensation of coldness in stomach, sometimes with lancinations; pressure and squeezing in pit of stomach, with great oppression.—Fluids enter stomach with gurgling noise.—Great sinking at pit of stomach.—Spasmodic contractions in the stomach.—Heat and burning in stomach.—Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.—Pulsative pain in the precordial region.

12. Abdomen.—Coldness of the whole abdomen (with stitches), sometimes alternated with burning.—Rumbling and borborygmi in the abdomen; flabby inflation of the abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Involuntary stools.—Involuntary stools, hiccough, and great prostration.—Sudden cessation of all discharges.—Cholera sicca.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine; frequent emission of urine; copious emission of an aqueous urine, pale or a pale yellow, depositing a turbid cloud.—Urine with sediment thick and reddish.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Burning in the urethra.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Painful scraping and burning in the larynx; inflammation of the larynx; sensation of swelling of the larynx; constriction of the throat; tickling in the larynx, sometimes lancinations and draggings; roughness and hoarseness of the voice.—Loud voice.—Frequent coughing, caused by smarting (pricking) in the larynx and trachea.—Hæmoptysis.—Respiration rattling, groaning, slow, very difficult, with mucous rale.—Difficulty of respiration by reason of the lancinations in the larynx.—Want to breathe deeply.—Respiration profound, frequent, and stertorous.—Anxious respiration.—Paralysis of the lungs.

18. Chest.—Oppression of the chest, asthma, sometimes painful.—Feeling of suffocation, with severe pains in the chest.—Great oppression and constriction of the chest.—Sharp pains in the chest.—Aching in r. side of chest.—Lancinations in the l. side, below inferior cartilage of sternum or thereabout, in the chest, on breathing deeply.

19. Heart.—Pains and pressure in the region of the heart.—Palpitations of the heart.—Irregular movements of the heart; feeble action of the heart.—(Angina pectoris; sudden outcry; long fainting spells; suffocation with torturing pains in chest; irregular, feeble heart-movements.)

24. Generalities.—Speedy failing and weakness of the limbs, esp. of the thighs; extreme weakness and weariness; nervous weakness.—Spasms; spasms at the back; spasms of face and jaws; convulsions.—Paralysis of inferior extremities, afterwards of the upper ones; loss of sensation, then stiffness of the parts; trembling and staggering, immobility, insensibility; stiffness of the body.—Cataleptic attacks;

great flexibility of the limbs; pulsations of the heart become slower, weaker, less appreciable, until lethargy supervenes; diminution of vital heat.—Muscles of back and face principally affected.—Activity of the senses stimulated; internal feeling of ease; gentle languor with sensation of agreeable weariness.—Dulness of the senses, and insensibility to external influences; disappearance of all pain; insensibility; loss of consciousness; wandering of the senses; shivering and lassitude.

25. Skin.—Itching in various places, esp. between the chin and lips.—Small red pustules on hip; burning itching vesicles on upper extremities, and neck.—Dryness of the skin.—General pallor with a bluish tint.—Varicose ulcers on legs.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning, sometimes with shuddering and spasm of the skin.—Drowsiness, sometimes uncontrollable, or else after a meal; heavy sleep in the morning; continued inclination to sleep; coma vigil; somnolency.—Wakefulness; to sleep is difficult, almost impossible; frequent awakening.—Lively dreams, without connection; anxious, disquieting dreams, dreams of death.

27. Fever.—Chilliness; frequent shudderings, esp. after midnight or in the morning; shivering, with yawning or with thirst.—Coldness of the limbs; sensation of cold internally and externally.—Coldness within and without.—Fever, shivering, afterwards burning heat; heat in the head, with coldness of the extremities, heat and sweat over the whole body, in the afternoon; general febrile agitation, with intense excitement; heat, at intervals, and irregular motion of the heart.—During the shivering, giddiness and vertigo; during the shudderings, mist before the sight.

Hydrophobinum.

Lyssin. The nosode of rabies. Trituration of sugar of milk saturated with the saliva of a rabid dog. Triturations might also be made of Pasteur's strongest virus.

Clinical.—Bubo. Clairvoyance. Convulsions. Corns, pains in. Diarrhśa. Dysentery. Fever. Hair, oiliness of. Headache. Hydrophobia. Hypersensitiveness. Landry's paralysis. Leucorrhśa. Lyssophobia. Mania. Nervousness. Neuralgia. Śsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis. Pregnancy, convulsions of; toothache of. Respiratory paralysis. Salivation. Satyriasis. Sciatica. Sunstroke. Tetanus. Ulcers. Uterus, prolapse of. Vaginismus. Wounds, too rapid healing of.

Characteristics.—Hering was the first (1833) to prove, and to suggest the employment of this nosode in medicine; and of late years it has become notorious through the experiments of Pasteur. Pasteur's method of administration is very different from that employed by homśopaths, but he is working on homśopathic

lines in seeking to neutralise a virus in the system by introducing a modification of the same virus. His experiments led him to produce the rabic poison in a highly intensified form in the spinal cords of rabbits. He then modified its intensity in different degrees by exposure to air for a longer or shorter period. Patients who come to the Institute are inoculated first with the least potent, and later with the most potent "vaccin," after which they are pronounced "cured." The "cure" is, however, extremely uncertain, as the degree of susceptibility to the poison is unknown in any case, and many hundreds of the patients subjected to the inoculations have died of the disease. Pasteur's first method was admitted to be too strong, and was soon modified; a number of patients having died from the inoculations. One of these cases I investigated, and the symptoms were sufficiently striking to deserve recording. The patient was Arthur Wilde, of Rotherham, aged 29, and I received the account from his mother, who nursed him through his illness. He had been bitten severely by a man suffering from hydrophobia, and was persuaded, much against his wish, to go to Pasteur. This he did a few days after the bite, returning on October 19, 1886, after undergoing the course. On Saturday, October 30, he complained of a pricking sensation below the ribs in the right side, in the part where the injections had been made. Pressure relieved the pain somewhat. That evening he vomited, and the vomiting continued, and he became very prostrate. On Monday the prostration was intense, vomiting continued; restless; skin cool, perspiring; quite conscious. The spots where the inoculations were made were dark and livid. Twitching occurred every few hours, sometimes more violently than others; most marked on the abdomen. From Monday through Tuesday he was making a peculiar loud noise, something like a waggoner driving horses, "bis" "whoo," though he had never had to do with horses. He seemed completely helpless. On Tuesday night vomiting ceased and he began to froth a great deal. Early on Wednesday morning he began to talk thick. His breathing, which had been peculiar all through─he would hold his breath for a long time when making the noise and then breathe rapidly for a few breaths─became very bad at 3 a.m. on Wednesday. He died shortly after 12, having been apparently conscious to the end though unable to speak for the last hour. The frothing had increased up to the time of his death and he seemed to choke with it. This case was paralleled by that of Goffi, an attendant at St. Thomas' Hospital, who was bitten by a cat and sent to Pasteur. On his return he was taken ill, and his case was at first diagnosed as Landry's paralysis, but finally proved (by experiments made with his spinal cord) to be "paralytic rabies," the result of inoculation. It was after the occurrence of these and similar "accidents" that the intensity of the "vaccins" was reduced. It would be well to have as an alternative preparation, *Hydrophobinum Pasteurianum*, obtained from Pasteur's vaccin, to meet conditions similar to these. The pathogenesis of *Hydrob*. is made up partly of symptoms observed in rabid animals and human patients, but chiefly of symptoms developed in the provings. The remedy has been pretty extensively used in practice, not only in cases of hydrophobia, but in many disorders in which the keynote symptoms have been present. These are: Exquisite sensitiveness to breath of air; to bright objects,

especially the surface of water; to sounds, and most of all to the sound of running water. Even the *thought* of it is enough to bring on an aggravation or a convulsion. Cases of dysentery with pain and tenesmus on hearing water running from a tap have been cured with *Hydrob*. Cannot bear heat of sun. Thirst, with inability to swallow. Copious viscid saliva. A great variety of mental disturbances occur. Rapid speech and impatience are very noticeable. The mental irritability is as great as that of the senses and dangerously violent temper is developed. The irritation is further shown in the sexual organs. Suffocating feelings were experienced by several persons. Sighing, and sighing respiration. The effects of bites of non-rabid dogs have been removed by this nosode. *Hydrob*. is a close analogue of many of the animal poisons, especially *Laches*., and I have no doubt when clinically developed it will prove to be equally important. Marked symptoms appear in every part of the body and mind. Many symptoms are < by stooping; by motion generally. Sensitive to any changed position. Bending head backward > pain in neck. Throws head back when sneezing. Heat of sun <, it is unbearable. Hot steam directed to bitten place > burning pain in it. > Turkish bath. Damp warm air oppressed him. Sensitive to least breath of air; air of agreeable temperature feels cold. Slightest draught < Cold air > headache. < From slightest touch; from riding in carriage. [In the Schema, the symptoms observed in cases of the disease are marked (R), those observed in Pasteur cases (P), the rest are the symptoms of the provings with some clinical additions.]

Relations.—The remedies most closely related to Hydrob. are those which have cured cases of the disease—Bell., Stram., Hyo., Fagus, Agave, Laches., Canth., and the animal poisons generally. Lachesis is a very close ally (< from sun; bluish discoloration of wounds; irritability; < warm, damp air; from touch and pressure; though the late evolution of the symptoms of Hdphb. contrasts with the lightning-like rapidity of snake-venom effects). *Compare also:* in ascending paralysis, Gels., Con.; in respiratory paralysis, Solania, Bell., Dulc.; in sexual excitement, Canth., Pic. ac., Graph.; in intolerance of sun, Gels., Glon., Nat., Lach., Apis; in effects of carriage-riding, Coccul.; desire to urinate on seeing running water, Canth., Sul.; convulsions from dazzling light, Stram.; consciousness of womb, Helon.; viscid saliva, Epipheg., Hydras.; hurried speech, Hyo.; in coldness, Helod. *It follows well:* Tabac. (headache); Arg. n. (uterine disease); Stram. (neuralgia). *Is followed well by:* Nat. m.

Causation.—Dog-bites.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Loss of consciousness sometimes at an early stage, but not generally until a short time before death (R.).—Does not hear or see persons around him (R.).—Memory for single words much improved.—Thoughts of something terrible going to happen come into his mind against his will; feels impelled to do reckless things, such as throwing a child, which he carries in his arms, through the

window.—They appreciate the formidable character of the disease and speak frequently with a remarkably quick and sharp articulation of the impending fatal results (R.).—During the tranquil intervals, responded correctly to questions put to him, recognised those around him, and with a presentiment of impending death, begged them to pray for him and not leave him alone (R.).—Most commonly the mental faculties are in a superior state of excitement, shown by quick perception, amazing acuteness of understanding and rapidity with which they answer questions (R.).—It seems to her as if two entirely different trains of thought influenced her at the same time.—During convulsions, mental illusions and hallucinations; in intervals of consciousness mental faculties are retained (R.).—Imagine that they are abused, and energetically defend themselves against attacks and insults, which in reality are products of their own fancy (R.).—Fancies he is blown at by several persons, some of whom are not present (R.).—Thinks he is a dog or a bird, and runs up and down, chirping and twittering, until he falls down fainting (R.).—Strange notions and apprehensions during pregnancy.—Insane ideas enter his head; for instance, to throw a glass of water, which he is carrying in his hand, into some one's face, or to stab his flesh with the knife he is holding, and the like.—(Mania spermatica in stallions.).—Inclination to be rude and abusive, to bite and strike.—A strong and uncontrollable impulse to do certain acts; to spring at and bite any moving object that came within reach; dog (R.).—Lament with great anxiety their inability to relieve thirst which afflicts, and by various contrivances endeavour eagerly to drink (R.).—Break out of their stables furiously and run or jump over ditches and fences (sheep).—Not afraid of dogs, but dislikes to see them because their sight renews her fear (lyssophobia, after bite by non-rabid dog).—Exhilarated, felt as if he had received joyful intelligence.—Ill-humour.—Hypersensitiveness of all the senses.—On a watch held to scrobiculum he sees the hour and minute hands (R.).—He says he can see hands on dial plate of church clock (R.).—He could hear what was spoken in next room, and counted coppers in a room below him (R.).—Linen dipped in sugar water, put on pit of stomach, gives a sweet taste in mouth (R.).—Copper, if in his room, makes him restless and full of pains (R.).—Sometimes he would control inclination to stool by a strong effort of will, but effort caused much nervous irritation.—Attacks of nervous headache become awful and insupportable if he hears water run out of a hydrant.—When he hears water poured out, or if he hears it run, or if he sees it, he becomes very irritable, nervous; it causes desire for stool and other ailments.—The mere sight of a drinking vessel containing water is intolerable; they turn away their faces, shriek out loud, beckon anxiously with hands to have water removed, for voice and breath fail (R.).—Thinking of fluids of any kind, even of blood, brings on convulsions.

2. Head.—Peculiar lightness in head; lightness after nausea.—A slow vacillation or wavering of the head, from something being loose in upper part of head.—Rush of blood to head: while lying down; from chest upward, with toothache; during pregnancy; when rising.—Maddening outward pressing pain in forehead; he presses his head against the wall.—Beating, throbbing headache; most severe in r. temple and above r. eye; each bone feels shattered and sore; from temple to

temple.—Violent headache, most in temples and forehead, < during day and from stooping and stirring about.—Frequent pressure on vertex, as if a cast, which fitted top of head, was pressing it down.—Headaches from bites of dogs, rabid or not.—In rare cases serous effusion in opaque subarachnoid tissue and lateral ventricle, and also increased adherence of membranes of brain to convolutions (R.).—At noon slight headache, lasting all day.—Burning aching from l. side of occiput down neck.—Violent headache and backache.—Irritable headache, touching head makes it ache; very sensitive scalp.—Hair which is usually dry has become very oily.—Scalp feels contracted and pinched.

3. Eyes.—Sensitive to light.—Sight of water-agitation; renews idea of pain; causes convulsions (pregnancy).—False vision, dulness of sight, together with dilatation of pupils, sometimes actual blindness.—Vision much impaired or absent; lasts twelve hours.—Clairvoyance.—Pain in small spot over r. eyebrow, < writing.—Eyes are wild, rolling, staring and livid (R.).—Swelling of eyelids after bite of dogs (cured in sheep).—Extreme ulceration of eye, lids closed and puffed up by pus (in sheep).

4. Ears.—Conversation in vicinity of patient may throw him into a most violent agitation (R.).—Hearing water poured out in next room makes him very irritable and nervous.—Clairaudient.

5. Nose.—Strong odours may start spasms.—The greatest sensibility to smell of tobacco; tastes snuff while box is one foot distant.—Frequent sneezing, mostly early in morning or late in evening, as if a coryza would begin; also when looking at something bright, and from every little dust.

6. Face.—Both jaws feel stiff; tingling in cheek-bones.—Gnawing and crawling sensation in (r.) zygoma.—Facial muscles become variously contorted, countenance changes its aspect frequently.—Face sweat: with sensation of heat; with flushes.—The jawbones feel sore; aching in lower jaw.—Masseter muscles not affected by spasms.—Lower jaw stiff and painful; with inclination to yawn; with headache; imagines he cannot open his mouth.—Spasms with froth before mouth (R.).

7. Teeth.—Grinding of teeth.—Toothache and other complaints during pregnancy, with internal ebullition of blood from chest to head; head feels as if filled with air to bursting.

8. Mouth.—Difficult, incorrect speech (stricture of throat).—Tongue coated with foam (R.).—Pricking sensation under tongue.—Ranula returns periodically, with dryness of mouth, < in afternoon, soreness when chewing; with hćmorrhoids and constipation.—Feeling of coldness in mouth, like essence of peppermint.—Severe pain passing from mouth upward through head and down into neck.—Tough, short frothy phlegm in mouth (horse).—When vomiting ceased, frothing at the mouth began and was so excessive as nearly to choke him (P.).—Frothed at mouth,

attempted to spit out with much difficulty (before death).—Saliva more viscid, constant spitting, feeling of general malaise.—Entire mucous membrane of mouth and pharynx was of an equally distributed pink without any swelling.

9. Throat.—Slight redness of palate and throat, with spasm of śsophagus and difficult speech.—Sore throat, as after swallowing red pepper.—Cooling sensation in śsophagus.—Sore throat, constant desire to swallow; much saliva and feeling as if beaten.—Periodical spasm of śsophagus, continual painful inclination to swallow without being able to swallow anything; constriction is most severe when taking water into mouth, if he tried to swallow it forcibly, he had burning and stinging in the throat, cough and retching which forced fluid from his mouth; difficult speech.

10. Appetite.—Voracious appetite; swallowed wheat without chewing.—Excessive desire for salt.—Abnormal cravings during pregnancy.—Aversion to fat food and drink; there remains a long greasy aftertaste, < after mutton.—Warm drinks, such as milk, soups and wine, are more easily taken than water.—Inability to take solid food, or else it is consumed with greatest difficulty.

11. Stomach.—Nausea: with giddiness, headache and pale face after diarrhśa; food does not taste right; and loss of appetite in evening; 10 to 11 p.m.—Gagging when he forcibly attempts to swallow water, forces it out of his mouth.—Nausea and vomiting after diarrhśa.—Vomiting of food; of fluid while drinking, followed by faintness; of what was eaten at supper, at night in sleep.—Vomiting throughout three days, with prostration and restlessness; when vomiting ceased frothing began and nearly choked him (P.).—Great oppression in stomach, has to open her clothes.

12. Abdomen.—A pressing pain: in r. side, near last ribs, with breathing; in hypochondria, after quick walking.—Painful throbbing as if an abscess was forming in region of spleen, but very deep in, exact locality is half-way between median line and outline of l. side; it lasted eight days; with it departed remnant of a similar affection in this locality, against which eleven years of allopathic treatment had proved of no avail.—Tearing from l. hypochondriac region to r.—General soreness in whole of lower abdomen.—Rigidity of muscles of abdomen.—Pain in both groins; in r., two small kernels under skin, very painful.—Inguinal glands very much swollen, they pain for two hours.

13. Stool and Anus.—Tenesmus during and after stool.—Dysenteric stools with tenesmus; renewed as soon as he hears or sees water run.—When in the morning some water was poured out from pitcher into basin, pain and desire to stool returned.—Diarrhśa: with much pain, most during day, eighteen hours after dose, lasting twenty-four hours, with pain in lower part of bowels; < in morning; followed by nausea as if she would have to vomit; attended with violent pains early in morning; after stitches in side.—Stools of bloody mucus.—Involuntary stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine too scanty and high-coloured (cured in a case of camp diarrhśa).—Constant desire to urinate on seeing running water; urinates a little at a time.—Prostatic juice passes after urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Lasciviousness: after eating, with feeling of weakness in parts; with erections in afternoon.—Strong erections, without sexual excitement or thoughts, in evening, while undressing in a cold room.—Sexual indifference with erections, even during act of coition, which is perfectly performed.—Increased sexual desire (dropsy of spine with sheep; hydrophobia of sheep).—Priapism, with frequent seminal emissions.—Satyriasis in a stallion; hot breath streamed from nostrils.—Semen is discharged too late or not at all during coition.—No emission during coition, but afterwards semen escaped unconsciously in sleep.—Glans is dry and sticks to foreskin.—Hydrocele.—Atrophy of testicles; testicles diminish in size, first l. then r.—Complaints resulting from abnormal sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pain in l. ovarian region, uneasiness there.—Increase of uterine sensitiveness, conscious of having a womb.—With a painful sensitiveness of womb, slight degree of prolapsus, so that after any considerable physical effort there would be a strong conviction that it was prolapsed.—Any change of position that would tilt or rotate os uteri would cause much pain.—Prolapsus uteri of seven years' standing.—Severe leucorrhśa, with pains in back and lower part of bowels, sore vagina.—Sensitiveness of vagina rendering coition quite painful.—Weakness in back, with copious catamenia.—During pregnancy: strange notions, desires or cravings; rush of blood from chest upward; toothache, backache and other complaints; great sense of bearing down; intense pain from inflammation of os and cervix (formerly treated with caustic); great soreness in lower part of back and bowels.—Spasms excited whenever she attempts to drink water, or if she hears it poured from one vessel into another; sight or sound of water affects unpleasantly, even though desiring water (puerperal convulsions).—Since cessation of lochia a severe leucorrhśa; pain in back and lower part of bowels; soreness of vagina.—Both breasts swollen when waking in morning, she can hardly get up; three mornings in succession; same swelling of breasts at night when opening her dress.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice altered in tone; tones much suppressed; hoarse; rough; harsh and weak (last stage); shrill, inarticulate sounds; shrill sounds of utmost despair, or occasioned by violent expirations; very shrill and piercing bark, changing near its termination into a distressing, continuous howl (dogs).—Epiglottis crisp and dry (R.).—Sighing, with pain in heart.—Dyspnśa: with flatulency, cough and rattling in Chest; with sighing, groaning respiration; from cardiac pain; < lying down.—Oppression in breathing before a severe suffocative attack, induced by spasmodic contractions of respiratory muscles, combined with spasmodic, alarming constriction of pharynx.—Breathing during paroxysm gasping, irregular and usually quite rapid, often with decided dyspnśa.—Breathing peculiar;

held for a time, and then a few rapid breaths (P.).—Frothed at the mouth very much; almost choked with it (P.).

18. Chest.—Chest and abdomen feel expanded; expanding chest seems to invigorate him, though it usually fatigues.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Stitches in heart from ringing of church bells.—Stitches in heart, < when walking; they would kill him if they continued.—Heart had for three months not been free from a sticking, drawing, squeezing pain, result of an attack of rheumatism and cold, together with a palpitation and difficulty of breathing.—Violent pain in heart, as if it would burst or had needles running into it.—Pain in cardiac region, to which he is subject, is < half an hour after the dose, but much > in several days.—Heart palpitated violently and felt as if it was coming up into throat; drank several mouthfuls of water, which relieved.

20. Neck and Back.—Pressing in neck and up back of head.—Backache and headache.—Considerable pain in lower part of back, with soreness felt through to pubic region.

21. Limbs.—Weight and heaviness of legs and shoulders.—Severe twitching in arms and legs, much resembling chorea.

22. Upper Limbs.—Cramp in arms.—The pain up arm was followed by cramps and drawing in back and limbs of bitten side.—Weakness in arms.—Right arm becomes so heavy and inactive that writing is too great an exertion, and he allows arm to drop.—Hand trembles so much he can scarcely write.—Hands numb, with headache.

23. Lower Limbs.—Feeling as if hip bones would slip out of their sockets, > by resting hands on hips.—A pressive pain in r. hip bone, goes from there to middle of sacral bones.—L. hip aches in bone.—Along l. sciatic nerve a dull pain, returning periodically; < when rising from sitting.—Twitching in legs.—Weakness in legs when going upstairs.—Each dose he had taken made him feel as if he was getting corns on every toe, his real corns felt remarkably well and did not rain him at all.

24. Generalities.—Drawing from neck to forehead, immediately followed by sparks before eyes and vanishing of sight; red face; involuntary grinding of teeth; second attack; the first was felt in head after washing in morning; seven days after bite of mad dog (*Bellad*., three doses, *Hyos*. interpolated once a day).—Acute ascending paralysis (Landry's disease) diagnosed in early stage (P.).—Bitten by a mad dog in sixth year in several places; became somnambulistic ten years after.—Severe nervous twitches in whole body all day.—Twitching of muscles throughout entire body (R.).—Twitching of tendons with tendency to general convulsions (R.).—Prostration beyond description (P.).—Twitching every few

minutes; sometimes more violently than others; most marked in abdominal walls (P.).—Makes a peculiar noise like a waggoner driving horses (P.).

25. Skin.—Quick tendency of the wound to heal (the same in leprosy).—Biting, itching in various parts of body, < by scratching.—Bluish discoloration of bitten place (after *Laches*).—Pustules on forehead; around inflamed eye; on finger (after bite).—Malignant ulcers from bite of a dog.—Red scar from bite of a dog.—Dark, livid-marks where inoculations were made; pricking sensation in them, causing him to continually press his side, which relieved temporarily (P.).—Cancerous sores.

26. Sleep.—Inclination to yawn, with stiffness of lower jaw.—Frequent yawning without sleepiness, particularly when hearing others yawn.—Insomnia; sleepless in spite of narcotics (R.).—Starting in sleep, afternoon.—On waking is morose, inclined to be angry.—In morning, after exciting dreams, much fatigued, feels tired in sacrum and back.—On awaking from siesta numbness in head.

27. Fever.—Paroxysms of intense coldness with pain in spine.—Chilly feeling, more down r. (bitten) arm.—Became cold in bed at 3 a.m., although covered with four blankets; lasted about one hour.—Chills intermixed and followed by heat and cold sweat.—Cannot bear heat of sun.—Fever every evening, commencing at dusk and lasting until bedtime (midnight).—He feels the pulse beat through the body; from time to time there is a surging through throat into head, like a slow wave.—Sensation of heat felt internally and externally through entire body, no external warmth, it forces perspiration out on face as from weakness, and is accompanied by lassitude and aching in legs.—Restless, skin cool, perspiring, quite conscious (P.).—At 9 p.m. a dripping warm perspiration from whole r. hand, from wrist to nails; afterwards hands and fingers stiff, she can hardly bend them (R.).—Skin covered with a clammy sweat (last stage) (R.).—Skin moist, even covered with sweat; during spells, limbs cold and livid.—Much better after perspiring.—(A number of cures of hydrophobia have been reported from forced perspirations, and e. p. from prolonged and repeated use of the Turkish bath. This is known as the Buisson treatment, from Dr. Buisson who originated it.).—Intermittent fever.

Hydrophyllum Virginianum.

Virginian Waterleaf. N. O. Hydrophyllaceć. Tincture of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Eyes, inflammation of. Rhus poisoning.

Characteristics.—The Hydrophyllaceć are nearly allied to the Borages. They grow among moist, shady rocks, and they derive their name from the circumstance that

in spring a small quantity of water is held in the cavity of each leaf. The older writers speak of *Hydrophyl. v*. as an antidote to *Rhus* poisoning. The only homśopathic experience on record is that of Dr. Hoyt, of Indiana, which is recorded by Hale. Ten minutes after gathering a cluster of the beautiful blue flowers, Hoyt noticed his eyes began to water and burn, with slight itching, By the time he reached home he was suffering severely, eyelids swollen, sclerotics fiery red, some sensitiveness to light. The symptoms continued through afternoon and evening and kept him awake some time. In the morning, the lids were agglutinated and eyes sensitive to light. The burning and smarting were less, but lachrymation remained, and it was a week before the eyes were quite right. Later on Dr. Hoyt tested the remedy in one case of catarrhal inflammation of the eyes, which it cured "like magic." It needs further proving that it may have its position defined. It should prove to be a good adjunct to *Euphrasia*.

Hyoscyaminum.

Hyoscyamine. A crystalline alkaloid of Hyoscyamus Niger. C_{17} H_{23} NO_3, Trituration or solution of the sulphate and hydrobromate. (A non-crystallisable alkaloid, Hyoscine, is also used in medicine in the form of the hydrobromate.)

Clinical.—Ciliary neuralgia; spasm. Delirium. Fevers. Mania. Nervousness. Paralysis agitans. Sleeplessness. Spinal sclerosis. Throat, sore. Typhus fever. Vision, disordered.

Characteristics.—*Hyos. sul*. is a very powerful poison obtained from *Hyos. nig*. It is sometimes used by occulists in place of *Atropine* to dilate the pupils for the purposes of ophthalmoscopic examination, and like *Atropine* it has the property of causing dryness of the mouth and fauces in some cases. Two cases have been recorded in which, whilst dilating the pupil, it caused intense boring pain in the eyes from cramp of the ciliary muscle. Dr. H. A. Hutchinson, who took gr. 1/4 of *Hyos. sul*., became flushed, arteries throbbing, lost power of co-ordination, fell into a comatose sleep, pulse 138, respiration 36, temperature 106° F., entire relaxation of voluntary muscles, except occasional spasmodic movement of arms and legs. The *hydrobromate of Hyoscine*, gr. 1/43, in solution, caused in a tall, robust lady, of 33: Numbness of body and limbs, dry throat, dim vision, flushed face, rambling talk, dilated pupils.—No specific differences between the two alkaloids have been observed. The majority of the symptoms of the Schema are the effect of the *Sulphate*, which was extensively proved by Harley. *Hyos. hydrobro*. 3x trit. has been reported curative in a case resembling paralysis agitans after excessive use of alcohol and tobacco; and in highly excitable, nervous children who have been frightened. The *hydrobromate of Hyoscyamine* is credited with relieving the tremors (right side) in a case of paralysis agitans, the curative effect

having followed instillation of the alkaloid into the eye for another purpose. With the 4x attenuation of Merk's, *Hyos. hydrobro*., Delameter relieves the tremors of disseminated sclerosis.

Relations.—*Compare:*—Hyos. nig., Bell., Atrop., Stram.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium violent, failed to recognise his family, saw animals about him, next day remembered nothing that had passed except the dreams of animals.—Wakeful, quiet, and usually pleasing delirium, with illusions of sight; or great sleepiness, and when aroused lapsing into dreamy sleep, broken by occasional mutterings and jerking of limbs.—Clear when engaged in conversation, but dreamy when undisturbed, eyes wide open, he reached to an object on the table and looked about on the floor, when questioned said that he thought something had dropped from the table, and that the walls appeared to move; afterwards quiet, but meddlesome when not engaged in conversation, grasping at objects, attempting to remove them before the hand reached them; when left alone he lapsed into forgetfulness and dreamy, meddlesome delirium, picking at objects; having reached them after unsuccessful efforts he fumbled with them till he dropped them, then on attempting to pick them up lost his balance; when aroused he rubbed his hand, gaped, answered readily, a remark excited a risibility which he could not restrain, and occasionally the suppressed chuckle burst into a hearty laugh.—Dulness, heaviness.—Difficulty in concentrating thoughts.—Coma, with relaxation of voluntary muscles, except occasional spasmodic movements of arms and legs.

2. Head.—Headache; congestion of head and face, violent throbbing of carotids with every impulse of heart.—Drunkenness, nausea, and vomiting.—Giddiness: with staggering on rising from a seat; with staggering on walking; weight across forehead.

3. Eyes.—Eyes suffused; sclerotic and conjunctiva injected.—Eyeballs restless.—A most intense boring pain in eyes (an hour after instillation, probably due to cramp of ciliary muscle).—Pupils dilated; and insensible.—Vision misty; letters run together, can read fine print only at distance of a yard; double vision.—Yellow vision.—Vision perverted as to colour and size; she thought some pills in a box were larger than others; inability to read unless the print was within two or three inches of the nose.

6. Face.—Face flushed and hot; esp. cheeks.—Heavy look.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: dry and brown; at centre; also with clamminess of rest of mouth; hard; and rough, except margins.—Hard and soft palates dry and glazed, afterwards tongue and palates covered with a sticky, acid, offensive secretion, as

after *Belladonna*.—Tongue and throat so dry that articulation was indistinct.—Forepart and margins of tongue wet with acid secretion.—Dryness of mouth; except gums.—Mouth: clammy and moist, exhaling an offensive odour; suddenly moist; sensation of mastic in it.

9. Throat.—Dryness of throat: with moisture of mouth; of pharynx; with difficult swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting during the coma.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urging, dysuria, and discharge in a feeble dribbling stream, partial retention (urine contained Hyoscyaminum).—Urine changed from high-coloured to glaucous green; from acid to alkaline and opalescent on boiling; and on standing a deposit of triple phosphates, the specific gravity increased.—Urine pale, specific gravity decreased.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry, tracheal cough.—Rapid respiration.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Heart's action excited and rapid.—Pulse increased in rapidity, force, and volume; then slow; then decreased in rapidity, force, and volume.—Pulse rapid; then slow and soft.—Pulse slow; and at first increased in force and volume.

21. Limbs.—Limbs jerking occasionally, and fidgety.—Inability to walk.—Inability to rise from his chair or walk without assistance, and as he sat, twitching now and then of the extensors of the legs, so as to advance the foot with a little jerk.—Weakness of legs; of feet, so that I could only walk by fixing eyes on the ground.

26. Sleep.—Yawning; and sighing; and tired feeling.—Sleepiness.—Either wakeful or excessively somnolent; sleep broken by mutterings and slight jerking of the limbs.

27. Fever.—Heat of skin with dryness.—Pulse 138, full and hard; respirations 34 to 40; temperature 106 F.

Hyoscyamus.

Hyoscamus niger. Henbane. N. O. Solanaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Angina pectoris. Bladder, paralysis of. *Bronchitis*. Chorea. *Coma vigil. Cough. Delirium tremens*. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. *Enteric fever*. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. *Erotomania. Eyes, affections of*. Hæmoptysis.

Hæmorrhages. Hiccough. Hydrophobia. *Hypochondriasis*. Lochia, suppressed. *Mania*. Meningitis. *Mind, affections of*. Neuralgia. Night-blindness. Nymphomania. *Paralysis*. Paralysis agitans. Parotitis. *Pneumonia*. Puerperal mania. Rage. *Sleep, disordered. Stammering*. Tetanus. Toothache. Urine, retention of. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—Hyoscyamus ("Hog-bean") is nearly allied to *Belladonna* botanically, and in pathogenetic action the two drugs are much alike in their main features. But when examined closely, their differences are sufficiently well marked to render their distinction easy. Though sometimes growing near rivers, *Bell*. flourishes best in a chalky soil. *Hyo*. is found growing on old rubbish heaps, near ruins, on roadsides, and sometimes by the seashore. The flower of Bell. is of a dull, purplish brown; of *Hyo*. a dirty yellow, with claret-coloured streaks. *Bell*. is a smooth plant, whilst *Hyo*. is densely covered with thickly woven hairs, and by a sticky, heavy-smelling exudation. A case of poisoning by *Hyoscyamus* seeds, put into soup instead of celery seeds, communicated to the *Times* (May 14, 1892), by Mr. F. Mackarness, one of the sufferers, gives a good general idea of the drug's action. "About ten minutes after taking the soup I began to feel quite dizzy, and could hardly swallow the food I was eating, which tasted as if it was nothing but dust and ashes. At the same time my wife became so faint that she asked me to help her up to her room at once. This I did with some difficulty, having to hold on to the bannister with one hand while I supported her with the other. At the same time, also, our sight became blurred, our mouths and throats parched, and we began to feel cold. I tried in vain to get warm by sitting over the drawing-room fire, but only felt intensely drowsy. . . . When Dr. Martin arrived I had great difficulty not only in getting up to receive him, but in making him understand what had happened, so indistinct was my articulation. However, from the dilatation of our eyes, the parched condition of our tongues, and the state of our pulse (my wife's having gone up to 140), he, of course, saw that we had been badly poisoned, and prescribed drastic remedies which saved us probably from very serious consequences; for even the next day our sight was still defective, and my wife's hands were slightly paralysed." Dr. W. S. Mills communicated to *N. A. J. H.*, November, 1899, an experience of his own. A patient had objected to the taste of water in which *Hyo*. Ø had been mixed, so Dr. Mills took a teaspoonful just to taste it. "A few moments later I found that it produced a queer feeling throughout the body. I felt as though without weight, as though I walked through and on air. My head felt light. I had an insane desire to laugh and shout. It was only by the utmost use of my will-power that I could keep myself from doing something ridiculous. Even when I forced myself to think of my position of responsibility as medical attendant on this very sick man, and the absolute necessity of keeping my wits about me, it was hard for me to restrain my hilarity. I can liken the condition only to one of mild hilarious intoxication—a "funny drunk." I knew I was silly, but I could not help it. To keep myself from losing my dignity before the nurses and the family, I locked myself in the bathroom for a few minutes and made faces at myself in the mirror." The condition passed off in half an hour. These two

experiences, brief as they were, cover a large share of the ground occupied by *Hyo*. The delirium of *Hyo*. is more of the low, muttering type, whilst that of *Bell*. tends to be violent and furious. *Hyo*. also has fits of ungovernable rage, but the violence is not so sustained as that of *Bell*. The face of *Bell*. is red, of *Hyo*. pale or bluish. *Hyo*. corresponds to a greater variety of cases of melancholia than *Bell*., and here one great characteristic is "suspicion," so frequently met with in cases of insanity or of those on the borderland. A patient of mine, a clever lawyer, suffering from nervous breakdown, had had to abandon his business entirely some time before he came under my care. He had improved considerably, when I heard from his wife in the country that he had had a kind of a fit, and became cold and senseless, his face working much. After that he fell asleep, and had another attack an hour and a half later. After this he was suspicious, and said that his wife was poisoning him. I sent a single dose of *Hyo*. 1m, to be given in food or in drink without his knowing. It was repeated once a week. He began to improve forthwith, and in a few months was perfectly restored to health; though some other medicines were given later on. In this case there was an additional indication for *Hyo*. in the working of the muscles of the face. Twitching is one of the grand characteristics of *Hyo*. "Every muscle in the body twitches, from the eyes to the toes," clonic spasms: twitching of groups of muscles; spasms in general; with unconsciousness. Another feature of the *Hyo*. insanity is uncovering. This is not because the patient feels too warm (for *Hyo*., like the other Solanids, is a chilly remedy), but because they will not remain covered: nymphomania; lascivious mania; lies naked in bed and chatters. There are violent outbreaks in the delirium of *Hyo*., but they cannot be kept up (as are those of *Bell*.), on account of the weakness. *Hyo*. corresponds to the typhoid state: tongue dry and unwieldy, sensorium so clouded that if the patient be aroused to answer he falls back into a stupor again. The sight is disordered; sees things too large or too near and grasps at them; picks the bed-clothes and mutters. Twitchings, subsultus tendinum, and picking at the bed-clothes. Teeth covered with sordes. Involuntary passage of urine and fæces. When influenza takes the typhoid form it often finds its remedy in *Hyo*, (I rapidly cured a boy in whom influenza attacked the meninges of the brain with pains in the head, especially forehead, piercing to the brain.) Parotitis with metastasis to brain. *Hyo*. is suited to many pulmonary conditions. The characteristic cough is < on lying down, almost completely removed by sitting up, < at night, < after eating, drinking or talking. Cough from elongated uvula. The drowsiness of *Hyo*. has another side in restlessness. The patient lies awake for hours; children twitch in sleep, cry out, tremble, and awake frightened. *Hyo*. is one of our best remedies in toothache, having well-defined symptoms. It is also an ancient domestic remedy for toothache, the application being peculiar. A penny is made hot in the fire, and when taken out a pinch of Henbane seeds is dropped on it and fumes come away. A wineglass is inverted over it, and this is soon filled with the fumes, and applied to the mouth, when the fumes are inhaled. The popular idea is that the fumes expel the "worms" of toothache, but, as Lauder Brunton has shown (*H. W*., xxv. 286), the supposed "worms" are the embryos of the seeds forcibly expelled on the rupture of

the seed coats by the heat. *Hyo*. 30 is one of the most useful remedies in restlessness and sleeplessness. *Hyo*. is suited to nervous, irritable, excitable, sanguine people; to light-haired people. The symptoms of *Hyo*. are < by touch; the abdomen is sore to touch; < evening and night < lying, down; < from cold and cold air. > From sitting up; motion; walking; warmth. < From mental affections; jealousy unhappy love; approaching menstruation; commencing menstruation; during menstruation.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Vinegar, Citric acid, Bell., Chi., Stram. *It antidotes:* Ether, Bell., Stram., Merc. *Is followed well by:* Bell., Puls., Stram., Ver., Phos. *Follows well:* Bell., Nux, Op., Rhus. *Compare:* Suppression of lochia, Nux, Secal., Con., Col., Pul.; loquacity, Stram., Lach., Op., Cup., Ver.; gossiping, babbling, Ver. (religious subjects, Ver.); difficult swallowing of liquids, Hydrob., Bell., Caus., Con., Ign., Lach., Lyc., Pho. Convulsions from fright or worms, Cin. Every muscle of the body twitching, Nux (but Nux retains consciousness, Hyo. has unconsciousness); cough < lying down, Dros.; (> lying down, Mang., Fer.); cough < at night, after eating, drinking, talking, singing, Dros., Phos.; hæmoptysis of drunkards, Nux, Op.; meningitis, Bell. (Bell. has < from shaking head; from sitting with head bent forward; Hyo. has > from both); tickling cough > in warm air, Rumex; convulsions, spasms, twitchings, Cic. v.; chorea, Stram., Ver., Agar; jealousy, Apis, Ign.; waves through head, Act. r.; mania, Stram. (Stram. has desire for light and company, Hyo. aversion to both; Stram. uncovers whole body, Hyo. especially the genitals; sexual mania, Grat., Calc. ph.; Stram. sees objects—mice, dogs, &c.—rise from every corner and come towards him); sees ghosts and demons, Plat., Kali bro.; fears being poisoned, Glo., Rhus, Kali bro., Bapt.; hiccough, Ign. (Ign. after emotions, Hyo. after abdominal operations); spasms, twitchings, Ign., Tarent.; levitation, Phos. ac., Sticta pul., Hyp.; fits of ungovernable rage, Staph. Teste puts Hyo. in the Mur. ac. group with Viol. od. He also puts it in the Bell. group.

Causation.—Jealousy. Lochia, suppressed. Milk, suppressed.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy.—Melancholy from unfortunate love, with rage or inclination to laugh at everything.—Anthropophobia.—Suspicious.—Anguish and fear.—Fright followed by convulsions and starts from sleep.—Desire to run away from the house at night.—Fear of being betrayed or poisoned.—Disposition to make a jest of everything.—Loquacity.—Talks more than usual, more animatedly and hurriedly.—Jealousy; with rage and delirium.—Unfortunate love with jealousy, with rage and incoherent speech.—Peevish and quarrelsome humour.—Rage, with desire to strike and to kill.—Stupor, with plaintive cries, esp. on the slightest touch, and complete apathy.—Loss of memory.—Delirium without consciousness; does not know anybody, and has no wants (except thirst).—Loss of consciousness, with eyes closed, and raving about business.—Delirium tremens, with clonic spasms;

unconsciousness and aversion to light and company.—Delirium, sometimes with trembling, and fits of epileptic convulsions.—Delirium, sees ghosts, demons, &c.—Wandering thoughts.—Perversion of every action.—Mania, with loss of consciousness; or with buffoonery and ridiculous gestures.—Lascivious mania, and occasional mutterings; uncovers his whole body.

2. Head.—Confusion and heaviness of the head.—Vertigo, as from intoxication, or with obscuration of the sight.—Attacks of cerebral congestion, with loss of consciousness and snoring (with delirium; answering all questions properly; pupils dilated).—Headache, as from concussion of the brain.—Congestion of blood to the head; red, sparkling eyes; face purple-red; < in the evening.—Pressive and numbing pain in the forehead, esp. after a meal.—Headache as if brain shattered and shaken, when walking.—Pressive, stupefying headache, esp. in forehead, occurring in alternation with needle-like stitches, particularly on l. side.—Forehead feels as if screwed inward.—Sticking in head over r. eye, when coughing.—Violent throbbing headache, waking him at night; with throbbing carotids.—Headache in base of brain.—Brain feels as if loose.—Constrictive obstruction in the forehead.—Sensation of fluctuation, or of commotion in the brain, esp. on walking.—Heat, and tingling in the head.—Inflammation of the brain, with unconsciousness; heat and tingling in the head; violent pulsation in the head, like waves; the head shakes; < from becoming cold and after eating, > by bending the head forward (stooping) and from heat.—Hydrocephalus, with stupor; the head is shaken to and fro; sensation of swashing in the head.—Heat of the head, with general coldness of the body, without thirst.—Liability to catch cold in the head, principally from dry, cold air.—Headache, alternately with pain in the nape of the neck.—Waving or shaking of the head from one side to the other; with loss of consciousness and red sparkling eyes.

3. Eyes.—Eyes downcast and dull.—Eyes red, fixed, convulsed, and prominent.—Spasmodic movement of the eyes.—Redness of the sclerotica.—Swelling of the eyelids.—Strabismus.—Staring, distorted eyes.—Contortion of the eyes.—Quivering in the eye.—Spasmodic closing of the eyelids.—Inability to open the eyelids.—Pupils dilated.—Dimness of sight.—Myopia, or presbyopia.—Errors of vision.—Diplopia.—Objects seem to be much larger than they are in reality, or else of a red colour.—Objects have coloured borders, chiefly yellow.—Nocturnal blindness.—Weakness of sight, as from incipient amaurosis.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in the ears.—Hardness of hearing, as if stunned.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.—Cramp-like pressure at the root of the nose and the zygomata.—Dryness of nose.—Nostrils sooty.—Loss of smell.

6. Face.—Face: cold, pale bluish, or puffed and blood-red.—Face flushed, excited; bloated; dark-red.—Twitching of muscles of face.—Distorted, bluish face, with

mouth wide open.—Cramp-like pressure on the cheek-bone.—Dryness of the lips.—Cramps in the jaw.—Lock-jaw.—Heat and redness of the face.

7. Teeth.—Pulsative and tearing pains in teeth, from cheek to forehead, esp. after a chill in the cold air, or in the morning, and often with congestion of the head, heat and redness of the face, swelling of the gums, and spasms in the throat.—Toothache driving to despair; in sensitive, nervous, excitable persons; causing spasmodic jerks of fingers, hands, arms, and face muscles.—Teeth feel too long.—Toothache < from cold air, morning.—Dentition.—Pulsating toothache, as from inflammation of the periosteum.—Painful drawing in a single tooth, here and there, as if a tooth were becoming pithy.—Toothache during sweat.—Tearing in the gums, with buzzing and sensation as if the teeth were loose.—Clenching of the teeth.—Grating teeth.—Teeth covered with mucus.

8. Mouth.—Dryness in the mouth.—Salivation of a salt taste.—Sanguineous saliva.—Foam at the mouth.—Fetid exhalations from the mouth, perceptible to the patient.—Heat and numbness of the tongue, as if it had been burned.—Tongue dry, and loaded with a brownish coating Redness of the tongue.—Utters inarticulate sounds.—Paralysis of the tongue.—Loss of speech.

9. Throat.—Dryness and burning heat of the throat.—Stinging dryness of fauces.—Constriction in the throat, and inability to swallow liquids.—Elongation of the uvula.

10. Appetite.—Loss of taste.—Bulimy, with violent thirst, with inability to swallow.—Thirst with drinking but little at a time.—Dread of drinking.—Hiccough, esp. after a meal (with spasms and rumbling in the abdomen).—After a meal, headache, intoxication, great anguish, and sadness.—After drinking, convulsions.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, on pressing the epigastrium.—Bitter eructations.—Retching and vomiting, with cutting pains which extort cries.—Vomiting and retching after coughing.—Aqueous vomiting, with vertigo.—Vomiting of mucus (sanguineous) and of blood, of a deep red, sometimes with convulsions, choking, pains in the pit of stomach, great exhaustion, and coldness in the limbs.—Vomiting of aliments, immediately after a meal, and sometimes with violent pain at the pit of the stomach.—Cramps (colic) in the stomach in periodical attacks, and > by vomiting.—Painful sensitiveness of the epigastrium to the touch.—Inflammation of the stomach, with burning pain.

12. Abdomen.—Dull pains in the hepatic region.—Abdomen tight, inflated, painful when touched.—Cramp-like pains in the abdomen, and cuttings, sometimes accompanied by vomitings, pains in the head, and cries.—Shootings in the umbilical region, on walking and breathing.—Pain, as from excoriation in the abdominal muscles, on coughing.—Spasms and rumbling in the abdomen, with hiccough.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Frequent want to evacuate, with scanty and unfrequent relief.—Watery diarrhœa.—Painless diarrhœa.—Mucous diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa of lying-in women.—The stool is small in size.—Involuntary evacuations, from paralysis of the sphincter ani.—Hæmorrhoids; profusely bleeding.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine, with pressure in the bladder.—Retention of urine in child-bed.—Frequent want to make water, with scanty emission.—Urine copious and clear, like water.—Involuntary emission of urine, as from paralysis of the bladder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increase of sexual desire, lascivious; exposes his person.—Impotence.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Lascivious, uncovers sexual parts.—Lascivious furor, without modesty.—Excited sexual desire without excited fancy.—Catamenia more abundant.—Suppression of the catamenia.—Suppressed lochia.—Spasms of pregnant women, esp. during parturition.—Puerperal fever.—Metrorrhagia, of a bright-coloured blood.—Metrorrhagia, the blood pale, with convulsions.—During the catamenia, delirium, flux of urine, sweat and convulsive trembling.—Before the catamenia, hysterical cramps and fits of laughter.—During the menses, convulsive trembling of the hands and feet; severe headache; profuse perspiration.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, with accumulation of mucus in the larynx and in the trachea, rendering the speech and the voice indistinct.—Constant cough when lying down, which ceases on rising up.—Fits of coughing, as in the whooping-cough.—Cramp-like cough at night, esp. when lying down, sometimes with redness of the face, and vomiting of mucus.—The cough is < at night (after midnight), when at rest, during sleep, in the cold air, from eating and drinking.—Dry, shaking, sobbing cough, with pain, as of excoriation, in the abdominal muscles.—Dry, spasmodic cough at night (in old persons) from continuous tickling in the throat (as if the palate or uvula were too long).—Greenish expectoration with the cough.—Cough, with expectoration of blood, and convulsions.—Violent spasmodic cough; short consecutive coughs, caused by a tickling sensation in the throat, as if some mucus were lodged in it; during the day, expectoration of saltish-tasting mucus, or of bright-red blood, mixed with clots.—Hæmoptysis, blood bright-red with spasms.—Hæmoptysis of drunkards.

18. Chest.—Slow, rattling breathing.—Oppression, and embarrassed and rattling respiration.—Pressure on r. side of chest, with great anxiety and shortness of breath, on going up stairs.—Spasms in the chest, with shortness of breath, which forces the patient to bend forward.—Shootings in the sides of the chest.—(Inflammation of the lungs.)

19. Heart.—Pressure, tightness, and anxiety in precordial region.—Oppression of heart with transient stitches.—Tearing, sticking in heart.—Violent stitch in precordial region.—Soreness in spots to l. of nipple alternating with stitches.—Soreness, tightness of heart region.—Heart's action violent; tremulous; irregular.—Palpitation, unable to move body without greatest anxiety; apprehension of suffocation, or swooning; unquenchable thirst in morning; frequent copious discharge of limpid urine.—Pulse: full, hard, strong; rapid, intermitting; slow, small; scarcely perceptible.

20. Neck and Back.—Tettery spots on the nape of the neck.—Pains in the back, and esp. in the lumbar region, with swelling of the feet.—Lancinations in the loins, and shoulder-blades.

22. Upper Limbs.—Trembling of the arms and of the hands, esp. in evening, after movement.—Painful numbness and stiffness of hands.—Swelling of hands.—Fists clenched, with retraction of the thumbs (in convulsive fits).—Carphologia (picking of the bed cover or of the face).—Fingers look and feel too thick.—Hands slightly paralysed.

23. Lower Limbs.—Painful cramps in the (anterior part of the) thighs, and calves of the legs, which contract the legs.—Gangrenous spots and vesicles on the legs.—Stiffness and lassitude in the joint of the knee.—Coldness and swelling of the feet.—Contraction of the toes when walking and ascending.

24. Generalities.—Incisive tearing, and dull pulling in the limbs and joints.—Limbs, cold, trembling and numbed.—Convulsive movements and shaking of some of the limbs, or of the whole body, sometimes on making the slightest effort to swallow liquid.—Spasms and convulsions (with watery diarrhœa).—Jerking of the feet and of the hands.—Epileptic fits, sometimes with bluish colour and puffing of the face, involuntary emission of urine, foaming at the mouth, drawing back of the thumbs, sensation of hunger and of gnawing at the pit of the stomach, eyes prominent, cries, grinding of the teeth, &c.—Epileptic convulsions, alternately with attacks of cerebral congestion (apoplectic fit).—Convulsions resembling St. Vitus' dance.—Convulsions with cries, great anguish, oppression of the chest and loss of consciousness.—After the epileptic convulsions, profound sleep, with snoring.—Uncommon sinking of strength.—Fainting fits (repeated attacks).—Great weakness and debility.—Sensation of levitation; as if walking on and through air.—Paralysis.—Jerking of the tendons (subsultus).—The majority of, and the principal symptoms, manifest themselves after eating or drinking, as well as in the evening.

25. Skin.—Skin dry and rough.—Hot, dry, brittle skin.—Miliary eruption.—Eruption of dry pimples, like confluent small-pox.—Brownish (or gangrenous) spots on the body, from time to time (as in typhus).—Frequent, large furunculi.—Spots and

gangrenous vesicles on different parts.—Rash from the abuse of Belladonna.—Bleeding of ulcers.

26. Sleep.—Somnolency, like coma vigil.—Retarded sleep, or sleeplessness caused by excessive nervous excitement, or by great anguish, sometimes with convulsions and starts.—Nightly sleeplessness.—Child sobs and cries in sleep without waking.—Profound, comatose sleep, with convulsions and involuntary movements of the limbs, esp. the hands.—When sleeping, carphologia; or smiling countenance; or starts with fright.

27. Fever.—Shuddering from head to foot.—Burning heat of the body, and esp. of the head.—Fever, with fits of epilepsy, great weakness, flames before the eyes, and congestion in the head, quartan or quotidian type.—Pulse quick (full hard), with swelling of the veins (arteries).—Universal coldness over the whole body, with heat of face, ascending from the feet.—Nightly coldness, extending over the back from the small of the back.—Heat in the evening, with thirst (congestion of blood to the head), and putrid taste.—Debilitating perspiration during sleep.—Cold, sour-smelling perspiration.—Perspiration, principally on the legs.

Hypericum.

Hypericum perforatum, H. perfoliatum. St. John's Wort. N. O. Hypericaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—After-pains. Asthma. Bites. Brachial neuralgia. Breast, affections of. Brain, concussion of. *Bruises*. Bunions. Compound fractures. Corns. Coxalgia. Diarrhœa. Gunshot wounds. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Hydrophobia. Hypersensitiveness. *Impotence*. Labour, effects of. Meningitis. Mind, affections of. Neuralgia. Operations, effects of. Panaritium. *Paralysis*. Rheumatism. Scars. Sciatica. Spastic paralysis. Spinal concussion. Spinal irritation. Stiff-neck. Tetanus. Ulceration. Whooping-cough. *Wounds*.

Characteristics.—The leaves of various species of *Hypericum* are sprinkled with pellucid dots and black glands which contain an essential oil. These, which are most conspicuous in *H. perforatum*, have evidently given the signature which has led to the chief use of the plant in medicine, namely, as a remedy for wounds or perforations of the integuments. The leaves, moreover, are lance-shaped. The leaves of *H. androsænum*, commonly called Tutsan (toute saine), were applied to fresh wounds from olden time. The word *Hypericum* means "sub-heather" (ὑπό and ἐρείκη), indicating its manifest relation to the heaths, which at once leads us to think of *Ledum*. The proving of *Hyp*. by Müller and others is very complete and brings out the relation of the drug to wounds and their consequences and also its applicability in maladies of other kinds. Crawling sensations in hands and feet;

they felt fuzzy; sticking in them as from needles. Tearing, rheumatic, shaking pains; paralytic weakness. One of the provers had on waking at 4 a.m. a feeling as though she were suspended and not lying in bed, at another time as though she were lying very heavy in bed. The former condition has led to cures in effects of accidents attended with the sensation "as if being lifted high into the air; and great anxiety lest she should fall from this height." The particular kinds of wounds for which *Hyp*. has been found of signal service are wounds of parts rich in nerves, brain, spine (spinal irritation from falls), coccyx, finger-ends; wounds from stepping on nails, or any punctured wounds. The characteristic of the *Hyp*. wounds is that they are very sensitive to touch (*Led*. punctures are not particularly sensitive). W. J. Guernsey (*H. R*., x. 475) relates the following case: A boy, nine, was bitten by a pet rat on the first finger of left hand. Nothing particular was observed at the time, but some time after, he became ill, and when Dr. Guernsey was called his state was alarming. The boy could talk with great difficulty; teeth firmly locked; conscious; neck so stiff the head could scarcely be moved. There was *more tenderness about the wound than the appearance would indicate*. Hence *Hyp*. was preferred to *Led*. It was given (8 p.m.) in the 500th, dissolved in water, at first every fifteen minutes; later every two hours. At 3 a.m. there was improvement, he fell asleep, and the next morning was practically convalescent. *Hyp*. is called for in nervous depression following wounds; effects of shock, fright and mesmerism. Ulceration and sloughing of wounds. Hard, dry, yellow crusts form on healing wound. Bunions and corns when the pain is excruciating. Not only is the pain sense exalted, there is exaltation of the senses of hearing and smell. Violent labour-pains and after-pains. Tympanitic distension of abdomen, cutting pains. Gilchrist says *Hyp*. 3x, given at intervals of twenty minutes for twelve hours or longer, seems to control perfectly the pain following laparotomy. But it must not be thought that *Hyp*. has no sphere outside wounds and their effects. Like *Arnica* it has many uses in the respiratory sphere. It has cured asthma < in foggy weather; the attacks were > by copious expectoration. Whooping-cough < 6 to 10 p.m. Tightness of chest; stinging < on moving. Summer diarrhœa with eruption. Palpitation and local congestions, with or without hæmorrhage and nervous depression, following wounds. Roehrig (*H. R*., xii. 40) considers *Hyperic*. externally and internally the nearest thing to a specific in bleeding piles. He gives it to pneumonia patients who have piles; it cures the pneumonia and prevents the arrest of the flux, always a dangerous symptom in these cases. Ussher (*H. W*., xxvii. 500) confirms this; "pain, bleeding and tenderness" are his indications. "It seems to suit the plethoric, with great soreness." He uses the 1x. Toothache > lying on affected side and keeping quiet. *Hyp*. is sensitive to cold: < in cold air; in damp; in fog. The hacking cough is < from heat as well as by cold air. All symptoms < by least exposure. < From touch.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ars. (weakness or sickness on moving); Cham. (pains in face). *It antidotes:* Effects of mesmerism (Sulph.). *Compare:* Aco., Cham., Coff. (exalted sensitiveness); Arn., Calend., Led., Ruta, Con., Bellis, Staph., Al. cep. (wounds); Hydrob., Lach. (bites); Nux (tetanus); Gels., Lathyrus; spastic paralysis.

Causation.—Fright. Bites. Wounds. Shock.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Makes mistakes in writing; omits letters; forgets what she wanted to say.—Talks wildly in night after 4 a.m. while asleep; apprehensive; gasped for breath.—Mental excitement as after drinking tea.—Weakness of memory.—Great nervous depression following wounds.—Irritable.—Removes consequences of fright and effects of shock.

2. Head.—Great heaviness in the head.—Confusion, vertigo, and heaviness.—Tearing stitches in the brain.—Buzzing sensation in vertex at night as if something living were in brain.—Pulsation, heat and burning in the vertex (afternoon).—Sensation in the forehead as if touched by an icy cold hand.—Sensation as if the head became elongated.—Headache, extending into zygoma or cheek.—Headache, with sore eyes, after a fall.—Hair moist, rest of body burning hot.

3. Eyes.—Sticking through (r,) eye.—Burning stinging in tarsi.—Stye on l. lower lid.

4. Ears.—Sticking through (r.) ear in evening.—Itching in r. meatus.—Sensitiveness of hearing during menses.

5. Nose.—Pain in bridge of nose on rising.—Sore within nose; itching; continually picking it.—Dryness of nose; with sneezing; of l. nostril with crusts in it.—Smell very acute.

6. Face.—Hot and bloated.—Tension in the cheek.—Tearing in cheek; in l. zygoma.—Eruption around mouth and on r. ear.—Yellowish green scabs with cracking and moisture.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the lips and mouth.—Dry, burning heat in mouth.—Tongue: coated white; or dirty yellow.—Taste: insipid; of blood.—Thirst, with feeling of heat in mouth.

9. Throat.—Sensation as of a worm moving in throat.—Hot risings in œsophagus after a fright, or with anxious feelings.

11. Stomach.—Great thirst.—Desire for warm drinks.—Eructation on drinking water.—Desire for wine; pickles.—Appetite increased morning and evening.—Pressure at the stomach on eating but little.—Nausea and inclination to vomit.

12. Abdomen.—Sticking in the stomach; in r. hypochondrium.—Tympanitic distension of abdomen; relieved by a stool.—(Effects of laparotomy).

13. Stool and Anus.—Loose, bilious, yellow stools evening or morning.—Summer diarrhœa with eruption.—Diarrhœa driving out of bed in morning.—Very unusual severe urging.—Constipation; violent tenesmus, with discharge of a hard little ball; with nausea.—Rectum feels dry, morning.—Hæmorrhoids.—Burning, biting, and feeling of dryness in rectum.—(Piles, with much pain, bleeding, and great soreness.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Nightly urging to urinate, with vertigo.—Desire to urinate, with violent tearing in the genital organs.—Swelling and hardness of female urethra, with burning soreness and sensitiveness.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too late; headache; sickening pain in abdomen; sensitive to noises.—Tension in region of uterus, as from a tight bandage.—Leucorrhœa.—After-pains after instrumental delivery.—Scirrhus of breast from injury.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; Scraping and roughness in larynx, upper part of pharynx and nares in foggy weather.—Asthma < in foggy weather.—Frequent dry hacking cough; short, barking cough.—Whooping-cough, < 6 to 10 p.m.

18. Chest.—Anxiety in chest in forenoon, with short breath.—Stitches in the chest, below the breasts.—Stitches from within outward, through l. breast and sternum, < from motion.—Pressure and burning in the chest.—Tightness in the chest.—< In foggy weather.—(Pneumonia in persons who have piles.).—Stinging in l. chest, < when moving.

19. Heart.—The heart feels as though, it would fall down, in the evening.—Palpitation.—Pulse rapid and hard.—Local congestions and capillary erethism, with or without hæmorrhages and great nervous depression, following wounds.

20. Neck and Back.—After a fall, slightest motion of arms or neck extorts cries.—Cervical vertebræ very sensitive to the touch.—Consequence of spinal concussion.—Violent pains and inability to wall, or stoop, after a fall on the coccyx.—Aching pain and sensation of lameness in the small of the back.—Stitches in the small of the back.—Lies on back jerking head backward.

21. Limbs.—Cannot walk, from affection of the spine.—Feeling of weakness and trembling of all the limbs.—Sensation of lameness of the l. arm and r. foot.—Articular rheumatism (knees mostly), much effusion, muddy urine.—Rheumatism of small joints.—Numbness and crawling in the limbs, hands, and feet.—Hands and feet feel fuzzy.—Compound fractures.—Affections of joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stitches on the top of the shoulder at every inspiration.—Flying pains in r. shoulder.—Neuralgia and paralytic pain in l. upper arm.—Tension in both arms and in the hands.—Numbness in l. arm, > by rubbing.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation as if the l. foot was strained or dislocated.—The feet feel pithy, as if pricked with needles.—Fearful sharp pain in knees, could hardly touch the m.—Coxalgia after confinement.—Sciatica, rheumatism; from injury.—L. leg numb, cold while sitting.—Effects of running nail or pin into foot.—Feet much swollen.

24. Generalities.—Consequences of shock or fright.—Prevents lockjaw from wounds in soles, in fingers, and in palms of the hands.—Convulsions from blows or concussions.—After a fall, slightest motion of arms or neck extorts cries.—Flesh sore, feels bruised all over.—Injuries to parts rich in sentient nerves, esp. fingers, toes, and matrices of nails.—Mechanical injuries, wounds by nails or splinters in the feet, needles under the nails, squeezing, hammering; of the toes and fingers, esp. the tips of the fingers; when the nerves have been lacerated, wounded, torn, with excruciating pains.—Lacerations, when intolerable, excruciating pain shows nerves are severely involved.—Next to the nervous tissues, the joints are affected.—Sensation as of being lifted up high into air.

25. Skin.—Smarting eruption, like nettle-rash, on the hands.—Painful scars in tissues rich in nerves.

26. Sleep.—Constant drowsiness.—Spasmodic jerks in arms or legs on going to sleep; twitchings.—Dreams: with activity, travelling; vivid; distressing.—At 4 a.m. talks nonsense in sleep, distorted staring eyes, throbbing arteries.—Wakes 4 a.m. with sense of levitation.—On awaking: weary, > by noon; feels refreshed; bowels distended.

27. Fever.—Pulse hard, accelerated.—Shuddering over the whole body, with desire to urinate.—Heat, with delirium; wild, staring look; hot head throbbing of the carotids; bright-red, bloated face; moist hair on the head burning heat of the skin; great oppression and anguish.

Iberis.

Iberis amara. Lepidium iberis. Bitter Candytuft. N. O. Cruciferæ. Tincture of seeds.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bronchitis. Dropsy. *Heart, affections of*; conscious action of; influenza heart.

Characteristics.—Iberis is one of the many remedies introduced into homœopathy by Hale. The genus was named by Dioscorides from Iberia (Spain), its supposed original habitat. Old-school authorities had mentioned *Iberis* as useful in the treatment of hypertrophy of the heart. This led Hale to have the remedy proved. Sylvester (old school) had observed that *Iber*. controlled "the *violence* and *sharp action* of the heart and *softened* the pulse; hence its great service in hypertrophy." Hale's provers confirmed this observation, the pulse being *softened* even during palpitations. Hale considers that the primary depressing action is transient, the secondary, exciting action more persistent. The cardiac symptoms of the drug are very pronounced and well marked, consisting of pains dull or stitching, with palpitation and breathlessness on slightest exertion; pains down the left arm and numbness; intermittent pulse. The concomitant symptoms are well marked. Fulness and heat in head and neck; vertigo; nausea. The excessive nervousness and frightened condition so frequently found associated with heart affections was pronounced in the provings. Cold hands and feet. Choking sensation in the throat was also marked. The stools were white as those of *Digit*. A common symptom was "On turning on left side a sharp sticking pain is felt as if a needle were crosswise in the ventricles and pricked at each contraction." Sharp stinging pains from before backward. The symptoms are < at night, and in the morning on rising; on the slightest exertion, as laughing or coughing; on stooping; on walking; on lying down; lying on left side; on turning in bed. At the same time trembling weakness and nervousness cause desire to lie down. < By sitting still; in afternoon; in open air. Proctor (*H. W*., xxxv., 489) has related his own experience with this remedy. After an attack of influenza of moderate intensity in 1890, he suffered from cardiac weakness for over two years. Every waking moment was attended with cardiac distress. On the least agitation the weakness developed into irregular palpitation with great anxiety. < From tobacco, which had to be discarded; < from wine, except port. After all the usual remedies had been taken in vain, he took *Iber*. Ø, one drop in a powder on the tongue, two or three times a day. "After about ten days the heart fell almost suddenly into its perfect, regular, unconscious beat, and retired at once and finally from further observation." Proctor has repeatedly given Iber. since then in similar cases with the same success. "Conscious of heart's action" may possibly prove a keynote for its use.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lepidium, Spigel., Digit., Cact., Bell., Amygd. am., Cratæg., Phaseol. nan.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sad, down-hearted, oppressed, with desire to sigh.—Very irritable, with dulness of mind and lack of memory.—Nervous and irritable on rising in morning.—Feels as if frightened, an indefinable dread with trembling.—An excited, frightened feeling, with cold sweat on face.

2. Head.—Vertigo: with dull pain and chilliness; when rising, morning, had to lie down; when making any exertion, with nausea; when standing, < on stooping; in back part of head, as if occiput were turning around.—Entering the house after walking felt faint.—Heat and fulness in neck and head, with flushed face and cold feet and hands.—Pain in r. side of head.—Frontal headache: on rising in morning; and loss of appetite.—Dull pain in head, with vertigo and feverish chilliness.

3. Eyes.—Red eyes with flushed face.—Feeling in eyes as if being forced outward.—Flashes before eyes, with dull headache and palpitation of heart.

4. Ears.—Dulness of hearing and comprehension (11 a.m.).—Dull hearing and laboured breathing.—Roaring in ears, with heaviness of head, slight nausea and palpitation of heart.

6. Face.—Flushed hot face and red eyes, with palpitation.

9. Throat.—Throat as if filled with dust.—Throat feels as if both tonsils were enlarged.—Constant hawking up of thick, viscid, stringy mucus > after a meal.—Choking sensation: in throat, with fulness and heat; just above cricoid cartilage.—Constrictive sensation in throat, with stabbing pains in heart, dyspnœa and palpitation.—Tickling in throat, with expectoration of stringy mucus.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite, with feeling of indigestion.—Desire for stimulants.

11. Stomach.—After eating: sour belching; hawking of stringy mucus >.—Nausea, with cold, chilly feelings over body.

12. Abdomen.—Fulness and oppression in r. hypochondriac region.—Pain in region of liver with clay-coloured stool.—Fulness and distension of bowels.—Tenderness of bowels, with thin, whitish stool.

13. Stool.—Stool: clay-coloured; thin, whitish; large, white.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent but scanty urination.—Excessive evacuation of urine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling and dryness in larynx and throat, with hawking up of thin stringy mucus for many hours; > after eating.—Tightness and constrictive feeling in larynx.—Dyspnœa and palpitation on going upstairs.—Constant desire to draw breath without relief.—Respiration more frequent and laboured.

18. Chest.—Slight pain under sternum, at articulation of third rib.—Fulness and constriction under sternum, with lancinating pain through chest.—Continued feeling of weight and anxiety in chest.—Fulness in chest, with fulness and heat in head and neck, and flushed face.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Increased action of heart, full feeling in neck and head.—Palpitation: with flushed hot face and red eyes; with dull headache and flashes before eyes; with heaviness of head, roaring, slight nausea, on going upstairs.—Conscious of heart.—Palpitation, with vertigo and choking in throat after walking, and on entering house felt faint: tingling and numbness commencing in fingers of l. hand, gradually extending up arm, with irregular, tremulous, and not well-defined pulse; dull, heavy aching in l. arm.—Palpitation of heart on slight exertion (pulling down a window).—Palpitation plainly visible over whole chest, < by walking, > sitting still, but renewed by slightest exertion.—Increase of heart's action from 72 to 88, after fifteen minutes.—A wavy, tremulous sensation in radial artery, felt by finger, pulse intermitting every third beat, easily compressible.—Pulse has peculiar double beats, which seem to run into each other, full, soft, and easily compressed.—Pulse first weak and small, later full and strong; easily compressed; intermitting every third beat.—Much pain over base of heart with dull, heavy pain in l. arm, and tingling and numbness in tips of fingers.—Sensation of weight and pressure in region of heart, with occasional sharp, stinging pains, passing from before backwards; heart's action from 70 to 96.—Hypertrophy of heart.—Pulse rises from 60 to 94 after fifteen minutes, with slight pains in region of heart.—Pains darting through heart at night, in bed; < lying on l. side.—Dull, dragging pain in heart not > by any position nor by pressing with hand.—Sharp, sticking pain in heart, with constriction in throat, red eyes, flushed face.—Pain as if needle were crosswise in ventricles, and pricked at each contraction.—Constant dull pain in heart < lying down.—Distressing palpitation with increase of dull pain, caused by coughing, laughing, or slight exertion.

20. Neck and Back.—Sensation of fulness in neck and head.

21. Limbs.—Cold feet and hands.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tingling and numbness commencing in fingers of l. hand, gradually extending up l. arm, with irregular, tremulous pulse, not well defined.—Dull, heavy aching in l. arm.—Tingling and numbness in finger-tips, < lying on l. side.—Dull aching in l. arm, as if he had slept on it all night.—Rheumatic pain in r. shoulder.

23. Lower Limbs.—Trembling of lower limbs after exercise.

24. Generalities.—On going upstairs: dyspnœa and palpitation.—Feeling of inability to move even a finger.—Nervous and irritable on rising in morning.—Feeling of lameness and soreness through whole body, as from a cold.—Trembling sensation all over, had to lie down.—Desire for stimulants.

26. Sleep.—At night in bed darting through heart.—Sleep at night disturbed by all sorts of dreams.—Restless turning in bed, with ludicrous dreams.—Restless nights with horrid dreams.

27. Fever.—Heat and fulness in neck and head with flushed face and cold feet and hands.—Feverish chilliness.—Cold, chilly feeling with nausea.—Quickly passing febrile symptoms.

Ichthyolum.

Ammonium Ichthyol Sulphonate. C_{28} H_{36} S_3 O_6 $(NH_4)_2$. The most important of the salts of ichthyosulphonic acid, prepared from a bituminous mineral of Tyrol, which is rich in fossilised remains of fish. A clear, reddish-brown viscid liquid. Solution.

Clinical.—Arthritis. Gonorrhœa. Neuralgia. Phthisis. Pruritus vulvæ. Rheumatism. Skin, affections of.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved remedy which has been used in old-school therapeutics as an external application, and internally in skin affections, rheumatism, scrofula, nephritis, and gonorrhœa. It is a powerful antiseptic. As an external application to rheumatic joints it has achieved marked results. A solution of equal parts of *Ichthyol* and water is warmed and applied to the affected joint on calico and covered with heated cloths, outside of which is an impervious fabric to prevent evaporation. Pure *Ichthyol* or an ointment of *Lanoline* and *Ichthyol* maybe used instead. Gouty joints have also been benefited. *Ichthyol* appears to act by virtue of its power of allaying pain and inflammation, but there can be no doubt that a thorough proving would bring out a specific relationship to the maladies in which it has been used with success. Scarpa claims to have used it with excellent effect in a large number of cases of phthisis.

Relations.—Ichth. belongs to the Petroleum class of remedies. Compare also Calc. caust. (lime-water compresses to allay inflammation); Sulph. Plantago (anodyne application); Carbol. ac.

Ictodes Fœtida.

Pothos fœtidus. Symplocarpus fœtidus. Skunk-weed. Skunk Cabbage. N. O. Orontiaceæ (Calliaceæ, Orontoidæ, allied to Araceæ). Tincture of whole fresh plant-including root.

Clinical.—Asthma. Catarrh. Cough. Dropsy. Herpes. Hysteria. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—The *Treasury of Botany* thus epitomises the traditional uses of this plant in medicine: "The roots in cases of asthma; the leaves as an application to ulcers. The seeds are also considered to be anti-spasmodic, and useful in coughs." Hering and others proved it, and largely confirmed its popular reputation, as also its clinical relationship to the *Arum* family. Burning sensations from fauces down throat; enlarged glands of throat; swelling of nose and sneezing; spasmodic cough and skin affections are common to *Ictod*. and the *Arums*. Motion <. All complaints > in open air. Asthma is < or caused by dust.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arum t., Asaf., Meph.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Cross; impetuous; inclined to contradict.—Absence of mind and inattention; enters sick-room without knocking, does not listen to patient.

2. Head.—Vertigo and dimness of sight.—Headache in single places, lasting a short while, then changing place; dulness; pressing in temples, now more in one, then more in the other, with violent pulsation of arteries.—Drawing in forehead in two lines from protuberances to glabella, where it draws outward as from a magnet.

5. Nose.—The nose is swollen as far as the nasal bones extend, red like a saddle, sore to touch, < l. side.—Cartilage cold and bloodless, with red spots on cheeks and small pimples on l. side of face.—Violent sneezing, with pains in palate, fauces, and œsophagus to stomach, hurting for a while after in cardiac end of stomach.

6. Face.—Swollen submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth and Gums.—Scurvy.

8. Mouth.—Numbness of tongue, cannot touch teeth with it.—Papillæ elevated.—Tongue red and sore on tip and edges.

9. Throat.—Burning from fauces downwards through chest.—Œsophagus painful on sneezing.

10. Appetite.—Inclined to smoke, but it does not taste good.

11. Stomach.—Nausea and vomiting.—With every firm step, pain in pit of stomach as from something breaking loose.

12. Abdomen.—Expansion and tension in abdomen.—Pain in abdomen here and there in single spots.—When walking, sensation as if the entrails were hanging loose and flabby without any pain.

14. Urinary Organs.—Great urging; urine darker.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Titillation, voluptuous but painful, around corona glandis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Amenorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Spasmodic asthma.—Sudden anxiety, with dyspnœa and sweat, followed by stool and relief of that and other complaints.—Inclined to take a deep breath: with hollowness of chest; with constriction in fauces and chest.—Asthma, < or caused by dust.—Heaves in horses from dusty hay.—Spasmodic cough.—Senile catarrh.

18. Chest.—Pain in chest and in axillæ; seems to have a connection with burning in œsophagus.—Pressing pain in sternum.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching along r. crista tibiæ.

24. Generalities.—Hysterics.—Epilepsy.—Erratic and spasmodic pains.

25. Skin.—Herpes and cutaneous affections.

Ignatia.

Ignatia amara. (Strychnos ignatia? Strychnos multiflora?-The actual tree from which the so-called "beans" are obtained is not known.) Faba indica. St. Ignatius' Bean. (Philippine Islands.) N. O. Loganiaceć. Tincture and trituration of the seeds.

Clinical.—*Abdomen, distended. Anger, effects of. Anus, affections of. Anxiety. Appetite, disordered. Back*, weakness of. Catalepsy. *Change of Life. Chorea. Clavus*. Convulsions. *Croup. Debility*. Dentition. *Depression of Spirits*. Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhśa. *Epilepsy. Fainting. Fear, effects of*. Flatulence; obstructed. Glands, enlargement of. *Hćmorrhoids. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hiccough. Hysteria. Hysterical-joint*. Intermittent fever. *Locomotor ataxy. Melancholia. Numbness. Śsophagus. Paralysis*. Phlyctenular ophthalmia. Proctalgia. Rectum, prolapse of.

Rheumatic fever. Sciatica. *Sensitiveness. Sinking. Sleep, disordered. Spinal irritation. Tenesmus. Throat, sore*. Toothache. *Tremors. Urine, abnormal. Vagina, spasm of. Voice, lost. Yawning*.

Characteristics.—In order to obtain a proper understanding of the power and place of *Ignatia* it is necessary to get rid of two prevalent erroneous ideas. The first of these is that *Ign*. is a remedy for hysteria and nothing else; and the second is that it is the only remedy ever required in cases of hysteria. One minor inconvenience attending these notions is, that patients have become very shy of the drug, and resent having it prescribed for them, thinking that their doctor deems them hysterical if he does prescribe it. The recent outbreak of plague in the East has recalled the fact that *Ign*. has earned a reputation as curative even in that disease. Honigberger relates that it was a common plan when plague was raging in Constantinople for people to wear a bean attached to a string as a prophylactic; he administered "minute doses" of it to patients affected with plague with the best success. Later on he himself caught the disease in India, and cured himself with the same remedy (*H. W*., xxxiii. 51). In intermittent fever it is the only remedy that will cure certain cases. In the early part of my homśopathic career I astonished myself once by curing rapidly with *Ign*. (prescribed at first as an intercurrent remedy) a severe case of rheumatic fever, which had been making no progress under *Bryonia*, &c. The mental symptoms called for *Ign*., and along with these the inflammation of the joints, as well as the fever, disappeared under its action. The seeds of *Ign*. contain a larger proportion of *Strychnia* than those of *Nux vomica*, and the great differences in the characteristic features of the two medicines prove the wisdom of considering medicines apart from their so-called "active" principles. There are many activities in plants besides the alkaloids they may contain, and these are often the determining factors of the drug's specific action. It is in the mental sphere that the majority of the keynote symptoms of Ign. are developed. "Although its positive effects," says Hahnemann (*M. M. P*.), "have a great resemblance to those of *Nux v*. (which indeed might be inferred from the botanical relationship of these two plants) yet there is a great difference in their therapeutic employment. The emotional disposition of patients for whom *Ign*. is serviceable differs widely from that of those for whom *Nux v*. is of use. *Ign*. is not suitable for persons or patients in whom anger, eagerness, or violence is predominant; but for those who are subject to rapid alternations of gaiety and disposition to weep, or other characteristic emotional states, provided always that the other corporeal morbid symptoms resemble those that this drug can produce." Guernsey thus depicts the *Ign*. state of mind: "Any one suffering from suppressed or deep grief, with long-drawn sighs, much sobbing, &c.; also much unhappiness, cannot sleep, entirely absorbed in grief; for recent grief at the loss of a friend; affections of the mind in general, particularly if actuated by grief; sadness; hopelessness; hysterical variableness; fantastic illusions." To this list fixed ideas may be added, and desire to be alone. *Ign*. covers many of the effects of grief, especially if recent. I once gave instant relief with *Ign*. 30 in the case of a lady who had just heard of her brother's death (not unexpected), and who complained of an intense pain in the

head just over the root of the nose. The consequences of worry, or a worrying state of mind, no less than grief, call for *Ign*.—an introverted state of mind. The special indication of *Ign*. in cases of hysteria is the rapid alternation of moods. Uncontrollable laughter alternating with outbursts of tears. Laughs when she ought to be serious. Sensitive, impressionable. This condition with the characteristic globus hystericus (a lump rises from the stomach into throat as if she would choke; she swallows it down but it constantly returns; < by drinking water) unmistakably indicate *Ign*. Nervous twitchings and even convulsions also occur. Distortion of the facial muscles whenever the patient attempts to speak. Pains rapidly alternate in character and are excessive. Exaggerated and outlandish symptoms. Rapid alternation of effects is one of the leading features of the drug; also paradoxicalness. *Ign*. has cured many cases of diphtheric and other sore throats, when the pain has been > by swallowing. In the fever of *Ign*., the thirst occurs during the chill and in no other stage. This is a very unlikely condition, and no other remedy has it. Empty retching is > by eating. Suddenness is another note of the *Ign*. effects. Sudden loss of function in any organ. There are many bodily conditions not associated with mental disturbance that require *Ign*.; for it must always be borne in mind that the *absence* of any particular characteristic of a drug is no *contraindication* to its use provided other indications are sufficiently pronounced. *Ign*. will cure many painful conditions of the anus and rectum, including piles and prolapse when characterised by "sharp stitching pain shooting up the rectum"; or "constricting pain at anus < after stool, > whilst sitting." Pressure as of a sharp instrument from within outward is a characteristic. "Headache as if a nail were driven out through the side of the head, > by lying on it." Pains 2 change their locality, come gradually and abate suddenly, or come and go suddenly. Headaches terminate with a profuse flow of urine. In dentition it is frequently called for. It has cured hydrocephalus from sudden metastasis from bowels to brain during dentition, with sudden pallor, delirium, rolling of head, difficult swallowing; convulsive movements of eyes and lids. The eye symptoms are also noteworthy. It has cured many cases of inflammatory affections, especially with intense photophobia and nervous excitement; also asthenopia with spasms of lids and neuralgic pains. *Ign*. is one of the remedies which have "goneness." or sinking at the stomach, in a very pronounced degree. It often occurs in the night, keeping the patient awake. With this there is a disposition to sigh. Sometimes a feeling as if the stomach were relaxed. There is regurgitation of food. Hiccough < by eating, or smoking, or emotional disturbances (especially in children); empty retching > by eating; vomiting at night of food taken in evening. Hysterical vomiting. Sour saliva and sour taste in mouth. Toothache, < after a meal, not so bad whilst eating—another paradoxical condition. The facial expression of *Ign*. is one of deadly pallor, or it may be flushed at times. There are twitchings of individual muscles of eyelids or mouth, and fluttering in chest, and in smaller muscles of body; heart flutters and rises in chest, causing choking and oppression; it seems to rise and fall as she attempts to sleep. Convulsions, spasms from fright. The child stiffens out and bends backward. Half-unconscious state,

thumbs clenched, face blue. Cramps and spasms are prevalent as with *Nux*. The dysmenorrhśa in which *Ign*. is indicated has labour-like bearing-down in hypogastrium, > by pressure; by lying down; by change of position. The flow is black, putrid; if profuse, clotted. Spasms and convulsions, *ending in long-drawn sighs*, are met by *Ign*. Nash relates a case of puerperal convulsions in which this feature led to a cure. There are a number of characteristic respiratory symptoms: Hysterical aphonia. Laryngismus stridulus; patient sits up in bed, hoarse, hacking cough. The characteristic cough of *Ign*. is an irritable and irritating cough: the longer the cough lasts the more the irritation to cough increases. Kent describes it as: "Hack, hack-ety-hack, ending in sobbing." Cough every time he stands still during a walk. Hollow, spasmodic cough as from sulphur fumes. Cough as from inspired feathery dust. Sensations of formication and numbness are very general. Pains are apt to be in small circumscribed spots. The fever characters are: Thirst during cold spell only. Red face during chill. Chill > by external heat (wraps, stove). External chilliness and internal heat. As soon as heat commences must be uncovered (opp. *Nux*). Sensation as if sweat would break out but does not. Sweats: when eating; cold at times, generally warm; sometimes sour. *Ign*. is one of the chilly medicines like *Nux, Caps., Ars*. Cold < and warmth > (except in the last stage of fever). Rest > the pains; and so does change of position. Lying down >. Lying on side < headache; lying on painful side > headache. Sitting > anal and many other symptoms. < By stooping, walking, standing. < From slight touch; > from hard pressure. Soft pressure > headache. Slightest touch < stomach pains; cramps in uterus; tenderness of scalp and region of pylorus. There is great aversion to tobacco, which < many symptoms. Aversion to warm food, meat, alcohol. Desire for sour things; for bread, especially rye bread. < From emotion; from sweets; coffee; strong smells; from ascarides; when yawning. > From changing position; while eating; from eructation; when taking an inspiration; from swallowing. *Ign*. acts rapidly, and the duration of its action, according to Hahnemann, is short. "It is best administered in the morning if there is no hurry. When given shortly before bedtime it is apt to cause too much restlessness at night." It is adapted to the sensitive, excitable, nervous temperament; women of a sensitive, easily excited nature; dark hair and skin, but mild disposition; quick to perceive, rapid to execute. *Ign*. has been called the "feminine" of the "masculine" *Nux*. B. Simmons defines the place of *Ign*. in sciatica thus: "Lancinating, cutting pains, beating, bursting pains, < in winter, > in summer, chilliness with thirst, flushes of heat, chiefly face, without thirst." The limb is swollen and thigh knotty, and she cannot get up or lie down without pain; generally left side.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls. (chief antidote); Arn., Camph., Cham., Coccul., Coff. *It antidotes:* Brandy, coffee, chamomile tea, tobacco, Selen., Zinc. *Compatible:* Ars., Bell., Calc., Chi., Lyc., Nux, Puls., Rhus t., Sep., Sulph., Zinc. *Incompatible:* Coffea, Tabac., Nux (sometimes). *Compare:* Croc. (irresistible fits of laughter; rapidly alternating mental states); Lyc. (sinking sensation at night, preventing sleep canine hunger at night; also Chi.); Sep. (sinking, gone sensation

with Ign. it is attended with sighing); Phos. ac., Gels., Coloc. (grief Phos. ac., especially for chronic condition); Asaf., Asar. (nervous persons); Ars., Nux (fevers; > from external warmth). In difficult swallowing of liquids, Bell., Caust., Cin., Hyo., Lach., Lyc., Pho. Globus hystericus, Lach., Lyc., Plumb. Piles (> sitting, Ign.—< sitting, Lyc., Thuj., Phos. ac.). Piles during menses, Lach., Collins., Puls., Sul. Worry and its effects, Nux, Sul. (Sul. worried by trifles). Laughter when ought to be serious, Anac., Pho. Sadness, Puls. (Ign. hides her grief, Puls. shows it). Prolapsus ani, Pod. Jealousy, Apis, Hyo. Disappointed love, Phos. ac. > From hard pressure hollow cough as from sulphur fumes, Chi. Laryngismus, Gels. Headache ending in copious flow of clear limpid urine, Gels., Aco., Sil., Ver. Worms, Cin. In functional paralysis from fatigue, emotions, or worms, Stan., Coccul., Pho. Hysteria, Cupr., Plat., Hyo., Asaf., Mosch. (faints easily), Valer., Nux mosch. Spasms in delicate women, Bell. (but Bell. has bright red face, shining eyes, hot head, fever: Ign. has no fever with spasms), Hyo. (Hyo. has unconsciousness, Ign. not). *Sudden* effects of emotions, Opium (very similar, but Op. has dark red, bloated face), Glon. (in the convulsions of Glon. the fingers spread out widely, also Secal.), Ver., Cupr., Cham. In uterine spasms, Coccul., Cham., Mag. mur., Act. r. Hiccough (Ign. < by eating, smoking, emotions), Hyo. (after operations on abdomen), Stram. and Ver. (after hot drinks), Ars. and Puls. (after cold drinks), Teucr. (children, after nursing). Nervous cough, the more he coughs the more annoying the irritation, Apis. Sadness, indifference, profound melancholy, Tarent. (Ign. introverted state of mind; Trnt. cunning attempts to feign paroxysms and wild dancing, no paroxysms if no observers). Chorea; eye symptoms, Agar. Extreme sensitiveness to pain; flushing of one or other cheek, Cham. Ear symptoms, Phos. (Ign. hard of hearing except to human voice; Pho. exact opposite, over-sensitiveness to ordinary sounds, deaf to voice). Nervous women, Mg. c., Mg. m. Tears, fevers, Nat. m. (Nat. m. is the *chronic* of Ign.). Teste places Ign. in his Ipec. group: Nausea and vomiting; reversed peristalsis; congestive headaches and engorgements resulting from vomiting; tenesmus; intermittent fevers are the leading characteristics of the group.

Causation.—Grief. Fright. Worry. Disappointed love. Jealousy. Old spinal injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Taciturn, with continuous sad thoughts; still, serious melancholy, with moaning.—Sadness and concentrated sorrow, with sighing.—Irresolution; anxious to do now this, now that.—Impatience.—Strong disposition to be frightened.—Morose and discontented humour, and involuntary reflections on painful and disagreeable things.—Intolerance of noise.—Effrontery.—Tenderness of disposition and of conscience.—Inconstancy.—Alternation of foolish gaiety and tearful sadness.—Laconic speech.—Great weakness of memory.—Love of solitude.—Anguish, esp. in the morning on waking, or at night, sometimes with palpitation of the heart.—Lachrymose and apathetic humour, with dread of exertion.—Inclination to grief, without saying anything about it.—Changeable

disposition; jesting and laughing, changing to sadness, with shedding of tears (hysteria).—Despair of being cured.—The least contradiction excites rage and passion, with redness of face.—Fearfulness, timidity.—Anger, followed by quiet grief and sorrow.—Fear of robbers at night.—Cries, and complete discouragement, at the least provocation.

2. Head.—Vertigo; with sparks before the eyes.—Great heaviness of the head, as if it were full of blood.—Pressive headache, esp. above the root of the nose, and often accompanied by inclination to vomit, < or > by stooping.—Stinging pain, from within to without in the forehead.—Cramp-like pressure on the forehead and occiput, with obscuration of sight, redness of the face, and weeping.—Painful sensation of expansion in the head, as if the cranium were going to burst, esp. when conversing, reading, or listening to another.—Pain, as from a bruise in the head, esp. in the morning, on waking.—The headaches are < by coffee, brandy, tobacco-smoke, noise, strong smell, from reading and writing; from the sunlight; from moving the eyes; > when changing the position and when lying on the painful side.—Headaches with zigzags before the sight.—Skin across forehead feels drawn, with a lost and drowsy feeling, and thousands of stars float before sight.—Headache, as if a nail were driven into the brain; or out through the side of the head; > when lying on painful side.—Pressive headache in the forehead and vertex.—Piercing and shooting tearings, deep in the brain and forehead, > by lying down.—Pressive, pulsative headache.—Trembling of the head.—Throwing of the head backwards (during spasms); > by heat.—Falling off of the hair.

3. Eyes.—Pressure on the eyes, sometimes, as if sand had been introduced into them.—Inflammation of the eyes.—Redness of the eyes.—Acrid tears in the eyes during the day; agglutination of the eyelids during the night.—Lachrymation, esp. in the brightness of the sun.—Swelling in the upper lid, with enlargement of the (bluish) veins; the eyelid is turned upward.—Inflammation of the upper part of the eyeball as far as it is covered by the upper lid.—Convulsive movements of the eyes, and of the eyelids.—Fixed look, with dilated pupils.—Photophobia.—Sight confused, as if directed through a mist.—Flickering zigzags (and stars) before the eyes.

4. Ears.—Swelling of the parotids, with shooting pain.—Redness and burning heat in one of the ears.—Hardness of hearing; except for the human voice.—Itching in the ears.—Noise before the ear, as from a strong wind.—Worry takes away hearing and intensifies the noises.

5. Nose.—Itching in the nose.—Nostrils excoriated and ulcerated, with swelling of the nose.—Epistaxis.—Stoppage of one nostril; dry coryza, with dull headache, and excessive nervous excitement.—Dryness of the nose.

6. Face.—Face pale, red, or blue, or earth-coloured and wan.—Alternate redness and paleness of the face.—Clay-coloured, sunken face, with blue margins around

the eyes.—Perspiration on the face alone.—Redness and burning heat in one of the cheeks (and in one ear).—Convulsive startings and distortion of the muscles of the face.—Eruption on the face.—Lips dry, cracked, and bleeding.—Pain, as of excoriation, in the internal surface of the upper lip.—Scabs on the commissurć of the lips, and on the lips.—Pains in the submaxillary glands.—Convulsive jerking of the corners of the mouth.—Ulceration of one of the corners of the mouth.—Spasmodic clenching of the jaws (lock-jaw).

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, as if the teeth (the molars) were broken.—Looseness of the teeth.—Toothache towards the end of a meal, < after its conclusion.—Difficult dentition, with convulsions.

8. Mouth.—Inflammation and redness of the mouth, and of the palate.—Constant secretion of mucus, or accumulation of acid saliva in the mouth.—Aptness to bite the tongue, on one side posteriorly, when chewing or speaking.—Moist tongue, loaded with a white coating.—Stitches in palate, extending to the ear.—Foam at the mouth.—Voice weak and tremulous.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, as if there were a plug in it, when not swallowing.—Palate red and inflamed, with a sensation as if what is swallowed passed over a burning and excoriated tumour.—Shootings in the throat, extending sometimes to the ear, chiefly when not swallowing.—When swallowing sensation as if one swallowed over a lump, causing soreness and a cracking noise.—Inflammation, swelling, and induration of the tonsils, with small ulcers.—Impeded deglutition (of drinks).—Constriction of the gullet, with sobbing risings.—Pain in the submaxillary glands when moving the neck.

10. Appetite.—Repugnance to food and drink, esp. to milk, meat, cooked victuals, and tobacco-smoke.—Want of appetite, and speedy satiety.—Insipid taste, like chalk, in the mouth.—Weakness and difficulty of digestion.—Sour taste in the mouth.—Bitter and putrid taste of food, esp. of beer.—Repugnance to, or strong desire for, acid things.—Dislike to wine and brandy.—Painful inflation of the abdomen after a meal.—Feeling of hunger in the evening, which prevents one going to sleep.—Desire for different things, which are disregarded when obtained.—Food has no taste.—Milk taken in the morning leaves an after-taste for a long time.—After smoking, hiccough, nausea, sweat, and colic.

11. Stomach.—Regurgitation of food, or of bitter serous matter.—Hiccough from smoking.—Hiccough, always after eating or drinking.—Acid risings.—Nausea, with agitation and anguish.—Vomiting of food, even at night.—Vomiting of bile and mucus.—Periodical attacks of cramp in the stomach, which disturb sleep at night, and are < by pressure on the part affected.—Dull aching or shootings in the epigastrium.—Coldness, or sensation of burning in the stomach, esp. after taking brandy.—Sensation of emptiness, and of weakness, in the epigastrium.—Sensation of weakness (sinking) in the pit of the stomach.—Heaviness and pressure in the pit

of the stomach.—Fulness and swelling in the epigastrium.—Painful sensitiveness of the pit of the stomach to the touch.

12. Abdomen.—Sensation of fulness and inflation of the hypochondria, with difficulty of respiration.—Pain in the l. hypochondrium, < by pressure, and by walking.—Shooting sensation of burning and pressure, or swelling and hardness in the region of the spleen.—Expansive pain in the abdomen, as if the intestines were going to burst.—Inflation of the abdomen.—The flatulence presses on the bladder.—Cutting pains in the umbilical region.—Spasmodic pains, cutting, stinging, like labour pains.—Violent aching in the abdomen.—Rolling sensation around the navel.—Drawing and pinching in the region of the navel.—Sensation of protrusion in the umbilical region.—The pains in the abdomen are < after taking coffee, brandy, or things sweetened with sugar.—Shootings and pinchings in the abdomen, esp. in the sides.—Periodical cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Cramp-like pressure in the inguinal region.—Beating in the abdomen.—Borborygmi in the intestines.—Flatulent colic, esp. at night.—Sensation of weakness and trembling in the abdomen, with sighing respiration.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation from taking cold; from riding in a carriage.—Hard evacuations, with frequent ineffectual efforts.—Unsuccessful urging to stool, felt mostly in the upper intestines.—Fćces yellow, whitish, of a very large size, soft but difficult to eject.—Diarrhśa of sanguineous mucus, with rumbling in the abdomen.—Slimy evacuations, accompanied by colic.—Discharge of blood from the anus.—Prolapsus of the rectum while at stool.—Itching and tingling in the anus.—Ascarides in the rectum.—Contraction of the anus.—Contractive pain, as of excoriation, in the anus, after evacuation.—Prolapsus ani, with smarting pain, from slight pressure to stool.—Shootings from the anus high up into the rectum.—Smarting in the rectum during the loose evacuations.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and copious emission of watery urine.—Urine lemon colour.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Urgent and irresistible want to make water.—Continual want to urinate after taking coffee.—Sensation of burning and smarting in the urethra during micturition.—Itching in the fore part of the urethra.—Urging to urinate with inability.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Much itching in the genital parts, and in the penis, in the evening after lying down, removed by scratching.—Pain, as of excoriation and ulceration, on the margins of the prepuce.—Strangling sensation, and aching in the testes, esp. in the evening, after lying down.—Sweat on the scrotum.—Lasciviousness, with weakness of genital power (without erections).—Contraction of the penis; it becomes quite small.—Absence of sexual desire.—Erections, with painful uneasiness, and aching at the pubis.—Erections during every evacuation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature and violent, every ten or fifteen days.—Blood of the catamenia black, of putrid odour, mixed with clots.—Metrorrhagia.—During the catamenia, heaviness, heat, and pain in the head, photophobia, colic, and contractive pains, anxiety, palpitation of the heart, and great fatigue, even to fainting.—Cramp-like and compressive pains in the region of the uterus, with fits of suffocation; pressure, and lying on the back, mitigate the pain.—Cramp in the uterus, during the catamenia.—Uterine spasms, with lancinations, or like labour pains.—Corrosive and purulent leucorrhśa, preceded by contractive pressure in the uterus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sensation of soreness in the larynx.—Constrictive sensation in the trachea and larynx.—Voice feeble, inability to speak loud.—Catarrh, with coryza and headache.—Cough, excited by a sensation of constriction at the fossa of the neck, as from the vapour of sulphur.—Hollow spasmodic cough, caused in the evening from a sensation of vapour or dust in the pit of the throat; in the morning, from a tickling above the pit of the stomach, with expectoration in the evening difficult, tasting and smelling like old catarrh. (Whooping-cough).—Obstinate nocturnal cough.—Dry cough, sometimes with fluent coryza.—Cough, continuing equally day and night.—The longer he coughs the more the irritation to cough increases.—Dry, hoarse cough.—Spasmodic shaking cough.—Short cough, as from a feather in the throat, becoming stronger from repetition (the more he coughs, the more he wants to).—Hoarse dry cough, excited by a tickling above the stomach.

18. Chest.—Desire to draw a long breath.—Slow breathing.—Difficulty of respiration, and oppression of the chest, esp. at night (after midnight).—Oppressed breathing, alternating with convulsions.—Difficult respiration, as if hindered by a weight upon the chest.—Shortness of breath when walking, and cough as soon as one stands still.—Sighing respiration.—Feeling of suffocation on running.—Aching of the chest.—Constriction of the chest.—Shootings in the chest and in the sides, excited by flatulency (flatulent colic).

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart at night, with shootings in the heart, or else in the morning on waking, as well as when meditating, and during repose.—Throbbing in the chest.—Sticking in precordial region on expiration.—Cardiac hyperćsthesia.—Anxious feeling in precordia; sinking sensation and emptiness at stomach; constriction, with anxiety and disposition to cry.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of the nape of the neck.—Stitches in the small of the back; in the nape of the neck.—Aching pain in the glands of the neck.—Enlarged glands (painless), like nodosities, in the neck.—Pain in the os sacrum in the morning, when lying on the back.—Violent sacral pains, like shootings or pullings, or like squeezing by a claw.—The back is bent forward.—Convulsive bending

backwards of the spine.—Lancinations as by knives, from the loins to the thighs.—Weak back, with sciatica.

22. Upper Limbs.—Lancinating, cutting pain in the shoulder-joint, when bending the arm forward.—Insupportable pains in the bones and joints of the arms, as if the flesh were being loosened, or with a paralytic sensation and pain of dislocation (on moving the arm).—Convulsive startings in the arms (in the deltoid muscle) and in the fingers.—Tearing in the arms, excited by cold air.—Tension in the wrist.—Hot sweat of the hands.—Sensation of torpor and digging in the arms, at night in bed (with the sensation as if something living were running in the arm).—Warm perspiration in the palm of the hand and fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Incisive, tearing pains in the posterior surface of the thighs, on fatiguing the muscles.—Sciatica, with weakness of back and lower limbs.—Limbs swollen, thigh knotty, cannot get up or lie down without pain (generally l.).—Heaviness of the legs and of the feet, with tension in the legs, and calves of the legs, on walking.—Heat of the knee, with coldness and itching of the nose.—Convulsive startings of the legs.—Stiffness of the knees and of the feet.—When walking, the knees are involuntarily drawn up.—Cracking in the knee.—Painful sensibility of the soles of the feet, when walking.—Shootings and pain, as from ulceration in the soles of the feet.—Sensation of burning in the heels at night, on placing them near one another; when they come in contact they are cold to the touch.—Coldness of the feet and legs, extending above the knee.—Sensation of burning in corns.

24. Generalities.—Simple and violent pain, in various parts, when they are touched.—Incisive or acute, and sometimes hard pressive pain (as from a hard pointed body pressing from within to without), in the limbs and other parts.—Trembling of the limbs.—Lancinations, as by knives.—Sensation of pressing asunder, or constriction in the internal organs.—Arthritic tearing in the limbs.—Pain, as of dislocation, or of a sprain in the joints.—Heaviness, and crawling numbness, in the limbs.—Convulsions alternating with oppressed breathing.—Attacks of cramps and of convulsions, sometimes with anxiety, fits of suffocation, throwing back of the head, bluish or red face, spasms in the throat, loss of consciousness, &c.—Epileptic convulsions, with foam at the mouth, frequent yawning, convulsed eyes, retraction of the thumbs, face red, or alternately pale and red, &c.—Convulsive twitchings, esp. after fright or grief.—Involuntary movements of the limbs, as in St. Vitus' dance.—After the convulsions, profound sighs, or drowsy sleep.—Great sensitiveness to the open air.—Convulsions, with cries and laughter.—Tetanus.—Hysterical debility, and fainting-fits.—Hysterical spasms.—The symptoms chiefly manifest themselves just after a meal, also in the evening, after lying down, or in the morning, immediately after rising.—Coffee, tobacco, brandy, and noise aggravate the pains.—The pains are removed either by lying on the back, or by lying on the part affected, or on the healthy side, and always by change of position.—Nocturnal pains which disturb sleep.

25. Skin.—Itching (over the whole body), which is easily removed by scratching.—Chilblains.—Excoriation of the skin; (esp. round vagina and mouth.—Cooper).—Itching on becoming warm in the open air.—Great sensitiveness of the skin to a draught of air.—Nettle-rash over the whole body, with violent itching (during the fever).

26. Sleep.—Profound and comatose sleep, with stertorous respiration.—Violent spasmodic yawnings (with pain in the lower jaw, as if dislocated, with running of the eyes), esp. in the morning, or after a siesta.—Very light sleep; hears everything that happens around him.—Sleep, disturbed by nightmare, or by starts and frequent dreams.—Starting of the limbs on going to sleep.—Dreams, with reflection and reasoning, or with fixed ideas.—Dreams with fixed ideas, continuing after waking.—Restless sleep, and great restlessness at night.—Starts with fright on going to sleep.—Whimpering during sleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse hard, full and frequent, or very variable.—Febrile shivering, esp. in the back and arms, with thirst for cold water, and sometimes with nausea and vomiting.—Chill, frequently only of the back part of the body.—Mitigation of the cold by external heat.—External heat with internal coldness.—Universal heat, esp. in the head, with redness, principally (of one) of the cheeks, and adipsia, sometimes with internal shuddering, coldness of the feet, shootings in the limbs, and headache.—Chill and coldness, causing the pains to increase.—Sudden flushes of heat over the whole body.—Troublesome sensation of heat, sometimes with sweat.—Absence of thirst during the heat, and perspiration, or during the apyrexia.—Only external heat, without thirst, with aversion to external heat.—Fever, with headache, and pain in the pit of the stomach, great fatigue, paleness of face, or paleness and redness alternately, lips dry and cracked, nettle-rash, tongue white, profound sleep with snoring, &c.—Intermittent fever; chill with thirst, followed by heat (without thirst), followed by chill with thirst, or afternoon fever; shiverings with colic (and thirst), afterwards weakness and sleep, with burning heat of the body.—During the fever violent itching; nettle-rash over the whole body.—Burning heat of the face, only on one side.—Very little perspiration, or only in the face.—Sweat, with shootings and buzzing in the ears.—Sweat during a meal.

Ilex Aquifolium.

Holly. N. O. Aquifoliaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves, berries, and young shoots.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Eyes, affections of. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. Psilosis. Spleen, pain in. Staphyloma.

Characteristics.—The best-known members of the *Ilex* genus are the common Holly and the *Ilex Paraguayensis*, or Paraguay tea, from which the drink called Maté is made. The leaves of *Ilex aq*. are reputed to be equal to *Cinchona* in the treatment of intermittent fever. Haller commended the juice of the leaves in jaundice, the berries are purgative and emetic. Hale quotes Rafinesque as saying, "The decoction and wine have been used for cough, pleurisy, colic, gout, and rheumatism." Cooper has cured with it pain in spleen. His keynote indication for it is: "Symptoms > in winter." He improved with it a bad case of chronic deafness having this peculiarity. A feeling of irritation in urethra with constant dropping from orifice, probably prostatic, in a man about 50, disappeared after a dose of Ø. Hale quotes an article by Dr. Hendricks in *A. H. Z*. on the effect of *Ilex aq*. on the eye. With 5-drop doses of the 1x, given four times a day, Dr. Hendricks cured several cases of "rheumatic inflammation of the eye, with periostitis of the frontal bone, which almost always leads to staphylomatous degeneration of the cornea." Hendricks gives this case: A girl, 17, had been under the most renowned oculists since her fifth year. She had great infiltration of cornea, staphyloma; eyeball looked like a lump of flesh. Nightly burning pains in orbits. *Ilex aq*. cured completely in six days (*B. J. H*., xxxvii. 302). Cooper says the diarrhœa of *Ilex. aq*. is accompanied with mucous flux, and he suggests that it may be useful in psilosis (sprue).

Illicium Anisatum.

Star Anise. Chinese Anise. N. O. Magnoliaceæ. Tincture of seeds.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Colic. Cough. Hæmoptysis. Lungs, affections of. Stomach, catarrh of. Rheumatism. Thigh, pain in.

Characteristics.—*Illicium* is a genus of Magnoliaceous shrubs or low trees with smooth entire leaves, exhaling when, bruised a strong odour of aniseed, owing to the volatile oil contained in minute pellucid dots, which may be seen by the aid of a lens. The fruit is used throughout China, Japan, and India as a condiment, and is chewed in small quantities after a meal for sweetening the breath. It has also a local repute as a stomachic and carminative. Provings were made by Franz and Mure. Both showed the action of the drug on the nose, mouth, and stomach. Franz had many symptoms on the face, especially lips, skin, and extremities. A very remarkable symptom of Franz' has been confirmed by Flora A. Waddell (*H. P*., vii. 427). A man suffering from rheumatism of two years' duration came limping into Dr. Waddell's office, asking if she could do anything for his limb. He complained that when he sat down he couldn't rest in that position at all. Asked why, he replied: "Whenever I sit down my limb feels as if broken off right here," pointing to the middle of his thigh). He said he often got up to straighten himself in order to make sure. He also had some pain in his arm, and severe "sore pain" in his

back. *Illic*. 30x cured all the symptoms. Mure's symptoms were noted on head, abdomen, chest, and back. Tough white expectoration appears to be a characteristic; and this symptom has been frequently confirmed: Pain in region of third rib, about one or two inches from sternum (Junction of rib with its cartilage), generally on right side, but occasionally on left. Hering says it is useful for old asthmatics, and the stomach catarrh of old drunkards. Colic of babies. The pain in thigh is < sitting, > rising. Pains in the head are < in morning, > in evening.

Relations.—*Compatible after:* Aco. and Bry. in hæmoptysis *Compare:* In chest pains, Pix, Menth. pu. Botanical, Magnol.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Pains in head; > evenings, < mornings.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in ears.—Ringing in ears followed by sleep.—Itching over l. ear, going off when touching the place.

5. Nose.—Acute catarrh.—Watery discharge from nostrils.—Warm, smarting sensation in nose, succeeded by sneezing.—Sharp stitches in tip of nose.

6. Face.—Stinging sensation in upper lip, as if blood would press out, > from touch.—Dryness of upper lip, which is drawn closer to teeth.—Burning in inner surface of lower lip, with sensation as if it had gone to sleep.

8. Mouth.—Tongue covered with aphthæ; most on edges.—Edges of tongue folded like little bags.

9. Throat.—Tough, viscid phlegm from stomach; with old drunkards.

10. Appetite.—Rye bread tastes good, its odour is refreshing.—Satiety after eating but little.—All food, except rye bread, tastes too salty or bitter, yet appetite is good.

11. Stomach.—Nausea in stomach, extends to chest, then ceases.—Nausea, with gagging and inclination to vomit.—Bloating of stomach; acidity.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in splenic region.—Three months' colic, esp. if it recurs at regular hours; bowels disturbed.—Violent wind colic.—Rumbling in abdomen.

13. Stool.—Stools: bilious; compact and dark-coloured.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnœa in old asthmatics.—After coughing, feeling of emptiness.—Frequent cough, with pain.—Spitting blood in small quantities and with

pus-like phlegm, pain in r. chest.—Whitish expectoration.—Tough, viscous phlegm, with old drunkards.

18. Chest.—Pain in region of third rib, about one or two inches from sternum, generally on r. side, but occasionally l.—Pain about junction of third rib with its cartilage; hæmorrhage; cough; congestion; enlarged liver.

19. Heart.—Palpitation, with aphthæ and weakness.

20. Back.—Pain in back and chest.—Cramp-like drawing, as from a cold, in l. side of dorsal vertebræ.

22. Upper Limbs.—Jerking and tearing in bend of l. elbow and at same time in palm; a feeling as if an artery had been injured by a blow.—Pressure back of r. hand, between the two middle metacarpal bones, as though something hard lying between them; < pressing hand against anything hard, not by touch.

23. Lower Limbs.—L. thigh feels as if broken in the middle while sitting; it disappears on standing.

25. Skin.—Stitches as with pins in l. palm, between first and second fingers; > by scratching, but afterwards return with burning.—Dull, painful stitches in skin of lower forearm.—Crawling, itching stitches in r. palm.—Itching in front and above left ear; > by touch.

26. Sleep.—Sleepless at nightfall.—Disturbed sleep.

27. Fever.—Heat from abdomen to stomach and chest, running over different places, and abating during day.

Imperatoria.

Peucedanum ostruthium, Koch. I. ostruthium, Linn. N. O. Umbelliferæ.
Tincture or infusion of root.

Clinical.—Skin, affections of. Stomach, affections of.

Characteristics.—*Imperatoria*, like *Athamanta*, belongs to the genus *Peucedanum*. Kleemann observed the effects of the infusion of the root, a teaspoonful every two hours. Only a few symptoms were noted, but they were peculiar. "Diminished secretion of mucus in intestines and air passages" is noteworthy.

Relations.—*Compare:* Atham. and Umbelliferæ.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—General excitement.

2. Head.—Active orgasm and confusion of the head.

11. Stomach.—Feeling of warmth, starting in stomach and extending over whole body.

12. Abdomen.—Diminished secretion of mucus in intestines.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Diminished secretion of mucus in air passages.

25. Skin.—Itching and burning in the skin.

27. Fever.—Feeling of warmth starting in stomach and extending over whole body.—General perspiration.

Indigo.

An oxidation product from the juices of several plants, chiefly Indigofera tinctoria. N. O. Leguminosć. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acne. Amenorrhśa. Anus, prolapse of. Brachial neuralgia. Constipation. Cough. Diarrhśa. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Face, pimples on. Headache. Hysteria. Renal colic. Sciatica. Skin, affections of. Toothache. Urethra, stricture of. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Indigo* was introduced into medicine as a remedy for epilepsy. It has been extensively proved by homśopaths, and observations have also been made of its effects on epileptic patients who were receiving large doses from old-school practitioners. The provings bring out a number of neuralgic and nervous symptoms. These have been supplemented by clinical observations, and the place of *Indg*. in the materia medica is now fairly well defined. Teste tried *Indg*. in cases of epilepsy, but with little success, except in cases arising from the presence of worms. In cases of worm fever he has used it with great effect. The patients were children, from ton to twelve year sold, lymphatic, apathetic, peevish, who ate a great deal. The symptoms were: Chilliness, catarrhal cough, coming in long paroxysms in evening; whitish, moist tongue; sour or foul breath; large but soft abdomen; diarrhśa of two or three stools in twenty-four hours, like greyish pap, sour; ascarides in rectum, even crawling out during sleep. Teste also used *Indg*. with success in the following cases: (*1*) Semi-liquid diarrhśa (three to four stools a day, coming on especially after exercise in a stout old man, frequently given to excesses of eating). (*2*) Chronic catarrh of the bladder. (*3*) Stricture of urethra after

old gonorrhśa (with *Plumb*. and *Sep*.). E. P. Colby (*N. A. J. H*., November, 1879, 666) gave it in all cases of epilepsy coming under his care during twelve years, with the result that he apparently cured 10 per cent., and reduced the frequency of attacks in many more. The dosage is not mentioned, but was probably crude. In the dynamic cures of epilepsy effected by *Indg*., there has been great melancholy which the patient has sought to hide, spending many nights crying alone; or a furious excitable disposition before the attacks and mild and timid after. The attacks have been sudden; apparently originating in the solar plexus, from which flushes of heat arise to the head; induced by cold or fright. A peculiar sensation is an undulating sensation in the brain (which I have also observed in a case of epilepsy benefited by *Act. r*. The *Indg*. undulation causes obscured vision). A dry suffocative cough in evening and after going to bed, and a cough always attended by nose-bleed are characteristics. S. T. Yount (quoted *H. R*., ii. 271) relates that he had used *Indg*. successfully as an emmenagogue, having been led thereto by the discovery that a patient of his habitually employed it to procure abortion. He gave it in amenorrhśa in one to four-drachm doses. His contraindications are important to homśopaths. In very large doses, he says, the crude drug produces nausea and vomiting. It should not be given to pregnant women, nor where there is an irritable stomach, nor where there is the history of a previous pelvic inflammation, nor where there is marked cerebral anćmia. A case narrated by Nash (*Med. Adv*., xviii. 223) brings out one of the characteristic conditions of *Indg*. A hard-working man, over 70, gradually became unable to work. Weak; stiffness all over, especially right side, arm and leg. Pain in night hip running down leg; < beginning to move after resting. Can hardly turn over in bed. Appetite poor; stomach distressed, four or five hours after eating, if he eats more than a very little. *Pains in the limbs decidedly < after every meal*. *Indg*. cured promptly. There are marked symptoms of brachial and sciatic neuralgia which have this peculiarity: they come on or are < whilst sitting and are > by moving about. Symptoms in general are: < By rest; when sitting. > By motion; rising; walking. > By pressure; by rubbing. < In afternoon; in evening. The vertigo with headache is > in evening, and < in open air. Warmth rushes to head on entering a warm room after walking in cold air. All symptoms are < after eating and after evening meal.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Nux. *Compare:* Sul. (epilepsy; sinking sensation; hot flushes; worm fever); Kali bro. (epilepsy; acne); Act. r. (epilepsy with waving sensation in brain); Rhus (< by rest, > by motion); Bufo (epilepsy: Ind., timid, sad, low-spirited; Bufo, vehement or excitable); Lyc. (< in after noon); Ign. (sad, introverted); Baptis. ("Wild Indigo"), and other Leguminosć.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy, sadness.—Discontented, retired in himself.

2. Head.—Vertigo, excessive, with headache.—Rush of blood to the head.—Sensation, as if the head were larger than its natural size, and occupied more

space.—Sensation as if the head were tightly bandaged around the forehead.—Pressure deep within the brain.—Shooting and tearing pains deep in the brain.—Tearing in the vertex.—Sensation as of a weight on vertex.—Noise and throbbings in the head.—Heat and bubbling in the occiput, as if produced by boiling water.—Undulating sensation in head from behind forward, causing vision to become indistinct.—Flushes of heat from the abdomen to the head.—Warmth and rushing like boiling water in occiput.—Heat in occiput, later more in middle of brain.—Violent stitches in occiput (l. and r.).—Peculiar sensation of fine sticking and of coldness in scalp, in front and above r. ear, spreading out like rays from this point.—Headache, with sensation as if the head was frozen, and anorexia.—Sensation in the crown of the head as if a bunch of hair were being torn out.

3. Eyes.—Convulsive twitching and quivering of the eyelids, impeding the sight.—Pressure in the ball of the eye.—Inflammation of the meibomian glands on the lower lids.

4. Ears.—Tearing, in and behind the ears, as well as in the lower jaw. Pressure and roaring in ears.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis, with vanishing of sight (afternoon).—Excessive continued sneezing, succeeded by violent bleeding of the nose.—Tearing and incisive pains in the bones and cartilages of the nose.

6. Face.—Tearing, piercing, and gnawing pains in bones of the face, and esp. of lower jaw.—Pricking in r. malar bone.—Pain in the submaxillary glands extending to the teeth.—Congestion in the face, with burning cheeks.

7. Teeth.—Drawing, gnawing, tearing pains in teeth (r.), as if being pulled out, along ascending ramus of jaw into temple and ear, with increase of saliva and sweat of r. half of head, and general sweat evening in bed; pains < by warmth; > by motion; momentarily > by cold air; pulsation in whole r. lower jaw. (Nux relieved this, but it returned succeeding days and became paroxysmal).

8. Mouth.—Numbness of interior of mouth, in the morning after waking.—Sensation of burning on the tongue and in the bottom of the palate.—Vesicles on the tip of the tongue.—Metallic taste in tongue with contracted feeling in pharynx.—Spitting of bloody sativa.

11. Stomach.—Empty risings.—Risings having the taste of ink.—Sweetish risings.—Retching and vomiting of watery fluid.—Vomiting of glue-like mucus.—Sensation in the stomach, as when fasting; with hot risings from time to time; when sitting.—Tingling pain in the pit of the stomach.

13. Stool and Anus.—Loose evacuations with pinchings in the abdomen, and urgent desire to evacuate.—Dull sticking in rectum.—Emission of an excessive quantity of flatulence.—Diarrhśa; stool liquid, with flatulence; creeping over the skin and cold hands and colic.—Obstinate constipation; stool scanty, hard, retained.—Itching at anus.—Pin worms.—Prolapsus ani after each stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Renal colic.—Frequent desire to urinate, with burning in the fundus of the bladder; painful emissions of small quantities of turbid urine.—Increased emission of turbid urine, containing much mucus, without thirst, with violent contraction of the urethra and pain in the bladder.—(Stricture of urethra.)

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Depressed sexual desire.—Itching of the urethra, glans, and scrotum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation too early.—(Acts as an emmenagogue. Has been used to produce abortion.).—Stinging in the mammć, going off momentarily by rubbing.—Burning in the mammć during the menses.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent cough, inducing vomiting; bleeding of the nose.—Suffocating cough, exciting vomiting in the evening, before and after lying down.

18. Chest.—Rumbling and grumbling in the chest at every inspiration.—Shooting pains in and round the mammć.

20. Neck and Back.—Stitch between the scapula.—Stitch in the small of the back, going off after an evacuation.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness of arms.—Drawing in muscles; in deltoid.—Drawing, extending, down l. arm from lower part of neck.—Drawing, extending from r. shoulder-joint through whole arm to below joint of thumb, where it ended in the bone with a jerking while sitting; > moving about.—Tearing pains in the forearms, from the elbow to the fingers, which change their place on motion.—Convulsive startings in the arms.—Veins of the hands red, inflamed, and tense.—Shooting and tearing pains in the upper extremities.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching, stinging, bruised pain in sciatic nerve, boring in knee-joint, pricking in calf; < sitting, > by motion, though motion also painful; < afternoon and evening; must lie down.—Indescribable pain from middle of thigh to knee in bone, > walking, returning during rest, in afternoon.—Tearing pain above the knee-joint extending to ankle; in afternoon, while sitting, > moving about.—Tearing in the lower extremities, esp. in the toes.—Great lassitude of the lower extremities in the evening, which is felt even after lying down.

24. Generalities.—Pains which disappear entirely, or at least re-appear only, with greatly diminished force, after resting on the part affected, or after scratching.—Shooting and tearing pains in the limbs, in the afternoon and evening.—Subsultus tendinum.

25. Skin.—Face and whole body covered with pimples.—Fine heat-rash, esp. l. side of face extending from forehead to throat.—Itching of skin with constipation.—Boils on ribs and various parts.—Itching, in face and various parts of body; > by rubbing.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness in the evening and disturbed sleep at night.—Illusory sensations.—Children aroused at night with horrible itching at anus.—At night, anxious waking, with a start.—Anxious dreams.—Excessive nervous irritation.—Predominance of cold.—Convulsions; attacks sudden.

27. Fever.—Chilliness, with cold hands and violent headache, with constant desire to urinate; urine turbid.—Great heat, particularly in the face, with increased secretion of urine.

Indium.

A metal. In. (A.W. 1137). Trituration of the pure metal.

Clinical.—Backache. Epistaxis. Foot-sweat. Headache. Megrim. Pollutions. Sexual perversion. Sore throat. Throat, ulceration of. Uvula, enlarged; ulcerated.

Characteristics.—*Indium* (which receives its name from the Indigo blue line in the spectrum through which its presence was discovered in Zinc-blende) is a rare metal, nearly like lead in appearance and in softness. It has been proved under the direction of Bell, mostly in the potencies, and the symptoms mark it out as allied in action to *Selenium* and *Titanium* in its general action, and particularly in the male sexual sphere. There is diminished power and control; frequency of nocturnal emissions; sexual dreams of perversion which should render it of service in some cases of sexual psycopathy. The mental condition of *Indm*. is one of depression, curiously not unlike that of *Indigo*, whose colour it shows in the spectrum. Headaches were very marked in the proving, and one notable symptom appears: "Violent pain in the head when straining at stool." This is not infrequently met with in practice, and I have given great relief with *Indm*. 200 to a patient who had this symptom. Berridge reports (*H. P*., viii. 592) this case: A boy, 10, constipated five or six years. Stool about once a week, dark and short; sometimes with blood; anus sore after stool. Has to strain much, seizing his thighs with his hands and straightening himself forcibly; the effort makes his face red, and the head feels as if it would burst. *Indm*. in high potencies cured. There is also a headache with

sleepiness and nausea. There are many marked symptoms in the throat, the characteristic condition being < in evening and > by eating, and by drinking cold water. The urine is horribly offensive after standing a short while. The symptoms generally are > out of doors; in cold air; by drinking or washing in cold water. < In a warm room. Generally < by motion (walking; rising; sitting up; stooping slightly; turning; rotating head; moving eyes). On the other hand there is restlessness compelling to move about. Several symptoms occur in early morning 3 to 4 a.m.; in afternoon, 3 to 6. There is faintness at 11 a.m.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bell. (headache; menses); Aspar. (urine); Sang. (headache; rheumatism); Pho., Nat. c., Sul., and Zn. (faintness, 11 a.m.); Fer. (headache; ebullitions lameness of shoulder muscles); Selen. and Titan. (male sexual organs) Brucea, Lach., Nux mos., Op., Stn., and Stro. (headache with sleepiness. Indm. has nausea as well as sleepiness). In throat symptoms > from eating and drinking. Indm. resembles Æs. h., Benz. ac., Cist., Lach.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mental depression.—Mind feels tired; does not care to work.—Feels stupid and careless; cannot fix thoughts on anything.—Restless, cannot sit still, must walk about.—Sleepy and irritable with headache.—Feels almost crazed when attempting to study, with headache.

2. Head.—Vertigo: on rising from a seat; after retiring, with nausea; when sitting and stooping slightly; between 3 and 4 a.m., < on turning and on rising, cannot sit up.—Dull headache in temples and forehead, with sleepiness and nausea.—Very distressing headache in forenoon; pains commence on r. side of occiput and extend over head to l. eye.—Pain at 8 a.m., extending over r. side of head from occiput, leaving a bruised spot on vertex.—Severe l.—sided headache in evening.—Beating, throbbing pain in head, with much heat, and a stupid, cross feeling; > washing in cold water.—Beating, throbbing headache at 3 p.m., lasting till bedtime; head very hot; face red.—Slight throbbing headache, lasting two hours, with hot head and cold, clammy hands; afterwards, bruised feeling of brain in vertex, > in cold air.—Headache, in morning on rising, > eating; an hour afterwards headache returns and lasts till noon.—Severe itching of scalp on vertex lasting several days, > in morning.

3. Eyes.—People and things look ghastly pale or saffron coloured.—Mist before eyes, in evening.—Sharp pain in eyeball from before backward, on turning or moving eyes.—Irritation in l. eye, as if heavy with sleep, coming and going, not affected by daylight, < from artificial light, and from closing eye, with a desire to close it; in evening r. eye affected in the same way.—Spasmodic twitching at outer angle of l. eye.

4. Ears.—Throbbing in ears, in evening.—Bright redness of whole r. ear, with a row of very sore pimples on helix.

5. Nose.—Violent attacks of sneezing.—Epistaxis; nose bleeds whenever blown or touched.—Nasal discharge: green; bloody; then watery; thin, yellowish.

6. Face.—Very painful suppurating pimples on forehead; feel as though pierced with a needle; skin very red far around each pustule.—Sore pustules all over face; burning stinging.—Face: red during headache; red and hot; complexion sallow.—Fiery red places about an inch long over l. eye.—Patches of small vesicles on mucous membrane of lower lip; vesicles contain a colourless, limpid fluid.—Corners of mouth cracked and very sore.

9. Throat.—Uvula greatly enlarged, back part of pharynx covered with thick yellow mucus, very tough and hard to remove.—Destructive ulceration of uvula, soft palate and tonsils, with thick yellow secretion in ulcers.—Left tonsil swollen; pain and difficulty in swallowing.—Throat sore on r. side.—Tickling in throat inducing continual hawking.—Dryness, throbbing, stinging soreness; swallowing painful.—Throat: < in evening; > eating, and drinking cold water.—After eating lobster, taste of iodide of potash.—(Post-pharyngeal catarrh with tough, leathery streak of yellow mucus down back of throat.).

11. Stomach.—Qualmishness.—Nausea: with headache; during breakfast; with faintness at 11 a.m. and on rising; after retiring, with dizziness and pain in liver.—Sick feeling at stomach for two days; felt as if vomiting would relieve.—Fulness and pressure at stomach with soreness.

12. Abdomen.—Stitches in region of liver.—Colic; griping; from umbilicus downwards; as if diarrhœa would set in.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: pasty, brownish-yellow, fetid, with particles of undigested food, preceded by colic; involuntary, slight, when urinating; small and hard, afterwards pappy; hard with blood.—Diarrhœa: < by drinking beer; with headache on r. side.—Burning tenesmus and pain in anus after stool.—Violent pain in head when straining at stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Painful urination.—When urinating: loss of power over sphincter ani.—Horribly offensive smell of urine after standing a short time.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire and power diminished, emission too soon, thrill deficient.—Increase of desire.—Emissions: twice the same night; four nights in succession; at night without knowledge.—Itching of glans penis.—Severe pain in r. testicle.—Testicles tumefied and very tender to touch; drawing pains along spermatic cords upwards; l. testicle much <.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses two weeks too soon; bearing-down pains, with cross temper and weeping mood; face very red.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness: on rising; with sore throat.—Habitual bronchial expectoration freer, but a little blood appeared in mucus.—Frequent desire to take a deep breath, when lying down; < lying on l. side, > lying on back.

18. Chest.—Severe pain behind lower r. portion of sternum.—Sharp pains through upper part of chest.—Burning pain on l. side of chest near sternum, which feels as if drawn towards back.—Dull pain in l. pectoral region.—Dull pain in l. axilla.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of neck and shoulders.—Drawing through side of head and neck to clavicle, first r. side, next day l.—Pressing pain in upper scapular region, with stiffness on sitting still, pain < on beginning to move.—Severe pain under scapula of l. side.—Dull pain under r. shoulder-blade.—Rheumatic drawing across shoulders up to head; < in riding, turning in bed, flexure or rotation of head, and morning and evening.—Dull, aching pain in back and lumbar regions.

22. Upper Limbs.—Constant pain in l. shoulder, as if bruised.—Intermitting pains in l. shoulder.—Pain in l. shoulder, with soreness extending down arm.—Severe pain in l. shoulder; pain runs down to elbow, at times so severe as to disable arm.—Shooting pains in fingers.—Muscles of l. arm and shoulder feel flabby and soft; no power in arm.—Severe lancinating pains in biceps of l. arm, extending into shoulder; pains < extending arm; paralytic weakness.—Left elbow feels sore.—Slight pains in l. arm.—Palms of hands sweat continually.—Itching in palms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tired feeling, weariness in legs.—Drawing, strained feeling of muscles of inside of r. thigh, while walking.—Sharp shooting pains in r. leg.—Legs from knees downward and feet feel heavy as if loaded.—Peculiar hot tingling in legs.—Dull, boring pain in l. great toe-joint, almost unbearable, must move foot to > it, for three evenings, from 8 to 9.—Burning and intense itching of all the toes the whole day.—Itching of toes in evening.—Feet sweat easily and feel cold.—Profuse foot-sweat.

25. Skin.—Itching of scalp, toes, &c.—Very painful sore pimples on various parts of the body.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness: with headache and nausea; with irritability; from 4 to 6 p.m.; in evening, in a warm room.—Dreams: lascivious; amorous; of having unsuccessful intercourse with men; vivid of what had occupied his mind during the day; of annoying accidents; of being in foreign countries; chased by mad bulls; lost in mountains.—Nightmare: from lying on back; very stupid on awaking.

27. Fever.—Sensitive to cold.—High fever with chilliness on moving, great weakness, sore throat; thirst, stretching, violent headache and backache.—Fever: with nausea, after eating; > out of doors.—Easy perspirations.

Influenzinum.

The nosode of Influenza.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Colds. Influenza.

Characteristics.—The nosode of influenza has with many practitioners taken the place of *Baptisia* as the routine remedy in epidemics. It may be given in the 12th or 30th potency, either in the form of tincture, pilules, or discs; or ten globules may be dissolved in six ounces of water, and of this a dessertspoonful may be given for a dose. It may be repeated every two hours. This will be found sufficient to control a large proportion of the cases. The general directions I give to my patients are these: When "colds" appear in a family let all those who are unaffected take *Arsen*. 3 thrice daily, and let the patients take *Influ*. 30 every hour or two. This generally prevents the spread of the trouble and clears up the "colds," whether they are of the influenza type or not. Influenza has the property of developing old troubles, and thus it takes an infinite variety of forms in different persons, so that *Influ*. need not be expected to cure all cases unaided, or, indeed, to be appropriate to every case.

Relations.—I find Influ. compatible with Act. r., Ars., Bell., Bry., Hep., Merc., and many others.

Inula.

Inula helenium. Elecampane. Scabwort. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh root dug in autumn of the second year. (The juice of the root was proved.)

Clinical.—Backache. Cough. Cramp. Dysmenorrhœa. Erysipelas. Leucorrhœa. Rectum, pain in. Sciatica. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*Inula* is a "perennial plant with a stem from three to four feet high; large saw-toothed leaves tapering to a stalk; and large heads of yellow flowers. The root has an aromatic camphor-like taste, due to the presence of a crystalline substance called *Helenin*, allied in chemical constitution to *Kreosote*. It also contains a quantity of starchy material, called *Inulin*, which differs from ordinary starch in being coloured yellow by *Iodine*. *Elecampane* was formerly much used as an aromatic tonic, and as a stimulant of all the secreting organs, likewise in coughs, dyspepsia," &c. This quotation from the *Treasury of Botany* well sums up the chemistry and ancient medical history of the plant as

handed down from the time of Dioscorides. Ben Jonson refers to it in one of his poems. A popular tradition credits it with the cure of facial erysipelas, and certain symptoms of the face in the provings seem to confirm this. The homœopathic knowledge of it is due to. Fischer, who proved the root-juice. Clinical experience has confirmed and added to the symptom list. The old reputation of the remedy in coughs is confirmed: "Violent tickling in larynx, producing dry cough, < lying-down, < at night; larynx painful," also "dry cough, with constant tickling in throat-pit, difficult breathing and sensation as if hoarseness would occur." A very pronounced effect was observed in the pelvic organs; pressing and dragging towards the rectum and genitals, headache and labour-like pains. *Inula* is one of the remedies which has sensation as of something alive moving about internally; also twisting as of a ball in umbilical region; as if a substance would come out of rectum and genitals. Another peculiar sensation is: as though some one was poking him with a finger in various parts of the body, especially in diaphragm, so painful he awoke with clenched teeth. Sticking pains as with pins or a knife are numerous. The majority of the symptoms occurred on the right side. The symptoms are < at night; < lying down (except the uterine pain, which compels patient to remain lying); < by motion; after eating.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sep. (forcing in genitals and rectum), Crocus and Thuja (sensation of something alive); Tereb. (urine smelling of violets); Ign. (cough < lying down and in evening); Sul. (psora; < at night in bed).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excessive anxiety and trembling of the whole body, chattering of teeth from cold, during menstruation.

2. Head.—Vertigo on stooping.—Confusion of head with nausea, in evening.—Headache in r. side, afterward in l.—Tearing, throbbing in forehead and vertex after eating.—Sticking headache in r. side.—Jerking, tearing pain in occiput.—Rush of blood to head with sleeplessness.—Burning headache in l. temple, in a spot as large as a silver dollar, in evening.

3. Eyes.—Twitching in upper lids.—Burning in l. eyeball.—Swimming before eyes and pressure in temples and forehead.

4. Ears.—Dull stitches in l. ear, with transient sticking above r. eyebrow in evening.

5. Nose.—Stitches in r. side of middle of nose.—Sticking, crawling in root of nose, extending to eyebrows.

6. Face.—Left side of face red and hot, a white spot near nose.—Flushes of heat; l. cheek glowing.

7. Teeth.—Pain in decayed teeth, < at night.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth with scraping and tickling in throat, swallowing difficult.

9. Throat.—Pain in throat on swallowing; tickling causing cough.

11. Stomach.—Nausea in morning coming from stomach.—Twisting as of a ball in epigastric region, above umbilicus.—Sticking pain in epigastric region.

12. Abdomen.—Violent motion beneath r. hypochondrium, as though something living were moving about, during menstruation.—Sticking: as with two pins to r. of umbilicus; as from a knife between umbilicus and r. groin.—Stitches in l. side of abdomen towards l. groin.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Pressing dragging towards rectum and genitals, as in labour; as if substance would come out, occurring repeatedly.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urging to urinate ten times in one hour; urine passes by drops.—Urine smells of violets.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Movings about in abdomen, as at appearance of menstruation, followed by yellowish leucorrhœa.—Pain in uterus, with pain in small of back, very violent, with pressure as in labour; urging to stool, which she dreads; is obliged to remain lying.—Dragging in genitals, with more violent backache than she had ever had before.—Stitches in region of uterus and genitals.—Menses too early and painful.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent tickling in larynx, producing dry cough, < lying down; < at night; larynx painful.—Cough with abundant thick expectoration; accompanied by weakness of digestive tract, general languor and debility and much leucorrhœa; skin has been the seat of psoric manifestations; engorged glands (chronic bronchitis).—Difficult breathing with dry cough, constant tickling in throat-pit.—Dry, tickling cough.

18. Chest.—Stitches behind sternum and beneath l. seventh and eighth ribs.—Throbbing, jerking pain as from suppuration, in middle of chest.

20. Back.—Pain through back and chest, on inspiration.—Transient pain in r. scapula.—Violent backache during menstruation.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stitches and tearing pain in r. shoulder and wrist.—Tearing, cramp-like pain in tip of l. shoulder; in scaleni muscles on l. side of neck, as if pulled by pincers.—Tearing, jerking in r. arm.—Upper arms as far as elbows fall asleep.—Tearing in palm of l. hand, unable to double fingers.—Fine stitches in index finger.—Tearing in r. little finger, it seems dead.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tensive drawing in hips extending to nates.—Sticking in r. hip extending to groin; in middle toes of r. foot in r. heel.—Stitches: in thighs; in l. ankle, when walking; as if sprained in r. heel.—Spasmodic sticking beneath bend of r. knee, hot face and chilliness.—Cramp in calves during sleep.

25. Skin.—Itching: as from fleas; violent on legs during menses, with burning after scratching, in bed.

26. Sleep.—Sleep restless, starting and crying out.—Dreams: lascivious; disgusting.

27. Fever.—Coldness, shaking in bed, cold, blue hands and nails.

Iodium.

Iodium. Iodine. An element. l. (AM. 126.53). Tincture.

Clinical.—*Appetite, disordered. Atrophy*. Brain, atrophy of. Breasts, affections of. *Cancer*. Chilblains. Chyluria. Constipation. *Consumption*. Coryza. *Cough. Croup. Debility*. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. *Diphtheria*. Emaciation. Enteric fever. Galactorrhœa. *Goître* Hæmorrhoids. Headaches. Heart, hypertrophy of; affections of. Hiccough. Hydrocephalus. Iritis. *Jaundice. Joints, affections of*. Lactation, disordered. *Laryngitis* Leucorrhœa. Liver, affections of. Lymphatic swellings. *Melancholia*. Mollities ossium. *Ovaries, affections of*; dropsy of. *Ozæna. Prostate gland, enlarged. Rheumatic gout. Rheumatism. Salivation*. Scars. *Seborrhœa. Sterility*. Syphilis. *Tabes mesenterica. Throat, affections of. Uterus, affections of. Voice, affections of. Vomiting*. Worms.

Characteristics.—The most prominent feature of the action of *Iodium* is its power of causing absorption. It is this power which has made the drug such a favourite among old-school practitioners as a paint in all kinds of swellings. Given internally its power is much greater: the absorbents are stimulated to fresh activity; muscles, fat, tissues, and glands waste away, and general emaciation is the result. When new growths and hyperplasias are present, these come under the action of *Iod*. before the normal tissues. I have seen it given with excellent effect in the lower attenuations, when swollen and deformed joints have been left behind after an attack of acute rheumatism. Scrofulous and syphilitic indurations, effusions and tumours, and especially goître, are equally amenable to its resolvent action. Emaciation of single parts. In this connection must be mentioned its power to set up a ravenous appetite. "Eats ravenously, yet emaciates," is a keynote. It seems as if the waste of tissue set up the desire for absorbing great quantities of food. Absence of appetite is also among the effects of *Iod*., and either condition may indicate it. I once used it with excellent effect in the case of a young woman who had had a nervous shock, and had lost all appetite and desire to live. She was much

emaciated, and had quietly made up her mind to starve herself to death. I gave five drops of *Iod*. 3x in a wineglass of water half an hour before meal-times, and her appetite returned with such vigour she could not choose but eat, and was soon restored to a normal mental and bodily state. I have recorded another similar case of nervous shock producing rapid emaciation and vomiting cured by *Iod*. in my book on *Indigestion*. Both these patients were somewhat dark, and *Iod. is specially suited to* persons of dark hair and complexion; dark, yellow, tawny skin. Herein it is the antipodes of *Bromium* and *Spongia*. Its mental symptoms are more marked than those of *Brom*. There is increased erethism, patient very excitable and restless, moving about from place to place. Fears every little occurrence will end seriously. In his anxiety shuns every one, even his doctor. Fixed ideas are among the *Iod*. effects; also sudden impulses. A patient of mine had once been given *Iodine* for goître by an allopath. She was compelled to discontinue it because it produced this inconvenient symptom: impulse to run; she felt she must fall if she walked. *Iod*. produces atrophy of nerve and brain tissue, as well as of other tissues (Allen mentions that it is valuable in persistent headaches with vertigo in old people); and it also has a place in acute hydrocephalus; and in pleuritic effusions. In tubercular disease of all kinds it may be called for: tabes mesenterica; pulmonary phthisis. In rheumatism and heart affections it has a large sphere. It is indicated by indurations or atrophy of testes, ovaries, and uterus. The salivary glands and pancreas are especially affected by *Iod*., and a diarrhœa of milky, whey-like stools, often indicative of pancreatic disease, is especially amenable to its action. In pneumonia and phthisical affections with lung consolidation it is of great service. The chief indications are: Dyspnœa; cough with blood-streaked expectoration; tickling all over chest; weakness and emaciation; < of symptoms in a warm room. This last, "< by warmth," is a leading modality of *Iod*. In defects of growth, curvature of bones, and in children's ailments, it follows well upon *Calc*. In phthisis of rapidly-growing young people, thin and dark, it is especially indicated. There are many marked symptoms in the heart sphere: palpitation from slightest cause; sensation as if being squeezed; hypertrophy. With the heart symptoms there is a "gone," exhausted feeling, and the patient is scarcely able to breathe or walk. C. S. McKay noticed lumbrici passed by an infant who had tasted *Iodine* accidentally, and used the experience in another case, giving a dilute solution (one part of the Ø to three of water; of this three drops every three hours), and produced the expulsion of lumbrici when *Santonin* had completely failed. An Ioduretted solution of *Kali iod*. (*Kali iod*. gr. xxxv., *Iod*. gr. iv., *Aqua* one ounce; ten drops for a dose) has been used with success as a tænicide, expelling the tapeworm, dead. Erethism is marked in *Iod*.: nervousness; restlessness; twitching; subsultus tendinum and trembling; also sense of trembling in inner parts. Facial paralysis and epilepsy have followed suppression of goître by large doses of *Iod*. Weakness is excessive. Fainting on going upstairs. (General weakness and loss of appetite and pain in temples, and pain in left chest as if something were being torn away: heart large.—Cooper). Motion and exertion of all kinds <. Sitting up >, and lying down < dyspnœa and heart affections. < By warmth; by wrapping up; in warm room. < In wet weather.

Drinking cold milk > constipation. > By eating, of hunger and other symptoms, is another marked character of *Iod. Iod*. is a sensitive remedy, and many symptoms are < by touch and pressure. Nash thinks *Iod*. one of the remedies affected by the moon's changes. In cases of goître where it is indicated he gives a powder of *Iod*. c.m. every night for four nights after the moon has passed the full.

Relations.—Iod. must be compared with Iodoform and Kali iod. The febrile, inflammatory, and skin symptoms of Iodf. are more violent and pronounced than those of the other two. K. iod. has less erethism than Iod., has > from external warmth (though both have > in open air); and K. iod. has not the excessive appetite of Iod. or the general > from eating. Iod. *is antidoted by:* Starch or wheat flour mixed with water (to large doses). *Antidotes* to small doses: Ant. t., Apis, Ars., Bell., Camph., Chi., Chi. sul., Coff., Hep., Op., Pho., Spo., Sul. *It antidotes:* Merc. *Follows well:* Merc.; Hep. (croup); Ars. *Followed well by:* Aco., Arg. n., Calc., Merc. sol., Pho., Pul. *Complementary:* Lyc. *Compare:* Brom. (Brom. has light hair and complexion; Iod. dark; Bro. carrion-like odour of ulcers); Chlorum; Nat. m. (ravenous appetite yet gets thin—Nat. m. especially about the neck); Kali iod. (talkative as if from alcohol); Bar. c. (tabes mesenterica, extreme hunger, emaciates, talkative, averse to strangers; Bar. c. suited to dwarfish persons; has not the intolerable crossness of Iod., which is < than that of Ant. c.); Alumina (apprehensive, fears); Apis (joint effusions, sensitiveness, hydrocephalus); Cact. and Spig. (heart); Hydrast. (uterine affections); Ars., Calc., Cin., Sil. and Staph. (ravenous hunger); Hyo. (loss of voice; Iod. antidotes this); Sul.

Causation.—Nervous shock. Disappointed love.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Lachrymose disposition and mental dejection.—Melancholy hypochondriasis, sadness, heart-ache, and anxiety.—Fear: shuns persons.—Anxious apprehensions.—Restless agitation (with inclination to move about), which will neither permit the patient to remain seated, nor to sleep.—Irresistible impulse to run; feels she will fall if she walks.—Cross, irascible, peevish.—Heart palpitates "like lightning" when thinking of real or imaginary wrongs.—Sudden maniacal impulses; to murder.—Excessive mental excitement, with great susceptibility.—Illusions of moral feeling.—Loquacity and immoderate gaiety.—Hesitation and irresolution.—Indolence of mind, with great repugnance to all intellectual labour.—Fixedness, immovableness of thought.—Delirium.—Effects of amorousness; of disappointed love.

2. Head.—Confusion of the head (with aversion to earnest work).—In the morning, dizziness.—Vertigo; throbbing in the head and all over the body.—Vertigo with red face, palpitation, hysteria, nervousness.—Headache, in hot air, as well as from the prolonged movement of a carriage, or from a long walk, and < by noise and speech.—Pain, as from a bruise, in the brain, with want of strength in the body, as

from paralysis.—Acute pressive pains in the forehead.—Headache, as if a tape or band were tightly drawn around the head.—Pressure on a small spot, above the root of the nose.—Congestion in the head, with beating in the brain.—Throbbing in the head at every motion.—Hair falls out.

3. Eyes.—Pains in orbits.—Feeling of depression above the eyes, as if they were deeply sunken, in the evening.—Pain, as from excoriation, in the eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, sometimes after taking cold.—Watery white swelling of the eyelids.—Dirty yellowish colour of the sclerotica.—Protrusion of the balls.—Lachrymation.—Convulsive movements, and quivering of the eyes; of the (lower) eyelids.—Weak sight.—Dimness of vision following upon application of *Iodine* to any part of body.—Choroido-iritis.—Diplopia.—Sparks and scintillations before the eyes.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in the ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Sensibility to noise.—(Chronic deafness with adhesions in middle ear.—Deafness from Eustachian catarrh, inflamed tonsils, roaring in the ears, &c.).

5. Nose.—Small scab in the r. nostril.—Epistaxis.—Red, burning spot on the nose, below the eyes.—Stoppage of the nose, or secretion of mucus more abundant than usual.—Dry coryza, becoming fluent in the open air (< evening).—Fluent coryza with much sneezing.—Violent coryza with lachrymation and frontal headache; discharge hot, nose sore, fever.—Blowing of much yellow mucus from the nose.

6. Face.—Complexion pale, yellowish, or easily tanned; or greenish.—Acneous eruption on r. side of face, with burning, and itching, twitching of r. upper eyelid, and twitchings in other parts.—Sallow, distressed countenance.—Bluish lips, with swelling of the superficial veins.—Frequent and sudden redness of the face, with sensation of burning in the ears.—Face sunken with eyes cast down.—Starting of the muscles of the face.—Suppurating ulcer on the l. cheek, with swelling of the contiguous glands.—Swelling of submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Pressive pains in the molars.—Teeth yellow, and covered with mucus, in the morning; easily blunted by vegetable acids.—Inflammatory swelling and bleeding of the gums, with swelling of the cheek; the gums are painful to the touch.—Teeth loose.—Softening of the gums.

8. Mouth.—Aphthæ in the mouth.—Ulcers in the mouth.—Pain and swelling of the glands of the interior of the mouth.—Exhalation of putrid odour from the mouth; after Mercury.—Salivation.—Tongue loaded with a thick coating.—Dryness of the tongue.

9. Throat.—Swelling and elongation of the uvula.—Sore throat, with pressive pain, when not swallowing.—Permanent constriction of the gullet and impeded deglutition.—Increased secretion of watery saliva.—Inflammation of the gullet, with

sensation of burning and scraping; burning in the fauces.—Ulcers in throat, with swelling of glands of neck.

10. Appetite.—Disagreeable, saponaceous, sourish, or bitter salt taste.—Increased thirst day and night.—Appetite variable; at one time bulimy, at another, absence of appetite.—Unusual hunger, with amelioration after a meal (after having eaten a good deal).—Great weakness of digestion.—Eats too often and too much; rapid digestion, but losing flesh all the time.

11. Stomach.—Risings, generally acid, with burning sensation.—Heartburn, after heavy food.—Hiccough.—Pyrosis, esp. after indigestible food.—Qualmishness, nausea (with spasmodic pain in the stomach).—Frequent nausea.—Violent vomitings renewed by eating.—Vomiting of bilious matter, or of yellowish mucus.—Excessive pains in the stomach, with bilious evacuations.—Aching in the stomach after every meal.—Cramp-like, gnawing, or burning pains in the stomach.—Inflammation in the stomach.—Pulsations in the epigastrium.—Gastric derangement with constipation.

12. Abdomen.—Abdominal pains, which return after every meal.—Inflation of the abdomen.—Incarceration of flatulence (l. side of abdomen).—Enlargement of the abdomen, which renders it impossible to lie down without danger of suffocation.—Region of liver sore to pressure; swelling and hypertrophy of liver; jaundice.—Hard, painful swelling of the spleen.—Cramp-like pains in the abdomen.—Violent colic.—Pains in the abdomen, like those of parturition.—Swelling and inflammation of the mesenteric glands.—Pancreas enlarged; whitish, whey-like diarrhœa.—Abdominal pulsations; throbbing of abdominal aorta.—Trembling in the abdomen, from the pit of the stomach to the periphery, with increased heat.—Hard swelling of the inguinal glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard, knotty, dark-coloured fæces.—Constipation.—Loose, soft evacuations, sometimes whitish, alternately with constipation.—Evacuations copious of the consistence of pap.—Violent, frothy diarrhœa, or composed of sanguineous mucus.—Dysenteric evacuations of thick mucus, or sometimes purulent, with retention of fæcal matter.—In the evening, sensation of itching and burning in the anus.—Piles protrude and burn; < from heat.

14. Urinary Organs.—Suppressed secretion of urine.—Copious and frequent flow of urine.—Involuntary emission of urine at night.—Urine of a deep colour, turbid, or yellowish green; or milky; or acrid and corrosive.—Parti-coloured cuticle on the urine.—(Incontinence in old people with prostatic enlargement.).—(Diabetes.)

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Complete loss of sexual power, testicles atrophied.—Violent and constant erections.—Sexual desire increased.—Painful pullings in the anterior part of the penis.—Aching, pressing, twisting, or forcing pain in spermatic cords; after sexual dalliance.—Swelling and hardness of the

testes.—Hardness of the prostate gland.—After stool, milk-like fluid runs from urethra.—Hydrocele.—Offensive sweat of genitals.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia at one time too late, at another too early.—Menses premature, violent and copious.—Metrorrhagia.—Weakness, palpitation of the heart, and many sufferings, before, during, and after the catamenia.—Atrophy of ovaries and breasts, with sterility.—Pain (dull, pressing, wedge-like) commencing in r. ovary passing down broad ligament to uterus.—Great sensitiveness of r. ovarian region during or after menses.—Inflammation of r. ovary with an itching eruption on head and hands following application of *Iodine* to os uteri.—Chronic oöphoritis (l.) with thick, yellow, burning leucorrhœa, > after eating (H. N. Martin.).—Pain in lower abdomen; < l. ovarian region; > by motion and by eating.—Induration and swelling (cancer?) of the uterus.—Uterine hæmorrhage renewed after every stool.—Leucorrhœa, corroding the limbs and the linen; acrid; profuse; worse at time of menses.—Flaccidity and atrophy of the breasts.—Mammary hyperæsthesia.—Heaviness of breasts as if they would fall off.—Acute pain and soreness in breasts with metritis.—Bluish red nodosities size of hazel nut; in both breasts; dry, black points at tips.—Galactorrhœa; thin, watery milk; weakness; emaciation.—Milk suppressed; breasts atrophied and relaxed.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Insupportable hoarseness and tingling in the throat, esp. in morning.—The voice becomes deeper.—Membranous croup, with wheezing and sawing respiration; dry, barking cough, esp. in children with dark eyes and hair; child grasps throat with hand.—Croup, with much mucous expectoration, sometimes streaked with blood.—Inflammation of the throat, of the larynx and trachea, with contractive pain of excoriation.—Pain in the larynx, with discharge of hardened mucus.—Contraction and heat in the larynx.—Increased secretion of mucus in the trachea, with frequent hawking.—Dry cough, with pressure, shooting, and sensation of burning in the chest.—Cough in the morning.—Cough, with expectoration of abundant, and sometimes sanguineous mucus, pains in the chest, and fever.—Rattling of mucus in the chest, with roughness under the sternum and oppression of the chest.—Cough, resembling whooping-cough, excited by an insupportable tickling in the chest, with anguish before the paroxysm, and excessive emaciation.—Hepatization; worse upper part of r. lung.

18. Chest.—Difficulty of respiration, and dyspnœa.—Difficulty of expanding the chest on taking an inspiration.—Suffocation.—Shooting in the l. side, on breathing.—Loss of power to breathe, esp. on going upstairs.—Weakness of the chest.—Congestion in the chest.—Burning, shooting tension in the integuments of the chest.

19. Heart.—Sensation of weakness in the chest (and heart).—Violent palpitation of the heart; increased by the least exertion (from walking or going downstairs).—Sensation as if the heart were squeezed together.—Constant, heavy,

oppressive pain in region of heart, with sharp, piercing, movable pain.—Great precordial anxiety, obliging him to constantly change his position.—(Hypertrophy of heart, very like that of *Arn*., and like that often met with in housemaids and others from over-exertion.—Fatty degeneration of heart.—Cooper.).—Pulse rapid, small, weak, with tumultuous, irregular, at times intermittent action of heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension in the neck.—Swelling of the exterior of the neck.—Swelling of the neck when speaking.—Swelling of the glands of the neck, of the nape of the neck, and of the armpits.—Hard and large goîtres.—Constant sensation of constriction in the goîtres.—Yellowish spots on the neck, and redness, as from ecchymosis.—Cramps in the back.—Pain in sacrum and coccyx.—Spinal complaints, with gressus vaccinus.

21. Limbs.—Chronic arthritic affections; with violent nightly pains.—Stiff and enlarged joints after acute rheumatism.—Subsultus tendinum.—Cold hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains in the bones of the arms, < when lying down, and disturbing the sleep.—Lassitude in the arms in the morning, in bed.—Convulsive movements and trembling of the arms, of the hands, and of the fingers.—Numbness of the fingers.—Tearing pains in the fingers.—Startings of the tendons of the fingers.—Panaris.—Constant coldness of the hands, which are covered with a cold sweat during labour.—Carphologia.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp-like pains in the legs when seated.—Heaviness, swelling, trembling and paralysis of the legs.—Rheumatic pullings in the thighs and knees.—Inflammatory swelling of the knee, with tearing pains, and suppuration.—Hot, bright-red swelling of the knee, with inflammation, pricking and burning; < by touch and pressure.—Dropsical swelling of the knee.—White swelling of the knee.—Cramps in the feet, esp. at night.—Startings of the tendons of the feet.—Œdematous swelling of the feet.—Chilblains.—Acrid and corrosive sweat on the feet.—Pain in the corns.

24. Generalities.—Erratic pains in the joints.—Chronic rheumatism in the joints, with violent pains at night; without swelling.—Sensation of torpor in the limbs.—Convulsive starting and twitching of the tendons.—Distortion of the bones.—Pains in the bones at night.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Hæmorrhage from different organs.—Powerful over-excitement of all the nervous system.—Ebullition of blood, and pulsation over the whole body, increased by the slightest exertion.—Trembling of the limbs.—Tottering walk.—Great weakness; even speaking excites perspiration.—Plastic exudations.—Atrophy and emaciation till reduced to the state of a skeleton (with good appetite).—Emaciation; ending in marasmus; of glandular tissues (mammæ, testicles, thyroid gland, &c.).—Œdematous swelling, even of the whole body.

25. Skin.—Skin rough, dry, or clammy, moist, and of a dirty yellow.—Tetters.—Furfur.—Panaris.—Itching and itching pimples on an old cicatrix.—Papulous eruptions tending to pustulation.

26. Sleep.—Agitated dreams.—Restless sleep with vivid or anxious dreams.—Nocturnal sweat.

27. Fever.—Shivering, even in a warm room.—Chill alternating with heat.—Cold feet all night.—Internal dry heat, with external coldness.—Profuse night-sweat.—Increase of bodily heat.—Fugitive heat.—Acid perspiration in the morning.—Pulse quick, small, and hard; weak, threadlike.—The pulse becomes much quicker as soon as one moves about.—Fever, with consumption.—(West Indian and African fevers; ague.)

Iodoformum.

Iodoform. CHI_3. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Breast, pains in. Chancre. Cough. Delirium. Diplopia. Eczema. Enteric fever. Eye, affections of. General paralysis. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hydrocephalus. Locomotor ataxy. Mania. Meningitis. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—*Iodoform* has been proved by Underwood and Haines. To the symptoms experienced by them have been added the recorded effects observed on patients treated with it in old-school practice. Many cases of fatal poisoning have occurred. All the symptoms of acute meningitis have been produced in some instances, and this fact has been turned to good account by homśopathists. An excellent collection of the pathogenetic effects of *Idf.* will be found in *C. D. P.*, from which I take the following: A boy of 10 had *Idf.* thickly applied to a point in amputated limb at which the stitches did not hold well. On the third day he was sleepy, after a restless night with frequent sighing. The dressing was renewed, and on the same day, not having eaten anything since the day before, he had several attacks of vomiting, bilious and easy. All these symptoms increased during the next few days. The child was constipated and seemed to suffer from his head. Nights very restless; sleep interrupted by sighing and cries like those of meningitis. Drowsiness during day. Pupils unequally contracted; reacted slowly to light. He was perfectly indifferent and did not recognise those about him. Later, nightly agitation was replaced by tranquil delirium. Pulse rapid and small. On the sixth day the dressing was changed, on the seventh day the symptoms began to abate, and disappeared after the ninth. W. J. Martin (*Hahn. Month.*, xxxi. 799) cured two cases of tubercular meningitis with *Idf.* 2x. He put 4 grains in half a tumbler of water, and gave a teaspoonful every two hours. One case was that of a child, fourteen months old, and the symptoms were: Sleeps much; moves mouth

constantly as though chewing or sucking; bores head back and rolls it from side to side. Had been ill twelve days. Violent convulsions followed, face distorted, eyes squinting, head retracted, neck and back stiff, automatic movement of one arm and leg. The child was expected to die that night, but *Idf.* was now given, and improvement set in. Fever abated, and in one week all symptoms had passed away. Drowsiness is a marked feature. In cases of medicinal poisoning the symptoms sometimes come speedily, and sometimes only after a long period of medication, when they set in with great suddenness and intensity. For instance, a woman, 26, who had taken 42 grains of *Idf.* in eighty days, suddenly after a hot bath felt very dizzy and weak in the legs, felt unable to knit, and diplopia set in. Symptoms of mania followed; weakness, staggering on closing the eyes. For twelve days she was unable to walk alone. These symptoms having set in suddenly after a *hot bath* seems to show that the "< by heat, and by damp" of *Iod.* is reproduced in *Idf.* Treves has observed evidences of poisoning develop slowly and insidiously: Malaise, loss of strength and of appetite, occasional vomiting; and the patient is weighed down with a sense of depression; moderate fever, rapid pulse; drowsiness; complete hebetude; wasting. The external use of it has set up eczema. In one case, that of a soldier (*H. W.*, xxv. 292) who had had *Iodoform* applied to his arm, a scarlatina-like rash appeared, spreading from the arm over the body, and ending in desquamation. Scarlatina was actually diagnosed, but some doubt was raised, and, suspicion being thrown on the *Idf.*, a piece of silver was placed in the mouth. *Immediately a garlic taste was experienced* showing the presence of *Idf.*, which other tests confirmed. *Idf.* imparts a garlic odour to silver. The symptoms are < at night; by warmth; by motion; by touch; by riding in cars. > By uncovering.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hep.; Sang. (skin). *Compare:* Iod.; Kali iod.; Merc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Elated.—Excitement interrupted by broken sleep.—Transient irritation interrupting somnolence.—Excitement, melancholia, hallucinations of sight and hearing.—Screams out, leaves her bed but falls down after walking a few steps, talks nonsense unconnectedly, is unable to hold anything, sees everything double.—Talkativeness excessive; fear of death with anguish; holds fast to any person near her bed, and bemoans her approaching death.—Drowsiness developing into perfect coma.—Suddenly began to behave as if out of his mind; answered questions unwillingly and hesitatingly.—Delusions, dressing himself in strange costumes; imagining himself a prodigious height and growing rapidly.—His ideas all of an exalted kind; imagined he had the best tenor voice in the world and proceeded to hire a large concert hall. (After insufflation of *Idf.* into tunica vaginalis; he was sent to an asylum and recovered in four months.).—Apathetic, amnesia for recent events, nightly restlessness, did not recognise persons, weak-minded.—Forgetful.

2. Head.—Confusion, with nausea.—Feeling as if he had been intoxicated the previous day.—Headache all night; vertigo on sitting up in bed.—Sudden giddiness.—Stitching pain in head.—Headache on waking.—Heaviness of head: on attempting to rise, with aching in vertex.—Head heavy at night as if he could not raise it from the pillow, heaviness next morning after waking, with intermittent pain in skull, < l. side.—Frontal pain; < descending stairs, with shooting in r. ear; neuralgic, < stooping.—Stitching in temples.—Neuralgic pains in nerves of temples, < r. extending to behind ears.—Pain in temples as from a weight.—Sticking in r. side of head.—Pain in occiput and l. lumbar region.—Itching of occiput.

3. Eyes.—Eyes bloodshot and painful.—Smarting and burning in eyes; smarting and stinging.—Bruised feeling in r. eye in morning.—Sensitive to light.—Objects appear tessellated and red, > rising.—Sees all persons and objects as through a veil.—Vision double.—Exquisite diplopia.—("In purulent ulcers of the cornea, and esp. *ulcus corneć serpens, Idf*. has no equal."—Sattler in old-school practice.)

4. Ears.—Sticking in r. ear; sticking, then fulness.—Ears feeling dry and feverish; and full.—Neuralgic pains in l. ear.—Dull hearing.

5. Nose.—Dryness in nose, and he complains that he cannot get any discharge from it; with fulness of membrane and constant snuffing.—Constant sensation as if smelling fumes of iodine.—Smell as of decaying leaves in a swamp.

6. Face.—Pains in malar-bones; in zygomatic muscles, < motion and bending forward.—Drawing in malar-bones, with pressing.—Stiffness of zygomatic muscles.—Twitching of facial muscles.—Aching in r. lower jaw, increasing to pain as from a weight.—Lips and throat dry; lips dry and stinging.

7. Teeth.—Sharp pain in upper teeth.—Aching in sound teeth; in decayed teeth, < upper and r., coming and going quickly, toothache in afternoon quickly changing to temples.—Teeth feel sore and too long.

8. Mouth.—Metallic taste.

9. Throat.—Stitching in r. side of throat.—Dryness of throat, with bitter taste; dryness, with rawness on swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Nausea; at times.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling in abdomen.—Scaphoid abdomen.—Flatulent colic.—Cutting in abdomen.—Warmth in abdomen and rectum, with nausea and desire for stool.—R. inguinal region, sharp pain; cutting, with desire for stool; sore pain.

13. Stool and Anus.—Desire for a liquid stool.—Stool delayed; with feeling as if anus were drawn up into rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine very yellow; and smelling like saffron.—Albumen and casts in urine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Aphonic disturbance of voice.—Cough from dryness of throat.—Cough on going to bed, with wheezing from mucus in throat.—Smothering sensation.—Respiration irregular; deep inspirations alternating with apnśa.

18. Chest.—Sticking in r. chest, extending to lower angle of scapula.—Pain in l. chest.—Sharp pain in r. chest.—Ulcerative pain in l. breast, to r. of nipple at night, then grasping at base of heart, next day aching in l. breast.—Soreness on taking a long breath.—Soreness in lungs.—Sore pain in apex of r. lung, on breathing sensation as if two ulcerated surfaces were in contact.—Feeling in lungs as from a heavy cold.—Feeling as if a weight rested on chest, preventing free expansion.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Sticking through heart.—Pulse rapid; 150 to 180.

20. Neck and Back.—Contraction of muscles of neck.—Bruised sensation in nape.—Spine sore, does not wish it touched.—Pain along spine; along r. side of dorsal vertebrć; in lumbar region, with weakness and straining.—Sharp pain in angle of scapula.

21. Limbs.—Pain in l. arm and l. leg, < lower half of tibia and fibula, then extending into foot.—Bruised feeling in l. arm and leg, as the pain increases the muscles feel ulcerated.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sticking in l. shoulder; and arm.—Pain in median nerve of l. arm.—Pain in l. humerus, with bruised pain in muscles around the bone.—Rheumatic pain in r. arm; < using it.—Bruised pain in l. arm in morning on touch.—Pain in l. elbow; in nerves of l. hand.—Sharp pain in nerves of l. hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain along l. crural nerve.—Pain in inside of knees.—Neuralgic pain in l. knee.—Weakness of knees on ascending stairs.—Weakness < standing, with pain.—Rheumatic pain in gastrocnemii; rheumatism of flexor muscles of legs.—Cutting in l. ankle on walking in open air.—Sticking in r. instep.—Pain in l. foot, < walking.

24. Generalities.—Sudden dizziness; weak in the legs.—Body in constant spasmodic motion, twitching of facial muscles, deep inspirations alternating with apnśa; every movement made slowly and without energy; on closing eyes cannot stand or walk straight.—Constantly wearied and tired.—Rapid collapse ending in coma and death.—Sphincters paralysed.—Stiffness of certain limbs, convulsive

movements.—Screams as if suffering from meningitis; draws up legs a good deal; twitching and rolling.

25. Skin.—Red rash over loins, back of arms and elbows (from application to inflamed bursa patellć. The rash was cured by Sang.).—Fine eruption of macules, papules, and vesicles on face, neck, hands, and wrists; diffuse redness with śdema followed; worst on hands and between fingers, vesicles running together and epithelium separating; back of hands desquamated (in a nurse who had been applying it to a patient).—Horrible irritation all over body (from application to wound).

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness.—Intermittent sleepiness ending in coma.—Wakefulness.—Jerks and shocks in nerves when trying to sleep.—Restless sleep, full of dreams.—Restless, < after 2 a.m.—Sound sleep till l.30 a.m., then sudden waking, restlessness and sleeplessness till 4.30, then partially conscious sleep for an hour and a half, then heavy sleep and difficult arousing.—Confused dreams; of accidents.

27. Fever.—Susceptible to hot weather.—Heat at night, keeps laying off covers.—Temperature may be elevated to 104° or more.—Sweats easily from motion.—Sweat on head.

Ipecacuanha.

Cephaëlis ipecacuanha. N. O. Rubiaceæ. Tincture and trituration of the dried root.

Clinical.—Anæmia. *Asthma. Bronchitis*. Catarrh. Cholera. *Consumption*. Convulsions. *Cough*. Deafness. *Diarrhœa*. Dysentery. *Enteric fever*. Eyes, affections of. Gall-stone colic. *Gastric Ulcer. Hæmatemesis. Hæmorrhage*. Hæmorrhoids. Hysteria. *Intermittent fever. Menstruation, disorders of*. Opium habit. *Pregnancy, disorders of. Remittent fever*. Salivation. Tetanus. Toothache. *Vomiting. Whooping-cough*. Worm-fever. Yellow-fever.

Characteristics.—The well-known emetic effect of *Ipecacuanha Wine* gives a rough keynote for the use of *Ipec*. in homœopathy. Wherever ailments are associated with the presence of constant nausea *Ipec*. is very likely to be of use. The special form of nausea is a constant but unavailing desire to vomit; or immediately after vomiting there is, instead of relief, a desire to vomit again. With this there is a clean or not very dirty tongue. There is profuse salivation with the nausea. The nausea of *Ipec*. is oftenest met with in affections of the stomach and bowels, of the respiratory organs, and in fevers. In the stomach itself there is a symptom which is very characteristic of the remedy, a feeling "as if the stomach

were hanging down relaxed." There is disgust at the stomach for food; empty vomiting; vomiting of bile; of blood. No > by vomiting. The stomach disorder may be occasioned by rich food-pork, pastry, fruits, candy, ice-cream. The stomachic disgust of the remedy is depicted on the countenance, which expresses nausea. The corners of the mouth are drawn down. Blue rings round the eyes. Sometimes the mental state corresponds: "Moroseness and contempt for everything"; "Disdainful humour." The irritability of the elders becomes in children crying and screaming. Another mental symptom is "full of desires they know not for what." *Ipec*. is a botanic relative of *China*, and it is also an antidote to the latter; (it is also closely allied to *Viola odorata*). Perhaps the relationship of *Ipec*. to *China* may have something to do with its large sphere of usefulness in intermittent fever. Jahr recommended that in all cases of intermittents in which no other remedy is particularly indicated *Ipec*. should be given to begin with. It will either cure the case or bring out more definitely indications for another remedy. I have frequently found this advice useful; and it occurs to me that as most intermittents have been treated with quinine it is through its antidotal properties that *Ipec*. exerts some of its good effects. It has a strongly marked periodic action. A special indication for it is: Nausea through all the stages. Other indications are: "Stages completely mixed up short chill, followed by long fever." *Ipec*. has many bone pains, in the head and elsewhere. Pains as if bones were all torn to pieces. *Ipec*. is given as an expectorant in old-school practice, and is supposed to act by its nauseating properties. But homœopaths have proved that nauseating doses are neither necessary nor desirable. The cough of *Ipec*. is dry, spasmodic, constricted, asthmatic. "Violent degree of dyspnœa, with wheezing and great weight, and anxiety about the precordia." "Threatened suffocation from accumulation of mucus." In whooping-cough a characteristic is the spasmodic rigidity of the patient. "Child loses breath, turns pale, stiff, and blue; strangling with gagging and vomiting of mucus; bleeding from nose or mouth." The great keynote, subject to slight variations, is─mental depression with tissue irritability. The tissue irritability of *Ipec*. is severe and urgent, but superficial; that of *Ars*., deep-seated, diffuse, and burning; that of *Ferrum* involves tissue, as with *Ars*., but is mostly painless (Cooper). *Ipec*. is a medicine of great importance in hæmorrhages. The blood is bright red and the flow steady. A grand keynote for *Ipec*. in hæmorrhages (whether of lungs, bowels, uterus, or other parts) is *nausea with the hæmorrhage*. Guernsey thus describes the effect of *Ipec*. in the female sexual sphere, in which the hæmorrhagic power of the remedy is of the highest importance: "Threatened abortion; often with a sharp pain around the umbilicus, which runs downward to the uterus, with constant nausea and discharge of bright red blood; discharge of blood before the proper period; metrorrhagia, often after confinement, which is heralded by a low pulse, nausea, &c.; there is a steady flow of bright red blood, which may soak through the bed to the floor, or may run over the foot of the bed. (Where there is this *steady flow of bright red blood* give *Ipec*., and do not resort to applications, manipulations, &c.) Menstruation too early and too profuse; deficient labour pains, and with the pains there is a great deal of suffering, but no good is accomplished, the suffering is

caused by the above-named pain about the umbilicus, moving to the uterus." Some of the pains of *Ipec*. run from above down; some from left to right (cutting pain in abdomen). There is a remarkable headache "as if bruised, all through the bones of the head and down into the root of the tongue." Nausea is generally an accompaniment. Brain feels bruised, pain piercing to roots of teeth. There is also a sick headache originating in the stomach, the nausea preceding the headache and persisting all through. Teste has used the remedy with good effect in "constrictive and contusive headaches seated in left parietal region, coming on every day at 11 a.m., increasing gradually until the pain became intolerable, then decreasing in the same manner" and ceasing completely at 2 p.m. Another sphere in which *Ipec*. has shown great curative power is the eye. According to Allen granulations of the lids have been cured by the instillation of the dilutions. Also subacute inflammation of the cornea, with intense pain and great photophobia. Pustular conjunctivitis, especially in children. Inflammation with tearing pain and gushing of tears. Violent neuralgia of eyeballs, shooting in the head, with gushes of tears, nausea, &c. Dr. Nancy T. Williams (*H. R*., xi. 65) has cured several cases of gall-stone colic with *Ipec*. 6. The relief was prompt and lasting. On the strength of this symptom of Hahnemann's, "external chilliness with internal heat," Mahony gave *Ipec*. 200 to an army sergeant, 49, invalided for aneurism, who had this symptom while recovering from a catarrhal attack: *coldness of hands and feet not perceptible to himself. Ipec*. soon removed this. (*Med. Adv*., xxvi. 110). J. R. Haynes (quoted *B. J. H*., xxxvii. 203) uses *Ipec*. as an antidote to the *Opium* and *Morphia* habit. He gives five drops of *Ipec*. Ø for every grain of *Morphia* (or its equivalent in *Opium*) which the patient has been accustomed to take. When a definite sequence is observed in the order of occurrence of symptoms this is of great practical importance. Woodward (*Hahn. Adv*., May, 1900, p. 278) has noted in twenty-three provers the symptoms of *Ipec*. develop in this order: (*1*) Gastric; (*2*) Respiratory; (*3*) Spinal; (*4*) Genito-urinary; (*5*) Cutaneous. In several instances, however, the cutaneous symptoms appeared before the genito-urinary. Owing to its immediate expulsive effect, given internally, upon the mucous membrane, its influence upon the skin has not been sufficiently considered. Mixed with oil, powdered *Ipec*. has been used to vesicate the skin; and, diluted, the tincture is used for the bites of insects, bee- and wasp-stings, &c. It produces violent irritation of the skin, and between the acts of vomiting an uncontrollable desire to scratch is often felt in those under the influence of material doses. Cooper cured an immense uterine fibroid where persistent painful irritation of the skin with constant retching and vomiting, made worse by eating, constituted the prominent symptom. Frightful irritation inside and out, especially vaginal, with thick leucorrhœa, and a feeling of desperation, yields to *Ipec. Ipec*. has been used locally and internally for malignant pustule and anthrax, in which disease Dr. Edwin Muskett considers it specific (*Alleg. Hom. Zeitung*., No. 23, Dec., 1888). In certain forms of peripheral neuritis it deserves more consideration than has hitherto been allotted to it (Cooper). In consequence of its proved cholagogue action, it constitutes nowadays a very frequent constituent of allopathic pills. *Ipec*. has much of the sensitiveness of *Chi*.—There is < by touch.

Over-sensitiveness to heat and cold. < In winter and dry weather. < In warm, moist wind (catarrh, asthma, &c.). Chill is < in warm room; by external heat. Summer heat or hot room = fainting. Drinking > chill. Cold water > spasmodic cough. Cold drinks or ice-creams = colic. < Periodically; by vomiting; by coughing; by suppression of eruptions. < From veal from rich food (pork, fat, pastry); from ices.; lemon-peel; raisins salads, < By eating. < From abuse of quinine. < By motion. > By rest; by pressure; by closing eyes. Ipec., according to Hahnemann, is a short-acting medicine. It is specially suited to stout persons of lax fibre; to fair people; to women and children to emphysematous persons; to persons who have a history of epistaxis or other blood-loss.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Arn., Ars., Chi., Nux, Tab. *It antidotes:* Alum., Apis, Arn., Ars., Chi., Copper fumes, Dulc., Fer., Lauro., Op., Sul. ac., Tab., Ant. t. *Followed well by:* Ars. (cholera infantum; debility; colds; croup; chills); Bell.; Bry.; Cadm. s. (yellow fever); Calc., Cham., Chi., Cupr., Ign., Nux, Pho., Puls., Sep., Sul., Ant. t., Tab., Ver. *Complementary:* Cupr. *Compare:* Cough after eating, Nux; (*whilst* eating and in open air, Calc.). One hand cold, the other hot, Chi., Dig., Pul., Mosch. Constant nausea, Cocc., Kali c., Sul., Ign., Acet. ac. Salivation lying down—Ipec.; (on lying down at night, Cham., Nux, Pho., Rhus). Grass-green stools, Arg. n. Expression of nausea, Æthus., Ant. t. Bruised headache, Ptel., Ver. (bruised feeling here and there in brain). Gastric disturbance from rich food, Pul. (but Pul. has foul tongue, Ipec. clean; with Pul. symptoms last only whilst food is in stomach, Ipec. when stomach is empty). Stomach relaxed, Staph., Lobel., Tab. Asthma, Cupr. (spasmodic element predominates), Lob. (with a weak sensation in epigastrium spreading up into chest. Whooping-cough with rigidity, Cina (clucking sound down œsophagus as child comes out of paroxysm; grinds teeth), Cupr. (spasms of flexors predominate). Vomiting, Ant. t. (Ipec. has more nausea, Ant. t. more vomiting and retching; Ipec. has clean or slightly-coated tongue, Ant. t. thickly-coated white; both have vomiting after a meal, after acids and after coughing). Pains fly from left to right. Lach. (side to side, Act. r.; right to left, Lyc.; with nausea, Ipec.). Chest affections from retrocession of measles rash, Bry. Asthma, œdema, Linum n. Sweetish, bloody taste, Berb. (also bitter taste; Berb. mouth is pasty or sticky, Ipec. more generally clean; Berb. has dry mouth, Ipec. increase of saliva and smarting in mouth and tongue).

Causation.—Vexation and reserved displeasure. Injuries. Suppressed eruptions. Quinine. Morphia. Indigestible foods.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Cannot endure the least noise.—Cries and howling (of children).—Anxiety and fear of death.—Moroseness, with contempt for everything.—Disdainful humour.—Desire for a number of things, without knowing exactly which.—Irritability, and disposition to be angry.—Ailments from mortification or vexation, with indignation.—Impatience.—Slowness of conception.

2. Head.—Vertigo when walking, and when turning round, with tottering and staggering.—Pain, as of a bruise, in all the bones of the head, as far as the root of the tongue (with nausea and vomiting).—Headache as of a bruise of the brain and skull, which pierces through all the cranial bones into roots of teeth, with nausea.—As if brain compressed.—Attacks of headache, with nausea and vomiting.—Tearing in the forehead, excited or aggravated by being touched.—Lancinating headache, with heaviness of the head.—Stitches in the vertex (or forehead).—Painful pressure on the forehead.—Pain in the occiput and nape of the neck.—Hydrocephaloid.

3. Eyes.—Eyes red and inflamed.—Neuralgia of eyes, esp. r., extended to nose and mouth; in evening biting and pressure in eyes; he was awakened between 2 and 3 a.m. by tearing pains in eyes, esp. r., radiating to forehead and driving him out of bed, < from strong light, accompanied by chilliness, heat, sweat.—Eyelids closed, painful expression of face; the pillow was soaked with tears which flowed freely on opening r. eye.—Twitching of l. upper lid with three black spots before sight on lifting lid.—Scrofulous ophthalmia, pain in forehead and temples, photophobia and corneal ulceration.—Conjunctiva rose-coloured; cornea opaque; sight gone from r. eye, could not read, evening, from being dazzled by candle-light, which appeared multiplied five or six times; next morning fiery iridescent rings before l. eye, which had been less affected.—Humour in the corners of the eyes.—Trembling of the eyelids.—Twitching of the eyelids.—Hardened mucus in the external canthi.—Pupils dilated.—Confused sight.

4. Ears.—Coldness and chilliness of the ears (during the febrile heat).

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.—Loss of smell.—Coryza, with stoppage of the nose.

6. Face.—Pale, earthy, or yellowish colour of the face, which is bloated, with livid circles round the eyes.—Convulsive startings of the muscles of the face.—Lips covered with small aphthæ and eruptions.—Rash in the face.—Fine branny eruption on face, with or without irritation.—Pityriasis.—Pain, as from excoriation, in the lips.—Convulsive startings of the lips.—Redness of the skin round the mouth.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia by fits, as if a tooth were being extracted.—Toothache > while eating; < afternoon and night.—Toothache < by day; pain every few minutes with a jerk radiating into r. temple and nose, as if tooth being extracted.—The neuralgic pains of *Ipec*. and of *Viol. od*. often make for r. temple (Cooper).—Dentition.

8. Mouth.—Painful sensibility of all parts of the mouth.—Smarting in mouth and on (margins of) tongue.—Copious secretion of saliva.—Constantly obliged to swallow saliva.—Saliva runs from mouth on lying down.—Tongue: clean; white or yellow; pale.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, during deglutition, as from swelling of the pharynx.—Difficult deglutition, as from paralysis of the tongue and of the gullet.—Spasmodic contractive sensation in the throat.—Fauces, stinging, rough, sore, and dry.

10. Appetite.—Insipid and clammy, or bitter taste, esp. in the morning.—Sweetish taste, as of blood in the mouth.—Desire only for delicacies and things sweetened with sugar.—Want of appetite; the stomach feels relaxed.—Bad effects from eating pork, veal, &c.—Gastric catarrh from indigestible food, or from ice-cold things.—Adipsia.—Beer has an insipid taste.—Tobacco smoke is nauseous, and causes vomiting.—Great repugnance and dislike to all food.—Water-brash.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, as if proceeding from the stomach, with copious salivation, violent itching in the skin, and empty risings.—Retching, esp. after drinking anything cold, or after smoking.—Vomiting of drink, and of undigested food; or else of bilious, greenish, or acid, or mucous, gelatinous matter, sometimes immediately after a meal.—Vomiting of blood.—Vomiting, with sweat, heat, fetid breath, and thirst.—Vomiting with diarrhœa.—Vomiting on stooping.—Vomiting of black matter, like pitch.—Sensation of excessive uneasiness in the stomach and epigastrium.—Horrid, indescribable pain and sick feeling in the stomach.—Sensation, as if the stomach were empty and flaccid.—Swelling in the region of the stomach.—Pinching round the epigastrium and in the region of the hypochondria.—Pressure on the stomach with vomiting.

12. Abdomen.—Cutting and pinching in the abdomen (as from a hand, each finger sharply pressing into intestines), < in the highest degree by movement, > by repose.—Pinching pain in both hypochondria, and in region of pit of stomach.—Pain, as from excoriation in the abdomen.—Colic, with agitation, tossing, and cries (in children).—Colic, with cramp-like pains.—Incisive pains, in the umbilical region, with shuddering.—Flatulent colic, with frequent diarrhœic stools.—Colic of strangulated hernia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Loose evacuations, like matter in a state of fermentation (like yeast).—Obstinate diarrhœa.—Loose evacuations, greenish, or yellow- (lemon-) coloured, of a putrid smell, or sanguineous, bilious, and mucous.—Stools: grassy-green; of white mucus.—Loose serous evacuations.—Diarrhœa, with nausea, colic (and vomiting).—Autumnal diarrhœa; much griping about the navel.—Diarrhœa of children inclining to dysentery.—Dysenteric evacuations, with white flocks, and followed by tenesmus.—Evacuation of black matter like pitch.—Hæmorrhoids bleed profusely.—Itching of anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Turbid urine, with sediment like brick-dust.—Red and scanty urine.—Unsuccessful urging to urinate.—Sanguineous urine, with pains in the region of the bladder, and of the navel, burning sensation in the urethra,

inclination to vomit, and pain in the loins and in the pit of the stomach.—Discharge of pus from the urethra, with biting pain.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Troublesome sensation, as of bearing down towards the genital parts, and towards the anus.—Menstruation too early and too profuse.—Metrorrhagia, with discharge of bright red and coagulated blood, with oppressed breathing.—Metrorrhagia, much depression and pain in r. half of head; soreness about womb and pain in l. hip and back; weight across forehead, and phlegm in back of throat, causing sickness; skin yellowish and very irritable, dark round eyes (cured).—Steady flow of bright red blood after confinement.—In labour and threatened miscarriage pains fly from l. to r., with nausea.—Catamenia premature, and too thick.—Stitches from navel to uterus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough, esp. at night, with painful shocks in the head and stomach, and with loathing, retching, and vomiting.—Cough catching the breath, even to suffocation; during the attacks the child gets quite stiff, its face blue. It is excited by a contractive tickling sensation extending from upper part of larynx to lowest part of bronchial tubes; < on walking in cold air; on retiring; in morning and evening; on taking a deep breath. Accompanied by cold, as if the navel would be torn out; pains in abdomen like strangury; heat in head and face. The cough causes vomiting without nausea.—Rattling noise in the bronchial tubes when drawing breath.—Dry cough, excited by a contractive tickling in the larynx (particularly in the upper part), extending to the extremity of the bronchia, esp. when lying on l. side.—Cough, which resembles whooping-cough, with bleeding from the nose and mouth, and vomiting of food.—Cough, with spitting of blood, provoked by the least effort.—Spasmodic cough, dry, shaking, with fits of suffocation, stiffness of the body, and bluish face.—Cough as from vapour of sulphur, with expectoration of blood with mucus in the morning.—Suffocative cough in the evening; continuous cough with perspiration on the forehead, shocks in the head, retching and vomiting.—Anxious and short respiration.—Quick, anxious breathing.—The breath smells fetid.—Suffocative attacks in the room; > in the open air.—Whooping-cough; every fresh attack sets in with a long-drawn, difficult, howling, sighing inspiration.—Spasmodic asthma, with contraction of the larynx, and panting respiration.—Sighing respiration.

18. Chest.—Oppression of the chest, and shortness of breath, as if dust had been inhaled.—Loss of breath on the least movement.—Spasms in the chest.—Pain, as of excoriation in the chest.—Palpitation of the heart.—Red itching spots on the chest, with burning after scratching.

20. Neck and Back.—Swelling and suppuration in the throat-pit.—Cramp pain between the scapulæ during motion.—Tetanic stiffness and bending of the back, backwards or forwards.

22. Upper Limbs.—Coldness of one hand while the other is hot.

23. Lower Limbs.—Convulsive startings of the legs and of the feet (not in the upper limbs).—Pain, as from dislocation, in the hip-joint, when sitting.—Nocturnal cramps in the muscles of the thigh, with lumps in the thighs.—Violent itching in the calves of the legs.—Ulcers, with black bases on the legs, and on the foot.

24. Generalities.—Pain, as from a bruise, in all the bones.—Tingling in the joints, as when numbed.—Fits of uneasiness, with dislike to all food, and excessive and sudden debility.—Nausea, with almost all ailments.—Bleeding from different organs; hæmorrhages from all the orifices of the body (bright red).—Too great sensibility to cold and to heat.—Tetanus; spasms and convulsions of different kinds; sometimes with bending backwards of the head, and distortion of the features; or with loss of consciousness; face pale and bloated, eyes half closed, convulsive movements of the muscles of the face, lips, eyelids, and limbs, at times with cries, inclination to vomit, and rattling of mucus in the chest.—In morning, on awaking, anxious agitation of the blood, as if he had been subjected to a great heat, or had had profuse perspiration, or had awakened out of an anxious dream, though the skin was neither hot nor moist; at same time a heaviness in head as if brain were compressed.—Dropsy of internal parts.—Chlorosis, menses scanty; skin and mucous surfaces pale, anæmic.—Excessive emaciation.

25. Skin.—Miliary eruptions, violent itching in the skin (of the thighs and of the arms).—During the nausea the patient is forced to scratch himself, until relieved by vomiting.—Rash (in lying-in women); suppressed rash.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness.—Sleep, with the eyes half open.—Agitated sleep, with groans.—During sleep, starting of the limbs.—Frightful dreams, with frequent starts and terror during sleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse very frequent, but at times scarcely perceptible.—Shuddering, with coldness in the limbs and in the face.—Chill of short duration and soon changing to heat.—Coldness, esp. in the hands and feet, with cold and copious perspiration on those parts.—External chilliness with internal heat.—Aggravation of the shivering from external heat.—Internal chilliness, as if under the skin, < from heat.—Before the shiverings, uneasiness, stretching, and lassitude, with cold sweat on the forehead, or coldness, or shivering, in the ears.—Sudden heat in a room, with sweat and vertigo.—Thirst during the shivering or coldness.—Fever, manifesting itself by much shivering, with little heat, or by much heat with little shivering; or with nausea, vomiting, and other gastric symptoms, tongue clean or loaded, and constrictive oppression of the chest.—Fever in the evening, with great inquietude, dry and troublesome heat, burning in the palms of the hands, and nocturnal sweat.—After a short chill dry heat, with parchment-like skin.—During the heat no thirst.—Perspiration smelling sour (with turbid urine).—Intermittent fever; nausea and vomiting predominate; slight chills are followed by much heat, with thirst and no subsequent perspiration, consequent upon the abuse of quinine; slight chilliness without thirst, afterwards violent heat, with thirst, nausea and vomiting, dyspnœa,

stitches in the chest, finally copious perspiration.—Damp coldness of the hands and feet.

Convolvulus Duartinus.

Ipomśa bona-nox. Morning Glory. N. O. Convolvulaceć. Tincture of Flowers.

Clinical.—Eye, inflammation of. Headache. Rheumatism. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Convol. d*. was proved under Mure, and some symptoms that are peculiar have been recorded: Reveries in daytime. Numbness in limbs. Dreams of dead persons. Symptoms are < in morning and > after cold bath.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Moral weakness.—Reveries in the daytime.

2. Head.—Vertigo with faintness.—Burning in frontal region, ceasing after a cold bath.—Pain in frontal region with heat at root of nose.—Pain in l. temple (corresponding to inflamed l. eye).

3. Eyes.—Inflammation of l. eye.

8. Mouth.—Toothache.—Swelling of gums.—Tongue feels swollen.

9. Throat.—Heat and dryness at anterior and upper part of śsophagus.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in abdomen with internal heat.—Violent colic with drawings.

13. Stool.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Red urine.—Yellow sediment in urine.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness of arms,< when hanging down.—Pains in l. shoulder; in l. wrist.—Numbness of r. index and middle fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Lancinating pain in r. knee.—Pain fore part of l. leg for four days.—Deep-seated pain in calves.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness in daytime.—Dreams: about quarrelling; about dead persons; falling out of his front teeth; of flying along a lighted street; appearance of a ghost; wakes with a start.

Iridium.

The metal. Ir. (AM. 192.5). Trituration.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Axilla, abscess in. Bronchitis, chronic. Cramps. Gout. Hemiplegia (r.). Neuralgia. Numbness. Rheumatism. Spinal paresis.

Characteristics.—*Iridium* is a rare metal of the *Platinum* group found in platinum ore. It is one of the heaviest substances known. A. J. Tafel took gr. xx. of 3rd trituration. He experienced a number of symptoms, all within two hours of taking the dose. Prominent among them were: A sensation of numbness; in ears and throughout the body. A feeling as if the eyes were being affected from below upward. A feeling as of a triangle on face, the base formed by the two malar-bones, the apex in the vertex. The numbness, and a cramp-like contraction in right calf, show a resemblance to the action of *Plat. Irid*. needs and deserves a fuller proving. The majority of symptoms appeared on the left side. In the *Revue Hom. Française* of February, 1892 (translated *New York Med. Times*, November, 1892), M. Laboucher gave an account of this remedy and compared it with others. He does not mention how the symptoms were obtained. They will be found in the Schema marked with "(L)" after each. Those unmarked are Tafel's. Laboucher says it is "admirable in all cases of anæmia"; is better than *China* for the aged and persons exhausted by disease; for puny, weak-limbed children, and those who grow too fast. He mentions a peculiar alternation of symptoms or reaction. Painful weakness of lower limbs and renal region, followed by a favourable reaction—self-confidence and facilitated mental labour. It shares with *Osmium*, *Palladium*, and *Platinum* a place in the treatment of rheumatism and gout. Laboucher gave *Irid*. in the 4th attenuation, *Pallad*. in the 3rd, *Plat*. in 2nd, and *Osm*. in the 1st.

Relations.—*Compare:* In uterine diseases, Aur. and Aur. mur. (Laboucher says Irid. is superior to both and to Osm. in uterine tumours). In exhaustion after disease, Chi.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Weariness in back and limbs followed by favourable reaction; feeling of *aplomb* and self-confidence (L).—Facilitates mental labour (L.).

2. Head.—Pains in middle of occipital bone.—Neuralgia of head, esp. temples; drives one crazy (L.).—Open air and noise seem to bruise the head.

3. Eyes.—Feeling as if eyes were being affected from below upward.

4. Ears.—Feeling of numbness in ears and throughout the body lasting but a short time.

6. Face.—Pain in l. malar-bone, a kind of stinging; from this place a kind of warmth spreads over whole face; the pain is also felt in r. malar-bone like a pressure.

8. Mouth.—Increased saliva with sensation in malar-bones, which is more perceptible on l. side.

11. Stomach.—Cramps in stomach.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Swelling of ovaries without dropsy (L.).—Corroding and suppurating ulcers of uterus; bluish patches on uterus (L.). Uterine tumour with suppuration (L.).—Piercing, gnawing pains in breasts (L.).

20. Neck and Back.—Painful weakness of lower limbs and weakness in region of kidneys, followed by favourable reaction (L.).—Spinal paresis followed by greatly increased strength (L.).

21. Limbs.—Neuralgia of the limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Abscess in axilla, arrests suppuration (L.).—Transient pain in inner side of wrists, < l., also on bend of knee-joint.—Painful deep red glossy swelling of thumb (L.).—Pinching pain in wrists and fingers (rheumatic paralysis) (L.).

23. Lower Limbs.—Formication, scraping and smarting pains in hip-joints; sciatica preventing rest in bed (L.).—Transient pain in bend of knee-joint.—Pressing in anterior portion of l. thigh in middle of upper half, followed by pressing in groin.—While walking, feeling of tension in both thighs, < l.; then a dislocated feeling in l. hip-joint, and a dull pain tending towards l. buttock.—Cramp-like contraction in r. calf and middle of sole of foot.

24. Generalities.—R. hemiplegia when temperature of skin remains normal (L.).

Iris Florentina.

White flag. Orris-root. N. O. Iridaceæ. Tincture of fresh rhizome.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Delirium. Diarrhœa. Headache. Hemiplegia (r.).

Characteristics.—Powdered orris-root has been used as an application to the hair, and in some young girls has produced violent symptoms. Headache and giddiness occurred on waking in the morning. Complete paralysis of right side. In one case convulsions and delirium, from which complete recovery did not take place for

three months. It gives an odour of violets to the breath, and communicates to vinegar a flavour of raspberries, hence is used in manufacture of Raspberry Vinegar.

Relations.—*Compare:* Verat., Sabad., Iris v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium and convulsions (lasting three months).

2. Head.—Giddiness and violent headache, on awaking in the morning.

9. Throat.—Pain and heat in throat as after cantharides.

11. Stomach.—Disposition to vomit.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Difficult urination.

20. Neck.—Redness of neck.

24. Generalities.—Convulsions (recurring for three months).—Complete paralysis of r. side (lasting five hours).

26. Sleep.—A kind of sleepiness.—Uneasy sleep.

Iris Fœtidissima.

Iris fœtidissima. N. O. Iridaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Headache. Hernia.

Characteristics.—*Ir. fœt.* was proved under Berridge's direction. One prover, Dr. Croker, chewed a piece of the root; another took the tincture; one experienced symptoms from potentising the drug, and later took the 14th dilution. The rest took very high potencies. The prover who chewed the root experienced a burning feeling in mouth and fauces extending to stomach, and not relieved by cold water or anything else. A number of pains were felt in the head.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Arums and the other Irises.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Makes mistakes in writing and speaking; puts "right" for "left" and *vice versâ*.

2. Head.—Light-headed; staggers to l.—Great weight on vertex when the pain in the stomach (burning) occurs; cannot sit to his office work, in the morning; pain at vertex sometimes reaching down to over eyes.

8. Mouth.—Great burning feeling in mouth and fauces, extending into stomach, not > by cold water or anything else.

11. Stomach.—Burning as from vitriol in stomach.—Pain in r. groin as if inguinal hernia would protrude when walking (14th dil.).

Iris Germanica.

Blue Garden Iris. (Rhizome also used to make Orris-root.). N. O. Iridaceæ. Tincture of fresh rhizome.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Freckles.

Characteristics.—The fresh root of *Ir. German., I. Flor*., and our common yellow Iris, *I. Pseudo-acorus*, have been much used in dropsies and are violently cathartic. The juice is also used for the removal of freckles from the skin.

Iris Tenax.

Iris minor. ("Grows very luxuriantly in the clay ground and on the hillsides" of Oregon. The fibre of the plant is so strong that it is used by Indians for making cord, and weaving into bags, &c.). N. O. Iridaceæ. Tincture of the lower or bulbous stems. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—*Appendicitis*. Fever. Headache. Home-sickness. Intermittents. Mania. Perityphlitis. Sleeplessness. Stomatitis. Vomiting. Xerostoma.

Characteristics.—Dr. George Wigg, of Portland, Oregon, proved *Iris tenax* in the latter part of 1885 (*Med. Adv*. xvii. 235, *Amer. Hom*., April, 1888; *H. W*., xxxv. 364). He published the proving under the name of *Iris minor*. This, as Heath has shown, is a local name only, its true botanical name being *Iris tenax* (*H. W*., xxx. 332). Dr. Wigg (æt. 44) took gtt. v. to 1x. of the strong tincture. A female prover

took repeated doses of *Ir. t.* 2x and 3x. The order in which the symptoms occurred in Dr. Wigg's case is roughly as follows: In fifteen minutes burning in mouth and throat. This passed off in the night, but was intensified by each fresh dose. After the second dose, taken early next morning, the burning was reproduced, followed by dry mouth and absence of saliva in two hours. Then came the mental gloom and home-sick feeling, increasing towards midnight; headache in temples; toothache; sinking, all-gone feeling; itching and burning of scalp; abdominal pains; diarrhœa; desperate exhaustion compelling him to keep in bed; hard chill followed by rise of temperature. The acute pains in the bowels passed off in the night, but for fourteen days there was a tender spot over the ilio-cæcal region, and the bowels did not act normally for ten days. The symptoms which Dr. Wigg considers most remarkable are: (*1*) Absence of saliva with dry mouth. (*2*) Gloomy, cast-down, home-sick feeling. (*3*) Burning in eyes without tears. (*4*) Pain in one tooth only (second upper molar). (*5*) Itching and burning of scalp without eruption. (*6*) Chill at 2 p.m. (he never had a chill before or since). (*7*) Painful spot in ilio-cæcal region and the length of time it lasted. It resembles *Ir. vers*. in producing bilious vomiting; burning sensations; and low spirits. In the female prover it produced a strange sensation in her mind: she thought some of her friends had died; the next day she was unusually cheerful. The most remarkable symptoms were, no doubt, the "fearful pain in the ilio-cæcal region"; and the "hard chill at 2 p.m." These indications led to the cure of the two following cases: (*1*) Miss X, school teacher, had for several years a pain beginning in right eye, extending thence to right half of head. When the pain was most severe she vomited a quantity of green bile. When she did not vomit she had nausea, and a chill between 2 and 3 p.m. The pain passed off in sleep at night. It always began on Saturday, before rising. *Ir. t.* 30x every six hours, commencing Friday morning, was given, and quickly cured after *Ir. v., Alo., Act. r.*, and *Kali bi*. had failed to give much relief. The relief from *Ir. t.* was so marked the patient thought she had received morphine. (*2*) Mr. E., after walking thirty miles over a mountainous country in August, while in a state of perspiration drank a large quantity of buttermilk. Four hours after he was taken with fearful pain in ileo-cæcal region, which caused a deathly sensation at epigastrium. Finally he vomited much dark green bile without relief. An old-school doctor was called in and diagnosed obstruction with probable death in four days. He lingered three weeks and was brought home to Portland, where Dr. Wigg saw him, and diagnosed typhilitis, badly treated. Pressure on the ileo-cæcal region caused death-like sensation at stomach-pit. Pain continued until he vomited a cupful of dark green bile. Somewhat constipated. Under *Ir. t.* 15x every three hours, he commenced to improve at once, and in two weeks was back at his business. Dr. Wigg noticed the all-gone feeling particularly on standing up, on waking in the morning. Cold water did not > burning in mouth and throat. Cold pillow > pain in temples. > By sucking in cold air (burning in mouth and throat). Hot applications > pain in bowels. Cup of tea > vomiting. Sweet oil and camphor > burning in mouth and throat. Many symptoms appear or are < on waking.

Relations.—*Compare:* (effect on cæcal region) Arn., Ars., Lach., M.; (headache) Gels., Gratiol., Ir. v., Kali bi., Ign. (Burning not > by cold) Caps.; (home-sickness) Caps., Phos. ac.; (xerostoma) Ar. t.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Gloomy, cast down; home-sick feeling.—Strange sensation in her mind, thought some of her friends had died.—The impression was so strong that she sat down and had a good cry (after sixteenth dose of *Ir. t.* 2x. gtt. vi., taken every two hours).—Next day unusually cheerful.—(On a later occasion the same prover took out of a tumbler of water, in which a teaspoonful of pellets of *Ir. t.* 3x had been dissolved, one teaspoonful every hour; the prover, who did not know what she was taking, said, on the afternoon of the second day of taking it: "I am going to lose my mind. I feel just as I did when you gave me that Wild *Iris*." Attempts to persuade her she was all right only < the despondency. She could not keep from crying. Next day as cheerful as ever.).—At 11.40 a.m. courage all gone, could not help crying.

2. Head.—Pain returning weekly for several years, commencing in r. eye and involving r. half of head; vomits green bile when pain at height; if no vomiting has nausea and a chill between 2 and 3 p.m. (cured with 30x).—Headache in both temples with vomiting of green bile.—Awoke 5 a.m. with dull aching in both temples and itching in eyes; could not get to sleep again but kept turning the pillow as the cool side > the pain.—Itching and burning of scalp, on awaking; brushed head well with stiff brush, five minutes after whole scalp burning as from cayenne pepper; at same time eyes began to smart, but did not water (burning lasted eleven hours).

3. Eyes.—Itching in both eyes; with aching in temples.—Smarting burning in eyes, after brushing scalp; it was as if he had been near some one scraping horse-radish; no lachrymation (lasted eleven hours).

8. Mouth.—Pain in l. upper second molar, feeling too long; kept him awake till 2 a.m.; awoke 6.15, still in pain; at 10.25 the pain was worst; neither hot nor cold water relieved, nor camphor nor chloroform.—Thinking there was an ulcer at the root he had it extracted.—There was no ulcer, though the tooth was decayed.—Burning in mouth and throat, which increased, mouth and throat seemed on fire; not > by cold water; > after midnight, > by sweet oil and camphor; > by sucking in cold air; compelling him to keep swallowing every, second or two.—Mouth dry, without saliva.

9. Throat.—Burning in throat and fauces as if on fire, not > by cold water *fearful* burning in throat, fifteen minutes after taking 25 drops, pain and burning desire to swallow every second or two.—Burning in throat as from *Capsicum*, > by sucking in cold air.

11. Stomach.—On standing up, in the Morning, after sleep, "gone" feeling caused him to vomit a quantity of greenish yellow slime, not bitter; > by drinking a cup of tea.—Deathly sensation at stomach-pit.—Vomiting of very green bile.

12. Abdomen.—Cutting in abdomen, more severe r. than l.—Fearful pain in ileo-cæcal region.—Pressure in ileo-cæcal region causes deathly sensation at stomach-pit.—For fourteen days there was a painful spot over ileo-cæcal region, as if an ulcer, the size of a shilling, might be inside.—Pain in bowels increasing, headache in both temples; vomiting green bile; hot applications > bowels, and at midnight a copious evacuation occurs.

13. Stool.—At midnight a copious evacuation (following pain in abdomen).—Constipation; bowels did not act normally for ten days after the proving.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine brownish.—At 11 a.m. passed brown urine, and continued to do so every fifteen minutes for two hours.

24. Generalities.—So exhausted cannot leave bed in the morning though pains have moderated.—Felt ill all over at 2 p.m. and went to bed.

26. Sleep.—Could not sleep and became more and more despondent.—Fell asleep at 1, woke at 5 with dull aching in temples and itching in eyes; could not sleep again but kept turning pillow over, cool side > pain in temples.

27. Fever.—Hard chill 2 p.m., lasted twenty minutes, after which temperature ran up to 102°; as it fell sweat came on, though not very profuse.

Iris Versicolor.

Iris hexagona. Blue flag. N. O. Iridaceæ. Tincture of fresh root collected in early spring or autumn. Trituration of the resinoid, Iridin or Irisin.

Clinical.—Anus, fissure of. *Bilious attack. Constipation*. Crusta lactea. Diabetes (pancreatic). *Diarrhœa*. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Eczema. Fistula. Gastrodynia, intermittent. *Headache*. Impetigo. *Liver, affections of*. Migraine. Neuralgia. Nocturnal emissions. Pancreas, affections of. Parotid glands, affections of. Pregnancy, morning sickness of. Psoriasis. Rectum, burning in. Rheumatism. *Salivation. Sciatica. Vomiting*. Whitlow. Zoster.

Characteristics.—The Blue Flag is in great repute as a remedy among the Indians of North America. It was introduced into homœopathic practice by Kitchen, of Philadelphia, by whom it was proved, as well as by that heroic prover, Burt, and

others, of all of whose experiences Hale gives an excellent account. I will relate one of Burt's experiments. "May 18th.—Took forty grains of the green root; fifteen minutes after, profuse flow of saliva and tears; mouth and stomach feel on fire; almost impossible to breathe, it is so acrid; one half-hour of great pain and distress in the stomach; it is awful to bear; continues all the afternoon and evening; it is not a sharp pain but an awful burning distress; appears to be deep in the region of the pancreas; cold water does not touch it; profuse flow of saliva all day; constant eructations of tasteless gas; very restless all night with bad dreams. May 19th.—Awoke at 4 a.m. with great rumbling and distress in the umbilical and hypogastric regions, with great desire for stool followed immediately by a copious, thin, watery stool, which could not be retained a moment without much pain; mouth feels as if it had been scalded, tongue thick and rough. 8 a.m.—Another thin, watery stool, with great rumbling in bowels; no appetite, loss of taste." Dr. Burt took more of the drug and developed a repetition of these symptoms and many others, including toothache, an eruption of pimples on the top of the head; inflammation of the glans penis; amorous dreams and seminal emissions (to which he was not accustomed). Vomiting of a watery, extremely sour fluid, excoriating the throat, was prominent in some provings. The sourness may be so great that not only the vomit but the whole person smells sour. "Everything in the stomach turns to vinegar; similarly in threatened rheumatic fever the sweat smells strongly of vinegar" (Cooper). Sometimes the vomit was not sour but bitter or sweetish. The action on the salivary gland., and pancreas was very marked, and *Iris* has proved an excellent remedy in affections of these organs. Nash relates the case of a middle-aged lady who had frequent attacks of vomiting of ropy mucus hanging from mouth to receptacle on the floor. Then the substance vomited became dark-coloured like coffee grounds. She became very weak and vomited all nourishment. There was also profuse secretion of ropy saliva. The patient believed she had cancer of the stomach and made her will. *Kali bi*. gave no relief. *Iris* cured in a short time and permanently. Kitchen found *Iris* the most effective all-round remedy in cases of vomiting of all kinds. He relates this case: A girl, æt. 9, had periodic spells of vomiting every month, six weeks, or sometimes four months. The attack would last three days. It began with vomiting of ingesta, then sour fluid, lastly bile, yellow and green, with great heat of head. Some general fever, and great prostration. Warm perspiration from efforts of straining. A single dose of *Iris* would arrest the attack at once, all other remedies having failed. This action of *Iris* on the intestinal tract and liver together with another characteristic action of the drug, on the nerves, renders it a great remedy in bilious sick-headaches. Here again it resembles *Kali bichr*., for the headache of *Iris* is associated with a blur before the eyes. Hemicrania begins with a blurring of sight; paroxysms attended with sour watery vomiting; pain involving supraorbital and dental nerves; with stupid or stunning headache. A dull soreness is left where the neuralgia had been. L. L. Helt relates a typical case (*Med. Adv*., xxii. 395). The patient, a lady, said: "The way I know an attack is coming on is, I feel so tired and drowsy that I can go to sleep at any time or place, and *my sight becomes dim*, but not one bit of pain

yet." After this stage has lasted from twelve to twenty-four hours, vomiting begins, always from 3 to 4 a.m. The vomiting stage continues about twelve hours, followed by a most excruciating headache, *or* by severe pain and great distress in stomach and abdomen. If one is present the other is absent. At the end of the third day she is able to sit up a little. The periods of recurrence are very irregular. *Iris v.* 3x given on the approach of an attack warded it off on three occasions, and then the attacks ceased to recur. *Med. Visitor*, xiii. 1, reports a discussion on *Ir. v.*, in the course of which C. C. Conant said he had repeatedly verified "right-side headache, beginning with a blur and very severe in front of head." E. H. Linnell cured a sick-headache of two years' standing invariably produced by eating anything sweet. Baruch (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 478) has cured with *Ir. v.* 2x a case of diabetes having (in addition to the glycosuria) right-side supraorbital pains, low spirits, dull mental faculties, anorexia, urine pale and copious, pain in pancreas. In pancreatic diabetes *Ir. v.* should have a very important place. *Ir. v.* is no less effective in pure neuralgias, either facial or sciatic. I have cured with it left-side sciatica following influenza. The generality of affections appear on the right side. Pains are erratic; shoot from right to left. The irritating, excoriating, and inflaming properties of *Iris* are seen in the affections of the skin. It has cured cases of herpes zoster (right side), eczema capitis, impetigo figurata, and psoriasis. There is well-marked periodicity in the *Iris* affections, headaches, colic; diarrhœa and dysentery, recurring every spring and autumn; diarrhœa and colic 2 or 3 a.m.; morning sickness; attacks at short intervals. Symptoms set in suddenly. The headaches are < by rest, > by moderate motion, < by violent motion. Bending forward > colic. Motion < abdominal and sciatic pains. Toothache is < in warm room. Open air > headache; cold air < headache and nausea. The concomitance of gastric symptoms gives the key to many of the cases which call for *Iris*; and it should not be forgotten that constipation as well as diarrhœa may be a strong indication.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Nux v. *Antidote to:* Merc., Nux v., Phytol. *Compare:* Ipec. (nausea and vomiting of pregnancy with tenderness over stomach, profuse salivation. Iris has thick, ropy saliva; Ipec. saliva is thin, must be constantly swallowed); Sang. (periodic sick-headache); Kali bich. (sick-headache beginning with a blur—with Kali bi. the blur precedes the pain and passes off as the pain comes on -thick, ropy saliva and vomit; sciatica); Ver. (diarrhœa and summer complaints; Ver. has collapse, coldness, cold sweat. Iris more inflammatory symptoms, excoriation about anus); Puls. (nightly diarrhœa -Puls. more before midnight; Iris 2-3 a.m.); Chi. (summer diarrhœa); Sep. (sick-headache); Epipheg. (sick-headache, ropy saliva); Ant. c., Ant. t., Ars., Colch., Eupat. perf., juglans c., Lept. In burning in throat, Caps. (Caps. has < by cold Water; Ir. v. is temporarily > by drinking cold water).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Low-spirited; discouraged; vexed; despondent.—Great depression with headache.—Fear of an approaching illness.—Cannot fix mind on studies.

2. Head.—Fulness in and heaviness of the head.—Head and face are cold.—Headache (temples and eyes), with distressing vomiting (of a sweetish mucus, occasionally with a trace of bile).—(Sick headache invariably induced by eating anything sweet.).—Sensation of constriction around the forehead (when trying to cough).—Dull throbbing or shooting in r. side of forehead, with nausea; < toward evening; from cold air or coughing; > from moderate motion.—Dull, heavy frontal headache, with nausea, with dulness of eyes and pain over l. superciliary ridge.—During headache, nausea and profuse salivation.—Recurrent sick headaches with constipation.—Aching in forehead and vertex as if the top of the head would come off.—Shooting in the temples, mostly r., with constrictive feeling of the scalp.—Stitches in the lower part (r. side) of the cerebellum.—Pustular eruption on the scalp.

3. Eyes.—Redness of conjunctiva.—Burning in internal canthus (r.) with lachrymation.—Inflammation of eyelids, apparently from cold.—Eyes sunken Violent pains in both supraorbital regions, but in only one at a time.

5. Nose.—Constant sneezing.

6. Face.—Wakes with neuralgia, r. side of face, darting stitches in two carious teeth.—Neuralgia, involving supra- and infra-orbital, superior maxillary and inferior nerves; begins after breakfast every morning, with a stupid, stunning headache, and lasts several hours.—Pustular eruptions on the face, around nose, lips, and cheeks, secreting a sanious, irritating matter.

7. Teeth.—Toothache in the warm room.

8. Mouth.—Food tastes flat or acid.—Taste at first sweetish or insipid; later violent burning.—Dry mouth in the morning, in bed.—Mouth dry and clammy.—Mouth and stomach feel on fire; almost impossible to breathe, it is so acrid.—Mouth and tongue feel as if they had been scalded.—Profuse flow of saliva; ropy, drops when talking.—Raw pain in l. side of tongue.—The tongue and gums feel as if covered by a greasy substance in the morning on rising.—Dry, cracked lips.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with constriction of pharynx and difficult deglutition.—Pains in tonsils shooting into ears.—Sometimes burning sensation, with feeling of enlargement like a burning cavern, while throat is dry, injected and of a bright red colour.—A peculiar irritability of throat sometimes attended with cough.—Spasms of pharynx while swallowing food.—Burning from fauces to stomach, > inspiring cool air, < exposure.—Feeling as if a horsehair were drawn tightly across l. palate with burning and smarting.—Cold water > burning short time only.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite.—Bitter, putrid taste.—Nausea and empty eructations.

11. Stomach.—Eructations of tasteless gas; frequently empty.—Nausea and vomiting of a watery and very acid substance.—Contents of stomach "turn to vinegar.".—Vomiting: of food; sour; bilious; of sweetish water; of sour milk in children.—Pain in stomach before breakfast and from drinking water.—Great burning distress in epigastrium; mouth and stomach feel on fire.—Cancer of pylorus with sour vomiting and great prostration (Cooper).

12. Abdomen.—Pain in the region of the liver; < from motion.—Awful burning distress, deep in region of pancreas, not > by cold water.—Colic > by bending forward; > by discharge of flatulence.—Cutting pain in the lower part of abdomen.—Fetid flatulence.—Sharp griping pains in the bowels.—Pain in abdomen > by discharge of flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, with colic and rumbling in the bowels.—Stool: thin, watery; soft yellow, with rumbling, but no pain; mushy, painless; blood and mucus with straining.—Frequent watery stools with burning in anus; disposition to strain and bear down.—[Dysentery with choleraic depression.—Dark bilious discharges, low febrile state and much emaciation.—Chronic diarrhœa with pain in lower abdomen, followed by burning in rectum (A. E. Smith)].—Great burning in anus, as if on fire, after stool.—Anus sore in morning, as if points were sticking into it.—Distress in anus as if prolapsed.—Constipation: succeeded by thin, watery diarrhœa; with flatulent colic; with migraine; with irregular menses; with hæmorrhoids.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in r. kidney.—Cutting and pricking in the urethra while urinating with coldness and itching of genitals.—(Urine of high specific gravity containing sugar.).—Urine voided in large quantities.—Urine of disagreeable odour.—Urine thick, of strong odour, deep colour.—Urine passes without force.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Coldness and itching of the genitals.—Emission with amorous dreams.—Inflammation of glans, which is much swollen and red.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Neuralgia and rheumatism of uterus.—Menses regular but excessive.—Leucorrhœa.—Morning sickness of pregnancy, vomit sour or bitter; protracted nausea; profuse ropy saliva: tenderness over stomach.—Inflammation and soreness of uterus, very sensitive to touch; pain across umbilicus, griping at intervals, nausea and vomiting of green or yellow bile, eructations of much flatus between the vomitings; yellow bilious diarrhœa. (Miscarriage.)

18. Chest.—Rheumatism in muscles of chest along with acid indigestion (Cooper).

22. Upper Limbs.—Acute rheumatic pain in r. shoulder; < from motion, esp. on raising arm.—Severe shooting pains about the phalangeal and metacarpo-phalangeal articulations.—Pain in the fingers on writing.—(Will abort felon).

23. Lower Limbs.—Sciatica; painful drawing and lameness, as if l. hip were wrenched, extending to popliteal space.—Sudden shooting pains in l. sciatic nerve, causing lameness < on motion.—Moderate motion < exceedingly, violent motion does not affect.—Coxalgia in l. hip.

24. Generalities.—Great debility.—Nervous debility, more tired in morning than evening, head and eyes heavy, chilly, stomach sour with fulness, aches all over and feels rheumatic, < on awaking, cannot keep to work, stools dark brownish green (cured with Ø, man, 55.—Cooper).—Gastric symptoms predominate (with headache).

25. Skin.—Pustular eruptions (impetigo), esp. on scalp and face.—Tinea capitis.—Herpes zoster (r.).—Psoriasis; eczema, with gastric derangements.—Impetigo figurata.—Porrigo.

26. Sleep.—Great sleeplessness.—Starts up in his sleep.—Amorous dreams with seminal emissions.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated.—Chilliness during the whole night.—Heat over the whole body, followed by chilliness, with cold hands and feet.—Perspiration over the whole body, but principally in the hypochondria (and in the groin).—(Bilious and typhoid fevers.) Sweat smells of vinegar (Cooper.)

Itu.

Resina Itu. Solution in alcohol of the resin.

Clinical.—Ears, reports in. Eyes: muscæ volitantes. (Hernia.) Stiff-neck. Toothache. Vulvitis.

Characteristics.—*Itu* is one of the remedies proved by Mure. All he tells about the source of it is that "This rosin, which comes to us from the province of St. Paul, is used empirically for hernia." Among the most peculiar symptoms are: "Sudden report in the ear, with frightful pain extending to teeth for several minutes, repeated as many as eight times in a day; profuse sweat after the reports." "Chilliness at hypogastrium, especially in evening." "Earache when the least dampness sets in." "Toothache < after a cold drink."

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Stupefying pain in the head, < when stooping.—Vertigo as if one would fall to the r. (1st day).—Aching pain in the forehead and eyes.—Beating in r. temple; the pain extends to the ear and the articulation of the Jaw.—Lancination in

the forehead r. side (2nd day).—Heaviness of the head, it inclines forwards (8th day).

3. Eyes.—Heaviness at the eyes when walking.—Burning in lids.—Muscæ volitantes like pins' heads.—Twinkling of the eyes.—Lancinating pain in orbit, extending to the eyebrow (8th day).

4. Ears.—Earache when the least dampness sets in, extending to the articulation of the jaw (1st day).—Sudden report in the ear, with frightful pain extending to the teeth, for several minutes; this paroxysm recurs four times in the morning, from hour to hour (7th day); repeated eight times the following day; profuse sweats after the reports; air < the pain.

5. Nose.—Repeated sneezing.—Coryza (9th day).

7, 8. Teeth and Mouth.—Toothache < when taking a cold drink (8th day).—The tongue feels big, as if it filled the whole mouth, though the swelling is but trifling.—Red tongue.—Difficulty of moving the tongue and talking (12th day).

9. Throat.—Inflammation of the tonsils.—Pain in throat and sensation as of a lump in pharynx (12th day).

11. Stomach.—Nausea < during motion.—Continual hiccough.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in the abdomen, from within outwards.—Sense of chilliness at the hypogastrium, esp. in evening (1st day).—Pain in l. hypochondrium, when inclining forwards (2nd day). Lancinating pain in region of liver, < when walking or stooping (8th day).

13. Stool and Anus.—Involuntary stools (6th day).—Profuse painless diarrhœa.—Copious, yellow, diarrhœic stools (7th day).—Burning pain at the anus after sitting (8th day).—Bright yellow stool, which cannot be retained as soon as one stands up (9th day)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Burning at the vulva followed by violent itching (9th day).

18. Chest.—Violent itching near the sternal extremity of the r. clavicle, followed by a moist tetter, which scatters in six hours.—Pain in the l. breast < when walking.—Itching at the l. breast and nipple, esp. in the morning.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain on the l. side like wry-neck.—Pimples on the l. side of the neck; they itch as much, though less inflamed.—Stiffness of nape of neck, which prevents one from rising or inclining head.—Pain at the nape of neck, penetrating to forehead and causing a numbness and heaviness which carries the

head forward.—Pain at the posterior iliac spine when stretching the leg or rising, several days in succession.

22. Upper Limbs.—Violent itching at r. arm; it is covered with red pimples, round like pin's head; the itching ceases in the daytime, but the eruption lasts all day.

23. Lower Limbs.—Numbness at the tarsal joint, after sitting.—Numbness of the legs.—On rising from a chair one is unable to stand straight.—Cramps at the l. tarsal joint.—Numbness in the tarsal joint every time one rises from a seat. Crampy pain in tendo-Achillis.—Crampy pain from the calf to the heel.—Heaviness of the legs and weariness towards evening.—Acute pain in the knee-joint.

26. Sleep.—Light sleep at night, but unbroken.

27. Fever.—Profuse sweat after reports in the ears.

Jaborandi.

Pilocarpus pinnatifolius. N. O. Rutaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves. Tincture of dried leaves and stems. (The alkaloid, Pilocarpin, has been experimented with independently and is dealt with in a separate article.)

Clinical.—Alopecia. Asthenopia. Bronchitis. Burns. Cataract. Ciliary spasm. *Consumption*. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Erysipelas. Eyes: tension in; hyperopia: affections of; operations on. Flushings, climacteric. Hair, affections of. Heart, affections of. Hypermetropia. Leucorrhœa. *Miliaria*. Mumps. *Perspiration, excessive. Pregnancy, salivation of. Salivation*. Scalds. Strabismus. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Jaborandi* is a South American tree growing to the height of twenty feet. It is used by South American Indians as an antidote to the bite of serpents of the Trigonocephalus group. The drug has been extensively used in ophthalmic practice for its mydriatic properties. Incidentally its action on the skin and salivary glands was observed and led to extensive provings being made. Robin (*C. D. P.*) sums up the effects of the drug in doses of 6 grammes of the powdered leaves in infusion: Very soon face becomes red; temporal arteries throb more strongly; then there is a peculiar feeling of heat in the mouth and on face and the flow of saliva begins. Soon the forehead becomes moist and the face more red; then beads of perspiration appear on forehead, cheeks, and temples. The flow of saliva increases, all the salivary glands contributing. The mouth is filled with immense quantities of fluid and expectoration is incessant. At same time perspiration covers face and neck; then the whole body becomes red and moist, and a pleasant warmth is experienced; in a few minutes perspiration breaks out over entire surface and soon runs down on all sides. Meantime other symptoms have supervened. The eyelids first become moist, then tears increase, collect in canthi, then roll down the cheeks; at the same time there is increased secretion of Schneiderian membrane, and increased activity of mucous glands of pharynx, trachea, and bronchi. These effects reach the maximum intensity forty-five minutes after taking the drug and last thirty or forty minutes more. Salivary glands enlarge. Thirst is intense. Pupils slightly contracted. When perspiration and salivation have ceased the subject is prostrated and drowsy, and the parts which secreted excessively become abnormally dry. In addition to these symptoms noted by Robin others have observed: vomiting; diarrhœa; pains in abdomen, especially hypogastric region and pubes; pains in bladder and urging to urinate. Dudgeon has recorded the following interesting case: A gentleman, 45, rose at an early hour and went to the other side of his bedroom to get a dose of *Nux* 3 for some fancied derangement of his stomach. On coming back to bed he was seized with sudden violent crimson flushing of the face followed almost immediately by profuse perspiration, beginning in the face and head and extending all over the body. This was followed by extreme coldness of the extremities and sickness, terminating in the vomiting chiefly of sour mucus. The attacks recurred every quarter of an hour

throughout the day. Not only was he unable to get out of bed, he could not raise himself up in bed, or lie otherwise than on his right side without the most distressing giddiness and a feeling "as if he should die." Pulse 60, regular and strong; temperature below normal. Ten drops of *Jaborandi* I were mixed in half a tumbler of water, and a dessertspoonful given immediately and repeated every half-hour. After the second dose the attacks ceased and he was able to take bread and milk without sickness. He had a good night's rest and was perfectly well the next day (*M. H. R.*, October, 1888). Hale commends its use in women or young girls who have always a dry skin, scanty menses, and tendency of blood to the head. Duncan (*H. W.*, xxxii. 189) has aborted erysipelas by painting the tincture on the part four to five times daily. A sharp smarting, is the first effect, followed by a more agreeable, soothing sensation. In burns, scalds and some forms of eczema and psoriasis the same use has given excellent results. The action of the drug on the eyes is very pronounced and it has been found useful in many conditions of eye weakness, especially hypermetropia, ciliary spasm, convergent strabismus, and after operations for strabismus. *Sandesberg (B. J. H.*, xl. 201) noticed that the internal use of *Jaborandi* and *Pilocarpin* in cases of detachment of retina and choroiditis seemed to occasion opacity of the crystalline lens. He treated a horse for irido-choroiditis and large opacities of the vitreous with infusion of *Jab*. leaves and injections of *Pilo*. The disease was quickly arrested, the vitreous cleared up completely, but during the first week the crystalline lens became opaque. Bell commends it in diarrhœa with gushing, painless stools; flushed face, profuse salivation, intense thirst; urine dark, scanty (or profuse); profuse sweat. Cooper has seen a violent leucorrhœa caused by *Jabor*.; also the discharge of a quantity of threadworms. One patient, after having been injected with *Pilocarpine*, complained of great sensitiveness to cold: constantly taking cold and in dread of bronchitis; the skin too became irritable. *Jabor*. has a reputation in the old school as a stimulant of the mammary secretion, and a case is quoted from the *Lancet* in *C. D. P*. in which a woman whose milk had ceased for a fortnight received gtt. x. of the fluid extract every four hours. The secretion of milk was reestablished, but the patient began to suffer from extreme nervous excitement accompanied by a fixed idea that she should murder all her family with a hatchet. The drug was stopped, and these symptoms disappeared and with them the activity of the mammary glands.
The *Hom. News*, February, 1900, quotes an incidental cure of dysmenorrhœa in a woman, æt. 23, who received five-drop doses of *Jabor*. for increased eye-tension, which rapidly disappeared. The patient noticed that she passed the next menstrual period without pain though she usually had to spend two to four days in bed. The drug was continued in smaller doses, and the improvement was maintained. "When the period begins with a feeling of coldness and faintness, and neuralgic throbbings in head and pelvis, with backache, a drop or two of *Jabor*. in hot water will at once relieve" (Cooper). *Jabor*. has been used as a remedy for baldness, and it forms the principal ingredient in some of the popular hair-restorers. In a number of patients who have been taking it white hair and blonde hair have been observed to turn black. *Jabor*. acts more on left side. Sometimes the left side only is affected by

sweating, the right side being quite dry. Headaches were more noticed on left side. Headache < at noon every day. Eating > distress in stomach.

Relations.—*Compare:* Amyl. nit. (flushings); Atrop., Physost., Sep., and Lil. t. (eyes); Hep. (increased bronchial secretion). Compare also Pilocarpinum and the Rutaceæ.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Confusion.—Disinclination to speak.—Extreme nervous excitement, has a fixed idea that she will murder all her family with a hatchet.

2. Head.—Headache every day about noon.—Headache about noon, with hurried breathing, pressure on chest, anxiety, palpitation and pain in region of heart.—Headache towards dinner-time (noon), not affecting the appetite; < l. side, during sore throat; with suffocative feeling.—Uneasiness; increasing in forenoon to pain in occiput, then extending to forehead, > late in afternoon.—Empty feeling in head.—Vertigo.—Throbbing pain in vertex and front of head at 7.30 p.m.—Pain in lower part of occiput; extending over l. side of head to forehead; heavy, < l. side; pain in l. side of occiput in evening.—Baldness.—Light hair turns black.

3. Eyes.—Cornea red after waking at 5.30 p.m.—Lachrymation.—The lachrymal secretion is increased and there is a copious discharge from the Schneiderian membrane; also increased secretion of mucus from the pharynx, trachea and bronchi.—Pupils contracted; and tension (spasm) of accommodative apparatus, with approximation of nearest and farthest points of distinct vision, amblyopic impairment of vision from diminished sensibility of retina.—Pupils dilated; sluggish.—Balls sore on rolling them at 7 p.m.—Lids stiff and heavy.—Vision disturbed.—Spasm of accommodation, vision changing constantly, becoming more then less dim, then dim with pricking in eyes.—Eyes tire easily; are irritable.—Vision dim, restored suddenly.—Blurred vision for distant objects.—Swimming of distant objects.—Clouds before vision.—Vision of snowflakes during the sweat and salivation.—Vision lost for distant objects.—Hypermetropia.—Asthenopia.—Ciliary spasm.—Cataract.—Convergent strabismus.

5. Nose.—Copious nasal discharge.

6. Face.—Redness of face; and of ears and neck; and of body; involving cheeks and ears, < when the sweat was greatest, then pallor; with heat of face and throbbing of temporal arteries.—Acts powerfully upon the salivary and perspiratory glands, producing irritation and excessive secretion; under its influence the face soon becomes red, the saliva begins to flow, and profuse perspiration sets in, lasting for hours, though their maximum intensity is less than an hour.

8. Mouth.—Tongue furred.—Articulation difficult and indistinct.—Heat, < dryness.—Salivation; with profuse sweat; with dry skin; stringy, but not viscid.—Constant spitting of alkaline saliva.—Alkaline saliva flows upon pillow during sleep, causing collapsed feeling in glands in cheeks.—Saliva contained a notable quantity of urea.—After the perspiration and salivation have ceased the parts become very dry, esp. the mouth and pharynx, and there is great thirst.

9. Throat.—Swelling of submaxillary glands (*Merc., Calc.*).—Pain in submaxillary glands.—Dryness at back of throat.—Dry and inflamed feeling in forenoon, with scraping on swallowing anything, the inflammation < afternoon, with swelling of tonsils and stiffness of jaws.—Soreness and smarting of throat, with headache, < l. side, and hurried breathing.

11. Stomach.—Good appetite.—Hunger disappeared and he could not eat.—Urgent thirst.—Eructations and vomitings.—Hiccough.—Nausea; sudden, and retching, often with hiccough.—Vomiting: after supper; sudden, in the lad who failed to perspire; of the saliva that he had swallowed; severe, of the contents of the stomach, then of bile, then continued retching.—Distress in stomach, and in lower half of œsophagus, esp. the latter feels constricted.—Heavy distress at pyloric part at dinner-time, from an indigestible substance, > a full meal.—Constrictive feeling as if rugæ were puckered (probably owing to alcohol in tincture).

12. Abdomen.—Empty, gone feeling in abdomen.—Cutting in lower abdomen; without tendency to diarrhœa.—Pain over the pubes.—Severe pains over pubes with strong desire to pass water, which gave >.

13. Stool.—Stools: watery, yellow, frequent and painless; undigested, gushing, weakening; papescent and large; painless.—Stool, first part five-eighths of an inch in diameter and about five inches long, the last part papescent and dark brown.—Hard stool.—Constipation, two stools a day instead of three.—Stool at 7 a.m. and again at 7 p.m. difficult, of long, large, dark fæces.—Passage of threadworms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sudden severe pain in bladder, shooting down to urethra and causing exclamations.—Burning in urethra, with urging to urinate.—Urine dark.—Urine increased; during the sweat; and sp. gr. diminished, urea increased.—Urine decreased; and sp. gr. and urea increased.—Urea diminished, next day increased.—Chlorine, chlorides, and uric acid diminished, next day increased.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Orchitis: with incipient bronchial trouble; metastasis of mumps.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses scanty, congested head, dry skin.—Flushing at climacteric.—Cured dysmenorrhœa in a young woman to whom it was given for

increased eye tension, which it rapidly cured.—Leucorrhœa.—Pregnancy: œdema of.—Puerperal convulsions, in stupor threatened suffocation from inability to swallow excessive quantity of saliva.—Milk: deficient; excessive.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Bronchial secretions increased.—Loose cough.—Breathing difficult.—Breathings hurried.

18. Chest.—Sticking in chest.—Pain in chest and around heart.—Pressure on chest, with anxiety, palpitation and pain in region of heart.—Anxiety in chest, with oppression, preventing sleep.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pain in heart region.—Palpitation.—Irregularity, weakness and rapidity of action, with nervous, restless condition and constant yawning.—Pulse rapid; then slow; at beginning of sweat, the tracing becomes a little crooked, the rising line larger and more upright, the descending line more oblique, more dicrotic, at the height of the sweat the general outline very irregular, some beats shorter than others.—Pulse and temperature increased during sweat, then lowered.—The rapidity of the circulation is increased, but the arterial tension and temperature are lowered.—Tracings showed almost complete asystolia, with diminished vascular tension during sweat.

24. Generalities.—Redness of face, throbbing of temporal arteries, then heat in mouth and on face, salivation, then sweat on forehead, cheeks and temples; incessant expectoration, sweat covering face and neck, then whole body red and moist, pleasant warmth, then general sweat, which soon runs down on all sides; then lachrymation and copious discharge from nose, increased activity of mucous glands of back of throat, trachea, and bronchi; salivation so great that he can scarcely speak, salivary glands enlarged; sometimes accumulation in bronchi cleared away by cough, thirst, contracted pupils, after the sweat and salivation have ceased, prostration, drowsiness and dryness of the parts that have secreted so copiously; < mouth and throat with much thirst.—Restlessness; in evening, with anxiety.—Much trembling, esp. of upper extremities.—Weariness: in morning, with dryness of mouth and thirst; on rising; from a short walk, with hurried breathing and palpitation; so that the legs gave way when walking.—Faintness.—Collapse.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness.—Fell asleep while sitting reading.—Profound sleep; in daytime.—Most wretched night that he ever remembers, fever, headache, malaise, no thirst, restlessness, moving and delirium.—Did not sleep well on account of restlessness, with pressure on chest and hurried breathing.—Distressing dreams towards morning.—Dreams of accidents and fights, waking him twice at night.

27. Fever.—Temperature sank.—Chilly up and down back at 7 p.m.—Shivering.—Temperature 98.5°, in taking which he uncovered himself; this caused coldness, with horripilation and griping, but as soon as he covered himself again profuse sweat.—Heat temperature rose then fell; glow in face and over

body.—Profuse sweat finger ends shrivelled like a washer-woman's; in drops on forehead.—Sweat on forehead, then over whole body, then chiefly on face, legs, and feet.—Sweat on forehead and over whole body, < trunk, simultaneously with the salivation; on face; on face and upper part of chest; on face, then on whole body; on chest, then on other parts, < upper extremities.—Sweat of neutral reaction running down all over body.—Sweat contains easily before taking, but did not sweat during the proving.—Semilateral (l.) sweat.

Jacaranda Caroba.

Caroba. Bignonia caroba. Jacaranda Braziliensis. N. O. Bignoniaceæ. Tincture of fresh flowers.

Clinical.—Balanorrhœa. Chancre. Chordee. Gonorrhœa. Gonorrhœal rheumatism. Muscular rheumatism. Phimosis. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—Several species of *Jacaranda* ("especially *J. procera*," says the *Treasury of Botany*) have the reputation of being curative in syphilis. Mure proved *J. caroba*, and the symptoms of the proving certainly point to this. Hering gives these symptoms as having been confirmed: "Contact of urine with chancre = tearing pains, which affect whole organism." "Prepuce much swollen, could not be drawn over glans; on attempting to do so, copious discharge of yellowish green pus." "Chordee in gonorrhœa." "Dull pain under sternum on raising head and drawing breath." Among other symptoms noted are: Lancinations in the heart. Rheumatic pains in the limbs. Itching at anus. Mahony has confirmed these symptoms: "Food tastes insipid; *nausea during eating*." Motion <. Symptoms come on when walking; raising head; sitting. J. S. Whittinghill (*H. R.*, xii. 279) has cured several cases of muscular rheumatism characterised by a peculiar soreness and stiffness of muscles in the morning < by any motion.

Relations.—Compare Thuja (gonorrhœa; Gonorrhœal rheumatism); Coral. r. (red and sensitive chancre and chancroids); jac. g.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dull pain between the forehead and r. temple, shifting to the other side and then disappearing.—Fulness in the head.—Fulness in the r., later in the l. temple, going to the nape of the neck, where it disappears.—Pain, as if a plug were pressing on the r. side of the forehead.

4. Ears.—Flapping in the ears, as of wings.—Stoppage and heat in the l. ear, with burning, digging pain extending to the l. nostril.

5. Nose.—Sneezing and fluent coryza.—Coryza, with heaviness and weariness at the vertex, forehead, and eyes.

8. Mouth.—Food tastes flat or acid.—Dry mouth in the morning, in bed.—Raw pain at the l. side of the tongue.—Mouth dry and clammy.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with constriction of the pharynx and difficult deglutition.—Constrictive sensation at the throat.

11. Stomach.—Nausea when eating.—Fulness at the pit of the stomach, with hurried breathing.—Pressure at the pit of the stomach.—Painful stitch between the pit of the stomach and the umbilicus.

12. Abdomen.—Painful stitch in the r. and l. side of the navel.—Swelling of the r. groin painful to the touch.—Acute pain at the hypogastrium when pressing upon it.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Itching at the anus while sitting.—Acute pain, with lancinations in the anus.—Prickings around the anus.—Excrescence at the anus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Heat and pain of the penis.—The orifice of the urethra looks like two inflamed lips, itching on being touched.—Discharge of yellowish white liquid from the prepuce.—Prickling in the prepuce.—Pain in the prepuce, as if a small bundle of fibres were seized.—Phimosis.—The prepuce cannot be drawn back.—Suppuration between the glans and prepuce.—Itching and pricking at the margin of the prepuce.—Itching pimple at the glans, suppurating like a chancre, and leaving a red point when dry.—Acute pain in the left testicle when walking.—Heat and swelling of the scrotum.—Painful erections caused by the swelling of the prepuce.—The contact of the urine causes tearing pains, which affect the whole organism.—Syphilis.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dull pain under the sternum on raising the head and drawing breath.—Prickings under the sternum.

19. Heart.—Sensation as if the heart beat in the pit of the stomach.—Lancinating pain in region of heart.—Painful stitch at the heart, extending to the r. side.—Stitch at the heart, which seems to beat slowly.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in nape.—Neck so painful that the head cannot be turned to r.—Stiffness in loins.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in the left arm in the morning.—Pain from the left elbow through the forearm.—Red spot with a yellowish pellicle on the wrist.

23. Lower Limbs.—Ulcers on the legs.—Rheumatic pain in the right knee, disappearing on motion.

26. Sleep.—Restless sleep with frightful dreams.

27. Fever.—Internal chill.—Dry, pricking heat all over.

Jacaranda Gualandai.

Jacaranda gualandai. N. O. Bignoniaceæ. Tincture of dried leaves.

Clinical.—Blenorrhagia. Chancroids. Diarrhœa. Eye, inflammation of. Gonorrhœa. Leucorrhœa. Syphilis. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*J. gualan*. was first brought to the notice of homœopathy by Dr. Julio F. Convers, of Bojota, Columbia, S. America (*H. R*., iv. 36; v. 149; ix. 343). Mr. José M. Reyes made a proving for Dr. Convers (see also *Med. Adv*., xxii. 244), taking considerable doses of the Ø tincture in the first instance; and later of the 3x. The chief symptom of the heavy dosing was a painless, blackish, and mulberry-coloured diarrhœa which persisted a long time and was finally cured with *Merc*. 12 after *Ars*. had failed. This cure by *Merc*. is important in regard to the popular use of the plant in syphilis. Convers says the natives use it much in syphilitic affections and atonic ulcers, and he adds that "the prostitutes are very, fond of it." The proving developed an action on the glans penis. When the 3x was taken there was very severe ophthalmia, chiefly affecting the left eye, "a syphilitic-like ophthalmia." The pharynx and larynx were also affected, which organs are favourite loci of syphilis. Convers has confirmed these observations. He prefers it to any other remedy in ophthalmia with agglutination of the lids; blenorrhagia and chancroids; sore throat with redness and heat and vesicles on pharynx without swelling of tonsils; in catarrhal leucorrhœa. In the Schema I have put in brackets Convers' additions to Reyes' proving. Its symptoms are < at night and < by laughing or talking. Convers prefers the Ø tincture, locally and internally for sore throat, and the 3rd for ophthalmias and catarrhs. It is an innocent remedy. The symptoms develop first in the head, next in intestines, lastly in eye and throat.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Merc. *Antidote to:* Merc. *Compare:* Bell., Merc., Phytol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Loss of memory.—Incapacity to study.

2. Head.—When raising head after stooping, vertigo, momentary, loss of sight, heaviness in forehead.

3. Eyes.—Irritation in eyes; become very red; sensation of sand in them.—Pain, weariness and all sensations < in l. eye; lids adhere in morning; had to bathe them

before they could be opened.—Sight weak.—Irritation of l. eye < towards inner canthus.—(Syphilitic ophthalmia.)

9. Throat.—Inflammation of l. tonsil.—Small bladders on pharynx.—(Sore throat with heat and redness and vesicles without swollen tonsils.)

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa, blackish, mulberry-coloured stools with mucus, not fetid; lasted a long time after the proving, and was eventually cured with *Merc*. 12x.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Much weakness in glans.—(Blenorrhagia with discharge, staining linen a dull yellow.—Chancroids.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—(Leucorrhœa.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Heat in larynx when reading aloud or laughing.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain between sacrum and coccyx.—Pain and weakness in lumbar vertebræ during the night.

25. Skin.—(Atonic ulcers).

Jalapa.

Ipomœa purga (Hayne). Convolvulus purga (Wunderoth). Exogonium purga (Benth.). Jalap. (Mexico). N. O. Convolvulaceæ. Trituration of root.

Clinical.—Anus, soreness of. Coryza. Diarrhœa. Gout. Fainting. Restlessness.

Characteristics.—*Jalap*. is the well-known purgative of old-school practice. It has had a short proving by Noack and Trinks, and a later one by Jeanes. The characteristic stools of *Jalap*. are: Watery, sour-smelling, and bloody. There is cutting colic before and during the stool. The most marked < is at night. A child may be quite quiet all day, but *screams and tosses about all night*. In such a case *Jalap*. is very likely to be the remedy whether the child is suffering from diarrhœa or other complaint. Allen gives this as cured: Coryza in an infant, violent attacks of crying and intense pain; quiet during the day, but screaming all night. Nash cured with *Jalap*. 12 a desperate case of entero-colitis in which there was screaming all day as well as all night. With the screaming there were constant contortions of the body, bending forward, backward, and sideways alternately. There is great restlessness and anxiety with *Jalap*. General coldness and blueness

of the face. The abdominal pain is very severe: "as if the abdomen would be Cut to Pieces"; severe griping, cutting pains. Pain in sigmoid flexure. There is great weakness; fainting fits; excessive uneasiness and tossing about of limbs. There is > of pain by eructations of frothy matter and flatulence.

Relations.—*Compare:* Camph. (diarrhœa with coldness); Coloc. (colic). Ir. t. (pain in cæcum).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great restlessness with anxiety.

2. Head.—Violent headache.—Pain in head; smarting in skin of forehead.

4. Ears.—Humming in ears.

6. Face.—Dryness of lips.

8. Mouth.—Biting and smarting of tongue.—Stinging on tongue and in fauces.

11. Stomach.—Flatulent and frothy eructations with abatement of pain.—Nausea.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in r. hypochondrium.—Severe griping, cutting pain in bowels, < at night.—Pain in middle of abdomen and in region of l. superior flexure of colon.—Pain in cæcum.—Flatulent rumbling in bowels.—Colic: violent pain in small intestines, as if abdomen would be cut to pieces.—Inflammation of intestines.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools: violent, excessive; bloody; watery, with weak pulse; sour-smelling; with great restlessness and anxiety.—Before and during stool: cutting colic.—Pain in sigmoid flexure of colon.—Soreness of anus.—Diarrhœa in infants: child is quiet all day, but screams and tosses about all night (severe cutting, griping pain in bowels).—Infantile diarrhœa, general coldness, blueness of face.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain and pressure in region of bladder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Thrilling sensation in urethra whilst urinating.

20. Back.—Severe pain about superior margin of l. scapula.

21. Limbs.—Aching in arms and legs, most r. side.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in thighs.—Smarting on inside edge and at root of l. great toenail, with beat, tearing and pulsation.—Pain in large joint of great toe.—Burning of soles of feet.

24. Generalities.—Fainting fits; weakness.—Excessive uneasiness and tossing about of limbs.

27. Fever.—General coldness and blueness of face.—Febrile attacks.—Great disposition to perspiration of head and superior parts of body.

Jasminum.

Jasminum officinale. White Jessamine. N. O. Jasminaceæ. (Lindley. Some botanists include the jasmines in the Oleaceæ.) Tincture of red berries.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Tetanus.

Characteristics.—The only observation on this plant is one made by W. H. Hull on a boy who ate the red berries. They produced a comatose state, vomiting and convulsions ending in tetanus. [*Jasminum* must not be confounded with *Gelsemium*, the "Yellow jessamine," or "Carolina jessamine," which belongs to a different order of plants. "Gelsomino" is the Italian for jessamine, and it is probably from this that the word *Gelsemium* is derived; and this will also account for the spelling *Gelseminum*, which has sometimes been used.] The *Treasury of Botany* states that the bitter leaves of *J. floribundum* are used in Abyssinia against tapeworm; and the bitter root of *J. angustifolium*, powdered and mixed with the powdered root of *Acorus calamus*, is considered in India an excellent application in ringworm. *Jasmin. offic*. has not been used in medicine, but the poisoning case shows that it is a very powerful drug. The convulsive symptoms were > by a bath. Symptoms go from above downwards and from left to right.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nyctanthes (bot.)

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Comatose condition.—Perfect insensibility.

3. Eyes.—Pupils immoderately dilated.

6. Face.—Face pallid.—Muscular movements first about eyes and face, esp. l. side, towards which eyes and facial muscles were directed.

11. Stomach.—Slight emesis.—Slight emesis after a first sleep.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration somewhat rhonchial but of unusual frequency.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pulse slow and feeble.

24. Generalities.—Muscular movements observed first about eyes and face, esp. on l. side, towards which eyes and facial muscles were directed, becoming generally more severe, going from head to l. arm, then to l. lower extremities, till finally the whole body was thrown into most violent convulsions.—At one time the spasms were chiefly opisthotonus, when the whole surface was congested almost to a blackened hue; most marked about the muscles of the head and throat; jaws locked, trismus complete; > by a bath.—Weak and almost helpless for a few days.—Lying on the floor in a fainting fit.—Perfect insensibility.—Surface cool.

Jatropha.

Jatropha curcas. Physic nut. (West Indies.) N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture and trituration of seeds.

Clinical.—Blepharospasm. *Borborygmi* Cholera. Cholerine. Cramps. Diarrhœa. Eyelids, margins of, inflamed. Heels, sensitive. Mouth, ulceration of. Skin, affections of. Vomiting. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Jatropha* is one of the most active of the Euphorbians and strongly resembles *Croton* in its action, especially in the urgent gushing stools and the irritation and pimples of the skin. One of the most notable characteristics of *Jatropha* is the very marked and peculiar gurgling it causes: "Much noise in abdomen as if a bottle was being emptied, followed later by a thin stool." "*Sudden* desire for stool, and constant noises as of liquids in abdomen, especially on left side." The diarrhœa is very often associated with coldness; with mottled blue surface; with cold sweat. At times the purging is accompanied by copious (and easy) vomiting of watery albuminous ropy liquid. Sudden desire for stool is marked. Water is almost immediately vomited. It corresponds more to the earlier than the collapse stage of cholera. Cramps are predominant; griping cutting pains; sensation as if balls were rolling together in abdomen. The patient writhes about in bed with pain. Kent (*H. P.*, vi. 355) describes the sphere of *Jatr.* in cholera thus: "The characteristic is a rice-water discharge; it has vomiting and purging; more or less sweat; more or less cramps; suppression of urine, the great prostration, syncope and rapid onset peculiar to cholera; and it has this to differentiate it from all other remedies—the *vomit and purging and evacuations are thick, albuminous, lumpy, instead of thin and watery*." Walking in open air < rumbling; = pain in heels; > headache. Open air > headache; = rumbling. In room, headache <. Patient seeks to cool himself by throwing off covers and lying on ground. Touch and pressure <. At night: mouth dry; itching between toes. After midnight: profuse watery diarrhœa. In morning: stools < headache; metallic, bloody taste; much spitting of saliva. Summer diarrhœa, occurring suddenly.

Relations.—*Antidote to its effects:* placing hands in cold water. *Compare:* Euphorbiaceæ, especially Croton, Euphorb. coroll. In cholera, Verat. (Verat. has more pain and more pronounced collapse; it has not the albuminous vomiting of Jatr. nor so much rumbling). Ars. (vomits water as soon as drunk). Elat. (gushing, noisy stools). Jatropha urens.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression.—Great anxiety.—Anxiety with burning pain in stomach and coldness of the body.—Attacks of anxiety at night constricting chest and preventing sleep till morning.—Quietude of mind; indifference to pain.—Great general prostration of strength.—Ecstasy, feeling of lively warmth, etherial lightness during the painful diarrhœa.

2. Head.—Giddiness, followed by unconsciousness and delirium.—Heat and heaviness of the head.—Head hot; stupefaction, with yawning and nausea.—Heat in head, face, and ears.—Headache, with nausea and vomiturition beginning in the morning.—Violent pressing pain in the temples, ceasing in open air and reappearing when entering a room.—Stiffness of muscles on forehead and neck.

3. Eyes.—Itching and smarting of margins of lids.—Twitching of l. upper lid.—Bright and dark spots before eyes.—Black points before eyes.

4. Ears.—Burning hot ears, with heat in the back part of the head.

5. Nose.—Itching of the nose while eating.—Ulcers in the nose (and mouth).

6. Face.—Hot face and head; chilliness in the back.—Pate face with blue margins round eyes.—Painful cracked lips.

8. Mouth.—Metallic, bloody taste, with much spitting of saliva (in the morning).—Increased accumulation of thin saliva.—Long-continued pain and burning of the tongue.—Numbness of tongue, with heat and dryness of mouth.—Dryness of mouth and tongue, without thirst (at night); mouth feels as if scalded.

9. Throat.—Dryness in fauces and throat.—Burning in the mouth and throat, followed by dryness.—Spasmodic constriction in throat, ascending from stomach.

11. Stomach.—Violent, unquenchable thirst, not satisfied by drinking water.—Dreads to drink on account of nausea.—Eructations of air.—Vomiting of a large mass of dark-green bile.—Glass of water almost immediately vomited.—Easy vomiting of large quantities of watery, albuminous substances; at same time watery diarrhœa, with spasmodically contracting pains in the stomach, burning in the stomach, cramps in the calves; coldness of body; viscid sweat

(cholerine).—Vomiting of pregnant women.—Heat and burning in the stomach.—Inflammation of the stomach and of the intestines.—Sensation of sinking, with nausea in the pit of the stomach.—Persistent dull pressure in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain deep in abdomen, behind the navel.—Abdomen swollen, and sore to the touch.—Sensation as if balls were rolling together in abdomen.—Lancinating, stinging pain with the colic.—Burning in abdomen; seeks to cool himself by throwing off covering and lying on ground.—Painful thrusts from umbilicus to lumbar region.—Tympanites.—Rumbling in the abdomen with colic; > when walking in the open air.—Noise like the gurgling of water coming out of the bung-hole of a barrel during the fecal discharge.—Noise in the intestines, as if a bottle were emptied, or as if a fluid were running in the intestines; not > by a loose stool.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sudden desire for stool, and constant noises as of liquids in abdomen, esp. l. side.—Watery diarrhœa; it gushes from him like a torrent.—First stage of cholera, before collapse.—Very copious mushy stools with quantities of lumbrici and threadworms.—Stool watery and in gushes.—Stools like rice-water.—Profuse watery diarrhœa, from a cold, weakening patient greatly.—Constipation.—Stitches in anus and rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate; urine, pale yellow, frothy.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Aching in genitals as after excessive sexual intercourse.—Drawing in genitals, extending along inner side r. thigh to navel.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Vomiting of pregnancy.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Painful pressure r. side of larynx, at night, waking him, not < by touch.—Short, hacking, persistent cough.—Hollow cough.—Respiration quick, panting.—Respiration difficult.

18. Chest.—Pain in region of l. 3rd rib inside nipple.—Constriction in chest with anxiety, preventing sleep.—Violent (aching) pain in l. clavicle.—Pressure in l. pectoral muscles; later in r.—Frequent, sudden, violent stitches to l. of ensiform cartilage, behind the costal cartilages, which arrest the breathing.—Frequent stitches behind the cartilages of the 6th and 7th ribs.—Sticking, from above downwards, deep in chest behind sternum.

19. Heart.—Feeling of sinking and nausea in the precordial region, followed by soft stool.—Violent palpitation, shaking the chest, when moving slowly about the room.—Pulse: irregular; small, thready, intermittent; greatly slowed.—Almost pulseless.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of muscles of nape of neck; and forehead.—Bruised feeling in muscles of back and chest.—Stiffness in lumbar region.

21. Limbs.—Muscles of limbs contracted by violent spasms.—Pains in limbs and joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Cramps in muscles of (upper) arms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramps in calves. (Cholera.).—Cramp-like pains in the legs, with cramps and knotting of the calves.—Violent cramps in legs and feet.—Tingling in the toes.—Itching between the toes at night.—The heels are very sensitive when walking on them.

24. Generalities.—Convulsions.—General coldness of the body.—Extreme weariness and sleepiness.—Prostration, with frequent and weak pulse; < by slightest exertion.—More susceptible than usual to wine.

25. Skin.—Pimples: on wrist; back of hand; cheek; back of neck bend of r. thigh.—Itching and slight tension round mouth.—Itching: between fingers; in palm; between toes in bed at night; first <, then > by rubbing.

26. Sleep.—Excessive drowsiness.—Restlessness at night on account of rush of thought and palpitation.—Attacks of anxiety at night did not permit sleep.

27. Fever.—Chilliness in the back, with heat in the face and head.—Chilliness, with cold hands and blue nails.—Coldness of the whole body; mottled blue; chilliness and clammy perspiration.—Cold hands, with heat in the mouth and throat.—Heat in head, face, and ears.—General cold, clammy perspiration.

Jatropha Urens.

Spurge nettle. Tread-softly. (Southern United States.). N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Cardiac paresis. Œdema.

Characteristics.—According to Allen this is the most poisonous plant known. He quotes from the *Kew Gardens Quarterly* (December, 1851) the experience of Mr. Smith, who touched his wrist against the fine bristly stings of the plant whilst reaching over it. He experienced these symptoms: numbness and swelling of the lips. The action of the poison was on the heart; circulation stopped, and Mr. Smith soon fell unconscious, the last thing he remembered being cries of, "Run for the doctor!" Other *Jatrophas* are *J. Glauca* or *glandulifera* of the East Indies, the seeds

of which when crushed yield an oil which is used as an external application in rheumatism; and *J. Podagrica*, which has a curious nodulated gouty-looking stem.

Jequirity.

Abrus precatorius. Indian Liquorice. N. O. Leguminosć. Tincture or trituration of the seeds.

Clinical.—Epithelioma. Granular lids. Lupus. Ophthalmia. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Abrus precatorius* is a climbing plant, a native of India, but has been introduced to the Western tropics, and its use as an eye remedy was discovered by the natives of Brazil, who gave it the name *Jequirity*. It has "small nearly globose seeds, which are of a brilliant scarlet colour, with a black scar indicating where they were attached to the pods" (*Treas. of Bot.*). These are used for necklaces; and as a standard of weight under the name of Raté. The roots are used in the same manner as liquorice roots. The method of its employment in eye affections is as follows: Thirty-two grains of the powdered seeds are allowed to soak for twenty-four hours in a thousand grammes of water. The patient (with granular ophthalmia) bathes his eyes with the filtered product thrice daily for three days, at the end of which time he has become the subject of a severe conjunctivitis, which may be either purulent or more allied to the diphtheritic form. By the fifteenth day the inflammation ceases and the granulations are found to be much diminished in size or even destroyed (*B. J. H.*, xli. 280). The intensity of the inflammation may be regulated by the strength of the solution. Sometimes the inflammation does not confine itself to the eyes but affects the lids with an intense inflammation which spreads to the face, neck, and chest. Sattler propounded a theory that there was a specific bacillus in the *Jequirity* infusion, but Klein (*H. W.*, xix. 220) and later Benson (*H. W.*, xix. 286) conclusively disproved this by showing that the effect was produced equally well with powdered seeds, infusion freshly made and infusion in all stages of bacterial decomposition. In the old school *Jeq*. has been used instead of blenorrhagic infection for the cure of granular lids. Whilst allopaths adopt this crude bit of Homśopathy from the Brazilian natives there is no reason why homśopaths should not use *Jeq*. in the attenuations. A further use has been made of it by Shoemaker of Philadelphia (*Lancet*, August 2, 1884-*H. W.*, xx. 427) in affections of the skin showing great cell proliferation, lupoid conditions, epithelioma, sloughing ulcers. The preparation he used was made as follows: Two hundred grains of the beans are decorticated by being slightly bruised and crushed in a mortar, the red hulls being carefully picked from the cotyledons; the latter are put in a bottle and covered with distilled water. They are thus macerated twenty-four hours, then transferred to a mortar and thoroughly triturated to a smooth paste. Sufficient water is then added to make the whole weigh 800 grains. Prepared in this way it is like an emulsion and is applied to the

surface to be treated with a large camel-hair pencil or mop. The application of this emulsion to ulcerated surfaces is almost painless, but soon (often within an hour) there is much irritation and inflammation, the edges become red and infiltrated, surrounding tissues śdematous and shining. In the course of from six to twelve hours a desiccated cuirass-like crust has formed which cracks in twenty-four hours more, and the discharge escapes freely. This goes on for five or six days, the quantity of discharge diminishing. The crust then separates or is removed by water dressing and discloses healthy granulations. If any unhealthy granulations are left the application is repeated. Shoemaker says of the result of this treatment, that it exercises a destructive tendency on unhealthy granulated conditions followed by a constructive change, promoting under the protective cover of the exudation which it causes, a rapid development of healthy tissue. But it must be used with caution, for "it may give rise to erysipelatous inflammation, and if used on weak and irritable patients, to great constitutional disturbances." Shoemaker gives a series of striking cures with the remedy, but the constitutional effects are of more importance to homśopaths. They are: headache, pain in the limbs, fever, high pulse. In a case of ulcerative lupus of both sides of the nose which was cured by five applications, the first was *followed by:* an enormous amount of inflammation, accompanied by malaise, febrile exacerbation (103° F.), which lasted till the crust began to dry.—*Abrus Precatorius* was the plant employed by Professor Nowack to determine meteorological and telluric forecasts owing to the extreme sensitiveness of its leaves to atmospheric disturbances.

Relations.—*Compare:* In ophthalmia, Ipec.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache.

3. Eyes.—Purulent or diphtheritic inflammation of the conjunctiva; at times affecting lids with intense inflammation spreading to face, neck, and chest.—Cures granular ophthalmia after the inflammation subsides.

21. Limbs.—Pains in extremities.

24. Generalities.—Malaise.

25. Skin.—Erysipelatous inflammation of skin.—Lupus.—Indolent ulcers.

27. Fever.—High temperature and high pulse.

Juglans Cinerea.

Juglans cathartica. Butternut. (U.S.A.) N. O. Juglandaceæ. Tincture of bark of root. Triturations of the resinoid *Juglandin*.

Clinical.—Acne. Angina pectoris. *Axilla, pain in. Chest, pain in*. Coryza. Ecthyma. Eczema. Erysipelas. Erythema nodosum. Headache. Herpes. Hydrothorax. Impetigo figurata. Lichen. Migraine. Pemphigus. Ringworm. Rodent ulcer. *Scapula, pain in*. Scarlatina. Tetters. Vision, lost.

Characteristics.—The *Butternut* and the *Black Walnut* (*Juglans nigra*) are the American representatives of the Walnut family. *J. ciner*. and *Juglans regia*, or *Nux juglans*, have both been proved and studied. With both the digestion is first disordered, and with this other symptoms, as headache, occur. These run an acute course and then skin affections manifest themselves, and these run a chronic course (Clotar Willer, quoted by Hale). Before the homœopathic provings were made *Jug. c*. had a reputation as a mild cathartic and was successfully used in camp diarrhœa and dysentery in the early American wars. Applied to the skin, the juice causes reddening and blistering. "The green rind rubbed on tetters and ringworms dispels them." The provings brought out the characteristics in much detail, and clinical use has still further developed them. *Jug. r*. has been used with much success in scrofulous and scorbutic conditions; and both *Jug. r*. and *Jug. c*. cause dark, clotted hæmorrhage. *Jug. c*. from the lungs and *Jug. r*. from the uterus. Both act on the axilla, *Jug. c*. causing acute pains and numbness, *Jug. r*. affecting skin and glands. *Jug. c*. has some remarkable head symptoms. Sharp shooting pain in occiput is very characteristic. There is a headache with frequent micturition and burning. It has morning headaches like *Nux, Bry., Chelid*., and *Iris*; and it much resembles the last in the disturbance of the digestive organs. Pains in liver and right scapula; acute diarrhœa. It is one of the medicines which produces epigastric sinking. This extends to the abdomen and is accompanied by headache. One patient who was taking *Jug. c*. for acne developed all the symptoms of angina pectoris. But the skin is the organ most of all affected by the drug. All kinds of eruptions have been caused or cured by it, including scarlatina and rodent ulcer. There are a good many rheumatic pains in the remedy. The itching is < when overheated from exercise. Walking < chest pains; > pain from rectum to bladder. Going up hill < or = retrosternal pain. Stooping = pain in scapula and back. Dull headache is > when getting up.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry. (angina pectoris; Bry. Ø gtt. v. relieved immediately). *Compare:* Jug. r., Bry. (rheumatic pains; dropsy of chest; stitching in liver; occipital headache); Chel. (liver pain; pain under right scapula bilious stools); Nux v. (jaundice; liver pains): Iris v. (diarrhœa liver): Jalap. (diarrhœa); Septicæm. (camp, diarrhœa); Æthiops ant., Arsen., Prim. obc., Mezer., Olean., Viol. t., Rhus, &c. (skin); Gels., Coccul., Carb. v., Glon., Sul., Nat. sul., &c. (occipital headache); Carya alba (botan.; purpura and scurvy).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Want to be alone, want to do nothing but eat and sleep, cannot think of concentrating my mind upon any one subject.—Confusion so that I could not study.—Dull feeling, cannot remember anything that I read—Absent-minded, forget what I am about.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with slight nausea 11 a.m.—Slight vertigo with sinking faint feeling in stomach extending to abdomen.—Headache in morning on waking, with yellow coat on tongue.—Dull headache in forenoon, < r. side.—Head feels as large as a barrel.—Severe headache; can hardly see.—Headache with frequent micturition and burning.—Fulness in frontal region.—Pain in forehead.—Pain in r. temple in forenoon.—Pain in occiput in morning; > on rising.—Sharp, shooting pains in occiput, often associated with liver disturbance.—Itching of scalp, intense, must scratch constantly.

3. Eyes.—Eyes red and swollen.—Inflammation with pustules on lids and around eyes.—Eyes burning in afternoon.—Feeling in eyes as if drawn together.—Loss of vision on sudden motion, with faint-like giddiness.

5. Nose.—Numbness at root of nose; in bridge, > rubbing.—Dryness.—Watery discharge (l.).—Bleeding.—"Noli me tangere" (rodent ulcer) on nose.

6. Face.—Pallor.—Erythematous redness, with dry, burning sensation.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Tongue: coated white; yellow in the morning.—Burning and pricking in mouth and throat.—Taste coppery.—Swelling of submaxillary glands, < r.—Sore throat: in forenoon, with roughness; on swallowing; with swollen feeling.—Fauces dry.—Burning in pharynx.—Pain in r. side of fauces.

11. Stomach.—Ferocious appetite.—Thirsty, want to drink all the time.—Nausea in morning.—Nausea < at night.—Burning in stomach.—Sinking in stomach extends to abdomen; with headache.

12. Abdomen.—Stitches in hepatic region, and under r. scapula.—Pain in each hypochondrium; in umbilical region; in abdomen after dinner, then diarrhœa, with burning in anus; in region of inguinal rings, with soreness on rising from a recumbent position.—Flatulent pain in different parts of abdomen.—Heavy pain in umbilical region.—Burning in abdomen after stool.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools bilious, copious, frequent, painless.—Loose stool smelling like onions.—Diarrhœa: with cutting in abdomen; with burning in anus before and after stool; painless in forenoon; yellow, frothy, with tenesmus and burning in anus after stool.—A drastic purge, producing irritation and inflammation of mucous membrane of bowels.—(Camp diarrhœa.).—Soft stool with pain and

flatulence in abdomen.—Stool soft and brown; dark, and sticky.—Constipation, with griping in umbilical region.—Constipation preceded by diarrhœa.—Stool: hard, and in balls; hard and dark brown; hard and brown, difficult; first part hard and brown latter part diarrhœic and greenish-yellow; small and brown; dark brown.

14. Urinary Organs.—Micturition: frequent and copious; frequent with burning smarting (with headache).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Raising a quantity of dark blood.—Expectoration of very tenacious mucus.

18. Chest.—Great oppression of chest with cutting pains in lungs.—Scrofulous consumption with great emaciation.—Pain in l. chest; in centre at times, by day and night, with foreboding feeling at night, not < by walking.—Dropsy of chest of rheumatic origin where there are bright red spots like flea-bites.—Retrosternal pain, <, or only felt when going uphill; when walking out of doors.—Oppression at chest; hindering long breathing.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Sharp wrenching in l. side at 6 p.m., when walking, with suffocating sensation under sternum, compelling him to stand still, which did not > the pain, the attack being similar to angina pectoris (Bry. Ø relieved immediately).—Pulse accelerated.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck rigid.—Lame feeling in nape.—Pricking up and down spine.—Sticking under r. scapula on stooping.—Pain: between scapulæ; under scapula; under r. scapula, making breathing difficult; under vertical border of r. scapula, < moving the part and drawing a long breath; in region of lumbar vertebræ and r. sacro-iliac symphysis; in region of lumbar vertebræ in afternoon, with restlessness; in lumbar and dorsal vertebræ at night; in region of sacro-iliac symphysis, < sitting, also in forenoon, and in region of lumbar vertebræ; in lumbar vertebræ, extending through lumbar region and up spine.—Occasional shooting in lumbar region.

21. Limbs.—Aching pains in the limbs.—Pain in elbows and knees.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulder.—Sharp, rheumatic pain in shoulders and wrists.—Pain in r. axilla in afternoon.—Pain in r. axilla, extending down arm.—Pain in l. arm.—Arms and wrists, as if sprained by hard work.—Numb pain in r. axilla, extending down arm along nerves.—Numb pain in arms and wrists in forenoon; in elbows and knees; in wrists extending up arms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp-like pain in hip at night.—Pain in thighs and l. knee in forenoon.—Pain in r. knee on ascending stairs; in ankles.—Occasionally sharp pain in calves.—Numbness of l. foot when sitting still.

24. Generalities.—Loss of weight.—Aching in various parts.—Feeling as if all internal organs were too large, < l. side.—Restlessness in afternoon, with pain in region of lumbar vertebræ.—Weakness; with sick feeling.—Faintness, > rising and moving about.—Deathlike feeling, with chills and shuddering.

25. Skin.—Exanthematous eruption resembling flush of scarlatina.—Eruption resembling eczema simplex on upper chest, with itching pricking when heated by over-exertion.—Pustules on thighs, hips, and nates, with itching and burning, a few pustules on body, face, and arms.—Itching in spots, now here, now there.—Itching on arms, > scratching.—Itching with burning.—Itching on head, neck, and shoulders, with pricking.—Itching on arms with burning and redness.

26. Sleep.—Constant yawning, without sleepiness.—Sleepiness.—Sleeplessness; after 3 a.m.—Sleep restless; and light.—Sleep unrefreshing.—Dreams: vivid; frightful; frightful at night, and waking covered with sweat; troublesome; of being among Indians; ridiculous.

27. Fever.—Chilliness alternating with flashes of heat; chilliness along spine; beginning in back when near the fire, without coldness of flesh.

Juglans Regia.

Nux juglans. Walnut. Juglandaceæ. Tincture of leaves and of rind of green fruit.

Clinical.—Acne. Anus, burning in. Axillary glands, suppuration of. Chancre. Ecthyma. Eyes, pain over. Favus. Flatulence. Headache. Herpes. Herpes preputialis. Levitation, sensation of. Menorrhagia. Purpura. Ringworm. Scurvy. Spleen, pain in. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—"It was said that in the golden age, when men lived upon acorns, the gods lived upon Walnuts, and hence the name of juglans, *Jovis glans*, or Jupiter's nuts" (*Treasury of Botany*). From many points of view the walnut-tree is of very great importance, and well deserves its lofty name. Besides providing food, at any rate fit for the gods, and wood at once light and strong, a sap that yields sugar, a fruit that yields a dye and an oil, and serves for pickles, the Royal Nut has a place in medicine which deserves to be better known. The *Treasury of Botany* gives a hint to homœopaths in this remark: "Its plantation should not be too near dwellings, as some persons are affected by the powerful aroma of its foliage." The remarkably brain-like appearance of the nut has given rise to the notion that it is a "brain-food." I cannot say that there is any other ground for it; but in Clotar Müller, who was the first to prove *Jug. r.*, it produced this curious symptom: "Excited, as if intoxicated, in the evening in bed, and a feeling as if the head were

floating in the air"; showing a decided brain action, such as we generally associate with the "wine" rather than the "walnuts" of dessert. Peevishness and mental indolence were other mental symptoms noted. The head symptoms are as marked as those of *Jug. c*., but the lancinating pains were not noted in the occiput as with that remedy, but in the forehead. There are few remedies which cause flatulence and bloating of the abdomen more markedly than *Jug. r*. It appears to affect the spleen more than the liver (opposite of *Jug. c*.). There is diarrhœa, and many rectal and anal symptoms; but the diarrhœa is not so distinctly bilious as that of *Jug. c*. Like *Carya alba* and *Jug. c*., *Jug. r*. is hæmorrhagic, the blood being black and clotted (uterine). Remarkable symptoms of inflammation and ulceration appeared in the male sexual organs. This to a large extent belongs to the general integumatary action of the remedy. It was Clotar Müller who made the observation that "In the digestive organs it causes derangement and irritation, which simultaneously call forth abnormal symptoms in other organs, especially in the head. After this action, which is *brief*, appear various exanthematous symptoms, which appear late and run a chronic course." The skin symptoms of the *Regia* are more pronounced and varied than those of *Cinerea*. This has led to its more frequent use in scrofula, as skin and gland affections go much together. Farrington says *Jug. r*. is one of the best remedies in "tinea favosa, especially in the scalp behind the ear, itching is intense at night so that the patient has difficulty in sleeping." Scabs appear on arms and in axillæ. In the proving of *Jug. r*. the symptoms went from the right axilla to left. In a patient of mine, a nurse who had poisoned her left arm some years before from a septic and possibly syphilitic case, inflammation of the axillary glands ensued, first of left then of right, leaving an eczematous itching condition. The glands of the groin also became affected. *Elaps*. 200 had relieved the bulk of the conditions, but there was still a little irritation occasionally in the axillæ, and I thought I might expedite matters by giving *Jug. r*. 12 three times a day. This is what happened: Five days after beginning the *Jug. r*. an eruption of minute vesicles appeared on her back, itching much. It extended all up the centre of the back from sacrum to mid-dorsal region, spreading out below, tapering above. She had scratched holes in two places. The rash was < after washing. But *all soreness and irritation had gone from the arms and axillæ*. I antidoted with *Rhus* 12. Four years later she had had no more trouble with the glands. Cl. Müller, who experienced the axillary skin symptoms in his own person, had never suffered from a skin affection before. One of the provers was cured of an itching eruption of the legs from which he had suffered in winter for four years, the itching commencing as soon as he began to undress. Many of the symptoms closely resembled syphilis, and the affection of the cheek in one of the provers was actually diagnosed as syphilitic by a medical man who saw him in Cl. Müller's absence. The left side of head, face, and abdomen mostly affected. Axillary symptoms proceed from right to left. The symptoms generally are < by motion; migraine < by speaking; pain in abdomen < by laughing. There is < after fat food. < Evening at 9 p.m., and after 9. The itching is < at night. Warmth of

bed < toothache. It removed a winter rash < by undressing. Rash caused in my case was < by washing.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Rhus. *Compare:* jug. c., Carya alb. (botan); Rhus (skin); Graph. (tinea favosa behind ears); Rumex (rash < undressing); Mezer., Merc.; Cean. (spleen); Lyc. (flatulence). *Follows well:* Elaps. (axillary affections; black hæmorrhages); Sulph. (head, hot, cold extremities); Grind. (pain over l. eye).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excited in evening in bed as if intoxicated, and feeling as if the head were floating in the air.—Peevish and discontented in evening.—Disinclined to talk or argue, as was customary with him; mental indolence.—Inattention when reading and disinclination to work.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Headache after dinner and in evening; with flushed face.—Feeling in head and nose as in beginning of coryza.—Confusion in head.—Burning heat in head in the evening with icy-cold extremities.—Heaviness in head.—Lancinations in forehead.—Pain in l. side of forehead.—Pain above l. eye., with pain in eyes.—Pain above eyes, < motion; < shaking head or moving eyes; with yawning and sleepiness.—Pain above eyes, as if dizzy.—Throbbing in temples, > going into, open air, returning on entering warm room, with sharp pain in front part of head.—Migraine in a spot In region of l. parietal bone preventing speaking.

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyes.—Pressive pain above eye (l.) < by motion.—Feeling of coryza.

4. Ears.—Aching and fulness in r., then l. ear, then discharge of pus from both ears, external ear inflamed and two painful sores on it.—Burning in l. ear, then redness and swelling, then pimple on inside, then discharge of pus from both ears, < l., with burning and redness of l. external ear, and feeling as if something dropped inside of ear at every step, and soreness preventing lying on l. side of head.

6. Face.—Swelling of l. cheek and upper lip, with swelling of gum over l. upper incisors, without previous toothache, then a hard, reddish painful swelling in l. cheek, in the middle of which was a sharply-defined, depressed dark red, yielding circle, pus could be seen through the thin skin, the apparently sound tooth was drawn, and ichorous pus (from an abscess) was discharged through the opening, then the swelling disappeared.

8. Mouth.—Tearing in hollow teeth, < warmth of bed.—Tongue coated white; in morning, with bitter, slimy taste.—Tongue covered with white mucus.—Salivation.—Inclination to keep mouth dry after dinner, could not make up

his mind to drink wine or water as usual.—Taste bitter.—Taste slimy in morning on waking.

9. Throat.—Hawking of much mucus.

10. Appetite.—Appetite increased.—Unusually great appetite without increase of thirst.—Appetite lost.—Thirstlessness while eating, and aversion to wine.—Aversion to tobacco-smoking in evening.—Thirst increased.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: violent; frequent; loud; tasting as after eating fat.—Fulness and bloatedness of the stomach, which prevent one from eating while one has a good appetite, > from eructations.—Hiccough more violent after eating.—Nausea at 6 a.m.; and after supper.—Vomiting; woke suddenly, vomited food eaten four hours before, then slept without further trouble.—Burning in stomach.—Pain in epigastric region, with distension of abdomen.

12. Abdomen.—Fulness, bloatedness, tension, and heaviness in the abdomen, with frequent desire to go to stool, > by eructations and discharge of flatulence.—Distension: after eating; after dinner, with emission of flatus; with sudden desire for stool; so that he must loosen his clothes, with pressure in stomach; so that he could eat but little in spite of good appetite; tympanitic hardness of the abdomen.—Rumbling; with griping; with pressive pain in epigastric region.—Emission of flatus; especially when lying down.—Pain in abdomen > eructations.—Wandering pains.—Pressive and drawing pain, < motion, > appearance of menses (fifteen days too soon), then for eight days (instead of three as usual), copious discharge of blackish blood, often in large clots, with exhaustion and loss of appetite.—Drawing, with pressure in region of spleen.—Sticking beneath l. lowest ribs.—Pressure in region of spleen, with eructations.—Pain beneath the l. false ribs, < deep breathing, laughing or stooping.—Pain in l. side on rapid walking.—Pain over l. side with wandering gripings in intestines.—Pain above umbilicus.—Pain in hypogastrium, with nausea.—Sticking in hypogastrium on moving or stooping.—Cutting in r. hypogastric region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: liquid twice a day; preceded or accompanied by pain in abdomen; thin; soft, large, at last almost thin.—Stool hard; difficult; scanty.—Stool delayed.—Constipation.—Bowels confined in morning, natural in afternoon.—Large stool, then burning pain and pressure in anus.—Stool scanty and frequent; difficult; omitted.—Itching at the anus in the evening in bed, with stitches, compelling one to walk about.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to pass water from loss of tone of sphincter.—Constant urging and involuntary dribbling.—Continuous desire to urinate, and frequent micturition day and night, with very profuse

discharge.—Obliged to urinate at night.—Obliged to urinate often; and much at a time.—Copious urine; but no thirst.—Urine scanty and clear.—Urine dark red.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Frequent erections day and night.—Burning in penis after coition with his wife, with abrasion where prepuce joins penis, afterwards a suppurating streak half-way around between glans and prepuce, then the ulcer became larger, margins hard, base lardaceous, bleeding on slight pressure, often there was a small scab, from beneath which pus oozed and which often came off and left a suppurating ulcer, afterwards a healthy scab formed in the middle and fell off, leaving healthy skin, so that instead of one long narrow there were two small round ulcers; these healed and left no scar.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation too early and too profuse; discharge of a large quantity of black clots; preceded by pressive drawing pains in abdomen, < by motion; accompanied with general exhaustion and loss of appetite.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Aphonia or great hoarseness.

18. Chest.—Itching on the sternum.—Sticking in lungs not dependent on motion or respiration.—Oppression.

19. Pulse.—Pulse rapid and full.

20. Back.—Stitches in sacral region.—Violent stitches in the small of the back, causing one to tremble.

21. Limbs.—Drawing pain as if sprained, in first phalanx and joint of l. thumb, < motion, and while in bed the same pain in r. great toe.—Sticking and itching in r. leg and r. fingers.—Drawing and paralysed feeling in legs and knees, with weakness and with giving way of knees when walking, and a similar sensation in r. hand.

22. Upper Limbs.—Itching of skin of axilla (r.); tetters formed; afterwards (l.).—Electric starts in forearms and hands wake him as he falls asleep.—Weak feeling in r. hand.—Intermittent pain in r. index.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in the hips or knees, impeding walking.—Sticking in inner condyle of knee and feeling of impediment when walking.—Rheumatic pain in knee impeding walking.—Pain in r. instep when walking, and sensation of impediment.—A burning itching eruption of lower extremities occurring in winter, itching commencing as soon as he undressed, was cured by the proving.

24. Generalities.—Muscles relaxed.—Exhaustion and disinclination for the usual business.—Intoxicated sensation; as if flying.

25. Skin.—Eruption behind ears of children.—Itching eruption over the whole body.—Pimples on face; red pimples on face, neck, shoulders, and back, some containing thickish fluid; pimples on nape, discharging moisture when scratched (like acne).—Itching: here and there; on sternum; on hands; r. hand; dorsum of r. hand, then on feet, forehead, scalp and abdomen; r. fingers in afternoon; legs, arms and abdomen at night, with tossing about and inability to sleep; here and there causing restless sleep, with dreams and erections; on flexor surface of r. forearm, near elbow, with burning and red spot, in the middle of which was a pimple, the redness disappeared, but the pimple was painful and pus formed.—Painful, large blood-boils on the shoulder and in the region of the liver.—Glandular swellings (scrofulous swellings).—Pustules as in eczema, with burning-itching, red, cracked skin, discharging a greenish fluid stiffening the linen.—Syphilitic, scrofulous and mercurial ulcers and herpes.—Itching in r. axilla, with burning, skin sore and cracked then red and scaly, it became moist, on margin of tetter burning vesicles, the tetter < after perspiring much, the perspiration, with the secretion from the eruption, stiffened the linen and stained it greenish-yellow, the pain sometimes so great that violent motion of the arms was impossible, there were always new vesicles and larger extent of redness after increased burning and itching, the same trouble in l. axilla, then a furuncle on shoulder, on coracoid process, then a painful furuncle over biceps, with circumscribed redness and induration, discharging bloody matter, then two red itching spots on r. elbow, upon which a yellow pustule formed, a furuncle, with induration and pain, between 9th and 10th ribs, with thick, bloody discharge, leaving an induration, about this time a red spot near seat of second furuncle, becoming like an indurated gland, at this time on l. instep, then on r. redness, with itching and vesicles, leaving hard scurf, whereby the whole place became elevated and painful, the scabs were pressed in by the boots and rubbed off so that the part was raw, after healing the spot was bluish red and swollen.

26. Sleep.—Yawning; in afternoon, with stretching.—Sleepiness.—Inability to sleep after dinner though inclined to do so earlier than usual.—Restless sleep, with frightful dreams.—Restless dreams.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and frequent in the evening.—Cold limbs; after 9 p.m., with hot head.—Alternations of cold and heat in short attacks during the day.—Alternations of coldness and heat over whole body, with heaviness of head, which after eating increased to pain, > after 3 p.m.—Heat over whole body in evening.—Frequent and sudden attacks of flushes of heat.—Heat in flushes, with confusion of head.—Burning hot face in the evening, with cold extremities.—Hot head in evening.—Hot hands at 9 p.m., with rapid pulse, then general sweat.—Sweat staining greenish yellow and stiffening linen.

Juncus.

Juncus effusus. Soft Rush. N. O. Juncaceæ. Tincture (of root probably).

Clinical.—Asthma. Backache. Calculus. Catarrh. Dropsy. Flatulence. Headache. Kidney, diseases of. Rheumatism. Scars, affections of.

Characteristics.—*Juncus* was proved by Dr. Wahle, and a number of symptoms were produced. The most notable were bubbling sensations in various parts; and a number of pains pressive and sticking were noted in the chest. Pulling in cervical vertebræ; in neck muscles. There was much rumbling of flatus in abdomen, and marked > to abdominal symptoms when flatus was emitted. According to Jahr, quoting Noack and Trinks, *Junc*. is diuretic, and has been used in dropsical, calculous, and renal diseases. Hartmann used *J. conglomeratus* with success in dysury, strangury, and ischury. In Livonia a decoction of *J. pilosus* is used for stone and gravel. The exact preparation used in the proving was not recorded. Fresh plant tinctures should be used in any further experiments. The pains were < on l. side; appeared or were < at night and came on again in morning and evening. < Flexing parts; < bending sideways; > stretching out arm. Rheumatic pains < by rest, > by motion. Chilliness < on uncovering; > emission of flatus.

Relations.—Compare. Rhus (< rest, and uncovering; > stretching); Berb. (bubbling sensations); Sil. (scars).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety in morning, during a partial slumber, like the orgasm of blood, with frequent palpitation so that he was obliged to sit up, when it disappeared.

2. Head.—Vertigo: as if everything were turning in a circle during rest; with nausea while walking.—Pressive drawing headache, extending from before backward.—Pressing-asunder headache, in forehead, on stooping, on rising up in bed in morning, a burrowing pain as in suppuration in forehead and occiput, which immediately disappears on lying down again.—Bubbling sensation in r. side of occipital bone, which extends to r. ear, where it leaves a dull, pressive sensation.

3. Eyes.—Itching on margins of lids, > rubbing.

4. Ears.—Cramp-like pain in external ear.—Feeling as if inner meatus were swollen.

5. Nose.—Stopped catarrh; feels like sneezing.—Itching on inner surface of l. nostril.—Dry coryza.

6. Face.—Sticking-itching pain above l. corner of mouth, as if a splinter sticking into it, morning.—Bubbling sensation in r. jaw-joint, leaving swollen feeling in the parts.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: coated white; yellow; with slimy taste.

9. Throat.—Throat dark and scrapy.—Pressure in throat during swallowing, as if tonsils swollen.—Hawks much yellow mucus without coughing.—Painful laming, drawing, stretching, and pulling in neck muscles.

11. Stomach.—Swelling in region of stomach pit.—Tightness in stomach pit.

12. Abdomen.—Constant rumbling, obliges him to go to stool, but no stool follows, only emission of flatulence.—Sharp stitch extending deep inward above crest of ilium, taking away breath.—Unusual feeling of relief of abdominal symptoms after emission of flatulence.

13. Stool and Anus.—Itching in rectum.—A thin stool consisting of small lumps.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tension in urethra with sensation as of something alive in it.—Slight itching; burning in urethra.—Urine: like clay-water deposits red sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching in penis and scrotum.

18. Chest.—Violent pressive pain in lower chest, < on expiration and by bending body sideways.—Sticking commences in l. third false rib extending to r. nipple.—Pain as if lower sternum were pressed inwards.

20. Neck and Back.—Pressive drawing in cervical vertebræ as if it would draw head to r.—Drawing and pulling in dorsal vertebræ as if he would be bent backward; frequently repeated.—Aching pain in small of back, causing an anguish, or attended with asthma.

21. Limbs.—Painless cracking in joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Dull sticking pain in l. axilla, evening in bed.—Visible twitching of deltoid muscles.—Pressive paralytic pain in head of r. elbow, gradually disappears on stretching out arm, but renewed immediately on flexing it.—Painful burrowing in bones of wrist, during both rest and motion.

23. Lower Limbs.—While walking, stiffness in r. hip as if tendons too short.—Twitching in l. gluteal muscles, as if something alive beneath them.—Very painful drawing in bones of lower legs, during rest, > on motion.—Bubbling and drawing in muscles of calves.—Bubbling pain in bones of l. lower leg.—Itching and

jerking in knee.—Tension in tendo Achillis as if swollen and too short, on bending l. foot forwards.

25. Skin.—Itching, crawling in scar of incised wound several years old, with elevation of scar as if it would break out.—Itching on penis, scrotum, thighs, knees.

26. Sleep.—Wakes very early, cannot sleep again.—Dreams of hunting; of jests; laughs aloud in his sleep.

27. Fever.—Chilliness over whole body, immediately on getting out of bed in morning.—Becomes chilly over whole body on raising bed covering and allowing a little air to come to the feet.—Repeated shivering.

Juniperus Communis.

Juniperis communis. Juniper. N. O. Gymnospermæ of the Coniferæ. Tincture of fresh ripe berries.

Clinical.—Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. Hæmorrhages.

Characteristics.—*Juniper* has not been proved, but sufficient is known of its action to warrant its inclusion, and to show the analogy between its action and that of *J. Sabina*. Gin owes its distinctive properties to the oil of juniper berries, and that is why this spirit is in such popular repute as a remedy for dysmenorrhœa. It has a very powerful action on the kidneys, and has cured cases of renal dropsy. Hale also commends it in certain coughs with scanty, loaded urine. He says German doctors use *Juniper* much in gastric affections, abdominal flatulence and colic.

Relations.—*Compare:* Junip. virg., Sabina, Tereb.

Juniperus Virginianus.

Red Cedar. N. O. Gymnospermæ of the Coniferæ. Tincture of fresh twigs. Tincture of twigs and berries. Tincture of the oil.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Convulsions. Eyes, twitching of. Strangury. Tetanus. Uterine hæmorrhage.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Jun. v.* have been largely observed on women who have taken it to procure abortion or bring on the menses. A number of fatal

cases have occurred, the patients passing into violent convulsions, followed by an apoplectic condition, insensibility, and collapse.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sabina, Junip. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—During paroxysm (of fever) raved incoherently.—Moaned most piteously.—Fright.—During the morning of her death lay in a stupid state; answered no questions and did not appear to be sensible.—As the convulsions continued the stupor became more and more profound; when they ceased coma ensued.—She lay apparently in a deep comatose sleep until about nine o'clock next day., when she woke to perfect consciousness, with no recollection of what had occurred since swallowing the oil.

2. Head.—Dizzy.—Head felt as if enclosed with an iron band.—Jerking of head.

3. Eyes.—Eyes began to glare and twitch; felt as if bursting from their sockets.—Jerking of eyes and head.—Pupils dilated.

6. Face.—Very red face.—Venous aspect.—Face swollen and livid.—Veins of face, head, and neck fully distended.—One half lower lip and part of chin and side of mouth much swollen and dark coloured as if bruised; tongue and gums also involved in the swelling and lividity.—Jaws firmly fixed.

8. Mouth.—Thought it would take the skin from her mouth and throat.—Could not speak so as to be understood; she articulated like one having hemiplegia.

9. Throat.—Fauces in spots denuded of their mucous covering.

11. Stomach.—Great thirst.—Sick and distressed at her stomach.—Vomited between the fits; vomited matter smelt of cedar oil.—Vomited black matter; afterwards green; vomiting continued all day.—Considerable distension and tenderness at pit of stomach.—Pain in stomach.—Burning in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen swollen and hot; intense pain in abdomen.

13. Stool.—Violent purging which continued till death.

14. Urinary Organs.—Great difficulty in passing urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Uterine hæmorrhage.—Considerable fever and pains like labour-pains.

17. Respiratory Organs.—The soft parts about the neck were sucked down at every effort at inspiration, and the lower jaw descended.—Stertor continued for a

few minutes; it was succeeded by breathing of a very different kind; and the chief character of this was an unsuccessful heaving of the chest in inspiration for breath, and a limp dropping together of the chest in expiration.—Expiration slow and without assistance from the expiratory muscles, the chest appeared to fall together from its own weight.

19. Heart.—Pulse less than 60, afterwards sank to 45, then intermitted.—Pulse fluttering, feeble, slow, very irregular.—Almost pulseless.

22. Upper Limbs.—Hands at times clenched.

23. Lower Limbs.—Staggering.

24. Generalities.—Twitching of the muscles.—A most violent convulsion came on and all further consciousness was lost for twelve hours.—All voluntary muscles tightened with the most rigid spasm, whole body jerking, eyes glassy, pupils dilated a little, pulse 60, respiration struggling, catching, and strangling; followed by another paroxysm, which, as in other cases, began by a jerking of the eyes, followed by a jerking of the head, contraction of muscles of one side of face and neck, then those of the other side, of back of neck, of arm, trunk, and extremities, accompanied by an imploring reaching out of the arm, groan, if groan *that noise* could be called, glaring eye, and natural language of the most extreme terror and amazement, and this succeeded by jerking of the whole body; so heart-sickening was her appearance that some bystanders fainted; the interval between the paroxysms was imperfect and the patient was inconstant motion; three men could not hold her. Something had to be kept between the teeth to prevent them shutting.—After the convulsions ceased an apparently apoplectic state came on with stertorous breathing, twitching of voluntary muscles, venous countenance and slow pulse.—After the fever, much exhausted.—Much exhausted or in a state of prostration when she attempted to inspire; when the air passed out of the chest, all strength seemed wanting.—Sore all over.

26. Sleep.—Could be aroused a very little, but would immediately doze away again.

27. Fever.—Rigors followed by fever.—Feverish.—Considerable fever and pains like labour-pains.—Skin dry and parched.

Kali Aceticum.

Kali acetas. Acetate of Potash. Normal Potassic Acetate. $KC_2 H_3 O_2$. Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Diabetes. Diarrhśa. Dropsy. Hćmorrhoids. Urine, alkaline.

Characteristics.—*Kali acet*. is a well-known diuretic (and in less degree cathartic) in allopathic practice. These actions are positive and direct; and the homśopathic uses are chiefly in cases of over-secretion of urine and in diarrhśa. One of the main purposes for which its diuretic and cathartic properties are sought by allopaths is as derivative in cases of dropsy, chiefly ascites and hydrothorax. It is quite possible that this action may be specific, that is homśopathic, and not merely derivative; for both *Acet. ac*. and the *Kali* cause great disturbance in the circulation of fluids in the tissues. A few provings have been made, and these have brought out a preponderance of abdominal and urinary symptoms—griping, diarrhśa, bleeding of hćmorrhoids, increased flow of urine, which was more watery and alkaline. Weakness; trembling; profuse perspiration, especially about the head. Symptoms generally were < in morning, but there was a headache, < 4 p.m.

Relations.—*Compare:* Acet. ac., Kali c., Am. ac.; Lyc. (< 4 p.m.).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache about 4 p.m.—Dull headache in morning.—Much perspiration of head, esp. 11 to 1.

11. Stomach.—Constrictive, dull pain in stomach, extending to low down in abdomen, gradually disappearing after two hours.—Dull, pressive, pinching, and constrictive pain in epigastric region, coming on a few minutes after each dose, and lasting an hour.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in region of umbilicus, lasting without cessation until going to bed, when they suddenly disappeared, and I was able to sleep through the night.—Unnatural distension of abdomen after supper.—Griping.—An indefinite gnawing pain in abdomen lasting an hour in afternoon.—Gnawing sensation in abdomen at 9.15 a.m., which became painful after fifteen minutes and lasted till evening.

13. Stool.—Discharge of hćmorrhoidal blood several times during day.—Diarrhśa.—Two stools in evening.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine very much increased in quantity and very watery.—Urine: 16 ounces in twenty-four hours, containing 416 grains of solids; after three drachms had been taken, in the course of twenty-four hours she passed

46 ounces of urine containing 782 grains of solids, with an excess of 72 grains of urea over the amount in the 16 ounces of urine passed when no medicine was taken.—During the proving the urine evolved ammonia.—Urine strongly alkaline; sweetish odour; yellow colour.

21. Limbs.—Great weariness of all limbs, with some headache.—Extreme weariness and trembling in all limbs, in morning.

23. Lower Limbs.—The weariness in lower limbs and the dull headache disappeared half an hour after the afternoon nap.

24. Generalities.—Trembling and anxiety in whole body of transient duration.

27. Fever.—Much perspiration on head, esp. from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. (4th d.).—Profuse perspiration, which was very offensive, during a walk of two hours (7th d.).

Kali Arsenicosum.

Kali arseniatum. Potassium arsenite. KH_2 ASO_3. "Fowler's Solution," the form in which *Kali ars*. has been tested, consists of Arsenious acid 1 part, Carbonate of potash 1 part. Compound tincture of lavender 3 parts, distilled water 95 parts. Dilutions should be made from this.

Clinical.—Bright's disease. Cancer. Deafness. Diarrhśa. Dropsy. Eczema. Epithelioma. Exophthalmos. Eyes, affections of. Herpes zoster. Jealousy. Measles. Melancholy. Miliary rash. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. Psoriasis. Skin, affections of. Tongue, neuralgia of. Varicose veins. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—It is not possible to separate entirely the pathogenesis of *Ars. alb*. and *Kali ars. Kali ars*. is the favourite form in which *Arsenic* is prescribed by the allopaths, consequently the bulk of observations from over-dosing are due to this preparation; and as it is named *Liquor arsenicalis* it is considered as *Arsenic* and nothing else. However, a sufficient number of pure observations have been made to warrant a separate consideration. The cases of poisoning with massive doses present nothing to distinguish them from cases poisoned with other arsenical preparations. But *Kali ars*. has had a short proving, and a number of cases of medicinal provings in allopathic hands are on record. Jonathan Hutchinson has recorded a number of cases of right-side herpes. One of his patients observed that whilst taking *Kali ars*. her sclerotics became thick and yellow instead of clear and bluish. The iris which was blue became more grey. Her skin instead of being fair and florid became muddy and older looking. This was a mystery to Hutchinson seeing that he usually gave *Kali ars*. to make the skin clearer, but he was

compelled to record the homśopathic fact, though, he did not apparently perceive the homśopathic solution of the mystery. The same authority has put on record cases of epithelioma developing after prolonged medication with *Kali ars*. for psoriasis. The skin symptoms of *Kali ars*. are exceedingly well marked. In one case an attack of measles was almost exactly depicted. Itching was < at night; and < on undressing, < by warmth. Among the peculiar symptoms of *Kali ars*. are: "Head feels larger." "Protrusion of eyeballs." "Burning and numbness of tongue; tongue feels too large." "Sensation of a ball rising from pit of stomach to larynx causing suffocation." "As if a red-hot iron were in anus." Periodicity was marked as with *Ars*.; symptoms were < every other day in the morning; mind symptoms < every third day. The right-sidedness of *Ars*. was reproduced in the right-sided herpes, repeatedly noticed by Hutchinson, but there was a left-sided headache. A case of deafness of years' standing was cured with Fowler's Solution (gr. 1/60 of the salt), the accompaniment being constant sickness; nothing could be kept down.

Relations.—In some cases of overdosing Kali iod. proved *antidotal*. For other *antidotes* see Arsen., which it greatly resembles, and with which it must be compared. *Compare:* Levico, Nat. ars., and other Arsen. compounds; Chi. (periodicity) Cicut. (fixed eyeballs); Rumex and jug. r. (< on undressing); Iod. Kali bich., Merc. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Scolding, morose, retired, quarrelsome, and discontented, jealous, indifferent to everything, scarcely answered questions addressed to her, or replied to them in a peevish tone; eyes had a fixed look, face looked frightened and anxious; < every third day.—Nervous depression.—Great nervousness.

2. Head.—Thought her head felt larger.—headache in l. parietal bone, as if it was sore and pressed upon by a hand; behaves like a crazy person.—Constricted feeling in head, as if there was a wound on parietal bone which was being scratched; the place feels hot; pressure does not >.—Crusta lactea.

3. Eyes.—Startled look, with protruding, brilliant eyes, pale face, and sunken cheeks.—Eyes red.—Heat and itchiness of lids, followed by swelling and tenderness; conjunctiva becomes inflamed, eye sensitive to light, dark discolouration round orbit.—Itching of conjunctiva.—Protrusion of eyeballs.—Whites of eyes look thick and yellow.—Jaundice.—The blue iris becomes more grey.—Conjunctiva glassy.—Dyspnśa; injected conjunctivć, and eyeballs fixed.—Right eye weaker; watery, as after weeping.

6. Face.—Nodular eruption on face; boils.—Face pale.—Complexion muddy.—Looks older.—Furfuraceous eruption on beard.

8. Mouth.—Gums swollen and tender.—Tongue clear, red, like raw beef.—Tongue coated on edges only with mucous stripes.—In middle towards tip of tongue a smooth, red spot with troublesome burning and numbness. (Neuralgia of tongue).—Tongue swollen, felt too large in mouth.—Tongue whitish.

9. Throat.—Sensation in throat and larynx as if forced asunder.—Throat dry and sore.—Throat constricted with copious flow of saliva.

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost.—Intense thirst.

11. Stomach.—Constant pain and nausea after food; frequent vomiting of ingesta.—Weight after eating.—For one or two hours, repeated every five or ten minutes, sensation as of a ball rising from pit of stomach to larynx threatening suffocation, > by loud belching.—From pit of stomach to spine an anxious feeling accompanied by palpitation, not perceptible objectively.—Empty feeling in stomach.—Sin king at epigastrium with faintness.

12. Abdomen.—Burning pain in bowels; unquenchable thirst; belly tense and painful; involuntary watery stools with sense as if a red-hot iron were in anus.—Frequent griping pains in bowels, and almost constant desire for stool; considerable tenderness in whole abdomen, which is distended.

13. Stool and Anus.—Violent diarrhśa.—Stools white, watery, frothy.—Sensation as of a red-hot iron in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty with pellicle.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Cauliflower excrescence of os uteri, with flying pains, pressure below os pubis, and stinking discharge.—Menses absent.—Milk entirely arrested (afterwards restored by treatment).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Some gastric cough, and frequent raking of throat and fauces of a muco-purulent secretion mixed with specks of blood.—Complete aphonia, following skin affection.

19. Pulse.—Pulse weak and contracted.—Pulse small, scarcely perceptible, rapid.

20. Back.—Much pain and tenderness down spine.

21. Limbs.—Palms and soles spreckled over with corns.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching pain in r. shoulder and elbow, followed by herpetic eruption.

23. Lower Limbs.—Knees bent up so he could not move his feet.—Varicose veins of legs.—Crampy feeling of lower extremities, with partial loss of motion and sensation, livid in places, tending to slough.

24. Generalities.—Such weakness she cannot sit up in bed; a loud noise or sudden, unexpected motion throws her whole body into a tremor.—Emaciation.—Tremor.—Faintness.—Phagedenic ulcers, deep base and turned-up edges.—Rheumatic, gouty, and syphilitic pains.—Gouty nodosities.

25. Skin.—Dry, wilted skin; emaciated to a skeleton.—On three different occasions, swelling of face and eyelids, then erysipelas invading whole face ending in desquamation in a week.—Acne, appearance like that in early stage of variola.—Miliary eruption.—Herpes zoster behind r. ear, r. side of neck, r. shoulder, r. upper arm, r. chest, a few isolated vesicles l. side of neck.—Severe attack of shingles r. side of chest.—Eruption covering entire body except scalp, comes out in red papulć, varying in diameter from size of pin's head to that of a three cent. piece; vesicles form on summit, suppurate, crusts form and fall off, leaving a sore which heals; the places occupied by these sores are marked by a dark-coloured cicatrix, and the skin generally has a dusky look; intolerable itching, stinging, and burning, esp. on undressing at night; it is < on trunk, leg., and forearms; mind much depressed.—Lichen confluens over whole body except face, palms, and soles, and part of chest; the rest studded with papulć, particularly distinct about outer sides of thighs, arms, and back; they are covered with very minute, flimsy, whitish scabs, causing a powdery appearance of skin; head very scurfy; hair crisp and dry; often irritation in skin, which becomes reddened and cracked, particularly about bend of arms and knees.—One of the earlier signs is a minute papular rash, which by and by assumes the form of delicate, brownish scales giving the skin an unwashed appearance; esp. observed on parts protected from light by clothing.—After taking it for three weeks, suddenly, after feeling ill for a few hours, a copious rash made its appearance on face, hands, and chest, like measles; accompanied by catarrhal symptoms swelling of face, lips, eyelids, yellow-furred tongue, gastro-intestinal irritation, intense lameness of feet, standing giving great pain; complete aphonia followed in a few days, desquamation commenced in tenth day; redness lasted some weeks.—Epithelial cancer supervened after prolonged medication with *Kali ars*. for psoriasis.—A clerk had taken arsenic for a long time for psoriasis, palms and soles became spreckled over with corns, finally epithelial cancer of scrotum appeared (Hutchinson).—Dry chronic eczema; skin of arms thicker and rougher than natural, covered with flimsy exfoliations of epidermis; very irritable, itching and tingling when she gets warm; intensely fissured about bends of elbows and wrists; occasional exacerbation, with eruption of distinct vesicles; languor and lassitude; pale, sallow complexion; catamenia irregular.—Patches of psoriasis on back, arms, and spreading from elbows, and anteriorly on legs, size of a crown piece, and indolent.—Psoriasis: scaly itchings, causing him to scratch till an ichorous fluid discharges, forming a hard cake.—Discolouration of skin after psoriasis and lepra.—Psoriasis in numerous

patches, with great itching; the patches becoming more active, scale off, and are replaced by smaller they leave behind them a red skin.—Jaundice.

27. Fever.—Temperature of surface diminished.—Skin cool, dry.—Increase of heat and dryness of skin.—Temperature, which before had been normal rose to 101, with malaise and anorexia.

Kali Bichromicum.

Potassć bichromas. Potassic dichromate. Bichromate of Potash. Red Chromate of Potash. $K_2Cr_2O_7$. Solution in distilled water. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acne. Anćmia. Asthma. Blotches. *Bone, nodes on, exostoses. Bronchitis; croupous. Burns*. Cachexia. *Catarrh*. Climacteric flushes. *Coccygodynia*. Conjunctivitis. Constipation. Cornea, opacities of. Coryza. Descemetitis. *Duodenum, ulcers of. Dyspepsia*. Ears, pains in; inflammation of, internal and external. Emaciation. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. *Eyes, iritis; keratitis*. Farcy. *Gastric ulcer. Glanders*. Gleet. Gout. Hay fever. Headache. Intermittent fever. *Intestines, ulceration of. Lumbago. Lupus. Measles*. Mumps. *Neuralgia*. Nightmare. *Nodes. Nose, pressure at root of; soreness of*. Ophthalmia. *Ozćna. Polypus*. Post-nasal catarrh. Pruritus vulvć. *Rheumatism*. Rhinitis, atrophic. Sciatica. Scrofula. *Smell, illusions of*. Sun-headache. Sycosis. Syphilis. *Throat, hair sensation in; sore*. Tobacco, intolerance of. *Trachea, affections of. Ulcers*. Urethritis. Warts. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Kali bichromicum* (with the other *Chromium* preparations, *Chro. ac*. and *Chro. ox*.) owes its introduction into the homśopathic materia medica to the late Dr. J. J. Drysdale, whose monograph upon it, forming one section of the *Hahnemann Materia Medica*, and now occupying pp. 457 to 573 of *Materia Medica Physiological and Applied*, is the most complete account of the remedy which we possess. The *Bichromate of Potash*, which is manufactured in large quantities from chrome-iron-ore, is the preparation from which all other salts of *Chromium* are derived. The native association of *Chromium* with *Ferrum* is worthy of note. The *Bichromate* is largely used in the arts in dying, calico-printing, wood-staining, in photography, and as a solution for producing the current in electric batteries. Many of the most remarkable symptoms were obtained from workmen engaged in the preparation of the salt. Some of these had been noted before Drysdale took up the study of the drug. The first proving was published by him in 1844 in the *British Journal of Homśopathy*. The following year it was proved by the Austrian Society. The effects of the drug show profound action on the entire organism, and characteristic features of the utmost value to the prescriber have been brought out, rendering the drug one of the most important members of the homśopathic materia medica. Among these keynotes of *Kali bi*. four may be

named as pre-eminent: (*1*) Discharges from mucous membranes of tough, stringy mucus, or muco-pus, which adheres to the part and can be drawn out in strings. (*2*) The occurrence of pain in *small spots*. In connection with this is another feature showing a sharply defined action: (*3*) Punched-out, perforating ulcers, occurring on skin, mucous membranes, and affecting bones (*e.g*. vomer, palate). (*4*) Alternating and shifting conditions: pains wander from part to part; rheumatic pains alternate with gastric symptoms, or with dysentery; headache alternates with blindness; fibrinous deposits extend downwards. Among other leading characters, scarcely less distinctive are: (*a*) The formation of plugs or clinkers on mucous membranes, especially in the nose. (This may be regarded as an advanced stage of the stringy mucous secretions.) (*b*) Still another Variety of this is the formation of false membranes as in croup and diphtheria, with hoarse, metallic cough; and the formation of casts of the bronchial tubes in fibrinous bronchitis. (*c*) Yet another characteristic mucous discharge is one of "jelly-like mucus." (*d*) Indigestion from drinking beer; loss of appetite; weight in pit of stomach immediately after eating; flatulence. (*e*) Among peculiar sensations the "hair sensation" is marked in *Kali bi*. It occurs chiefly on the back part of the tongue and in the left nostril.─It can hardly be questioned that *Chromium* is the predominant partner in the action of this salt, but it would be wrong to consider the *Kali* element as of no account, and it would be still more wrong to disregard the very large proportion of oxygen. It is as an oxydising agent and disinfectant that *K. bi*. is chiefly known in general medicine, and it is probably to the oxygen element that the ulcerating properties of the drug are largely due. One of its effects is "odourless stools," and the oxygen element is probably accountable for this. Another point in this connection is that the antidotes to poisonous doses of *Kali bi*. are the same as the antidotes to the acids.
The *Kali* parallels must be sought chiefly in *Causticum* and *Kali carb*. The general resemblance is great, but the minute correspondences are not very striking. One possible point of correspondence has been pointed out. Storer (*Med. Adv*., xxv. 98), cured with *Kali bi*. a case of asthma in a man who noticed that the attacks *were caused by and always followed coitus*. The *Kali bi*. was prescribed on other indications, but this symptom must be noted for future verification. *Kali c*. has marked "< from coitus," and also from emissions; and *Caust*. has stupid feeling in the head the day after an emission." *Caust*. has many symptoms of disordered vision; though it has not the "blindness followed by headache, the sight improving as the pain becomes worse" *of Kali bi*. This is very characteristic and has led me to many cures. Both *Caust*. and *Kali bi*. have many symptoms of ulceration internal and external. Nash relates a good cure with *Kali bi*. A woman had deep punched-out ulcers with regular edges. One of them had perforated the soft palate and threatened the whole palate. It had a syphilitic appearance, and the patient had been long under old-school treatment. There was also a stringy discharge, but not to a great amount. In three weeks *Kali bi*. 30 made a cure which proved permanent; the local condition entirely healed and the patient's general state improved correspondingly. *Apropos* of syphilis Drysdale quotes a long series of cases of syphilis in all stages treated by J. E. Güntz with "Chrome water." This consists of

an artificial aerated water containing in 600 grammes of water *Kali bi*. 0.03 grms., *Kali nit*. 0.1 grm., *Natr. nit*., 0.1 grm., *Nat. mur*., 0.2 grm.; this mixture is incorporated with carbonic acid under the highest pressure, at low temperature, and kept some time before use. The dose given was from half to two bottles daily (each bottle containing 600 grammes) in five doses, given on a full stomach. Even in this dilution the mixture was sufficiently disgusting in taste, and to some quite intolerable. A number of the *Kali bi*. symptoms were produced, but on the whole very notable and evidently specific curative action was observed. Out of 100 cases of primary syphilis 64 remained without constitutional symptoms. In secondary and tertiary syphilis "chromo-water" was also remarkably successful. In strictly homśopathic practice *Kali bi*. has been no less successful, as its symptoms correspond to a great variety of the manifestations of that disease, especially keratitis and iritis, ozćna, bone-pains and nodes, sore throat, syphilitic rheumatism and ulcers. Like *Causticum* it has some sycotic symptoms as well, including asthma, early morning <, gleety discharge, and, according to Farrington, scabs on fingers, often about the nails, and on corona glandis. J. B. Garrison records the rapid action of *Kali bi*. in two cases of intermittent fever (*H. R*., iii. 105), on an indication given him by Martin Deschere. The latter once took by mistake an overdose of *Kali bi*., which was followed by vomiting of a large quantity of *bright yellow water*, tasting very bitter. Garrison's first case was a labourer, ill a month with fever, pains and paroxysm at 1 p.m. just before Garrison saw him he had vomited "a large quantity of bright yellow water." *Kali bi*. 1x, one grm. dissolved in a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful every two hours, cured at once. Case ii. was that of a woman who had been nine months under allopathic treatment, had not been out of the house for two months, and had been told she could not recover. Among other symptoms was this: Vomited much more than she drank: in the morning vomited a large bowlful of bright yellow fluid. The *yellowness* of *Kali bi*. secretions and excretions is noteworthy. *Kali bi*. is particularly suited to fat people; and Goullon (quoted *H. R*., vi. 267) gives the case of an enormously fat man of "formless colossal body" who complained of chronic accumulation of phlegm─he seemed fairly filled up with it, especially in the morning─for which all domestic remedies and mineral waters had been given in vain. *Kali bi*. 2x was ordered, a few grains in hot water every evening. In two weeks the patient could resume his walks. He felt easy on his chest, the accumulation of phlegm disappeared, his bowels became regular instead of constipated. H. W. Champlin (*Med. Adv*., xix. 393), cites a case of chronic rheumatism in an old over 70 confirming symptoms of *Kali bi*. She was restless and sleepless at night, and *Rhus* relieved this somewhat, but closer investigation brought out this: (*1*) The pains *changed rapidly* from one place to another, and (*2*) they occupied *small spots* that could be covered with the point of a finger. *Kali bi*. cured rapidly. *Kali bi*. also causes: Rheumatic-like or shooting and pricking pains here and there. In one prover (Drysdale himself) the rheumatic pains were <, and the gastric pains >, after eating. There were cramps in various parts; twitches in hands and feet; stinging pains all over. Pains in short jerks as if a nerve were suddenly pulled. Sudden pains. Pains

appear and disappear suddenly. *Diagonal pains*; right mamma and left elbow; left forearm and right occiput; right knee and hip, left breast and shoulder; right axilla, left thigh; right big toe, left little finger; right forearm, left elbow; right foot, ankles, shin, left hip, arm, shoulder; right big toe and thumb; wrists and ankles. Shifting pains and sudden pains. "Indolence" is a characteristic of many conditions—indolent ulcers; indolent inflammation about and of the eyes; slow scrofulous or sycotic ophthalmia, soreness of the canthi, pustules round the eyes, lids adhering and puffed, whites of the eyes yellowish. The face is bloated and blotched; may be yellowish; acne accompanies headaches and gastric conditions. The tongue is thick and broad and takes the imprint of the teeth. The stomach symptoms are very distressing. Painful vomitings; sour, and mixed with clear mucus; may be bitter from the presence of bile; vomiting caused by every attempt to eat or drink, with distress and burning rawness about the stomach. This corresponds to the vomiting of drunkards, especially in beer-drinkers; also to gastric ulcer. The abdomen swells up immediately after a full meal. Food lies like a load as if digestion were suspended. There is aversion to meat; and longing for beer; and for acid drinks. It removes the chronic effects of drinking too much malt liquor, especially lager beer. Some of the workmen found they could not drink coffee as it made them worse, and they were obliged to take to tea instead. (This bears out Hering's dictum that "wine-drinkers should take coffee and beer-drinkers should take tea." Coffee antidotes wine and tea antidotes beer; so as *Kali bi*. corresponds to beer effects tea will be likely to agree with it better than coffee). *Kali bi*. causes great prostration, discomfort, debility, and desire to lie down. The neuralgic attacks sometimes recur every day, at the same hour. Epilepsy has been cured by it when there was flow of tough, stringy fluid from the mouth in the attacks. In very weak solutions (about 1 to 2,000) *Kali bi*. has been used with much success as a local application for ulcers, especially when they are very painful. Lord and Moore had good success in treating horses for farcy, using the remedy both externally and internally. In the cough of *Kali bi*. the stringy, difficult expectoration, and early morning < will generally indicate; or a pain from mid-sternum through to back. But there is also a *cough caused by eating*. W. J. Pierce (*H. W*., xxx. 567) records the case of James S., 40. For four months past, as soon as he swallowed food (not liquids), a tickling in throat excited a severe cough, which stopped only on vomiting, and was followed by a watery coryza. This was so distressing that for two months he had eaten only two meals a day. There was pharyngeal catarrh with stringy mucus hanging from naso-pharynx. *Kali bi*. 1, a tablet every two hours, was given. He had no more vomiting, and only coughed twice in the next five days, and was soon quite cured. *Kali bi*. is credited with the cure of a case of Descemetitis [inflammation of the internal (Descemet's) membrane of the cornea] with redness of right eye, brightness of the lid and lachrymation. *Kali bi*. removed the spots and relieved the other symptoms. *Kali bi*. is *especially suited* to fair-haired, fat persons, especially fat, chubby children; fat, sluggish people. Most of the symptoms appear in the early morning or are < then 2 a.m. heat in pit of stomach; awakes with oppressed breathing with a start. 2 to 3

a.m. croup; early morning cough; morning diarrhśa; 9 a.m. pain in head begins; goes off in afternoon. Shooting from root of nose to external angle of eye begins morning, increases to noon, and ceases towards evening (sun-headache). Affections of autumn and spring. Complaints of hot weather are particularly likely to want *Kali bi*., but at the same time there is "great liability to take cold in open air"; and "moderately cold air is felt very unpleasantly." Eruptions begin in warm weather (opp. *Rhus*). Open air > symptoms generally, especially vertigo; but < gastric complaints and chilliness. Uncovering <; wrapping up >. Warmth > cough; undressing < cough. Cold weather > itching of eruption. < By eating; eating = cough weight in stomach. Touch < most symptoms; but pressure >. But pressure = pains to shoot along sciatic nerve. Moving the affected part > the pain. Most symptoms are < at rest and > by motion. Stooping <; sitting <.

Relations.—In the ordinary text-books the *antidotes* to Kali bi. are given as the same as antidotes for poisoning by Acids: Bicarbonates of Soda and Potash, Magnesia, Chalk, Soap, Milk, Eggs; olive or almond oil, also the Hydrated peroxide of iron. But no very brilliant results have been recorded from any of these, and they would be useless unless administered almost immediately after the dose, so rapid is the action of the poison. Among the *dynamic antidotes* are: Ars.; Laches. (croup, diphtheria, &c.); Puls. (wandering pains). K. bi. *antidotes:* Effect of beer; arsenical vapour; Merc.; Merc. iod. I have found it the best general antidote to the effect of metallic poisoning among brass workers. *Compatible:* After Canth. in dysentery, when, though scrapings continue, the discharge becomes more jelly-like; after Apis (scrofulous ophthalmia); after Iod. in croup. *It is followed well by:* Ant t. in catarrhal affections and skin diseases. *Compare:* Oxygen Caust.; Kali carb. (fat subjects); Kali iod. (syphilis); Chrom. ac. (sudden pains, shifting pains, > motion, ulcerations, rheumatism); Bro. (croup, fair subjects); Mez. (bone diseases); Nit. ac, (syphilis); Phytol. (syphilitic bone affections); Spo. (cramp); Sil. (bone affections); Hippoz. (ozćna, glanders, farcy); Hecl. (nodes); Hydrast. and Ir. v. (viscous, tough secretions); Lach. Tereb. (glazed tongue); Kali ca., Caust., and Staph. (< after coitus); Sep. and Teucr. ("clinkers"); Puls. (wandering rheumatism; gonorrhśal rheumatism; pains < in warm room; measles; catarrhal deafness; swelling of salivary glands); Thuj. (ozćna in sycotic subjects); Apis (scrofulous ophthalmia); Lach. (constriction of anus; sensation of plug in anus; diarrhśa brown, frothy, watery, spurting out in early morning and followed by tenesmus ani; dysentery, red, cracked, smooth tongue, blackish stools, typhoid cases; Lach. has more offensiveness, Kali bi. more jelly-like or stringy mucus) Coc. c., whooping-cough (mucus, clear stringy, Kali bi. yellow-stringy) Kaolin (membranous croup—with Kaolin there is internal and external soreness along course of trachea and upper part of chest -Farrington); Rhus (> of pain on moving affected part; Rhus has > by warmth; eruptions of Kali bi. begin in hot weather, those of Rhus in cold); Abies n., Bry., Nux, &c. (indigestion with sensation of weight in stomach); Graph. and Rhus (inflammation of external ears; Sul. (sensation of hair in throat).

Causation.—Indulgence in beer and malt liquors. Hot weather. Autumn. Spring.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Ill-humour; low-spirited.—Listless.—Anthropophobia; taciturnity; misanthropy.—Vanishing of thoughts.—Aversion to mental (and bodily) exertion.—Weak memory.—Anxiety arising from chest.

2. Head.—Lightness in the head, across the forehead, on stooping; < morning.—Sudden attacks of giddiness, when rising from a seat.—Vertigo on rising up in bed (room seemed to whirl round); on lying down again it became < and was immediately associated with inclination to vomit.—Vertigo, with nausea, inclination to vomit; retching up of sour watery fluid.—Frequent, sudden attacks of vertigo when standing or walking.—Confusion and heaviness in head.—Headache in forehead, often only over one eye.—Soon after dinner a dull, heavy throbbing about eyes, as if head would burst; > by lying, or pressing head against anything, or in open air; < stooping or moving about.In morning, when waking, pain in forehead and vertex; later, extending to back part of head.—Violent pricking, stinging pain, from root of nose, extending over (l.) orbital arch, to external angle of eyes, with obscuration of sight, as if scales were before eyes; beginning in morning, increases at noon, and disappears towards evening.—Headache comes and goes with the sun.—Complete obscuration of sight is followed by violent headache, compelling one to lie down; with great aversion to light and noise; the sight returns with the increasing headache.—Stinging headache (in one temple).—Periodical attacks of semi-lateral headache, on small spots that could be covered with point of finger.—Morning headache.—Headache from suppression of discharge from nose (ozćna).—Bones of head feel sore.—Stitches in bones of head, as from a sharp needle.—Lancinating stitches in r. side of head, lasting but a short time.—Pressure on vertex, as from a weight.—Headache: > by warm soup; by pressure; in open air; by eating; < by stooping; by motion; by lying on it; at night.

3. Eyes.—Heaviness of upper eyelid on waking; it requires an effort to open it.—Eyelids burning, inflamed, much swollen.—Watering, itching and burning in eyes; heat in eyes and desire to rub them, with redness of conjunctiva.—Dryness; burning pain; itching.—The eyes are glued in morning; accumulation of yellow matter in angles.—Śdematous swelling of eyelids.—Large acute granulations of lids.—Large polypus springing from conjunctiva of upper lid.—Itching and redness of eyelids; tender to touch; tarsi seem rough, causing sensation of friction, as from sand on the eyeballs when moving them; feeling of sharp sand in eyes.—Conjunctiva reddened and traversed by large red vessels.—Rheumatic sclero-iritis with excessive pain and photophobia.—Syphilitic iritis.—Sequelć of iritis; pains pricking, stinging, wandering; < l.; chemosis; photophobia not commensurate with degree of inflammation.—Ulcers and pustules of cornea with no photophobia and no redness.—Corneal ulcers tend to perforate rather than

spread laterally.—Dense long-lasting opacities.—Albuginea dirty yellow, appears puffy, with yellowish-brown points, like pin-heads.—Soreness in r. caruncula.—Photophobia; only by daylight; when opening lids they twitch.—Lachrymation and burning of eyes.—Small white, granular pustules on (l.) cornea, with pricking pain.—Brown spots on conjunctiva.—Obscuration of sight; objects appear yellow.—Various colours and bright sparks before eyes.

4. Ears.—Stinging in ears; from external meatus into internal ear.—Violent stitches in (l.) ear, extending into roof of mouth, corresponding side of head and neck, which was painful to touch; glands swollen.—External meatus of (l.) ear swelled and inflamed.—Stitches in l. ear and l. parotid gland, with headache.—Hard, painful swelling of parotid gland.—Discharge of fetid, thick, yellow pus from both ears (after scarlet fever).—Itching of lobe of (r.) ear (waking him at night).—Redness, heat and itching of external ears.—Violent tickling and itching in ears.

5. Nose.—Nose painfully dry; air passes with great case through it.—Nose dry, burning, stopped up, swelling; < in warm, > in cool air.—Great dryness of nose, with feeling of pressure in nasal bones; also extending along frontal sinuses with soreness and burning.—Tickling, like a hair moving or curling itself in top of l. nostril.—Sneezing (in morning).—Coryza, fluent; < in evening, in open air; in wind; obstruction in morning and bleeding of nose (r. nostril).—Coryza fluent, excoriating nose and lips; discharge of mucus streaked with light-coloured blood.—Profuse secretion from r. nostril; a spot in the r. lachrymal bone is swollen and throbbing.—Flow of acrid water from nostril, excoriating nostril and burning upper lip (r.).—Violent shooting pains from root of nose along l. orbital arch.—Pinching pain in bridge, > by hard pressure.—Pressure at root of nose.—Nose stuffed up.—Nasal speech.—The sensation of a hard substance compels one to blow the nose, but there is no discharge from the dry nose.—When blowing nose violent stitches in r. side of nose, and sensation as if two loose bones rubbed against each other.—Expired air feels hot in nose.—Scab on septum.—Septum ulcerates.—Round ulcer in septum.—Small ulcers on edge of (r.) nostril, violent, burning when touched.—Discharge of large masses of thick, clean mucus from nose; if that ceases he has violent headache; pain from occiput to forehead.—Watery secretion with great soreness and tenderness of nose.—Discharge of tough green masses from nose.—Discharge of hard, elastic plugs (clinkers) from nose.—Though accustomed to smoke, every inhalation through the nose caused a sickening sensation like sulphuretted hydrogen.—Sensation of fetid smell before nose.—Loss of smell.—Fetid smell from nose.

6. Face.—Face: pale; yellowish; red in blotches; flushed; anxious expression.—Acne.—Shooting in l. upper maxillary bone towards ear.—Shooting inward in l. malar bone with pressure, < in morning.—Sensitive painfulness, as if bruised, of bones of face.—Syphilitic eruption from root of nose to upper lip.—Lupus r. side of nose with troublesome itching.—Lupus; pustules; impetigo of

face, with much itching.—Perspiration on upper lip.—Lower lip swelled, chapped.—Digging pain in rami of lower jaw.—Mumps r. side.—Parotids swollen.

7. Teeth.—Gnawing, dull burrowing, boring in roots of teeth.—Stitches in teeth extending to other parts, and alternating with wandering rheumatic pains.—Toothache not > by heat or cold, only momentarily > by pressure.—Gum of r. lower jaw much swollen, dirty white, extremely tender; teeth that side quite loose, will not bear slightest pressure; profuse ptyalism; gums of both sides unusually sensitive; cannot masticate any food; liquid food makes gums feel very sore and tongue rough.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth and lips, > by drinking cold water.—Accumulation of saliva in mouth; saliva bitter, viscid, frothy, tasting salt.—Papillć very long on dorsum with a brown-coloured patch.—Sensation of a hair on back part of tongue.—Tongue coated, thick brown, as with thick yellow felt, at root; papillć elevated.—Tongue dry, smooth, red, cracked (in dysentery).—Ulcers with hard edges, smarting, at mucous surface of lips.—Painful ulcer on tongue.—Stinging pains in tongue.

9. Throat.—Sensation of a hair on back part of tongue and velum; not > by eating or drinking.—Erythema of fauces and soft palate, bright or dark red, or of a coppery colour.—Soft palate slightly reddened: uvula relaxed, with sensation of a plug in throat, which is not > by swallowing.—Deep-excavated sore, with a reddish areola, containing a yellow, tenacious matter at root of uvula; fauces and palate presenting an erythematous blush.—Posterior wall of pharynx dark-red, glossy, puffed, showing ramifications of pale-red vessels; on middle, towards l. side, a small crack, from which blood exudes.—Sharp, shooting pain in l. tonsil, towards ear; > by swallowing.—Burning in pharynx, extending to stomach.—In forepart of palate single circumscribed spots, of size of a barleycorn, coloured red, as if little ulcers were about to form.—Ulcer on roof of mouth, with sloughing (syphilis).—Pimples on uvula.—Śdematous bladder-like appearance of uvula; much swelling but little redness.—Ulceration of uvula and tonsils.—Throat pains more when tongue is put out.—Sensation as if an acid, acrid fluid were running through posterior nares over palate, causing cough.—Discharge of thick yellow matter through posterior nares.

10. Appetite.—Taste: coppery; sweetish; sour; bitter in morning.—Loss of appetite; increased thirst.—Longing for beer or acidulated drinks.—Aversion to meat.

11. Stomach.—Eructations of air, relieving an uneasiness of stomach as from wind pent up at great curvature.—Sudden nausea.—Nausea, with feeling of heat over body, with giddiness, rush of blood to head; < by moving about; in morning at sight of food; after meals; after stool; excited by drinking and smoking; > by eating; > in open air; with sweetish flat salivation.—Nausea and vomiting of mucus.—Vomits large quantities of bright yellow water.—Vomiting: of undigested

food, sour; of bile; bitter; of pinkish, glairy fluid; of blood; with cold perspiration on hands; burning in stomach; heat of face.—Burning in stomach and stomach pit.—After eating a full meal, which was relished, a sensation as if digestion were suspended; food lies in stomach like a heavy load.—Pressure and heaviness in stomach after eating.—Giddiness, followed by violent vomiting of a white, mucous, acid fluid, with pressure and burning in stomach.—Swelling of stomach (in evening), with fulness and pressure; cannot bear tight clothes.—(Round ulcer of stomach, and duodenum.)

12. Abdomen.—Colic alternating with cutting pain at umbilicus, during night.—Sensitiveness of abdomen to least pressure.—Dull, heavy pressure or stitches in region of liver.—Stitches in region of spleen, < by motion and pressure.—Stitches in spleen extending into lumbar region.—Tympanites; whole abdomen feels bloated; followed by eructations.—Cutting in abdomen, as from knives, soon after eating.—Attacks of periodical spasmodic constriction of intestines, with nausea, followed by a papescent stool and burning in anus, with tenesmus.—Stitches through abdomen, extending to spinal column.—Chronic ulceration of mucous membrane attended with vomiting of ingesta, hectic and emaciation.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, with debility, coated tongue, headache and coldness of extremities.—Scanty, knotty evacuations, followed by burning in the anus.—Stool in one mass of excessive hardness.—Stools dry, with burning at anus.—Constipation, with painful retraction of anus.—Very painful evacuation of extremely hard feces.—Periodical constipation (every three months).—Stools slate-coloured, bloody.—Stools: blackish, watery; yellowish, watery; clay-coloured, watery and lumpy; jelly-like; involuntary and often painless and odourless; bloody and extremely painful.—Papescent evacuations, with much rumbling in intestines.—Morning diarrhśa; wakes from urgent pressure to stool; the watery contents gush out, followed by violent tenesmus; she cannot rise on that account; later, burning in abdomen, nausea and violent straining to vomit.—Frequent bloody evacuations, with gnawing pain about umbilicus with tenesmus; tongue smooth, red, cracked.—Dysenteric evacuations of brownish, frothy water, with violent, painful pressing, straining and tenesmus.—Pressing and straining in anus, with tenesmus.—Periodical dysentery every year in early part of summer.—Sensation of a plug in anus (can scarcely sit down).—Soreness at anus, making it very painful to walk.—Fulness in hćmorrhoidal vessels.

14. Urinary Organs.—During micturition heat in urethra.—During and long after micturition burning in glandular portion of urethra.—After micturition burning in back part of urethra (in bulbus urethrć; in glands of urethra; in fossa navicularis), with sensation as if one drop of urine had remained behind with unsuccessful effort to void it.—Stitches in urethra, esp. after micturition.—Frequent discharge of watery urine of strong smell, awaking him at night.—Continuous desire to urinate during day.—Painful drawing from perineum into urethra.—Urine with white film and

deposit, with mucous sediment.—Violent pain in os coccygis; < when rising, after he sat long, to urinate.—Some time in passing urine.—Scanty red urine, with pain across back.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire absent; in fleshy people.—(Provoked by and following coition, asthmatic attacks.).—Stitches in prostate gland (when walking; must stand still).—Itching in hairy parts of genitals; skin becomes inflamed and small pustules of size of a pin's head are formed.—Constrictive pains at root of penis (morning, on waking).—Pricking and itching at glans.—Chancres ulcerating deeply.—Gleet, with stringy or jelly-like profuse discharge.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation too early, with giddiness, nausea, and headache; suppression of urine or red urine.—Membranous dysmenorrhśa.—Swelling of genitals.—Soreness and rawness in vagina.—Leucorrhśa yellow, ropy; pain and weakness in small of back and dull pain in upper part of abdomen.—Subinvolution.—Prolapsus uteri, seemingly from hot weather.—Climacteric flushes.—Vomiting of pregnancy.—Milk as it flows appears to be stringy masses and water.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration oppressed; wakens 2 a.m.—Sensation of choking on lying down.—Sensation as from ulceration in larynx.—Accumulation of mucus in larynx, causing hawking.—Hoarse, rough, or nasal voice.—Hoarseness (in evening).—Tickling in larynx; every inhalation causes cough (with hoarseness).—Cough caused by eating.—At dinner, after first mouthful, great tickling in larynx; > on eating more.—Cough in morning, with viscid expectoration.—Cough hoarse, metallic, with expectoration of tough mucus or fibrous elastic plugs (croup; membranous or croupous bronchitis).—Dry cough, with stitches in chest.—Violent, rattling cough, lasting some minutes, with an effort to vomit, and expectoration of viscid mucus, which can be drawn in strings to the feet.—(Expectoration sticks in chest so as to almost cause strangulation; it is found in croup, whooping-cough, catarrhs.—Snuffles of infants, particularly in fat, chubby, little babes, where there is a tough, stringy discharge from the nose, &c.—Cough, with thick, heavy expectoration; bluish lumps of mucus.—Hawking up of copious, thick, bluish mucus.—Expectoration with traces of blood.—Expectoration of yellowish tough matter.—Cough, with pain in sternum, darting to between shoulders.—Sensation of dryness in bronchi (in morning).—Dry cough after dinner.—Cough, with pain in loins, vertigo, dyspnśa, shootings in chest.—(Asthmatic attacks always caused by and follow coition).—Oppressed breathing, awakens at 2 a.m.; palpitation; orthopnśa: cold sensation and tightness about heart, lower portions of lungs oppressed.—"Stuffing" cough, with pain in chest and expectoration of yellow or yellowish green tough matter.

18. Chest.—Pressure and heaviness on chest, as from a weight; wakens with this sensation at night and is > after rising.—Stitches below sternum, extending to back.—Dull pain in r. side of chest over circumscribed spot, < on inspiration.

19. Heart.—Cold sensation about heart: tightness of chest; dyspnśa.—Sensation of pressure on heart (after eating).—Sharp, irritating, fixed pain in region of apex of heart.—Pricking pain in region of heart.—Palpitation.—Pulsation felt in arteries.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of neck when bending head forward.—Sticking pain from ears to glands.—Swollen cervical glands and occipital glands.—Sharp, stinging pain in region of kidneys.—Pain in back striking through to sternum with cough.—Pain, as from a knife, through loins; cannot walk.—Violent aching pain, "like a gathering," in small spot in sacrum, a steady, throbbing pain, < at night hindering sleep; > in day when up, walking about, but unable to lift anything.—Pain in sacrum; cannot straighten himself.—Cutting in outer l. side of sacrum, shooting up and down.—Pain in os coccygis (in morning); < from walking and touching it.—Pain in coccyx while sitting.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in limbs.—Periodical wandering pains, also along bones.—Cracking in joints, < by motion.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in both shoulders (< at night).—Stitches at lower angle of l. shoulder-blade.—Stiffness of shoulder-joint.—Sensation of lameness of r. arm (as if it had gone to sleep).—Burning pain in middle of forearm, extending to wrist.—Painful stiffness of r. arm.—Stinging pain in l. elbow.—Rheumatic pains in joints, esp. wrists.—Great weakness in hands.—Bones of hands as if bruised, when pressed, ulcers on fingers with caries.—Spasmodic contraction of hands.—Rheumatic pains in fingers.—Cracking of all joints from least motion.—Psoriasis diffusa of hands, degenerating into impetigo.—Ulcer under thumb-nail.—Pustules on roots of nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in hip-joints and knees on moving—more esp. during day.—Pain in course of l. sciatic nerve, extending from behind great trochanter to calf of leg; > by motion.—Stitches in r. side of chest and l. sciatic nerve.—Pain in tendons of muscles of calf, as if stretched, causing lameness.—Soreness in heels when walking.—Heaviness of legs.—Pain in r. hip, extending to knee; > by walking and flexing leg; < in hot weather, by standing, sitting, or lying in bed; pressure = pain to shoot along entire nerve.—Pain in middle of tibia.—Sensation of dislocation in l. ankle.—Ulcers on previously inflamed feet.—Small irregular ulcers on leg.—Acute twinging pain in l. great toe; pricking and stinging pains in different parts of body; acute gouty pain in ball of r. great toe, four minutes after same pain in l.—Sore pain inner side r. great toe where the nail joins the flesh.

24. Generalities.—Pains which wander quickly from one part of body to another.—Periodical wandering pains in all limbs.—Sensitive painfulness of whole body (morning on rising).—Gastric symptoms supersede rheumatic symptoms; or they alternate with one another.—Liability to take cold in the open air; drowsy in open air.—Great debility, with desire to lie down.—Great prostration.—Drawing in

various parts; in sheaths of muscles; near bones, as if in periosteum; in neck, back, and limbs; in morning on waking, > on rising.

25. Skin.—Hot, dry, and red skin all over body.—Dry eruption, like measles, over whole body.—Small pustules over whole body, similar to smallpox; they disappear without bursting open.—Pustules over whole body, appearing on inflamed parts of skin, as large as a pea, with a small black scab in middle.—Blood-boil on r. thigh; on r. side of spine, near the last rib; painful on the least motion.—Small pustules on roots of nails, spreading over hands to wrist; arm became red and axillary glands suppurated; the small pustules on hands secreted a watery fluid when they were broken; if they were not touched the fluid became thickened to a yellow, tough mass.—The eruption begins in hot weather.—Suppurating tetter (ecthyma).—The pustulous eruption resembling small-pox, with a hair in the middle, is more prominent on face and arms.—Brown spots (on throat) like freckles.—Blister, full of serum, in sole of r. foot.—Scabs on fingers, or corona glandis.—Ulcers, dry, form oval; have overhanging edges, a bright red, inflamed areola, hard base; movable on subjacent tissues; dark spot in centre; after healing the cicatrix remains depressed.—After an abrasion, a swelling like a knot, forming an irregular ulcer, covered with a dry scab and painful to touch; under skin is felt a hard, movable knot, like a corn, with a small ulcerated spot in middle, where it touches the cuticle; the hard knotty feel remains after the healed ulcer is covered with white skin.—Ulcers corrode and become deeper, without spreading in circumference.—Ulcers esp. painful in cold weather.—Ulcers on previously inflamed feet.—Ulcers on fingers, with carious affection of the bones.—Hands become covered with deep, stinging cicatrices.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness and prostration, can hardly write.—Unrefreshing sleep; feels very debilitated, esp. in extremities.—Wakens in a start, with nausea or headache (2 a.m.), with heat and perspiration, accelerated pulse, palpitation of heart and dyspnśa; with anxiety, heat in pit of stomach, and spitting of blood; from frequent desire to urinate.—Woke with great oppression on chest (nightmare).—< After sleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated; irregular, small, contracted.—Great inclination to yawn and stretch.—Chilliness in the back and sleepiness; seeks a warm place.—Chilliness alternating with flushes of heat.—Chilliness, with giddiness and nausea, followed by heat with sensation of coldness and trembling, and periodical stinging pain in temples; without thirst.—Attacks of chilliness, extending from feet upwards, and sensation as if skull on the vertex became contracted, in frequently returning paroxysms.—Chill, followed in an hour by heat, with dryness of mouth and lips, which have to be moistened all the time; followed in morning with great thirst, but no perspiration.—Chilliness, esp. on extremities, and flushes of heat alternating with general perspiration.—Heat of hands and feet; nausea; pain in upper part of abdomen; dryness of mouth; sleeplessness, followed by perspiration of hands, feet, and thighs; ceasing for two hours, when they reappear.—Giddiness;

violent, painful vomiting is followed by pain in forehead, burning of eyes, great burning heat of upper part of body and face, with internal chilliness and violent thirst.—Perspiration on back during effort to stool.

Kali Bromatum.

Bromide of Potassium. Potassic Bromide. K. Br. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Acne. Aphasia*. Apoplexy. Asthma. Cholera infantum. *Chordee*. Colic. Diabetes. *Emissions*. Epilepsy. Erythema nodosum. General paralysis of insane. Hæmorrhoids. *Impotence*. Laryngeal crises. Laryngismus. Locomotor ataxy. *Nightmare. Nose, eruption on. Ovaries, affections of*. Paralysis. Paralysis agitans. Polypus (rectal). Psoriasis. *Screaming*. Sebaceous cysts. Seborrhœa. *Self-abuse*. Sensibility, loss of. Sleeplessness. *Somnambulism. Speech, affections of*. Syphilis. Tetanus. *Urine, incontinence of*.

Characteristics.—*Kali bro*. has been proved, but the greater part of the pathogenesis is made up of symptoms observed in allopathic overdosings, to which are added symptoms cured in the practice of homœopaths. In old-school practice *K. bro*. has been given in epileptic and other convulsive affections rather with the idea of overwhelming disease than of curing it. The effect has been in numberless cases to reduce or prevent the recurrence of tits at the expense of keeping the patient constantly under the influence of the drug and producing a state of mental hebetude or actual imbecility, "decreasing the excitability and power of the motor cells of the brain" (Alberton). Along with this it has produced a great variety of skin eruptions. At the same time, *K. bro*. has a decidedly specific relation to epilepsy and the epileptic state, and in its own cases will cure in the attenuations. *K. bro*. has a very profound action on the generative organs and the mental side of the generative sphere: sensual, lascivious fancies; satyriasis and nymphomania and finally impotence and wasting of the sexual organs. The cases of epilepsy in which it is curative are chiefly those associated with sexual excess or abuse in men; and those in which the fits occur during or near the menstrual period in women. The power of *K. bro*. over the sexual sphere is very great. In my allopathic days I have often known a few grains of the salt given at bedtime permanently relieve youths who were troubled with erections and sexual excitement on going to bed. It might have acted as well in the attenuations, but it could not have done better. It is indicated also in cases of epilepsy occurring at the new moon; and when headache follows the fit. In spasms from fright, anger, or emotional disturbances in nervous, plethoric persons; during parturition, dentition, whooping-cough, in Bright's disease. One of the most troublesome "accidents" of the allopathic use of *K. bro*. is the production of eruptions of many kinds, but most notably acne. Acne has a very definite relation to the sexual organs, being especially noticeable at puberty and, in women at the menstrual period. I know of

no remedy of such universal usefulness in cases of simple acne as *K. bro*. 30. It has produced moist eruptions and pityriasis of the scalp. The sebaceous follicles are particularly affected, which should give it a place in seborrhœa. Erythema nodosum was observed in some patients under its influence. The moral and intellectual faculties are greatly disordered. The memory is lost: forgets how to talk; aphasic, has to be told the word before he can speak it. Depressed, melancholic; uncontrollable weeping. "Feel as if they would lose their minds." Restlessness and sleeplessness from worry. Staggering gait; ataxia; numbness and tingling in legs and spine, with increase in sexual appetite. "Fidgety hands"; fingers must be playing with something; twitching of fingers; cannot sit still. Night terrors in children from over excitability of brain; from worry; during dentition. Cholera infantum with hydrocephalic symptoms. Drowsiness is one of the notes of the drug: "Drops asleep in his chair, and if aroused falls asleep again immediately." The deep sleep may be broken by a start, though waking is very difficult. Confused dreams. Benumbed sensation of brain. Reflexes are diminished, and there is general loss of general sensibility, and also of certain parts, particularly fauces, larynx, and urethra. This depressed state has another side to it in the curious restlessness and fidgetiness. In the lungs pulmonary œdema or suffocative bronchitis may develop; the patient may become cachectic and the condition resemble typhoid fever (Amory Hare). Wenzel Heyberger has recorded (*H. R*., ii. 215) a case of diabetes in a lady, 68, cured with *K. bro*. The patient had been ill five months and was reduced to a skeleton. She first noticed a remarkably good appetite but after meals had heartburn and eructations. Then there was polyuria and frequent disturbances at night to pass water. Weak in the head, confused, memory impaired. Vision almost gone. Rushing and roaring in ears. Tormenting thirst. Stools difficult and delayed. Powders medicated with *K. bro*. 2 were given, one every six hours. The first night the patient slept without disturbance and the quantity of urine and proportion of sugar diminished. After about six-weeks the improvement seemed to stop and *K. bro*. was given in allopathic doses, but this aggravated the condition. *K. bro*. 2 was resumed, and the case went on to a cure. Hale cured with *K. bro*. many cases of cholera infantum, and one case of "violent *periodic* umbilical colic, leaving tenderness on pressure." The characteristic hour of recurrence is 5 p.m. Another feature of the *K. bro*. action is in relation to new growths. A number of cases of ovarian cyst have disappeared under its action, also fibroids and fatty tumours. The acne-producing property of the drug shows its relation to sebaceous secretions, and it has removed sebaceous cysts and wens. In connection with ovarian tumours or other affections, or independently, there may be uterine hæmorrhage─metrorrhagia or menorrhagia. It may arise from reflected irritation and may be accompanied with sexual excitement. But that is not necessarily the case. "Flooding, especially in young women," is Hering's indication. Burford has used it extensively in such cases and generally in attenuations approaching the crude. *K. bro*. is more *particularly adapted* to persons inclined to obesity; to children; to nervous women. More symptoms have been noted on the right side than on the left. Among the

remarkable *sensations* are: "Parts feel as if growing large." "Paroxysms of numbness; feels as if needles were pricking him." Trembling sensation. A marked periodicity appears in the symptoms (which itself relates the drug to epilepsy); symptoms recur paroxysmally. Every 2, 3, or 24 hours. Twice a week; fortnightly; at new moon. Urticaria in winter. Most symptoms are < at night. < 2 a.m. regularly. There is chilliness in a hot room; and itching during high temperature. < In hot weather; < in summer. Skin > in cold weather. Vertigo is < by stooping. Cough < lying down. The old-school contra-indications for the Bromides are: General asthenia and feebleness of the nervous system; post-typhoidal and post-puerperal insanity; senile softening of the brain; and when the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane is irritated (Hare). These are keynotes for *K. bro*. in high attenuations.

Relations.—K. bro. *is antidoted by:* Vegetable acids, oils, Camph., Nux v., Zinc. *It antidotes:* Lead-poisoning. *It follows well:* Aco. and Spong. in croup; Eug. jambos in acne. *Compare:* Bro., Camph. bro., Amm. bro., Aur. bro. (night-terrors), K. carb. (persons inclined to obesity; also Am. c., Calc. c., Graph.), K. iod. (acne, syphilis), K. phos. and Calc. c. (night-terrors). Hyo. (mania; excited sensorium without inflammation of brain; fears being poisoned; sees ghosts; sexual excitement); Plat. (sees ghosts, demons, &c.); Arg. n. (fearful apprehensive mood; imagines cannot pass a certain point). Glo. (fears being poisoned; also Rhus t.); Staph. (mental depression, weakness of legs from masturbation); Gels. (in inco-ordination of muscles); Con. (nervous cough during pregnancy). Bov., Stram. (slow, difficult speech; stammering); Ip. (cholera infantum); Zinc. (fidgety restlessness; Zinc. of feet, K. bro. of hands); Tarent. (reflex symptoms; any little irritation such as dentition or indigestion may = convulsions. Fidgety hands).

Causation.—Anger. Fright. Emotional disturbance. Worry. Business losses and embarrassments. Sexual excess. Sexual abuse.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Unconscious of what is occurring around them; cannot recognise, nor be comforted by, their friends.—Memory absolutely destroyed; anæmia; emaciation.—Loss of memory; had to be told the word before he could speak it (amnesic aphasia).—Inability to express oneself.—Writing almost unintelligible from omission of words or parts of words; words repeated or misplaced.—Mentally dull, torpid; perception slow, answers slowly.—Benumbed sensation of brain.—Fearful, apprehensive mood; imagines he cannot pass a certain point.—Drowsiness.—Fears to be alone.—Frightful imaginings at night (in pregnant women during later months), they are under impression that they have committed, or are about to commit, some great crime and cruelty, such as murdering their children or husbands.—Hallucinations of sight and sound, with or without mania, precede brain and paralytic symptoms.—Delirium, with delusions; thinks he is pursued; will be poisoned; is selected for Divine vengeance; that her child is dead,

&c.—Delirium tremens, in first or irritative stage; face flushed; eyes red; delirium active; horrid illusions; hard, quick pulse.—Puerperal mania, with fulness of blood-vessels of brain.—Hands constantly busy; all sorts of fearful delusions; walks the room groaning, bemoaning his fate; full of fear; unsteady.—Fits of uncontrollable weeping and profound melancholic delusions.—Feeling of lightness and exhilaration in place of heaviness and depression.—Depressed; low-spirited; has nervous anxiety.—Profound melancholic depression, with religious delusions and feeling of moral deficiency; frequent shedding of tears, low-spirited and childish, giving way to her feelings; profound indifference and almost disgust for life (melancholia).—Profound melancholy from anæmia.—Night terrors of children (not from indigestion), with screaming in sleep, trembling, unconsciousness of what is around them; cannot recognise, nor be comforted by, their friends; sometimes followed by squinting.

2. Head.—Heaviness, confusion; slow speech; staggers as if drunk.—Dizziness, noises in ear; nervous excitement; sleepless.—Vertigo: palpitation, nausea, even unconsciousness; memory growing weak; as if ground gave way; staggering gait; confusion and heat of head, drowsiness, stupor; fainting and nausea followed by sound sleep.—Constrictive sensation in brain as if too tight, with a feeling of anæsthesia of brain.—Headache in r. frontal protuberance; sleepy.—Severe, throbbing aching pains in occipital region, extending down as far as dorsal region cannot sit up or walk, or shake head without feeling <; great weakness and depression of mind.—Violent headache, particularly in occiput.—Flushed face, throbbing of carotids and temporals, suffusion of eyes; feeling of fulness of head.—Brain irritated.—Anæmia of brain from loss of fluids; constant drowsiness; coma; pupils dilated, eyes sunken, eyeballs moving in every direction without taking any notice; feet and hands blue and cold; pulse imperceptible. (Hydrocephalus.).—Bad results from overtaxing brain; esp. with grief or anxiety; nervousness.—Violent headache from concussion of brain.—Mercurial headache.—Drooping of head; cannot hold it erect.—Scalp feels tight, brain numb, confused.—Seborrhœa.—Pityriasis.

3. Eyes.—Vision dim, pupils dilated; with heavy lids and invincible drowsiness.—Eyes sunken, lustreless; gaze fixed.—Eyeballs moving in every direction.—Pupils dilated, contract sluggishly, vertigo and confusion of head; pupils contracted.—Vessels of fundus enlarged; conjunctivæ congested.—Eyes suffused.—Squinting; after night terrors of children.

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears.—Roaring in ears at night synchronous with pulse.—Sounds echo in ears; headache.—Hardness of hearing.

5. Nose.—Smell impaired.—Thick mucus and yellow scabs in nostrils.—Erythematous swelling of nose.

6. Face.—Expression: pale, but otherwise appeared as one drunk, with hallucination, &c.; wearied, anxious; dull, stupefied; imbecile.—Expressionless face: incipient softening of brain.—Complexion yellow, cachectic.—Face flushed.—Acne; on face in young fleshy people of gross habit.—Papular rash.

7. Teeth.—Odontitis of children.—Difficult dentition of children.—Vomiting and diarrhœa of teething children.

8. Mouth.—Difficult speech action of tongue disordered slow and difficult after waking; stammering.—Tongue: red, dry, enlarged red, later dry and brown; white, involving edges as well as dorsum, with languor and sleepiness; pale and cold.—Fetid breath; a peculiar sickening odour; tongue white.—Saliva profuse, with fetid breath.—Suppressed salivation in teething children.

9. Throat.—Anæsthesia of mouth, throat, and pharynx; (chronic alcoholism).—Dysphagia of liquids (in infants); can swallow only solids.—Uvula and fauces congested, then œdematous.—Dryness of throat.—Diphtheritis with quick pulse; fever; dry tongue; offensive breath; highly injected and dusky red fauces; patches of wash-leather exudation on tonsils or pharynx.

10. Appetite.—Taste: foul; salty; lost.—Anorexia, foul breath, white tongue, involving edges as well as dorsum, and not necessarily furred; great languor; violent headache; loathing vomiturition or vomiting of mucus; saltish taste in mouth.—Thirst intense with dry mouth.—(Children who from time of birth can swallow solids with ease, yet choke every time they try to drink).—Troublesome pressure at stomach after dinner; lassitude.

11. Stomach.—Repeated retching and emesis; sick and giddy.—Hysterical women who vomit their food after each meal, esp. if subjected to exciting emotions.—Vomiting: with intense thirst; of drunkards after a debauch; in whooping-cough; of meconium.—Weakness of stomach; dyspepsia.—Troublesome pressure at stomach after dinner.

12. Abdomen.—Enlargement of liver and spleen.—Small tumour in region of spleen.—Sensation as if bowels were falling out.—Internal coldness of abdomen.—Abdomen sunken, almost stuck to vertebral column (cholera infantum).—Colic in young children; walls of belly are retracted and hard, while intestines can be seen at one spot contracted into a hard lump, of size of a small orange, travelling from one part of intestines to another; attacks frequent and excruciating, unconnected with diarrhœa or constipation, but often associated with an aphthous condition of mouth.—Periodic colic in infants, occurring about 5 p.m.—Flatulent colic in children and hysterical women.—Ascites of hepatic or splenic origin.

13. Stool.—Painless diarrhœa, with great chilliness, even in a hot room. Stools: watery (like rice-water); painless.—Frequent, green, watery discharges, with violent abdominal spasms, during which abdomen gets hard; thrush in mouth; convulsive motions of eyes and limbs.—Bloody muco-purulent diarrhœa, with intense thirst, vomiting, eyes sunken, pupils dilated, skin corrugated and spotted blue, body cold, tongue red and dry, pulse imperceptible, urine suppressed.—Cerebral irritation during cholera infantum. Asiatic cholera, first stage, vomiting, cramps, rice-water discharges restores secretion of urine.—Constipation; stools very dry, hard and infrequent.—Retention of meconium, with vomiting of all food and obstinate constipation.—During stool: sensation as if bowels were falling out; dribbling of urine.—Spasmodic stricture of sphincter ani.—Constant diarrhœa and more or less tenesmus, and passage of much blood; on making efforts to expel, protrusion of several elongated bodies resembling earthworms; with this expulsion there was always a yellow, very fetid discharge; fæces flattened; flatulent distension of bowels; patient pale and sickly-looking (polypus of rectum).—Blind, intensely painful varices with black stools.—Pain in hæmorrhoids, fissure of rectum and painful growths.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in region of kidneys extending in direction of ascending colon; afterwards copious urine.—Neuralgia of neck of bladder.—Diminution of sensibility of urethra.—Urine: profuse with thirst; with abundance of phosphates; copious, pale; scanty, even suppressed in collapse; scanty, dribbling a few drops at beginning of every stool.—Incontinence of urine.—Thin, yellowish urine.—Nocturnal involuntary emissions of urine.—Emaciation; paleness; skin cold and dry pulse rapid and feeble; tongue red and tender; gums spongy and bleeding thirst excessive; appetite voracious; bowels constipated; urine pale, frequent, large quantity, of high density, and loaded with sugar; liver tumid and tender (diabetes mellitus).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sensual and lascivious fancies and dreams.—Excessive sexual desires, with constant erections at night.—Satyriasis.—Diminution of sexual desire; lessened even to impotence.—Erections at night; backache uncontrollable fidgetiness.—Impotence with melancholy, loss of memory nervous prostration; epilepsy.—Effects of sexual excesses, such as impotency, paralysis and spasms from exhaustion of spinal cord.—Seminal emissions, with depressed spirits, dull thought, backache, staggering gait and great weakness.—Spermatorrhœa, before paralytic symptoms have set in; erections normal but teasing and persistent, with nocturnal emissions and nervous disturbances growing out of unsatisfied sexual desire.—Chordee during gonorrhœa.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Nymphomania.—Sterility from excessive sexual indulgence.—Abolition of all sexual feeling during coition.—Aversion to coition; menses scanty.—Induration of uterus; enlargement of uterus (after parturition), with abnormal discharges.—Uterine fibroids.—Ovarian neuralgia from ungratified sexual desire; nervous unrest.—Neuralgia of ovaries; pain, swelling, tenderness of l. ovary,

diminution of sexual desire.—Epilepsy from ovarian irritation.—Large tumour, smooth and tense, in hypogastric and r. iliac region; tumour slightly tender when pressed, and there is distinct fluctuation; measurement of abdomen taken in a line with crests of ilium shows an increase of size of ten inches; urine scanty and frequent calls to pass it (ovarian cystic tumour).—Abdomen large but not tense; on palpation, well defined, elastic tumour, yielding indistinct fluctuation, in l. iliac region, here also movements are felt as in quickening (ovarian enlargement).—Metrorrhagia from reflex irritation, or of nervous origin.—Menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, nymphomania, and menstrual epilepsy; nervous symptoms led to its use.—Menorrhagia from ovarian irritation caused by strong sexual desire.—Flooding, esp. in young women.—Erotomania, a few days after menses.—Before menses: headache.—During menses: epileptic spasms, nymphomania, itching, burning, and excitement in vulva, pudenda, and clitoris.—After menses: headache, insomnia, and heat in genitals.—Epileptic attacks at or near menstrual periods.—Scanty menstruation in fleshy women.—Change of life: restless, must be on the move; sleepless; trembling; flushings of face and much congestion of blood to head; palpitation of heart; menorrhagia.—Vaginismus.—Pruritus of external genitals; arising from irritation of uterus, or ovaries, or any hyperæsthesia of veins of that location; sexual excitement intense, often actual nymphomania.—Nymphomania during puerperal state.—Frightful imaginings at night, that she has committed some great crime as the murder of her children or husband (during pregnancy).—Morning sickness and vomiting during pregnancy.—Nervous cough during pregnancy, threatening abortion; the cough dry, hard, and almost incessant.—Convulsions during labour.—Enlarged uterus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—After parturition voice changed, whispering.—Hyperæsthesia of laryngeal nerves.—Loss of sensibility.—Chronic catarrh with purulent slate-coloured sputa.—Follicular and catarrhal laryngitis.—Laryngismus stridulus, uncomplicated, from neurosis or reflex irritation.—Laryngeal crises of locomotor ataxy.—Spasmodic, dry croup, occurring suddenly from reflex irritation, teething, worms, not catarrhal.—Membranous croup, with whitish exudation.—Breath hot and hurried.—Breathlessness, nervous headache, and want of sleep.—Spasmodic asthma; with dry, nervous, spasmodic cough, great tightness of breathing.—Paroxysmal, dry cough.—Dry, fatiguing cough at intervals of two or three hours, with difficult respiration, followed by vomiting of mucus and food, < at night and when lying down; tightness of chest when breathing.—Weak, nervous children, arouse with a dry, spasmodic cough, which greatly frightens them, causing them to cry out in terror.—Nervous, dry, hysterical cough of women, esp. if pregnant.—Whooping-cough, with spasmodic, dry cough; spasm of glottis; with convulsions.

18. Chest.—Burning in chest.—Pneumonia in drunkards.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Feeble intermitting action; so nervous she must be busy and walk; slow and small pulse; heart's beat wanting in energy, and its sounds distant and feeble; action of heart slow and fluttering.—Pulse, accelerated, later becomes slower.—(Cardiac neuroses from spinal or uterine irritation.)

20. Back.—Tabes dorsalis from sexual excesses.—Backache; tired lameness of legs (seminal emissions).

22. Upper Limbs.—Trembling of hands during voluntary motion; or, as in delirium tremens.—Hands and fingers in constant action; busy twitching of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cannot stand erect; legs weak.—Unsteady gait; frequently taken for a drunken man.—Loss of sensibility; pinching or burning causes no pain (locomotor ataxia).

24. Generalities.—Nervous, busy, must occupy one's self; often in nervous women.—Inco-ordination of muscles; nervous weakness; even paralysis of motion and numbness.—Weakness of extensors of leers and feet.—Temperature lowered, with coldness of extremities; hands and wrists icy-cold and wet; cerebral irritation, in cholera infantum.

25. Skin.—Skin cold, blue, spotted, corrugated (cholera infantum).—Moist eczema of legs with pityriasis of scalp.—Moist eruptions.—Slightly elevated, smooth, red patches, like urticaria, but with hardened bases, like erythema nodusum; itching at night in bed and in a high temperature; appear in winter.—Acne simplex and indurata; bluish red, pustular, < on face and chest; esp. in lymphatic constitutions.—Rose-coloured mammilated eruption on lower extremities; sometimes pustules in centre of patches that become umbilicated, exuding a creamy moisture and forming thick, yellow scabs.—Eruption of small boils in successive crops, mostly on face and trunk, with troublesome itching.—Large, indolent, painful pustules; boils.—Long-lasting scrofulous ulcerations.—Syphilitic psoriasis.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness; deep sleep, often broken by a start, though waking is very difficult; confused dreams.—Sleepy; drops asleep in his chair; if aroused falls right asleep again; during day.—Sleepless; restless; can only calm herself by incessant occupation.—Sleeplessness: in anæmic patients, or nervous persons who are exhausted but irritated; from over-fulness of cerebral blood-vessels; during convalescence from acute diseases; in case of mercurial poisoning; accompanying mental anxiety, hysteria, pregnancy, and general nervous irritability; from sexual excitement.—Deep, profound, and quiet slumber.—Profound and yet disturbed sleep, always awakens with a mental struggle, not knowing at first where he was or what had become of him.—Night terrors of children; grinding teeth in sleep, moans, cries; horrible dreams.—Somnambulism in children.—Waking with severe headache in a child.

27. Fever.—Body cold; skin corrugated and mottled.—Shivering with cold and cold skin, although child was covered with mustard plasters.—Chilliness and general feeling of coldness, more pronounced about extremities (ague).—Heat, like cold stage, not very strongly marked.—Head hot, feels as if in a furnace, with coldness and chills.—Sweat abundant and viscid, all over body; unusually long lasting and exhausting (ague).

Kali Carbonicum.

Potassium Carbonate. Potassic Carbonate. Salt of Tartar. Salt of Wormwood. Carbonate of Potassium. K_2CO_3 Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—Amenorrhśa. Anćmia. *Asthma. Axilla, perspiration of. Back, aching. Biliousness*. Bronchitis. Catarrh. *Change of life*. Chilblains. *Clavus*. Cold. *Consumption. Cough*. Debility. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhśa. *Dyspepsia*. Ear, inflammation of. Eyes, inflammation of; śdema around. *Face, blotches on. Fear. Freckles*. Gastralgia. Hćmorrhage. Hćmorrhoids. *Hair, affections of. Headache*. Heart, affections of. *Hip-joint disease*. Hydrothorax. Hysteria. Kidneys, affections of. Knee, affections of; white swelling of. Larynx, catarrh of. Leucorrhśa. *Liver, affections of*. Lumbago. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Pleurisy. *Pleurodynia. Pregnancy, disorders of.* Proctalgia. *Sciatica*. Sleeplessness. Spinal irritation. *Stomach, affections of*. Throat, sore. *Toothache*. Typhoid. *Urine, frequent passage of*. Urticaria. Uterus, cancer of. *Vertigo*. Wens. *Whooping-cough*.

Characteristics.—*Potassium carbonate*, sometimes called "Vegetable alkali," exists in all plants, and was originally obtained from the ashes left after burning wood and vegetable structures. Potassium salts play a no less important part in the animal economy. *Kali carb*. may be regarded as the typical member of the Kali group of homśopathic remedies, though *Causticum* has also claims on the title. The Potassium salts have more specific relation to the solid tissues than to the fluids of the body; to the blood corpuscles rather than to the blood plasma. The fibrous tissues are particularly affected, the ligament of joints, of the uterus, of the back. It corresponds to conditions in which these tissues are relaxed-joints give way; the back feels as if broken; the patient feels compelled to lie down in the street. Goullon (translation, *H. R*., xv. 327) calls attention to the importance of this polychrest in complaints of women, in which it rivals *Sepia*, differing from the latter in having menstruation "too protracted and recurring too frequently; the pains and troubles occur before the menses. The climacteric flushings of *K. ca*. are associated with disturbances of the heart. Palpitations are most violent. By quieting these *K. ca*. often serves as an excellent soporific. In addition to the uterus and heart, lungs, pleura, bronchi, and larynx all come under its action. Chronic laryngeal catarrh Goullon specially mentions as frequently cured by it. He places it in the front rank as a knee remedy. Among the grand characteristics of *K. ca*., three

stand out above the rest: (*1*) Stitching, lancinating pains, also called jerking pains; < during rest, < lying on affected side. (*2*) Early morning aggravation: < 2 to 4 a.m. (*3*) The occurrence of bag-like swellings over the eyes, between the eyebrows and the upper lids. Relaxation of tissues is a great note of *K. ca*. It is suited to persons of soft tissues with tendency to be fat. Easy sweating may be placed in the same category, and when there is a combination of "sweat, backache, and weakness," the three, according to Farrington, constitute a grand characteristic. The backaches of *K. ca*. are very important. The pain often extends downwards to the buttock and even to the knee. Pain from hip to knee (more especially if right sided) has led to the cure of many cases of hip-joint disease. This symptom also led me to make a remarkable cure of another kind. A lady, 73, stout, short, pale, and of very soft fibre, had for four months suffered from "rheumatic pains," and an offensive vaginal discharge. A local practitioner of repute was consulted (the patient lived in the country, and I did not see her till a year or two afterwards) and pronounced it cancer of the womb in an advanced stage, and gave her four months to live. She described to me the pain as being all round the lower abdomen, and a "dull, heavy, depressing, dead pain, commencing at the inner part of the top of the right hip (iliac crest) and extending to the knee." The pain was so severe it made her feel quite sick and faint. The discharge was very offensive, like decaying meat. Great weakness and trembling accompanied the discharge; urine was almost like blood at times, and had a sandy sediment. *K. ca*. 1m. was given and at once improvement set in. In a few months all the bad symptoms had disappeared and never returned. The patient lived ten years after this. In connection with this case I may mention another. A man had an ulcer of right leg with swelling of ankle, and he complained of waking at 2 a.m. *K. ca*. 30 cured, but meantime he developed this symptom: "Great weakness of right thigh, as if it would give out when walking." This "giving-out" feeling is very characteristic of the remedy. "Constant backache, the patient feeling all the time that the back and legs must give out." *K. ca*. corresponds to many cases of lumbago, stitching pains, pulsations; > by pressure and by lying flat on the back. "Weakness, sweat, and backache" appear in many conditions of debility as from loss of fluids; after confinement or abortion (puerperal mania, fever, or spasms). Complaints after coition in males, especially complaints of the eyes. Weary and sleepy during and after eating. Yawns continually. The mental state of *K. ca*. is one of peevishness and irritability. Easily startled by any noise (especially if unexpected). Fear is prominent; fears to be alone. Intellect impaired, does not care for anything. Indifferent, with bodily exhaustion; when questioned does not know what to answer. The "touchiness" of the remedy is very marked: "Cannot bear to be touched; starts when touched ever so lightly, especially on the feet." *K. ca*. acts profoundly on the tissues. It causes fatty degeneration of the heart and other muscles. It affects the blood itself as well as the circulation, causing anćmia and hćmorrhages. Throbbing of blood-vessels all over body and to ends of fingers and toes is a marked symptom. Irregularity of heart's action. A peculiar symptom is: sensation as if the heart were suspended by a thread. The digestion is very much disordered; flatulence, distension, constipation.

Many symptoms come on when eating: Drowsiness; toothache only when eating. It has the fishbone sensation in the throat, which is part of the general tendency to stitching pains. Another feature is easy choking; food easily gets into windpipe; pain in back when swallowing. The cough has peculiarities in addition to that of time aggravation 2-4 a.m. It is dry, paroxysmal, loosens viscid mucus or pus which must be swallowed. Or spasmodic with gagging or vomiting of ingesta. The expectoration consists of hard, white, or smoky masses, which fly from the throat when coughing. Globules of pus may be contained in it. Hahnemann said that persons suffering from ulceration in the lungs could hardly get well without this antipsoric. I have frequently had occasion to verify its value in such cases. The stitching pains, sweat, and weakness are leading indications, also the locality of the affection. *K. ca*. is more a right than a left-side medicine. The base of the right lung is more affected than any other part. Goullon says also the apices. *K. ca* is a remedy often called for in sick-headache. "Violent headaches about the inner temples; violent stitching or jerking pains, on one side of the head or both." One-sided headache with nausea. One case which I cured was > by lying down, > by a tight band round the head. Pressure and drawing in forehead extending into eyes and root of nose. Congestion to head and heat of face often accompany the headaches. "Drowsy whilst eating" is a very characteristic symptom of *K. ca*. Ide, of Stettin, Germany, has recorded a case (translated by McNeil, *Med. Adv*., xxiv. 294) which well illustrates this. A lady, 65, suffered from chronic bronchial catarrh and emphysema. In November, 1886, she had asthmatic complaints, depriving her of sleep, with cough and mucous expectoration difficult to raise. *Always when eating she was so weary she fell asleep*, and could not finish her meal. After eating still very tired. In the morning passed much flatulence. *K. ca.* 10 removed the condition in a few days. The following March after a cold there was a recurrence, but *without the weariness*, and *K. ca*. failed, whilst *Ars*. 15 rapidly cured. In the same patient *K. ca*. manifested its power in another set of symptoms: Toothache alternating with tearing, stitching pain in left breast and under left false ribs. The side pains were < at night, especially in evening as soon as she lay down; < lying down, particularly < lying on right (*i.e*., painless) side. Not influenced by pressure or motion. *K. ca*. is a chilly medicine. There is great tendency to take cold, and < of symptoms when body temperature is low; aversion to open air. I have often relieved with *K. ca*. blotchy eruptions of the face which were < in a wind or cold air. Among the notable *sensations* of the remedy are: Feeling of emptiness in whole body as if it were hollow. Sensation of a lump rolling over and over on coughing; rising from right abdomen up to throat, then back again. Lump in throat. Feeling as if the bed were sinking under her. Pulsative pains and throbbings. Burning sensation and burning pains. *K. ca*. appears to have *alternating* symptoms: it has cured a case of toothache which alternated with tearing, stitching pains in left breast and under left false ribs. It has also pulsations in the back alternating with pains in the back. The pains in the side were < evening, on lying down, and especially on lying on right (painless) side (*Med. Adv*., xxiv. 295). The nervous excitability of *K. ca*. may go as far as pronounced hysteria; sudden shrieking;

cannot bear to be touched. Spasms (puerperal convulsions) and paralysis. Twitching of muscles; rigidity of muscles; muscular atony, disposition to easy overlifting. Oppression of breathing accompanies most complaints. Anćmia with great debility, skin watery, milky white. Dropsical affections. Ulcers bleeding at night. *K. ca*. is *suited* to the aged, rather obese, lax fibre; to dark-haired persons of lax fibre and inclined to be fat; to diseases after parturition; after loss of fluids. The symptoms are: < At rest; < on lying down (cannot get breath). Unable to remain lying at night, > during the day when moving about; < lying on right side (pain in chest; heart feels suspended to left ribs); < by stooping; > raising head. > Sitting bent forward; > raising head (stitches in forehead). Motion = headache with vertigo; < pain in tumours of scalp; wobbling in stomach; stitches in loins. < By sudden or unguarded motion. Walking > obstruction in nose; and < most other symptoms. Coughing < pain in hćmorrhoids. Debility = desire to lie down. The chief time aggravation is from 2 to 4 a.m., or any time between. In general the symptoms are < in the morning. > By day; < at night. < Evening on lying down. < After midnight. Heat > most symptoms; cold air and open air <. Open air > obstruction of nose. Change of weather and damp weather <. Washing face = nose-bleed. Cold air < stitching pain in right side. Cold and damp = chronic bronchitis. Warm drinks < sweat. Warm applications = pain to move to other places. Drinking cold water > jerking in head; drinking cold-water when overheated = dyspnśa and pyrosis. Hunger = palpitation. Touch <. Pressure < most symptoms; > pain in abdomen; dull stitches in chest; glandular swelling of neck. < From coitus.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Nit. sp. dulcis. *It is complementary to:* Carb. v., Phos., Sep., Nit. ac., Nat. m. *It follows well:* K. sul., Phos., Stan., Bry., Lyc., Nat. m. *Is followed well by:* Carb. v., Phos., Fluor. ac., Ars., Lyc., Pul., Sep., Sul. *Compare:* The Kalis, especially Caust. (paresis; respiratory affections; hćmorrhoids; rheumatism); and K. bi. (catarrh with tenacious secretions; wandering and alternating pains; headache; affections of stout persons; dyspepsia). Bry. (sharp pains; bilious affections; but Bry. is < by motion); Chel. (pneumonia of right base); Merc. v. (pneumonia of right base, but Merc. has sweat without >); Sep. (diseases of women—but Sep. has scanty menses, K. ca. too early and profuse; empty feeling, bloating after eating; chronic laryngeal catarrh); Apis and Ars. (puffing of face and eyes); Spi. (stitches in heart); Bellis, Ars., Nux v., Calc., and Sep. (waking early, 3 am.); Ip. (constant nausea); (K. bi.) and Staph (< after coitus); Ant. t. (capillary bronchitis); Calc. hypophos. (sweat, backache, and weakness—very close analogue); Pso. (debility of convalescence; profuse sweat; hopelessness of recovery); Calc. c. (hopelessness of recovery; irritability; chilliness, < from washing); Puls. (erratic pains; amenorrhśa); Berb. (bubbling sensation in back). Phos. ac. (apathy); Hep., Nit. ac., Carb. v., and Arg. n. (fish-bone sensation). Rhus (pain > motion; affections of ligaments) Hamam. (hćmorrhoids). Mag. c. (nervous debility from overstrain) Bry. and Silic. (knee affections). Nat. m. (anćmia; amenorrhśa—"K. ca. will bring on the menses when Nat. m., though apparently indicated, fails." Hahn.—backache: that of K. ca. is, in

general, < lying; that of Nat. m. is > by pressure and lying on back); Arn. c., Graph. (obese persons); Chi., Phos. ac., Pho., and Pso. (complaints from loss of fluids); Ars., Bis., and Lyc. (averse to be alone.—Ign., Nux, desire to be alone); Am. c. and Arn. (nose-bleed when washing face); Phos. (fatty degeneration of heart); Lach. (heart as if suspended by a thread).

Causation.—Catching cold. Overstrain.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness with tears.—Anxious apprehension and inquietude, esp. about the health, with fear of not being cured.—Irresolute, timid, and apprehensive disposition.—Fear, in evening, in bed.—Peevish humour, discontent and impatience.—Dread of labour.—Changeable humour, at one time evincing mildness and tranquillity, at another time passion and rage.—Tendency to take alarm.—Shrieks about imaginary appearances.—Becomes easily startled; great tendency to start when touched, esp. on feet.—Vexed and irritated mood; trifles vex one; noise is disagreeable.—Irascible and passionate humour.—Loss of memory.—Misapplying words and syllables.

2. Head.—Confusion and dulness in head.—Sudden attack of unconsciousness.—Dulness of the head; confused, stupid feeling, as after intoxication.—Vertigo as if ears were stopped up; with darkness before eyes.—Vertigo in morning, in evening, and after a meal, as well as on turning head or body hastily.—Vertigo, with tottering.—Vertigo, which seems to proceed from stomach.—Headache from motion of a carriage, on sneezing, coughing, or in morning.—Semi-lateral headache, with nausea, and vomiting, < so as to become insupportable, by slightest movement.—Violent headache across the eyes.—Pressive headache in the occiput, esp. during a walk, with irritability, or else in forehead with photophobia.—Tearing and drawing pains in head.—Lancinating headache, chiefly in temples and forehead; < from stooping and moving head, eyes, and lower jaw; > when raising head and from heat.—Violent headaches about inner temples.—Congestion in head, with throbbing and buzzing.—Trembling in head, and sensation as if it contained something movable. (Constant sensation of something loose in head, turning and twisting towards forehead.).—The headaches are > by pressing the forehead.—Sensation as of a blow in the head, which causes it to incline to one side, with dizziness.—Strong tendency to take cold in head, esp. when exposed to a draught after being heated (from it headache or toothache).—Painful and purulent tumours in scalp, like beginning blood-boils; more painful from pressure and motion, and less so from external heat; accompanied by itching, as if in bones of head, with great dryness of hair.—Wens.—Scabby eruption on scalp.—Falling off and dryness of hair, esp. on temples, eyebrows, and beard, with violent burning-itching of the scalp in morning, and evening; the scalp oozes if scratched.—Perspiration on forehead, in morning.—Large, yellowish, and furfuraceous spots on forehead.

3. Eyes.—Pressive and tearing pain in eyes.—Sensation of biting, of smarting, of burning, and shootings in eyes.—Redness and inflammation of eyes, with pain on reading by candle-light.—Swelling of eyes and lids, with difficulty in opening them.—Pimples in eyebrows.—Swelling (like a bag) between upper eyelids and eyebrows.—Excoriation and suppuration in corners of eyes.—White of eye red; capillaries injected.—Sensation of coldness of eyelids.—Agglutination of eyelids, esp. in morning.—Lachrymation.—Eyes dull and downcast.—Propensity to a fixed look.—Spots dancing before sight, on reading and on looking into open air.—Rainbow colours, spots (blue or green), and sparks before sight.—Vivid and painful brightness before eyes, when closed, extending deeply into brain, in evening after lying down.—Photophobia.—Dazzling of eyes by daylight.

4. Ears.—Shootings in ears, sometimes from within outwards.—Inflammatory swelling of ears, with discharge of a yellow pus or of liquid cerumen.—Itching and tickling in ears.—Redness, heat, and violent itching of external ear.—Ulcer in ears.—Excoriation and suppuration behind ears.—Inflammation and swelling of parotid.—Excessive acuteness of hearing, in evening, on lying down.—Weak and confused hearing.—Dulness of hearing.—Singing, tingling, and buzzing in ears.—Cracking in ears.

5. Nose.—Swelling of nose, with redness and burning heat.—Nose red and covered with pimples.—Ulceration of interior of nose.—Epistaxis in morning; when washing face.—Dull smell.—Coryza and stoppage of nose, sometimes with secretion of yellowish green mucus, and constant want of air.—Blowing offensive matter from nose.—Fluent coryza (with excessive sneezing; pain in back and headache), with secretion of sanguineous mucus.—Secretion of purulent mucus from nose.—Dryness of nose.—Sore, scurfy nostrils.

6. Face.—Colour of face, yellow, or pale and sickly, with sunken eyes, surrounded by a livid circle.—Haggard, exhausted look; lifeless expression.—Great redness of face, alternately with paleness.—Drawing pain in face.—Tearing in bones of face.—Flushes of face.—Bloatedness of face.—Eruption of pimples on face, with swelling and redness of cheeks.—Tearing stitches in cheeks.—Swelling between eyebrows.—Pimples on eyebrows.—Warts on face.—Ephelides.—Lips thick and ulcerated.—Lips cracked and exfoliating.—Cramp-like sensation in the lips.—Cramps in jaw.—Swelling of lower jaw and sub-maxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, only on eating, or in morning on waking; or else excited by cold things (water) in mouth.—Teeth painful when touched by, either cold or warm substances.—Toothache, with soreness of bones of face, and drawing, jerking, or tearing pains, esp. in evening in bed.—Lancinating pains in teeth, with swelling of cheek (with stinging pain).—Digging, piercing, pricking, and gnawing in teeth.—(Toothache alternating with stitches in l. chest.).—Looseness of all teeth.—Bad smell from teeth.—Inflammatory swelling and ulceration of gums.

8. Mouth.—Bitter taste in mouth.—Fetid exhalation from mouth.—Sensation of dryness in mouth, with copious accumulation of saliva.—Excoriation, with vesicles in interior of mouth and on tongue.—Soreness of frćnum linguć.—Swelling of tongue, covered with small painful vesicles.—Painful pimple on tip of tongue.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with lancinating pain on swallowing.—Deglutition impeded by inertia of muscles of gullet (the food descends very slowly in the śsophagus, and small particles of food easily get into windpipe).—Copious accumulation of mucus on palate and in throat; difficult to hawk up or to swallow, with sensation as if a lump of mucus were in throat.—Hawking up of mucus.—Dryness in posterior part of throat.

10. Appetite.—Bitter or acid taste.—Unpleasant taste in mouth, as from derangement of stomach.—Putrid, sweetish taste, or as of blood in mouth.—Bulimy.—Strong desire for sugar or acids.—Disgust for brown bread, which lies heavy on stomach.—Milk and warm food are unsuitable.—During a meal, sleepiness.—After a meal, drowsiness, paleness of face, shivering, headache, ill-humour, nausea, sour risings, and pyrosis, colic, inflation of abdomen and flatulency.—After taking hot food (pastry or soup), pinchings and uneasiness in abdomen.

11. Stomach.—Frequent risings.—Sour risings and regurgitation.—Burning acidity rising from stomach, with spasmodic constriction.—Feeling in stomach as if cut to pieces.—Constant feeling as if stomach were full of water, wobbling on motion.—Pressure in stomach like a heaviness after eating.—Sensation as of a lump in stomach the size of the fist.—Pyrosis.—Nausea from mental emotions.—Nausea, as if he would faint; also with anxiety.—Nausea during pregnancy.—Nausea to such a degree as to cause loss of consciousness, sometimes during a meal.—Anxious nausea, with inclination to vomit, esp. after a meal, or after mental emotion.—Retching in evening (for several evenings).—Vomiting of food and acid matter, with prostration of strength, as if about to faint.—Nocturnal vomiting of food.—Fulness in stomach, esp. after a meal.—Pressure on epigastrium.—Tension above stomach.—Contractive cramps in stomach, renewed by all kinds of food and drink, or else at night, with vomiting.—Pinching, digging, and shooting in stomach.—Lancinations in epigastrium and in hypochondria, which suspend respiration.—Pulsations in epigastrium.—Extreme sensitiveness of epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in liver, on stooping, as if it were wrenched.—Burning pain, aching, and shootings in liver.—Pressure and shootings in region of loins.—Pains in abdomen, with frequent risings.—Pressure on abdomen, esp. on stooping.—Tension across the abdomen.—Great inflation of abdomen, esp. after a meal.—Inquietude and heaviness in abdomen.—Abdominal pains, contractive and spasmodic.—Colic renewed after each meal.—Colic, resembling pains of labour, sometimes with pains in loins.—Feeling of coldness, as if a cold fluid passed through intestines; during menses.—Lancinations throughout the abdomen.—Inertia and coldness in

abdomen.—Dropsical swelling of abdomen.—Drawing and shootings (and painful bloatedness) in groins.—Abundant production and incarceration of flatus.—Incarceration of flatulence, with colic.—Restricted or excessive emission of flatus, sometimes preceded by pressive pain in rectum.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, sometimes every second day.—Constipation during menstruation.—Constriction of the abdomen and difficult evacuation of fćces of too large a size.—Retarded stool from inactivity of rectum.—Obstruction from inactivity of bowels, as a want of peristaltic motion; hćmorrhoids.—Resultless inclination to evacuate, and scanty evacuation.—Stool resembling sheep's dung.—Diarrhśa, mostly in evening and at night, with cutting pains and great physical debility.—Discharge of mucus, or of blood, during evacuation.—White mucus before and during stool.—Painless diarrhśa, with rumbling in abdomen.—Discharge of tenić and lumbrici.—Anxiety before the evacuation.—Itching in anus.—Tearing, shooting, incisive, and burning pains in anus (and rectum), esp. after evacuation.—Protrusion and distension of hćmorrhoids during stool, with pricking and burning.—Protrusion of hćmorrhoids during micturition, emitting first blood, afterwards white mucus.—Inflammation, soreness, stitches, and tingling, as from ascarides, in hćmorrhoids.—Hćmorrhoidal pimples in anus, painful, bleeding, and with shooting pain.—Sensation of red-hot poker being thrust up rectum, temporarily > by sitting in cold water.—Excoriation and pustulous eruption in anus.—Stitching, pressing proctalgia (during pregnancy).

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to make water, and scanty emission of fiery urine.—The urine is discharged slowly.—After micturition, discharge of prostatic fluid.—Urine pale greenish; turbid.—Frequent emission of urine, day and night.—Incisive pains in bladder, from r. to l.—Burning sensation in urethra, esp. on (and after) making water.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tension, tearing, and pulling in glans and in penis.—Itching and pain, as from a bruise in scrotum.—Hot swelling of testes and spermatic cord.—Excessive increase or absence of sexual desire.—Repugnance to coition.—Want of erections, or too frequent and painful erections.—Absence of, or immoderate pollutions.—Pollutions with voluptuous dreams.—After coition and pollutions, weakness of body, but esp. of eyes.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Repugnance to coition in women.—During coition, pinching and pain, as of excoriation, in vagina.—Constant sensation of bearing down.—Burning pain and shootings in vulva.—Erosion, itching, and gnawing in genital parts, and in interior of parts.—Difficult first menstruation.—Catamenia premature, or too weak.—Suppression of catamenia.—Suppression of menses, with anasarca and ascites.—Hćmorrhage of pregnant women (clots of coagulated blood).—Corrosive menstrual flux.—During catamenia (the menstrual blood is acrid) itching eruption, and excoriation, between thighs.—Gastric symptoms, and agitated and anxious sleep during catamenia.—During menses: (morning)

headache; cutting pain in abdomen; pain in small of back, like a weight: stitches in ears; coryza; itching of whole body.—Leucorrhśa, sometimes with violent pains in loins, and pains like those of labour (extending from back to uterus).—Yellowish leucorrhśa, with itching and sensation of burning in vulva.—(Uterine cancer with pain round loins extending down r. thigh to knee.).—Tearing stitches in breasts on flow of milk.—During pregnancy: sickness (only during a walk) without vomiting, with feeling as if she could lie down and die;—pulsation of arteries, even down to tips of toes; hollow feeling in whole body; heavy broken-down feeling, only with the greatest effort that any exertion can be made;—back aches so badly while walking she could lie-down in the street;—pressing, forcing pains in small of back as if heavy weight came into pelvis, low down; also stitching, pressing proctalgia.—Impending abortion with pains from back into buttocks and thighs; discharge of Clots (2nd and 3rd month).—Weakness after abortion.—Labour pains insufficient; violent headache, wants back pressed; bearing-down from back into pelvis.—False pains; sharp cutting pains across loins, or passing off down buttocks, hindering labour; pulse weak.—Pains stitching or shooting.—Chills after delivery.—Puerperal fever; intense thirst.—After confinement, hćmorrhage, hćmorrhoids, peritonitis.—Hćmorrhage a week after labour.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and roughness in throat, with violent sneezing.—Aphonia (with violent sneezing).—Easy choking.—Sensation as of a plug in larynx.—Cough on moving arm (when playing the violin).—Cough, excited by a tickling.—Dry cough, esp. at night, and in evening; in morning with expectoration.—Night cough; < from 3 to 4 a.m.—Cramp-like cough, with inclination to vomit, and vomiting, esp. in morning.—Shootings in throat, or chest, while coughing.—Expectoration: difficult; or, small round lumps come flying from mouth without effort.—Spasmodic cough, in short but frequently returning attacks, caused by a tickling in the throat and larynx; during morning and day cough is loose, but the yellow pus and tough mucus has to be swallowed again.—Cough with sourish expectoration, or of blood-streaked mucus, or of pus.—During cough, rough pain in larynx; stinging in throat; stitches in r. side of chest (lower part); sparks dart from eyes; asthma.—Whooping-cough (with inflammation of lungs; with swelling between upper eyelid and eyebrows, and < from 3 to 4 a.m.).

18. Chest.—Difficult respiration.—Shortness of breath in morning.—Respiration impeded on walking quickly, or in morning.—Stitches in sternum and r. side of chest through to back, when taking an inspiration.—Tearing in sides of chest.—Spasmodic asthma (in the morning); > by sitting up and bending forward, resting head on knees).—Anxious oppression at chest.—Obstructed respiration awakes him at night.—Wheezing in chest.—Oppression at chest, as from hydrothorax.—Pain in chest when speaking.—Cramp in chest, sometimes on coughing.—Sensation in chest as if heart were compressed.—Pressure, burning pain, and shootings in chest, sometimes on breathing.—Inflammation of lungs (and liver) with stitches in chest (r. side).—Suppuration of lungs; abscesses of

lungs.—Weakness and faintness in chest from walking fast.—Small pimples on chest and back.—Incisive pains in chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart (sometimes with anguish), esp. in morning on waking, with ebullition of blood.—Frequent and violent palpitation; with anxiety.—Palpitation when he becomes hungry.—Frequent intermissions of beats of heart.—Burning in region of heart.—Crampy pain in region of heart.—Stitches about heart and through to scapula.—Pinching pain in or by heart, as if heart were hanging by tightly drawn bands; < on deep inspiration, on coughing; not noticed on motion of body.—On lying on r. side, heart feels suspended to l. ribs.—Feels pulse over whole body to tips of toes.—Pulse slow.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness between scapulć.—Dull pain, like hot water, between scapulć.—Stiffness of nape of neck.—Weakness of muscles of neck.—Goître.—Hard swelling of axillary glands and of those of neck.—Sweat under armpits.—Pains in loins; also after a fall.—Pain, as from a bruise in back, during repose.—Drawing pains in back, which often proceed from loins.—Burning, tearing near r. side of spine, above small of back.—Sharp stitching pains awaken him 3 a.m., he must get up and walk about; pains shoot from loins into nates.—Stitching and shooting pains in back, shooting down into gluteal region or hips.—Stitches in kidneys.—Back aches as if broken.—Pain across sacrum like labour-pains; feeling of tightening of skin of lower abdomen; feeling of weight in abdomen on walking, and esp. on standing.—Pain in small of back as from flatulent distension, morning in bed, with feeling as if bubbles accumulated at small of back, with urgent desire for stool, all of which disappeared after passing wind.—Violent constant drawing in small of back, alternating with pulsations in it, only > when lying.—Pain as if broken on moving about.—Bruised pain in back only during rest.—Feeling in morning as if small of back were pressed inward from both sides.—Pressure in region of both kidneys.—Gnawing in coccyx.

22. Upper Limbs.—Swelling of shoulder, with pain.—Swelling and sore pain of axillary glands.—Cracking in shoulder-joint when moving or raising arm.—Pain, as from blows and bruises, under r. shoulder-joint, esp. when moving and touching it.—Tearing in l. shoulder-joint.—Pressure on shoulder.—Tension, tearing, pulling, in muscles and joints of shoulders, arms, hands, and fingers.—Cold stiffness and numbness of arms, esp. in the cold, or after violent exercise.—Want of energy in arms and hands, esp. in morning in bed.—Frequent startings in arms.—Stiffness in joint of elbow.—Paralytic pain in wrist.—Shootings in wrist and fingers during movement.—Trembling of hands when writing.—Coldness of hands.—Skin of hands rough and cracked.—Torpor and numbness in extremities of fingers.—Burning pain in extremities of fingers.—Gnawing vesicles on fingers.—Startings in fingers when sewing.—Tearing between thumb and index finger.

23. Lower Limbs.—Acute pullings (rheumatic pains), esp. at night, in joints and bones of hips, legs, feet, and toes.—The limbs fall asleep while lying.—Numbness

and great inclination of whole r. limb to fall asleep, esp. lower leg.—Stitches in l. hip-joint while standing.—Tearing in hips and knees even while sitting.—Paralysis of thighs.—Cramp in r. thigh and calf.—Stiff, cramped feeling in both calves, lasting all day and coming on when walking in morning (Cooper—from Potash water.).—Tearing in and on nates not far from hip-joint.—Great weakness of r. thigh, feeling as if it would give way when walking.—Difficulty in knees on going up or downstairs.—Dull pains in side of knee, walking or extending leg.—Frequent tearing in knees.—Pressive pullings and tearings in legs.—Jerking of muscles of buttocks and thighs.—Burning pain and lancinations in legs and feet.—Uneasiness (restlessness) in legs in evening.—Torpor and numbness of legs.—Crawling shuddering on tibia.—Swelling of legs and feet.—Swelling and redness of soles.—Stiffness of joint of foot.—Shootings in joints of foot.—Cold feet, even at night in bed.—Numbness of feet after a meal.—Fetid perspiration on feet.—Burning pain and shootings (red chilblains on toes) in ball of great toe.—Corns on feet, painful when touched.—Stitches in the painful and sensitive corns.—Sensation as if nail of big toe would grow into flesh.—Tips of toes very painful when walking.

24. Generalities.—Affections in general, occurring in r. hypochondriac region; r. abdominal ring; l. chest; l. upper extremity; external and internal ears; of inner surface of liver; inner region of kidneys; lower part of chest; shoulder; shoulder-joint; elbow and elbow-joint; hollow of elbow; wrist-joint; big toe; tips of toes; joints of legs in general; joints of toes.—Disgust of food in general.—Inflammatory swelling of the part, with characteristic (stitching or jerking) pains.—Dryness of the skin.—Painful sensibility of extremities in whatever position they are placed.—Pressive pains in joints.—Spasmodic contraction of some parts.—Drawing, tearing, rheumatic pains in limbs, esp. during repose, with swelling of the parts affected.—Rheumatic pains in back, chest, shoulders, and arms, < on moving them.—Shooting pains in joints, muscles, and internal organs.—Swelling and hardness of glands.—Anćmia, with great debility; skin watery, milky white; muscles weakened, esp. heart; hence weak pulse is a general characteristic.—Dropsical affections of internal organs, or of whole skin of body.—The pains often manifest themselves towards 2 a.m., and are then stronger than by day during movement.—Shiverings immediately after pains.—Remaining in open air greatly < many of the symptoms (esp. the febrile), while some others are > by it.—Hectic fever.—Burning at various places under the skin.—Spasmodic attacks and convulsive startings of limbs and muscles.—Nocturnal epileptic fits.—Tendency to suffer a strain in loins.—Tendency in limbs to become numbed, when lying down.—Paralysis.—Dropsical affections and paralysis of old persons.—General sensation of emptiness in whole body, as if it were hollow.—Heaviness and indolence.—Weakness, as if on the point of losing consciousness, and trembling, esp. after a walk.—A short walk fatigues much.—Attacks of weakness with nausea, sensation of heat and lassitude in pit of stomach, vertigo, and dizziness.—Violent ebullition of blood, with throbbing in all arteries.—Excessive dread of open air and of currents of air.—Great tendency to take cold, esp. after heating exercise.

25. Skin.—Painful sensibility of skin, as if it were ulcerated, when pressing on it.—Skin dry, with obstructed perspiration.—Sensation of burning, or burning and lancinating itching, in skin.—Itching, burning, yellow, or red spots on body (over abdomen and around nipples), sometimes with oozing after being scratched.—Miliary nettle-rash.—Corrosive vesicles.—Chilblains of a reddish blue.—Warts.—Tetters.—Bleeding of ulcers, esp. at night.—Fissure in cicatrix of an old issue.—Ascites and anasarca.—Swelling and induration of glands, after contusions.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness and yawning.—Great drowsiness during day and early in evening.—Falls asleep while eating.—Half-sleep at night.—Tardy sleep.—During sleep, shuddering, tears, talking, and starts with fright.—Gnashing of teeth while asleep.—Agitated sleep, with frequent, anxious, and frightful dreams.—Dreams of robbers, death, danger, serpents, sickness, spectres, devils, &c.—Fits of anguish at night, gastric sufferings, pains in stomach and precordial region, colic, flatulency, diarrhśa, frequent erections and pollutions, asthmatic sufferings, nightmare and cramps in calves of legs.—Arrest of breath rouses him from sleep at night.—At night l. leg and r. arm go to sleep.—Waking too early, particularly at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning; sleepiness in evening; sleeplessness after midnight; sleeplessness in general.

27. Fever.—Pulse very variable; frequently more rapid in morning than in evening; strong pulsations in arteries.—Chilliness generally in morning.—Shivering in evening, with thirst, often accompanied by toothache.—The Chilliness in evening is > near warm stove and after lying down.—Internal heat with external chilliness.—Morning perspiration.—Perspiration more on upper part of body and < by warm drinks.—Perspiration is fetid or smells sour.—Intermittent fever; constant chilliness, with violent thirst from internal heat; hot hands; loathing of food.—Long yawning, with heat; pain in chest and head; pulsations in abdomen, 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.—Chills and heat alternate in evening, followed by perspiration during night.—Evening fever; first, chilliness with thirst (for one hour), then heat without thirst, accompanied by violent, fluent coryza; afterwards slight perspiration with sound sleep.—Chill and fever, with oppression of breathing, constriction of chest; pain in region of liver; most of the thirst during chill.—Intermittent fevers, with whooping-cough.—Shivering immediately after pains.—Frequent shuddering during day.—Heat in morning, in bed, with pains in loins and chest.—Want of perspiration and inability to perspire, or else great tendency to perspire during intellectual labour, or during a walk.—Nocturnal sweats, every night.

Kali Chloricum.

Potassium Chlorate. Potassic Chlorate. $KClO_3$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. *Aphthć*. Asthma. Cancrum oris. Clumsiness. Crusta lactea. Cystitis. Dysentery. Epithelioma. Hćmaturia. Hćmorrhages. Hćmorrhoids. Hangnails. Mercurial poisoning. Mouth, inflammation of. Nephritis. Neuralgia. Śdema. *Paralysis (facial)*. Pharyngitis. Pimples. Proctalgia. Purpura. Scurvy. Stomatitis. Syphilis. Tic-douloureux. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—The *Chlorate* of Potash is not to be confounded with the *chloride* which constitutes the *Kali muriaticum* of Schüssler. Hering has amalgamated the symptoms of the two under the heading *Kali mur*., but I think it best to keep them separate. *Kali chlor*. is an exceedingly active poison. It has long been used in the old school, in solution, as a wash for sore mouth and for foul ulcers. Hutchinson observed a number of case in which it produced the very condition which it was given to cure: "Most acute ulceration and follicular stomatitis. The whole mucous surface was red and tumid, and in the cheeks, lips, &c., were numerous grey-based ulcers." Rushmore (*H. P*., xii. 530) records a proving in an unmarried lady, 50, short, brunette, who had had goître in early life, which disappeared under the application of *Iodine*. Later on a fibroid tumour developed in the uterus, and for this the patient was advised to take crude *Potassium chlorate*, dissolved in water, daily. The following symptoms were observed: Increased moral irritability. Felt dreadfully dull and stupid. Dizzy on stooping and rising. Slight headache over eyes, objects appear double, beside each other. Face swelled so she could hardly see on rising in morning. Smarting of tongue. It took away her desire for acids. Diminished appetite. Much commotion and flatulence in abdomen. Increased urine. Dreams worse, of terrible things never thought of. Great coolness; shivering on cold days; seemed as if it cooled off her blood. Clumsiness. General bloated feeling.—Fatal poisoning has occurred, death taking place in convulsions. The blood is disorganised, and after death liver, spleen and kidneys are found softened and filled with disorganised blood; this should give it a place in cases of lardaceous and fatty degeneration of solid viscera. Mouth, hypochondria, and rectum are the parts most affected. In the provers great weakness was manifested, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, many occurring in the facial nerves. Facial paralysis has been cured with it. The heart was the seat of much disturbance, and a coldness was felt about the precordia. The stomach and bowels were disordered, and Allen credits it with the cure of this: "Dysentery, with most violent cutting pains as from knives, frequent stools, tenesmus, making the patient cry out, evacuations very small, almost pure blood, great prostration." The sexual organs were excited. The skin also manifested a number of symptoms: Pimples in various parts; between lip and chin. It has cured epithelioma of face and of great toe (Allen). Sir James Simpson recommended it in 20-grain doses daily where abortion was likely to occur from fatty degeneration of the placenta

(Brunton). As this is frequently a syphilitic affection it is probable that when successful it neutralised that disease. < By jar of coughing or sneezing (eyes). Mental symptoms > by nose-bleed.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Merc. *Compare:* Especially K. mur.; Caust. (facial paralysis), K. bi. (follicular pharyngitis). Zinc., Cad. s., and Cact. (asthma with great constriction of chest); Graph., K. nit. and Nat. m. (cold feeling about heart).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Liveliness; then ill-humour.—Ill-humoured, anxious, tension in precordial region, > nose-bleed.—Feels dreadfully dull and stupid.—Apathy; in evening, with sadness, chilliness and disgust of life.—Consciousness suddenly almost lost after a glass of wine.—Convulsions followed by delirium.

2. Head.—Dizzy on stooping and rising.—Vertigo: after violent motion, with congestion of blood.—Cutting pain in head extending into malar-bones.—Head aching; continuous, esp. in evening.—Confusion; bewilderment; on walking in open air.—Congestion of brain, so that one-half of head, face, and nose felt paralysed.—Feeling of congestion, with pain in forehead.—Intoxication from a small glass of beer.—Forehead: jerking in upper and lower part of frontal bone; pain; drawing; tension, then sneezing and catarrh, tension in sinciput.—Intermittent sticking in r. temple; pain in l. temple.—Pain in temporal bone extending to eye-teeth.—Pain in l. side of head.—Pain in occiput; in evening, at times extending into jaws.—Confusion in occiput, with peculiar sensation in muscles of nape.—Itching.—Crusta lactea of children.

3. Eyes.—Redness of eyes in evening, with pain.—Stitches in eyes.—Cramp in l. eye.—Pressure in eyes.—Rush of blood; with irritation of eyes.—(Conjunctivitis and keratitis (scrofulous) with a formation of phlyctenulć, but only superficial.).—Feeling of strength in eyes.—*K. chl.* detected in the tears.—Twitching in (inner) canthi.—Pain in upper lid in evening.—Appearance of light (flames and sparks) before eyes when coughing and sneezing.—Double vision; sees objects beside each other.

4. Ears.—Roaring in ears, with a painful bloody stool.

5. Nose.—Drawing in root of nose.—Irritation at root of nose.—Sneezing.—Catarrh: violent; with much sneezing and profuse mucus.—Tension in forehead, followed sometimes with coryza and sneezing.—Nosebleed; at night; only from r. nostril; > mental state.

6. Face.—Face swelled so she could hardly see on rising in morning.—Face pale; bluish; livid.—Suffering expression.—Twitching of face and eyes of masseter muscles.—Sticking in various parts.—Tearing and tension in face.—Pain in r. malar-

bone, beneath margin of orbit, then tension in whole cheek and temple.—Drawing pain in r. cheek till he sneezes.—Drawing: in r. cheek; and in gum, with cramp in muscles of r. cheek; with pain in lobule of r. ear, at one time more beneath orbits, at another in masseter muscles.—Drawing, cramp-like, tensive, pressive and pulling pains in bones of face.—Cramp-like pain in cheeks extending into joint of jaw, at times with tearing in upper jaw.—Tensive pain in l. cheek near orbital margin.—Tension with pressure towards eyes, < r. side; tension in cheek beneath eye, extending to ear, r., then l.—Drawing in r. cheek, then inclination to sneeze.—Sensitiveness.—Jerking in nerves of lower jaw, at foramen maxillare posticum.—Lightning-like neuralgic pains in face, l. side < from talking, eating or slightest touch, followed by numbness.—Cramp-like pressure in joint of jaw, with stitches in jaw and teeth, < r. side.—Lips blue; swollen.—Pimples on r. commissure; on lower lip.—Eruption of pimples on face, forehead, and between lip and chin.

7. Teeth.—Aching in upper teeth.—Cramp-like drawing in cheeks, extending to articulation of jaw, with stinging pain in jaw and teeth.—Teeth blunted.—The teeth are set on edge.—Gums bright red.—Gums bleed easily on brushing teeth.

8. Mouth.—Tongue white; in middle.—Tongue coated; at back with diarrhśa.—Two symmetrical ulcers on sides of tongue.—Tongue cold and throat.—Sticking (stinging) burning on tongue.—Smarting of tongue.—(Stomatitis; ulcerative and follicular, mucous surface red and tumid, and grey-based ulcers in cheeks, lips, &c.).—Tanned appearance of mucous membrane of mouth and throat.—Contracted feeling in muscles of palate.—Salivation; acid.—Taste: burning, alkaline; as of blue vitriol; salt; sour; saltish, sour; bitter, sourish; bitter, > expectoration of mucus; bitter, with coldness of tongue (like laurel-water with salt); lost.

9. Throat.—Submaxillary glands swollen, throat red and śdematous.—Pain in throat and stomach, with inclination to eructate.—Scraping; roughness; rawness; dryness of throat; and of chest; with violent cough as from sulphur fumes.—Swallowing difficult.—Dryness of fauces.—Cynanche tonsillaris.—Throat constricted.

10. Appetite.—Appetite increased; paroxysms of ravenous hunger, > a drink of water, then loss of appetite.—Appetite diminished; lost.—Thirst.—(Desire for acids removed.)

11. Stomach.—Eructations: of air, sourish; violent, with alternating pains in chest and abdomen.—Frequent risings of flatus.—Aching in the stomach and precordial region, sometimes with inclination to eructate, or with apathetic humour and shiverings.—Sensation of heat or coldness in stomach.—Incisive pains in region of stomach.—Nausea; and shivering; and attempts to vomit, though nothing but air was ejected.—Vomiting: sudden; incessant; of all food; of offensive dark green mucus.—Acute gastritis, nausea, pain in splenic region, enlargement of spleen.—Cardialgia.—(Gastralgia.).—Pyrosis.—Cutting in stomach.—Pressure with

feeling of emptiness.—Pressure in epigastric region; and of stomach with apathy and chilliness.—Heavy pain in stomach after a walk of an eighth of a mile, with sinking sensation.—Weight, fulness, distension in epigastric region, regularly and generally increased for six hours; repeated next day; > at night.—Warmth in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Much commotion and flatulence in abdomen.—Movings (frequent) with inclination to diarrhśa.—Fatulence: during day; in afternoon; with epigastric distress, preventing sleep.—Griping.—Colic, with diarrhśa and shifting of the flatulence.—Intermittent weight, tension and pain in umbilical region.—Pressure: in l. hypochondrium; in r. extending to umbilicus; tensive in r., > emission of flatus.—Pain in pelvic region, with diarrhśa.

13. Stool and Anus.—External piles; with constipation.—Congestions and obstructions to portal system and liver, with hćmorrhoidal complaints.—Persistent pain in rectum.—Urging; constant, with normal stool.—Stool: liquid; thin; diarrhśa; violent, constantly getting more liquid, at last consisting only of mucus; copious, as after a refrigerant purging salt (painful); with weakness.—Slow, hard and dry evacuations—the latter part is mixed with mucus and blood.—Liquid, loose, and sometimes mucous evacuations.—Painful diarrhśa.—Dysentery; much blood passing with the slime.—Stool hard; and at last mixed with mucus and blood.—Green stools.—Light-coloured stools.—Stool indolent, delayed.

14. Urinary Organs.—Nephritis.—Urging; frequent.—Itching in urethra and scrotum.—Inability to empty bladder.—Could pass only a few drops of bloody urine.—Frequent micturition; and copious, with irritation about bladder and urethra.—Hćmaturia.—Urine: increased in evening and night; scanty; black and albuminous, greenish-black, containing hćmatin; urine containing albumen, casts, and altered blood, drawn off by catheter; acid and deposits urates abundantly; turbid; suppressed.—(Albuminuria during gestation.)

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent (frequent) erections, with itching on scrotum; with emissions.—Frequent pollutions with lascivious dreams.—Depression of desire, with chilliness and apathy.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—In larynx irritation to cough.—External sensitiveness of larynx and throat.—Cough; violent, with catarrh.—Dryness of throat and chest, with violent cough as from vapour of sulphur.—Violent cough with coryza.—Breathing laborious.

18. Chest.—Pain in sides and loins.—Painful pressure superiorly in l. costal region.—Chest, tight; constriction as from sulphur fumes.—Oppression, with sensation as if lungs were constricted with a fine thread; with violent beating of heart; rush (congestion) of blood to chest.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Precordial anxiety with palpitations and oppression.—Coldness in precordial region.—Palpitation.—Heart's beat distinctly perceptible to touch (but not accelerated beating), with coldness in precordial region.—Violent beating of heart; sometimes with oppression of chest and cold feet.—Pulse: rapid; compressible; feeble, as after a sudden and copious hćmorrhage; slow; and small, weak.—Pulse diminished in fulness and force; accelerated, or soft and sluggish, not synchronous with beats of heart.—Pulse in r. hand full and soft, intermittent, slower than beat of heart, in l. hand small, soft, compressible.

20. Back.—Pain in lumbar region, with weight.—Heaviness in lumbar region, with dragging and increased urine.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rigidity of muscles.—Drawing: in forearms; in wrists, with tearing.—Tearing in r. wrist and along ulna.—Extraordinary coldness of arms.—Cramp in r. index.—Inflamed hang-nails.—Phlyctenć and itching pimples on back of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing in thigh.—Violent lancinating pains in knee.—Sticking in r. knee.—Cramp in leg.—Cold feet with palpitation of heart.

24. Generalities.—Convulsions; followed by delirium.—Jerking of head and other parts.—Clumsiness.—General bloated feeling.—Blood taken from a vein was very viscid.—Rheumatic pains in different parts.—Malaise.—Discomfort.—Weakness; lassitude and sleepiness.—Collapse.—> From warm baths, which were always followed by profuse sweat and quiet sleep.—Great chilliness, constant shivering and shuddering, sometimes with stiffness of hand.—Constant coldness of feet.

25. Skin.—Cyanosis, < lips and extremities.—Icterus.—Duskiness of skin.—Small purple maculć on forearms.—Rash, with painful pimples on l. shoulder.—Pimples: on forehead; between lip and chin; on thigh; red pimples; burning on l. cheek; itchings; itching pimples, with vesicles on back of l. hand, > during day, but returning next morning.—Miliary eruptions.—Itching pustules filled with matter, surrounded by red areola, on limbs.—Numerous small red papulć.—Itching vesicles on back of r. hand.—Itching over whole body: < in evening in bed; in face; at night, next morning red pimples on legs and shoulders, not on joints, then pimples on face.

26. Sleep.—Yawning.—Sleep uneasy; and interrupted by heavy dreams.—Sleep full of vexing dreams.—Waking towards morning from an anxious dream, lying on back, snoring and breathing with difficulty.—Dreams of occurrences of day previous.—Quiet dreams of prophecies of death; of death from nervous (typhus) fever.—Voluptuous dreams with emissions.

27. Fever.—General coolness; shivering on cold days; seemed as if it had cooled off her blood.—Chilliness: in afternoon; in open air; with stiffness of hands.—Shivering: in evening; over back and neck, with warm feet.—Cool skin.—Cold limbs (r. arm; internally in r. forearm; feet, with palpitation).—Heat: in bed; with violently throbbing pulse and heart; in face in flushes.—Orgasms, < chest.—Intolerable heat in head.

Kali Chlorosum.

Javelle Water. Bleaching fluid. (Formula variable, contains Potassium hypochlorate principally, chloride and some carbonate.) Solution.

Clinical.—Aphonia. Asthma. Coryza. Diphtheria.

Characteristics.—The observations with this substance are from poisoning cases. The most notable symptoms were: Watery eyes; pale, puffy face; constriction of throat and of chest. There was much sensitiveness noted: sensitiveness of epigastrium; and especially of larynx and whole anterior portion of neck. This will probably prove an indication in laryngeal affections. Cramps and restlessness were also noted.

Relations.—*Compare:* K. chi., Calc. mur., Chlorum, Nat. hypochlor.

Kali Citricum.

Citrate of Potash. Potassic Citrate. $K_3C_6H_5O_7$. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Bright's disease*.

Characteristics.—The *Citrate of Potash* has been used in solution (eight to ten grains to a wineglass of water) to assist the action of the kidneys in sufferers from Bright's disease who were under the absolute skim-milk dietary. It has also been used in the same way, in old-school practice, as a solvent for gouty concretions about joints. *K. cit*. has not been proved, but "Agricola" (*H. W*., xxv. 446) has recorded the effect of a large dose given by an allopath to a patient suffering from suppressed kidney action after influenza. In three days the kidneys acted freely, but these new symptoms were set up: Tympanites; constant flow of mucus from anus; awful gastric and abdominal pains, "as if a machine were at work inside, skinning the inside of the stomach and the whole length of the intestinal tube." Flatus was constant and in great amount, producing a pain of its own, which was a prominent feature. This pain as if machinery were at work inside recalls a pain of *Nit. ac*.

Kali Cyanatum.

Kali Cyanidum. Kali Cyanuretum. Cyanide of Potash. Potassic Cyanide. KCN. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Asthma. *Cancer*. Cheyne-Stokes breathing. Ciliary neuralgia. *Epilepsy*. Headache. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Speech, lost. *Tongue, cancer of*.

Characteristics.—The *Cyanide of Potash* is much used in photography, and being for this reason an accessible poison, numbers of cases of suicide and attempted suicide by its means have occurred. It is from the symptoms observed in such cases that a great part of the pathogenesis is built up; but it has also been proved by Lembke and others. The apoplectic and epileptic symptoms of *Hydrocy. ac*. were reproduced in the salt, and one very pronounced symptom was *slow breathing*. Loss of consciousness and vision occurred, and as consciousness and vision returned, vision was double. Strong tetanic convulsions. In one poisoning case the fingers were stretched out and spasmodically contracted. In another case, after the failure of all efforts to restore the patient (a photographer) with ether injections and repeated washings out of the stomach, he was placed in a hot bath and ice-cold water was poured over head and nape. Each time water was poured on his head, the patient drew deep inspirations, which gradually grew deeper and more regular till consciousness was restored. He complained of sharp occipital and gastric pains. Convalescence was rapid, but a general muscular weakness and impairment of speech lasted a long time (*C. D. P*.). The chief clinical uses recorded of *K. cy*. have been in epithelioma of the tongue, apoplectic and epileptic conditions, respiratory disorders, rheumatism of the joints, and neuralgias. Cattell recorded in the early volumes of the *Brit. Jour. of Homœopathy* (xi. 348) several remarkable cases of neuralgia cured by *K. cy*. I quote them from Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*: "Agonising attacks of neuralgic pains between temporal regions and ciliary arch and maxilla, with screaming and apparent loss of sensibility, as if struck with apoplexy; pulse 84; face flushed." In this case the concomitants pointed to the drug. "Severe neuralgia in temporal region and left upper jaw, daily at 4 a.m., increasing till 10 and ceasing at 4 p.m.; in the interval, anorexia, fever, headache." The symptoms were < in a room; < immediately after meals (fulness); > by motion in open air. E. T. Adams (*H. R*., iv., 209) treated an inveterate whiskey-drinker, 55, for a swelling on the right side of the tongue, excavated so deeply that the first joint of the thumb could be laid in it. It had been pronounced cancerous. The patient could take no solid nutriment and fluids only with great pain. Under *K. cy*., 1/200 gr. doses, he recovered rapidly, was able to walk, and to eat dry bread and cooked beef with comparative ease. Persuaded by his former attendants to undergo operation, he died nineteen days after. Petroz was the first to give *K. cy*. in cases of this kind. A woman had cancerous ulcer of right side of tongue, involving the root.

With a view of relieving the woman's sufferings Petroz gave her gr. 1/100 of *K. cy*. once in four days. In a fortnight the suffering was diminished, the tongue appeared less thick, and speech easier. In another fortnight the patient's countenance had lost its grey hue and drawn features, and she could eat a crumb of bread. The case went on to complete and permanent cure.

Relations.—*Compare:* Hcy. ac., Amyg., Camph. In periodic ciliary neuralgia, Cedron. Neuralgia gradually increasing and decreasing, Stan., Plat. (also, according to Cooper, Sul.—Sudden onset, gradual decline, Sul. ac.). Fingers spread out, Secal.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Disposition gentle.—Crossness almost uncontrollable on entering room; while cold open air produces good spirits.—Inability to recollect certain words (aphasia) for several days.—Lying on floor in a deep stupor.

2. Head.—Intense vertigo, so that all objects seemed to be moving around him.—Head drawn backwards.—He was unable to tolerate any covering on head, whether in the cold or warmth, because it caused the frightful headache, for months after the attack.—Gnawing pain across temple.—Sharp pains in occiput.—Soreness of scalp over parietal regions.

3. Eyes.—Eyes fixed.—Eyelids began to open and shut alternately, eyeballs stared in different directions (after a few seconds).—Eyes closed, but on raising lids the balls were seen to be in uninterrupted convulsive motion.—Swelling of upper lids.—Pupils largely distended, and insensible to light.—Obscuration of vision, so that it was with difficulty that he distinguished the features of those near him.—Loss of sight; as sight returned there was double vision.

4. Ears.—Rushing in ears.

5. Nose.—Blew pure blood from nose about 10 a.m.; inside of nose feeling parched, hot, and dry; blood drying in nose very quickly.

6. Face.—Pallor.—Face livid and bloated.—Turned blue in the face.—Torturing neuralgic pains in orbital and supra-maxillary region, recurring darts at same hour with much flushing of that side of face.—Twitching of face.—Lips white (almost immediately).—A reddish froth covered mouth and nose.—There was noticed slight twitching of mouth when patient was spoken to in a loud tone, as though sense of hearing were awakened, though stupor still continued.—Some difficulty in using lower jaw in act of speaking.—Patient lay in a frightful tetanic cramp, jaws so tightly closed that it was impossible to open them: eyes drawn completely back into orbits, face distorted, nose pointed, mouth drawn outward, pulse imperceptible, and hands frequently attacked with muscular twitches.

8. Mouth.—Lips and mucous membrane of mouth pale.—Slight frothing at the mouth.—A peculiar astringent taste in mouth, as of alum or green vitriol.—(Cancerous ulceration of r. side of tongue).—Tongue has peculiar darkish ground seen through heavy white coating.—Power of speech lost, but intelligence preserved.—Impediment of speech lasted a long time.

9. Throat.—Astringent sensation in throat with nausea, lasting till after midnight.—Feeling of constriction about fauces, with muscular tremors about throat; for one or two days afterwards complained of great stiffness about throat.—Patient was able to swallow as soon as a large amount of fluid filled the pharynx; after every swallow the whole body was seized with convulsive tremors and flushes of redness overspreading face.—Had no sensation of act of swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Copious vomiting; followed by return of consciousness.—Sharp gastric pains.—Pain at epigastrium of a griping, intermittent character.—Epigastrium prominent, almost immediately.—Severe burning in stomach.—Great sensitiveness of epigastric region.

12. Abdomen.—A feeling as if bowels were about to act.—Pains in abdomen; in groins, in afternoon.

13. Stool.—Fæces came away involuntarily.—Bowels obstinately constipated.

14. Urinary Organs.—Bladder distended by a large amount of urine, which had to be evacuated by a catheter.—Urine came away involuntarily.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice hoarse after the attack.—Loud mucous rattle.—Respiration superficial.—Slow and difficult breathing.—Respiration became very slow, only seven to the minute; expiratory act prolonged; intervals between respirations remarkably long.—Respiration nearly suspended, but thorax convulsively raised, at irregular intervals, far apart.

18. Chest.—Anxious feeling in chest, soon (second day).—Oppression.

19. Heart.—Stitches in heart and lungs.—Jerking stitches in heart on respiration.—Palpitation of heart.—Pulse at times fifteen beats slower than usual.

20. Neck and Back.—Vague pain in nucha.—Very marked weakness in lumbar regions, with dull pain and weakness of r. and l. iliac region, while walking and during afternoon.

21. Limbs.—Limbs rigid and convulsed.—Tetanic spasms of muscles of arms and legs.—Limbs flaccid, with occasional slight general convulsions more like a shuddering than anything else.

22. Upper Limbs.—Fingers stretched out and spasmodically contracted.

23. Lower Limbs.—Gait seemed unsteady.

24. Generalities.—General convulsions.—Sudden convulsive action of whole body, about ten minutes after heart ceased to beat.—Sphincters rigidly contracted.—Took some weak milk punch, and smoked in afternoon; after which all symptoms vanished, and the effect of the medicine seems to have been cut short by this slight irregularity.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness during day.—Restless, dreamful sleep all night; could not lie on one side for any length of time.—Dreams very lively, esp. towards morning.—During whole night, dreams horrid and exciting; then waking up partially, and feeling tired of lying on that side, as after great fatigue; turning on other side, another dream, waking, and turning again, and so on till morning.

27. Fever.—Surface of whole body cold and moist.—Shiverings.—Coldness of extremities, which were pendulous and without muscular power.—Extremities icy cold (almost immediately).—On awaking from *cat-naps* has a chill, which, in fact, wakes him before he can get soundly asleep; followed by a very slight sweat.—Awoke about 6 a.m., with heat and disagreeable feverish perspiration over whole body, except legs below the knees, with flushed face.—Hands and face covered with cold perspiration.

Kali Ferrocyanatum.

Kali ferrocyanidum, Kali ferrocyanuratum, Yellow Prussiate of Potash, Potassic Ferrocyanide. $K_4Fe(CN)_6$ 3H2O. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Chlorosis. Debility. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Heart, fatty degeneration of. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—The *Ferrocyanide of Potash* is prepared "by fusing animal substances such as the cuttings of horns, hoofs, and skins with *Carbonate of Potash* in an iron pot, lixiviating the crude product with water, and purifying the salt with crystallisation" (Brunton). In the old school the only uses made of this salt are as a test, and in the preparation of *Hcy. ac*. Thanks to a proving made under the guidance of J. B. Bell, homœopaths have found in it a remedy rivalling *Sepia* in the uterine sphere, and *Kali c*. in its action on the heart. The *Kali* element seems the predominating power in this salt. The bearing-down sensation and the gastric sinking are prominent indications. Menses too frequent and too profuse. Passive uterine hæmorrhages. There is a periodicity in the complaints of *K. fcy*. Debility, tremors, numbness, hæmorrhages, chlorosis, wandering neuralgic pains are among its general effects. W. G. Dietz reports (*Amer. Hom*., xxiii. 58, quoting *N. A. J. H*.) this case: Mrs. H., 23, mother of three children, small, anæmic, weak. Four years

ill with "incurable heart disease," as she had been told. Symptoms: Much distress in heart region. Frequent attacks of pain, a severe ache with occasional sharp plunges; generally < by moving about, exertion, and > by rest; occasionally the conditions are reversed. Palpitation generally accompanies the paroxysms, but may occur independently. Mentally depressed, knows she has heart disease and is going to die." Appetite fitful bowels inclined to be constipated. Urine pale, 1,014, passed frequently. No abnormal constituents. Chilly, hands and feet cold. No organic disease of heart discovered. Has taken quantities of patent medicines. *K. fcy*. 1x three times a day, improved in two weeks and cured in four months.—The symptoms are < on rising; on awaking; in the morning; on moving; on walking. > In afternoon. Touch <; patients very sensitive to touch.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sep. (bearing-down pus-like leucorrhœa, profuse, unirritating; sadness even to tears sinking sensation; passive uterine hæmorrhage with consequent debility); K. ca. (gastric sinking connected with weakened heart; heart-beats diminished in number and force with consequent coldness, sinking, vertigo, tremors); K. cy. (periodic neuralgia); Stann. (sun-headaches) Fer. and K. ca. (chlorosis); Digit. (heart-poison; slow pulse) K. ca., K. chl. (sensitiveness to touch); Collins.; Hcy. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sad; tearful; thinks he will soon die and leave his friends.—Irritable, easily vexed.

2. Head.—Vertigo, coldness, numbness, with sensation of gastric sinking, sometimes universal tremors as in ague fit.—Periodic neuralgia following the sun.

5. Nose.—Much sneezing during pressure and mucous discharge.

8. Mouth.—Ptyalism, with redness, swelling, and tenderness of gums, and aphthæ of mouth and fauces.

9. Throat.—Throat sore and dry on waking, but soon after expectoration came on with >.—On waking, sensation as if fauces raw and tonsils swollen.

11. Stomach.—Sinking.—Slight nausea when dressing.—Acidity; sour eructations; flatulence, sour or tasting of ingesta; pressure at stomach after eating accompanying symptoms of uterus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Too early emissions and little pleasure.—Nocturnal emission with indistinct amorous dreams.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses: too frequent and too profuse; late; metrorrhagia.—Passive painless flow, natural colour, thin, causing much

debility.—Leucorrhœa: like pus, yellowish, creamy, profuse, unirritating; only after menses, usually by day; with pain in small of back.—Sensitiveness of hypogastrium to pressure, womb tender (during pregnancy).

19. Heart.—(Fatty heart with weak, irregular pulse.).—Heart's action weakened and slowed.—(Hypertrophy with dilatation.—Functional heart disorders with anæmia.)

24. Generalities.—Debility; pale lips, gums, and skin; cold hands and feet; frequent profuse watery urine, sometimes with traces of clotted blood; wandering neuralgic pains; periodic neuralgia of head following sun.

Kali Iodatum.

Potassium Iodide. Kali hydriodicum. KI. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—Actinomycosis. *Aneurism. Anhidrosis*. Bright's disease. *Bubo. Bunions. Cancer*. Caries. *Cold*. Condylomata. Consumption. Cough. Croup. Debility. Dropsy. Ears, otalgia; tinnitus. Emaciation. Erythema nodosum. *Eyes, affections of*; cysts on lids of. *Fibroma. Glandular swellings*. Gonorrhśa. Gout. *Gumma*. Hćmorrhages. Hay fever. *Housemaid's knee*. Influenza. Intra-menstrual hćmorrhage. *Joints, affections of. Laryngitis. Liver, diseases of. Locomotor ataxy*. Lumbago. Lungs, hepatisation of; śdema of. Menstruation, disorders of. *Neuralgia. Nodes*. Noises in ears. Nystagmus. *Odour of body, abnormal*. Śdema glottidis. *Pancreatitis*. *Paralysis*. Pleurisy. *Prostate, affections of*. *Rheumatism*. Rickets. *Rupia*. Sciatica. Scrofula. Small-pox. Spine, Pott's curvature of. Spleen. *Syphilis*. Tic-douloureux. Tongue, neuralgia of. Tumours. *Ulcers*. Wens.

Characteristics.—*Kali iod*. is one of the few medicines on whose definite action reliance can be placed in ordinary practice. In active secondary syphilis, in ulcers of the constitutional type, and in cases of subacute rheumatism, *Iodide of Potassium* will generally do what is expected of it. That its action is specific is generally admitted; and *specific* is the same thing as *homśopathic*. I rarely find occasion to use it in lower attenuations than the 30th. The history of the drug in relation to syphilis is both interesting and important. As we should naturally expect, *K. iod*., being anti-syphilitic, is also antidotal to mercury. Experience seems to show that it is those patients who are charged with the disease or with mercury, or both together, who can support the massive doses of *K. iod*. which are sometimes given. But the salt is often given as a diagnostic, and then, if care is not taken, there is great danger to the patient. I have seen patients irretrievably reduced in strength by *K. iod*. given on the supposition that they were syphilitic. I have recorded in my *Diseases of the Heart* (p. 165) the case of a gentleman, 74, who had a psoriasis-like skin affection for which he consulted a homśopath. His health remained excellent, but his skin did not get well, and he consulted a well-known

skin and syphilis specialist, who at once pronounced it to be syphilitic, though the patient denied that he had ever had the disease. Massive doses of *K. iod*. were given, and the skin disease disappeared in a fortnight. But the patient was practically killed. He cried like a child without knowing why. He lost over a stone in weight. He could eat very little, and everything Caused distress and a full sensation. Palpitation came on at all times, and kept him awake at night. The pulse was a mere flicker in the attacks, and was irregular, intermittent, or very frequent in the intervals between. It was in this state that he came to me, but the powers of reaction were destroyed, and nothing that I gave made any impression. He left London, and died very shortly afterwards. Here is another case of *K. iod*. poisoning, when unbalanced by antidotal drugs or disease. It is related by Jonathan Hutchinson. The patient, a man of 26, had been treated with 5-grain doses of *K. iod*. at a hospital for a swelling in the groin which was diagnosed as syphilis. There was no skin eruption at that time, but shortly one did appear, and was thought to confirm the diagnosis. The dose was increased to 10 grains at the end of the week, ten days later to 15 grains, and still later to 20 grains. This was kept up from July 23rd to October 9th. Mercury was then substituted, but this made no change, and the patient, who was getting worse the whole time, died of exhaustion in a fortnight. The last part of the time he was in the London Hospital, to which he had been removed, and it was there found, on careful inquiry, that no evidence of syphilis existed. This was his condition when he arrived in the London Hospital a few days before his death: There was a generalised skin eruption, consisting of swellings varying in size from small papules to enormous tuberous masses, some of the latter being ulcerated. The swellings attained the greatest size on face, legs, and upper chest. A coloured plate illustrating the case was published, showing the tumours to be dark purplish red in colour. The antidotal action of syphilis to *K. iod*. is further borne out by the observation of Fournier (*Allen's Encyclop*., Appendix), who noted the occurrence of purpura in patients under its influence. But it only occurred in an intense form in persons who had no signs of syphilis, and to whom it was given "only as a preventive." But the anti-syphilitic relation of *K. iod*. only takes in a small part of its power as it is known to homśopaths. Though it has not been extensively proved, the recorded and attested effects of over-dosing are numerous enough. P. Jousset (*L'Art Médical*, October, 1899, 241) has referred to Rilliet's experiments with the drug on the healthy. He experimented on twenty-eight persons, mixing their table-salt with one ten-thousandth part of *K. iod*., so that in two years each would have taken 40 centigrammes. Here is one of the cases: A man, 45, of very strong constitution, never had any illness. At the end of seven months he began to waste; had palpitation; became sad and melancholy; had fixed ideas, weakness, indefinable malaise in the lower abdomen with constipation. The iodised salt was accidentally suspended during January and February, and he completely recovered. Returning home in the month of August, he commenced the salt again, and the same symptoms returned with much more intensity than before: notable and progressive wasting with voracious appetite; trembling; palpitations; fixed look; yellow complexion; above all the moral disturbances were very

pronounced agitated even to tears; irritability; disgust and discouragement agitated sleep. It took two months for him to recover this time. The record says that the man's health was again "completely restored"; but this is not quite correct. After the first poisoning, although complete health was apparently regained, there was left an extreme susceptibility to the drug's action, so that a much shorter period of poisoning was required to reproduce the symptoms in a greatly aggravated degree. And two years after this, although health was apparently perfectly restored, a visit of twenty-one days to the seaside nearly cost the man his life. The same symptoms reappeared. He was reduced to a skeleton, the appetite being all the time exaggerated. In walking he was almost bent double, trembling and out of breath at the slightest movement. Pulse weak and very frequent. Finally he was compelled to keep his bed, and had great difficulty in reaching his home in Geneva. There he promptly got better. But in spite of the apparent recovery a very profound change in the organism had occurred; and from this experience "< at the seaside" must be numbered among the conditions of *K. iod*. Two others, both women of sixty, had the same symptoms as this man, one at the end of two months, the other at the end of four. On the rest of the twenty-eight experimented upon no symptoms were observed. Joussett quotes from the same authority experiences with the same salt in the treatment of goître. A man of fifty had a round, indolent, non-fluctuating goître on the right side of the neck, the size of an orange, of very slow growth. He took every morning, fasting, a spoonful of water containing one gramme (15 1/2 grains) of *K. iod*. From the first day of the treatment he felt an indefinable anguish. The sixteenth day there was increased malaise and considerable wasting, and the patient threw his potion into the lake. Two days later his doctor found all the grave symptoms of the poisoning; *but the goître was three parts gone*. The patient was sent to the country and was ill all the summer, but completely recovered in the winter, *the goître having returned to its original size*. This experience was repeated on three other patients; but a goîtrous dog was more fortunate. Two centigrammes (gr. 1/6) was sufficient to produce all the symptoms in him, and his goître disappeared and did not return when he recovered from the poisoning. In this connection may be mentioned the power of the salt over tumours of other kinds. Enlarged lymphatic glands, syphilitic nodes, condylomata, and tumours of the breast and uterus have been removed by it. This has occurred under the action of the crude salt for the most part; and the general explanation is that the solvent action of the drug is most powerfully excited on the more lowly organised new tissues. But this would not apply to all cases. We have seen in Hutchinson's case that *K. iod*. can produce tumours as well as remove them; but Jules Gaudy has put on record another experience (*Journ. Belge d'Homśop*., vi. 57). Several cases of abdominal tumour were successfully treated by him with *K. iod*. in 3x, 10 and 15 centesimal triturations. Two of these had been unsuccessfully treated with the crude salt before coming under his care. This they could not tolerate on account of loss of appetite and irritation of the mucous membrane of mouth and throat. One of these patients had a large tumour on the level of the great curvature of the stomach extending on both sides, plunging into the abdominal cavity and extending into the

pelvis; it was adherent and difficult to define. She had a jaundiced, dirty-looking skin, and loss of appetite, and mostly vomited her food. A suspicion of latent syphilis led Gaudy to the remedy, which was perfectly tolerated in attenuation, though not in the crude. Health rapidly improved, and in three months there was hardly any tumour to be discovered. The remains of it evidently depended from the epiploon. The second case was very similar in nature to this. Cooper reports this case: "Womb packed with fibroids, pain in right inguinal region on exertion, spirits depressed, tinnitus like buzzing of flies, constant tired, sleepy feeling down the limbs, hot burning feet, though sometimes intense shivering all over, pains in the breasts, which are tender, unable to go long without food, constant distension as from flatus, sinking at scrobiculus cordis at 11 a.m., sleep dreamy; all these symptoms moved away under *K. iod*. 30, leaving the patient in absolute comfort." Cooper adds this note: "There is much resemblance between the actions of *K. iod*. and of *Sul*. in their 30th dilutions. After bronchitis, pneumonia, erysipelas, and other inflammatory affections, *K. iod*., in 30th and also in cruder forms, acts like magic, apparently from the removal of the effete products left in the tissues.".—*K. iod*. has also been proved in the regular way, but not so extensively as some other *Kali* salts. It acts on the tissues much in the same way as syphilis does—dissolving them—glands atrophy, tissues, especially connective tissues and ligaments, inflame and ulcerate. The periosteum and bones are attacked and nodes appear. But *K. iod*. is perhaps more anti-scrofulous than anti-syphilitic. It acts best in scrofulous patients, especially if syphilis or mercurialisation or both are superadded. It also causes infiltration, śdema and dropsy of various kinds. The blood is acted upon, hćmorrhage occurs, and purpura hćmorrhagica. A grand indication for *K. iod*., as pointed out by Cooper, is a "diffused sensitiveness" over parts affected. This appears in the provings: "The scalp is painful on scratching, as if ulcerated (after eleven days)." This is from Hartlaub and Trinks. "Swelling of the whole thyroid gland, increasing very rapidly, *with some sensitiveness to touch and pressure*." It has removed sensitive syphilitic nodes. I have often verified this indication. In all neuralgic or inflammatory conditions where there is heightened and diffused sensitiveness of the affected part, *K. iod*. must be considered. I cured with *K. iod*. 30, in a middle-aged man, neuralgia occurring daily over the left eye; in addition to this he complained that his *head was very sore*. He had also Sore gums and a cough, and was > lying down. There was no syphilis in this case. Farrington mentions "Headache of the external head, hard lumps like nodes on the scalp which pain excessively." This may be either syphilitic, mercurial, or rheumatic. Cooper cured with *K. iod*. 30 a case of rheumatic gout in a lady; every joint affected; unable to sleep for weeks on account of the pain. The keynote indication was: "After fatigue, hepatic region becomes tender." He commends it in affections of the spleen with diffused sensitiveness of spleen region and dropsy. *K. iod*. also corresponds to serous effusion on the brain secondary to hepatisation of the lungs. The action of *K. iod*. in the respiratory sphere is very important. The coryza of *K. iod*. is well known, and constitutes for the old school the only generally recognised indication of "Iodism," as it is called, with supreme disregard

of the *Kali* element. The discharge is acrid, watery; the eyes smart and are puffed, there is lachrymation. (This action on the eyes may develop into iritis, keratitis, and chemosis.) The coryza recurs repeatedly from every little cold, and makes the nose red and swollen. The discharge may become thick, green, offensive; ozćna and perforation of the bones may occur. The voice becomes nasal, hoarse, or is lost. "Awakened especially 5 a.m., with dry throat, oppression, loss of voice, glands swollen," as in croup and śdema glottidis. *K. iod*. corresponds to many cases of phthisis, laryngeal and pulmonary. A characteristic is: Stitches through the lungs; in middle of sternum; through sternum to back or deep in chest while walking. "Deep, hollow, hoarse cough with pain through breast." The characteristic expectoration is greenish, copious, and *looks like soapsuds*. Hering speaks of *K. iod*. as having been curative in pneumonia and Bright's disease. Lutz (quoted *H. W*., xxviii. 175) remarks on the frequency (from atmospheric causes) of bronchial asthma among both whites and natives in the Sandwich Islands, the symptoms being those of a suffocating capillary bronchitis with defective expiration, *K. iod*. (crude) giving speedy relief. "The initial, pronounced, and unmistakable symptoms of *K. iod*. are: coryza, sneezing and bronchitis; and from these spread out an expanse of symptoms such as might be expected from so usual a starting-point of disease" (Cooper). K. iod. has been commended as a protective against foot-and-mouth disease in cattle (*B. M. J*., June 26, 1895). The heart is profoundly affected, as we have seen above. "Fluttering on awaking; must get up, fearing otherwise he will smother." It is a favourite remedy for aneurism among old-school practitioners, but there is no need to imitate their massive doses; its action is evidently specific. Walking greatly < all heart symptoms. It is suited to many cases of rheumatic heart, as well as other rheumatic conditions. The digestive tract is no less disordered than other mucous membranes. There is a terrible pain at the root of the tongue which is characteristic. There is loss of appetite and indigestion with flatulence and bloating almost as intense as that in *Lycopod*. Cold much < all these symptoms. The rectum and genito-urinary tract have many symptoms. I cured with it a case of spasm of the rectum with a little pain in the urethra coming on after coitus. *Psorinum* and *Sulphur* had given partial relief before. This < after coitus relates *K. iod*. to the other *Kalis*—*Caust., K. bich*., and *K. carb*. Eruptions of many kinds appear, scrofulous and syphilitic in appearance. There is a papular and pustular eruption, especially on scalp and down back, the pustules leaving scars when they heal. Among the *peculiar sensations* of *K. iod*. are: As though head was enlarged; as if it were screwed in; as if a large quantity of water were forced into brain; as if it would be forced asunder; as if a leaflet were at root of nose. As if a worm was crawling at root of nose. Back as if in a vice. As of a tumour in ovaries. In chest as if cut to pieces. In coccyx as if bruised. Cooper has cured with it many cases of noises in the ears, giving a single dose of 30 or higher and allowing it to work. The chief time Condition of *K. iod*. is in the main the same as those of the other great anti-syphilitics—*Syph., Aur., Merc*., and of the disease itself, < at night, from sunset to sunrise. This applies to its rheumatic and other affections. The sciatica of *K. iod*. is < at night, < lying on painful side, > in open air. The chest

symptoms, like those of *K. ca*., may be < in early morning 2 to 5 a.m. Headache < 5 a.m. (also headache < after a night's rest). Loose stools also occur at that time (*K. bi*.). Like *Merc., K. iod*. has great sensitiveness to atmospheric changes: Every little exposure every damp day will set up the symptoms. At the same time there is the > in open air of *Iod*., &c.: "Irresistible desire for the open air; walking in open air does not fatigue." The chill of intermittent fever is not > by warmth; but warmth > many symptoms of teeth and scalp. In general, however, there is aversion to heat. Heat < headache. Motion <, especially walking; after the first movement, in the lower limbs it is more bearable. Sitting hurts, and flexing limbs > some of the pains. < From touch is a very marked feature of *K. iod*.; this is part of the "diffused sensitiveness" noted by Cooper. All symptoms < by drinking cold milk. "*K. iod*. is a remedy that has a great number of keynotes. It seems to meet all temperaments, and while suitable for pale, delicate subjects, is also required for those who flush easily and are manifestly plethoric. A diffused arterial vasculosis is met by it, but it is also called for in venous states. Its characteristic tinnitus aurium is certainly the sharp, shrill, hissing and piercing noises, but it also relieves the throbbing, pulsative noises, especially when the heart is hypertrophied and inclined to fatty degeneration. Diversity of lesion, diversity of aggravation, and prolixity of symptoms without any one feature being in prominence, calls for it: a moderate amount of catarrh of one or more of the orifices of the body, with tendency to flatulent distensions, depression, used up feelings, inability to think, are characteristic. But perhaps the most satisfactory action of *K. iod*., in the 30th, is in rickets (and rickety conditions) along with its many attendant symptoms. When children cannot bear to be touched, cannot ride in jolting conveyances, have big heads and emaciated limbs, big teeth and small jaws, and when they incline to frequency of urination and of defćcation, *K. iod*. 30 will work wonders. In child-life *K. iod*. acts at once if indicated and completely clears away the symptoms: in adult-life it may often have to be reverted to during the treatment of very obstinate forms of disease. While this is true in a broad sense, it is also true that there is no known prescription that gives a better chance of removal of that very obstinate symptom tinnitus aurium than a single dose of *K. iod*. 30 allowed to act. This must not be taken as justification for careless selection of the remedy in cases marked by contra-indicating features" (Cooper).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hepar. [Also Nit. ac. I have found in many instances Nit. ac. 12 or 30 give vast relief to syphilitics who had been saturated with K. iod. under old-school treatment, and were getting worse under it. This includes cases of iritis. Burnett mentioned to me a case of actinomycosis affecting the anal region cured by him with Nit. ac. 3x. The patient had been under leading old-school doctors, among whom massive doses of K. iod. is the general treatment of this disease.] Arg. n. relieved "fulness and indigestion after each dose" caused by K. iod. in a patient to whom I had given it. *Antidote to:* Merc., Lead-poisoning. *Follows well:* Merc. *Followed well by:* Nit. ac. *Compare:* Iod. (goître; heart affections; < from warmth; phthisis); Caust. (< by touch; syphilis); K. carb. (< from coitus; < 2-4 a.m.; extreme sensitiveness); Lach. (smothering sensation on

waking; extreme sensitiveness;—the K. iod. headache is much more violent than that of Lach. and has hard lumps on scalp; K. iod. = Infiltration of bones as well as soft tissues, Lach. only of the latter); Merc. (syphilis, catarrh, sensitiveness to weather; stitching pains through lungs—Merc. in different directions; K. iod. through sternum to back); Pso. and Gels. (hay fever; Gels. has more sneezing); Eriodict.—"Yerba Santa "-(catarrhal phthisis) Ant. t. (threatened paralysis of lungs); Arsen. (catarrhal symptoms wasting; restlessness); Bell. (brain congestion); Apis (dropsy; < by heat); Lyc. (flatulent distension); Mez., Pul., Sil., Sul.; Act. r., Chi., Nat. sul., and Carb. sul. (noises in the ears).

Causation.—Drinking cold milk.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Half mad all night.—Talkative and full of jokes.—Sadness.—Anxiety.—Fright at every trifle; every little noise starting.—Apprehensive and lachrymose in evening.—Irritable; irascible, esp. towards his children; and excited, quarrelsome.—Weeping from slightest cause.—Sadness.—Anxiety.—Dreads the return of dawn, and the trivial details of life seem insupportable.—Always troubled.—Troublesome and unreasonable impressions easily strengthened into fixed ideas.—Loss of memory; cannot find words at the moment wanted; cannot write his reports; cannot play music; formication in hands, marked weakness of lower limbs.—Intellectual weakness and paroxysms of dementia, accompanied by headache.

2. Head.—Intoxicated feeling.—Vertigo.—Vertigo in the dark, < railway travelling.—Headache; at 5 a.m.; inability to find a resting-place for head, > rising, with heaviness of it.—Heaviness; on stooping; after dinner, making her fretful; and dulness.—Congestion.—Feeling as if much water were being forced into brain; as if head being distended.—Violent, compressive or expansive headaches, with sensation of coldness in part affected, which is hot notwithstanding.—Forehead: stitches on stooping; tearing or jerking stitches in l. sinus; tearing in r. side in evening, transiently > by pressure, with sticking; digging in l. side; aching; aching in sinuses and r. ethmoid cells.—Digging or throbbing in one side of forehead only.—Heaviness in sinciput and vertex, evening and night, with sensitiveness to touch.—Temples: sticking in l. at 6 p.m., with tearing; heaviness in r.; painful throbbing in l. in evening.—Vertex: stitches in front of in evening; pinching here and there; pain as if it would be forced asunder, > external warmth but often returning, with external heat in vertex, but general chilliness; tension, with sticking in it and with tearing in l. temple extending into nape.—Screwing together from both sides in morning, > open air.—Occiput: pain, heaviness towards evening; tension in bones, with stitches.—Pain in scalp on scratching, as if ulcerated.—Hard lumps on skull with headache.—Hair changes colour and falls out.

3. Eyes.—Eyes surrounded by dark rings; and sunken; ferrety in morning.—Cellular tissue about eyes śdematous.—Protruding eyes.—Discharge of purulent mucus in morning.—Constant oscillation, inability to fix them, pupils dilated.—Tearings beneath l. eye.—Pain waking him, with lachrymation and burning in nose and throat.—Biting in r. eye, > scratching recurring in evening.—Burning in afternoon; in evening, with purulent mucus; with redness of lids and with lachrymation of r. eye.—Uneasy feeling in l. eye in morning and on waking, external edge of periosteum of orbit tender on pressure, l. eye similarly affected, next day a peculiar pain in a direct line from external border of one orbit to that of the other.—Lachrymation; (of r. eye).—Balls painful on movement.—Balls felt as if in a rubber covering, which kept up a constant contraction.—Lids: swelling of; swelling of upper and tarsal regions, which were bluish red; tarsal cysts.—Cutting in r. external canthus in evening; burning, with photophobia, evening.—Conjunctivć injected; chemosis.—Orbital margins: gnawing on r. lower; painful drawing in r. upper.—Sensitiveness to light and vision obscured by undulations.—Vision: dim; double; disturbed; dim with ringing in both ears.

4. Ears.—Sticking: in r. ear during day; in l. in evening in bed, extending into head; extending into l. ear.—Tearing: now in r., now in. l.; deep in r. in forenoon; in r. in evening, making it sensitive; in front of l., extending into temple, in bones; in front of r., extending into temple making whole side painful.—Otalgia, with great sensitiveness of ear.—Piercing pain, < r.—Gnawing within and behind l.—Boring pain in r. ear.—Indescribable pain extending outward from l. ear in evening, and if she moves hand towards ear, even without touching it, it creeps over side of face, as if mesmerised.—Feeling as if something had fallen in front of ears; with tearing.—Itching in l. ear.—Cracking in r. on attempting to swallow.—Ringing; and buzzing.—Sounds as of a river sweeping by; as of rain on roof; like cutting stones; grating, cracking noise, membrane sensitive.—Hearing almost gone.

5. Nose.—Tearing in upper part of l. nostril.—Burning: in nostrils; in upper part, with feeling as if a leaf were in front of it; and in throat.—Stoppage (in morning), with running of clear water; corrosive, burning.—Tingling prickling, with violent paroxysmal sneezing, alternately r. and l. nostril occluded, heat in nasal sinuses, acrid discharge from anterior nares.—Sneezing and running of clear water.—Ineffectual efforts at sneezing.—Coryza: with redness of eyes, nose, throat, and palate, with lachrymation, violent sneezing, running of water, frequent irritation to cough and swelling of upper lids; laryngitis.—Running from nose; of burning water, making the skin sore; a stream of hot fluid, waking at 3 a.m., with salivation at 7 a.m.—Discharge of thick yellow mucus.—Violent bleeding.—Loss of smell.—Great sensibility of nostrils.—From the least cold, redness of nose; ears; face; white-coated tongue, nasal voice, violent thirst, alternate heat and chilliness, dark hot urine, headache, and great soreness and tenderness of nose (in persons who have previously taken much mercury).—Fulness in nose.

6. Face.—Face yellow; more yellowish green than dead white.—Swelling of l. cheek.—Distension of cheeks and submaxillary spaces, with stiffness.—Look earnest, wild, uncertain; excited, sometimes depressed; sad.—Sticking in l. cheek, with jerking, then sensitiveness.—Tearing in l. zygoma in morning when lying on it, with sticking.—Malar bones sensitive to touch.—Lost the power of moving cheeks and lips and unable to masticate.—Jaws: stitches from l. upper to parietal bone in morning in bed; tearing in l. lower and in corresponding teeth; tearing in both sides of lower as if it would be torn out; gnawing in both sides of lower; excruciating pain in shocks like neuralgia, and in teeth; stiffness; stiffness and uneasiness; immobility.—Lips dry, cracked, and coated; full of glutinous mucus in morning after waking.—Painful drawing in r. side of upper lips and in gum.—Sensitiveness of upper lip and of nostril, even when not touched.

7. Teeth.—Jerking or shooting in r. eye-tooth, < lying down till midnight and from 4 to 5 a.m., < cold, > warmth, at one time pain as if the tooth would break, or as if a worm were digging in it.—Tearing in l. upper teeth.—Tearing in r. upper molars and in margin of r. orbit.—Tearing in lower teeth in evening and feeling as if a weight hung from lower jaw.—Throbbing in a hollow tooth when walking in open air.—Grumbling in a hollow l. lower molar.—Teeth feel too long in evening and are painful.—Gum swollen and painful.—Swelling about a hollow tooth.—Ulcerative (shooting) pain in r. lower gums.—Pain as from ulceration in teeth at night.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: blister on tip of tongue with burning pain; hypertrophied, tender, covered with nodes and fissured by deep cracks; coated white.—Spasmodic pain at root of tongue at night before sleep, extending to both sides of throat, causing fear of impending death, with sensation as if a spasm would close the pharynx.—Tongue dry in morning and stiff, coated dark brown.—Burning in a spot (also sore pain) on l. margin of tongue.—Speech thick and indistinct.—Hard and soft palate swollen, tender, and in many places excoriated, afterwards palate painful and felt as if the tissues were stretched laterally across posterior part of soft palate and root of tongue, pharynx and larynx dry, causing hoarseness, afterwards the secretions from mouth, nose, and eyes very acrid.—Mouth dry; during chill in evening, with thirst.—Mouth and throat dry and bitter.—Burning in mouth as after hot food.—Mouth numb in morning after waking.—Salivation; with nausea.—Flow of mucus and saliva from mouth.—Bloody saliva with disgusting taste. Offensive odour; in morning after rising, almost as after onions.—Taste:
bitter, < throat, > breakfast; sweetish-bitter after waking; rancid after eating and drinking (after all kinds of food or drink); after taste of food; lost or like straw.

9. Throat.—Swelling of thyroid gland (goître) with sensitiveness to touch and pressure.—Swelling and suppuration of submaxillary glands.—Choking as if something stuck in throat, > hawking up a piece of thick mucus.—Sticking in l. side only on swallowing, < evening, with ulcerative pain.—Constriction.—Rawness and scraping.—Dryness and itching with burning at epigastrium, salivation, and coryza.—Swallowing painful and difficult, with redness and swelling of soft palate

and tonsils (< r.).—Burning and uneasiness in śsophagus and stomach.—Increased secretion of mucus in throat.

10. Appetite.—Great bitterness in mouth and throat going off after breakfast.—Bulimy.—Appetite increased, next day diminishing or disappearing; lost.—Aversion to all food to broth.—Thirst; evenings.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: of air in quantities; empty, hiccough-like.—Hiccough in evening.—Nausea: with pressure in stomach; with emptiness, not > eating.—Vomiting; and purging at same time.—Violent vomiting with salivation.—Pain in stomach; intermittent; like an emptiness and coldness in evening, not > by soup.—Painful beating in l. side of epigastric region in evening.—Burning pressure in stomach, which is not > by risings.—Burning in epigastrium; during digestion; > eructation, but immediately returning, with pressure; with acute pain.—Constant inclination to water-brash without its really occurring.—Heaviness; discomfort; faintness; indigestion.—Clucking, a kind of crying, and borborygmi in stomach.—Rumbling and shrill noises in stomach.—Inflammation of stomach and intestinal canal.

12. Abdomen.—Hypochondria: sticking in l. hypochondrium; in r. and in l. side of chest on talking; constriction in l. on a line with cardiac orifice of stomach; burning externally in l.; then in both groins.—Sudden distension as if abdomen would burst, > by emission of flatus, in morning after waking, then diarrhśa twice.—Movings and rumblings; rumbling as if something alive were moving in abdomen; then tension in groins.—Emission of flatus.—Tearing from both sides as if flesh would be torn off in afternoon, extending towards umbilicus.—Cutting and burning round the umbilicus.—Painful distension beneath umbilicus, > stool.—Sticking at I side.—Cutting in r. side; cutting in attacks in afternoon, with burning and nausea, inclination to eructations, which afterwards occur, itching externally about umbilicus and inclination to emission of flatus.—Griping and burning.—Griping, as by a claw, and in groins, with bearing down as if something would come out at pudenda.—Cutting burning pain, always > open air, always returning on entering house.—Pain; then hard, then soft stool; in abdomen and stomach, > evening after lying down, returning in morning on waking.—Indescribable uneasiness, < night.—Bruised pain in groins and small of back during menstruation.—Drawing in l. groin with feeling as if something living were in it.—Heat during menstruation; sudden heat in l. groin.

13. Stool.—Discharges of serous mucus from rectum.—Diarrhśa; with pain in lumbar region, as if broken, or as if menses would appear.—Constipation.—A few small fćces, hard, tenacious lumps, difficult to evacuate.

14. Urinary Organs.—Bladder irritable.—Painful urging.—Urgent want to make water, with copious emission day and night.—Frequent micturition of copious urine as clear as water; < night.—Nocturnal and diurnal enuresis of childhood.—Uric acid

sediments disappeared gradually; while those of ammonio-phosphate of magnesia increased.—Urea decreased.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Atrophy of testicles; r. disappeared, the l. of the size of an almond.—Penis swollen and inflamed, with constant semi-erection and desire.—Extensive swelling of glans with paraphimosis.—Chancre-like ulcers with raised edges on penis, with burning in urethra.—Condylomata.—Excoriation by least friction.—Erection slow and long-lasting, coition painful, prolonged, and no emission.—Erections even after ejaculation.—Descent of testicles with effusion into scrotum.—Lancinations in scrotum frequently after coitus.—Compressive pains in testicles, as if returning into pelvis.—Sexual desire diminished.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Biting in pudenda, with leucorrhśa.—Pressure in uterus when walking, > sitting, with dragging pain.—Acrid leucorrhśa.—(Leucorrhśa became thinner and more watery.).—Menses returned in a week.—Menstruation that had been suppressed six months flowed profusely, with pain in abdomen and diarrhśa.—Menses two days late, but more increased.—Discharge of blood between the periods.—Sudden dragging in groins so that she must bend together, after the usual cold milk in morning, with frequent yawning, weariness in thighs, griping in abdomen, extending to thighs, restlessness, chilliness, gooseflesh, with anxiety and warmth in head, then eructations and rumbling in abdomen, menstruation which had just begun partly stopped, then nausea, pressure in stomach, < moving about, shivering in face and hands, with heat and Sweat in face.—Menstruation that had existed two days diminished.—Discharge of mucus from the vagina.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Spasmodic croup in morning.—Choking in trachea, with rawness obliging hawking, whereby she expectorated mucus.—Affection of bronchia.—Provocation in larynx to dry cough.—Voice: altered in sound; nasal catarrhal; short, like her answers; feeble, at times tremulous; lost; lost at night.—Inclination to cough.—Dry cough, mornings; and evenings in evening with soreness of larynx.—Short, hacking cough from rawness in throat.—Śdema glottidis.—Respiration difficult; on waking, in night, with loss of voice.—Dyspnśa on ascending stairs, with pain in region of heart.—Hoarseness with pain in chest, cough, oppression of breathing, and pain in both eyes.—Dry, hacking cough, afterwards copious, greenish expectoration.

18. Chest.—Pain as if cut to pieces in evening.—Pain in l. chest as if sore externally, < touch.—Oppression.—Uneasiness about chest.—Sticking: deep in middle of chest; in r. side; in r. costal region behind breast; in middle of sternum in afternoon, with pressure; in l. in evening; in r. lowest ribs at 8 p.m., with sore pain; in middle when walking; in upper part of l. when sitting bent over, > becoming erect; in middle > moving about; in middle of sternum extending to shoulders.—Breasts diminished in size, supply of milk was esp. diminished.

19. Heart.—Sticking in heart; when walking.—All the symptoms of endocarditis, oppression, faint-like exhaustion, tumultuous, violent, intermittent, and irregular action of heart and pulse, with tensive pain across chest, esp. affecting r. ventricle, which gradually became dilated.—Seemed unequal to the task of circulating the blood.—Palpitation; fluttering, causing faintness and sickness and preventing sitting up.—Pulse-rapid; and full; and irregular; and small; slow and weak; slow and irregular; hard and tense; small and soft.

20. Neck and Back.—Cervical glands enlarged.—Sticking in r. side of nape when lying.—Hard painless tumour like a wen on nape.—Cracking in nape when moving head (Cooper).—Throbbing between scapulć.—Small of back: sticking when sitting; pain as if screwed in; pain and soreness; pain as before menstruation, with diarrhśa twice; pain as if beaten, so that she does not know how she shall lie; < sitting bent.—Pullings in loins as if something alive there.—Pott's curvature.—Pain in coccyx as if she had fallen upon it.

21. Limbs.—Tremor.—Tearing above r. malleolus, in l. index and r. arm, but not in joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Shoulders: tearing in l.; in r., then in r. ear; pain in tendons of r. on motion, touch, and rest, like a tension and as if swollen; bruised pain in l.; paralytic pain only on moving them.—Arm weak.—Tearing in l. elbow, now in shoulders, now in r. elbow.—Cramp in r. forearm above wrist on moving it.—Pain like a tension and sticking in articular end of radius on moving r. index.—Tearing in r. wrist, then itching on it, not > scratching, then an itching vesicle.—Hands tremble.—Bruised pain in margin of r. hand above little finger.—Tearing: in index from base to tip; on inner margin of r. thumb; on l. middle and ring-fingers in evening: in inner surface of r. ring-finger, which is thereby flexed and cannot be extended; in r. thumb as if it would be torn out; jerking tearing in a line on outer side of bone of l. thumb, with sticking.—Pinching on metacarpal joint of l. thumb.—Contraction of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Gait disturbed; tottering.—Sticking: in upper part of l. thigh; now in thigh, now in tibia, in l. hip on every step, obliging her to limp.—Pain in hips, which produces lameness, with shootings at every step.—Tearing: above hollow of knee, then also below it; in l. femur; posteriorly in r. thigh, with sticking; in r. thigh on and after waking at 11 p.m., extending to below knee, > lying on sound side, lying upon r. side or back was intolerable; in a spot in middle of l. thigh, with paralysed pain as far as knee.—Gnawing in hip-bones; in middle of r. thigh in evening when sitting with r. thigh over l.—Upper part of thigh seems compressed during menstruation.—Tearing twitching in r. knee.—Housemaid's knee.—Tearing: in knees at night; in periosteum of l. knee at night, with a swollen feeling; in outside of l. knee when sitting; in r. tibia; l. calf, then weakness of whole leg; l. calf when standing, > walking, with tension; downward in tibić in evening.—Gnawing in periosteum of l. leg.—Painful drawing in calves when

sitting.—Legs give way.—Painful weakness of legs.—Tearing in back part of l. heel when sitting; in r. heel when standing, > walking.—Ulcerative pain in heels and toes.—Pain in l. instep in evening as if beaten.—Tearing in great toes; in r. second toe.

24. Generalities.—Emaciation.—Marasmus resembling the third stage of phthisis.—Nervous mobility; trembling; spasms.—Spasmodic contraction of the muscles.—Subsultus tendinum.—Attacks of jerking of limbs, < l. arm, and of face, < l. side, with anxiety, apprehension and palpitation, one attack ended with vomiting and headache, once violent rolling of l. eyeball, pupils contracted, facial muscles contracted, l. corner of mouth drawn downward, mouth opened and closed numberless times while uttering unintelligible words, short rapid respiration, pulse hard and full, forehead, neck, and chest covered with sweat, face red, unconsciousness, after the paroxysm trembling, weeping, complaints of heaviness of l. arm, abdomen small, soft, tongue white rather than yellow, efforts to vomit, > vomiting.—Hćmorrhage from nose, lungs, rectum.—Paralysis.—Sticking in l. lower jaw, in tibia, l. thigh, l. forearm, in bones in forenoon, then in l. ear, at last in tendon of hollow of l. knee.—Nervous susceptibility exaggerated.—Sensation of turning around.—Malaise.—Irresistible desire to go into the open air.—Vague indescribable feelings in head, back, and limbs.—Restlessness.—Weakness.—Affects fibrous structures, as periosteum and capsular ligaments of joints.—Most symptoms arise during rest, and are > motion.—Consequences of rheumatic fever.

25. Skin.—Purpura; miliary, non-pruriginous, sanguineous spots like purpura, in one case on thorax, in all others on legs only, more confluent anteriorly, sometimes an intermixture of petechić of different ages, the new being of a brighter colour than the old.—Multiple hćmorrhage from skin and mucous membrane.—Erysipelatous swelling of cheeks extending towards temples, with redness, with a few spots on forehead.—Itching tetter on face; and dry, on cheek.—Pimples: on chin and nose; sticking burning, below corner of mouth; sensitive, on nostril; sensitive, on cheek, surrounded by redness and swelling; itching, on chin and exuding water.—Erythema.—Eczema impetiginoides.—Small boils (like furuncles) on the neck, face, head, back, and chest.—Ulceration and yellow colour of tip of l. thumb, but it does not break.—Vesicles of all sizes, becoming confluent and forming bullć, on hands, arms, groins, and feet; they contained a clear serous fluid, were on a hyperćmic base; in the early stages those on hands resemble dysidrosis, but became semi-opaque and shrivelled and dried without forming crusts.—Biting on nape and forehead, then burning after scratching.—Itching on r. natis, > scratching; on right instep in evening, < scratching; on inner side of r. upper arm, after scratching a dry red spot, which at first itches.—Great itching of pubes.—Unable to wash in cold water.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning without sleepiness; frequent excessive yawning.—Sleeplessness; almost all night, only sleepy towards morning.—Waking

every hour.—Cried aloud in sleep towards morning.—Starting up in first sleep, but soon falling asleep again.—Restless confused sleep; and unrefreshing; from which he wakes with a start and distress as from some strong emotion or sense of calamity.—Weeping during sleep.—Dreams: wandering; joyous; of danger; anxious; that she would be killed; of falling and consequent violent starting up.—Nightmare.

27. Fever.—Chill: in afternoon from afternoon till next morning.; from 4 to 7 p.m., > in bed, with thirst from 6 to 10 p.m., < lying down; at night.—Shaking chill at to p.m.; at night on frequent waking.—All night with shaking and frequent waking.—Shivering; of whole body in morning, except head, which felt hot.—Shivering-creeping during menses, with coldness of hands and pressure and griping in hypogastrium.—Creeping in back in evening, then coldness of whole body; chilliness from 6 to 8 p.m., creeping up back and extending over whole body, with sleepiness.—At times chilly with dry skin, at other times with profuse perspiration.—Chilliness not easily removed by external warmth.—Heat in afternoon.—Heat (flushes of), with dulness of head and discomfort of body; then sweat, from 1 to 3 p.m.—Hot skin.—Heat of head; with burning and redness of face; in forehead, eyes, nose and mouth, with anxious burning in throat extending behind sternum to ensiform cartilage; in feet.—Sweat.

Kali Manganicum.

Kali manganicum. Kali hypermanganicum. Permanganate of Potash. $KMnO_4$. Solution in distilled water. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cough. Diphtheria. Gastritis. Ozćna. Salivation. Throat, sore. Uvula, swollen. Warts.

Characteristics.—*K. pm*. is the well-known disinfectant, and has been chiefly used in medicine as a local application in diphtheria and other conditions where there are fetid discharges. A proving by H. C. Allen has brought out the fact that the medicine is homśopathic to both. There was intense irritation of nose, throat, and larynx, with sanious and bloody discharges, and constant inclination to swallow, although swallowing gave great pain. Profuse salivation and constant flow of ropy mucus from the stomach were among the noted effects. The uvula was swollen and red. Extreme fetor of the breath and sanious discharges from the nose and intense prostration appear to be the leading indications for it in diphtheria. (Kraft, who has used it largely in diphtheria, gives it in this way: A few grains are dissolved in a tumbler of water, sufficient to make it very red. A teaspoonful of this is put into another tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful out of the second tumbler is given every hour or two). The swollen uvula is also noteworthy. The exterior of the throat is very sensitive. A patient of mine made a curious use of *K. pm*. externally.

He had a wart on the tip of his nose, for which I had given him *Thuja* internally, and externally in vain, and after this *Causticum* internally, with no better success. He on his own account applied a strong solution of *K. pm*. in the form of Condy's fluid, and it disappeared in a week.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other oxydising salts, especially K. bi.; also Mang., Caust., K. ca.; in śdematous uvula, Mur. ac., Apis.; in diphtheria, Diphth., Merc. cy., Ar. t., K. bi., K. m.; in thick, ropy mucus, K. bi. K. pm. antidotes Opium. A case of Opium poisoning is *reported (H. W*., xxxiii. 380), in which recovery took place after half an ounce of laudanum had been swallowed by mistake. Kali permang. in dilute solution (gr. ii. to the pint) was given repeatedly and acted promptly. Next day only dryness of mouth and throat was felt.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Head feels full.

3. Eyes.—Profuse lachrymation.

4. Ears.—Sharp pricking pains extending from throat to l. mastoid process, apparently along Eustachian tube.

5. Nose.—Nasal discharge smarts and irritates.—Sanious discharge; nares feel stuffed and full as in catarrh; discharge blood-streaked, although he had no catarrhal symptoms two hours before.—Discharge from nares and larynx streaked with blood.—Profuse bleeding from nose; on every attempt to free the obstructed nose.

8. Mouth.—Mouth and lips very dry, lips smart when exposed to cold air.—Profuse flow of saliva, with a burning, raw, smarting, nauseating pain in fauces, pharynx, and larynx, and extending down śsophagus to stomach.—Constant inclination to swallow.—Increased flow of saliva, runs constantly out of the mouth, with more pain and difficulty of swallowing.—Speech painful, difficult; hoarse as from tonsilitis.

9. Throat.—The throat was primarily affected.—Throat swollen and very painful.—Small ulcerated spots here and there on walls of throat, with stinging, burning pains.—Everything hawked up is streaked with blood.—Constant, ineffectual, inclination to hawk something up.—Throat dry, painful, with almost incessant attempts to swallow, from which it is almost impossible to refrain.—Continual dryness in throat, with a slight, irritating, hacking cough on attempting to swallow.—The whole throat and larynx feel as though the cavity was constricted, apparently from thickening of mucous membrane.—Peculiar constrictive, smarting sensation in throat and fauces, with the hot, burning sensation in cardiac end of stomach.—Acute pain in throat, extending to ears and

pharynx, and producing a titillating cough.—Throat feels raw, and bleeds on attempting to hawk up the secretions, which appear to fill the cavity.—Posterior nares painful.—Uvula, soft palate, and fauces mottled of a dark red colour, with livid spots here and there.—Soft palate and uvula swollen, śdematous, dark red.—Fauces and pharynx red and painful, efforts to swallow almost incessant, profuse flow of saliva which escapes by the mouth on, account of the difficulty of swallowing.—Mucous membrane feels thickened.—Burning, nauseating pain in fauces, extending down śsophagus to stomach, with dryness and constant inclination to swallow.—Constant, intense, painful inclination to swallow.—Muscles of neck feel sore, esp. digastric and stylo-hyoid, glands opposite hyoid bone swollen and very painful.—Considerable difficulty in opening mouth from soreness of parotid gland and muscles of neck.

11. Stomach.—Appetite lost.—Thirst, but inability to drink.—Almost constant flow of ropy mucus from stomach, which is ejected without pain, but in no way relieves the nausea.—Nausea and constant inclination to swallow.—Could take no more of the drug from a loathing which would almost produce vomiting to look at it; began to search, in vain, for an antidote.—Nausea and vomiting, first of contents of stomach, then thick, ropy fluid, ejected without difficulty in large quantities, with < of throat pain.—The vomiting, which had ceased last evening, returned in aggravated form, attended with a burning, nauseating pain in stomach and duodenum, which became almost insupportable.—Deep-seated, sickening pain in stomach, with a raw dryness in throat, and constant inclination to swallow.—Hot, burning pain in stomach, seeming to radiate over whole epigastrium.—Hot, burning sensation in cardiac extremity of stomach, with peculiar constricting and smarting sensation in throat, and inclination to swallow, &c., hot, uneasy, constricting sensation through whole length of śsophagus, lasted two hours, > by eating.

13. Stool.—Obstinate constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Compelled to urinate frequently; urine copious, clear, watery.—Urine profuse and watery.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Aching in region of cricoid cartilage, < every attempt to swallow.—Raw sensation in larynx.—Short, hacking cough, with a constant painful urging to swallow, which = nausea and inclination to vomit with profuse lachrymation.—Constant short, painful hacking cough, with blood-streaked sputa.—Coughing or even hacking brings up a sanious fluid.

23. Lower Limbs.—Legs feel as though he could not move them, tremble on attempting to stand.

24. Generalities.—Terrible weakness and languor; esp. of lower limbs, compelled him to lie down.

26. Sleep.—Restless at night.—Sleepless.

27. Fever.—Face hot.—Profuse sweat.

Kali Muriaticum.

Kali chloratum. Chloride of Potassium. Potassic Chloride. K Cl. (Not to be confounded with Chlorate of Potash, Kali chloricum, $KClO_3$). Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Acne. Aphthæ. Bubo. Bunion. Burns. Cataract. Chilblains. Constipation. Croup. Cystitis. Diarrhœa. Diphtheria. Dropsy. Dysentery. *Ear, affections of*. Eczema. Embolism. Eustachian tubes, occlusion of. Eyes, affections of. Glands, swollen. Hæmorrhoids. Heart, affections of. *Hodgkin's disease*. Ingrowing toenails. Jaundice. Joint, cracking of. Leucorrhœa. Mumps. Rheumatism. Scorbutus. Shingles. Small-pox. Sycosis. Tendons, creaking of. Vaccination, effects of. *Warts*.

Characteristics.—It is to Schüssler that we owe the introduction of this salt into homœopathy. His account of it is this: "It is contained in nearly all the cells and is chemically related to fibrin. It will dissolve white or greyish-white secretions of the mucous membrane and plastic exudations." This gives the indication for it in catarrhs, in croupous and diphtheritic exudations, and in the second stage of inflammation of serous membranes when the exudation is plastic. "When the cells of the epidermis lose molecules of *K. mur*. in consequence of a morbid irritation, then the fibrin comes to the surface as a white or whitish-grey mass; when dried this forms a mealy covering. If the irritation has seized upon the tissues under the epidermis, then fibrin and serum are exuded, causing the affected spot on the epidermis to rise in blisters. Similar processes may take place in and below epithelial cells." These are practically the whole of the cardinal indications in which *K. mur*. has been prescribed. On these indications it has been extensively used by homœopaths, but I am not aware of any proving having been made. Boericke and Dewey, in their standard work on the Tissue Remedies, give a schema of "guiding symptoms," but these consist in great part of names of pathological states. They contain, however, valuable indications, and I am indebted to these authors for my Schema. The conditions and symptoms most strongly emphasised are: Chronic catarrhal condition of middle ear. Closed Eustachian tubes. Snapping and noises in the ear. Greyish-white, dryish or slimy tongue. Hæmorrhoids, bleeding, blood dark, fibrous, clotted. Diphtheria. Rheumatic fever with exudation and swelling around the joints. The symptoms are < by motion, and < by any fatty or rich food or pastry. < By warmth of bed (rheumatic symptoms). It is said to have cured cataract after *Calc. fl*. had helped. I have cured with it rheumatism affecting most left shoulder and elbow, < in morning on rising. *K. mur*. manifests the action of its two elements in about equal proportions.

It compares closely with *K. chlor*., and it is quite possible that the proving of the latter will be available for both preparations, as Hering infers. Among the symptoms of *K. chl*. are: "Tendency to rush of blood to both eyes" and "Light before both eyes on coughing and sneezing." Boericke and Dewey give: "Protruded appearance of eyes, white tongue, croupy, hard cough, harsh barking." Hering gives: "Cough, stomachy, noisy, with protruded appearance of eyes." To which preparation this last belongs I cannot say; but in a case of mine *K. mur*. caused a severe aggravation of the following: "As if eyes would be forced out of head, with cough." I conclude, therefore, that "cough affecting the eyes" is common to *K. chl*. and *K. mur*. The great keynote of *K. mur*. is, *whiteness*—whiteness of secretions, exudations, eruptions of tissues. The next is, *toughness*—fibrinous exudations and discharges, too readily clotting blood-hence embolism, indurations, hard swellings. In *H. R*., xv. 341, is an incidental proving of *K. mur*. by "J. De W. C." I have included his symptoms and marked them "(C)." They are mostly in the throat.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bell., Calc. s., Hydrast., Puls. *It follows well:* Calc. ph., Calc. fl., Fer. ph. *Compare:* K. chl.; in tough secretions, K. bi., K. ca., Hydrast.; in rheumatic affections, Bry., Rhus, Sul., Merc.; in Eustachian tube affections, Merc.; in inflammation of ear, Graph., K. bi., K. ca.; in < from fatty food, < from warmth, Puls. *Compare also:* Nat. mur., Nit. ac., Silic., Apis, Thuj.

Causation.—Vaccination. Sprains. Burns. Blows. Cuts. Rich food. Deranged internal functions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Patient imagines he must starve.

2. Head.—Headache with vomiting, hawking up of white milk-like mucus.—Sick-headache with white-coated tongue, vomiting of white phlegm arising from a sluggish liver, want of appetite, &c.—In meningitis Schüssler's second remedy.—Crusta lactea.—Dandruff.

3. Eyes.—Discharge of white mucus from the eyes, or yellow, greenish matter and yellow, purulent scabs.—Specks of matter on lids.—Superficial, flat ulcer of eye arising from a vesicle.—Blisters on cornea.—Feeling of sand in the eyes.—Parenchymatous keratitis.—Cataract.

4. Ears.—Chronic catarrhal conditions of middle ear.—Deafness or earache from congestion or swelling of middle ear or Eustachian tubes, with swelling of the glands, or cracking noises on blowing nose, or swallowing.—Deafness due to throat troubles, white tongue, &c.—Deafness from swelling of external ear.—Granular conditions of external meatus and membrana tympani.—Closed Eustachian tubes.—Seems to act more on Eustachian tube.—Snapping and noises in ear.

5. Nose.—Catarrh, phlegm white, thick.—Stuffy cold in head, whitish-grey tongue.—Vault of pharynx covered with adherent crusts.—Nose-bleed in afternoon.

6. Face.—Cheeks swollen and painful.—Faceache from swelling of face or gums.

8. Mouth.—Aphthæ, thrush, white ulcers in mouths of little children or nursing mothers.—Swollen glands about jaw and neck.—Swelling of tongue.—Coating of tongue greyish white, dryish or slimy.—Mapped tongue.—Sensation as if a tumour growing on tongue (removed in a patient of mine).

9. Throat.—Tonsils excessively swollen; stringy, tough mucus; swallowing excessively painful, even water or the softest bread; must twist his neck to get it down (C.).—Mumps, swelling of the parotid glands.—Hawks up offensive, cheesy, small lumps.—Greyish patches or spots in throat.

11. Stomach.—Want of appetite.—Dyspepsia and indigestion, with a whitish-grey tongue, sick feeling after taking fat, pain and heavy feeling on r. side under shoulder.

12, 13. Abdomen and Stool.—Jaundice if caused by a chill resulting in catarrh of duodenum, stools light in colour.—Sluggish action or complete torpidity of liver, pain in r. side.—Constipation, light-coloured stools denoting want of bile, sluggish action of liver, or occurring in consequence of some primary disturbance, esp. where fat and pastry disagree.—Diarrhœa after fatty food, and in typhoid fever, with pale yellow, ochre, or clay-coloured stools, white or slimy stools.—Dysentery, purging, with slimy stools.—Hæmorrhoids, bleeding, blood dark and thick, fibrinous, clotted.

14. Urinary Organs.—Acute cases of inflammation of bladder, in second stage, when swelling has set in and discharge is thick, white mucus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Schüssler's principal remedy in gonorrhœa, and orchitis resulting from a suppression of same.—In bubo for the soft swelling, and in soft chancres Schüssler's chief remedy.—Gleet combined with eczema, visible or latent.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation too late or suppressed, checked or too early, excessive discharge, dark-clotted or tough, black blood, like tar.—Leucorrhœa, discharge of milky-white mucus, thick, non-irritating, bland.—Pregnancy: morning sickness with vomiting of white phlegm.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Loss of voice, hoarseness from cold, tongue white.—Protruded appearance of eyes, white tongue, croupy, hard cough, harsh and barking.

19. Heart.—Palpitation from excessive flow of blood to heart in hypertrophic conditions.

21. Limbs in General.—Nightly rheumatic pains < from warmth of bed; lightning-like from small of back to feet; must get out of bed and sit up.—Puffiness of ankle-joints (C.).—Ulcers on extremities, fibrinous discharges; bunions.—Tenalgia crepitans, creaking of tendons on back of hand.

24. Generalities.—Schüssler's specific or chief remedy in epilepsy, esp. if occurring with or after suppression of eczema or other eruptions.—Tabes dorsalis.—Hæmorrhages, dark, black clotted, or tough blood.—Effects of blows, cuts, and bruises, for the swelling.—Dropsy, arising from heart, liver, or kidney disease, from obstruction of bile ducts, from weakness of heart with palpitation.—Chief remedy in glandular swellings, follicular infiltrations.—Scrofulous enlargement of glands.—Scurvy, hard infiltrations.—Schüssler's second remedy in sprains.

25. Skin.—Acne; erythema; eczema and other eruptions on skin, with vesicles containing thick, white contents.—Albuminoid eczema, or other skin disease, arising after vaccination with bad vaccine lymph.—Eczema from suppressed or deranged uterine functions.—Dry flour-like scales on skin.—Obstinate eczema, crusta lactea, scurfy eruption on head and face of little children.—Burns of all degrees (externally also), blisters, &c.—Bunions, chilblains, eruptions connected with stomach or menstrual derangement.—Ingrowing toenails.—Warts on hands.

26. Sleep.—Somnolence.—Restless sleep; startled at least noise.

27. Fever.—Congestions and inflammations, second stage, of any organ or part of the body.—Catarrhal fever, great chilliness, the least cold air chills him through, has to sit close to fire to keep warm and is chilly.—Rheumatic fever; exudation and swelling around the joints.

Kali Nitricum.

Nitrum. Nitre. Saltpetre. Nitrate of Potassium. Potassic Nitrate. KNO_3. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Asthma. *Chest, pain in*. Colic. Diabetes insipidus. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. Enuresis. Gastritis. Headache. Heart, affections of. Herpes preputialis. Menière's disease. Menorrhagia. Nose, bleeding of. Peritonitis. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Polypus. Rheumatism. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*K. n.* is known in old-school practice principally as a "refrigerant diuretic," and as the active agent in the well-known "nitre papers," which are burnt for producing fumes to allay attacks of asthma. It has also been used in rheumatism, and for incontinence of urine in children. It has been extensively proved by homœopaths, and symptoms have been added from cases of poisoning, so that its characteristics are well defined. It is almost equal to *K. ca.* in producing stitching pains; and it is like it in having a cough at 3 a.m. The pains produced by *K. n.* are very severe—stitching, cutting, lancinating, tearing, and pressing. And there is, as with many other *Kalis*, much external sensitiveness—of scalp; of abdomen; of testes. That its anti-asthmatic properties are homœopathic is abundantly shown in the respiratory symptoms it produces. Its "diuretic" properties are utilised homœopathically in diabetes insipidus, and its use in enuresis must come in the same category. *K. n.* acts with great intensity on the abdominal and pelvic organs, producing most painful colics, diarrhœa, and dysentery; in the male sexual sphere, excitement and pain in testes and cords; in the female, menorrhagia with flow of *ink-like* blackness. This is very characteristic. Another characteristic of *K. n.* is < from eating veal, or effects of eating it—headache, diarrhœa, &c. The mental state of *K. n.* is chiefly one of peevishness, fretfulness, and *ennui*. There are many curious symptoms in the nose: "The pain-like contraction in the eyes, forehead, and face concentrates in the tip of the nose"; "Swollen feeling in right nostril, which is painful on pressure" sore pain in upper part of right nostril with external sensitiveness these two last symptoms led to the cure of a large nasal polypus in a girl. In a poisoning case there was in the period of recovery intense vertigo with tinnitus, which should indicate *K. n.* in some cases of Menière's disease. Easy intoxication by wine or beer was noted by several provers. A peculiar symptom is a sour taste *in the throat*. Another peculiar symptom is in connection with the asthmatic state. The breathlessness is so great that the patient though thirsty can only drink a sip at a time between the breaths. Allen thus defines the asthma of *K. n.*: Asthma with excessive dyspnœa, faintness and nausea, with dull stitches or with burning pain in chest, rather free expectoration. A solution of saltpetre as an application was an old remedy for inveterate mange in cats. Nitre with Sulphur and Charcoal forms gunpowder. A teaspoonful of this in hot water was a favourite remedy for gonorrhœa among soldiers in the days when black powder was used. In the lower triturations gunpowder has cured ascarides in adults. In some experiments made by myself with gunpowder 2x, severe herpes facialis involving right eyebrow and right side of nose was developed. The most characteristic < is from veal; < from wine or beer, < from a slight draught of air (headache). < After washing in cold water (eye). < 3 a.m. (cough). < Lying with head low (dyspnœa), < in morning; afternoon; evening; after midnight. Walking < many symptoms. < Breathing; < by coffee. > Lying down; lying right side; uncovering head (pain in parietal region). *Suited to:* asthmatic constitutions and chest complaints.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Smelling Nit. sp. dul. Ipec. relieved the cough. Smelling Camph. intensified the sufferings. *Follows well:* Aco. in dysentery, and is *followed*

well by Nux in the same. Also *follow well:* Bell., Calc., Puls., Rhus, Sep. K. n. *antidotes* the renal symptoms of Caust. *Compare:* Arn., Dros., Nat. m., Nit ac.

Causation.—Eating veal.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excitement after a glass of wine as if he had taken too much.—Anxiety and agitation.—Despondency, out of humour, uneasy.—Ennui; lachrymose mood, sad expression.—Fretful; peevish.—Disinclined to think or work.—Half stupor.—Discouragement and fear of death.

2. Head.—Confusion almost like intoxication.—Vertigo; on sleeping; tends to fall forwards; to r. and backwards after drinking beer.—Fainting fits with vertigo in morning on standing, > on sitting down; afterwards obscuration of sight with great weakness and drowsiness; pain in small of back And constriction in abdomen; staggering gait with vertigo.—Vertigo and tinnitus.—Headache in vertex on rising.—Headache, after eating veal.—Headache, with contraction of eyelids, from one evening to another, insupportable on stooping head.—Headache, alternately with cramp-like tearing in joints of fingers.—Stunning (stupefying) heaviness of the head, in morning, as after intoxication.—Pressive pains in head, < by coffee, and > by motion of a carriage.—Headache with heat; < towards evening.—Pains in r. frontal sinus with stopped catarrh.—Pressive headache: in forehead towards root of nose; on either side, in vertex as if a stone were lying on it.—Headache on vertex as if the hair were being pulled.—Violent pain r. side of head from a slight draught of air.—Coldness in occiput with pains in head.—Compression in occiput, producing rigidity in surrounding parts.—A feeling of contraction in head, which seems to extend to nose.—Cramp-like drawing in occiput and nape, which = head to be thrown back.—Stinging pain in head.—Lancinating headache.—Pains in occiput are > by unbinding hair.—Painful sensitiveness of scalp.—Scurfy spots on head.—Profuse falling out of hair.

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyes, with lachrymation and photophobia, < in morning, after washing with cold water.—Transient blindness.—Cloudiness of sight.—Coloured circles before eyes.—In evening, candles appear surrounded by a rainbow-like halo.—Everything appears black before eyes (after smelling Camphor).

4. Ears.—Shooting in ears, in evening, < by lying down on ear.—Tension, shootings and tearing behind ears; behind r. ear.—Inflammation and swelling of lobe of r. ear, with burning, and jerkings pain.—Tingling in ears.—Tinkling and ringing in ears.—Chronic deafness, from paralysis of auditory nerve.—Vertigo and tinnitus.

5. Nose.—Burning, in nose, with digging, and clawing pain, < by touch.—The nasal bones are painful, esp. to the touch.—Inflammation of extremity of nose, with

shooting pain.—Swelling of interior of nose.—Swollen feeling in r. nostril.—Ulcers in the nostrils covered by a scurf.—Epistaxis, with acrid blood (sharp, like vinegar).—Violent coryza, with obstruction of nose, and loss of smell.

6. Face.—Pale and sickly complexion.—Face sunken, cold nose.—Muscles of face convulsed, jerking.—Heat on face without rapid pulse.—Redness and tension in cheeks, with < of the headache.—Tearing in bones of face.—The pain-like contraction in eyes, forehead and face concentrates in tip of nose.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with lancinating drawing, or tearing pains in teeth and head.—Shooting in carious teeth, when touched.—Pulsative toothache, at night, < by cold things.—Swelling of gums, of an inflammatory or scorbutic character; they bleed readily.

8. Mouth.—Fetid breath.—Burning blister at tip of tongue.—Crawling on tongue.—Tongue loaded with a white coating.—Taste: disagreeable; nauseous; disgusting; sourish, in throat in morning on rising.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with shooting pain and inflammation of velum palati, and uvula (during deglutition).—Impeded deglutition from tension and cutting in the larynx.—Loss of speech.—Nocturnal pain in throat, as if it were contracting with obstructed respiration.

10. Appetite.—Want of appetite, with burning and continued thirst.—Appetite, principally in evening.—Ravenous hunger returned between 10 and 11 a.m., and alternated with cutting pain in region of r. umbilicus.—Ravenous hunger without real appetite.—Cannot drink for want of breath, drinks in sips.—Painful sensation in upper orifice of stomach.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, as if about to vomit, esp. at night.—Heaving, ineffectual retching after each dose of 30th, mouth gets sore, feels altogether poorly (Cooper).—Retching, and vomiting of mucus, mixed with blood.—Pains in stomach, with a sensation as if something were turning about in it.—Gnawing, spasmodic weakness, and pressure on epigastrium.—Faint-like weakness at stomach pit.—Violent cramps in stomach, with contractive pain (esp. after eating veal).—Shootings in stomach and epigastrium.—Sensation of coldness, or of burning in stomach.—(Inflammation of stomach.).—Severe gastric pain recurs after every meal for years after a single large dose (Fraser).

12. Abdomen.—Exceedingly violent pain in abdomen after eating veal, esp. at r. side.—Excessive distension of abdomen.—Griping about umbilicus; and beneath short ribs l. side; > by emission of (fetid) flatus.—Griping and cutting in abdomen before normal stool.—Stitching and sticking pains; abdomen swollen and very tender to touch; coldness of lower extremities; stiff feeling in affected parts as if made of wood (peritonitis).—Cutting pains, which disappear towards

evening.—Shooting pains in abdomen.—Incarceration of flatus, esp. in afternoon and evening.—Very loud rumbling in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Fæces hard, difficult, and retarded, evacuated with much effort (by violent pressing).—Urgent want to evacuate, with tenesmus.—Soft fæces, with cutting pains.—Diarrhœa after eating veal.—Stools: watery; thin fæcal; bloody; soft and diarrhœa-like; sluggish; hard like sheep's dung.—Before stool: violent colic; urging.—During stool: cutting colic in whole intestinal canal; tenesmus.—After stool: cutting colic; tenesmus; burning and stinging in anus.—Diarrhœa, sometimes without pain, or colliquative.—Frequent pressing in rectum.—Dysentery with much cutting pain, great thirst and icy coldness of feet.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to urinate, and profuse emission of a clear urine, with a reddish cloud.—Burning in urethra while urinating and greatly diminished urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections, increased sexual desire and pleasure.—Prickling sticking in glans.—Smarting in orifice of prepuce.—Frequent itching of glans.—Swelling in l. epididymis.—After unsatisfied desire, violent drawing tension and pressure in both testes, extending along cords into abdomen, lasting some hours, testicles very painful.—Sensitiveness of both testes which are drawn up with a pressive sensation in them.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early, and too profuse, with discharge of blood black as ink.—Menses retarded; suppressed.—Abortion at second month.—Before and during catamenia, violent pains in abdomen and sacrum.—White serous leucorrhœa, which stiffens linen, and is discharged during the sacral pains.—Frequent sticking beneath l. female breast.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with roughness and scraping in throat.—Tension, and incisive pains in larynx, with obstructed deglutition.—Irritation to cough caused by tickling in larynx.—Sudden violent irritation to cough in r. side near pit of throat, as if in r. bronchus, neither painful nor, itching; it could be suppressed by a slow, deep breath and by an effort of will.—Cough with expectoration and pressive pain beneath sternum.—Cutting under sternum when coughing.—Pressing pain under sternum when coughing with a feeling of warmth in same locality.—Cough, which awakens patient about 3 a.m., with violent headache.—Cough in open air, or when going up stairs, also whenever the breath is held in.—Dry cough, esp. in morning.—When coughing, incisive pains in chest, until the mucus is detached.—Cough, with shootings in chest, and expectoration of pure blood.—Cough, with purulent expectoration, and colliquative sweats.

18. Chest.—Cannot drink for want of breath; must take it in little sips; children take cup in both hands and drink greedily one sip after another.—Obstructed respiration,

which does not permit lying down with the head low.—Oppression on chest, when ascending.—Pain in chest with pressive tension, accompanied by a sensation of roughness under sternum, which excites violent coughing.—Contractive pain in chest, commencing from the back, with sensation of constriction in lungs.—Lancinations in chest, esp. when taking a full inspiration, when lying down, and when coughing, accompanied by excessive anguish and oppression.—(Inflammation of lungs.).—Sticking in l. side near sternum.—Sticking in l. side of chest, cutting and tearing in lungs.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Violent palpitation of heart, esp. when lying in bed, at night, waking him.—Stitches in heart.—Full pulse.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in nape of neck, extending into shoulders, as if hair were violently pulled.—Shooting pains in sacral region.—Violent pains in loins, night and morning, on waking.—Pains in back on stooping.—Full, tense feeling in back as if kidneys engorged (removed at once by 1x dil.—Cooper).—Aching in lumbar region, during repose, < esp. by coughing.—Shootings in and between scapulæ, often accompanied by oppressed respiration, < at night, when lying on back, > by lying on r. side.

21. Limbs.—Drawing in limbs with paralytic weakness.—Tearing in limbs, day and night, >, but for a short time only, by friction.—Rheumatic pains and stitches in limbs and joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic tearing in shoulders, at night.—Tearing and shooting in joints of arms, elbow, hands and fingers, principally at night, with heaviness, a sensation as if the hand were too large, and swelling of fingers.—Numbness and tingling in arms and hands.—Drawing and tearing in arms, from shoulder to fingers.—Wrenching pain in joints of fingers.—Paralysis of the arms after each dose of *K. n.*, crude, taken for headache several times repeated.—Weakness in arms, hands, and fingers, which prevents the holding of anything firmly.—Cramp-like tearing in joints of fingers, alternating with headache.—Cramps and rigidity in joints of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in the legs.—Tearing in legs.—Great lassitude and paralytic weakness in legs, after short walk.—Jerking tearing in soles.—Numbness and tingling in feet.—Contraction of toes.

24. Generalities.—Affected parts feel numb, as if made of wood.—Tearing, shooting, and drawing pains.—Most symptoms occur in evening, after midnight, and in afternoon.—The symptoms which have manifested themselves during the day disappear on lying down in evening.—Rapid swelling of whole body.—Great dejection in morning, with sensation of heat in face, and burning in forehead.—Inflammation of internal organs.—Lassitude, which is greater when seated than during movement.

25. Skin.—Lancinations in skin, pricking like needles, followed by burning, principally in face.—Tubercles, size of a pea, also on face.—Burning vesicles, filled with yellowish serum, which break when scratched, and then cease to burn.—Sudden dropsical swelling.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness during day.—Disturbed sleep at night; constant dreaming, with frequent awakening.—Coma somnolentum.—Anxious and uneasy dreams about dangerous situations.—Nightmare.

27. Fever.—Pulse full, hard, and rapid.—Pulse slow in morning, rapid in afternoon and evening.—Extraordinary shiverings not > by hot drinks or coverings.—Shivering in evening, with pain.—Coldness in afternoon, with thirst; or coldness, preceded by headache, with adipsia, and followed by nocturnal heat, without thirst or sweat.—Quotidian fever, with drawing pains in limbs.—Profuse and colliquative sweat.—Sweat in morning, esp. on chest.

Kali Oxalicum.

Kali oxalas. Potassium Bioxalale. Salts of Sorrel. KHC_2O_4, $2H_2O$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Cramps. Eyes, inflamed. Lumbago. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—Only cases of poisoning have been observed with this salt. The main symptoms are those of violent irritation—convulsions, violent and continuous vomiting, cramps, severe pain in the back, coldness, and collapse. One patient became insane. A peculiar symptom was throbbing in the head with great thirst. There were severe pains in the back recalling the action of *Oxalic acid*, with which (and with Rumex acet.) this remedy must be compared.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Became insane.—Extreme depression.

2. Head.—Swimming in head; heaviness; throbbing pain and great thirst.

3. Eyes.—Great soreness of eyes with dim vision.—Conjunctivæ injected; pupils dilated.

6. Face.—Countenance flushed.—Face pale, anxious-looking, and covered with a cold sweat.—Face and lips pate, with continual rigors over whole body.

8. Mouth.—Tongue and fauces red and irritable.—Very strong acid taste of poison lasting two days.;

9. Throat.—Scalding sensation in throat and stomach.

11. Stomach.—Great thirst and throbbing pain in head.—Vomiting and faintness.—Vomiting, continuing at intervals of ten minutes to an hour for nearly a week.—It had scarcely reached the stomach when she was seized with excruciating pain, followed by violent convulsions and death within tell minutes.—Very severe burning pain in stomach and bowels.

12. Abdomen.—Violent pains in abdomen and convulsions.—Scalding sensation extended over abdomen, with tenderness on tolerably firm pressure.

14. Urinary Organs.—Micturition accompanied by a sensation of scalding.

20. Back.—Pain in back.—Severe lumbar pain.

22. Upper Limbs.—Spasmodic contractions in hands.—Nails and fingers blue as in cholera.

23. Lower Limbs.—Great weakness in lower limbs.—Cramps in legs.

24. Generalities.—Convulsions and violent pains in abdomen.—Great muscular weakness.—Falls and utters loud cries.—Tendency to faint.—Lying on the floor quite faint.

27. Fever.—Skin cold and clammy.—Sensations of coldness, succeeded by burning heat in chest and stomach, and general muscular weakness.—Continued rigors affecting whole body.

Kali Permanganicum.

Kali manganicum. Kali hypermanganicum. Permanganate of Potash. $KMnO_4$. Solution in distilled water. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cough. Diphtheria. Gastritis. Ozćna. Salivation. Throat, sore. Uvula, swollen. Warts.

Characteristics.—*K. pm*. is the well-known disinfectant, and has been chiefly used in medicine as a local application in diphtheria and other conditions where there are fetid discharges. A proving by H. C. Allen has brought out the fact that the medicine is homśopathic to both. There was intense irritation of nose, throat, and

larynx, with sanious and bloody discharges, and constant inclination to swallow, although swallowing gave great pain. Profuse salivation and constant flow of ropy mucus from the stomach were among the noted effects. The uvula was swollen and red. Extreme fetor of the breath and sanious discharges from the nose and intense prostration appear to be the leading indications for it in diphtheria. (Kraft, who has used it largely in diphtheria, gives it in this way: A few grains are dissolved in a tumbler of water, sufficient to make it very red. A teaspoonful of this is put into another tumbler of water, and a teaspoonful out of the second tumbler is given every hour or two). The swollen uvula is also noteworthy. The exterior of the throat is very sensitive. A patient of mine made a curious use of *K. pm*. externally. He had a wart on the tip of his nose, for which I had given him *Thuja* internally, and externally in vain, and after this *Causticum* internally, with no better success. He on his own account applied a strong solution of *K. pm*. in the form of Condy's fluid, and it disappeared in a week.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other oxydising salts, especially K. bi.; also Mang., Caust., K. ca.; in śdematous uvula, Mur. ac., Apis.; in diphtheria, Diphth., Merc. cy., Ar. t., K. bi., K. m.; in thick, ropy mucus, K. bi. K. pm. antidotes Opium. A case of Opium poisoning is *reported (H. W*., xxxiii. 380), in which recovery took place after half an ounce of laudanum had been swallowed by mistake. Kali permang. in dilute solution (gr. ii. to the pint) was given repeatedly and acted promptly. Next day only dryness of mouth and throat was felt.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Head feels full.

3. Eyes.—Profuse lachrymation.

4. Ears.—Sharp pricking pains extending from throat to l. mastoid process, apparently along Eustachian tube.

5. Nose.—Nasal discharge smarts and irritates.—Sanious discharge; nares feel stuffed and full as in catarrh; discharge blood-streaked, although he had no catarrhal symptoms two hours before.—Discharge from nares and larynx streaked with blood.—Profuse bleeding from nose; on every attempt to free the obstructed nose.

8. Mouth.—Mouth and lips very dry, lips smart when exposed to cold air.—Profuse flow of saliva, with a burning, raw, smarting, nauseating pain in fauces, pharynx, and larynx, and extending down śsophagus to stomach.—Constant inclination to swallow.—Increased flow of saliva, runs constantly out of the mouth, with more pain and difficulty of swallowing.—Speech painful, difficult; hoarse as from tonsilitis.

9. Throat.—The throat was primarily affected.—Throat swollen and very painful.—Small ulcerated spots here and there on walls of throat, with stinging, burning pains.—Everything hawked up is streaked with blood.—Constant, ineffectual, inclination to hawk something up.—Throat dry, painful, with almost incessant attempts to swallow, from which it is almost impossible to refrain.—Continual dryness in throat, with a slight, irritating, hacking cough on attempting to swallow.—The whole throat and larynx feel as though the cavity was constricted, apparently from thickening of mucous membrane.—Peculiar constrictive, smarting sensation in throat and fauces, with the hot, burning sensation in cardiac end of stomach.—Acute pain in throat, extending to ears and pharynx, and producing a titillating cough.—Throat feels raw, and bleeds on attempting to hawk up the secretions, which appear to fill the cavity.—Posterior nares painful.—Uvula, soft palate, and fauces mottled of a dark red colour, with livid spots here and there.—Soft palate and uvula swollen, śdematous, dark red.—Fauces and pharynx red and painful, efforts to swallow almost incessant, profuse flow of saliva which escapes by the mouth on, account of the difficulty of swallowing.—Mucous membrane feels thickened.—Burning, nauseating pain in fauces, extending down śsophagus to stomach, with dryness and constant inclination to swallow.—Constant, intense, painful inclination to swallow.—Muscles of neck feel sore, esp. digastric and stylo-hyoid, glands opposite hyoid bone swollen and very painful.—Considerable difficulty in opening mouth from soreness of parotid gland and muscles of neck.

11. Stomach.—Appetite lost.—Thirst, but inability to drink.—Almost constant flow of ropy mucus from stomach, which is ejected without pain, but in no way relieves the nausea.—Nausea and constant inclination to swallow.—Could take no more of the drug from a loathing which would almost produce vomiting to look at it; began to search, in vain, for an antidote.—Nausea and vomiting, first of contents of stomach, then thick, ropy fluid, ejected without difficulty in large quantities, with < of throat pain.—The vomiting, which had ceased last evening, returned in aggravated form, attended with a burning, nauseating pain in stomach and duodenum, which became almost insupportable.—Deep-seated, sickening pain in stomach, with a raw dryness in throat, and constant inclination to swallow.—Hot, burning pain in stomach, seeming to radiate over whole epigastrium.—Hot, burning sensation in cardiac extremity of stomach, with peculiar constricting and smarting sensation in throat, and inclination to swallow, &c., hot, uneasy, constricting sensation through whole length of śsophagus, lasted two hours, > by eating.

13. Stool.—Obstinate constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Compelled to urinate frequently; urine copious, clear, watery.—Urine profuse and watery.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Aching in region of cricoid cartilage, < every attempt to swallow.—Raw sensation in larynx.—Short, hacking cough, with a constant painful

urging to swallow, which = nausea and inclination to vomit with profuse lachrymation.—Constant short, painful hacking cough, with blood-streaked sputa.—Coughing or even hacking brings up a sanious fluid.

23. Lower Limbs.—Legs feel as though he could not move them, tremble on attempting to stand.

24. Generalities.—Terrible weakness and languor; esp. of lower limbs, compelled him to lie down.

26. Sleep.—Restless at night.—Sleepless.

27. Fever.—Face hot.—Profuse sweat.

Kali Phosphoricum.

Phosphate of Potassium. K_2HPO_4. Trituration. Solution in distilled water.

Clinical.—Alopecia areata. Amenorrhœa. Anæmia. Asthma. Atrophy. Brain, concussion of. Brain-fag. Brain-softening. Cancrum oris. Carbuncle. Chilblains. Cholerine. Diphtheria. Dysentery. Enuresis. Face, neuralgia of. Feet, fidgety. Gangrene. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Insomnia. Melancholia. Menstrual headaches. Nervous dyspepsia. Neurasthenia. Night-terrors. Noma. Nymphomania. Œdema pulmonum. Paralysis. Pneumonia. Ptosis. Puerperal fever. Puerperal mania. Sciatica. Scurvy. Stomach, ulcer of. Ulcers. Urticaria. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—According to Schüssler: *K. ph*. is contained in the cells of the brain, nerves, muscles, blood (corpuscles and plasma), and intercellular fluids; and a disturbance in the motions of its molecules produces:-(*1*) In Thought cells: Despondency, anxiety, fearfulness, tearfulness, home-sickness, suspiciousness, agoraphobia, weak memory. (*2*) In Vaso-motor Nerves: First, small and frequent pulse; later, retarded. (*3*) In Sensory Nerves: Pains with sensation of paralysis. (*4*) In Motor Nerves: Weakness of muscles and nerves even to paralysis. (*5*) In Trophic fibres of Sympathetic Nerve: Retarded nutrition; even total arrest in a limited area of cells and then a softening. Depression is the characteristic of its action; conversely it cures depressed states of mind and body, hypochondriasis, hysteria, neurasthenia, nervous insomnia, spasms of irritable weakness, paralysis; septic states and septic fevers and hæmorrhages, noma, scurvy, phagedenic chancre, carbuncles, typhoid, typhus fever and adynamic states, progressive muscular atrophy, round ulcer of stomach (due to disturbed function of trophic fibres of the sympathetic), alopecia areata (due, according to Schüssler, to the same cause).—Thus far Schüssler, to whom we owe the medicine; and a very excellent ground-work of indications it provides. The action of the phosphoric element is

very clearly visible, but for accurate prescribing something is needed beyond Schüssler's indications, excellent as they are; and this something has been provided by a proving published by H. C. Allen in *Med. Adv*., xxviii. 194. Schüssler, as is usual with him, uses lower triturations, from 3x to 12x. No doubt that is wise when prescribing on the general indications he gives; but those who prescribe on the fine indications need not limit themselves to these. H. C. Allen's symptoms will be found in the subjoined Schema. As Allen points out, a vein of *Kali* symptoms runs through the proving, *e.g*., early morning waking, the peculiar mouth, and the severe action on the skin. (I may add to these "< after coitus," and "sensitiveness to touch.") In menstrual headaches it is indicated, and in neurasthenia, and Allen has developed clinically the characteristic colour of the excretions—golden or orange-yellow. The urine is very yellow. He cured with *K. ph*. an old pelvic abscess, with orange-coloured discharge, having given the remedy for sleeplessness. The provers experienced great lassitude; they lost much flesh. Nervous, hot, restless, easily startled. Trembling of hands from nervousness. *Sensations*: as if tongue would cleave to roof of mouth; as if a ball were rising in throat; as if a rocket had passed through head. Stitching pains. Numb finger-tips. The least touch causes starting. There is a toothache alternating with headache. *K. ph*. corresponds to those numerous cases in which there is increased sensitiveness to all impressions, from a weakness of the vital organismic resistance or control. In weakened states from shock, mental or physical, from over-strain or over-drain of the system. Nervous, restless; fidgety feeling in feet; trembling sensation in muscles of legs, especially of gastrocnemii. Numb sensations. W. T. Laird (*H. R*., xiv. 461) points out that *K. ph*. cures a nervous dyspepsia almost identical with that of Anac. The *K. ph*. patient is more decidedly neurasthenic than the other; and the relapses, which are frequent in both, are mostly due to dietetic errors in *Anac*. cases, and to excitement or worry in the *K. ph*. cases. H. M. Rean (*Hom. News*, xxviii. 82) reports three cases of amenorrhœa cured: Miss B., 19, very nervous, pale blonde, skin rather waxy, cross and snappish, cries easily, constant dull headache, yet very drowsy all day.—At times so fidgety could not control herself, and called her mother to hold her hands. Menses did not appear till eighteen, and were scanty then and since. *K. ph*. 3x four times daily caused great improvement at next menstrual period. In three months menses were regular and normal, and in five months the patient was perfectly well. H. T. Dodge gives these indications: Worn-out nursing mothers, tired to distraction by nervous babies. Worn-out business and professional men. Special indications being: Foul breath with low nervous condition; tongue with brownish mustard-like coat; dull heavy ache between shoulders; restlessness. He commends the higher attenuations where indications are close (*Hom. News*, xxix. 10, quoting *Critique*).—J. C. Nottingham (*H. R*., vii. 229) considers a leading indication of *K. ph*. "nervousness arising from excessive sexual excitement, whether *indulged* or *suppressed*. He as cured impotence and seminal losses on these indications. Accompanying symptoms are: Aching in sacrum, sleeplessness, *pain in back of neck and head*, general irritability, *great despondency*, frequent micturition, large quantities being passed night and day and

containing phosphates.—H. C. Allen reports a case of subacute laryngitis in a woman six weeks after confinement, occurring concurrently with suppressed lochia and piles and non-appearing leucorrhœa, to which she had been subject. She was almost *in articulo mortis* when, on these indications—"In cases coming late under treatment, with great weakness, pale bluish face, &c." (Raue) "Speech slow, becoming inarticulate, creeping paralysis" (Hering) and "The oxydation processes, the change of gases on respiration and other chemical transformations in the blood is brought about by the presence of *K. ph*." (Grauvogl).—*K. ph*. 30 was given and rapidly rescued the patient from the dangerous condition, though other remedies were required to complete the cure, in the course of which the piles and discharges came back.—*K. ph*. craves ice-cold water, vinegar, and sweets.
The *conditions* are: < After eating (stomach and bowels and maxillæ—diarrhœa *while* eating); after rising in morning on falling asleep; by lying on painful part by sitting and walking at 3 to 5 a.m.; in early morning (diarrhœa) from exposure to cold (neuralgic pains); from coitus; from continued motion; from sneezing (side pains); from facing the sun (eye pain); after drinking water (bearing-down pains); by lying down (ears); by lying on back (lumbar pains). > When menses come on (< before); after lying down; leaning against something; sitting up; bending double (colic in hypogastrium); from belching gas; from warmth; from motion if slight and of short continuance; from eating (occipital headache); by daylight (nervousness); out of doors (dull headache). It is *suited to* pale, sensitive, irritable persons.

Relations.—*Compatible:* Cycl. (disordered mental conditions); K. mur. (puerperal fever); Mag. ph. (bladder troubles); Zinc ph. (brain paralysis with nephritic irritation); Nat. m. and Nit. ac. (hæmorrhages). *Compare:* Phos., Phos. ac., the Kalis; Rhus (typhoid states; > motion, < by cold); Anac. (nervous dyspepsia); Hyo. (mania); Fer. (diarrhœa while eating); Ign. (hysteria); Bapt. (typhoid low conditions); K. ca. (< by coitus; stitching pains); Cycl. (menstrual headache); Op. (drowsiness); Lach. (< from sleep; typhoid states; putrid discharges; post-diphtheritic paralysis; > menses coming on); Arn. and Con. (blows); Con. (suppressed sexual excitement); Ars., Carb. v., Chi., Kre., Phyt., Puls. Compare also Agaricus. Hering says mushrooms contain *K. Ph*., and hence are useful after weakening illness to restore muscle and nerve.

Causation.—Mechanical injuries. Blows. Sexual excitement, indulged or suppressed.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Morose, irritable; tearful; averse to be talked to; everything is too much; depression.—Lethargy.—Cannot recall names or words; mind sluggish, but will act if aroused.—Extreme lassitude and depression; apprehensive.—Loss of memory.—Exhaustion after moderate mental effort.—Flies into a passion and can

hardly articulate; tongue feels thick.—Restless.—Nervous; starting.—Perverted affections; cruel to husband; to baby.—Indifferent and captious.

2. Head.—Giddy when out of doors, < when facing sun.—Seasick without nausea.—Vertigo with pressure on brain.—Occipital headache, lasting all night; frequent waking, with the pain > on rising.—Woke with pains in occiput and loins, > lying on back, passed off after rising.—Pains from l. eye to head, making him wretchedly ill; no > after sleep.—Dull headache across eyes, > outdoors; < l. side; l. eyelid droops.—Before menses violent tearing in forehead and sense of fatigue, > lying down and on menses appearing.—Pain through base of brain from eyes to occiput, < night, > eating and gentle motion.—(Headache before and during menses; r. eye to occiput, > heat, pressure, lying down, eating, gentle motion; < noise; always hungry, with headache.).—Burning in forehead during stool.—Intense headache from emotions and physical effort.—Headache: morning on awaking; with vomiting of sour phlegm; making eyes unable to bear light.—Pain across forehead and into both temples.—Neuralgic pain at base of brain and upper spine.—Sensation of a band round forehead just above eyes.—Heavy dull pain over eyes as if brain would expand but for cranial bones.—Sharp darting pain over l. orbit.—Neuralgia in r. parietal eminence.—(An aching nervous sensation in cerebellum and upper cranial region, with tenderness, involving entire head when aggravated.).—Intense itching on scalp, < morning after waking.—Soreness back of head, < pressure.—Back of head sore, as if hair being pulled; then as if hairpins sticking in.—Neuralgia in l. mastoid process, < motion and in open air.—Itching of scalp; bald and dry.

3. Eyes.—Conjunctivæ inflamed.—Watery secretion from eyes.—Sensation: of sticks in eyes; of sand; dryness; burning; pricking and smarting.—Eves full of mucus; < evening.—Balls (l.) ache and are sore, tender to touch and pressure.—Lids: swollen; agglutinated in morning; stye on l. lower; l. lid droops, almost closed.—Sharp pain from eyes (r.) to temples in morning; > pressing on temples.—Eyes feel sore round edge of lids, and burn as though they had been full of smoke.—Eyes sore as after crying hard; awoke with severe pain through l. eye; throbbed and was < in sunlight.—Eyes twitch.—Eyes blurred.—Intolerance of light with headache.—Eyes tire with reading.—Black spots moving before eyes.

4. Ears.—Itching and pimples in canal and external ear.—Deep-seated pain in ears, stinging, itching; < lying down.—Sharp pain in l. ear and down l. cheek.—Fulness, singing, and surging in ears.—Hearing too sensitive; cannot endure noise.

5. Nose.—(An inveterate catarrh was greatly relieved after proving the 30th.—Thick yellow discharge, < morning.).—Nostrils stopped, discharge of clear, stringy mucus.—Obstruction; sneezes on slightest exposure to air 2 a.m.; fluent watery coryza.—Violent sneezing with symptoms of fresh cold.—Sores inside nares with yellow crusts, and dark blood.—Symptoms of cold with headache.—Soft green or

white discharge (< r. nostril).—Small growth, very sensitive, at opening of l. nostril (lasted two weeks).—Very sensitive smell and lack of smell.

6. Face.—Itching: under beard; on r. cheek and temples.—Itching pimples on forehead, suppurating next day.—Brown patch from edge of brow to eyebrows three inches wide, lasting three months.—Neuralgic stitches, esp. from upper teeth to l. ear, and from temples forward to a point just above r. eye, < from cold air (whilst driving), > by warmth of hand.—Hydroa on lips; on upper lip r. corner; lip feels swollen and itchy.—Pimples and sore crusts on lips; peeling.—Soreness and swelling of parotids and axillary glands.—Red, hot, burning face and forehead, at other times pale and yellow.—Sickly, pale, dirty complexion.—Pain in jawbones with stinging and aching, > after eating, speaking, walking, and by touch.—Warm feeling, as if a candle were held near l. cheek.

7. Teeth.—Teeth feel sore.—Severe pains in decayed or filled teeth; surrounding gums much swollen.—Pain in teeth after every cold.—Aching in teeth, with much secretion of saliva.—Grinding teeth, and mumbling, in sleep.—Swelling of gums and upper lip; aching of teeth all night and forenoon.—Gums feel swollen, soft, bleed easily.—Dull frontal headache and nausea with dizziness, alternating with toothache.

8. Mouth.—L. submaxillary gland swollen and sensitive.—Offensive odour from mouth; mornings, like rotten cheese.—Tongue: white; and slimy; greenish yellow; upper surface of, stiff; edges red and sore; red edges and transverse cracks.—Roof of mouth: swollen; in ridges; feels as though lined with grease.—Saliva profuse; and thick and salty; mouth tastes badly.—Taste: bitter in morning; putrid, bitter, and sour.

9. Throat.—Tonsils large and sore, esp. l.; dry sensation in throat as if from husks of grain.—In morning both tonsils have distinct white solid deposits like diphtheric membranes; traces of it on pillars of fauces.—Severe shooting pain from l. tonsil to inner ear, while driving in forenoon.—Severe pain r. tonsil,< swallowing.—Soreness; full sensation; burning soreness and dryness, evening.—Mucus: much after rising, causing nausea; salty.

10. Appetite.—Hungry; but sight of food took away all appetite.—No appetite; except for sweets.—Appetite first increased; later, lost till end of proving.—Desire for vinegar.—Great thirst; for ice-cold water, a quantity at a time.—Sweat during meals with drinking.

11. Stomach.—Nausea after eating, afterwards drowsiness.—Belching, smelling of sour and bitter food and of blood.—Vomiting of blood and palpitation of the heart.—Eructations of bile, < after eating.—Nausea > by belching.—Stomach: growls during menses; sore as if pounded; gnawing in, 5 a.m. on waking; fulness and burning in.

12. Abdomen.—Region of liver sensitive to pressure.—Stinging and catching in spleen, < from motion.—Awoke with extreme soreness of back and sides; sneezing occasionally, constant desire to; seems as though sides would break when sneezing.—Abdomen distended with pain.—Colic in hypogastrium, with ineffectual urging to stool; after breakfast; > bending double.—Borborygmus (afternoon); fermentation; soreness.—Sharp cutting pains r. side.—Bearing down, > sitting up; < l. side; < after drinking water.—Flatulence, griping, < when eating.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: clay-coloured, watery; with urging, putrid flatus, followed by tenesmus, after breakfast; light-coloured, offensive, unsatisfactory; profuse, painless, offensive, before 6 a.m., imperative; offensive, undigested, dark; < after breakfast and supper; < after dinner, < after breakfast and dinner.—Diarrhœa while eating.—Constipation; stools dark brown, streaked with yellowish green mucus.—Aching in shoulders and arms, > by motion, evening.—Burning in forehead with stool; afterwards slight chill from behind up back.—Hæmorrhoids protruding, with swelling and burning pains.—(Paretic condition of rectum and colon following removal of hæmorrhoids).

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine saffron yellow, reddish sandy sediment.—Scanty, stream sluggish, a few drops pass later and wet linen.—After micturition: burning, smarting in urethra.—Stitching in bladder and urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Passion increased; priapism in morning.—Sexual instinct depressed; impotence.—Strong desire, erections with desire to urinate, mornings; followed by impotence and painful seminal emissions at night.—Utter prostration and weak vision after coitus.—Emissions without erections.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses: five days early, scanty, with dragging pain in l. lower jaw; (late in appearing; amenorrhœa); irregular, scanty, almost black, first day thick.—Stomach growls and legs ache as if about to become unwell.—Before menses: sense of fatigue.—During menses: sharp bearing-down pain; sensation of being bloated to bursting; restlessness, > moving and lying on abdomen; sharp pain through l. ovary, > lying on back, and by bending double; dull bursting headache, pain in l. leg and groin, tired and sleepy, borborygmus and heartburn at night.—Stitching all through pelvis and in womb.—Pains: in l. side and ovaries; across sacrum; across abdomen, l. to r.—(Chronic abscess discharging periodically through vagina and rectum a copious orange-coloured fluid.).—Yellow, greenish, blistering leucorrhœa, with too short menses.—Intense sexual desire for four or five days after menses.—Bloody discharge during pregnancy.—Feeling of heavy weight on pelvis pressing down and backward.—Night-pains during pregnancy.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough: from irritation in trachea just below larynx, with scanty, thick, white, yellowish expectoration; without expectoration, 2 to 2.30 a.m.; sudden unexpected spell preceded by pressure in throat.—Hoarseness, trachea

feels hurt.—Rattling or whistling cough; expectoration green or like soap-suds.—Sputa; like salt, fetid or sweet; (yellow in phthisis).

18. Chest.—Intensely sharp, cutting pains (transitory) under (r.) breast and near waist, catching breath.—Chest: painful; stinging in chest and sides; sore to touch; aching, l., through to scapulæ.

19. Heart.—Dull throbbing, l. side, seems to stop heart beating.—Vomiting of blood, with palpitation.—Palpitation from slightest motion or ascending stairs.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiff neck from swelling of glands.—Neck lame, tender to touch.—Aching between scapulæ.—Stitches: severe in middle of back; towards front of chest with dyspnœa; > leaning against something, < lying on back and sitting or walking.—Awoke with pains in occiput and loins, > lying on back, passed off after rising.—Creeping sensation and intense pain along spine relieving the headache at intervals.—Back: lame as from a fall; sore from shoulders down.

21. Limbs.—Drawing pains in back and limbs, esp. of soles to knees, and shoulders to head, > by warmth and (temporarily) by moving the parts.—Awakens 5 a.m. with rheumatic pains in r. leg and both arms, passing away 10 a.m.—Constant pain in back and limbs, > motion.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching in shoulders and arms, > motion.—Severe pain in scapulæ on waking in morning, had to sit up in order to turn over.—Pain first in r., then l. scapula.—Soreness and swelling of axillary and parotid glands.—Pain in arms from raising them.—Twitching of muscles of arms and fingers.—Numbness of r. arm and hand; itching and purple.—No feeling in finger-tips.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weak, tired, with pains in legs and back, > by gentle motion.—Pain in l. groin; throbbing pain in r.—Thighs lame.—Legs swollen, numb.—Pain in r. great toe and across instep, not > taking off shoe.—Feet: cold, perspiring; swelling of, cracking of heels; burning of toes and soles; stinging of soles.—Fidgety feet.

25. Skin.—Blue spots on calves as if they would ulcerate.—Itching: of whole skin, < on chest and under arms; in the night, esp. on scalp and under beard, soles, and palms, < 3 to 5 a.m.—Pimples, small boils, itching.—Pricking in abdomen as from a pin.

26. Sleep.—Woke early, nervous, hot, restless; expected to see burglar enter.—During sleep: mumbling and grinding teeth; talking.—Sleepy, yawning, hard to wake.—Very hard to awake, eyes hurt they feel so sleepy, yawns a great deal.—Talks in sleep.—Pains frequently change location and keep him awake; from 2 or 3 to 4 a.m.—Dreamed he was only partially clothed in a public place.—Tendency to sleep on back developed (which was very uncomfortable

before the proving).—Lascivious dreams, with emission, wakes angry and cross.—Sleeplessness during latter part of night (cured during the proving).—(The instant she fell into a doze was aroused by violent spasms in l. ovary.).—Night-terrors of children; awoke from sound sleep screaming with fright; somnambulism.—Sleeplessness: from excessive mental exertion; after worry over business troubles; from nervous exhaustion; simple painless wakefulness.

27. Fever.—Chills run up spine in evening, continued after retiring, could scarcely get warm in bed.—Chilly; cold all day; heat during night, with strong inclination to eat.—Return of offensive axillary sweat (cured months before with *Lach*.) Axillary sweat of odour of onions.

Kali Picricum.

Potassium picrate. $C_6H_2K(NO_2)_3O$. Trituration (which must be made with great care, on account of the explosive nature of the salt).

Clinical.—Eructations. Jaundice.

Characteristics.—Allen quotes from Wolff and Gouzee the following constant pathogenetic effects observed in patients to whom K. pi. was given for intermittent fever: jaundice; diarrhœa; pain in pit of stomach; violent eructations; colic; urine clear, brownish red, not from bile pigment, but from large quantities of urate of ammonia.—*K. pi*. is an intensely yellow salt, and yellow substances generally act powerfully on the liver, as is the case with *Picric acid* itself and its other salts.

Relations.—*Compare:* Pic. ac., Fe. pi.

Kali Sulphuratum.

Hepar sulphuris kalinum. Sulphurate of potassium. (A dark brown mass resulting from the fusion of Sulphur and Potassium Carbonate, consisting of the Pentasulphide and the Hypersulphate of Potassium, $K_2S_3 + K_2S_2O_3$). Trituration.

Clinical.—Gastric fever. Gastritis. Hiccough. Œsophagitis.

Characteristics.—Observations have been made on two persons with large doses, and violent effects ensued, which are recorded by Allen. The violence of the gastric intestinal irritation was the chief feature. An accompanying redness of the face may prove a guiding symptom. The vomiting was at first ineffectual, and

afterwards convulsive. Great chilliness at first, followed tardily by fever and sweat with burning skin and very strong and rapid pulse.

Relations.—*Compare:* Hep. s. calc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Stupid and unconscious, with small, contracted, irregular pulse, deathlike paleness, and sunken face.

6. Face.—Redness of face gradually came on, at first momentary and partial, afterwards persistent and general, with symptoms of violent inflammation of stomach.

8. Mouth.—Great heat in mouth, throat, œsophagus, and stomach.

9. Throat.—Throat and fauces dry and reddish brown, with burning pain.—Constriction in throat.—Œsophagus painful to pressure on neck.

11. Stomach.—Thirst.—Hiccough.—Constant inclination to vomit without being able; followed by vomiting of contents of stomach; afterwards frothy substances streaked with blood; afterwards clots of blood, even purulent pieces of membrane 2 1/2 inches long seemingly detached from walls of stomach.—Constant efforts to evacuate, up and down.—Convulsive vomiting.—Violent pain and heat (burning) in stomach; and round navel.

13. Stools.—Copious stools.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Suffocation; could not expand chest.

19. Heart.—Pulse irregular, very small, almost suppressed, slower than natural.

24. Generalities.—Great weakness and paleness.

27. Fever.—Skin and limbs extremely cold.—Fever developed only after several hours, when patient became restless with all the symptoms of inflammation of the bowels.—Violent fever, soon.—General profuse sweat, burning skin, very strong pulse.

Kali Sulphuricum.

Kali sulphas. Potassium Sulphate. K_2SO_4. Trituration.

Clinical.—Antrum of Highmore, disease of. Asthma. Cataract. Catarrh. Chorea. Dandriff. Dyspepsia. Eczema. Epithelioma. Eustachian catarrh. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Itch. Nails, diseased. Nettle-rash. Ozæna. Polypus. Psoriasis. Rheumatism. Rhus poisoning. Vertigo. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Schüssler's account of this remedy is as follows: *K. s*., which in reciprocal action with iron effects the transfer of the inhaled oxygen to all the cells, is contained in all the cells containing iron. A deficiency of *K. s*. causes: "A sensation of heaviness and weariness, vertigo, chilliness, palpitation of the heart, anxiety, sadness, toothache, headache, and pain in the limbs." These are < in a room; in warmth; towards evening; > in open, cool air. "There ensues a desquamation of cells of the epidermis and epithelium, which have been loosened from their connection because they were not sufficiently provided with oxygen. The scaling off of these epithelial cells is followed by catarrhs with a secretion of yellow mucus. Therapeutically *K. s*. answers to the process of desquamation which takes place after scarlatina, measles, erysipelas of the face, &c."; to catarrh of larynx, bronchi, nostrils, &c., where the secretion has the above-named characteristics; to catarrh of stomach, where the tongue has a yellowish mucous coating; to catarrh of middle ear, and of the kidneys. *K. s*. effects the access of oxygen, and so facilitates the formation of new epithelium. Schüssler points out that *K. s*. and iron carry on the same transference of oxygen in the organic world. When a sulphate and any oxide of iron comes into contact with decomposing organic substances they surrender their oxygen and form sulphurate of iron. By more oxygen this may be further decomposed into sulphuric acid and an oxide of iron. *K. s*. is Schüssler's *Pulsatilla*. It has had no proper proving, and the fine indications are not so clear as they might be. The leading indications are those given by Schüssler—the *Yellow* colour of the discharges; the skin and mucous membrane appearances, and the < by warmth and > in open air. M. E. Douglass (*H. R*., x. 279) reports a case of asthma with thick yellow expectoration, much rattling in chest, laboured breathing, talking almost impossible, cured with *K. sul*. 3x, five grains every hour in the attack. Hansen cured with *K. sul*. 3x a case of psoriasis beginning on right leg, later attacking left leg and left elbow. Eruption, papular, oval and annular with paler centres, covered with whitish scales, skin beneath red and smooth. The guiding symptom was "great desquamation of the epidermis." All symptoms are < in evening (*Puls*. < in twilight). "Its sphere of action is in lymphatic vessels: when there is lack of this substance, a yellow mucous catarrh arises, or a yellow sticky discharge from isolated places on membranes." The pains are wandering: wandering rheumatism (*Puls., K. bi*.). Gonorrhœa and ophthalmia neonatorum (*Puls*.).

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Rhus poisoning. *Compatible:* Acet. ac. (itching and redness of skin); Calc., Hep., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sul. *Compare:* Puls., K. bi.; Hydrast. (dyspepsia, epithelioma).

Causation.—Chill when over-heated. Injury.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dreadful vertigo: < rising from lying or from standing; when looking up.—Rheumatic headache < in warm room, in evening, > in open air.—Great pain on moving head from side to side or backwards, can move it forwards without pain.—Yellow dandriff; moist, sticky.—Bald spot l. side of head, also beard (after gonorrhœa,).

3. Eyes.—Purulent or yellow mucus in eye diseases; yellow crusts; yellow discharge.—Ophthalmia neonatorum.—Catarrh.

4. Ears.—Catarrhal deafness; swollen Eustachian tubes.—Discharge: watery, mattery; thin, yellow, sticky; brown, offensive (r.), with polypus; stinking.

5. Nose.—Smell and taste lost (ozæna).—Discharge: yellow, offensive; alternating with watery, < l.; thick, dark brown, semi-fluid, fetid from antrum of Highmore (l.); yellowish viscous in old catarrh.

6. Face.—Faceache < warm room; evening; > cool or open air. Epithelioma r. cheek; r. side nose.—Lips, blistered, swollen.

8. Mouth.—Toothache < warm room, > open air.—Taste: insipid, pappy; lost.—Tongue: coated with yellow mucus; yellow, slimy, sometimes with whitish edge.

11. Stomach.—Faint sensation at stomach and befogged feeling in head, fears to lose her reason.—Stomach affections (pressure, as of a load; fulness) with yellow mucus coat on tongue.

12. Abdomen.—Gastro-duodenal catarrh: jaundice.—Hard, tympanitic abdomen (whooping-cough).

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa.—Stools: yellow, slimy; watery, mattery; thin, offensive.—Constipation; hæmorrhoids (with yellow tongue).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Gonorrhœa of glans or urethra; discharge yellow, mucous, or greenish.—Orchitis from suppressed gonorrhœa.—Gleet.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses: too late and scanty, weight and fulness in abdomen; every three weeks (ozæna); headache during.—Metrorrhagia.—Leucorrhœa yellowish or watery, mattery.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness from cold.—Bronchitis, asthma, whooping-cough, pneumonia, &c., with yellow slimy skin, or watery, mattery and profuse expectoration; easily expelled.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiff neck, head inclined to l., shoulders raised.—Periodical pains in back, nape, or limbs, < warm room, > cool air.

21. Limbs.—Acute and wandering rheumatism of joints; from chill when over-heated.

22. Upper Limbs.—Eruption on l. axilla about neck and on back of hands (Rhus poisoning).—Scaly eruption, most on arms, > from hot water.

25. Skin.—Jaundice.—Suppressed rash of measles, &c.—Abundant scaling of epidermis.—Burning itching, papular eruption exuding pus-like moisture. Fine red pimples running together.—Scurfs, scaling, chapping.—Sores with yellow, sticky secretions.—Epithelial cancer.—Eczema.—Itch.—Intertrigo.—Nails diseased.

26. Sleep.—Very vivid dreams.

27. Fever.—Intermittents, with characteristic tongue.

Kali Tartaricum.

Tartrate of Potash. Cream of Tartar. $K_2C_4H_4O_6$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Paraplegia.

Characteristics.—A few symptoms of this well-known substance are collected in Allen, and among them pain in loins and paraplegia are very noticeable. There is vomiting of blackish green fluid; fæces like coffee-grounds; and pain in umbilical region with great thirst.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ant. t., Tart. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

8. Mouth.—Tongue brown and dry.

11. Stomach.—Great thirst and pain in umbilical region.—Violent vomiting and diarrhœa.—Vomits a blackish green fluid.—Inflammation of stomach and intestines.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in umbilical region with thirst.—Flatulence and griping.—Diarrhœa; and violent vomiting.—Fæces like coffee-grounds.

19. Heart.—Pulse feeble.

20. Back.—Pain in loins.

23. Lower Limbs.—Thighs and legs paralysed.

24. Generalities.—Emaciation.—Extreme weakness, can scarcely walk.

Kali Telluricum.

Potassium tellurate. $K_2TeO_4 5H_2O$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Breath, offensive. Salivation. Tongue, swelling of.

Characteristics.—A few symptoms of this salt have been observed, of which the garlicky odour of the breath was the most noticeable and persistent. The tongue was coated white and swollen, and there was salivation. The appetite was increased.

Relations.—*Compare:* Tellur., Phos., and Kali phos. (garlicky odour).

SYMPTOMS.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated white and somewhat swollen.—Garlicky odour in mouth (appeared soon after first dose, lasted seven weeks, was so offensive to others he was obliged to avoid society).—Copious secretion of saliva.

11. Stomach.—Appetite increased at first; later diminished; finally lost.—Inclination to vomit.

19. Heart.—Oppression in cardiac region (7th d).

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness; during first days.

Kalmia Latifolia.

Ledum floribus bullatis. Cistus chamærhododendros. Mountain Laurel. American Laurel. Calico Bush. (Rocky sterile hills, near water, in New England States. Flowers May and June.) N. O. Ericaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves when the plant is in flower.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Blindness. Bright's disease. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. Gastralgia. Globus hystericus. Gout. Headache. Heart, disease of. Herpes zoster; neuralgia after. Keratitis. Leucorrhœa. Locomotor ataxia. Lumbago. *Neuralgia*. Paraplegia. Ptosis. Pregnancy, albuminuria of. Retinitis albuminurica. *Rheumatism*. Rumination. Scleroderma. Sclerotitis. Somnambulism. Sun-headaches. Syphilitic sore throat. Tinnitus. Tobacco, effects of. Vertigo. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Kalmia* is the name of a genus of heathworts, natives of North America. *K. latifolia*, which has large and showy flowers, is found in the northern parts of the United States. Its flowers "yield a honey said to be deleterious, and its leaves and shoots certainly are so to cattle. *K. angustifolia*, probably for the same reason, has received the name of Lambkill. The powdered leaves of some are used as a local remedy in some skin diseases. The hard wood of *K. latifolia* is used in the manufacture of various useful articles. The Canadian partridge is said to become poisonous as human food after feeding on *Kalmia* berries" (*Treasury of Botany*). Hering introduced *Kalmia* into homœopathic practice, himself and his friends being the first provers. The head, including eyes and face, shows the chief intensity of its action, and scarcely less so, the heart. A number of skin symptoms confirm the popular use of the leaves; and among them a "stiffness" of the skin (especially of the eyelids) is the most remarkable. Neuralgias (especially of right side); wandering rheumatic pains which tend to travel from above downwards; tumultuous action of the heart and slow pulse—these are the cardinal features of *Kalm*. Though *Kalm*. acts most markedly on the right side of the head, it acts very markedly on the left (heart-) side of the chest and left arm. Von der Luhe cured with *Kalm*. 200 an intercostal neuralgia of left side, so intense that the patient could not lie down or sleep at night. The chief guiding symptom was a concomitant numb sensation of whole left arm (*H. W*., xxxiii. 503). With the same potency I cured in a married woman the following symptoms: "Sick feeling and pains flying about, especially down left side; headache at vertex; chilliness"; and in a case of hypertrophied heart in an unmarried woman, "pain through heart region with inability to lie on left side." Lambert has recorded (*H. W*., xxx. 64) the case of a gate-keeper, 54, who had smoked since he was seven years old, and who suffered from "tobacco heart," palpitation, occurring on least exertion or fright, and sometimes awakening him in the night; pulse intermittent; no valvular lesion; tingling in left arm and leg and sensation as if the blood did not circulate in them. He could walk all right, but not far. The chief thing he complained of was sharp pain in right temple like pins and needles, of eighteen months' duration. It was

induced by touch and turning head quickly. *Kalm*. 3x cured the temporal neuralgia and greatly alleviated all the other symptoms. *Kalm*. also relieved an old ataxic patient (man) of "vertigo and pains in legs which shoot and shift their position frequently." In connection with this spinal case the effects on animals are worth recalling. Meadows (*C. D. P.*, quoting *Southern J. of H.*, Apr., 1890,) says cattle eat *Kalm*. in the latter part of the winter when they are in want of something green. The first symptom is intense thirst; then follow trembling, weakness, staggering, and jerking, the abdomen being full of wind. Then clonic spasms, every fifteen to twenty minutes, increasing to violent convulsions, which are renewed if the animal tries to rise in the intervals between the seizures. Eyes become fixed, pupils turned up, head drawn back, limbs rigid, abdomen bloated, bowels loose. If the animal recovers there is prostration for a week or more, and for three or four months it is weak, nervous, and walks as if intoxicated, tottering as if unable to control its limbs. The spinal action is unmistakable here, and the provings give "weakness and paralytic condition of limbs"; "shuns all exertion, can hardly go upstairs"; and many symptoms of pain in back. Neuralgias appear in almost all regions—in eye; in uterus (dysmenorrhœa); in stomach as well as head, chest, and limbs. Pains in the periosteum preventing sleep. The rheumatic pains proceed from above downwards, but some of the sensations ascend: as if a ball was rising in the throat. Sensation of weakness in abdomen extending to throat. Every heart-beat has a strumming as if it would burst, along sternum to throat. Pain between shoulders coming up over head. Also in rheumatism, the lower limbs are affected first, then the upper. Other peculiar sensations are: As if something loose in head diagonally across the top. As if the body was surcharged with electricity, a shuddering without coldness. As if something would be pressed off below pit of stomach. As if the stool was glazed. As if one squeezed throat with thumb and finger. Pain in chest (in hands, in feet) as from a sprain. Pressure like a marble from epigastrium to heart. Cracking in head frightens him, ending in sound in ears like blowing a horn. As if something was being pressed away from under sternum. The pains and conditions requiring *Kalm*. frequently have nausea and slow pulse as concomitants. Among noteworthy symptoms are: Dry throat. Dry, stiff, swollen, cracked lips. Tingling in salivary glands immediately after eating. Stitches in tongue. Vomiting with ruminating action; without the least nausea. Pressure on rectum after stool. The sensation of "rigidity of the skin" should make us think of it in scleroderma. There is much external sensitiveness: Face, pit of stomach, muscles of neck sore, < by touch. Rubbing eyes = stinging in them. The pains are < during early part of night, or soon after going to sleep. Pain in forehead conies on in morning on waking. The headache is < again in evening, when eye-symptoms and pains generally are <. *Kalm*. has a "sun-headache," < and > with the sun. (H. G. Grahn cured in a girl, 18, a headache "beginning in occiput, going over forehead; *comes on at sunrise, gets < towards noon and declines as sun sets*," with *Kalm*. 2x. A few weeks later exposure to the sun brought on another attack, which was promptly cured with the same remedy.) A sudden chill, or exposure to a sudden wind = the pains. Heat < and cold > pain in head. Open air < headache and eyes. Every

summer there is roughness of cheeks. Mental effort < headache. Motion <. Lying down, mental faculties and memory perfect, least motion = vertigo. Lying on back > breathing; on left side < palpitation. The < from motion is very marked, almost equalling that of *Bry*.; even motion of eyes and eyelids is painful. The pains in the stomach are < sitting bent, though he feels impelled to do so, > sitting or standing upright. But symptoms of vision are < in erect position. Vertigo is < on stooping; on looking down; on rising from a seat. Palpitation is < on bending forward; and < by mental effort. (Proell cured with *Kalm*. 1, 2, and 3 headache and weakened memory preventing him from continuing his studies, in a boy of 13 who had insufficiency of the mitral valve.) The neuralgic pains are > by food; wine > vomiting. Symptoms < during leucorrhœa. A leading *concomitant* of the *Kalmia* neuralgias is a paralytic weakness and trembling.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Aco., Bell. *Antidote to:* Tab.? *Follows well:* Nux, Thyroidin, Spigel. *Compare:* Tab. (slow pulse and heart; nausea; blindness); Puls. (wandering rheumatism; but Puls. has > by motion); Led. (botan.; rheumatism affects first lower then upper parts; but Led. *pains* shoot up, Kalm. *pains* shoot down); Rhod. (botan.; rheumatism); Abrot. (metastasis of rheumatic pains to heart); Arbut. (rheumatism < by movement; urinary symptoms); Æsc. g. (paralytic symptoms); Æsc. h. (rectal symptoms); Urt. ur. (gout); Rhus (rheumatism; numbness of l. arm; but Rhus is > by movement); Act. r. (headache; eyes); Ced. (supraorbital neuralgia; Ced., l.; Kalm., r.); Aco. (heart; numbness of l. arm and fingers); Ars. (neuralgia, burning pains); Dig. (chest rheumatism, pains so sharp, take away breath, shoot down into stomach, slow pulse; Kalm. more suited to gout or rheumatism shifting from joints to heart); Gels. (ptosis—Kalm. muscles and lids are stiff; Gels., heavy); Bell. (throbbing head, erysipelas, symptoms travel down); Benz. ac. (gout); Calc. (cardiac hypertrophy); Diosc. (gastralgia); K. bi. (catarrhs, shifting rheumatism); Lith. c. (heart); Lyc. (rheumatic gout; urinary symptoms); Spigel. (rheumatism, neuralgia, eyes, heart, tobacco antidote; < and > with sun; but Spigel. more left side, and often affects whole head, pains stitching, run back, < by least jar or noise); Cact. (heart, pains shooting down); Alo. (cracking in head); Sang. (headache < and > with sun). Led., Rhod., and Uva ursi are close allies.

Causation.—Chill. Exposure. Wind. Sun.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—When lying down mental faculties and memory perfect, but on attempting to move, vertigo.—Anxiety and palpitation.—Cross.

2. Head.—Vertigo: with headache (and nausea), blindness, pains in limbs, weariness; while stooping and looking down; with aching in face.—Every motion = vertigo.—Aching in forehead, followed by rending in bones of r. and l. side of face; shooting down into teeth, moving backward down neck and outwardly on both sides; followed by pains in l. shoulder; rending in bones of legs and

feet.—Pain in r. eye; giddiness; eyes weak and watery.—Pressing pain on a small spot r. side of head.—Headache internally, with sensation when turning of something loose in head diagonally across top.—Pain between shoulders coming up over head to temples (not affecting eyeballs).—Neuralgia every afternoon and night; begins back of neck and runs up; affects also face, < r. side.—A cracking in head frightens him; it ends in a sound in ears like blowing a horn.—Drowsy feeling, followed by raging headache in temples and occiput.—A shuddering without coldness commences with cracking as if surcharged with electricity.—Severe pressing headache < and > with sun.—Sensation of heat in head, morning.—Dulness in head, headache; backache; preceded by nausea.—Neuralgic paroxysmal pains.—Headache < in evening and in open air.—A shock towards occiput from back of neck, with heat.—Rheumatic pain in scalp (r.).

3. Eyes.—Glimmering before eyes.—Almost complete blindness when in erect position.—Blindness < in erect position; < during paroxysms of vomiting; < looking down.—(Retinitis albuminurica; pain in back as if it would break.).—(Sclero-choroiditis anterior, with glimmering before eye, < on reading with the other.).—Severe pain in r. eye extending over forehead; begins at sunrise, increases till noon, and leaves at sunset (cured after *Aco*. and *Bell*. failed).—Pains in eyes; < turning them; < evening and in open air.—Stiffness in muscles round eyes and lids.—Pressure (r.); stitches; itching in eyes.

4. Ears.—Stitches in and behind r. ear; in neck and thighs, at night.—Acute inflammation of meatus.—Sound like blowing a horn, after cracking in head.—Menière's disease.

5. Nose.—Coryza; with increased sense of smell; with sneezing, dulness, headache, and hoarseness.—Tearing in root of nose and nasal bones, with nausea.

6. Face.—Face: red, with throbbing headache; pale.—Anxious expression.—Flushing with vertigo.—Pressing pains, r. side of face, esp. between eye and nose.—Prosopalgia (r.); pains, rending; agonising; stupefying or threatening delirium; with alkaline taste in mouth.—Neuralgia involving upper teeth, but not from caries.—R.—sided neuralgia after exposure to cold, going down r. arm; attended or succeeded by numbness in the parts; pains shooting downward, irregular; < by worry or mental exertion, > by food.—Face itches at night.—Cheeks rough in summer.—Lips swollen, dry, stiff.—Cracked lips, with dry skin.—Stinging in jawbones.—Tired feeling in masticator muscles.—Stitches and tearing in lower jaw.

7. Teeth.—Teeth tender with neuralgia of face.—Pressing pain in molars, late in evening.

8. Mouth.—Bitter taste with nausea, > after eating.—Tongue: white, dry; sore l. side; hurts when talking.—Stitches in tongue.—Cutting pain r. side of tongue > by

biting on it.—Tingling in salivary glands, immediately after eating, with sense of fermentation in œsophagus and copious salivation.—Sublingual salivary gland inflamed.

9. Throat.—Throat feels swollen, sensation as of a ball rising.—Sensation of dryness in throat (and actual dryness with aching pains, dryness causing cough), difficult swallowing, thirst.—Pressure in throat, stitches in eyes and nausea.

11. Stomach.—Pains > by food.—Eructations.—Nausea, everything black before eyes, pressure in throat, incarcerated flatus, oppressed breathing, pains in limbs.—Vomiting with ruminating action, without the least nausea.—Wind > vomiting.—Pressure in pit of stomach, like a marble; < sitting in stooping position (yet a feeling as if this was necessary), > sitting erect; sensation as if something would be pressed off behind pit of stomach.—Rumbling and sense of emptiness in stomach, as if he had had no breakfast.—Pit of stomach sore to touch.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in region of liver.—Incarcerated flatus with nausea.—Sensation of weakness in abdomen extending to throat; > by eructation.—Sudden pains in paroxysms, across abdomen, above umbilicus, from lower border of liver downward towards l., then ceasing in r. side; < from motion and from lying on either side, obliged to lie on back; > sitting up.—Neuralgia of bowels in married women.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool like mush, easily discharged, as if glazed, followed by pressure on rectum.—Diarrhœa, with dulness, dizziness, weariness, nausea, and bellyache.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition of large quantities of yellow urine.—Profuse micturition > headache.—Frequent micturition in small quantities; it feels hot.—Albuminuria: with pains in lower limbs; with dropsy, casts, triple phosphates, sallow complexion, skin very dry.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Frequent, spontaneous, lasting erections, without desire.—Pain in r. testicle, morning; changed to l., afternoon.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too soon, regular but painful.—During menses, pains in limbs, loins, back, and interior of thighs.—Suppressed menses, with severe neuralgic pains throughout body.—Leucorrhœa yellowish; one week after menses; symptoms < during leucorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Pressure as if one squeezed throat with thumb and finger.—Noise as from spasm of glottis when breathing.—Hoarseness with coryza.—Tickling in trachea.—Frequent cough caused by dryness or scraping in throat.—Expectoration easy, smooth, grey; tasting putrid; saltish.—Difficult and

oppressed breathing; throat feels swollen, nausea.—Oppressed breathing with palpitation, anxiety; with pain (angina pectoris).

18. Chest.—Feverish heat with great pain in chest; < when breathing and from slightest motion.—Pain in chest as from a sprain.—Shooting through chest above heart into shoulder-blade; pain in l. arm.—Stitches in lower chest.—Stitches below breast.—(False pleurisy of winter season.).—Rheumatism of muscles of thorax and back; < from every motion.

19. Heart.—Fluttering of heart.—Palpitation; with anxiety, suppressed breathing; with faint feeling; with dyspnœa, pain in limbs, stitches in lower chest; r.—sided prosopalgia.—Palpitation up into throat, after going to bed, trembling all over; < lying on l. side; > lying on back; anxiety.—Severe pain in cardiac region, slow, small pulse (hypertrophy, dilatation, aortic obstruction).—Paroxysms of anguish about heart, dyspnœa, febrile excitement; rheumatic endocarditis, with consequent hypertrophy and valvular disease.—Pressure like a marble from epigastrium towards heart, with strong, quick heart-beats; every beat has a strumming as if it would burst, along sternum to throat; third or fourth beat louder, followed by an intermission.—Wandering rheumatic pains in region of heart, extending down l. arm.—Shooting stabbing from heart through to l. scapula causing violent beating of heart.—Quickened but weak pulse.—Pulse: slow, weak; arms feel weak; scarcely perceptible, limbs cold; irregular; remarkably slow; 40 to 48; slow, very feeble.

20. Neck and Back.—Muscles of neck sore to touch and on moving them.—Stiffness in neck, greatest at vertebra prominens.—Pain in sterno-mastoid muscle.—Tearing in nape.—Pains from neck down arm to little and fourth finger; neck tender to touch; pain, paroxysmal, < in early part of night, and attended by stiffness; slow pulse.—Violent pain in upper three dorsal vertebræ, extending through scapulæ.—Constant pain in spine, sometimes < in lumbar region, with great heat and burning.—Sticking in lumbar region < on motion; comes and goes.—Pain in back during menses.—Lameness in lumbar region.—Sensation as if spinal column would break with an anterior convexity.—Feeling of paralysis in sacrum.—Aching across joints.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic pains, mostly in upper arms and lower part of legs, < when going to sleep.—Joints hot, red, swollen.—Pains shift suddenly.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulders.—Deltoid rheumatism, esp. r.—Stitches in lower part of l. scapula.—Paroxysmal pains in r. arm.—Pain in l. arm.—Cracking in elbow-joint.—Stitching in hands; hands feel as if they had been sprained.—Pain in l. wrist, causing hand to feel paralysed.—Erysipelatous eruption on hands extending further.—Weakness in arms, pulse slow.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearing pains from hip (r.) down leg to feet.—Stitches: externally on knee; in feet, soles, toes, big toe.—Sensation of weakness in calves.—Feet feel sprained.—Unable to walk; ankles swollen; pains, though mostly confined to ankles, shift about from joint to joint.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatism often attacks heart, and generally goes from upper to lower parts; pains shift suddenly.—Weariness in all muscles; shuns all exertion, can hardly go upstairs.—Weary and giddy, with diarrhœa.—Weakness the only general symptom with neuralgia.—Trembling, thrilling, strumming, with palpitation.

25. Skin.—Sensation of rigidity of skin.—Pricking sensation in skin, with moderate sweat.—Dry skin.—Erysipelatous inflamed eruption on hand (like that of Rhus), with oppressed breathing.—Eruption like itch.—Red inflamed places here and there, exceedingly painful, as if boils would form.

26. Sleep.—Restless sleep, turns often.—Periosteal pains prevent sleep.—While sleeping stands up and walks about; talks in sleep.—Dreams: racking his brains; fantastic; of murder.

27. Fever.—Chilliness with coldness; shaking chill in cold air; chills run over back.—Febrile excitement.—General heat; with burning and pain in back and loins.—Cold sweat.

Kamala.

Croton coccineus. Rottlera tinctoria. (India, South Arabia, Tropical Australia.) N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. [A red mealy inflammable powder, obtained from the trilobed capsules of the plant.] Tincture. Solution in Ether. Trituration.

Clinical.—Skin, affections of. Tapeworm.

Characteristics.—*Kamala* is best known in medicine as a remedy for tapeworm. It is given in doses of half to two drachms. Hanbury (*Pharm. Jour*., February, 1858, quoted in *Treas. of Bot*.) says: "Among the Arabs of Aden it is given internally in leprosy, and used in solution to remove freckles and pustules; while in this country it has been used successfully in treating the eruption known as "wildfire" (Strophulus volaticus) in children, by rubbing the powder over the affected part with moist lint. It appears, however, to be most valued as an anthelmintic, and has been extensively used with much success in India in cases of tapeworm, three drachms being sufficient for a robust person, and half that quantity for one of

feeble habit." *Kamala* shows by its clinical uses its relationship with Croton and the other Euphorbians.

Kaolin.

Alumina silicata. China Clay. Porcelain Clay. [Kaolin is disintegrated Felspar, the formula of which is Al_2K_2 $(Si_3O_8)_2$]. Trituration.

Clinical.—Chest, soreness of. Croup. Diphtheria. Lead-poisoning. Nose, soreness of.

Characteristics.—According to J. Landesmann (quoted in Raue's *Record*, 1870, 171) Ægidi was the first to use *Kaolin* in cases of croup. Landesmann confirmed its efficacy and relates a case as an example. After *Aco., Hep., Spo., Bro., Pho*., and *Iod*. had failed to relieve, *Kao*. 6, four or five globules every half-hour, rapidly removed the labouring, sawing respiration, and the child was out of danger. "It seems to be especially indicated where the croupous inflammation has its seat in the lower portion of the larynx or upper part of the trachea, which may be recognised by the much more labouring and sawing respiration." According to Farrington a leading indication is: Internal soreness along trachea and upper part of the chest; the child will not be touched. The use appears to be from the clinical side entirely. *Kao*. 30 relieved symptoms of lead-poisoning in a case of mine. In old-school practice it is used "as a completely inert (?) powder" (Brunton) in the same way as fuller's earth, and also as a basis for making pills.

Relations.—*Compare:* Alum., Silic.; K. bi., Spo., Iod., Hep., Aco., Fuller's Earth.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Pain in forehead.

5. Nose.—Nostrils feel sore; scabs form in nose; scanty and blood-streaked secretion.

9. Throat.—Membranous covering of l. side of throat; of r. side.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Husky voice; metallic, rasping breathing, and suffocative cough.—Croup dipping down into trachea; heavy, laboured, sawing respiration.—Excessive soreness along trachea and chest.

24. Generalities.—Symptoms < towards evening and in the night.

25. Skin.—Dryness of skin.

Karaka.

Corynocarpus lævigatus. Kopi Tree (New Zealand). N. O. Myrsinaceæ (Allen puts it in Anacardiaceæ). Tincture or Trituration of fresh seeds.

Clinical.—Paralysis.

Characteristics.—G. Bennett has recorded a few symptoms observed in the case of a Maori chief poisoned with the seeds of *Karaka*, which contain a tasteless farinaceous substance and are eaten in times of scarcity. But the raw seeds are poisonous and produce spasmodic pains, giddiness, and partial paralysis. To obviate this they are steamed for twenty-four hours, and then either buried in the ground or allowed to soak in water for some days (*Treas. of Bot.*). C. F. Fischer (*H. W.*, xxviii. 515) proved *Karaka* and used it clinically in cases of convulsions. He quotes an account of its effect from the *Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute*:—Violent spasms and convulsions of whole body, arms and legs stretched violently and rigidly out; great flushings of heat; protrusion of eyes and tongue; gnashing of jaws. The poison proves rapidly fatal if the patient is not attended to immediately; and the limbs are permanently and rigidly distorted if they are not fixed in proper positions until the crisis is passed. The general treatment is to bind the patient (generally a child), with the limbs in right position, dig a pit and place him in it, standing, buried up to the chin with a gag in his mouth. The writer describes a youth, æt. 12, who had recovered after being poisoned, but whose limbs had not been properly secured and were ever after absolutely useless. One leg was curved up behind his loins, the other bent up with the foot outwards; one arm inclined behind his shoulder, the other slightly bent and extended forward, and all, as to muscles, inflexibly rigid. He could not move himself or even drive away the flies.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Giddiness.

3. Eyes.—Protrusion of eyes.

4. Ears.—Deafness (soon).

6. Face.—Gnashing of jaws.

8. Mouth.—Protrusion of tongue.

24. Generalities.—Spasm with pains.—Violent pain lasting a week (soon).—Partial paralysis.—Heat-anæsthesia; when warm water was applied he did not feel any

warmth from it.—Violent spasms and convulsions of whole body, arms and legs stretched violently and rigidly out.—Permanent rigid distortion.

Latrodectus Katipo.

Latrodectus katipo. N. O. Arachnida. Tincture of living spider.

Clinical.—Chorea. Faintness. Heart, slow. Nettle-rash. Œdema.

Characteristics.—*Katipo* is a venomous spider found in New Zealand and some parts of California. The symptoms recorded are the effects of bites. The seat of a bite becomes immediately painful and swelling occurs. In some cases the swelling does not come on until some days after the bite. In one case, five days after the bite, a scarlet papulous rash appeared on both extremities, burning like fire. Lassitude, faintness, twitchings, and in one case trismus were noted. The symptoms were somewhat slow in evolution, and in a fatal case, that of a girl bitten on the abdomen, death did not occur until six weeks after the bite.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lat. mact., Tarent., Mygale., Aranea, Apis, Vespa, and serpent poisons.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium, half smothered by imperfect intoxication.—Nervous depression.

6. Face.—Anxious expression.—Extreme pallor changing to blue tint, of face and body.—Jaws stiff very soon, could not open mouth to eat, and could scarcely articulate.

11. Stomach.—Lost all desire for food (after a fortnight); lingered six weeks and then died.

12. Abdomen.—Very severe drawing or cramping sensation in abdomen.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respirations almost ceased.

19. Heart.—Almost pulseless.—Pulse slow, scarcely more than twelve or fourteen beats to the minute.

23. Lower Limbs.—Severe shaking, burning pains ran from the bite on the foot up the limbs to back, accompanied by nervous twitching all over body soon; pain felt

almost equally in both limbs, and seemed to centre about heel.—Feet felt as if rudely lacerated by dull instrument, waking him from sleep (immediately).

24. Generalities.—Suffered long, wasting and losing all energy, some having appearance of one going into a decline; it was three months before he rallied and six before he recovered.—Nervous twitching all over body.—Suddenly became faint and pallid.—Large quantities of whisky produced little impression, except a feeling as though affected side was drunk.

25. Skin.—Small, red spot like flea-bite.—Bitten surface raised, as large round as teacup, the raised part white with red halo; with pain; swelling and pain > by spirits of *Ammonia*.—Swelling size and shape of hen's egg; pain > by ammonia, but not the swelling.—The bite remained a small purple point for nine days, on the tenth began to swell and turn white like a bee-sting; pain and swelling rapidly increased, dorsum of foot and ankle like a puff-ball, red streak running up leg.—A bright scarlet, papular eruption on both lower limbs, which stung and burned like fire.

27. Fever.—Extremities cold and flaccid.—A cold, clammy sweat covered l. lower extremity; in morning sweat covered both limbs.

Piper Methysticum.

Macropiper methysticum. Ava. Kava-kava. Kawa. N. O. Piperaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Anus, prolapse of. Brachialgia. Brain-fag. Catalepsy. Cystitis. Dysuria. Eczema. Gonorrhœa. Headache. Head, enlarged feeling. Ichthyosis. Leprosy. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. Orchitis. Paraplegia. Prostatorrhœa. Rheumatism. Toothache. Urethritis. Uric acid, excess of.

Characteristics.—*Piper methysticum* (it is called *Macropiper methysticum* in most recent botanical works, but I retain the older name by which it is best known in homœopathy) furnishes the root called Kava in Polynesia. The natives use it as a stimulant, either chewing the root or drinking a beverage made of it before undertaking any important business or religious rites. Excessive indulgence in it produces a skin disease like leprosy, called at Tahiti Arevareva. Lutz (quoted *H. W.*, xxviii. 175) describes the disease as observed amongst natives of the Sandwich Islands: "The skin, particularly that of the extremities, assumes the appearance of well-marked ichthyosis, associated with a certain degree of atrophy, such as is observed in senile skin. There is an absence of inflammatory symptoms." The mental symptoms of the" Intoxicating Pepper" (μέθνσις, drunkenness) are the most interesting feature of the drug's action. W. N. Griswold proved the third and second dilutions, and developed a large number of nervous, mental, and brain symptoms,

among which are some which have proved to be keynotes. The drug causes a feeling of buoyancy, as if every nerve was strung up to the highest pitch; feels he can work without fatigue, quickly followed by a feeling of tired brain, and over-sensitiveness to all external impressions. Mental tension; feeling as though the head were enlarged even to bursting. The mental symptoms, excitement or depression, and the headache, were > by diversion of mind. This is one of the keynotes, and it has served to indicate Piper m. in connection with other symptoms. Griswold cured a case having burning in chest, > *by diverting mind* (*Org*., i. 229); and three cases having: "Agonising pain, with tossing, twisting, and writhing; patient *driven irresistibly to change position, which generally gives little or no* >." This italicised passage is the second keynote of *Piper m*. These cures were with the 1x or Ø tinctures. Skinner gave fractional doses of Ø tincture in water to a highly excitable young girl who had severe toothache and earache, and had worn out her family by the incessant day and night attendance she required. The pains were dragging, heavy, < at night in bed, and after or when eating, "forgets all about her pains if amused with anything, but directly she is tired of it she exclaims, 'Oh, my tooth or ear!' " In addition she had "Agonising pain with tossing, twisting, and writhing; irresistibly driven to change position." The patient slept well that night the first time for a fortnight, and had no more pain. The remaining swelling was removed by *Puls*. 200. Skinner also reports this case: Miss R., 20, has toothache in a decayed molar, > if attention is diverted by anything sufficiently exciting. When pain is at all violent she has no rest in any position, must keep continually changing it. *Piper m*. 500 (F. C.) was given, and there was relief very soon after the first dose. A few doses completely removed the pain (*Org*., i. 299).—*Piper m*. has much dizziness and vertigo; > on closing eyes. The forehead was full, "solid with pain;" this shifted to occiput and cervical spine, where it became a compression, extending as a constricting sensation to stomach and chest. The sensation of enlargement of head was marked and persistent. Farrington says convulsions simulating catalepsy are produced. Cerna (quoted *H. W*., xxvi. 556) as a result of his investigations found *Piper m*. a general and local anæsthetic. It diminishes reflex action by its action on the cord, and kills by paralysing respiration. Cerna illustrated its relationship to *Cubeba* by citing cases of gonorrhœa, acute and chronic cystitis, gleet, prostatorrhœa, vaginitis, cured with it. The provings give the indications. The symptoms were < before meals (sour eructations); reading and thinking; urinating (burning in urethra); walking. Going down stairs = symptoms to rush up. > Moving; diverting mind; open air; closing eyes (vertigo).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls. and Rhus (partially). *Compare:* Cubeba, Piper nig., Matico (botan.). In > by diverting mind, Ox. ac. > By motion, Rhus. Feeling of buoyancy, Coff. (but with Coff. the reverse condition of brain-fag does not quickly follow). Neurasthenia, Pic. ac., Arg. n., Avena. Unbearable pains, Coff., Aco., Cham.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hilarious from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m.—Lively after an emission.—Lively and inclined to work, can dance with more ease than usual.—Agreeable excitement and support against great fatigue.—From increased doses intoxication of a sorrowful, silent, and sleepy character, different from that produced by alcohol.—Faculties sharpened.—(Capable of working more without fatigue or brain-fag.).—Lazy and drowsy.—Deep torpor and irritation from least noise (intoxication from root grown in damp soils).—Want of vigour, timid, apprehensive.

2. Head.—From 5 to 9 p.m. very dizzy; swimming sensation and faintness.—Intoxication, with fantastic ideas and desire to skip about, although he cannot for a moment hold himself on his legs.—Vertigo in morning in bed, with frontal pressure.—Brain tired; in morning on waking, > getting on feet.—Tired feeling in brain at night.—Fulness, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another, < in forehead.—Heaviness of head.—Headache with pressure in upper part of orbit; with sleepiness.—Shooting: intermittent after 3 p.m., in l. supra-orbital nerve; in l. temple.—Headache: in l. supra-orbital nerve; back of eyes; l. brain from front to back; over eyes and deep-seated; at 9 a.m., < 3 p.m.; in afternoon and evening, with drowsy and stupid feeling; above eyes at 5 p.m.; at 7 p.m.; in l. side and deep in upper part of orbits, with pain on moving eyes; intermittent in r. frontal eminence, > open air and motion; above r. eye radiating over eyes, at 10 a.m.; heavy in forehead and temples, < thinking and reading.—Frontal brain "solid with pain"; this ache during day generally moved to base of brain and along medulla, > by slight motion, < by large, continued and active motion; slight mental effort, passing from topic to topic, for an instant >; sustained effort <.—Compressive pain and soreness back of head and cervical cord; disappear later leaving cerebellum sensitive; parts feet treble their normal size.—Dulness in forehead, with fulness and pressure, and on raising head or moving it to either side vertigo, after the noon meal the pressure shifted to lateral and occipital regions, < lying down, but not amounting to real pain, pressure; < remaining in one position, > moving, apprehension of pain by rapid movement, but temporary relief from it.

3. Eyes.—Conjunctivæ red.—Pain along r. optic nerve when reading at 3 p.m.—Pain deep in l. eye as if ball would be pressed out, in the street at 5.30 p.m.—Dizzy blindness when dressing, vertigo, > closing eyes, directing attention to head and exerting the will, at the same time vertigo, then rush of blood and fulness in forehead, then similar sensation in occipital and basilar regions.

4. Ears.—Singular pressure in lobules of pinna of l. ear.

6. Face.—Pressure outward in face at 7 p.m.

7. Teeth.—Teeth deep yellow.—Teeth sensitive to cold water, cold air, brushing, &c.

8. Mouth.—Tongue feels as if covered with velvet or fur at night.—Burning on tongue.—Burning in whole mouth followed by numbness.—Dryness of mouth on waking from afternoon nap, with sweat (in a hot day).—Salivation.—Taste: nauseous; sweet, then piquant and sharp; pappy; everything tasteless; lost to food, but ravenous haste in eating.—Taste and relish to food not as usual, at noon, but appetite unusually good.

10. Appetite.—Appetite: formidable at 8 p.m.; slight; hungry at noon, but not able to eat much; able to eat but little supper.

11. Stomach.—Sour eructations, < an hour before meals and at night, at times rolling up and rumbling from stomach to mouth, but generally breaking at throat-pit, and in throat-pit sensation of something that cannot be swallowed, the latter temporarily > by eructations.—Bloating at 11 p.m.—Constriction extending from base of brain.—Crampy pain, > pressure against edge of table.—Warmth in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain: every day about 9 a.m.; in forenoon after first stool, with distressing full sensation; > motion.—Pain in abdomen, above umbilicus; in r. groin when walking, then a large stool, the latter part soft.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Diarrhœa threatened.—Stool: loose in morning, more difficult in evening; soft, difficult.—Constipation: stool hard; large; light-coloured.—Stool large; soft.—Urging: all day; every evening.—Continuous desire, next day forced a large stool, which caused prolapsus ani.—Burning in rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Micturition at 4.45 a.m.—Burning in urethra during micturition.—Urine nearly neutral at 10 a.m., hot and over-acid at night.—Urine: increased; scanty in morning.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Shooting in penis.—Erection: in afternoon; at night; at 4 a.m. after an emission.—Pain in r. testicle.—Emission early in morning, without dreams.—Amorousness.

18. Chest.—Heaviness behind upper part of sternum, as from wind that cannot be eructated.—Constriction of chest and stomach, extending from base of brain.

19. Pulse.—Pulse steadied.

20. Back.—Pain in back only felt on pressure.—Soreness about second dorsal vertebra.

21. Limbs.—Pain: in r. foot and wrist and l. toe at 10. p.m.; r. elbow and l. knee, with stiffness; r. foot and back of l. hand at 11.30 p.m., with heat of them.—Pain in r. arm as if marrow would be affected, changing its location, with paroxysmal paralysed feeling in hands, in toe at 9 p.m.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain: in l. shoulder; in l. arm in the street, with flushing heat in l. hand.—Excoriating pain in r. arm, as if the marrow would be affected; paralysed feeling in hands.—Pain in r. arm, running in all directions, with heaviness, soreness, and tired sensation.—Dragging in l. arm at 8 p.m., > 10 p.m.—Tingling as from an electric current from l. elbow to fingers.—Numbness of r. elbow.—Pain in r. wrist, < writing.—Weakness of l. hand.—Pain in joint of l. thumb, < pressure.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drunk in his walk, but intellect unclouded, aware of his inability to control the movements of his legs.—Numbness of lower limbs.—Weakness; all day; in afternoon; in thighs as if unable to stand.—Sticking in l. knee at 4 p.m. when walking.—Heaviness of legs when walking.—Pain: in feet; l. foot and toe; r. sole; at outer and under border of l. foot and in r. great toe, with coldness of l. foot.—Sticking: in end of l. toe on waking at 4.45 a.m., in great toe when moving and walking.

24. Generalities.—Emaciation and decrepitude.—Trembling.—Pains (esp. of head) temporarily > by turning mind to another topic.—Feeling as if drug descended and impressed lower part of system, causing trembling of abdomen and lower limbs and blood-vessels connected therewith, but on descending stairs the drug seemed to come upward through the circulation, reaching the brain, causing exhilarating dizziness and disposition to swing and stagger, as if under the influence of liquor, felt talkative and happy, after the dizziness felt a "toned-up" condition of brain and nervous system, dizziness returned on beginning to move.—Nervous system strung up to its highest tension.—Stimulating and sedative effects, then sweat.—Vigour; all day, with exhilaration, next day feelings varying and generally depressed.—Uneasiness and weakness during day, with timidity and apprehension.—Weakness in morning, > rising and moving around.—Want of tone and life in all functions towards night.—< In open air and on motion.

25. Skin.—Covered as in leprosy with large scales, which fall off and leave white spots, and these often become ulcers.—Dryness, esp. where it is thick, as on hands and feet, with scales, cracks, and ulcers.—Painful hard swelling in lower corner of l. ear; red, painful lump, threatening to become an abscess, on forehead above r. inner canthus and on back.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness: at 10 p.m., soon afterwards liveliness and wakefulness; irresistible.—Hard sleep several times a day.—Stupid sleep.—Heavy sleep with disturbing but unremembered dreams.—Sleepless; from 12 till 2.30 a.m.; at 4 a.m., after an emission, then sound sleep, next night wakeful after an emission till I got up for breakfast; latter part of night, mind working on business problems, next

morning tired feeling before and after rising.—Difficult falling asleep.—Restless sleep last part of night.—Fragmentary sleep last part of night.—Fragmentary sleep from 12.30 till 4.20 a.m., with varied and exciting dreams, then sleeplessness so that I had to get up at 4.30 a.m., did excitedly all kinds of unusual office work.—Dreams: curious, nonsensical, wild; amorous; of travelling by rail; active, vivid, last part of night, alternating with half-conscious waking; in afternoon, of fighting unknown men, left them to follow an unknown woman, and when she left me found that she had conducted me to a prayer-meeting, which must have changed to a restaurant, for I ordered a Hamburg beef steak, but woke before it was served; of a fire, heard the engines and firemen.

27. Fever.—Chilliness for the last few hours, at 8 p.m.—Heat: at 9 a.m.; flush of general heat; in face and hands, < l. hand; flushing, in cheeks; heat in l. ear-flap and l. hand; over upper part of body in evening.—Hands sought cool places, otherwise no perceptible increase of heat.—Heavy perspiration, with great dryness of mouth on waking from afternoon nap.

Kerosolenum.

[One of the lighter products (probably the lightest) obtained by distillation from the crude oil obtained from *Albatite* from Nova Scotia, Kerosolene being the trade name given by the "Downer Kerosene Oil Company." Nearly or quite identical with "Gasolene," the lightest oil from Petroleum.—Allen.]
Solution in Rectified Spirit.

Clinical.—Anæsthesia. Convulsions. Ecstasy. Laughter.

Characteristics.—The effects of *Kerosol*. have been observed on workmen, and also experiments have been made with it for the purpose of testing its anæsthetic properties. It causes a pleasurable kind of intoxication, but too much muscular rigidity, asphyxia, and intermittent pulse to render it a safe anæsthetic. Laughter was noticed in two cases, and this should prove an indication in some kinds of delirium and insanity. The symptoms are > in open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Petrol., Paraff., Benzin.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—On breathing the vapour one seems to float away into a wavy maze with a sense of complete loneliness; there seems but one object in the universe, oneself; on recovery, the first object seen seems the only other object.—Laughed (after tooth extraction) and only felt he had had a pleasant dream.—Lost himself, but was inclined to laugh and would not keep still.

2. Head.—Peculiar lightness of head.—Slight headache.

3. Eyes.—Eyes a little unnaturally open and staring.

6. Face.—Momentary dusky redness of face at each convulsion (as in epilepsy).

18. Chest.—During the convulsions breathing somewhat checked by rigid contraction of chest muscles.

19. Heart.—Pulse: accelerated; intermittent; volume diminished during insensibility.

21. Limbs.—Weakness of the limbs.

24. Generalities.—Moderate convulsions.—More muscular rigor than usual in favourable anæsthesia.—Partially or wholly insensible, but rapidly recovers when brought into open air.—Insensibility complete, though eyes not closed.

27. Fever.—Some sweating.

Kino, see Angophora.

[Kino is the name of various astringent gums, obtained from several plants, principally Pterocarpus marsupium (Indian Kino) and P. erinaceus (African Kino). These belong to the N. O. Leguminosæ. Under the name of "Kino Australiense" Allen gives symptoms of "Red gum." These are nearly identical with those obtained by F. Kopp, and recorded under *Angophora*. (*which see*). Lippe gives under *Kino* (origin not stated) "Stitches in ear (r).—Suppuration after inflammation of ear."]

Kissingen.

Cold, chlorinated, gaseous, saline Springs of Kissingen in Bavaria (Source Rakoczy). Dilution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Constipation. Corns. Diabetes. Diarrhśa. Gout. Hćmorrhoids. Liver, affections of. Mesenteric glands, affections of. Noises in ears. Rectum, affections of. Spleen, affections of. Warts.

Characteristics.—The water of *Kissingen* has been proved by Carl Preu, and observations have been made on its general effects. The composition of the solid

constituents is very complicated, but *Nat. mur*. is the leading ingredient, existing in the proportion of 5.82 out of a total of 8.55 in the 1,000. It compares with Nauheim, Kreutznach, and, to some extent, with Vichy. Constantin James gives an excellent account of its action, and one of especial interest to homśopaths, as it bears strongly on the doctrine of chronic diseases and the homśopathic aggravation. The dose is from three to six glasses of the water in the morning and two at 4 p.m.; but the general rule is that no more is to be drunk than the stomach can digest without difficulty. In the first days there is increase of appetite and force; but in proportion as the water is absorbed the effects become general. Then an eliminatory "crisis" comes on. The stools become brownish, loose, bilious. The urine is turbid, depositing a sediment which rapidly putrifies. The secretion of the bronchial, genital, and ocular mucous membranes, and also of the skin, is increased and changed in character. At the same time patients experience a sort of moral and physical prostration, and *are alarmed to see old and long-forgotten troubles reappear*. This crisis, which appears in the first or second week, soon disappears of itself, and the cure proceeds. The conditions against which *Kis*. is especially useful are abdominal affections—especially a catarrhal ("saburral") condition of the primć vić; intestinal atony; convalescence from typhoid and choleraic affections; affections of the liver and spleen and intestinal glands. Also in cases of gout "where the asthmatic principle appears to be repercussed upon the abdominal viscera"; for then the waters draw it out to the articulations. "Only these waters require to be managed with extreme prudence; if you overdo the doses by ever so little you will bring on a true attack of gout." Thus far Constantin James on the effects on the sick, and observations recorded in Allen confirm them. Some of these effects were also observed in patients, and one of these is noteworthy. The patient suffered from vomiting of blood consequent on the disappearance of a hćmorrhoidal flux. Under the action of the waters the latter was restored and the blood-vomiting ceased. Among the general effects, trembling of the whole body, weariness, pulsation of the Whole body, stitches here and there, were noted; and especially a very tearful disposition: "If he only looks at any one he must weep" (especially at 10 a.m.); muscć volitantes, and noises in the ears; chills, heat, and perspiration. The symptoms were < in the forenoon and at night, on waking; while eating (vertigo); during menstruation (toothache); while reading and writing.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. m. (weeping disposition; chill 10 a.m.; catarrh; constipation); Ant. c. (saburral condition); Urt. ur. (gout); Fer. pic. (warts and corns).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Yielding disposition.—Weeping and complaining, tossing, to and fro on account of pain.—If he only looks at any one he must weep.—Constantly seeks for unpleasant things to think about and broods over them.—Anxiety and weakness preceding menses.—Very easily frightened.—Frightful thoughts at night on waking.—Ill-humoured, fretful, exhausted, weary of life; suddenly; always an hour

after drinking the water; very transient.—Inability for mental work.—Irresolute.—Speech difficult because he constantly makes mistakes in speaking.—Loss of ideas.—Weak memory.

2. Head.—Vertigo while eating; suddenly after eating cooked cherries.—Feeling of intoxication.—Tensive headache < by reading.—Rush of blood to head and chest with cold feet.—Pain in both frontal eminences, extends down to nasal bone.—Headache above l. eye with double vision.—Drawing in head extending from root of nose upwards.—Pressive pain deep in occiput.—Tensive pain in whole scalp.—Itching on occiput.

3. Eyes.—White of eye seems yellow.—Staring eye.—Burning in eyes, evening.—Pressure, and itching in eyes.—Lids: tensive; twitching in r. lower; redness; agglutination.—Acrid lachrymation with pain in canthi.—Muscć volitantes.

4. Ears.—Hot ears.—Ringing and roaring in ears.

5. Nose.—Catarrh: fluent; stopped.—Nose dry.—Crawling in r. nostril as if he would sneeze.

6. Face.—Deathly paleness.—Feeling of pressing asunder in both zygomata.—Frighful pressure in malar bones and in ear.—Upper lip burns at night and seems as if it would become swollen.

7. Teeth.—Teeth on edge as after acid.—Toothache during menses.—Roots of all l. lower teeth painful.

8. Mouth.—Coated tongue with pasty taste.—Prickling sticking on margin of tongue as if an ulcer would form.—Much accumulation of saliva, like soap and water.—Flat taste in mouth; his food has sour taste.—Salty taste (of the spring) lasting weeks after using the water.

9. Throat.—Mucus in throat.—Contraction.—Neck glands swell.

11. Stomach.—Appetite without hunger.—Painful hunger but immediately satisfied.—Constant thirst, even in forenoon.—Frequent eructations in open air.—Nausea with accumulation of water in mouth; half an hour after breakfast.—Vomiting of leathery, yellow-brown in mucus.—Excessive vomiting and purging of black clotted blood.—Heaviness and distension beneath pit of stomach.—Stitches in epigastrium, r. side.

12. Abdomen.—Feeling as though everything too tight about hips, obliging her to loosen her dress.—Distended abdomen.—Incarceration of flatus.—Enormous colic with violent cramps.

13. Stool and Anus.—Swelling of hćmorrhoidal veins.—Hćmorrhoidal flux more profuse.—In rectum: feeling of dryness; dragging; frequent stitches; itching.—Frequent ineffectual desire for stool.—Stools: leathery, yellowish brown, diarrhśa-like; pasty.—Evacuation of a large quantity of slimy, bilious matter, smelling like asafśtida (lasted two weeks in one habitually constipated).—Blackish-green stools.—Incredible amount of blackish-green, burnt, lumpy fćces, like large pieces of slate, preceded by blackish-green substances like gastric mucus, preceded by colicky pains and rumbling in abdomen; the former stool required so much exertion and caused so much pain that long-lasting faintness ensued (in a patient with intestinal inactivity).—Frequent bloody stools; afterwards hćmorrhoidal flux and no more vomiting of blood.—Passage of gall-stones.—Constipation.—Stool was difficult to press out of rectum; obliged to press the nates apart.

14. Urinary Organs.—Feeling of moisture at meatus urinarius, as if he would have gonorrhśa.—Itching and sticking in urethra when not urinating.—Sand and gravel in urine for several weeks.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Unusual seminal emission at night.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Profuse menstruation; with discharge of membranous concretions.

17. Respiratory Organs.—More hoarse than usual.—Frequent expectoration of mucus.

18. Chest.—Tightness of chest.—Pressure on (l.) chest.—Stitches in l. breast.

19. Heart.—Fulness in precordium.—Palpitation with anxiety.—Beats of heart intermit.—Pulse greatly accelerated and feverish.

21. Limbs.—Cramp-like feeling in limbs, esp. hands, as if arms had fallen asleep; violent inflammation of extensor digitorum communis of both hands in one hitherto paralysed.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness and heaviness in arms.—R. arm has fallen asleep and feels paralysed.—Shoulders painful as if hot water had been poured over them.—Fuzzy feeling in finger-tips.

23. Lower Limbs.—Frequently stumbles when walking from stiffness of joints.—Jerking in limbs while writing.—Cramp in r. calf and l. toe at night.—Heaviness of feet.—Painfulness, boring and Sticking in corns.

24. Generalities.—Trembling of whole body.—Unusually weary after a walk.—Uneasiness, cannot lie still in any place.—Stitches here and there.—Pulsation of the body when he remains perfectly quiet.

25. Skin.—Yellowness of skin.—A three-months' old wart on the finger disappears.—Itching eruption on abdomen and feet.—Itching in limbs.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning.—Sleeping during day.—Wakes several times at night with great uneasiness.—Jerking during sleep.—Starts up twice while falling asleep is from electric shock through whole body.—One dream follows another the whole night though he frequently wakes between them.—Dreamy steep with confused dreams.—Frightful dreams of murder and fire.

27. Fever.—Chilliness while walking, immediately followed by easy perspiration.—Febrile chill recurring daily at 10 a.m., but generally occurring later.—Shivering and goose-flesh.—Cold hands and feet.—Great heat after a little wine (in one accustomed to it).—Flushes of heat and easy perspiration.—Head constantly hot during febrile chill.—Whole body reeking with perspiration.—Anxious sweat.

Kousso.

Brayera anthelmintica. Kuso. Cosso. (Abyssinia.) N. O. Rosaceæ. Infusion of dried flowers. Tincture of flowers.

Clinical.—Abortion. Tapeworm.

Characteristics.—The flowers of *Kousso* are a favourite remedy for tapeworm with the natives of Abyssinia, and the use of them in European practice for that purpose has led to the observation of the few symptoms recorded, among which thirst, nausea, and vomiting are prominent. In one case miscarriage was caused. The mode of administration as a tænifuge is as follows: Take a quarter of an ounce of the dried flowers, boiling distilled water four ounces. Infuse fifteen minutes without straining. The powder is to be taken with the infusion, in the morning, fasting. Two such draughts may be given. It is best to give a purgative before and an hour or two after the draught. A remark by Alexander Milne is significant to homœopaths: "Though *Kousso* leads to the expulsion of the worm, it seems not to improve the morbid condition which favours its production." (Living tænia placed in an infusion of *Kousso* mixed with milk were killed in about half an hour.) The prostration caused by the treatment is so great that Milne advises a course of *Cinchona* and *Iron* to follow.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cucurb., Granat., Filix m.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache.

11. Stomach.—Thirst.—Nausea.—Vomiting.

13. Stool and Anus.—Prolapsus ani.—Watery diarrhœa.—Stools loose and dark.—Expulsion of lumbrici, of dead tænia solium and of bothriocephalus latus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine.—Diuresis followed by scanty urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Miscarriage.

24. Generalities.—Rapid and extreme prostration.

27. Fever.—Slight sensation of heat.

Ratanhia.

Rhatany Root. Ratanhia. Mapato. Pumacuchu. The root of several species of Krameria, especially Krameria triandra. N. O. Polygalaceć (or Leguminosć according to some). Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—*Anus, fissure of*. Breath, offensive. Constipation. Diabetes. Dysentery. Dyspepsia, atonic. Epistaxis. *Eyes, pterygium*. Fissures. Gonorrhśa. Hćmorrhages. Hćmorrhoids. Hiccough. Hydrothorax. Infra-mammary pain. Itching. Metrorrhagia. Miscarriage. Nipples, fissures of. Pimples. Pleurisy. Scurvy. Snoring. Speech, arrested. Stomach, distension of; ulceration of. Throat, contraction of. Tinnitus. Worms.

Characteristics.—"*Krameria triandra*, remarkable for its entire, obovate, acuminate leaves, covered on both sides with silky hair, is one of the species most known as yielding the Rhatany root of commerce, but all the species (of *Krameria*), as far as known, are intensely astringent. In Peru an extract is made from this species which is a mild, easily assimilated astringent medicine, possessed of great power in passive, bloody or mucous discharges; it acts as a tonic in weakness of digestive organs and muscular debility, and is even useful in intermittent and putrid fevers. It is also styptic and restores tone to relaxed parts, and when applied as plaisters is said to cure all kinds of ulcers. An infusion is used as a gargle and wash, and the powder forms with charcoal an excellent tooth-powder. The colour of the infusion of the root of the *Krameria* is *blood-red*, on which account advantage is taken of it to adulterate port wine" (*Treas. of Bot.*). Teste (who puts *Rat*. in his Sulphur group), writing of its pre-homśopathic use, says, "There is perhaps no plant the properties of which have been so well indicated by chance as this. Used as an astringent and tonic, this root sometimes arrests passive hćmorrhages (*epistaxis, hćmoptysis, metrorrhagia*, &c.). It was

successfully used against *scurvy, mucous discharges*, such as *chronic catarrh of the bronchia, vagina, large intestines*, &c., against various forms of *incontinence of urine, chronic śdema of the skin*. Dr. Tournel, who, no doubt, did not suspect that *Ratan*. produced abortion, had the happy idea of prescribing it as a tonic in cases of incipient miscarriage, and thus preventing that accident in delicate and nervous females who had never yet been able to go their full time." All these uses are really homśopathic, as is also the cure of a case of fissure of the rectum by Bretonneau, whom Teste quotes from Trousseau and Pidoux: A lady suffered from constipation and fissure of rectum, which caused her horrible pains and had damaged her health. Bretonneau ordered a daily injection mixed with one-fourth of *Rat*., and in a short time constipation and fissure were cured. Other like cases were cured; and then the same treatment was given in cases of fissure without constipation, and again with the same success. The provings (Hartlaub and Trinks chiefly) bring out the keynotes of *Rat*. in rectal cases: "Straining, stool so hard she cried out, with great protrusion of hćmorrhoids; *followed for a long time by burning in anus*." The burning persisting for a longtime after the stool is very characteristic of *Rat*.; and it occurs when the stool is diarrhśic as well as hard. Burning also precedes and accompanies the stool. Another peculiarity in connection with the stool is a bursting headache, which accompanies and follows a straining at stool. Dry heat with sudden stitching like knife-stabs. Oozing at anus. Dropping of blood from anus. One patient cured by *Rat*. of fissure had > by application of hot water; he sat in a sitz-bath as hot as he could endure; the relief only lasted while in the bath. In connection with the rectal symptoms is an important head symptom: "Pains in middle of forehead, as if brain would fall out," and a similar pain after stool. The head pains are also < on bending forward. The eye symptoms are striking: burning, smarting, twitching of lids, obscured vision. This symptom has led to the cure of cases of pterygium: Inflammation of whole of eye; a membrane seemed to extend to central point of eye, which burned. The old use of *Rat*. in nose-bleed, scurvy, and as a tooth-powder are justified by the symptoms of the proving: Violent nose-bleed; bleeding gums; toothache < lying down. A curious symptom in the aching molars is a sensation as if coldness rushed out of them. Toothache of pregnancy compelling the patient to get up at night and walk about. "Tasteless water collects in mouth" may meet another condition of pregnancy; and *Rat*. both causes and prevents abortion, metrorrhagia and leucorrhśa. It also meets fissure of the breasts in nursing women, as well as fissure of the anus. Contractive sensations (*Rat*. is astringent") are numerous: in stomach; groins; anus; eyes; neck; muscles; throat; "painful spasmodic contraction of throat during which she could not speak a loud word." *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if intoxicated. As if head in a vice. As of a white speck before eyes; skin before eyes. As if coldness rushed out of molars. As if rectum and anus were all twisted up. As if splinters of glass in rectum and anus. As if rectum protruded and then suddenly went back with a jerk. As if abdomen (and chest) cut to pieces. Movement as if something alive in abdomen. As of cobwebs about right side of mouth. Jerkings and quiverings. *Eyelids feel stiff*. Right side is most affected.─Cushing, who made

a proving of *Rat*., says (*Med. Cent*. quoted *H. R*., xi. 142) it caused great itching in the rectum; and he has cured with it since nearly every case of pin-worms in his practice. In a woman, old and feeble, he cured with *Rat*. 3x internally, and a *Rhatany* rectal suppository each night, frequent discharges of mucus, blood and pus from the bowels night and day with great pain and burning in rectum almost wholly preventing sleep. Cushing considers that, next to *Sang. nit., Rat*. meets more rectal cases than any other remedy. Rummel (quoted *H. R*., i. 140) relates the case of a servant girl who had rapid twitching of the lids of right eye to such an extent as to hinder her seeing. There seemed to be also a rotary motion of the ball. *Bell*. and *Calc*. failed to relieve. *Rat*. 12 relieved quickly. The symptoms are: < By touch (teeth). Pressure > pain in chest. < Lying down; > by motion. < Straining at stool; sitting bent over (headache); stooping. Stepping = pain in ribs. Sitting = weariness and heaviness in right thigh; pain in right knee and great toe. Bending arm <; extending it >. Eating <; emission of flatus >. After dinner, hiccough; before dinner, abdominal distension. > Hot-water applications. > Open air; moving about in open air. < Night; "most symptoms come in evening, night and morning. They are > by exercise and in open air, very much < by uneasiness of mind" (Teste).

Relations.—*Follows well:* Sul., Bovis, Sep. in uterine affections (Teste). *Compare:* Botan.; pleurisy, Seneg. Fissure of anus, Nit. ac. Anal symptoms, Sul., Ir. v., Canth., Pćon., Graph. (Graph. is nearest, but has not the constriction of *Rat*.). Splinters of glass in rectum, Thu. (Sticks, Ćsc. h.). Pain in head from straining at stool, Indm., Pul., Sil. Hiccough, Cycl. Burning on tongue, Rap. Ran. s., Sang. Toothache of pregnancy, Rap., Mg. c., Cham. Alive sensation, Croc., Thu. Cobweb sensation, Ran. s., Bar. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Irritable, peevish, and quarrelsome humour.—Apprehensive depression when alone, > in company.—Woke with a start, 2 a.m., with trembling apprehension and fear.—Changeable mind.

2. Head.—Dulness of head as if intoxicated.—Bruised pain in small spots on head.—Jerking in small spot r. temple.—Pains in head, as if cranium were about to burst, esp. when sitting with body bent forwards.—Long-lasting headache as if screwed in a vice.—Jerking, smarting, and shooting in head.—Congestion in head, with heat and heaviness.—Dull, deep stitches on vertex.—Painful tearing and burning on vertex, even at night, > in open air, during menses.—Pain in middle of forehead, as if brain would fall out while straining at stool.—Pains in head as if it would burst after stool.—Tearing from occiput to vertex.—Sensation as if scalp from root of nose to vertex were stretched.—Stiff feeling in forehead < knitting brows.—Itching of scalp not > by scratching.—Itching l. occiput, where small glandular swellings were found.

3. Eyes.—Pains in eyes as if compressed in a vice, and could not be moved.—Sensation in r. eye as if screwed in, or as if there were an impediment so that it could not be moved, still she could move it easily.—Contractions and burning sensation in eyes, esp. in evening.—Inflammation of sclerotica; a membrane seemed to extend to central point of eye that burned.—Sensation as if a cuticle were placed before eyes.—Agglutination of eyes at night, and lachrymation in morning.—Jerks and quivering of eyes and eyelids.—Twitching in r. eye and r. upper eyelid.—Stiffness of upper lids with soreness of upper tarsal edges.—White spot before eye, which obstructs the sight (in evening, by candle-light, with constant urging to wipe the eyes, and > after wiping).—Vision dim for distant objects.—Myopia.

4. Ears.—Tearing in ears.—Itching and shooting in ear.—Violent stitch in r. ear; chirping in r. ear; crawling as if insect in r. ear.—Nocturnal tinkling, and ringing in ears.

5. Nose.—Itching in nose.—Violent itching on tip of nose > by rubbing.—Nostrils inflamed and scabby, with burning sensation.—Epistaxis.—Violent nose-bleed, three times a day, for five days in succession.—Dryness of nose, with frequent sneezing.—Dry coryza, with complete stoppage of nose.

6. Face.—Heat in face.—Tearing pain in face and jaw bones.—Violent tearing in l. malar bone, evenings.—Sensation of cobwebs above r. side of mouth.—Tearing in inner surface of lips in a small spot.—Tearing in l. side of lower jaw and corresponding teeth.—Burning vesicles on the red part of upper lip.

7. Teeth.—Toothache in evening, esp. after lying down (compelling one to rise and walk about); or in morning, generally with tearing or jerking, or at times with digging pains.—Pulsative pain in teeth.—Bleeding of teeth.—Painful sensation of coldness and elongation in the molars, and as if coldness rushed out of them.—(Violent pain in one l. upper incisor, which is painful to the touch.).—Acid blood from gums on sucking them.—Burning at tip of tongue.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth at night.—Tension and burning sensation on tongue.—Tasteless water collects in mouth.—Breath offensive.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, generally felt during empty deglutition.—Painful spasmodic contraction in throat, which stops the voice (unable to speak a loud word).

10. Appetite.—Mawkish taste in morning, in bed.—Thirst; in evening.—Anorexia, with dislike to food and drink.—Constant desire to eat.—Risings, with taste of food; empty.

11. Stomach.—Violent hiccough, which causes pain in stomach.—Long-continued hiccough after dinner.—Nausea and disgust, esp. at night (1 a.m.), with retching and vomiting of food (> in open air).—Vomiting: of water; of mucus streaked with blood.—Pains as from ulceration in stomach.—Excessive distension of stomach.—Stomach feels too full.—Digestion more difficult.—Rolling and constriction in stomach.—Painful constriction of stomach, which is sometimes removed by risings.—Sensation in stomach, and above scrobiculus, as if abdomen had been cut to pieces, < deep breathing.—Heat and burning sensation in stomach and epigastrium.—Sudden painful bursting in pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Repeated violent sticking in r. (and l.) hypochondrium.—Pullings, and a sensation of coldness, in umbilical region.—Pinchings in abdomen, and sides of abdomen, sometimes with a burning sensation.—Movements in sides of abdomen as of something alive.—Shootings, pinchings, and contraction of groins.—Pinching in both groins > by emission of flatus, morning on waking.—Griping in lower abdomen, externally violent itching.—Constrictive pain in small spot in groins; in r. groin.—Sticking in groins, in afternoon while sitting.—Dragging downward in both groins, as before menses, with discharge of mucus from vagina.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard and broken evacuations, with urgent want to evacuate (with straining) and protrusion of hćmorrhoidal excrescences.—Ineffectual want to evacuate, with troublesome pains in loins.—Straining; so hard that she cried out; great protrusion of hćmorrhoids, followed for a long time by burning in anus.—Sudden stitches.—Fissures; excruciating pains immediately after stool, if costive.—Fissure with constriction.—Dry heat, with sudden stitches, like stabs with pen-knife.—Oozing from anus.—Burning in anus before and during a diarrhśa-like stool.—Very urgent desire for normal stool.—Diarrhśa with evacuation of some drops of blood, accompanied by dragging in groins and rumbling in abdomen.—Stool yellow, diarrhśa-like, with burning like fire in anus.—Sensation as if splinters of glass sticking in anus and rectum in every direction; as if rectum protruded and went back with a jerk; > in hot sitz-bath.—Severe itching about anus.—Pin-worms.—Soft loose evacuations, preceded by cuttings, with burning pains in anus, before and after.—Thin, fetid stools, burning like fire in anus.—Sanguineous diarrhśa.—Discharge of blood from the rectum, with or without stool.—Pains in head, as if it would burst (during and) after evacuation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and urgent want to urinate, with scanty emission.—More frequent and more abundant emission of urine, even at night.—Pale urine.—Urine more scanty, which soon deposits a cloud, and becomes turbid.—Burning in urethra (and root of penis) when urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—(The chronic gonorrhśa became much worse.).—Burning in root of penis while urinating.—Itching in scrotum not > by scratching.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pressure in groins, as of a general bearing down towards genital organs, followed by leucorrhśa.—Leucorrhśa with itching in rectum and discharge of bloody mucus.—Catamenia too early and of too long duration, and too copious, with pains in abdomen and loins.—Metrorrhagia.—Miscarriage.—Uterine pains following retrocession of eruption on loins.—Menses suppressed, with swelling of abdomen and breasts, simulating a pregnancy of several months, accompanied by profuse leucorrhśa and constant pain in kidneys.—Menses delayed.—Fissure of nipples in nursing women.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, with tickling in larynx, and pain of ulceration in chest.—Some tight mucus evacuated with great difficulty.

18. Chest.—Pressure at chest on the least exertion, with shortness of breath.—Violent pressure in chest as from a stone, with short breath, on slight exertion.—Rush of blood and heat to chest, with difficult breathing.—Ulcerative pain in chest during and after coughing.—Burning stitch in last ribs near back on stepping.—Pain as if cut to pieces in small spot in upper sternum.—Coarse stitch as with a knife in sternum, felt at every breath on ascending steps, takes away breath.—As if pointed instrument sticking in sternum just above ensiform cartilage.—Sticking burning cutting beneath l. chest, along one rib, evening.—Sticking and drawing along l. clavicle as if skin drawn in.—Stitch in l. ribs, so violent it = her to cry out.—Several fine stitches beneath l. breast, on ribs, extending downward.—Throbbing-burning, cutting and ulcerative pains beneath l. breast near pit of stomach < motion, > pressure.—Painful constriction in both sides of chest.—Shootings in chest, esp. when going up stairs, with obstructed respiration.—Congestion (of blood to) chest, with heat, and impeded respiration.

19. Heart.—Sharp sticking in prćcordial region, rather external.—Pulse full.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing tension, from nape of neck to the bottom of spine.—Stiffness in nape on turning head, > on violent motion.—Tearing in nape of neck, with heaviness of head.—Pain in loins and back, as if they had been beaten.—Bruised pain in whole spine.—Bruised pain in loins and hips, morning rising, > on motion.

21. Limbs.—Tearing in limbs.—Contraction of flexor muscles.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing in shoulder, arms, forearms, and wrists.—Spasmodic and painful contractions in elbows and fingers.—Pain in bend of elbow (r.) when flexed, > when extended.—Violent tearing in r. wrist.—Jerking, tearing, and stitches in thumbs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing and tearing in thighs, knees, legs, feet and toes.—Tension and burning sensation in thighs.—Jerking in thighs, calves, and feet.—Tearing from l. tendo Achillis up.—Sprained pain in last joint of big toe,

while sitting, > on motion.—Sticking and burning tearing in l. big toe.—Tickling on heels and soles.—Voluptuous itching in l. sole.

24. Generalities.—Weakness and prostration with anxiety and sweat over whole body.—Malaise with frequent yawning, repeated and laboured attempts to draw a long breath and distressing constriction across chest.—Sore pain frequently mingled with fine sticking now in chest now in shoulders, &c.—Shooting pains, as from excoriation.—Jerking in different parts.—Hćmorrhage.

25. Skin.—Sickly skin.—Small red and white pimples which do not suppurate, esp. between shoulders and on loins, remaining a long time.—Pimples; itching and burning after scratching.—Formication and itching eruption on back.—Itching: in nape and between scapulć; on scrotum; front of thigh; bends of knees, &c.

26. Sleep.—Disposition to sleep, esp. after dinner.—Violent yawning.—Retarded sleep.—Frequent waking, and prolonged wakefulness.—Waking with a start, with trembling, inquietude and fear.—Snoring.—Dreams: of battles; sick people; quarrels, anger, vexation; funerals, death of friends; earthquakes.

27. Fever.—Predominance of coldness, and of shivering, esp. in evening.—General chill 8 or 9 p.m.—Chilly even in warm room.—Heat of whole head with heaviness.—Heat and puffiness of face.—Dry heat in anus with cuttings.—Woke 1 a.m. with sweat, thirst, and dry mouth.—Nocturnal perspiration.

Kreosotum.

Kreasote or Creasote. A product of distillation of Wood Tar. $C_8 H_{10} O_2$. Solution in Rectified Spirit. [J. Meredith makes dilutions of "the first heavy distillate of hard green wood," which he has named *Carbo Pyroligneus*.]

Clinical.—Acne. Amenorrhśa. *Cancer*. Carbuncle. Change of life. Cholera infantum. Coccygodynia. Congenital syphilis. Constipation. *Consumption. Dentition*. Diarrhśa. Ear, affections of. Enuresis. Epithelioma. Eructations. Eruptions. Flushings. Gastromalachia. Glossitis. Hćmorrhages. Hćmorrhagic diathesis. Herpes. *Hysterical vomiting. Irritation. Leucorrhśa*. Lip, epithelioma of. Lupus. *Menstruation, disorders of*. Neuralgia. Ovary, affections of. Prostate, irritation of. *Pregnancy, vomiting of*. Pustules. Rheumatism. Seasickness. *Stomach, affections of*. Syphilis. Syphilitic deafness. *Teeth, caries of. Toothache*. Ulcers. *Urine, incontinence of*. Uterus, affections of. Vomiting. Whooping-cough. Yawning.

Characteristics.—*Kreosote*, a product of the distillation of pyroligneous acid and of tar, the preservative principle of the smoke, used for smoking meats and fish,

was discovered by Reichenbach, a Moravian chemist, early in the nineteenth century. The second edition of his work, published in 1835, supplies many of our data, but independently *Kre*, has been well proved. Its name, derived from the Greek, means "flesh-preserver"; and Teste includes it with *Arsen., Merc. cor., Plumb., Stan., Nit. ac., Sul. ac., Crocus*, and *Arg. met*., in his *Merc. Sol*. group. He remarks that several members of this group, whilst preserving dead organic matter from decomposition, have just the opposite effect on living tissues. The entire group have these characters: Suppressed or more frequently increased secretions with putridity. *Foul breath*. Bloating. Caries of teeth and bones. Cadaverous coldness. *Predominant left-sidedness*. Deep, nervous and mental derangement. Violent oscillation of symptoms-ravenous hunger to anorexia, &c. All favour the production of intestinal parasites and all are therefore anthelmintic. Excessive indulgence in smoked meats and fish is very injurious to the health. The principal observed effects are: Scorbutic condition of gums, falling out and decay of teeth, foul breath, costiveness, malaise. (*Salt*, another great preservative, also produces scurvy.) Kermes, of Weinsberg, has collected 135 cases in which death has occurred apparently from eating smoked foods. The leading symptoms in all were: Burning pain at epigastrium, bloody vomiting, meteorism, violent colic with constipation, slow breathing, sinking of pulse and dilatation of pupils. (Teste.) Reichenbach not only discovered *Kre*., he also introduced it into medical practice, and there was, as usual, a rush for the new remedy, which for a short time was a panacea; and then, except among homśopaths, fell into neglect. Teste observed that it *acted particularly well* on infants in the cradle, and congenital syphilis was a very strong indication for it. The marked action of *Kre*. on the teeth and dentition confirms this. [Cooper cured with *Kre*. 30 a case of auditory vertigo in a patient with pegged teeth. No other medicine would touch the case.] But it is also frequently called for in acquired syphilis, especially in the skin manifestations. Nash confirms the action on children and especially during dentition. The teeth decay almost as soon as they appear. Gums dark red or blue and very painful; incessant vomiting; cadaverous-smelling stools. The urinary symptoms are also marked, and *Kre*. is one of the most important remedies in enuresis. The chief urinary features are: (*1*) Copious pale urine. (*2*) Sudden; great urging; the patient cannot go quick enough. (*3*) The child wets the bed during the first sleep which is very profound. J. Meredith ("Agricola") proved on himself (*H. W*., xxviii. 84) "the first heavy distillate from hard green wood," obtained at charcoal works, in the 4x attenuation. The symptoms observed were so like those of pure *Kre*. that I do not think they need be separated. Among them were: Great thirst in evening. Enormous appetite. Stabbings here and there. Eyes feel as if in a woody smoke. Sneezing. Spleen pain. Nasal pus. [Teste emphasises a discharge "of fetid pus from nostrils."] At 7 a.m. sitting up in bed, pain and stiffness across hips and sacrum, which continued during the day. *Prostate and bladder irritation*, during night frequently rises to pass a very little urine, coming away like spray. It cured at the same time constipation of ten to twelve days' duration. Meredith cured with it a girl, ćt. 17, of intense urethral scalding *after* urination (*H. W*., xxx. 83). *Kre*. is no

less suited to women than it is to children; and especially to the leucophlegmatic temperament. Grauvogl cured with *Kre*. 3x a girl of 20 of suppression of menses, with a concomitant state of imbecility. (In another woman who had suppressed menses with tertian intermittent fever, the intermittent was cured with *Chi. sul*., one grain four times a day, and then Grauvogl, hearing for the first time of the suppression of the menses, gave *Kre*. 3x, with the result that the fever returned in full force. *Quinine* was again given, and the fever again disappeared. Before the next period, as the patient was of the *Nux* type, that remedy was given and the period was re-established. According to Grauvogl *Kre*. has a short period of action, one or two days, *Chi. sul*. having two or three weeks; and he quotes the case to illustrate the law of incompatibility; in intermittents *Chi*. may be given after *Kre*., but not *Kre*. after *Chi*.) Guernsey summarises the action of *Kre*. on women thus: "*Lencorrhśa putrid*, with accompanying complaints., leucorrhśa in general, especially if very fetid and exhausting. Female genitals in general. Complaints after menstruation; of females at change of life." According to the same authority *Kre*. affects especially the inner temples, external ears and lobe of the ear. It is suited to *very severe* old neuralgias with tearing pains sensations affecting upper jaw; upper teeth; inner navel region shoulder-blades. Dry-peeling lips are a characteristic: and *Kre*. has cured a tumour of lower lip, supposed to be epithelioma, with dry, cracked skin. In my own experience *Kre*. (3 and 30) meets a very large proportion of toothache cases where the teeth are decayed, especially if the gums are scorbutic. Its nearest rivals are *Staphisagria* with *blackened* teeth, and *Mercurius* with suppurating gumboil. The scapular pain is illustrated by a case of Lutze's. A lady had a pain under left scapula, < by motion, excruciatingly < by riding in a carriage; > by pressure, by lying with that shoulder on something hard, and by warmth. A long succession of homśopathic remedies was given in vain. Then the old school had a trial with *Antipyrine* and *Morphia*, with no better success. Long after, Lutze met the patient casually, and she mentioned that she had pains in the *left thumb*. This led him to *Kre*., under which he found the other symptoms of the case. He asked the patient to let him give her one other dose. She consented. *Kre*. 200 was given and completely cured the patient, who had become nervous and worn out by the suffering she had endured (*J. of Homśopathics*, May, 1890). In the same number of the same journal a case is recorded by Jean. I. Mackay in which *Kre*. 45m., twice repeated at long intervals, wrought a cure: Mrs. L., 28, fair, nervous. Has one child, ćt. 9. Six years before Mackay saw her had an abortion and since then health had been failing. Her chief complaint was of hćmorrhage from the uterus, brought on by lifting, over-exertion, and *always followed coitus*. No pain during coitus. Menses regular but profuse and clotted. Constant dull aching pain in back. The day after the flow has a terrible left-sided headache > by hot water applied to head. Annoying itching in genitals at times. Os eroded, speculum soon filling with clotted blood. "Coitus followed by flow of blood the next day" is a keynote for *Kre*. W. P. Wesselhśft (*Hahn. Ad*., xxxviii. 23) confirms these symptoms: Coarse, red elevated acne pimples, especially in *blonde women*. Nocturnal enuresis from too profound sleep; child cannot be awakened

when taken up. Giving out of knee-joint with annoying cracking (in a large, fat *blonde woman*). Large purulent blisters on concha of both ears, with a red base, like small-pox pustules. Chronic headache accompanied with great drowsiness, during which the patient would sleep most of the time, and groan in his sleep. Relief was followed by the appearance of a great number of small warts on scalp. [Hering mentions these constitutions as suited to *Kre*: Dark complexion, slight, lean. Complexion livid, disposition sad, irritable. Old women. Torpid, leuco-phlegmatic temperament. Old-looking children, hard to awaken. Blondes.] The following case of coccygodynia was reported in *Amer. Hom*. Miss A. complains of unbearable burning pains in sacrum extending down to coccyx, with feeling there when sitting as if an electric battery were attached with needles which were pricking through the skin. > Rising from seat. Attended with milky leucorrhśa. *Kre*. cured in three days. James H. Freer (*N. A. J. H*., xliv. 489) cured a lady over 80 who suffered from incontinence of urine on the occurrence of a bronchial attack which compelled her to keep her bed. Villers has reported a case of incontinence < *when lying down* cured by *Kre*., and this led Freer to the remedy, which rapidly cleared up the case, bronchitis and all. (In Villers' case *Kre*. 30 was given for "incontinence of urine when lying down" because he had cured with it many cases of uterine hćmorrhage occurring only in, or < by, the horizontal position.─*H. R*., x. 24.) Freer also cured incontinence in a case of locomotor ataxy (man, 74) with *Kre*. 6. An allopathic authority, Vladimir de Holstein, of Paris (*Amer. Hom*., xxiv. 93), accidentally cured with 6-drop doses of *Kre*., given in beer or milk, aggravated constipation in a chlorotic girl. He gave it with the sole idea of "disinfecting" the intestines. The vomiting of *Kre*. is noteworthy. The most characteristic form is that due to weakness of stomach, which cannot digest, and which rejects a meal undigested some hours after it was eaten. Vomiting of pregnancy, sweetish water with ptyalism; of cholera infantum; incessant vomiting with cadaverous stools; in malignant disease of stomach. Gentry has recorded the following: Lady, 45, on visiting a friend ill with dysentery, was struck with the odour, went home, commenced to vomit, and vomited all food or drink and continued, without ceasing, vomiting or retching for three weeks, being fed by the rectum all the time. She had to be held up by the nurse. She was greatly emaciated. *Kre*. 200, one dose given. In twenty minutes the retching ceased. The patient fell asleep, had no more vomiting, and rapidly recovered. Up to this time she had been under allopaths, who advised that homśopathy should be tried, as they could do no more. Harmar Smith (*H. W*., xxiii. 496) cured a girl of 10 of very frequent and violent eructation; she was apparently healthy in other respects. *Bell*. and *Puls*. did no good. Arg. n. aggravated. *Kre*. 2x at once did good and cured in a few days. A fatal case of poisoning with eighteen drops of *Kre*. has been recorded (*H. W*., xxix. 344) and brings out many of the symptoms in the cases above quoted. A woman, 52, was given for a pulmonary affection *Kre*. six drops in milk three times a day. After the third day she had: Dysphagia, gastric pain, vomiting, diarrhśa, and a distressing tendency to cough. On admission to hospital twenty-four hours later the breath smelt of *Kre*. Skin and mucous membranes pale; lips blue;

dysphagia marked. Mucous membrane of mouth of a dull white colour in parts. Paralysis and anćsthesia of palate, paralysis of larynx, analgesia of left arm and part of left leg. Later, albumen and casts in urine. After four days, some stupor, and weakness more marked. Next day collapse and death. After death two large erosions were found on upper part of śsophagus and others about pylorus. Stomach red and congested. Kidneys acutely inflamed. Cloudy swelling of liver.─Burning pains are a marked feature of *Kre*. (lupus of nose with burning pains. Chronic pneumonia with pain like red-hot coals in chest); and stitches are even more characteristic. Itching is intense. Among the *peculiar sensations* are: As if a board was across forehead. As if brain would force through forehead. As if something floating before eyes. As if a hard twisted ball was lying in umbilical region. During defecation children struggle and scream and seem as if they would go into fits. Burning as of hot coals deep in pelvis. As if something coming out of vagina. As if a load was resting on pelvis. As if sternum being crushed in. As of a heavy burden on crest of ilium. As if small of back would break. As if scapulć and other parts bruised. As if tendon of elbow-joint too short. As if small of back would break. As if hip dislocated. As if leg too long when standing. There is general sensitiveness to touch and contact. Marked periodicity is apparent. Intermittent fevers. Prostration and restlessness. Fretful, irritable, apprehensive. Music makes him weep. Weak-minded with suppressed menses. Sufferings from the non-appearance of menses─hence at change of life. The symptoms are < after menstruation; during leucorrhśa; when yawning. < In open air; cold weather; when growing cold; from cold washing or bathing. < At rest and especially when lying. Leucorrhśa is > sitting, < standing and walking. Cough compels sitting up all night. Touch <. Pressure >. General > from warmth. < By coitus and after coitus. Hoarseness is > by sneezing. Coughing = involuntary micturition. Drawing in limbs alternates with sufferings in the eyes.

Relations.─*Antidoted by:* Acon. (vascular erethism), Nux (violent pulsations in every part of body); according to Teste, Fer. met. is the best antidote, especially for over-action of Kre. in lively, sanguine, and vigorous children. *Incompatible:* Carb. v.; also after Chi. *Followed well by:* Sul., Ars. (in malignant disease); Bell., Calc., K. ca., Lyc., Nit. ac., Rhus., Sep. *Compare:* Eupion and Kre., as might be expected, have many identical symptoms, notably hćmorrhages, pulsations, and menstrual disorders. The Carbons and Carbol. ac. are closely related to Kre., and Carb. v. so closely as to be inimical with it. Pix. compares in phthisis. K. ca. (product of burning wood; stitches; < after coitus). Sep. (intermittent menses; outward pressure in genitals; painful coitus; vomiting of pregnancy; red sand in urine, turbid, offensive: but Kre. has menses usually copious, accompanied with difficult hearing, noises and humming and roaring in head, dragging in back > by motion─Sep. < from motion─and leucorrhśa is more irritating, even excoriating, smells like green corn; Sep. has not the acridity or the malignancy); Murex (passes copious pale urine at night; wakes with a start and violent desire; Kre. cannot get out of bed quickly enough, urine offensive); Lil. t. (bearing down); Bell. (enuresis, dentition, child worries all night, must be petted and tossed about, teeth decay

rapidly; bearing down < lying, > standing—Kre. < rest, > motion); Calc. (cholera infantum); Nux (irritable weakness of stomach, food cannot be digested: but Kre. retains food several hours and vomits it undigested); Pho. (vomiting; but Pho. vomits food or drink as soon as it becomes warm in stomach): Plat. (vaginismus; but Kre. has flow of blood after coitus); Arg. n. (inflammation of eyelids in children or adults; but Kre. has discharge of scalding tears early in morning); Ars. (neuralgia with burning pains); Staph. (teeth; < after coitus); Bry. (neuralgia of sound teeth, severe pains < by motion, > by pressing head hard on pillow, and by cold applications: Kre., neuralgia of face, burning pains, in nervous, irritable people, < by motion and talking, teeth decay rapidly); Cham., Carb. v., Bell. and Ars. (menses offensive). Agn. c., Carb. a., Chel., Nit. ac., Nux, Pru. sp., Sep., and Thuj. (leucorrhśa staining yellow). Lach. (change of life); Phos. (hćmorrhagic diathesis; dark, slight, lean, ill-developed, ill-nourished, overgrown patients); Abrot. (children old-looking, wrinkled); Iod. (scrofulous, psoric affections; rapid emaciation; inordinate appetite; wasting of mammć); Ham. (dark, oozing hćmorrhage); Ol. anim. (stitches in breasts: Ol. an., "shooting *out of* nipple"); Bapt. (effects of bad smells).

Causation.—Bad smells. Sprains.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Restlessness when seated, with shivering, and frequent want to draw a long breath, which, however, is impossible.—Music and other emotional causes impel him to weep.—Lachrymose humour, sometimes with moroseness or melancholy.—Continual excitement, with obstinacy, and disposition to be angry.—Ill-humour.—Mental dejection, and despair of being cured, towards evening.—Mild melancholy, with desire for death.—Easy loss of ideas.—Weakness of memory.—Frequent absence of mind, and a sort of stupidity.

2. Head.—Vertigo, which causes falling, sometimes in morning in open air.—Headache, like that which results from intoxication.—Headache caused by mental emotions.—Headache with inclination to sleep, and drawing in eyelids, or redness of face, lassitude (esp. in legs), bitter taste, ill-humour, and tendency to shed tears.—Sensation of tension, of heaviness and of fulness in head, sometimes as if everything were going to protrude through forehead, < on stooping.—Sensation of a weight in occiput, as if the head were going to fall backwards.—Painful pressure and compression, esp. in the vertex, temples, and forehead (when awaking in morning), with heat in face.—Pulsative pain and throbbing in the head, esp. the forehead.—Drawing pains, acute pullings and shootings in the head, sometimes extending to the jaws and teeth.—The headaches sometimes commence on waking in morning.—Shootings in side of head, with loss of ideas.—Buzzing in head.—Soreness of scalp on being touched.—Falling off of hair.—Miliary pimples on forehead.—Pimples on forehead, like those seen in drunkards.

3. Eyes.—Eyes red and moist, as after weeping.—Eyes dull and sunken.—Itching in eyes with soreness after scratching them, inflammatory redness of the sclerotica, and pressure as from sand.—Continual heat, and burning sensation in eyes, and frequent lachrymation, even on waking in morning, and esp. on beholding light of day.—Eyes constantly, as it were, bathed in tears.—Burning and corrosive tears.—The tears are like salt water.—Interstitial keratitis, with pegged teeth.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyelids.—Redness and swelling of eyelids, and their margins.—Furfuraceous tetter on eyelids.—Quivering of eyelids (uncontrollable).—Sight confused as when looking through a veil, or as if there were down before eyes.—Sensation as if something were floating before eyes, obliging one to wipe them constantly.

4. Ears.—Heat and burning in ears.—Inflammatory swelling of the ear, with tensive, burning pains, or else with painful stiffness of neck, on side affected, with swelling of the cervical glands and livid grey complexion; pains extending to shoulders and arm, heat in forehead, and pressure above eyes.—Inflammation of (l.) outer ear, red, hot, swollen, burning, proceeding from a pimple in the concha, with stiffness and pain in l. side of neck, shoulder, and arm.—Pullings and shootings in ears, or cramp-like, pressive, and expansive pains.—Deafness, or aural vertigo, with signs of hereditary syphilis.—Buzzing in ears, with hardness of hearing, alternately with tingling and whistling in head.—Roaring in head; also humming and difficulty of hearing before and during menses.—Humid tetters on ears.—Itching in ears (and soles of feet).

5. Nose.—Offensive and fetid smell before nose, sometimes with want of appetite.—Bad smell before nose (on waking).—Nose constantly moist.—Bleeding of nose, even in morning; blood bright red and thin, or thick and black.—Frequent sneezing, esp. in the morning.—Fluent coryza, with painful sensibility of the nasal fossć, on breathing the air.—Coryza, with sensation of erosion under sternum.—Dry coryza, with frequent sneezing.—Chronic catarrh with old people.

6. Face.—Frequent, and even constant heat in face (during siesta), sometimes with throbbing in cheeks and forehead, and with a deep red colour of whole face, frequent want to make water.—Acne.—Face pale green with swelling of cervical glands.—Greyish, earthy colour of the face.—Furfuraceous tetters on cheeks, on eyelids, and round mouth.—Acute drawing pain in r. side of face, from jaw to temple.—Dryness of lips (with peeling off), as if caused by internal heat.—Burning pains; < talking or exertion; > lying on unaffected side.—Pustulous pimples on chin and cheek, which are covered with yellowish scabs.

7. Teeth.—Drawing pains and successive pullings in teeth, even on waking in morning, and sometimes with pains in diseased side of face, extending to temple.—Elongation of teeth.—Drawing, throbbing, jerking pains in teeth.—Bad odour from decayed teeth.—Teeth wedge-shaped (syphilitic deafness).—Dentition, great restlessness, wants to be constantly in motion, screaming all night.—Teeth

show dark specks and begin to decay as soon as they appear.—After extraction, oozing of dark, slightly coagulated blood.—Inflammatory redness of gums (l. upper side).—Gums bluish red, soft; spongy.—Protruding gums infiltrated with dark watery fluid.—Gums bleed readily; scorbutic, spongy, and ulcerated.—Absorption of gums and alveolar processes.

8. Mouth.—Putrid odour from mouth.—Ańćsthesia and paralysis of palate.—Tongue pale and flabby, with an accumulation of thin saliva in mouth.

9. Throat.—Continual dryness in throat, with burning and frequent thirst.—Scraping and roughness in throat with dryness and pain as of excoriation or pressure in throat on swallowing.—Painful sensation of choking at bottom of gullet, extending to chest and back.—Upper śsophagus eroded.

10. Appetite.—Greedy drinking followed by vomiting; great thirst.—Keen appetite, esp. for meat; craves smoked meats.—Cold food <; warm food >.—Dares not remain fasting (< fasting).—Bitter taste, esp. in throat, and when swallowing food.—Water after it is swallowed tastes bitter.—Sickly taste in mouth.—Entire loss of appetite, sometimes with pale and flaccid tongue, accumulation of saliva in mouth, and burning thirst.

11. Stomach.—Risings of flatus and sour regurgitations.—Frequent and violent eructations.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, salivation, and shivering over whole body, or with a burning sensation in mouth.—Retching, esp. when fasting in morning, as during pregnancy, and sometimes with vomiting of water and of mucus, dryness of nose, heat and pressive pain in forehead, thirst, and coldness in hands and feet.—Vomiting of sweetish water, when fasting in morning.—Vomiting; with dreadful burning at chest.—Stomach weak, cannot digest, food is immediately rejected, or vomited undigested some hours after eating.—Oppression of stomach, and of epigastrium, which renders the pressure of clothing insupportable.—Hardness in epigastric region, with painful sensibility to touch.—Cancer of stomach.—Pulsation in region of stomach, extending to all the upper part of body, esp. when in motion.

12. Abdomen.—Shooting and pressive pains in hepatic region.—Sensation of fulness, and pain as from contusion, in liver.—Pressure in region of spleen; the spot is painful to external pressure, esp. when sitting down soon after rising from bed in morning.—Pain, as from ulceration, in abdomen, when breathing and moving; the pains sometimes hinder sleep during night.—Painful sensation of coldness in abdomen, with too scanty emission of urine.—Inflation and tension of abdomen (as after a copious meal), sometimes with shortness of breath.—Contractive pain in abdomen, even at night, towards morning, with a sensation as if there were a hard compact mass in umbilical region.—Shootings in abdomen, sometimes extending to sexual parts.—Colic, resembling labour pains, sometimes with frequent want to make water (which is finally emitted in small quantities and hot), ill-humour and

irascibility, shiverings after the attack, and sometimes also a milky discharge from the vagina.—(Obstinate flatus in old abdominal disease.)

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools: watery; papescent; dark brown; watery, putrid, containing undigested food; greyish or white; chipped, very fetid; frequent, greenish, watery; cadaverous-smelling.—Ineffectual painful urging.—Children struggle and scream during act of defecation, and scream as if they would go into fits.—Evacuations hard, dry, difficult, and only every third or fourth day.—Several evacuations daily.—Pulling, acute drawing pains, and cramp-like pains in rectum (towards the l. groin).

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminished or excessively increased secretion of urine (also, he drinks much, with frequent desire to micturate, passing but little at a time).—Frequent and urgent want to make water, even at night.—(Relieves thirst in diabetes.).—Frequent urging with copious pale discharge; at night cannot get out of bed quick enough.—Wets bed at night; dreams he is urinating properly.—Urine spurts from her during each cough.—Can only urinate when lying.—Incontinence < lying down.—Urine of a chestnut colour, or turbid.—Urine fetid and colourless.—Reddish, or whitish sediment in the urine.—Burning corrosive urine.—Before urinating, discharge of bland leucorrhśa.—During micturition, burning between the labia.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Burning in genitals (during coition) and impotence.—Prepuce bluish black with hćmorrhages and gangrene.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Premature catamenia, of too long continuance, and too copious, with a discharge of black blood.—During an embrace, burning in the parts, followed next day by menstrual discharge of dark blood.—Appearance of menses in third month of pregnancy (blood black, flows in a stream).—Before the catamenia, abdominal spasms, leucorrhśa, irritation, and inquietude, vomiting of mucus or frothy risings, and inflation of the abdomen.—During menses: Hardness of hearing; discharge of fetid wind, constipation, and incarceration of flatus; buzzing and roaring in head; with pressive pains, colic, cuttings, sacral pains, constant shivering, or sweat on the back, and on the chest.—After menses: Abdominal spasms; pressure in the genitals; leucorrhśa; and many other sufferings.—Pains during menses, but < after.—Menses flow only when lying down; cease on sitting. or walking about.—Metrorrhagia < lying, > getting up and walking about.—Metrorrhagia; in fungoid disease of endometrium.—Leucorrhśa, corrosive or mild, and sometimes followed by exhaustion and fatigue, esp. in legs.—Leucorrhśa of a yellow colour, staining linen yellow, with great weakness in legs.—White leucorrhśa, having odour of green corn.—Nausea during pregnancy; ptyalism; excoriating lochia.—Dwindling away of mammć, with small, hard, painful lumps in them.—Leucorrhśa putrid, with accompanying complaints; leucorrhśa in general, esp. if very fetid and exhausting.—Complaints of females at change of life.—Cramp-like pains in external genitals.—Excoriation, with smarting

pains between genitals and thighs.—Shootings in vagina, as if produced by electricity.—Voluptuous itching in vagina.—Itching in vagina, inducing rubbing in evening, succeeded by smarting, swelling, heat, and induration of external parts, with soreness in vagina when urinating.—Desire for coition, in females, esp. in morning.—After coition, pain, as of excoriation, and hard knottiness in neck of uterus, or swelling of the genital parts (both male and female) with burning pains (worse in morning than in evening).—After coition discharge of dark blood the next day.—Prolapsus vaginć.—Prolapsus uteri.—Pulling, stitches, and shootings in the mammary glands.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Scraping and roughness in throat, with roughness and hoarseness of voice (> by sneezing in morning).—Paralysis of palate.—Dry cough, excited by a scraping in throat, or by a tickling in bronchia.—Dry, wheezing cough.—Cough, with shortness of breath.—Cough in evening, in bed, caused by crawling below larynx, with involuntary micturition.—Constant cough, with sleep and shiverings, followed by dry heat.—Convulsive cough, with retching, esp. in morning.—Continual hoarse and hollow cough, excited by an accumulation of mucus in throat, with easy expectoration of whitish, or of yellowish and thick mucus.—Cough, with pain in chest and sternum, compelling to press the hand on it; stitches and soreness in chest.—The mucus which is expectorated has sometimes a sweetish taste.—Involuntary emission of urine, and concussion in abdomen on coughing.

18. Chest.—Shortness of breath, sometimes with a sensation of heaviness in chest, and desire to make a deep inspiration, or with pain, as of a bruise, in chest (esp. sternum), when breathing.—Difficult and anxious respiration.—Frequent blood-spitting; afternoon fever and morning sweat.—Violent shootings in chest, in region of heart, in ribs, and in intercostal muscles, sometimes when breathing, or with suspended respiration; these shootings manifest themselves also at night.—Burning pain in chest, as after drinking brandy; the pain extends from centre of chest to throat and tongue, and is accompanied by heat, redness, and tension in face.—Terrible burning at chest, as from hot coals. Stitches in chest above heart, with oppression of breathing; in r. side, extending under scapula, arresting breathing.

19. Heart.—Stitches in heart.—Pulsation in all arteries when at rest.

20. Neck and Back.—Glands of neck swollen.—Pain in back; great sleepiness and profound sleep.—Pain as if small of back would break; < at rest; > from motion.—Pain in back at night; < when lying.—Scapulć feel as if bruised.—Pain under (l.) shoulder-blade; > hard pressure and by warmth; < riding in carriage and by any motion.—Pains in small of back, like spasmodic pains of labour, with urgent want to make water, and to evacuate, or with leucorrhśa.—Pains, as of ulceration, in the lumbar vertebrć.—Nocturnal pains in back, more violent during

repose.—Continuous burning in small of back.—Drawing pain along coccyx to rectum and vagina, where a spasmodic, contractive pain is felt.

21. Limbs.—Analgesia of l. arm and part of l. leg.

22. Upper Limbs.—Shootings in muscles and joints of shoulders.—Pain, as from contusion, in arms.—Pain in shoulders as if they had been uncovered all night.—Painful paralytic sensation in fore-arms and fingers.—Cramp-like pains in elbows and fore-arms.—Stiffness of hands, with cracked skin.—Pimples on hand, with violent itching, esp. in evening in bed.—Tetters on elbow, hands, and fingers.—Pain, as from dislocation, in thumbs.—L. thumb pains as if sprained and stiff.—Fingers dead; they grow pale and insensible, early in morning, when rising, with tingling.—Numbness of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain, as from fatigue, in hips and legs.—Bruised pain on crest of ilium, as if from a heavy burden or after running; stitches from same through abdomen; pain in same and in lumbar vertebrć, in morning, as if tired.—Drawing and shooting pains in thighs, < by movement.—Pains, as of a bruise, and bluish spots on thighs.—Pains in hams, as from contraction of tendons.—Heaviness in legs.—Drawing and shooting pains in limbs, alternately with sufferings in eyes.—Pain, as from dislocation, in joints of knees and feet.—Skin in ham red and rough, like herpes.—Tension and cramps in calves.—Pain, as of ulceration, and burning (itching) sensation in soles.—Śdematous (white) swelling of the feet, from toes to calves.—Coldness (and heaviness) of feet.—Sweat on feet.—Tetters on ankles.

24. Generalities.—Pain, as from excoriation and ulceration; painful paralytic sensation; pulling and shooting pains.—Hćmorrhages; small wounds bleed much.—Putrid ulcers of any kind; putrid diarrhśa.—Glossitis.—Exanthema on face; on cheeks; around mouth; on upper lip; on forehead; burning urine; erethism of blood; yawning in general; complaints accompanying yawning.—Pulse changed in general.—Pinching pains, and shootings, esp. in joints.—Lassitude, heaviness, and painful weariness in all limbs, esp. in legs.—Shocks in limbs, esp. when asleep at night.—Nocturnal pains.—Fainting fits on waking in morning.—Fainting (in morning, when rising too early).—Disposition to faint in a warm room, with heat of face and shortness of breath.—Numbness; loss of sensation.—Rapid emaciation.—Attacks of stupor, with paleness and coldness of several parts, which seem then as if dead.—Pains, as from a bruise or contusion.—Excessive excitement of whole body.—Restlessness in whole-body, < during repose.—Pains < during repose.

25. Skin.—Soft, unnatural feel of skin, with pegged teeth.—Violent itching all over body, esp. towards evening, and with burning sensation in arms and legs, after scratching.—Burning itching at night, and heat over whole body.—Nettle-rash.—Eruption, like bug-bites, with violent itching esp. in evening.—Large,

greasy-looking, pox-shaped pustules over whole body.—Mealy and pustular, dry or humid tetters (on backs of hands and fingers, in palms, on ears, elbows, knuckles, and malleoli), with violent itching in almost every part of body.

26. Sleep.—Great inclination to sleep, with frequent yawnings; sometimes with putrid taste in mouth, and want of appetite.—Fits of yawning, with shivering, weeping, pressive pains in forehead, or lassitude.—Constant inclination to sleep.—Difficulty in going to sleep, caused by restlessness over whole body, or a sensation of fatigue, with pains in all limbs.—Disturbed sleep, with tossing.—Frequent waking during night.—Unrefreshing sleep, with paralytic sensation in all limbs on waking.—At night, pains in loins, internal shiverings, pulsations in head, restlessness over whole body, pressive and burning pains in eyes, agglutination of the lids, &c.—Starting from sleep in a fright.—Frequent, anxious dreams; dreams of snow, of falling, pursuits, poisoning, emaciation, fire, of erections and of wanting to make water, of foul and disgusting linen, &c.

27. Fever.—Feverish sensation over whole body, with good appetite.—Predominance of cold, tendency to shiver, and frequent shiverings, sometimes with heat in face, redness of cheeks, coldness of feet, sensation of heaviness in arms, and excessive ill-humour; or with epistaxis, or pain in loins, head, and eyes, distressing cough, &c.—Chilliness predominating while at rest.—Chill, with great bodily restlessness.—Flushes of heat, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks.—Perspiration only during morning, with heat and redness of cheeks.—Thirst after the shiverings.—Feverish heat, with red cheeks; then sweat, followed by sacral pains.—Throbbing all over body < when at rest.—Pulse small and suppressed.

Laburnum.

Cytisus laburnum. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture or trituration of seeds. Tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Eyes, affections of. Hydrocephalus. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—All parts of this well-known ornamental tree are poisonous, our knowledge of it being derived chiefly from the accidental poisoning of children who have eaten the pea-like seeds and pods. Here is a typical case: W. G., æt. 10, ate eight to ten seeds. Five or ten minutes after began to sweat, but soon became cold and shivering, skin pale, pulse scarcely perceptible, general collapse. Pupils dilated, is drowsy and giddy, but in no pain. Emetics and brandy were given, but after an hour of this there was no improvement. An enema of hot strong coffee was now given, the patient was wrapped in blankets, and hot bottles applied. The collapse then gradually passed off (*Brit. Med. Jour.*, Sept. 26, 1891).—The giddiness is intense and in some cases peculiar: "Constant vertigo, even while lying; if she attempted to sit upright, she immediately fell back again." In one case the head was rigidly thrown back. Head hot. Convulsions, insensibility, drowsiness, and mental indifference were leading features; and muscular twitchings about the face were noted. Pupils dilated; in two cases they were *unequally dilated*. These patients were two boys poisoned by the root of an old tree; they had very strange waving motions of the arms and convulsive drawing up of the legs, first one leg then the other. A boy who ate the green twigs was seized with vomiting, pain in the stomach, and collapse; there was no diarrhœa but tenesmus and erections. After a few hours he passed 300 grams of grass-green urine, after which he felt >. The urine soon after passing assumed a natural colour.

Relations.—Antidoted by Coffee, and stimulants, hot and cold douches to chest. *Compare:* Nux; Gels. (> by copious urination).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—No anxiety; remarkable indifference to all around.—When spoken to, seemed stupid and unconcerned; when aroused by a shake and asked a question, he answered by a nod or shake of the head.—Stupefaction.

2. Head.—Constant vertigo even while lying down; if she attempted to sit up, she immediately fell back.—Giddy, wheeled perfectly round before and during vomiting.—Staggered, rolled head from side to side, eyes closed.—Giddiness prevented him from walking, but he could sit upright.—Head rigidly thrown back.—Head hot.—Headache.—Pain in head and abdomen.

3. Eyes.—Eyes: dull, lustreless; surrounded by livid zone; sunken.—Lids only half open; mostly closed.—Pupils: much dilated, but react to strong light; unequally dilated; slightly contracted; sluggish.

6. Face.—Expression anxious.—Face: pale, cold, of dull expression; pale and expressive of severe pain, augmented from time to time by a succession of spasmodic muscular contractions after the pain; deathly pale with blue lips.—Twitchings of muscles of face (and neck); with efforts at vomiting.

8. Mouth.—Slight frothing at mouth.—Pale, glazed tongue.—Tongue dry, glazed, and red.—Dryness of mouth; and throat.—Lips parched.—Speech very indistinct.

9. Throat.—Burning in throat with great thirst.

11. Stomach.—Impaired appetite.—Excessive thirst.—Greedily thirsty, grasped at liquids with avidity, seizing the vessel with both hands and draining it.—Constant nausea and eructations.—Vomiting, pain in stomach, collapse; no diarrhœa but tenesmus and erections; followed by copious urination.—One vomited repeatedly during twelve hours, another one two or three hours; in the latter case the other symptoms were much more violent.—Nothing remained in stomach, even water or ice was almost immediately rejected.—Burning pain in epigastrium.—Cramp-like sensation in region of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen distended; tympanic sensation.—Flatulent distension.—Colic < by pressure.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa: followed by cessation of convulsions; with tenesmus and slightly bloody stool.—Never vomited but was much purged.—Watery fluid with peculiar odour constantly drained involuntarily from bowels.—In the crude form it colours the stools, giving them either a green, clay, or dark appearance.—The bowels almost always become constipated.—Tenesmus and erections.—(Marked relief to constipation due to pressure on rectum.—Cooper.)

14. Urinary Organs.—After a few hours passed 300 grains of grass-green urine and felt > after. The urine soon assumed natural colour on standing.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tenesmus and erections.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing: stertorous; accelerated after the fever; hurried and laboured; slow, expiration very markedly prolonged.

19. Heart.—Heart's action rapid and tremulous.—Slight increase of pulse, and respiratory movements are also accelerated; this is transient, pulse soon falls below normal; languor and tendency to sleep follow.—Pulse alarmingly weak.

21. Limbs.—Jerking and trembling of limbs.—Extremities weak and cold.

23. Lower Limbs.—Some had a peculiar twitching in their walk.

24. Generalities.—Convulsions.—Insensible, very strange waving motions of arms to and fro; now and then the legs, first one then the other, convulsively drawn up.—Complete collapse with great restlessness; with, perfect consciousness.—Extreme intractable restlessness ending in incessant, almost frantic jactitation.—Felt faint and giddy.

26. Sleep.—Remarkably sleepy.—Transitory somnolence and languor, but this soon passed off, leaving marked insomnia, which lasted through the night.

27. Fever.—Surface of body pale, remarkably cold, almost like marble; at same time great aversion to slightest covering.—Sub-normal temperature.—Skin, very cold add clammy.—Every now and then severe rigors shook his frame.—Skin covered with clammy sweat.—Cold sweats, vomiting, vertigo, preceded by slight feeling of malaise, and followed by high fever.

Lac Caninum.

Bitch's Milk.

Clinical.—Arms, varicosis of. Breasts, painful. Chancre. Croup. Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhśa. Epulis. Eyes, affections of. Gonorrhśa. Headache. Ichthyosis. Leucorrhśa. Neuralgia. Ovaries, affections of. Ranula. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Spinal irritation. Stomach, affections of. Syphilis. Throat, sore. Ulcers. Uterus, affections of. Vaccinosis. Varicose veins. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Lac caninum* is not a novelty in remedies. "Dioscorides, Rhasis, Pliny, and Sextus recommended it for the removal of the dead fśtus. Sammonicus and Sextus praise it in photophobia and otitis. Pliny claims that it cures ulceration of the internal os. It was considered an antidote to deadly poisons." (Quotation by Hering.) Hering adds that the remedy was revived by Reisig, of New York, who used it successfully in the treatment of diphtheria. After Reisig the remedy was used by Bayard and Swan, to whose indefatigable exertions we owe the present status of this medicine. Swan's potencies were prepared from Reisig's 17th. The provings were made with the 30th and upwards and are published in a little volume by Swan and Berridge. As in the case of *Bufo, Castor equi*, and other remedies of ancient times, homśopathy has stepped in to confirm the accuracy of the old observers. In the provings a large number of the symptoms were manifested in the region of the throat, the effects being diagnosed as actual diphtheria in some instances. It is in diphtheria, both as curative and prophylactic that *Lac can*. has won its greatest fame; and the provings and clinical experience have developed a grand characteristic in this and other affections—an alternation of sides, often very

rapid. "Soreness of throat commences with a tickling sensation which causes constant cough then a sensation of a lump on one side, causing constant deglutition this condition entirely ceases, only to commence on the opposite side, and often alternates, again returning to its first condition; these sore throats are very apt to begin and end with the menses." This "alternation of sides" once led me to the cure of an eczematous condition of the eyelids in a child. The child's aunt, who brought her to me, casually remarked that it often left one side entirely and went to the other and then back again. *Lac can*. cleared it up in a very short time. Rheumatic and other affections having this peculiarity of changing from side to side are very likely to be benefited by *Lac can*. From diphtheria, with its fetid discharges, it is not a far step to ozćna, and *Lac can*. has proved itself curative in a number of cases. Corners of mouth and alć nasi cracked. It has cured a case presenting the following characters: Crusts under which grey matter forms. Throat bad, swallowing difficult; mucous follicles swollen, covered with cream-coloured mucus. Nose bad; feared destruction of bones. Bloody pus discharges several times a day. Bones of nose sore to pressure. In addition to the changing sides characteristics *Lac can*. has: "Inflamed surfaces (of throat) *glistening*." The same appearance when found on ulcerated surfaces in the skin is a leading indication for *Lac can*. The mental symptoms are remarkable. One prover had delusions about snakes; imagined she was surrounded by them; was afraid to close her eyes at night for fear of being bitten by a large snake which she imagined was beside the bed. Awoke in the night with a sensation that she was lying on a large snake. After menses, imagined all sorts of things about snakes. These snake-symptoms led to a cure. E. T. Balch (*H. P*., x. 286) asked for advice in this case: "Maud R., 10, demi-brunette, of healthy parents, one and a half years before fell forward and hurt her chest whilst playing. Nothing was thought of it at the time, but when brought to Dr. Balch she was pale, emaciated, capricious, no desire for play. Sleep disturbed by frightful dreams, during the day piteously begs her mother to take her, she is so afraid. *She feels as though snakes were on her back*. In response to advice tendered one dose of *Lac. can*. 50m. was given, dry, and in twenty-four hours the child became more lively and cheerful and very soon all abnormal sensations disappeared. Another mental curiosity which has proved a useful pointer is this: "Imagines he wears some one else's nose." Restlessness, nervousness, and prostration appear in the provings and show the relation of the remedy to diphtheritic paralysis as well as to diphtheria itself. In one prover the symptoms occurred periodically: < in morning of one day and < in afternoon of next. Wandering rheumatic pains. The sensation of lightness or levitation was noticed—seemed to walk on air; not to touch the bed when lying. Cannot bear one part of her body to touch another; must even keep her fingers apart. The symptoms in general were < at night. Cold winds and cold, sharp air <. Cold washing = pain in herpetic eruption. Cold application > pain in upper jaw and teeth; and cold water gave momentary > to sore throat. Pains in ankles, forehead, and upper jaw were > by warmth. Rest and lying down > most symptoms; motion <. Flexion >, extension <. Going up and down stairs = pain in heart.

Walking = leucorrhśa, < sores between labia and thighs. Touch < (external throat; breasts, causing sexual excitement). < After sleep. The Schema comprises both caused and cured symptoms; the latter are bracketed or have the name of the disease in which they occurred appended in brackets.

Relations.—[According to Nichols, Lac. can. "acts best in single dose; if repeated should be given at exact intervals."] *Compare:* Lachesis is the nearest analogue (throat, ovaries, symptoms changing from side to side—Lach. left to right; < after sleep; fainting on raising arms); Lac. vac. deflor. (dreams of going on a journey). Lac. vac. coag., Lact. ac. [The following were mostly supplied by Lippe to Swan's arrangement.] Weak memory for what she has read, not for other things (Lach., Nat. m., Staph.). Absent-minded (Anac., Caust., Con., Dulc., Lach., Nat. m., Sep.). Crying, fearing she was contracting consumption (Calc., Guar., Sep.). Exalted feeling in sensorium (Plat.). Headache < in cold wind, > in warm room (Aur., Nux v., Rhus). Headache < by noise > by keeping quiet; confused feeling in head (Calc.). Must have light, but intolerant of sunlight (Aco., Bell., Calc., Gels., Ruta, Stram). Soreness and scabbing of nostrils (K. bi., Thu.). Lips dry and peeling (Nat. m.). Throat sensitive to touch externally (Lach.); < by empty swallowing (Ign.). Breasts sensitive to pressure (Calc., Murex); to deep pressure (Merc.); as if full of very hard lumps, very painful when going up and down stairs (Bell., Calc., Carb. an., Lyc., Nit. ac., Phos.); soreness and enlargement (Bell., Bry., Calc.). Small, round, or irregular grey white ulcers on tonsils and fauces (Merc. i.). Discharges of diphtheritic matter from vulva and rectum (Apis). Empty, weak feeling in stomach-pit (Dig., Ign., Pet., Sep.); pain as from a stone or undigested food in stomach-pit (K. bi.). Pain in right ovarian region (Ap., Lyc., Pallad.). Sensation as if breath would leave her when lying down, must get up and move about (Grind.). Sciatica (Cur., Graph., Gnap., K. bi., Ir. v., Lach., Phyt., Tell.). When walking seems to be walking on air; when lying does not seem to touch the bed (Asar., Chi., Coff., Nat m., Nux, Op., Rhs., Spi., Stram., Thuj., Stict. pul., Phos. ac.). Dreams of going on a journey (Lac. v. deflor., Laches., Sang., Sil.). Spreads fingers apart (Secale—in spasms). Retina retains impressions of objects (Tuberc. Nicotin.—Lyc., ear retains impression of sounds). Red spot before vision (Dubois. Hyo.). Flatus from vagina (Bro., Lyc., Nux m., Nux v., Sang.). < Going down stairs (Borax). Diphtheria (Diphtherinum, Merc. cy., Gels.). [Hydrophobinum is a dog-engendered nosode and must be compared with Lac. can; Lach. is one of its antidotes.] Cannot bear one finger to touch the other (Lac. f. cannot bear one foot to touch the other).

Causation.—Result of fall.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Illusions or hallucinations about snakes; imagines they are all around her; that they are creeping into her bed; fears to close her eyes.—Horrible visions, fears they will take objective form; when sitting still and thinking.—Wakes at night with a sensation that she was lying on a large snake.—After menses, imagines all

sorts of things about snakes.—Woke at daylight, feeling that she was a loathsome, horrible, mass of disease.—Could not bear to have any one part of her body touch another; felt if she could not get out of her body in some way, she would soon become crazy; could not think of anything but her own condition.—Feels weak, and nerves so thoroughly out of order, that she cannot bear one finger to touch the other (nervous throat affection).—Is impressed with the idea that all she says is a lie; that all her symptoms are unreal, and the result of a diseased imagination; it seems to be very difficult to speak the truth, but continually distrusts things; when reading anything she rapidly changes the meaning, omitting or adding things.—Imagines that he wears some one else's nose (diphtheria).—Felt very short in morning while walking; ditto in evening.—Finds it very difficult to read understandingly anything requiring a mental effort to follow it.—Very restless; cannot concentrate her thoughts or mind to read; wants to leave everything as soon as it is commenced.—When speaking, substitutes the name of the object seen for that which is thought.—Cannot remember what she reads, but can remember other things.—In writing, uses too many words or not the right ones; very nervous.—Absent-minded.—Cannot bear to be left alone for an instant (diphtheria).—Fear: of disease; of consumption; of heart disease; of falling downstairs.—Fits of weeping two or three times a day (metritis).—Depression.—(Thinks she is looked down upon by every one, and feels insulted thereat.).—Anxious.—Easily excited; easily startled.—Cross and irritable; while headache lasted.—(Attacks of rage, cursing and swearing at the slightest provocation.)

2. Head.—Dizzy sensation with slight nausea.—Constant noise in head very confusing; < at night, and much < at menses (metritis).—(Sick headaches beginning in nape; the pain settling gradually in r. or l. forehead.).—Pain in l. occipital region running up when moving head.—(Headache over eyes, < when sewing; frontal and occipital, < turning eyes up.).—Sharp lancinating pain, in a zigzag line from r. side of forehead to an indefinite point in occiput; instantaneous, and sometimes repeated; as soon as it is felt, she lays aside whatever she is doing and lies down, from an indefinite dread that it will return; if at night, she goes to bed at once; has great dread of the pain, though not very severe; recurred for several days.—Sharp, throbbing pain in r. side of forehead; then in l. side of forehead slightly.—Sharp pain like a stab in r. temple, at 7 p.m.—Throbbing pain just over r. temple, then sharp pain in socket of r. eye and in r. temple, disappearing quickly.—Pain in forehead, afternoon, first on l. side, then on r., over l. eye principally.—Headache over l. eye on first waking, and great pain in pelvis, most marked at r. ovary.—Neuralgic pain in l. side of head, followed by a film over l. eye, wants to rub it off; not > by rubbing.—Headache first on one side of forehead, then on the other.—On going into the cold wind, felt a terrible pain in forehead as if it would split open, > on going into warm room.—Headache in upper part of forehead, with sensation of a broad band pressed firmly across forehead from one temple to the other.—Darting pain across forehead and over eyes.—Headache over both eyes, extending back over l. ear.—Slight pressure on vertex and over eyes, the day before

menses ceased.—Dull pain in r. temple and r. eye, with pressure on vertex during menses.—Stiffness in occiput on turning head, with soreness on pressure.—(Occipital headache, with shooting pains extending to forehead.).—Headache < by noise or talking, > by keeping quiet; confused feeling in head.—Intense headache, entirely > by cold-water application, but soon returned, not, however, as severe.—Pains in head during day, first on one side then on the other; it seems perfectly unbearable; > on first going into the air, but soon grows <.—Sensation as if brain were alternately contracted and relaxed, several times rapidly; generally only when lying down; at various times all through proving.—Excessive dandriff on head for past week.—Sore pimples on scalp, which discharge and form a scab; extremely painful when touched, or on combing hair.—Head very sore, and itches almost all the time, < at night.—Slight roughness of skin of forehead, as of numerous pimples.

3. Eyes.—Sharp pain in socket back of r. eye, followed by tenderness in r. temple; both transient.—Darting intense pain round l. eye.—Heaviness of upper eyelid, with pain above l. eye; burning in l. eye; agglutination of l. lids (rheumatism).—Eyes slightly swollen; profuse lachrymation; with catarrh.—Looking at different objects causes eyes to ache.—Pricking sensation in eyeballs; eyes sensitive to cold air.—Upper eyelids very heavy, can scarcely keep eyes open; very sleepy.—Pain in eyes when reading; followed by a film over them, apparently requiring to be wiped off before she can see.—Tendency in retina to retain the impression of objects, esp. of colours; or somewhat of the object last looked at is projected into the next.—(Sees faces before her eyes, < in the dark; the face that haunts her most is one that she has really seen.).—Small floating discs before eyes occasionally, and showing primary colours at edge of discs.—When reading the page does not look clear, but seems covered with various pale spots of red, yellow, green, and other colours.—Occasionally when looking at an object sees red spots on it.—While looking at an object appears to see just beyond or out of the axis of vision, an object passing across the field of sight; but on adjusting the eye to see it, it is gone; it always appears as a small object, like a rat or bird, sometimes on the floor, at others in the air.

4. Ears.—Pain in r. ear, sometimes intense.—Very sharp pain in r. middle ear, while walking in wind; had to cover it with hand, which gave entire relief; sharp pain in r. side also.—No pain during day, but is awakened several times during night by sore aching pains in middle and external ear of side on which she is lying; soon passes off when the pressure is removed.—(Green, odourless discharge.).—Reverberation of voice as if speaking in a large, empty room; with pain in frontal region, first over one eye and then over the other.—(Sounds seems very far off.).—Ringing in r. ear.—At night a buzzing in r. ear.—Noises in ears; sensation as though ears were full.—(More than any other remedy, relieved deafness from hereditary syphilis.)

5. Nose.—Sore on r. side of septum of nose; next day nose sore, constant inclination to pick at it and get the scab off; nose still sore on sixth day, and on seventh day was very painful to touch; but on eighth day scab came off nose, leaving it as well as ever.—L. nostril first dry, afterwards discharging a thin, ichorous fluid, excoriating nostrils.—Stuffed feeling in nose and throat.—Watery discharge, followed by dry sensation in nose.—Fluent catarrh from both nostrils, with sensation of fulness in upper part of nose.—(Profuse nocturnal nasal discharge, like gonorrhśa, staining pillow greenish yellow.).—One side of nose stuffed tip, the other free and discharging thin mucus at times and thin blood; these conditions alternate, first one nostril stopped up and the other fluent, and *vice versâ* (diphtheria).—Bad smell in nose.—Cannot bear smell of flowers; they seem to send a chill over her.—All drinks return by the nose, nothing being swallowed (diphtheria).

6. Face.—R. cheek burns like fire, and is red after coming in from the cold.—Pain as from a knife-thrust from under l. zygoma up to vertex.—Burning, flushing of face.—Marked pallor of face.—Lips dry and peeling off.—Jaw cracks while eating (dyspepsia).

7. Teeth.—Pain in l. upper molars, coining from l. temple through l. ear.—Teeth sensitive to cold water.—Gums swollen, ulcerated, retracted, bleeding, teeth loose; caused by defective nutrition and exposure.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated brown.—Tongue dirty, deeply coated near back and centre, except on edges, which are bright red; at 9 p.m. tongue looks patched.—Taste: putrid; of lead, afternoon.—Swelling of l. sublingual gland; ranula.—Mouth and throat covered with aphthous yellowish-white ulcerations, easily bleeding.—Roof of mouth very sore, with blisters that break and leave loose skin; any seasoned food causes great pain.—Inside of lower lip feels tender and sore, and looks very red.—Mouth very dry.—Saliva: increased, slightly viscid; ran from mouth during sleep.—Mouth constantly full of mucus, but a constant inclination to swallow, which = pain.—Frothy mucus in mouth < by going into open air, and after eating.—Breath very offensive (diphtheria).—Talking is very difficult, and there is a disposition to talk through nose (nervous throat affection).

9. Throat.—In morning throat very sore; r. tonsil covered with ulcers and patches, which extended over palate and covered l. tonsil; next day membrane extended across posterior wall of pharynx; uvula elongated, accompanied by chilliness, high fever, pains in head, back, and limbs, great restlessness, and extreme prostration. This was pronounced to be "severe diphtheria," but it soon got well.—Diphtheritic patch appeared first on r. tonsil, then on l., and frequently on alternated sides; the swelling of submaxillary and lymphatic cervical glands also alternated in like manner; there Was a noticeable < after a cold storm from north-east.—Quinsy; alternating sides; thick, tough pieces of diphtheritic membrane coming away, and new membrane constantly re-forming; swelling in throat so large and tense that

mouth could not be closed.—The diphtheritic deposits look as if varnished; exudations migratory, now here, now there (diphtheritic croup).—Throat sore: with severe headache; pain extending to chest; dry and sore; deep red colour on either side of throat opposite tonsils; on l. side; painful to external pressure on both sides.—Throat feels stiff (diphtheria).—Sore throat, alternating sides, beginning and ending with menses.—Feeling of a lump in throat, which goes down when swallowing, but returns; throat < r. side; < on swallowing saliva; afterwards, throat which had been getting well, suddenly one evening grew rapidly <, but this time on l. side.—Constant inclination to swallow, which causes pain extending to r. ear.—Tickling and sense of constriction in upper part of throat, causing constant dry, backing cough.

10. Appetite.—Appetite improved; increased.—Cannot satisfy her hunger.—Desire for highly-seasoned dishes, which is very unusual; has used pepper, mustard, and salt freely.—No appetite (diphtheria; acute rheumatism).—Considerable thirst.—Great hunger for large quantities, often.—Craves milk and drinks much of it (diphtheria).—Aversion to anything sweet.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with headache, on waking; continuing all morning.—Nausea > by eructations of wind.—At 5 p.m. while smoking a cigar, great nausea with severe pain in stomach-pit; vomiting seemed imminent, but the sensation ceased in four or five minutes.—At 10.15 a.m., empty, weak feeling in stomach-pit; next day, same at 6 p.m.—Weak, sinking feeling at stomach-pit, on waking in morning.—Burning in epigastric region, feeling of a weight and pressure of a stone in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in r. side of pelvis; while it lasted there was no pain in l. side.—Pain and burning in l. side of abdomen and pelvis, with weight and dragging on that side; clothes feel very heavy.—Feeling of tension in l. groin; does not want to walk or stand, as it < the sensation; > by flexing leg on abdomen.—Very acute pain in l. groin, extending up l. side to crest of ilium; > by stool; sometimes the pain is in track of colon.—Abdomen swollen, and sensitive to deep pressure, which also = nausea, the nausea passes off when pressure is removed.—Felt as though abdomen and chest were firmly compressed all over, as if the skin were contracted.—Abdomen very sensitive to pressure and weight of clothes, entirely > by removing them, during very profuse menses.—Pains in abdomen intermittent.—Pain in pelvis, principally over r. ovarian region.—Headache (l.) on first waking, and great pain in pelvis, most marked at r. ovary.—Pressure from within outwards, as if contents of abdomen would be forced out literally, just above pelvis.—Sensation while walking as if abdomen would burst.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Frequent desire for stool all through provings.—When having a soft passage great tenesmus; rectum does not act as if it had lost power, but as if it could not expel fćces because they are soft, and adhere to the parts like clay.—Constipation; occasionally natural passages; urgent desire for stool, but

passes nothing but wind, or possibly one or two small pieces like sheep-dung; considerable wind in abdomen, with rumbling, but never any pain.—Profuse diarrhśa, with colic pain; diarrhśa watery, profuse, coming out with great force.—Great constipation before and after menses; bowels very loose (not diarrhśa) during menses.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urination causes intense pain in urethra, soon passing off.—Sensation after urinating, as if bladder still full; continued desire to urinate.—Frequent desire to urinate, which if not immediately attended to causes pain in bladder; a numb, dull sensation; if not > by urination it spreads over abdomen and l. side to ends of fingers; never in head; would frequently wake at night dreaming of the pain, and would have to urinate to > it.—Constant desire to urinate, passing large quantities frequently; at night she dreams of urinating, and wakes to find an immediate necessity; a less strong and healthy person would probably have wet the bed.—(Nocturnal enuresis, a specific.)

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire quite marked.—R. spermatic cord, low down, sore to touch.—Chancre on prepuce, l. side of frenum; penis greatly swollen; chancre like a cauliflower excrescence, red, smooth, and glistening.—(Small sore at entrance of urethra; parts of glans around urethra an open ulcer, exhaling most fetid smell, and with most excruciating pain; red, glistening appearance.).—Gonorrhśal pains, intermittent, in front, middle, or posterior part of urethra; when the gonorrhśa is >, catarrh sets in.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses scanty; terribly cross and impatient first day; on second day, severe paroxysmal pains in uterine region, causing nausea; occasional pain in l. ovarian region, passing about half-way down thigh, on upper part of it; all these pains > by bending backwards; pain and aching in r. lumbar region when leaning forwards (as in sewing) even for a short time; entire > when bending back.—Menses scanty at first; with pain in l. ovary.—Menses very profuse; abdomen very sensitive to pressure and weight of clothes, entire > by removing them.—(Several cases of membranous dysmenorrhśa.).—Dysmenorrhśa, pain in l. groin, with bearing down and nervousness.—Leucorrhśa all day, but none at night, even after taking a long walk.—Slight leucorrhśa during the day, < when standing or walking.—Severe pain in r. ovarian region, completely > by a flow of bright-red blood, which lasted an hour, and did not return.—In afternoon, intermittent, sharp pains in r. ovarian region.—Constant pain in r. ovary.—Pain in l. ovarian region, and all across lower part of abdomen.—Sharp pains beginning in l. ovary, and darting like lightning either towards r. ovarian region, or else up l. side and down arm, or sometimes down both thighs; but generally down l. leg to foot, which is numb, pains like labour-pains; accompanied by great restlessness of legs and arms, and great aching in lumbar region; (5th d. after premature labour).—Sharp, lancinating pains like knives cutting upward from os uteri, and as these were being relieved, sensation as of needles darting upwards in uterus.—Escape of flatus from vagina.—Pressure on anterior part of vulva, entire > by sitting; sensation as if

everything were coming out at vulva; with frequent desire to urinate and smarting in urethra.—Itching in l. side of labia, with rough eruptive condition on l. side of vagina, with acrid leucorrhśa; excoriating severely.—Great swelling of l. labia, and terrible, pain while urinating; (from gonorrhśa).—Itching of vulva.—Intense painful soreness of vulva, extending to anus, coming on very suddenly about noon, and lasting for about two hours; came on again during evening; could not walk, stand, or sit; > by lying on., back and separating the knees as far as possible.—Raw and bad-smelling sores between labia and thighs, in folds of skin; < when walking, would rather keep still all the time; these sores are covered with a disgusting white exudation.—Sexual organs extremely excited; very much < from the slightest touch, as putting the hand on the breast, or from the pressure on vulva when sitting, or the slight friction caused by walking.—(After-pains very distressing, extending to thighs, rather < on r. side.).—Menses very stringy and sticky, cannot get rid of them.—Urination caused intense pain in vulva, when even the least drop of urine came in contact with it.—Breasts very sore and sensitive to pressure for a day or two during menses.—Breasts very sore and painful, with sharp, darting pain in r. ovarian region extending to knee, very painful and must keep leg flexed (1st d. after miscarriage at 6th month).—Constant pain in breasts, they feel very sore when going up or down stairs.—Breasts seem very full.—Constant pain in nipples.—Breasts sensitive to deep pressure.—Breasts painful; feel as if full of very hard lumps, < going up or down stairs.—Loss of milk while nursing, without known cause.—Galactorrhśa (many cases).—Dries up the milk when nursing.—Given for an ulcerated throat to a nursing woman, it cured the throat and nearly dried up the milk.—After two doses of c.m. rapid decrease in size of breasts and quantity of milk in a lady who wanted to wean her child.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Slight hoarseness, with now and then a change of voice, after waking, but soon passing away.—Cough from tickling in upper anterior part of larynx, < when talking and also when lying.—Cough from tickling under middle of sternum.—Cough with pain and oppression of chest; it jars her all over.—Loss of voice, cannot speak in a whisper (pharyngitis).—Marked soreness on touching larynx (diphtheria).—Sensation as if the breath would leave her when lying down and trying to sleep; has to jump up and stir around for an hour or so every night.

18. Chest.—Terrible dyspnśa immediately after sleep, first on l. side of chest; the dyspnśa compelled her to be lifted upright with violent exertion to get breath; there was sharp pain in region of heart with each of these attacks; after the medicine had but one attack of dyspnśa, and all the pain was referred to r. side of chest (acute rheumatism).—Lungs feel as though fast to chest, < while writing.—Clavicles sore to touch.—Stabbing pain in r. lung, just below nipple, preceded by pain in stomach-pit as of a stone or undigested food.—Sharp pain in r. breast at 4 p.m.—Feeling of oppression and tightness behind sternum, with desire to draw a deep breath.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart, irregular, causing shortness of breath.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck stiff (rheumatism, neuralgic headache; diphtheria).—Sharp neuralgic pain under r. scapula.—Lameness and cutting pain under l. scapula, < turning in bed.—Sharp, cutting pain under l. scapula, shooting forwards through lung.—Backache nearly all day between scapulć, < after becoming warm, somewhat > by leaning back.—Pain in sacrum < by riding (not by walking.).—Aching pain, < by stooping, > by leaning back, with weakness; this pain extended around l. side of pelvis (leaving the back) to inside of thigh followed by a bloody leucorrhśal discharge after six hours, which came all at once, leaving labia extremely sensitive.—Spine aches from base of brain to coccyx (pharyngitis).

21. Limbs.—Aching pains in limbs and back.—Rheumatism beginning in soles flying from joint to joint and side to side, < every evening and by movement and touch; numb pains in ankle.—Burning of hands and feet at night (ovaralgia.)

22. Upper Limbs.—Painful swelling and hardness, with suppuration of l. axillary gland; menses came on at same time.—Pains down r. arm and in fingers, which feel cramped; does not seem to have the same power in r. hand.—From draught in evening, sudden, violent pains in r. shoulder, so much so that when retiring she could not raise arm to finish toilet, as if disabled by dislocation.—Right wrist lame and painful.—Sharp, shooting pains in ball of r. thumb.—Sharp pain round l. arm, as of a cutting instrument; felt principally at the vaccination-cicatrix; passed from thence to l. elbow and disappeared; (forty-five minutes after first dose.).—Trembling of l. hand, as in paralysis agitans.—Woke at night feeling very chilly, with sharp pain in l. hand, and sensation in l. arm as if asleep; lasting fifteen minutes.—Palms and soles burning hot.—Two warts on little finger noticed to be leaving.—Painful eruption on axillć, like moist herpes, exceedingly painful on washing them. Veins in hands look bluer than usual, they are swollen.—Sensation as if an insect were crawling on shoulders and neck, occasionally on hands.—Perspiration in axillć, stains linen bright orange colour, no smell.—Very fetid perspiration in axillć, staining linen brown.—Wrists very lame, esp. r., which has sharp pains passing from thumb to little finger.

23. Lower Limbs.—A few days before menses, inside of both thighs became raw and painful when walking, they then broke out with large, flat, red pimples; the soreness soon left; but the pimples remained.—Varicose veins on outer r. thigh, from hip to knee.—Sensation of numbness in l. leg with great heat as if burning, but cool to touch; brought on by pressure.—Stiffness through thighs, < on attempting to move after sitting.—Veins of feet and ankles very much swollen.—Feet swollen and very sore, causing considerable pain while walking.—Cramps in feet.—Numbness and paralytic feeling in inner side of both knees, extending to both big toes.—Pain in r. hip and leg while walking, with a trembling of leg, and slight feeling of uncertainty, esp. on going down stairs (metritis).—(Articular rheumatism in r. hip and knee-joints, esp. former; she was seated in an armchair, unable to move, complaining of bruised, smarting, lancinating pains in both joints and in lumbar region with swelling of affected joints; pains < by slightest motion at night; by

touch and by pressure of bed clothes; next day pains and swelling had gone to l. hip and knee joints, leaving r. almost free; the ensuing day they had almost entirely disappeared from l. hip and knee-joints and had again attacked r. hip and knee; complaining, moaning, and sighing on account of her sufferings and probable termination of her illness).—Rheumatic pains in l. hip and along sciatic nerve; wandering pains in nape of neck, with stiffness; pains in one or other shoulder; pain above l. eye and heaviness of eyelid; burning in eye, agglutination of eyelids; sensitiveness to light (sciatica and rheumatism).—Intense, unbearable pain across supersacral region, extending to r. natis and down r. sciatic nerve; pain so severe as to prevent sleep or rest (sciatica).—(Partial paralysis of r. leg from miscarriage; leg numb and stiff, but cannot keep it still; feels > flexing it on abdomen.).—Numb pains chiefly in ankles, < while quiet, with swelling; veins of ankles distended; > while extreme heat is applied (rheumatism).—Ecthyma: on r. leg.

25. Skin.—Sensation as if an insect was crawling on shoulders and neck, occasionally on both hands.—Herpetic eruption in both axillć, with light brownish scab, extremely painful when washing; eruption most in r. axilla, and in both instances appeared previous to pain in labić, which was followed by a discharge of blood from vagina.—Every scratch gets sore.—Icthyosis, with branlike desquamation of skin.—Shining, glazed, and red appearance of ulcers on shin and wrist (syphilis).—Crusts on skin, under which greyish yellow matter formed and was squeezed out.

26. Sleep.—Great desire to sleep (diphtheria).—Cried out and talked in sleep (diphtheria).—Cannot find any comfortable position in bed; there is no way that she can put her hands that they do not bother her; falls asleep at last on her face.—Dreamed a large snake was in bed (tonsillitis).—Got to sleep late; profuse sweat during sleep; felt feverish all night; in morning > in every way.—At night lies with l. leg flexed on thigh, and thigh on pelvis; restless; < after sleep (ovaralgia).—Dreams frequently that she is urinating, and wakes to find herself on point of doing so, requiring immediate relief.—Symptoms < after sleep (diphtheria).

27. Fever.—Chilly feeling lasting all day.—Internal chilliness with external warmth.—Cold chills run down back, hands as cold as ice (on entering house 4 p.m.; 6.30 entire > after a good dinner).—Fever and chills for a few days, and up and down every few hours.—Intense fever on waking in morning, with perspiration.—Dry, hot skin (diphtheria).—Exhausting sweats; after sleep.—Wakes at night in cold perspiration, with fearful foreboding (metritis).—Perspired considerably through night, sweat having a rank smell (acute rheumatism).

Lac Felinum.

Cat's Milk. Dilution.

Clinical.—Ciliary neuralgia. Dysmenorrhœa. Headache, Keratitis. Mouth, inflammation of. Stye. Throat, catarrh of.

Characteristics.—This is another of the remedies introduced by Swan. The full pathogenesis appears in *Med. Visitor*, Aug., 1893, part having already appeared in *H. W.*, xviii. 15l. The greatest number of the symptoms were experienced in the head and eyes, and many of these have been confirmed. Here is one from Swan: "Terrible headache penetrating the left eyeball to centre of brain, with pain in left supra-orbital region extending through brain to right vertex" (*H. W.*, xviii. 429). Many eye cases are on record. Swan benefited this case: "Pain in eyes back into head, extremely sharp, with a sensation as if the eyes extended back. Great photophobia: any continued glare causes the pain" (*H. W.*, xvii. 54). Berridge reports this case: "Mr. H., 37. Left eye inflamed three weeks; deep red; photophobia; on left segment of cornea an ulcer. For three nights pain like a knife running from left eye to left occiput, on lying down, especially on left side. Burning in left temple, near eye, < at night. *Lac. fel.* 40m. (Fincke) every four hours. Eye was better next day, and steadily got well. The pain ceased first." Berridge remarks that "< lying on left side" has been verified by him in another case (*Lach.* has < lying on painful side; *Zinc.* < lying on unpainful side—*H. P.*, vi. 376). One of the provers took 17th, and afterwards 1m. (Fincke) potency. Another prover took the 200th. Among the verified symptoms are: Morbid conscientiousness; heaviness in forehead; scalded sensation on tongue; absence of appetite. The eye affections are mostly accompanied by shooting pains from eye backwards. Styes were present in some cases. (In the Schema cured symptoms are bracketed or have the name of the disease in which they occurred appended in brackets.)

Relations.—*Compare:* Lac. can., Lac. def., &c. In eye affections, Spigel. Stye, Staph., Puls., Hep.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great depression of spirits.—Very cross to every one.—Fear of falling downstairs, but without vertigo.—Morbid conscientiousness; every little fault appeared a crime.—Mental illusion that the corners of furniture, or any pointed object near her, were about to run into eyes; the symptom is purely mental; the objects do not appear to her sight to be too close (asthenopia).

2. Head.—Dull pain in forehead in region of eyebrows.—Heaviness in forehead.—Heavy pressure in sides of head and vertex.—Pulsations in head with sensation of heat in forehead, and constriction across bridge of nose.—Acute pain

on vertex.—Acute pain in frontal region.—Intense pain early in morning on vertex, and l. side of head: it commences just in front of vertex, with a flush of heat which extends front about an inch, and is followed by the intense pain; the heat and pain then spread, never crossing median line, down l. side as a veil, taking half the nose and jaws, and entering ear, causing her to close the eyes from its intensity; during the pain, head drawn down so that chin pressed heavily on chest, and her agony was so great that she had to hold the head firmly in her hands, and rush through the house from room to room screaming (from the 17th potency).—Acute pain over l. eye and temple.—Pain in head < from reading.—Sharp lancinating pains passing zig-zag down l. side of head about every ten minutes from vertex towards l. ear.—Pain commencing with a chilly sensation at root of nose; also a cold pain passing up median line to vertex, and passing down to ear (like the previous symptom).—Headache over eyes (l.).—Pain in forehead, occiput, and l. side of head, with rigidity of cords of neck (splenius and trapezius), and heat in Vertex; the pain in forehead is heavy, pressing down over eyes (headache).—Intense pain from head along lower jaw, causing mouth to fill with saliva.—Crawling on top of brain (asthenopia).—Weight on vertex (asthenopia).—Terrible headache penetrating l. eyeball to centre of brain, with pain in l. supra-orbital region extending through brain to vertex (headache).—Burning in l. temple near eye, < at night (keratitis).

3. Eyes.—Sharp lancinating pain through centre of l. eyeball, leaving in very sore internally, and causing profuse lachrymation (from the 1m.).—Heavy pressure downwards of eyebrows and eyelids, as if the parts were lead.—Inclination to keep eyes shut.—Eyes feel as if sunken in head, and l. eye occasionally waters.—Twitching of outer end of l. upper lid, inside.—(Twitching of eyelids r. and l.).—(Ciliary neuralgia.).—Sharp lancinating pain in centre of r. eyeball extending externally to temple and frontal region over eye, with intense photophobia, redness of conjunctiva and lachrymation; < by reading or writing; the pain appears to be in interior of eyeball, and extends thence to posterior wall of orbit, and then to the temples, with throbbing; dim sight when reading: also constipation, loss of appetite, lassitude in legs (choroiditis).—(Have had great success with it in eye cases, esp. where there is severe pain in back of orbit, indicating choroiditis.—Swan.).—On looking fixedly, reading, or writing, darting pain from eyes nearly to occiput; much < in r. eye (asthenopia).—When reading letters run together, with dull aching pain behind eyes, or shooting in eyes, the confused sight and shooting being < in r. eye; symptoms excited by catching cold or by over-fatigue (asthenopia).—Pain in eyes, back into head, extremely sharp, with a sensation as if eyes extended back; great photophobia to natural or artificial light; any continued glare results in this pain (improved).—Darting pain going backwards in centre of r. eye, < at night (keratitis).—If she lies on l. side. r. eye feels as if it were moving about and too heavy, with great pain.—(Ulceration of cornea.).—Photophobia.—[L. eye feels hot and adheres in morning.—White spot on outer edge of l. cornea, with red vessels running up to it from conjunctiva, and shooting pains from the spot to occiput.—Pain in r. lower orbital border as if sore, with tenderness there on touch, and shooting in r. eye.—R. eye inflamed, with

shooting backward where the white spot is; l. eye also inflamed, but without shooting.—Stye on l. upper lid.—Two styes on r. lower lid.—Eyes get bad every September.—Eyes ache by gaslight. (Cured in various cases of ulceration of cornea)].

5. Nose.—Cannot bear the smell of clams, of which she is naturally very fond, and cannot eat them.

7. Teeth.—Pains in all the teeth as the hot pain from head touched them.

8. Mouth.—Sensation as if tongue were scalded by a hot drink.—Redness under tongue, on gums, and whole buccal cavity.—Soreness and sensation of ulcers on tongue and roof of mouth.—The parts of mouth seem to stick together, requiring an injection of air or saliva to separate them.—Loss of taste.—Brassy taste in mouth.—Salivation, tongue enlarged and serrated at edges by teeth.—Small white ulcers covering tongue and whole buccal cavity.—Elongation of palate.—Very sore mouth.—(Dryness of mouth.)

9. Throat.—Tough mucus in pharynx.—Stringy, tough mucus in pharynx, cannot hawk it up and has to swallow it; when it can be expectorated it is yellow.—Mucus in pharynx between head and throat is thick, yellow, tough, stringy, expectorated with difficulty, and has a sickish sweet taste.—Posterior wall of pharynx slightly inflamed, with sensation of soreness.

11. Stomach.—No appetite.—After eating feels swollen; has to take off her dress and loosen clothes.—Great desire to eat paper.—Stomach sore all around just below the belt, < l. side.—Occasionally very slight nausea.—Heat in epigastrium.—Great soreness and sensitiveness of epigastric region.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in abdomen and back, as if menses about commencing.—Pain in bowels.—At midnight, sensation of a cold bandage over lower part of abdomen.—Great weight and bearing down in pelvis, like falling of the womb, as if she could not walk; < when standing.—Pain in pelvis through hips on pressure, as when placing arms akimbo.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Natural stool, but very slow in passing, at 2 a.m.—Stool long, tenacious, slipping back when ceasing to strain; seeming inability of rectum to expel its contents.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate, urine very pale.—(Obstruction in urinating, has to wait.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa ceased on third and reappeared on fourth day.—Furious itching of vulva, inside and out; yellow leucorrhœa.—(Dragging pain in l. ovary.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dryness of rim of glottis.

18. Chest.—Very much oppressed for breath, continuing for several days; it is a difficulty in drawing a long breath, or rather that requires the drawing of a long inspiration, for it seems as if the breathing was done by upper part of lungs alone.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in right side of l. wrist when using index finger.

23. Lower Limbs.—L. foot feels cold when touched by r. foot.—Legs ache.

24. Generalities.—Entire r. side from crown to sole felt terribly weak, heavy, and distressed, so that it was difficult to walk.—(Constant nervous trembling, esp. of hands, as in drunkards.)

26. Sleep.—Dulness, sleepiness, gaping.—Heavy, profound sleep, not easily awakened.—Dreamed of earthquakes.

27. Fever.—Cold and heat alternately, each continuing but a short time.

Lac Vaccinum.

Cow's milk. Dilution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Blindness. Diabetes. Headache. Milk, intolerance of. Rheumatism. Sternum, pains in. Tongue, ulcers on.

Characteristics.—*Lac vac*. was proved by J, C. Boardman, of Trenton, New jersey (*H. W*., xix. 402). Swan's 200th potency was used. I have given the symptoms in the Schema. To these might be added the effects of milk on persons intolerant of it. The headaches, biliousness, and constipation frequently induced by milk are well known. The headaches were well brought out in the proving. Milk frequently aggravates rheumatism; and Burnett has observed that children who drink much milk after their teeth are grown become very liable to colds. The keynote of *Lac can*. is alternation of sides; in *Lac vac*. the symptoms appeared both sides simultaneously. The great thirst and excessive flow of urine suggest diabetes. Swan gives a brief proving (*H. P*., ix. 252) and some cures. The cures were: (*1*) Short rheumatic pains in knee and ankles on walking; passing fetid flatus. (*2*) Fever at night followed by profuse sweat all over; the fever was preceded by chilly feeling, beginning at shoulders, then running up from feet to head; headache. (*3*) Flat white ulcers on tongue, sensitive, covered with white slimy mucus, extending to sides of cheeks. (*4*) Brown crusts, having greasy appearance, especially in corners of mouth, like "butter-sores." (*5*) Fulness of head, as if too large and heavy. (*6*)

Vertigo. (*7*) Eructations and passing of much flatus.—The symptoms of Swan's proving (by Miss H. from the 1m. of Fincke) are included in the pathogenesis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lac. v. def., Lac. v. flor., Lac. can.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—General nervousness, with depression of spirits, feeling as though about to hear bad news.—Mental confusion, lasting a long time after proving.

2. Head.—Vertigo: falls backwards if she closes her eyes.—A creeping sensation, or screw-like or vertical motion, began over l. eye, and continued upwards to vertex, next the same motion or feeling began two inches behind l. ear, and likewise went upwards to vertex; also a pressure on vertex, with a sensation of heat when hand was applied (1h.).—Sensation like a fire-ball in each temple simultaneously (20 m.).—All these symptoms passed away except pain on top of head, which feels as though something heavy were laid there, and occasionally a sharp pain simultaneously (3 1/2 h.).—Woke in morning with an aching pain all over head, most severe in occiput.

3. Eyes.—Dull pain over r. eye, and very, slight dull feeling over l. eye.—Eyes have a blur, or dimness, or obscurity of sight, off and on for a few moments at a time.—Blindness of both eyes, which came on three or four times in succession, lasting only a second at a time, then passing entirely away, leaving a pain in each temple, on top of head, l. ear, and below l. ear in the neck (2 1/2 h.).

4. Ears.—Ears felt stopped up; felt deaf in both ears, although she could hear as before.

8. Mouth.—Had a dirty, yellow-coated tongue, which felt parched.—Sour taste.—Acid saliva staining handkerchief yellow.

9. Throat.—Sensation of plug in throat or larynx.

10. Appetite.—Thirst for cold water in quantities; drank three tumblerfuls during evening.

11. Stomach.—Had a swelling or bloating of stomach (3rd d.).—At 10.30 a.m. sour taste; nausea, but no rising or vomiting (1 h.).—Contractive, pressing pain in stomach-pit, > by external pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Pain proceeding from sternum, extending across abdomen about an inch below umbilicus.

13. Stool.—Obstinate constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine was not increased in morning, but was dark red, without sediment.—Filled a large iron spoon with the urine and boiled it for twenty minutes; it left quite a mass of albumen, about a quarter of the whole; specific gravity 1030.—Yesterday the urine turned blue paper red; to-day it turns the red paper blue (13th d.).—In afternoon was obliged to urinate every fifteen minutes, in large quantity each time; was afraid to go across the street to a store for fear it would overtake me before I could return; it all passed off the same night.—The density of urine varied during a few days from 1,013 to 1,028, colour clear, odourless, acid reaction.—Frequent discharge of clear urine, nearly colourless, no sediment.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—White watery leucorrhœa; pain in sacrum.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sensation of plug in throat or larynx.

18. Chest.—A sharp pain appeared in a spot the size of a shilling on each side of sternum and about middle of chest, with a sense of suffocation.—Later a burning sensation in same region.—Same pain, extends across abdomen about five inches lower down (about an inch below umbilicus); it did not seem to involve the bladder; no rumbling or passing of flatus.—Sharp pains in l. lower chest, or in region of lower lobe of l. lung; the pain was momentary, and did not return (5th d.).—Sharp pain began in r. chest, about three inches below clavicle; it passed upwards to top of r. shoulder, then down arm and forearm to thumb, and then passed off.

20. Back.—Pains in sacrum.

21. Limbs.—All the joints of body, esp. knees, feel weak and powerless, as when half drunk.

22. Upper Limbs.—Fingers of both hands, esp. when stretched out, tremble and quiver as from extreme weakness.—A clammy sticky coldness in both hands and both feet simultaneously.—Sharp pain under l. scapula, about three inches down from top; it then passed upwards to top of l. shoulder, then down arm and forearm and hand to the four fingers of the l. hand and then passed off.—Soon afterwards an aching pain was felt in l. hip-joint, which soon passed off.

23. Lower Limbs.—Piercing or lancinating pain in each hip-joint, not severe.—Aching pain along both thighs on outer side and terminating in both knees.—Aching pains in both knees like a rheumatic pain; they began simultaneously in both knees, but the r. was most severe (5th d.).—On going upstairs the knees trembled or quivered or were extremely weak, so as to be unable to take a step forwards.—Aching pains in bones from both hip-joints to both feet; simultaneously also burning sensation in both feet.

24. Generalities.—The pains in chest, abdomen, hips, thighs, and knees were all felt on r. and l. sides simultaneously.—She was so suddenly prostrated mentally and bodily that she was unable to collect her thoughts or use a pencil to write her symptoms I was therefore compelled to witness and ask questions and record them after the proving was nearly over she said she had so much mental confusion that she could not get mentally clear enough to feel her thoughts or express them; she could only give direct short answers to questions; as for writing her symptoms, she had no physical power to do it. In 2 h. all symptoms subsided gradually, but still there was a general trembling or quivering of whole body as well as the fingers. In 6 1/2 h. nearly relieved, except great physical prostration; mind is again normal.

26. Sleep.—Slept well all night, and woke in morning free from pain (8.30 a.m.).—Head feels all over heavy, dull, aching, drowsy, wants to go to sleep.—Gait is unsteady.—Must force herself to keep awake.—Must force herself to keep her eyes open, for if she shuts them she cannot avoid falling backwards and down to the floor. In 7 h. said she still felt sleepy, and could have fallen asleep in a minute at any time during the whole day.—General restlessness and bad dreams.—Dreams of trying to lay out a corpse, &c.

27. Fever.—Hands became hot and dry, a decided fever heat of hands.—Also pain on l. side of head, extending from neck to top of head, and a chilling sensation with it.—A slight fever over the entire body with a moisture in both hands, and aching in legs from thighs to knees, both sides simultaneously.

Lac Vaccinum Coagulatum.

Curds.

Clinical.—Nausea of pregnancy.

Characteristics.—The only use that I know as having been made of *Lac. coag*. is in the nausea of pregnancy, the indication being "Nausea of pregnancy with desire for food and > by drinking milk (*Chel*.)."

Lac Vaccinum Defloratum.

Skimmed Milk (cow's). Dilution.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Appendicitis. Asthma. Bright's disease. Constipation. Diabetes. Dropsy. Fainting spells. Headache. Heart, affections of. Lactation, defective. Leucorrhœa. Menses, suppressed. Obesity. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—"The idea of potentising *skimmed milk* originated with Swan upon reading Donkin's Skim Milk Treatment for Diabetes and Bright's disease." The first proving was made by a lady in New York, in whose case the headache and nausea with constipation were strongly marked. A subsequent, more extensive proving was made under Swan by Dr. Laura Morgan." I quote from Hering, who adds, that with but few exceptions the symptoms of the Schema have received clinical verification. The symptoms set up by milk in some sensitive persons, especially the violent headache and the constipation, are a matter of common knowledge, and it is in these affections that the remedy has especially distinguished itself. As milk contains within it an epitome of all the tissues and salts of the animal which secretes it, it is natural to expect of it a wide range of action in the attenuations. As *Natrum. mur*. is a prominent ingredient, it is not surprising that symptoms of this are found in the pathogenesis, *e.g*., "thirst for large quantities, often," "nausea and vomiting," "depression with crying and palpitation." The characteristic headaches of *Lac def*. are: Periodic sick-headaches in women; menstrual sick-headaches. Intense headache, fore part, with nausea and constipation. Throbbing frontal headaches in anæmic women, nausea, vomiting, and obstinate constipation. The symptoms which specially indicate it in diabetes are: Intense thirst; wasting. The menses are irregular; sometimes very dark, scanty; sometimes colourless water. (*Lac def*. cured this case: Menses suppressed suddenly from putting hands into cold water. Great pain in uterine region. Intense headache. Pains fly all over. Flushed face. Patient slept after first dose, next morning slight flow appeared. Second dose brought back flow profusely, and patient felt well and the flow continued.) Nutrition is perverted. There is loss of weight, or else obesity. Dropsy. Fatty degeneration. Some peculiar sensations are: As though a knife was cutting up and down through the heart. As if head would burst. As if eyes full of little stones. As if top of head was lifted off. As if a ball of pain in centre of forehead. As if flesh was off bones and edges were separated and sticking out. As if objects were tossed up from below in all directions. As if a large ball rose from lower end of sternum to upper end of œsophagus. As if a stone in abdomen. As if sheets were damp. As if a cold air blowing on her. It may be well to recall in this last connection that milk is one of the articles forbidden to hydrogenoid or chilly patients. Burnett maintains that excess of milk in the dietary of children after they have cut their first teeth renders them susceptible to colds. There is periodicity in the symptoms: every eight days. Headache ceases at sunset. Most symptoms occur in the morning. Fever and prostration come on in afternoon. Putting hands into cold water = suppression of menses. External heat does not > chilliness, < pain in eyeball. Sensation as if cold water were blowing on her, even while covered up warm. No position >. Lying down < vertigo; headache; urinary pain. Vertigo compels to sit up. Extending arms above head = fainting spells. Motion < all symptoms. < Walking; < sitting down, though ever so gently. Abdomen is sensitive to touch. Pressure round waist = fainting spells. Pressure > pain in eyeball (presses eyes into pillows); bandaging head lightly > pain. After injury subject to distress in head.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lac can., Lac coag., Lact. ac., Sacch. lac., Vaccin. (a cow nosode); Nat. m. (diabetes, headache, constipation, heart); Coccul. (menstrual sick-headaches); Cact. (heart; but Lac d. has not the "grasp" of Cact.); Nux m. (head heavy, tends to fall to left—Lac. d. to right).

Causation.—Injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Loss of memory; listlessness, disinclination for bodily or, mental exertion.—Depression; does not care to live; questions as to quietest and most certain way of hastening one's death.—During conversation, headache and depression of spirits >.—Depression with crying and palpitation (fainting spells).—Imagines that all her friends will die and that she must go to a convent (fainting spells).—Does not want to talk to any one.—Can remember what has been read only by a strong effort of will.—Vacillation of mind.—Great despondency on account of the disease, is sure he is going to die in twenty-four hours; without fear of death.

2. Head.—Vertigo: on moving head from pillow; < lying down and esp. turning while lying, obliging to sit up.—Intense vertigo when opening eyes while lying, < when rising up; objects appeared to move swiftly from l. to r., at other times moving as if tossed up from below in every direction.—Head feels heavy with marked tendency to fall to r.—Faintness and nausea when stepping upon floor in morning.—Pain first in forehead, then extending to occiput, very intense, distracting and unbearable; great photophobia, even to light of candle; deathly sickness all over, with nausea and vomiting, < by movement or sitting up; very chilly, and external heat does not >; frequent and profuse urination of very pale urine.—After injury subject to distress in head; severe pain in forehead just above eyes; breath offensive; appetite poor, nausea; at times sleeps for hours during attack; great distress across back; urine dark and thick.—Nausea and sometimes vomiting, which >; pain in forehead as if head would burst, with blindness; pain is > by bandaging head tightly; < by light and noise; constipation, stools large; hands and, feet cold (hemicrania).—Headache: < during menses; < by speaking, alternating with tonsillitis.—Throbbing frontal headache (over eyes), nausea, vomiting and obstinate constipation; esp. in anæmic women.—Headache: with pains in eyes; as if full of little stones; < closing eyes; profuse urination.—Dim vision, as of cloud before eyes; profuse urination; full feeling in head; slight nausea at pit of stomach; face pale; feet cold; coldness in back.—Intense pain at point of exit of supraorbital nerve, diffused thence over forehead; attack commences with chill, quickened pulse, flushed face and discharges of wind from stomach.—Severe headache, with a sensation as if top of head was lifted off, raised about five inches and brains were coming out; head feels hot, motion < pain; face felt as if flesh was off bones and their edges were separated and sticking out.—Pain first in forehead, extending through occiput, making her nearly frantic.—In morning nausea and

sensation of a round ball full of pain in centre of forehead.—Head feels large as if growing externally.—Head heavy, falling to r. side.—General sore pain of head produced by coughing.

3. Eyes.—Dim vision; can only see lights, not objects; preceding headache.—Great photophobia, even candle light unbearable.—Great pain in eyes on first going into light, soon passed off; on closing eyes on account of light, pain was felt in eyeballs as if from pressure of lids.—On closing eyelids painful pressure as if lids were short laterally, causing sensation of band pressing upon balls.—Upper eyelids feel very heavy; sleepy all day.—Pain in head, most marked over l. eye and in temple, extending into eyes, and causing profuse lachrymation.

5. Nose.—Painful pressure or tightness at root of nose (catarrh).

6. Face.—Deathly paleness of face.—Sallow complexion with eczematous eruption.—Flushes of heat in l. side of face.—Face, neck, arms and body generally flush colour of a red rose, with swelling, but no itching or burning.—Sensation as if all flesh was off bones of face and edges were separated and sticking Gut.—Pimples on face and forehead (irregular menses).

7. Teeth.—Grinding of teeth when asleep, with pain in stomach and head with vomiting.

8. Mouth.—Mouth very dry.—Breath very offensive.—Mouth clammy and frothy, esp. during conversation.

9. Throat.—Globus hystericus; sensation of a large ball rising from a point about lower end of sternum to upper end of œsophagus, causing distressing sense of suffocation.—Sore throat < when swallowing; slight, hacking cough.

10. Appetite.—Entire loss of appetite.—Great thirst for large quantities and often; intense thirst.—Could not drink milk without its causing sick-headache.

11. Stomach.—Sour eructation.—Nausea: in morning; from a recumbent position at any time during day or evening, or on moving or rising in morning; deathly, cannot vomit, with groans and cries and great distress, great restlessness with sensation of coldness; although skin was hot, pulse was normal.—Nausea and vomiting and a sensation of deathly sickness, < from movement or rising up in bed.—Vomiting first of undigested food, intensely acid, then of bitter water, and lastly of a brownish clot, which in water separated and looked like coffee grounds; no smell; bitter taste.—Incessant vomiting, which had no relation to her meals.—Violent pain in pit of stomach, seldom lower, brought on by fatigue.—Much wind, and acid stomach, no tenderness.—Dyspepsia.—Bloating in epigastric region, with attacks of asthma; he could scarcely breathe: hard pressive pain at about fourth cervical vertebra.—Cramps in epigastric region.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen sore and sensitive to touch.—Severe pain across umbilicus with headache.—Great fatigue from walking, on account of heaviness as of a stone in abdomen.—Drawing pain across lower part of abdomen, with heat and pressing, bearing down in pelvic region, both sides; < by, pressure.—Flatulence.

13. Stool and Anus.—(Constipation.).—Is generally constipated, and when it is most persistent, very chilly; cannot get warm.—Constipation: with chronic headache; most powerful purgatives were of no avail; fæces dry and hard, passed with great straining, lacerating anus, extorting cries and passing considerable blood; chronic.—Continual persistent constipation, > only by cathartics and enemas, with violent attacks of sick-headache, pain unbearable; great photophobia; deathly sickness all over, with nausea and vomiting < by movement or sitting up; chilly, not > by external heat.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and profuse urination of very pale urine.—Frequent but scanty urination.—Profuse, pale urine.—Albuminuria.—Constant pain in region of kidneys, passing around each side above hips to region of bladder, also downward from sacral region to gluteal, and from thence down back of thighs; pain burning, not > in any position, < lying down.—Urine dark and thick.—Urine very pale; cannot retain it.—Urine comes away drop by drop, or else gushes out with a sensation of very hot water passing over the parts; wetting bed at night.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pressing bearing down in ovarian region.—Drawing pain across uterine region, with heat and pressive bearing down in both ovarian regions; cannot bear pressure of hand or arm on abdomen, intense distress in lower part of abdomen during menstruation, not > by any position; violent inflammation in ileo-cæcal region, with intense pain, swelling, tenderness, fæcal accumulation and violent vomiting.—Menses delayed a week with congestion of blood to head; coldness of hands, nausea, and vertigo; flow commenced next morning after taking Lac defl., scanty with pain in back; sensation of weight and dragging in l. ovarian region.—After putting hands in cold water sudden suppression of menses; pains all over, esp. in head.—Irregular menstruation, sometimes very dark and scanty, sometimes colourless water.—Slight yellowish leucorrhœa.—Morning sickness during pregnancy; deathly sickness at stomach on waking; vertigo and waterbrash on rising; constipation.—Decrease in size of breasts.—(Has never failed to bring back the milk in from twelve to twenty-four hours.).—Diminished secretion of milk.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Asthma so that he could scarcely breathe, accompanied by bloating in epigastric region.—Short, dry cough, with difficult expectoration of a small lump of mucus, which > cough.

18. Chest.—Soreness of chest with great pressure.—Tuberculous deposit in apices of both lungs.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pressure around heart (not like grasping of Cactus), with dyspnœa and a feeling of certainty that he is going to die in twenty-four hours.—Sharp pain in apex of heart, as if a knife were cutting up and down; this preceded a heaviness of head, dulness over eyes, throbbing in temples and palpitation of heart.—Palpitation of heart and flushes of heat, esp. in l. side of face and neck.

20. Neck and Back.—A symmetrical patch of herpetic eruption on each side of neck, itching and burning after scratching.—Hard, pressive pain at fourth cervical vertebra; chills creeping along back between scapulæ.—Intense burning pain in small of back and sacrum, commencing in region of kidneys, passing around on both sides above hips into groins, also downward from renal region through gluteal region, down back part of thighs; pain, burning, and > by no position; lying down.

21. Limbs.—Cold hands or feet during headache.—Aching pains in wrists and ankles.

22. Upper Limbs.—Ends of fingers icy cold, rest of hand warm.

23. Lower Limbs.—Numbness and loss of sensation over outer and anterior surfaces of thighs.—Pains passing down under side of thighs to heels, and pains across top of feet as if bones were broken across instep; pains would come on as soon as she stepped upon floor in morning, upon which she would be faint and nauseated and would have to lie down.—Weakness and aching in ankles, puffiness.—Skin thickened at edges of feet.

24. Generalities.—Great lassitude and disinclination to exertion.—Great restlessness and extreme and protracted suffering from loss of sleep at night.—Feels completely tired out and exhausted, whether she does anything or not; great fatigue from walking.—Great loss of strength, commencing with a sharp cutting pain in apex of heart; forehead feels heavy, with a dull sensation over eyes and throbbing, principally in temples, rest of head feels light.

25. Skin.—A symmetrical patch of herpetic eruption on each side of neck, itching and burning after scratching.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy all day long.—Great restlessness, extreme and protracted suffering from loss of sleep at night.

27. Fever.—Hot fever 9 p.m., continues until near morning, wakes in profuse sweat, which stains linen yellow, difficult to wash out.—Hectic fever; malignant typhoid.—Sensation as if the sheets were damp.

Lacerta.

Lacerta agilis. Green Lizard (also Large Green Spotted Lizard of U.S.). N. O. Lacertilia. Tincture of whole animal. (A separate preparation of the spotted lizard should be made.)

Clinical.—Skin, eruptions on. Tongue, vesicles under.

Characteristics.—The Green Lizard is usually considered to be non-poisonous; but Baldelli, who ate a lizard cut into small pieces, developed some decided symptoms of indigestion, vesication under the tongue, and skin eruptions; and a girl, bitten on the sole of the left foot by a "large green spotted lizard," died of the effects of the bite after twenty-one days of suffering. This is recorded in Allen's Appendix, and comes from an American source, so it is probably an American variety of *Lacerta* that is accountable for this. Swelling, pain, numbness, delirium, with an alternating state of greatly increased mental acumen, left-sided paralysis, neck and jaw of left side rigid and muscles tender. In the Schema the symptoms due to the bite of the American lizard are marked (A). The symptoms of the proving were > by drinking frequently vinegar and water. Motion = excruciating, pains in bitten limb. Touch <.

Relations.—*Compare:* Amphisbœna, Heloderma. *Antidote:* vinegar (?)

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Occasional delirium.—Wonderfully increased mental acumen during intervals of reason (A).

6. Face.—Muscles of l. (bitten) side neck and jaw rigid and tender to touch (A).

8. Mouth.—Large vesicles under tongue.—Constant accumulations of saliva in mouth.

9. Throat.—Much difficulty in swallowing (A).

11. Stomach.—Violent eructations and some distress in stomach.—Nausea and a feeling of weight and pressure in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in intestines, > by frequently drinking vinegar and water.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Ulcerated places on female genitals.

19. Pulse.—Pulse rose eight beats; subsequently fell fourteen beats.

24. Generalities.—Numbness; prickling; swelling spreads up from bitten foot, with most excruciating pain on slightest motion; muscles of neck and jaw of l. (bitten) side stiff and tender to touch, while l. side paralysed. The limbs were spotted a short time before death on the twenty-first day (A).—All the symptoms disappeared on the subsequent night after a profuse sweat.

25. Skin.—Moist white eruptions in several parts of the body, esp. inner canthus of eye.

Lachesis.

Trigonocephalus lachesis. The Surukuku Snake of South America. N. O. Ophidia. Trituration. Dilution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Alcoholism. Amblyopia. Aneurism. Apoplexy. Appendicitis. Asthenopia. Asthma. Atheroma. Bedsores. Boils. Bubo. *Cćcum, inflammation of. Carbuncle. Catalepsy*. Chancre. *Change of life*. Chilblains. Ciliary neuralgia. *Cough*. Cyanosis. Delirium tremens. *Diphtheria*. Dog-bite. Dropsy. Dyspepsia. Ears, polypus of; wax in; noises in. Enteric fever. Epilepsy. Erysipelas. *Eyes, affections of*; hćmorrhage into. Fainting. Fistula lachrymalis. *Flatulence*. Fungus hćmatodes. Gall-stones. *Gangrene. Glanders*. Gums, bleeding of. Hćmorrhages. Hćmorrhoids. Hay fever. *Headache. Heart, affections of*. Heartburn. Hemiplegia. Hernia. Herpes facialis. Hoarseness. *Hydrophobia*. Hysteria. Injuries. Intermittent fever. Jaundice. *Labour, pains after*. Laryngismus. *Laryngitis*. Leprosy. Liver, affections of. Locomotor ataxy. *Malignant pustule*. Measles. *Méničre's disease*. Mercury, effects of. *Mind, affections of. Morvan's disease*. Mouth, sore. Mumps. Neuralgia. *Neurasthenia*. Noises in ears. Nymphomania. Śdema of lungs. Otorrhśa. *Ovaries, affections of*. Paralysis. Paraphimosis. *Perityphilitis. Perspiration, bloody*; absent. Phlegmasia alba dolens. *Plague*. Pneumonia. Puerperal fever and convulsions. *Purpura. Pyćmia*. Quinsy. Rabies. *Scarlatina*. Sciatica. Scurvy. Small-pox. *Stings*. Strangury. Syphilis. *Throat, sore. Trachea*, affections of. *Traumatic fever*. Tumours. *Ulcers. Veins, varicose*. Vertigo. Vicarious menstruation (nosebleed). Warts. *Whitlow. Wounds*.

Characteristics.—"The first trituration and first dilution in alcohol of the snake-poison *Trigonocephalus lachesis* was made by Hering on July 28, 1828. The first cases were published in the Archives in 1835. In 1837 this remedy was introduced into our materia medica." I quote from Hering's *Guiding Symptoms*, vol. vi., of which *Lach*. occupies nearly one hundred pages, and comprises the substance of a monograph he was compiling at the time of his death to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the introduction of the remedy into the materia medica. To the genius and the heroism of Hering the world owes this remedy and many another of

which this has been the forerunner. When Hering's first experiments were made he was botanising and zoologising on the Upper Amazon for the German Government. Except his wife, all those about him were natives, who told him so much about the dreaded Surukuku that he offered a good reward for a live specimen. At last one was brought in a bamboo box, and those who brought it immediately fled, and all his native servants with them. Hering stunned the snake with a blow on the head as the box opened, then, holding its head in a forked stick, he pressed its venom out of the poison bag upon sugar of milk. The effect of handling the virus and preparing the lower attenuations was to throw Hering into a fever with tossing delirium and mania—much to his wife's dismay. Towards morning he slept, and on waking his mind was clear. He drank a little water to moisten his throat, and the first question this indomitable prover asked was: "What did I do and say?" His wife remembered vividly enough. The symptoms were written down, and this was the first instalment of the proving of *Lachesis*. The natives crept back one by one next day, and were astonished to find Hering and his wife alive. The snake grows to seven feet and upwards in length, has fangs nearly an inch long, a reddish brown skin marked along the back with blackish brown rhomboidal spots. Nearly all the provings of *Lachesis* were made with the 30th and higher attenuations.—The four grand characteristics of *Lach*. are: (*1*) < By sleep. (*2*) Excessive sensitiveness of the surface with intolerance of touch or constriction. (*3*) Left-sidedness, and the direction left to right: symptoms begin on the left side and either remain there or proceed to the right. (*4*) > From the onset of a discharge. There is headache > as soon as nasal catarrh comes on. Uterine pains > as soon as menses appear. The other side of this is < from non-appearance of an expected discharge, and it is this which is the foundation of the appropriateness of *Lach*. to the climacteric state. Wherever one or more of these features is prominent in any case *Lach*. will most likely prove the remedy. Homśopathic literature abounds with illustrations of the first named—< from sleep. I will take an illustration from Nash: An old syphilitic suffered from obstinate constipation, and was taken with severe attacks of colic. The pains seemed to extend all through the abdomen, and always came on at night. The man was not making any progress, when one day he remarked to Nash, "Doctor, if I could only keep awake I would never have another attack." And in response to an inquiring look from the doctor, he added, "I mean that I sleep into the attack and waken in it." He never had another. One dose of *Lach*. 200 cured the colic and the constipation too. "Sleeps into an aggravation;" "< after sleep whether by day or by night;" "as soon as he falls asleep the breathing stops "—there are endless varieties of forms in which this peculiarity may be met with. < By closing the eyes (vertigo) is allied to this. But the presence of the opposite condition > after sleep) does not necessarily contraindicate *Lach*. Rushmore (*H. P*., xii. 64) cured with *Lach*. c.m. a married woman who had been a great sufferer from headache, which always began with dim and aching eyes. The pain was of sharp, neuralgic character, in temples and eyes, < right side. If she could not be still with it she had nausea and very bitter vomiting. Sometimes unable to be still a minute, at others could not stir. Brought on by least fatigue.

Keeps her in bed all day, and one attack is scarcely over before another comes on. Mental excitement, as receiving a call; induces it. With the headaches she is very cold; and with and after them has a very bitter mouth. *Wants to close the eyes with the headache, which is > by sleep*. Smarting in eyeballs and dim vision for several days after headache. During the headache much heart trouble; after the headache "skipping beats," soreness about head, pain in side. Loss of appetite after headache. Menses regular, painless, too free. Leucorrhśa many ears. A single dose of *Lach*. was given at the time, and the severe headache left on the way home. A constant light headache, with heaviness of head in morning, remained some days; but, without repetition, the remedy completely cured the headaches and the heart trouble as well. The hćmorrhages of *Lach*. have this peculiarity—they contain flakes of decomposed blood looking like charred wheat straw. Uterine hćmorrhage and hćmorrhages in typhoid fever presenting these characters will find their remedy in *Lach*. The sensitiveness to contact of *Lach*. is not so much on account of pain or aggravation of pain as on account of the uneasiness it causes. In uterine affections the patient wants to lift the clothes up to prevent contact with lower abdomen. Touching the throat in laryngeal affections causes suffocative spasms. A minor characteristic of *Lach*. is pain in the shin bones. "Much pain in shin bones of an aching kind only." This has been frequently verified, but W. J. Guernsey (*H. P*., x. 476) has pointed out Rat when such pains occur concomitantly with throat affections, *Lach*. is specific. This I have confirmed. Guernsey remarks that in such cases it will always be found that the throat affection is < on left side or commenced on left side. According to Hering, *Lach. is particularly suitable* to those of melancholic disposition (Such provers showed most symptoms); next, to *choleric* individuals. Phlegmatic and lymphatic persons are also suitable, but principally when their dispositions border on the *melancholic*, with dark eyes and tendency to laziness and sadness. *Lach*. does not suit sanguine persons with high colour, fine, delicate skins, and impressible natures, *unless* the disease should have imparted to their disposition a choleric or melancholy tinge. *Lach*. especially suits choleric women with freckles and red hair. To this list must be added: Persons who have peculiar sensitiveness of the surface of the body. Women who "have never been well since the change of life." Debilitated, weakened persons. Thin rather than fat persons; persons who have been changed both mentally and physically by their illness. Drunkards. Sufferers from effect of masturbation. Persons who have been overdosed with Mercury; and to syphilitic, mercurial affections. Children and old people. Persons who cannot stand the sun and who are < in summer weather. A patient of mine, a tall, broad-shouldered, very nervous man of forty-seven, who had fled from the Cape as he could not bear the summer there, sent for me to see him at his hotel because he did not dare venture out in the middle of the day for fear of being caught in the sun. *Lach*. 200 soon enabled him to attend garden parties. The delirium of *Lach*. is of the low, muttering type; at times the patient sinks into a torpid state, with cold extremities, tremor of body and hands, tremor of tongue. Tremor of tongue is a leading feature of many *Lach*. states. It not only trembles, but it catches in the teeth or lower lip when the patient attempts to put it

out. The mind is profoundly disturbed. There are rapidly alternating states: exalted powers, rapid succession of ideas; and again there is weak memory; frequent mistakes in writing; confusion. "*Frantic loquacity*, jumps from one subject to another," is a strong characteristic; "talks, sings, or whistles constantly; makes odd motions with arms"; "insane jealousy"; "intense sadness and anxiety"; "irritable, irascible, peevish, malicious." A curious symptom in the mental sphere is a derangement of the *time sense*. It occurs also in *Merc*. (to which *Lach*. is an antidote); but is more prominent in *Lach*., when a patient is always making mistakes in the time of day, and confounds the morning hours with the evening hours, *Lach*. will generally put this right, if it does no more. Fainting fits and vertigo on closing eyes; on looking intently at any object; in morning on waking. Rush of blood to head. Sun-headaches. Headache with very pale face. Throbbing headaches in temple, with heat of head. Headache extending into nose; > when nasal catarrh comes on. A woman, forty-four, to whom I gave *Lach*. 12 for a poisoned finger, experienced after each dose a sensation "as if a hand were in her head, moving and squeezing," an eruption of spots came out, and she felt as if she had no energy. The finger healed, but when she left off the medicine on account of the head pains, the finger became worse with cramping pains and a feeling of pins and needles. There is intense nervous irritability, restless, tossing, moving; nervous exaltation, hysteria. Trembling in whole body, thinks she will faint or sink down from weakness. Convulsions, spasms. Cases of hydrophobia have been cured with *Lach*., the thirst, spasms, sensitiveness and nervous prostration closely corresponding to the symptoms of rabies. Fainting accompanying other complaints is an indication for *Lach*.: with pain at heart; with nausea; with vertigo and pale face. Catalepsy. Awkward gait; left side weak. Gressus gallinaceus. Disturbances of sight and hearing are numerous. I have frequently cured with it noises in the ears when < after sleep. In hay fever it is the remedy when there is headache extending into nose < on suppression of the discharge, which may occur in sleep; or when the paroxysms are < after sleep. Sore nostrils and lips. Pus and blood from nose. Red nose of drunkards. Dark red eruptions; purplish swellings; black and blue spots are characteristic of *Lach*. Ulcer sensitive to least touch. Small ulcers surrounding larger. The throat is in an especial degree the seat of the *Lach*. action. Sore throats of almost all descriptions come within its range, provided some of the characteristics are present: < after sleep; by touch; symptoms < left side or proceeding from left to right; *cannot bear any pressure about neck*; empty swallowing is agonising, liquids are swallowed with less pain and solids with least pain. Diphtheria, mercurial and syphilitic sore throat. Fetid breath. The prostration is out of all proportion to the appearance of the throat.—*Lach*. has sinking at the stomach, and cannot go long without food. Unquenchable thirst. Desires: oysters, wine, coffee (coffee agrees). Symptoms are > after eating, especially after fruit. The throat symptoms are < by hot drinks. Nausea always after drinking. Everything sours; heartburn. Alcoholic drinks < (except the immediate effects of the bite). Although *Lach*. is a left-side medicine, it has a powerful action on the liver as well as the spleen. "Acute pain in liver extending towards stomach,"

though contrary to the general "left to right" direction, is characteristic, as I can testify. *Lach*. is also one of the most prominent remedies in appendicitis. The general characteristics will guide here. Bubos. *Lach*. and *Naja* have had the greatest success of all homśopathic remedies in the recent epidemics of Plague in India. The bladder and rectum are most painfully affected. There is a very characteristic symptom in the bladder: Sensation as if a ball were rolling loose in the bladder or abdomen on turning over. The urine is almost black; frequent; foaming; dark. ("The patient always has to urinate after lying down, day or night, especially after sleep; more frequent in the night. Urine has little black spots or flakes like soot floating in it."—H. N. Martin.) Stitches in kidneys. The ball sensation occurs elsewhere: as if a ball, or lump, or button in throat; as if two balls threatened to close the throat; as if a ball rose from abdomen to throat; as if a plug were in anus. Many severe and characteristic symptoms appear in rectum and anus. Diarrhśa of fetid, cadaverous kind and also constipation. Atony of rectum. Painful hćmorrhoids. Visible spasmodic tenesmus in paroxysms, from two to five minutes, extorting cries; passes blood and mucus. Painful constriction of anus followed by collapse. Hćmorrhoids with scanty menses. Burning in rectum. Stitch in rectum (upwards) when coughing or sneezing. Full feeling in rectum, and sensation as of little hammers beating. Tugging upward sensation as from a mouse. Both ovaries are affected, but principally the left; swelling, induration, tumours. Menses regular but scanty; pains > when flow is established. In a case of mine, *Lach*. 12 postponed menses for a week. Many symptoms occur in connection with menses. The breasts are affected. I have seen most obstinate and distressing eruptions appear on the nipples and areolć of a middle-aged woman after a dose of *Lach*. in high potency. Cancer of the breast when assuming a bluish appearance will be helped by *Lach*. Lochia are thin, ichorous, insufficient. Milk thin, blue, nipples extremely sensitive to touch. In the respiratory sphere the sensitiveness of the parts to touch, constriction, and < by anything tight round neck, are the ruling conditions. Tickling, irritating cough. The least thing coming near mouth or nose interferes with breathing. Sleeps into an attack of asthma. Threatened paralysis of lungs. The heart feels too large—cramp-like pain in precordia. Constriction. Palpitation with numbness down arm. Cyanosis. Varicosis. *Peculiar sensations* of *Lach*. (in addition to those already mentioned) are: As if frightened by visions behind him; as if knives were being thrust into brow; as if tongue bound or tied up; as if a part of right-side of head cut away; as if a thread was drawn from behind to eye; stitches as from knives in eyes; eyes as if they had been taken out, squeezed and put back; ears as if closed from within; as if stuffed up as if insects whizzing in ears; as if he had a moustache of ice as if a small crumb lodged in throat; as if he had had a blow on neck; as if a stricture in rectum. As if heart hanging by a thread and every beat would tear it off; as though heart turned over and ceased beating for a moment; as if heart hadn't room to beat. As if neck constricted with a cord. (*Lach*. is one of the remedies for "gridle pain") as if burnt or scalded in different parts (tongue, tibia, hypogastrium). Burning sensation and pains are a leading feature throughout this remedy. *Lach*. is called for in many kinds of fever,

particularly intermittents after abuse of *Quinine*. The symptoms of *Lach*. are < in spring or summer; from extremes of temperature; from sun's rays; change of weather, especially in a warm spell. Must have open air, which >; but draughts of air < External warmth > (wants head closely wrapped up); hot drinks < thirst; = toothache and bleeding of gums. Cold weather, cold washing <. Most symptoms appear or are < at night and in early morning after sleep. Lying down > pain in head; < vertigo, throat, cough, breathing. Lying right side > earache in right ear; palpitation. Lying left side = pain in heart. > Sitting bent. < Standing or stooping. < Motion generally. < Contact. < Constriction. Swallowing = stitches into ears. > By discharges.

Relations.—*Antidote:* Radiate heat outwardly, Alcohol inwardly, Salt,-effects of bite. *Antidotes to dilutions:* Alum., Bell., Coccul., Coff., Hep., Merc., Nit. ac., Nux, Pho. ac.; to the visible spasmodic tenesmus of rectum, Sep. According to Teste the chief antidote is Cedron. *It antidotes:* Bufo, Crotal., Rhus. *Compatible:* Aco., Ars., Bell., Bro., Carb. v., Chi., Hep., Hyo., Kali bi., Lac. can., Lyc., Merc., Nit. ac., Nux, Olean., Pho., Pul., Sil., Sul. (pneumonia), Tarent., (Plat. follows well when Hep. and Lach. fail to evacuate pus from ovarian abscess). *Incompatible:* Acet. ac. (Am. c.). *Complementary* Hep., Lyc., Nit. ac. [Lyc. is the chief complement; it is the opposite of Lach. in many respects (right to left, right upper, left lower; > warm drinks); Iod. and Kali iod., which are complementary to Lyc., are probably complementary to Lach. K. iod. has the diffused sensitiveness of Lach.] *Compare:* Crotal., Naja, Bothrops., Helod., Apis, Sul. and Lyc. (aphasia); Therid. and Mosch. (vertigo < closing eyes and sun-headache); Ars., Hydr. ac., Lauroc., Dig. and Ver. (fainting from cardiac weakness); K. carb. (heart hanging by a thread); Glon., Bell., Camph., Nat. c., Therid. (< from heat of sun); Stram., Agar., Mephit., Act. r., and Paris. (loquacity); Op., Hyo., Arn., Alum., Lyc., and Rhus (typhoid); Merc., Chi., Pul., Bry. and Gels. (catarrhal and rheumatic headaches); Sil. (> wrapping up head; aversion to touch); Crot., Pho., and Arn. (retinal apoplexy); Crotal. and Elaps. (otorrhśa); Apis, Ars. and K. ca. (śdema of face); Cic. (dyspnśa from spasm); Grind. (stops breathing on falling asleep); Apis, Rhus and Euphorb. (erysipelas, herpes, &c.); Phyt. (sore throat); Chi., Carb. v., Hep., Kre., K. bi., Nux and Lyc. (dyspepsias and abdominal diseases); Colch. and Elaps. (cold feeling in stomach); Bell., Caust., Nat. m., Nit. ac., Ign., K. bi., Op., Pb., Mez. and Coccul. (constriction of anus, anal tenesmus, and dysentery); Anac. (sensation of plug in rectum); Hep., Asaf., Lyc., Mur. ac., Silic., Sulph. ac., and Ars. (ulceration); Apis, Arg. m., Plat., Murex, Pall., Lyc. and Graph. (ovarian and uterine diseases); Crotal., Helleb., Dig., Tereb., Apis and Colch. (vesical and rectal affections, with hćmaturia); Calc. (gall-stones); Pho. and Thu. (fungus hćmatodes); Nat. m. and Led. (effects of bee-stings) Lact. ac. (fulness of throat and constriction); Lac. can. (diphtheria changing sides; sees snakes); Tarent. cub. (carbuncles); Colch. and Carb. ac. (black urine); Sel., Nat. c. and Nat. m. (< in warm, relaxing weather); Carb. v. (craves coffee—it > Lach. but not Carb. v.); Ant. t. (threatened paralysis of lungs); Merc. (Lach. occasionally antidotes Merc., when pus degenerates and becomes dark, thin, offensive); Chi. sul. (intermittents after

abuse of Quinine, when chills return in spring); Am. c. (blueness, somnolence, engorgement of neck; but Am. c. right-sided and without sensitiveness); Hep. (any kind of food = indigestion); Nat. m. (opp. Lach., has > from tight clothing); Apis (jealousy); Ar. t. (diphtheria); Anac. (has two wills; thinks he is under control of superhuman power); Arn. (sensitiveness of chest—Lach., of peripheral nerves; Arn., soreness of over-full blood-vessels); Bry. (headache from suppressed coryza); Act. r. (puerperal mania); Bapt. (offensive discharges; typhoid); Bell. (head symptoms; throat; scarlatina); Hyo. (talks of things of daily life, jumps from one subject to another); Spi. (larynx sensitive; Lach., hyperćsthesia; Spi., inflammation of cartilages, turning head = suffocative spell): Sul. (left side; inflammation of liver, going on to abscess; < after sleep—also Nat. m.; Pho. > after sleep); Staph. (on swallowing pain runs externally along parotid gland to ears; perspiration impossible); Pho. (sensation as if anus open; Lach., as if uterus); Sil., Caul., Sul., Ustil. and Vib. o. (left ovarian and left inframammary pain). Nux m. (cough of pregnancy; Lach., cough at menstrual period when it is going off. Patient must swallow what loosens); Puls. (menstrual cough; menses scanty; but pain < as flow increases); Con., Graph. (scanty menses); Anthracin. (carbuncles; boils); Tereb., K. bi. (tongue glazed;—and shining, Apis, Lach.); Pul., Pho., Sul. and Mur. ac. (piles during menses) Solania, Bell. and Dulc. (paralysis of lungs); Iris t. (appendicitis) Pho. ac. (disappointed love); Hydrophobin.; Sabad. (throat affected left to right—Sabad., more chronic).

Causation.—Injuries. Punctured wounds. Poisoned wounds. Grief. Vexation. Anger. Fright. Jealousy. Disappointed love. Alcohol. Masturbation. Sprain (bluish swelling of joints). Sun. Warm weather. Draught of air.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great anguish, insupportable anxiety, and uneasiness, from which patient seeks relief in open air.—Fear, and presentiment of death.—Discouragement; distrust; easily affected to tears.—Mental dejection and melancholy, with apprehension, uneasiness about one's malady, great tendency to give way to sorrow, to look upon the dark side of everything, and to think oneself persecuted, hated and despised by acquaintances.—Dread of death; fears to go to bed; fear of being poisoned.—Thinks she is some one else; in the hands of a stronger power; that she is dead and preparations are being made for her funeral; that she is nearly dead and wishes some one would help her off.—Sadness when awaking in the morning or night (particularly in the morning); no desire at all to mix with the world.—Restless and uneasy; does not wish to attend to business, but wants to be off somewhere all the time.—Sadness, and disgust to life.—Mistrust, suspicion, and a strong tendency to take everything amiss, to contradict and to criticise.—Frantic jealousy.—Indolence, with dislike and unfitness for any labour whatever, either mental or bodily.—Timidity of character, with variableness and indecision.—Great apathy and extraordinary weakness of memory, everything that is heard is, as it were, effaced, even orthography is no longer remembered, and there is

forgetfulness even of things on the point of utterance.—Confusion as to time.—Mistakes are made in speaking and writing, as well as in the hours of the day and the days of the week.—Imbecility and loss of every mental faculty.—Over-excitement and excessive nervous irritability, with a tendency to be frightened.—Perfect happiness and cheerfulness followed by gradual fading of spirituality, want of self-control and lasciviousness; felt as if she was somebody else and in the hands of a stronger power.—Amativeness.—Affections of the intellect in general.—State of ecstasy and exaltation which even induces tears, desire to meditate, and to compose intellectual works, with a sort of pride.—Frantic loquacity with elevated language, nicely chosen words, and rapid and continual change of subject-matter.—Loquaciousness, with mocking jealousy, with frightful images, great tendency to mock, satire and ridiculous ideas.—Nocturnal delirium with much talking, or with murmuring.—Dementia and loss of consciousness.

2. Head.—Head fatigued from intellectual labour.—Momentary vertigo on closing eyes.—Giddiness after resting.—Vertigo chiefly on waking in morning, as well as after lying down in evening, on going into open air, on raising arms, and often with fainting, paleness of face, nausea, vomitings, congestion in head, bleeding of nose, and lassitude of limbs.—Intoxication, stupor, and loss of consciousness.—Apoplectic fits, with blue face, convulsive, movements of limbs, and extravasation of blood in brain.—Softening of brain and its membranes.—Violent pain in head, with yellow face and flushed cheeks.—Headache, with congestion of blood, sparkling before the eyes, drowsiness, shiverings and inclination to lie down, or with nausea and vomiting.—Headache preceding coryza.—Cephalalgia from heat of sun.—Pains deeply seated in brain; or in the sockets of the eyes; or above the eyes; or in occiput; with stiffness in nape of neck.—Pain as from a bruise in crown of head, or sensation of boring, with jerks and throbbings on moving the head.—Heaviness and pressure in head, as if it were going to burst, or tension, as from threads drawn from occiput towards the eyes, or shootings, as from knives, in different parts of the head, and as far as the eyes.—Pressing headache in temples as if the brain were pressing out, in the morning after rising, from motion, from stooping; < from pressure and while ascending; > from lying down after eating.—Cutting headache as if a part of the r. side of the head were cut off, < after rising or ascending; > from heat and after belching up wind.—Pains which spread from the interior of head to ears, nose, and neck.—Headache extending into root of nose.—Headache with flickering before the eyes.—Headache every morning on awaking, or after dinner; or else on every change of weather.—Pulsating, beating headache with heat in head, esp. on vertex, or on r. side, or over eyes, preceding a cold in the head, with stiffness of neck.—Swelling of head, muscular throbbings in temples, tension in occiput extending to nape of the neck, painful sensibility of scalp, with troublesome itching, excessive desquamation, and falling off of the hair.—Falling off of the hair, esp. during pregnancy, with great aversion to rays of sun.—Sensitiveness of scalp in l. vertex down, and l. side of face on touch or moving muscles, a sensation as if sunburnt.—Cannot bear to have hair touched.

3. Eyes.—Yellow colour of the white of eyes.—Eyes yellow or turbid, dull and dejected, or bright and convulsed, with fixed look.—Pupils strongly dilated.—Ecchymosis and hćmorrhage of the eyes.—Hćmorrhages into interior chamber.—Dryness of eyes, as if full of dust; or lachrymation with tears, which sometimes seem to be cold.—Photophobia.—Over-sensitive to light.—Itching and burning of the eyes.—Itching, and shootings as from knives, in eyes, or violent aching, as if the ball were going to start from the socket, < by moving eyes.—Eyes red and inflamed, with redness of conjunctiva and sclerotica, burning heat and lachrymation.—Eyes water with headache from a cold.—Sensation as if the eyes were too large or the sockets too small.—Feels when throat is pressed as if eyes were forced out.—Swelling and inflammation of the eyelids or of the edges.—Convulsions, heaviness, and paralysis of eyelids.—Weakness of sight and presbyopia.—When reading the letters appear to be confused.—Clouded vision as when looking through a veil.—Obscuration and loss of sight.—Dimness of vision; black flickering before the eyes; often makes reading difficult.—Bright blue rings, filled with fiery rays, about the light; zigzag figures.—Flames and sparks appear before the eyes, or a blue veil or blue circles round the candle.—Eyes appear small and inexpressive.—Fistula lachrymalis accompanied by long-standing eruption on face.

4. Ears.—Ears cold, sensitive to the wind.—Painful swelling of interior of ear.—Dryness of ears.—Cerumen scanty, too hard and too pale, or like pap, and white, with diminution of the power of hearing.—Very disagreeable throbbing, tinkling, roaring, cracking, buzzing and rolling, or a resounding noise, as if a drum were beaten, in ears.—Whizzing, as from insects in ear.—Ears as if stopped.—Excessive sensibility, or hardness of hearing.—Hćmorrhage from the ears.—Pain in ears with sore throat.—Tearing extending from zygoma into ear.—Swelling of parotids.—Excoriation and scabs behind ears.

5. Nose.—Nocturnal pains at bridge of nose.—Stoppage of nose, as from an internal swelling, principally in morning, or with coryza.—Swelling, redness and excoriation of edges of nose, with scabs in nostrils.—The nose bleeds when it is blown (blood dark), and blowing of blood from the nose, esp. in the morning.—Nose-bleed in amenorrhśa, typhus, &c.—Copious bleeding from nose, of a bright-red, or thick and black.—Flow of (blood and) pus from the nose.—Paroxysms of sneezing in hay fever.—Dry, chronic coryza, with stoppage of nose, or fluent coryza, with abundant discharge of serous mucus, lachrymation, frequent sneezing, and inflammation and excoriation of nostrils.—Imperfect coryza, with many sufferings of head and mind, all of which disappear as soon as the catarrhal flux commences.—Red, chronic pimples on nose.—Redness of the point of the nose.—Many symptoms end with catarrh.

6. Face.—Face pale, wan, wasted, and cadaverous; leaden, or earthy, discoloured, yellowish complexion.—Red spot on cheeks with yellowness of rest of face.—Dark bluish-red patch on l. side of nose and cheek, coming on when flushed, generally at

noon or after wine; never in evening or night (Cooper).—Blue circle round eyes.—Small red veins in cheeks.—Bloatedness, sometimes to a frightful extent, tension and red swelling of face.—Heat and redness of the otherwise pale face.—L. side of face and lower jaw swollen and sensitive to touch.—Tri-facial neuralgia, l. side, orbital; heat running up into the head.—Heat and redness of face (during delirium).—Erysipelas in face, sometimes with itching, pimples or vesicles, cracks and corrosive oozing, burning pains and swelling.—Miliary eruption and pimples on face.—Tetter with thick scabs in region of whiskers.—Tensive and crawling pains in face, pains in bones of face, prosopalgia, with vomiting of food.—Feeling of stiffness of the malar bone coming from the cervical glands.—Lips dry and swollen, pimples on lips, trembling of the lips.—Weakness and paralysis of lower jaw, with distortion of features.—Trismus, with clenching and grinding of the teeth; chattering of the teeth.

7. Teeth.—Boring pains in the teeth which are carious, principally after dinner, and sometimes with swelling of the cheeks, and a sensation as if the teeth were too long.—Toothache every morning after waking, or after dinner every day, with tearing, drawing, and shooting pains in roots of teeth (of lower jaw); from warm and cold drinks.—Toothache with pains in head, shiverings, heat and heaviness of the legs.—The toothache affects the ears.—Brittleness and looseness of the teeth; the carious teeth become soft, and pieces of them are broken off.—Swelling and painful sensibility of the gums.—Gums bleeding; swollen, spongy.—Hot and cold drinks renew the pains.

8. Mouth.—Inflammatory swelling of the buccal cavity.—The mouth and palate are excoriated and very painful.—Dryness of the mouth and tongue, or accumulation of water in the mouth and salivation.—Tongue shining, dry, red and cracked; or inflamed, swollen (covered with blisters), brownish or blackish.—Stiffness, immovableness, and paralysis of the tongue.—Aphonia, or confused, indistinct speech, nasal tone of voice, difficulty in pronouncing certain letters or particular words; the speech is louder and more precipitate than the speaker wishes.—Tongue heavy; cannot open mouth.—Tongue trembles when protruded, or catches behind the teeth.—Stammering.

9. Throat.—Constant tickling in throat, as if a crumb of bread, or something similar, were stopping in it.—Partial or general dryness of throat, often extending to ears, nose, and chest.—Burning and pain as of excoriation in throat, principally on swallowing.—Painful excoriation and inflammatory swelling of throat, with redness of parts affected, as if they were coloured with vermilion.—Swelling of the tonsils (mostly l.).—Large and small tumours in throat, which impede deglutition.—Cannot swallow the food after masticating it, because it rests on the back part of the tongue, and produces a thrilling pain there.—Constant desire to swallow, and a sensation on swallowing as if there were a tumour, or a piece of something, or a plug in the throat.—Sensation of contraction, of strangulation, and of constriction in throat.—The throat as it were stiff and paralysed.—Convulsions and spasms in

throat.—Impeded deglutition, with dread of drinks, which often pass through nostrils.—Hydrophobia.—Much slimy saliva, esp. in back of mouth.—The pains in the throat are < by slightest contact, and by least pressure on neck, as well as after sleeping, and while swallowing the saliva; the pains are > by eating.—When swallowing the pain extends to the l. ear.—Sore throat, which affects only a small part, or which, on the contrary, affects the ears, larynx, tongue, and gums; frequently with dyspnśa and danger of suffocation, salivation and hawking up of mucus.—Much hawking up of mucus, which is exceedingly painful.—Empty swallowing < the pain in throat more than swallowing food; or fluids are swallowed with less pain than solids.—Copious accumulation of tenacious mucus in throat.—In old chronic sore throats: throat may not be very sore, but a great quantity of mucus will stick there, and occasions much hawking and spitting to no purpose; the mucus will stick and can't be forced up or down.—Sore throat alternately with stoppage of nose, or with sufferings, while speaking.—Ulcers on palate, on back, of mouth (on the inflamed tonsils), and in throat, with fetid odour, abundant suppuration, and sharp pains on swallowing food.—The inflammation and ulceration of throat begin on l. side and extend later to r. side.—The external throat is very sensitive to touch (not painful, but an uneasy sensation); on lying down, with suffocative sensation; even to touch of linen.

10. Appetite.—Disagreeable, or saccharine, acid, rough, astringent, or metallic taste.—Want of appetite; complete indifference to food and drink.—Repugnance to bread, which it is impossible to swallow.—Irregular appetite, at one time anorexia, at another bulimy.—Sickly craving, with nausea, convulsive yawnings and fainting fits, if food is not eaten instantly, or with gnawing and aching in stomach, which is renewed shortly after eating.—Insatiable thirst.—Thirst, with dry tongue and skin.—Desire for wine or for milk, both of which, however, disagree; desire for oysters.—After a meal: pressure on stomach, risings, vertigo, flatulency, inclination to vomit, or vomiting of food, weakness in knees, indolence, and heaviness of body, mental fatigue, uneasiness, regurgitation, diarrhśa, difficult respiration, pain in head and teeth, and aggravation of all the sufferings.

11. Stomach.—Hiccough after having drunk; or after smoking tobacco.—Violent empty risings, with danger of suffocation.—Risings, which > the sufferings.—Acid risings, with taste of the food.—Pyrosis from the throat, as if the whole of the śsophagus were filled with rancid substances.—Nausea and inclination to vomit, principally in morning, or after a meal; as well as in consequence of many other sufferings.—Violent and convulsive vomiting of everything taken, or of bilious, bitter, greenish matter.—Vomiting of pure blood, or of bloody mucus.—Vomiting, with diarrhśa, obscuration of sight, pains in stomach, and diuresis.—Excessive sensibility of precordial region to slightest touch; tight garments are insupportable, and the least pressure is very painful.—Great weakness of stomach; it can bear neither food nor drink.—Stitches extending into the chest.—Gnawing in stomach; > after eating, but returns when stomach gets empty.—Painless gnawing.—Pressure in stomach; after eating; with weakness in knees.—Sensation as

if something encumbered the cardia and impeded deglutition.—Aching in stomach, extending to chest, and a sensation as if a worm were moving about in it and gnawing it.—(Every evening) cramps and violent pains in stomach, with risings, retching, and vomiting of slimy matter.

12. Abdomen.—Burning, drawing, or cutting pains in liver.—Acute pain in liver, extending towards stomach.—Inflammation and softening of liver.—Hepatic abscess.—Gall-stones.—Pains and stitches in region of spleen, sometimes on riding in a carriage or walking.—Enlargement of abdomen in young girls.—Painful distension, flatulence; can bear no pressure, surface nerves sensitive.—Sensation of emptiness in abdomen.—Pains in abdomen, in consequence of a strain in the loins.—Pains, generally pressive, in umbilical region, sometimes with difficult respiration, < an hour after a meal, and > by eructations.—Tearing and cutting pains in r. side of abdomen.—Cutting pains, so violent as to drive patient distracted; or acute pullings, with contraction of abdomen.—Burning in abdomen, with pressure on bladder.—Abdomen hot, sensitive; painfully stiff from loins down thighs; peritonitis; pus formed.—Inflammation of intestines.—Extravasation of blood in peritoneum.—Swelling in cćcal region; must lie on back, with limbs drawn up (typhilitis).—Abdomen hard and distended, with flatulent colic, pain in back, vomiting, diarrhśa, and diuresis.—Frequent emission of flatus; the flatus sometimes penetrates into inguinal ring.—Pain, as if a hernia were going to protrude.

13. Stool and Anus.—Slow evacuation.—Obstinate constipation with hard and difficult evacuation.—Constipation, anus feels tight as if nothing could go through.—Fćces small, scanty, and tenacious.—Constipation alternately with diarrhśa.—Diarrhśa, with violent colic, nausea, vomiting, anguish, pains in rectum during passage of fćces, tenesmus and excoriation of anus.—Stool lies close to anus without passing and without urging.—Loose evacuations, principally at night, or after a meal, or in warm (and damp) weather, or from having taken fruits and acids.—Diarrhśa after food, with occasional pain across navel, loins, and back.—Involuntary and unperceived evacuations.—Stools excessively offensive.—Evacuation of fetid matter, or of soft fćces, of the consistence of pap, or liquid, or slimy, like pitch, or sanguineous and purulent, or of undigested substances, or of pure blood, or of sanguineous mucus.—Stools watery, offensive, dark; watery, frequent, sudden, about midnight, offensive, ammoniacal; soft, bright yellow; pasty, putrid.—During the evacuations: pain, tenesmus, and burning in anus.—After the stool: congestion of blood to head, vertigo, debility, pains and throbbings in anus.—Painful constriction of anus and rectum.—Anus feels closed: sensation of a plug.—Prolapsus recti during evacuation.—Discharge of mucus and blood from rectum, sometimes with violent colic.—Hćmorrhoids with colic, or with burning and cuttings in rectum, or with congestion of blood in anus, and diarrhśa.—Stitch in rectum when laughing or sneezing.—Sensation in anus as of several little hammers beating there.—Piles irritable, with painful drawing upward like a mouse tugging at one side and drawing it up.—Bleeding hćmorrhoids.—Hćmorrhoidal tumours protrude after stool, with constriction of

sphincter.—Large hćmorrhoidal tumours (in persons addicted to spirituous drinks).—Hćmorrhoidal tumours protruding with stitches at each cough or sneeze.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressure on bladder, with urgency to urinate, or with cuttings and burnings in abdomen.—Frequent want to urinate, with copious emission even in night.—Violent pain, as if a ball were rolling about in bladder, and thence into urethra.—Violent tenesmus, with scanty emission of urine.—Paralysis of bladder.—Continual incisive shootings in urethra.—Small tumour in urethra, with retention of urine.—Urine turbid and brown, or red, or deep yellow, and sometimes with frequent but scanty emission, or with brown and sandy or red or brick-coloured sediment.—Frothy urine.—Urine frequent, foaming, black.—Involuntary and unnoticed emission of urine.—Pains in back and loins during the want to make water.—Sensation of burning in urethra on making water, and many other sufferings, all of which are renewed by motion of a carriage, and return after drinking wine.—Pain, as from excoriation, in urethra and in glans.—Flow of urine after evacuating and after urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pressure in testes, as if a hernia were going to protrude, when making an effort to urinate.—Pimples on the hairy parts.—Strong sexual desire without physical power, and with flaccidity of the penis.—Erections without sexual desire.—Pollutions night and day, sometimes with debility and sweat.—Flow of prostatic fluid when urinating, or after having urinated.—Semen of a pungent smell.—During coition the emission is tardy or does not occur at all.—Abundant secretion behind the glans.—Spots and red pimples on the glans and on the corona.—Mercurio-syphilitic ulcers.—Attenuation of scrotum and hardness of testes.—Thickening of prepuce.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—In females who never get well from the change of life -"have never felt well since that time"; may have unnatural unwell periods.—During change of life, where she has flashes of heat all day, and cold flashes on retiring at night.—Sensation in the abdomen as if a ball were ascending from thence to chest, as in hysteria.—Pains from ovaries to uterus, with discharge of pus while at stool.—The uterus feels as if os were constantly open.—Redness and swelling of external parts (with discharge of mucus).—Swelling of the parts, with itching and sexual desire.—Catamenia feeble, tardy, and of too short duration, often accompanied by hćmorrhoidal and, other sufferings.—Menstruation suppressed.—Menstruation too scanty (blood black).—Abdominal spasms during catamenia.—Before menses: pains and throbbing in the head, vertigo, epistaxis, aching in stomach, risings, cuttings in hypogastrium, flow of mucus from urethra, and cramps in chest.—Before and after menses, diarrhśa with violent colic.—Menstrual colic, beginning in l. ovary.—Swelling, induration, pain and other anomalies of l. ovary.—On the appearance of the catamenia, sacral pains, with pain as of a fracture in hips and chest.—During the catamenia, pains in the loins like those of labour, throbbings in the head, and cuttings.—Miscarriage.—(The milk of females bitten by the serpent becomes venomous and curdles.).—Mammć

swollen.—Intolerably itching tetters on and around nipples.—Nipples swollen, erect, painful to the touch.—Sexual desire excited: nymphomania.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, with cough, coryza, shooting pains in head, stiffness of nape of neck, and affection of chest.—Continual hoarseness, with a sensation as if there were something in the throat which impeded speech, and which cannot be detached.—Oppressed breathing, < when talking and eating.—Contraction and constriction of the larynx, with a sensation of swelling and of tension.—Painful sensitiveness of larynx and neck to touch, and on slightest pressure, with danger of suffocation on feeling the gullet, and on holding back the head.—Sensation of pulsation and of choking between larynx and chest.—Dryness, burning, and pain as of excoriation in larynx.—Sensation as if there were a ball in the larynx.—Voice weak, hollow, nasal.—Cough, often fatiguing, and by which nothing is detached, excited mostly by a tickling in larynx, chest, and pit of stomach, or by pressure on the gullet, as well as by conversation, walking, and everything which increases the dryness of the throat.—Cough caused by pressure on the larynx, or by any covering of the throat; by a tickling in pit of throat and sternum; when falling asleep; from ulcers in the throat.—Constant irritating cough, with or without expectoration.—Very chronic coughs.—Cough with rawness of chest, difficult expectoration and pains in throat, head, and eyes.—Frequent attacks of short cough from tickling in pit of stomach, dry during the night; difficult, sometimes watery, salty mucus, which has to be swallowed again, is raised.—The cough is < during the day; after sleeping; from changes in the temperature; from alcoholic drinks; from acids and sour drinks.—Cough with hoarseness.—Diphtheria.—Cough always after sleeping, or at night, when sleeping, or in evening after lying down, as well as on rising from a recumbent posture.—Dry, short, suffocating and croaking cough, sometimes with vomiting.—Spittle mucous, tenacious, or acid, and of a disagreeable taste, or sanguineous.—Hćmoptysis.—On coughing, accumulation of water in the mouth, sharp pains in pit of stomach, shocks in head, and tension of eyes.

18. Chest.—Respiration short, frequent, or convulsive or rattling, stertorous, and croaking, or wheezing, moaning, and deep.—Frequent want to draw a long breath.—Dyspnśa and oppression of the chest, with effort to breathe.—Shortness of breath, principally after a meal, on walking, after making an effort with the arms, and sometimes with sadness, or with an asthmatic cough.—Attacks of asthma, and difficulty of respiration, principally after eating, or in the evening on lying down, or at night, during sleep, and sometimes with anguish, thirst, nausea, vomiting, fainting, and cold sweat.—Fits of suffocation, esp. on lying down in evening or in bed at night, and principally when anything is placed before nose or mouth.—Paralytic orthopnśa.—Offensive breath.—Pressure on chest, as from a weight, or as if it were filled with wind, and principally at night.—Contraction of the chest wakens him after midnight, with slow, heavy, wheezing breathing, compelling him to sit up with his chest bent forward.—Violent pains with great anguish and constant movements in the chest.—Burning and pain of excoriation in

chest, as if it were raw, principally after a meal.—Oppressive pain in the chest as if full of wind, > by eructations.—Stitches in side and in chest, < by breathing, and sometimes with cough and sanguineous-expectoration.—Stitches in (l. side of) chest, with difficult breathing.—Extravasation of blood in lungs.—Pneumonia (hepatisation of the inflamed lungs).—Gangrene of lungs.—Swelling and bloatedness of integuments of chest.—Itching, red places, and miliary eruption on chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart, with (fainting and) anxiety, sometimes excited by cramp-like pains, with cough, and fit of suffocation.—Palpitation of heart and choking from slightest anxiety.—Feels as if heart hanging by a thread and every beat would tear it off.—Irregularity of beats.—Constrictive sensation in region of heart.—Spasms in heart (with aneurism of r. carotid) and disagreeable pulsation in ears.—As if heart too large for containing cavity.—Stitches in region of heart, with shortness of breath, fainting fits and cold sweat.—Faint feeling about heart, with heats up spine and flushings of face.—Faintings, giddiness, and palpitation constantly recurring.

20. Neck and Back.—Nape of neck and neck excessively sensitive to least pressure.—Rheumatic stiffness of nape of neck and neck.—Stitches in back and between shoulders.—A small tumour is formed near the spine.—Burning in back.—Spasms in muscles of back.—Painful stiffness from loins to hip, as if muscles were too short.—Insupportable nocturnal pains in back, in loins, hip and knee.—Pain in the small of back, with constipation, intermittent fever, palpitation of the heart or dyspnśa.—Pain in the os coccygis, when sitting down one feels as if sitting on something sharp.—Want of strength in back and knees, which forces patient to stoop when walking.—Pain, as from dislocation, in loins, as after great exertion.—Papulć, vesicles, tetters, pimples, and scarlet spots on back and shoulder-blades.

22. Upper Limbs.—Lameness in l. shoulder.—Pain in r. shoulder-joint with headache.—Perspiration in axillć of strong smell (like garlic).—Rheumatic and arthritic pains, and aching pains in bones of arms, in hands, fingers, and wrists.—Malignant ulcer on upper part of arm.—Tension, as from contraction of tendons, from the elbow to fingers.—Erysipelatous inflammation in elbow.—Pimples on arms after scratching.—Sensation of fatigue or of paralysis, and pain, as from dislocation, in arms.—Paralysis of hands.—Trembling of hands (in drunkards).—The hands are dry and burning.—Extremities of the fingers numbed and painful.—Tingling and pricking in l. hand.—Prickings in extremities of fingers.—Numbness in tips of fingers (morning).—Itching, psoric eruptions, red spots with vesicles, furunculi, excrescences, and warts on hands and fingers.—Hard and cold swelling of a bluish black colour, on the back of hand and fingers.—The hands are cold, as if dead.—Hard swelling from hand to elbow, with excessive pain.—Panaris.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation of contraction, and contractions of the tendons of the ham.—Nocturnal pains in hip and thigh.—Caries of the tibia.—Burning spots on tibia.—Agonising pains in tibia (with throat affections).—Sharp and drawing pains in legs, when there is change of weather, and in windy weather.—Furunculi on thighs.—Sensation of heaviness, paralysis, of numbness and trembling in thighs and knees.—The knees are, as it were, dislocated, stiff and weak.—Stinging in knees.—Sensation as if hot air were going through knee-joints, which were shaky.—The l. knee feels as if sprained.—Swelling of knees.—Swelling of feet, < after walking (during pregnancy).—Flat ulcers on lower extremities, with blue or purple surroundings.—Gangrenous ulcers on legs (toes).—Cramps and pains in calves of legs.—Red pimples on the thighs and on the legs, after scratching.—Excoriated places, and superficial ulcers with foul bases, on the legs.—Red or bluish, and painful swelling of feet and legs.—Heaviness, numbness, icy coldness, sweating of the feet.—Itching, psoric eruptions, papulć and spots as from a burn, in feet and legs.—Cracks and rhagades between the toes.—Abscess in the heels.

24. Generalities.—Sensation of pain accompanied by voluptuous feelings; dreadful or strongly pressive pains in various parts of body.—Sensation of dislocation and of paralysis in the joints.—Stiffness and tension of the muscles, as if they were too short.—Pains in the bones.—Sharp and drawing rheumatic pains in the limbs (first in l. side then in r.), or gnawing pains, with sensations as if bruised on moving.—Nocturnal pains, which appear insupportable, and which do not permit patient to remain in bed.—The pains affect the sides of the body alternately, or at one time the limbs, at another the body, and often manifest themselves transversely.—Intermittent and periodical pains; sufferings, accompanied by danger of suffocation; and sufferings, with want to lie down, and aversion to move.—Aggravation or renewal of the sufferings after sleep or at night, and principally before midnight, or some hours after a meal, or during damp hot weather, as well as when there is a change of wind and weather (excessively cold and excessively warm weather cause great debility); many of the symptoms are > in open air.—Mental emotions, such as disappointment, fear, fright, &c., frequently renew all the sufferings.—Slight touch intolerable.—Obliged to wear clothes loose; cannot bear the contact.—Paralysis, with heaviness and stiffness of the limbs; semi-lateral paralysis.—The l. side is principally or first affected (throat, ovaries).—Affections in general of r. chest; r. lower extremity; r. abdominal ring; symptoms generally appear on l. side; symptoms beginning on l. side with great tendency to spread to the r. side.—Extreme feebleness of body and mind; exhaustion, like that caused by loss of blood; rapid failure of strength; relaxation of muscular force.—Weakness of whole body in morning on rising.—Nervous hypercśsthesia, with external flushings.—Fainting fits, with dyspnśa, nausea, cold sweat, vertigo, pallid face, vomiting, dizziness, obscuration of the eyes, pains and prickings in region of heart, convulsions and epistaxis.—Tearing, pricking, and pulsating pains.—Attacks of asphyxia and of syncope, with loss of sense and motion, insensibility like death, clenching of teeth, stiffness and swelling of body,

pulse tremulous or imperceptible.—Trembling of limbs, muscular palpitations, and jerking in several parts of body.—Contractions of the muscles.—Convulsive and epileptic fits, with screaming, movements of the limbs, falling down without consciousness, eyes convulsed, foaming at mouth, fists clenched; before the attack, cold feet, eructations, paleness of the face, vertigo, head heavy and painful, palpitation of heart, inflation of abdomen; after the attack, sleep.—Attacks of tetanus, with distortion of limbs.—Hćmorrhage and extravasation of blood in different organs.—Affected parts look bluish (cyanosis).

25. Skin.—Ecchymosis; wounds and ulcers bleed readily and copiously (small wounds bleed a good deal; ulcers bleed readily; cicatrices bleed readily; pain in old cicatrices), wounds bleeding a great while; skin very hard to heal, masses of blood pass through the pores.—Varicose swellings.—Dropsical swelling over whole body.—Hard and pale tumefaction.—Skin yellow, green, lead-coloured, or bluish-red or blackish, chiefly round the wounds and ulcers.—Yellow, red, copper-coloured spots.—Pale, livid spots, with fainting fits.—Dry, miliary itch, with eruption of large vesicles of a yellow or of a bluish-black colour, with swelling of parts affected, and pains which drive to despair.—Miliary eruption, which subsequently resembles nettle-rash, scarlatina, or morbilli.—Erysipelas and vesicular eruptions with a red crown.—Excoriated places, on touching which a burning pain is felt.—Rupia and other skin affections, with angioleucitis (Cooper).—Ulcers, surrounded by pimples, vesicles, and other small ulcers (on a purple skin).—Ulcers with great sensitiveness to touch, uneven bottom, ichorous, offensive discharge when touched, esp. around the lower extremities.—Gangrenous ulcers.—Gangrenous blisters.—Superficial ulcers, foul at bottom, with a red crown.—Cancerous ulceration (of wounds), or putrefaction of the flesh, which becomes detached from the bones, and falls off piecemeal.—Gangrenous wounds, with inflammatory fever, weak, quick, and intermittent pulse, fainting nausea, spasmodic and bilious vomiting, convulsions, and cold sweats.—Papulć, warts, hard swellings.—Panaris.—Red and itching lumps and tuberosities.—Carbuncles, with copper-coloured surroundings and many smaller boils around them.—Flat exanthemata which do not fill up; pustulous exanthemata; spongy excrescences.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness by day, and principally after a meal.—Sleeplessness, chiefly before midnight, with excessive nervous excitement.—Lively and wide awake in evening.—The patient sleeps into an aggravation, as (e.g.) in croup; is very well while awake, but as soon as goes to sleep the croup symptoms appear in great violence; child almost suffocates, and the mother or nurse is consequently really afraid to let him go to sleep.—Also in convulsions; patient has none while he is awake, but as soon as he is asleep they appear.—Drowsiness and sleeplessness alternately every two days.—When falling asleep he is awakened by a tickling cough.—Restless sleep, with many dreams.—Sleeplessness in the evening with talkativeness.—Light sleep, with frequent and easy waking, agitation and tossing, groans and sighs, starts and fright.—Dreams connected and frequent, poetical and meditative or voluptuous; dreams of quarrels, of horrible things, of spectres, and of

death.—At night, heat, agitation, burning in palms and soles, pains in the bones or rheumatic pains, diarrhśa, emission of urine, mental excitement, and many other sufferings.—After sleep, sensation of stiffness, and pain as from fatigue in the limbs, erections with sexual desire, pains in the back and loins, congestion of blood, heaviness and pain in head, pressure in stomach, sore throat, nervous yawnings, and aggravation of all the sufferings.

27. Fever.—Icy coldness of the skin or of the limbs, or only of the feet, with great desire to be near a fire, and sometimes with loss of sensation, clammy sweat, weakness and great quickness of the pulse.—Shiverings, sometimes only partial, often with pains in the limbs, sacral pains, agitation and tossing, colic, trismus and convulsive movements of the limbs, pain in chest, thirst, chattering of teeth.—Chill ascending the back, often on alternate days.—Shuddering while the heat continues, and principally on lifting the bed-clothes.—Shivering, chiefly after a meal, or in afternoon.—Dry heat, principally at night, or in evening, and esp. in feet and hands, often accompanied by agitation and tossing, headache, delirium, insatiable thirst, eructations, bilious vomitings, cries, groans, dryness of mouth and throat, and frequent stools.—Heat, alternately with cold (alternating and changing localities), shivering of shuddering.—Fever at night or in evening, quotidian, tertian, or quartan, and often accompanied by headache, rapid prostration of strength, and debility which obliges the patient to lie down; want of appetite, hiccough, vomiting, sensibility of the neck to the touch, palpitation of the heart, anguish, yellow urine, diarrhśa, pains in the limbs, back, and loins, nervous and spasmodic yawnings, stretchings, swelling of the body, spots and ulcers.—Internal sensation of heat, with cold feet.—Chronic fevers; slow fevers; typhoid fevers.—The fevers are renewed by acid food.—Dry, burning skin.—Sweat >.—Perspiration colouring linen yellow red.—Febrile sweat, principally after hot stage, towards morning; copious sweat; fetid sweat; cold sweat; sanguineous sweat.—Pulse intermittent, or feeble and quick (but accelerated), or irregular, or scarcely perceptible, or tremulous, or alternately full and small.—Intermittent fever, the paroxysms come on every spring, or after suppression of the fever in the previous fall by quinine; face red; feet cold; during hot stage continuous talking; face yellow or ashy.—Typhus fever, esp. when the tongue is red or black, dry or in fissures, esp. at the tip, or when tongue trembles when put out, or if while endeavouring to put it out, the tip remains under the lower teeth or lip and cannot be put out.

Lachnanthes.

Lachnanthes tinctoria. Red Root. N. O. Hæmodoraceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Cough. Diphtheria. Headache. Heart, heat in; pains in. Phthisis. Pneumonia, typhoid. Sore throat. Stiff-neck. Wry-neck.

Characteristics.—*Lachnan*. is a herb, growing in sandy swamps near the coast. The root is red and fibrous; leaves sword-shaped; stem hairy; flowers yellow, woolly. It belongs to the same order as *Aletris*, and is allied to the Irises. The head, the chest, and the circulation seem most prominently affected by *Lachn*. There are headaches of great intensity; right-sided, as if split open with a wedge; with icy coldness of body; crying spells; < by vomiting. In the chest there are lancinating stitches, in quick succession in right side of chest below mamma. Stitches in heart with anxiety. A peculiar symptom is: Sensation of heat, bubbling and boiling in chest and region of heart, rising to head; giddy; breaks out into perspiration. Trembling of heart. There is also burning of palms and soles and burning under nail of left toe. On the other hand, there is much coldness and chilliness. Continued chilliness. Sensation as if a piece of ice was lying on back between shoulders, then a shock followed by coldness over whole body with gooseflesh. These attacks occur on moving, > after going to bed. Cannot get warm under a feather bed. A hot flat-iron > icy coldness of body. Lachn. has been largely used in cases of phthisis, often empirically, but sometimes on its indications. Arthur Dalzell reports these cases (*H. W*., xxv. 158): (*1*) Mrs. B., 43, fibroid phthisis of both lungs, collapse of right lower lobe. Great prostration; night-sweats; bowels alternately relaxed and confined; *pain and stiffness in back*; bruised all over; dry cough; roughness of throat, heart-sounds weak. Sleep bad owing to cough. *Lachn*. Ø, three drops every four hours. In three days the prostration was diminished, and the cough was much better, night-sweats and bruised feeling gone. From this time an emulsion containing cod-liver oil, liquor pancreaticus, eggs, cream and hypophosphites, and oil of Eucalyptus were given in addition. The case went on to recovery. (*2*) Mrs. R., 45, in last stage of consumption. Right lung consolidated; left in cavities. Remittent fever. This patient had *circumscribed flush on face; brilliant eyes; throat rough*; felt bruised *all over*. Skin dry, except at night, when she had profuse perspiration. Constant dry cough. Muco-purulent expectoration. *Lachn*. Ø, five drops every three hours, relieved all the symptoms and procured euthanasia, the patient dying quite easily twelve days later.—Toothache is < eating and drinking warm things. With fever there is loquacious delirium, brilliant eyes, and circumscribed red cheeks (there is also a blueness about face, blue under eyes, blue lips). During the cold sensation the skin is damp and clammy. The loquacity of *Lachn*. is remarkable. Hering says the Indians chew the plant when they meet the white man to give them a flow of language. *Lachn*. has been used with success in diphtheria, typhoid fever, typhoid pneumonia. A peculiar symptom is stiffness of the neck, the head being twisted to one (right) side. This occurring in connection with sore throat is a strong indication. There is much dryness of throat, which is < on waking in the night, with much coughing. *Sensations* are: As if head enlarged; as if split open with a wedge; vertex as if enlarged; as if hair standing on end. As if a cloud before eyes; pressing as from dust in eyes. As if something had closed ear. Bridge of nose as if pinched (confirmed by E. E. Case—*H. P*., xiii. 76). As of something crawling over face. A curious observation is quoted in *Brit. J. of*

H. (xxxix. 181), that the *while* pigs and sheep of Virginia lose their hoofs if they feed on *Lachn*., while the *black* varieties eat it without inconvenience.

Relations.—*Compare:* Aletris, the Irises and Veratrums (botan.); heat in heart (Croc., Op., Rho.); pain in lower right lung (Chel., K. ca., Sep.—right apex, Ars., Calc.; left apex, Ars.; left base, Oxal. ac., Sul.; right middle lobe, Sep.; right chest, Sang., Phell. aq., Zn.); cold between shoulders (Am. m.;—heat between shoulders, Lyc., Pho.); loquacity (Lach., Hyo.); brilliant eyes, red cheeks, delirium (Bell.). *Compare also:* Act. r., Æth., Agar., Can. ind., Cic., Crotal., Sele., Glo., Gymnoc., Plat., Stram.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Restlessness, tosses about (during perspiration).—Great loquacity; afterwards stupid and irritable.—Ill-humoured and sleepy.—Great hilarity (evening).—Became much excited over a trifle.—Loquacious delirium, with brilliant eyes and circumscribed red cheeks (1 to 2 a.m.).

2. Head.—Giddiness in the head, with sensation of heat in chest and around heart, and perspiration.—Giddiness with icy coldness of the forehead.—Painful tearing in forehead in the open air.—Dull headache and pressing in forehead.—Tearing in forehead from l. to r. side.—On forehead elevated red pimples.—Wrinkles on forehead, with longitudinal ridges from interior corner of eyebrows upward.—Head feels heavy.—Sensation as if the vertex were enlarged and were driven upward.—Tearing in vertex.—Headache pressing eyes outward.—The head feels enlarged, and as if split open with a wedge from the outside to within; the body is icy cold; she cannot get warm also for a long time under a feather bed; the whole face becomes yellow; she has to whine with the headache; the head burns like fire, with much thirst; during the cold sensation the skin is moist and clammy.—Tearing in (r.) temple, extending to cheek.—Pricking headache (evening).—Sensation as if the hair were standing on end; < in the occiput.—Scalp very painful to touch.

3. Eyes.—Obscuration of sight; could not see in evening; as if a cloud were before the eyes.—Pressing in eyes as from dust; with secretion of white mucus.—Secretion of white mucus from eyes (canthi).—Twitching of r. canthus.—Sensation of twitching in upper eyelids, < when closing them.—In morning, violent lachrymation and burning of eyes, with sensation of dryness.—The eyes feel heavy, as if they could not be kept open.—Eyes dry.—Eyes feel cold.—The eyebrows and upper eyelids are drawn upwards; looks with fixed eyes.—Yellow spots before eyes.—Bright, sparkling eyes with delirium.

4. Ears.—Singing in ear when walking in open air.—Tearing in ears.—Crawling and itching in ears.—Itching or tingling in ears; > by boring with the finger, but immediately returning and feeling as if something had closed ear.—Almost complete deafness (during fever).

5. Nose.—The nose bleeds profusely; the blood is pale.—Bridge of nose feels as if pinched.

6. Face.—Face swollen, with redness and blueness under eyes.—Pale, sickly countenance; face and lips bluish; eyes dull, feel thick and cold.—Circumscribed redness of face (1 a.m. to 8 am.), with violent delirium and brilliant eyes.—Redness of face; yellow face.—Sensation as if something were crawling over face.

7. Teeth.—Pain in all the teeth when eating or drinking warm things.—All the teeth feel loose and too long; < in bed.

8. Mouth.—Saliva of tough mucus.—Swelling and tension of the lips.—Lips red.—Sensation as if the mouth were sore and thick.

9. Throat.—Great dryness in throat, esp. on awaking during the night, with much coughing.—Sore throat, with short cough.—When swallowing, itching (in a small spot).—Sensation of swelling in pharynx, with stiffness of neck, and head drawn to one side (diphtheria).

10. Appetite.—Aversion to meat.—Much thirst.

11. Stomach.—Sensation of qualmishness above navel, when walking in open air.—In pit of stomach, beating as from a pulse, as if a hammer were beating on an ulcerated spot.—Fulness in pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Rolling of wind in abdomen, and discharge of flatulency.—Sensation of heat through abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent stool; passes much wind.—Frequent unsuccessful desire to evacuate.—Continuous stitch in rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressure on bladder while urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent burning in l. half of the scrotum, drawing towards r. side.—Tingling and itching of scrotum.—Perspiration and itching of scrotum and penis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early, blood viscid, mixed with mucus.—During menses, sensation of distension of abdomen; it feels as if it were boiling.—Menstrual blood profuse, bright red.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Burning in r. side of larynx.—Hoarseness (forenoon).—Cough dry, as if it came from larynx (with sore throat); expectoration streaked with blood, with severe pain in chest (pneumonia).—Sensation of fulness in chest; is compelled to inhale deeply.—Stitches in l. side of chest.—Stitches (like

knives) under r. breast and under clavicle.—Cough < in bed and after sleeping.—Feels hot and oppressed in chest, with gentle perspiration all over.

19. Heart.—Bubbling and boiling in chest and region of heart; it rises to the head and he becomes giddy; he breaks out into a perspiration.—Sensation of heat in region of heart.—Stitches in heart, with anxiety.—Frequent violent pulsations of heart, each beat is double, one hard and full, the other soft and small.—Trembling of heart with great debility.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness and pain in neck, extending over whole head down to the nose, and sensation as if nostrils were pinched together.—Sensation of spraining in neck when turning or moving head backward.—Stiff neck; the head is drawn to one side (after diphtheria, scarlet fever.—Burning on r. scapula.—Sensation as if a piece of ice were lying on back, between the shoulders, followed by a chill, with gooseflesh all over.—Sensation between the shoulder-blades as if wet with cold perspiration, the skin being dry and cool.—Burning in region of l. kidney, extending towards r. side.—Burning in spine above sacrum.—Burning in sacrum.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing from the shoulder, extending to finger-joints.—Thumb and index-finger feel as if sprained.—Tearing in elbow-joints.—Tearing in knuckles of the middle fingers of the r. hand.—Burning of palms and soles.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearing in r. ischium.—Small pimples around l. gluteus muscle, which discharge a watery fluid when scratched open.—Burning stinging in, above, or below the knee-pan.—Tearing in l. knee.—Tingling in both lower limbs and feet, < in heat.—Burning in feet (soles).—Cramps in the feet (during night).

24. Generalities.—Very restless; throws herself about; feels weak.

25. Skin.—Sensation in skin as if an eruption would appear.—Pimples appear here and there, containing a watery fluid.—The red pimples on the forehead suppurate.—Itching and burning in the skin all night; < after scratching.—Stinging, itching, and tingling on thighs, legs, feet, arms, &c.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness with yawning, eyes feel so heavy that she cannot keep them open.—Sleepless, or restless sleep, with distressing dreams.—Cannot go to sleep easily.—After waking and stretching, a shock followed by chilliness and gooseflesh all over.

27. Fever.—Flashes of heat alternating with chilliness.—Continuous chilliness.—Sensation as if a piece of ice were lying on back between shoulders, then a shock, followed by coldness over whole body with gooseflesh; these attacks recur on moving and go off after going to bed.—Feels hot, but the chills run all over her before the heat can develop itself.—Icy coldness of body.—Heat with redness of

face; after heat circumscribed redness of both cheeks; < on r. side; fever with violent delirium and brilliant eyes (< from 1 a.m. to 2 a.m.).—Fever with somnolency.—Perspires freely (after restless sleep), esp. after midnight.—The skin is cold, damp and clammy during the coldness.—Icy cold perspiration, principally on forehead.

Lacticum Acidum.

Lactic Acid. Milk Acid. $HC_3 H_5 O_3$. Dilution.

Clinical.—Bones, swelling of. Diabetes. Foot-sweat. Indigestion. Pregnancy, sickness of. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Throat, constricted, sore. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Lactic acid* "was discovered by Scheele in sour milk, the result of the spontaneous fermentation of sugar of milk, under the influence of casein. It is also met with in many vegetable products which have turned sour" (Hering). Reisig introduced it into homœopathy. It has been proved in both the lower and higher attenuations, but many valuable observations have been made on patients taking substantial doses for diabetes (*C. D. P.*). In these cases the symptoms of rheumatic fever were directly traced to the acid. Pain, swelling, and stiffness and tenderness of joints < by motion (as with *Bry*., which antidotes *Lact. ac*.), and flying pains about limbs. One prover had pain along the right sciatic nerve. The well-known effects of milk that has soured on the stomach and remained undigested were produced—nausea, vomiting, burning and sense of weight; and these have all proved useful indications in the homœopathic use of the drug. Diabetes is the affection for which it has been most given in old-school practice; but it has also proved of great power in this affection in the homœopathic attenuations. Nash regards the concomitance of rheumatic pains as the chief guiding symptom here. (In *Med. Adv*., xxi. 508 he records a case of diabetes, with rheumatic fever supervening, cured with *Lact. ac*. 200.) But nausea is no less a guide: Constant nausea; nausea on awaking before rising; > by eating. This may occur in diabetes; or it may occur in pregnancy. It is also an indication when occurring in rheumatism. There is > by eructations; and < by smoking. Smoking < eructations. Copious foot-sweat is a feature of *Lact. ac*., but it is not offensive. It is *suited* to anæmic, pale women. Large doses disagreed with melancholic, choleric constitution, dark hair and eyes.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry. (relieved sharp pains upper third right side, but soreness remained). *Compatible:* Meat diet in diabetes. *Incompatible:* Coffee < symptoms. *Compare:* Lac can., Lac coag., Lac defl., Sac. lac. In nausea of pregnancy, Nux, Puls., Ph. ac., Colch., Lyc., Lac d., Ip. Excessive hawking with (or without) nausea, Caust. (phlegm in throat, cannot be hawked up, causing nausea). Diabetes, Pho. ac., Acet. ac., Lac d., Ur. nit Flying

rheumatism, Puls., Rhus. Great discouragement, Pso. *Compare also:* Vegetable acids, which all cause weakness and thinness of the blood.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great discouragement.—Lazy.—Sarcastic.—Memory lost.

2. Head.—Vertigo: when turning head suddenly; with heat, on rising; on stooping; at night.—Congestion of head; painless, with strong pulsation of vessels of neck.—Headache, with sensation of fulness in vertex.—Dull pain in forehead, just over eyes, and extending into eyes.—Pain in head and back all night.—Pain in occiput, and alternating between there and forehead.

3. Eyes.—Sensation of fulness in eyes, with headache.—Eyes feel as if they would burst.—Photophobia.—Jerking of l. upper lid.—Marked protrusion of eyes; pupils dilated; eyes feels tired.—Hyperæsthesia of retina, steady aching in and behind eyeball.

4. Ears.—Disturbed and troubled by noise.—Roaring in l. ear on rising in afternoon; singing, snapping in l. ear.—Pain from parotids into ear; stiff feeling in parotids.

5. Nose.—Great sensitiveness of smell.—Nose-bleed every morning.—Severe coryza, stopped nose, sneezing, thick mucus from head to throat, yellow; dead sweet taste.

6. Face.—Face flushed or congested from headache.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated thick white.—Yellow coating on tongue, with bad taste in morning.—Tongue sore on l. side, raw and red; dry, parched, sticky.—Mouth and fauces very dry and hot.—Very sore mouth; canker sores.—Much saliva in mouth, tasting salty.—Copious salivation (pregnancy).—Bad taste in mouth: acrid, with nausea; sour; coppery.

9. Throat.—Sensation of a plug in the throat.—Fulness in throat which keeps him swallowing frothy mucus; lump or fulness feels like a small puffball; not > by swallowing.—Intense burning in throat, fauces, and œsophagus < by eructation.—Sense of constriction low down in throat; rough and dry.—Fauces hot, dry and swollen.—Difficulty of swallowing solids; less in swallowing liquids.—Excessive hawking with or without nausea.

11. Stomach.—Appetite impaired.—Voracious appetite and great thirst.—Eructations of hot, acrid fluid, which burns from stomach to throat.—Food sours.—Eructations of burning, hot gas from stomach, causing a profuse secretion of tenacious mucus, which must be constantly hawked up; < by smoking tobacco.—Burning and weight in stomach.—Constant nausea; persisting for

days.—Nausea on rising in morning.—Nausea after breakfast; not severe, but very persistent.—Nausea with waterbrash or vomiting.—Sensation as if all food were lodged under upper end of sternum, which oppresses and distresses her for hours.

13. Stool and Anus.—Aching pain in anus.—Soft, mushy stool; diarrhœa.—Greenish yellow stools with tenesmus.—Very costive, stool once a week, hard, black.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent pain in kidneys.—Frequent desire to urinate large quantities.—Urinates frequently day and night; the attempt to retain it causes pain.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Annoying erections in morning, but loins ache too much to attempt coition.—Seminal emissions three successive nights.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Aching pain in region of r. ovary, < by rapid walking or exercise.—Menses: scanty; seventeen days late; two days early; more profuse than usual; pain in small of back and lower abdomen; itching of vulva during flow.—Leucorrhœa; staining linen yellow; when checked nasal catarrh ensues.—Heaviness and dragging down as if womb down.—Pain as if menstruating; sitting with feet high > uterine soreness.—During pregnancy: morning sickness; salivation; nausea and vomiting; waterbrash > by breakfast.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dryness and rawness, extending to larynx.—Hoarseness.—Aphonia.—After rising, voice was entirely without control, whispering and squeaking when expecting to speak aloud.—Spasmodic, ringing cough, caused by irritation in throat.—Hoarse, hard, dry cough, with dryness of glottis.—L. side of chest sore and painful.—Cutting or sticking pain in upper third of r. side.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in small of back, extending into shoulders.—Sore aching in lower part of back; < when walking.

21. Limbs.—Severe, sharp pains in joints.—Acute pains in joints; flying pains about limbs.—Joints swollen, not tender, stiff.—All pains < by movement.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in shoulders.—Rheumatic swelling with redness and pain in wrists and elbows, wrists, and small joints of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Soreness to touch along r. sciatic nerve, on getting out of bed, lasting all day and pulsating constantly but slightly.—Sharp pain in r. knee with stiffness.—Knees and other joints stiff and painful.—Rheumatic pain in knee-joints.

24. Generalities.—Weakness as if from exercise, with rheumatic pains in the bones.—Debility, weariness of the limbs.—Aversion to exercise.

25. Skin.—Skin harsh and dry, no sweat.—Red spots or blotches on various parts of the body, particularly thighs and lower extremities.—Itching and burning, < by cold.

26. Sleep.—Restless all night.—Does not sleep well.

27. Fever.—Cold and chilly at times.—Flashes of heat.—Chilly, mostly on limbs.—Copious perspiration.—Unusual perspiration of feet.

Lactis Vaccini Flos.

Cream. Attenuations by Swan's fluctional potentiser.

Clinical.—Diphtheria. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—Many persons can take cream who cannot tolerate milk, and *vice versâ*, therefore Swan decided to prove the different parts of milk independently. He proved his 200th (which, according to Skinner's calculation, is not the same as the 200 centesimal, being duplicated instead of centupled at each remove) on himself and Miss Mary P. As with the other *Lac* preparations, a large number of the symptoms were manifested in the throat and female sexual organs. Dry throat and extreme difficulty of swallowing. Menses profuse and accompanied by cramps.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lac c., Lac f., Lac v., Lac v. coag., Lac v. def. Ars. stopped abruptly the excessive menses and accompanying pain; Lac v. def. restored the flow, and then they ceased naturally.

SYMPTOMS.

8. Mouth.—Food tastes as if it lacked salt.

9. Throat.—Dryness and redness of upper part of pharynx.—Increased redness and soreness of upper part of pharynx, < at night, causing difficulty of deglutition, obliging her to bend the head forwards on swallowing, so as to favour it, otherwise a pain runs up to ears.—Great dryness of upper part of pharynx in the morning; difficult deglutition; yellow mucus, with a sickish sweet taste; throat < night and morning; at night had to take hold of throat to assist in swallowing.

12. Abdomen.—Tendency to flatulence in lower intestines.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine appears to stain more yellow.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Soreness of end of prepuce, as if there were longitudinal cracks there, though none could be discovered.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses seven days too soon.—Menses profuse; cramps in and above region of navel, bending her double; during the cramps was very cold, and, although well clothed, could not get warm; painful, frequent, and profuse diarrhœa; Arsen. stopped the pains and the menses; Lac vac. deflor. restored the menses, and they ceased naturally; since then, albuminous leucorrhœa, like white of egg, if she walks much, or is on her feet much.—Sexual desire easily excited when the hand touches the bosom.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness after singing.—Sensation of shallow breathing; has to take a deep respiration to relieve.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rigidity on posterior side of lower legs, just below knees, while walking; very unpleasant, but not painful.

25. Skin.—Itching of body above pubes and hips, on abdomen, chest, and back, without eruption.

26. Sleep.—Horrible dreams; saw a dead person in a coffin; slept and dreamed the same dreams; feels stupid; does not care to speak.—Wakefulness, without restlessness.—Drowsy and sleepy; head feels heavy.—Constant talking during sleep.

Lactuca.

Lactuca virosa. Poisonous Lettuce. Opium Lettuce. Also, Lactuca sativa. Garden Lettuce. N. O. Compositć (Genus, Cicoraceć). Tincture of fresh flowering plant (Specimens of both L. vir. and L. sat. might be included in the tincture. Tincture of impissated juice," Lactucarium" or Lettuce Opium. (The symptoms in the Schema marked "(s)" were produced by Paris Lacucarium prepared from Lactuca sativa. American Lactucarium is prepared from L. elongata.)

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Anus, affections of. Ascites. Asthma. Constipation. Cough. Diarrhśa. Globus hystericus. Gonorrhśa. Heartburn. Hysteria. Lactation. Levitation. Liver, affections of. Muscć volitantes. Noises in ears. Pylorus, pain in. Sleep, excessive. Smell, illusions of. Spinal cord, pains in. Spleen, affections of. Whooping-cough. Yawning.

Characteristics.—The leaves of garden lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*, when too old and going to seed, have a bitter taste, and the stalk then contains a milky juice which is

intensely bitter. This juice contains *Lactucin*, and is common to all lettuces, but is especially virulent in *L. vir*., from which (as well as well as from *Lact. sat*.) *Lactucarium*, or "Lettuce Opium," is prepared. It has a soporific action, and is used "instead of *Opium* to allay cough, quiet nervousness, and induce sleep in cases where, from idiosyncrasy, *Opium* is not borne" (Brunton). This use of lettuces has been known from very remote times, and has not been added to by old-school observers. The sleep-provoking powers of *Lactuca* are recognised by sensitive persons who eat ordinary garden lettuce in salad. Homśopathic provings and records of poisonings have produced an extensive array of symptoms. A simple reading of the symptoms will show what a powerful agent we possess in *Lactuca*, though the homśopathic uses have not been as extensive as the proving seems to warrant. As an instance of poisoning I take this from *C. D. P*. A man, 25, ate *Lact. v*. in a salad, 7 p.m. Went to bed at 9. Was waked at 11 with sharp colicky pains, soon followed by nausea and vomiting, which lasted all night. Fell asleep at 5 a.m., but in the morning was astonished to find himself unable to distinguish objects clearly. A boy of 10 who ate of the same meal became affected with lively delirium at midnight, and it lasted till morning; he jumped about on the bed, played all sorts of pranks, and nobody could quiet him. He had no colic or vomiting. His pupils were dilated till the iris was a mere rim. Trying to read he mistook M for P and O for V. In his delirium he had hallucinations, saw on his bed a soldier, an inkstand, &c. Both these patients and another had liquid stools. The dilated pupils persisted some time. One of the keynote symptoms of *Lact. v*. is an indescribable sensation of tightness, affecting the whole body more or less, but especially the chest: must yawn and stretch to relieve the squeezing of the lower chest. This develops into asthma and angina pectoris. There is tightness in the liver region, and enlargements of the liver have been removed by *Lact. v*. when that symptom was present. Squeezing in left breast. Feeling as if a hundredweight on chest. On the other hand there is also a feeling of relaxation in the chest. There is intolerance of touch and pressure. *Lact. v.* has cured a spasmodic cough in frequent paroxysms with feeling of suffocation. Attacks came suddenly without any apparent cause, and were induced by a violent tickling in pharynx and roof of mouth (*N. A. J. of H*., May, 1890). Whooping-cough, paroxysms preceded by anxiety. There is both constipation and diarrhśa, and many concomitant anal symptoms. Hering gives "Painful gonorrhśa in females" as an indication; and one of the symptoms of the male urethra is suggestive. "Sensation as of a drop continually passing along the urethra when seated." Urine has smell of violets. *Lctu*. has cured hypertrophy of ovaries in a woman of fifty, consequent on an abortion twenty-five years before. The tumour was excessively large, and the patient could get no rest for the pain of the pressure. The rectum was contracted, and fćces evacuated with great pain. "Fatigue during stool," and also "sleepiness during stool" are peculiar and may prove characteristic. Ebullitions rising up from abdomen suggest globus hystericus. In addition to the sense of *tightness* there is a sense of *lightness* no less pronounced. Extraordinary lightness of body, more pronounced in open air. Feels as if swimming, in bed. Dreams of swimming in the, air, or of walking above the

ground. The head feels light; also empty. Sensation as if head too large; as if brain loose. Sensation as if looking through gauze. "Pain in spinal marrow even to cauda equina and streaming along coccyx" should prove a leading symptom in some spinal cases. Other *sensations* are: As if chest would fly to pieces; as if circulation in legs was suspended. Coldness of stomach, throat, chest, feet. Right arm is much affected by Lact. v. Sitting up > chest symptoms. Bending > pain in stomach. Crossing legs > pinching in umbilical region. Touch <. Sneezing <. Symptoms are > in open air; < in warm room. Yawning and stretching > pressure in chest.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Vegetable acids and Coffee. (In a proving of Lactucarium, Acetic Ether and Hock were more effectual than Coffee.) *Compare:* Drowsiness and constipation, Op., Nux mos.; levitation, Sti. pul., Pho. ac., Lac can., Asar., Thuj., &c. intolerance of anything tight round neck, Lach.; gonorrhśa, Thuj. urine smells of violets, Tereb.; squeezing in left breast, Borax (Borax has empty feeling). Coldness, Helod.; pain in soles as if he had jumped on a stone, Bro.; heart symptoms, K. carb. and K. iod.; cough, Drosera.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Disposition melancholy, fretful; seeming to invite sadness, with extravagant and exaggerated notions, of such a nature that the simplest occurrence suggests apprehensions of the most terrible and disgusting kind; after suffering from grief, stunning pain in forehead in evening, and violent contractions in throat, with constant inclination to weep.—Internal anguish and agitation.—Excessive ill-humour, provoked by slightest contradiction; ill-humour, peevishness, with indisposition to labour, and inability to remain in bed; cross-grained humour, which is roused by slightest provocation.—Difficulty in thinking (thinking = headache) (s), indisposition to intellectual labours, because the thoughts are intermixed, and it is found impossible to resolve them into any general idea; various places are searched before anything can be found.

2. Head.—Confusion: of head; in morning, sometimes with heaviness, as from fulness; in forehead sometimes with a sensation of heat in the part, sometimes in r. frontal protuberance, sometimes in l. (externally), with lancination across l. protuberance, on stooping; sensation of giddiness and of vertigo; head bewildered, sometimes in morning on rising.—Sensation as if head were empty; with stupidity as from want of sleep, and vertigo, so as to cause falling down; in morning, as after a nocturnal debauch, or else with pressure outwards in direction of forehead and orbits.—Feeling of intoxication.—Vertigo (s also): turning, with heaviness of legs, sensation of weight in head, esp. in occiput, with darkness before eyes; the threads appear confused in sewing; in a warm room, with fulness in head, and sensation as if the body were swimming, in bed; also as if the head were too large, or that its volume had been increased by a rapid movement of upper part of body.—Pain in region of vertex, sometimes on one spot, as in clavus hystericus (of a young female); sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, in the head, esp. in

occiput; cephalalgia in afternoon.—Dull pain: in forehead; in whole head; with great depression and physical indolence; in l. temporal region (when the head is shaken, while washing), and < each time it is moved.—Sensation of weight in head; in occiput; with dull pain, or with aching, or else in afternoon; in forehead with lancinations, esp. in l. frontal protuberance.—Pressive cephalalgia; sometimes with sensation as if brain were waving to and fro in head; or else < by the heat of a room, or lancinations as if with blunt instruments, or (in evening) burning, with external heat on forehead; very much felt in glabella; acute on one side of head, as on the bone; in occiput, tensive, with heat in forehead and coldness of hands.—Aching in forehead, in morning on awakening, or else after slight mental application, also affecting eyes; as of forcing outwards in temples, esp. l., and thence sometimes pervading whole head.—Compression in occiput.—Drawing pain in temples towards the forehead; tearing in r. temporal region; dull shocks in both temples.—Painful shaking of head on coughing but slightly, with wavering and aching, which remain a long time afterwards.—Starting and throbbing in head, during repose; buzzing within and before ears, with sensation of fulness in the head; resonance in r. side of forehead in the morning.—On exterior of head: a painful spot near the vertex, pain < by touch; fixed dull pain on one spot on coronal bone, to l.; drawing pain on a spot on coronal bone, towards r. side, < by touch.

3. Eyes.—Biting in the eyes.—Itching above the eyebrows; aching, with sensation of distension in ball of r. eye; smarting in eyes, esp. in external canthi, < by friction; or else in the l. internal canthus only.—Burning in eyes, esp. in the lids (sometimes in the daytime only when writing, or else more particularly in r. eye, with clouded vision and dilated pupils).—Redness of conjunctiva, with increased mucous secretion in elderly persons, with abdominal congestion.—Eyelids charged with humour.—Pupils dilated (s).—Cloudiness of vision; weakness of sight, sometimes with heat in eyes; sight feeble, cloudy (s); sight intercepted as by a cloud or veil, which sometimes disappears on the attention becoming fixed on some object.—Flying insects before eyes, on stooping, after a meal.—Hemiopia.

4. Ears.—Drawing pains in ears; shootings followed by tension in l. ear.—Buzzing in ears; ringing sound before ears, evening, in bed.

5. Nose.—Sensation as though end of nose were distended.—Peculiar smell before nose, and a like taste in mouth.—Frequent sneezing, with < of symptoms in chest; or else with soreness of chest (sometimes like excoriation, which subsequently turns to aching).—Coryza, followed by excoriation and dryness in nose.

6. Face.—Look: haggard (s); visage pale, wan.—Heat of face, with trembling and sensation of swelling of lips (s).—Tingling, with a feeling of tightness on face.—Pricking, drawing pains, from r. sub-maxillary gland to ear and tongue.—Lancinations in chin at extremity of sub-maxillary nerve.—In lips, quivering.—Swelling of the lymphatic glands.

7. Teeth.—Sharp pain in molars on l. side of lower jaw, as if they were being twisted.—Soreness of gums, on an empty socket on masticating.

8. Mouth.—Sensation of tightness in bottom of mouth and palate, with constant spitting; increased accumulation of saliva, sometimes acidulated (or acrid).—Dryness of mouth, without thirst.—Tongue charged with a white coating (s also), coated with thick mucus (s); sore, as if burned at tip.—Contraction under tongue.

9. Throat.—Slight burning in throat, sometimes in evening; sensation in throat as if the part were exposed to heat of a brisk fire.—Difficult deglutition, with sensation as if uvula were raw, with burning, or else as if muscles of pharynx could not perform their office.—Accumulation of mucus in throat; viscid mucus in throat in morning (s also).

10. Appetite.—Taste: sickly (s); bitter, after eating bread and butter; bitter as gall, in throat.—Want of appetite (s also): at noon food is repugnant; no appetite for bread and meat.—Appetite increased (s also); sometimes more particularly at noon.—Increased thirst.—After a meal, sensation of fulness in stomach, with pressure downwards.

11. Stomach.—Risings: frequent, repeated, which > the oppression of the chest; empty, sometimes deep, with taste of the extract of lettuce; repugnant, with sensation of coldness in gullet, and continued bitterness in mouth; acrid, and sometimes acid.—Loathing (s also); nausea (s also); sometimes with uneasiness at pit of stomach.—Vomiting and loathing (s).—Pains in stomach, with contraction of pit of stomach, < by pressure.—Sensation at pit of the stomach and sternum, as if patient had sat a long time with the body much curved; uneasiness at pit of stomach, with anguish in precordial region; sensation of softness in stomach.—Pressure in stomach (s also); with fulness, bursting, followed by tingling under r. breast, with sensation as if a blister were being formed there; feeling as though the contents were striving to pass out in a volume the size of the palm of the hand, followed by tenesmus; aching at orifice of the stomach, pressure and fulness at the pit of the stomach; the pressure in the pit of the stomach turns to anguish, in the midst of gurgling in stomach, risings, borborygmi in abdomen, and emission of wind, which affords >; it occurs presently below the sternum, and alternates with a sensation of burning or of coldness.—Sensation of coldness in stomach (s also); tingling in stomach and pit of stomach, with frequent risings, as if ice were in gullet and stomach, following a sensation of heat in stomach, with nausea which rises in throat, and sickly taste at root of tongue.—Shootings in pylorus.—> Of pains in stomach, on bending body forwards, while seated, or on expulsion of fetid wind.

12. Abdomen.—Dull shocks, or else lancinations, esp. in r. hypochondrium.—In hepatic region: contusive pain in morning; periodical dragging; dragging pain;

aching, sometimes in evening; lancinations, sometimes after a meal, either directed towards the back, or else accompanied by a sensation of weight; enlargement of liver, sometimes with aching, or else with tension or pressure.—In region of spleen, quick lancinations; squeezing, esp. while at rest.—Sensation of relaxation in the abdomen.—Pinchings: in abdomen; during and after breakfast, with want to go to stool, although nothing is emitted but wind; in umbilical region, < on crossing legs; in upper part of abdomen, in morning, in bed, or else with cutting pains, and < during and after a meal, so as to cause writhing of the body.—Cutting pains in abdomen: in different places, with pinchings; throughout abdomen, with painful borborygmi, and followed by a liquid mucous evacuation.—Disagreeable sensation of heat in abdomen; frequent ebullition, ascending from abdomen into chest.—Sensation of weight in abdomen, which presses downwards after breakfast; sensation as though a burden were lying on abdomen, chiefly on umbilical region, and pit of stomach; < in an upright position.—Affections of the portal system.—Abdominal dropsy (following an intermittent fever, with constipation), with excessive enlargement of abdomen, feet, and face; or else with induration of liver and asthma.—Sensation of fulness in abdomen, sometimes with borborygmi and emission of wind (s); sensation of fulness in r. side, with difficulty of respiration, > by risings and emission of wind (s); tightness of abdomen, esp. in hepatic region, in evening.—Movement of flatus in abdomen, very frequent borborygmi in abdomen, sometimes during a meal, or else afterwards (with lancinations below the precordial region, or else with pinchings in abdomen), or chiefly in umbilical region; abundant emission of wind, sometimes fetid (after the borborygmi), or else in evening, preceded by pinching pains.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation: no stool first day, or else a tardy and hard evacuation (habitual constipation diminishes).—Stool only after urgent calls, and griping.—Want to go to stool, with sensation of great lassitude, and with evacuations difficult and infrequent.—Stool preceded by tenesmus, hard, and not ejected without effort, with continued pain as of a bruise in anus.—Scanty stool.—Stools: hard; hard and tardy, dry, hard, difficult, and with straining; hard, knotty, with burning at anus, after a constipation of two days' continuance; stools altogether more infrequent and more firm.—Provokes easy stools (s?), facilitates the intestinal evacuations (s?); soft stools or else like pap the first few days; frequent stools, like pap (s); diarrhśa (s); sometimes diarrhśa, at others constipation.—During stool: general lassitude, fatigue so as almost to bring on sleep, yawning, and accumulation of water in mouth.—After stool (soft), pressure in the anus.—At anus: drawing; pricking, towards evening (bruised pain); hćmorrhoidal tumours round anus, with tenesmus in rectum, and a fresh evacuation of a liquid stool after each solid evacuation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Want to make water, with frequent drawing pain in glans, which extends throughout the body.—Increased secretion of urine (s also); more frequent and more copious emission of urine; it is necessary to rise during the night to urinate; pressure on bladder, towards morning, from an unusual accumulation of

urine.—Urine clear as water, and at same time more copious, and more frequently passed, than usual; clear yellow, with a smell of violets; brown, hot, and burning in urethra.—In urethra continual sensation, on being seated, as of a drop of water passing along it; heat at orifice.—Dragging pressure in region of bladder, as from urgency to urinate.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—In penis, swelling of a lymphatic vessel, following morning erections.—Drawing pains at root of penis, or also in r. spermatic cord, and along internal surface of thigh.—Diminished sexual appetite; chases away lasciviousness and voluptuous fancies (s).—Painful erections during morning sleep.—Pollutions, sometimes during lascivious dreams, during morning sleep, or else two in one night, happening unconsciously during a profound sleep.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early by four or six days (with cramp-like pains in abdomen).—Promotes catamenia (s).—Increase of milk in breasts (s).—(Painful gonorrhśa of females.).—Bearing down and weak feeling about pelvic organs, and general relaxed feeling.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Power of voice increased.—Roughness: in throat, after reading with a loud voice; in pharynx; in larynx, causing deep inspirations; with scraping in throat (s); dryness and scraping in pharynx and upper part of chest; hoarseness in evening, or also in morning, with roughness in throat; sensation of fulness in larynx, diminished on throwing body backwards; frequent need to cough; constant sensation of fulness in larynx, with irritation of a suffocating cough, impeded speech, and frequent cough, with expectoration.—Cough: provoked by a tickling in throat; sometimes with a sense of oppression of chest; with sensation of burning dryness in throat; dry from time to time, or else by fits, with shaking of chest, as likewise of abdomen and occiput; dry, barking, painful; proceeding from a pre-existing cough, with easy expectoration; spasmodic, hollow, and dry, or else very violent, and threatening to burst the chest, induced by a tickling in gullet; the dry cough arising from a cough already established, and appearing more particularly according to the changes of the weather, disappears entirely.—Excretion of mucus by the cough (which was dry previously?), and the movements in coughing are more violent and prolonged; copious expectoration of mucus, by means of a short cough.—During coughing or hemming chest pains <; cough suffocating, dry, in hysterical persons, with prolonged sleeplessness, and a nipping coldness in stomach and pit of stomach.

18. Chest.—Dyspnśa: shortness of breath, respiration straitened (s); difficulty of respiration, with lancinations in the l. lung, or else with pressure in pit of stomach; respiration rapid, from fulness and ebullition in chest; frequent want to breathe deeply, esp. on being seated in a bent position; respiration, as it were, insufficient, on walking and on holding body erect, by reason of a spasmodic constriction in umbilical and precordial regions, with frequent want to draw a long breath; on breathing deeply, sensation as though the chest were imperfectly

inflated.─Asthma: straitened respiration, or constraint of chest (s also); as if lower part of chest were too narrow, with fear to breathe deeply, because a shock is experienced at each effort; laboured at night, arousing from sleep, and forcing prompt assumption of a sitting posture, with anguish (s); frequent, with weight on chest, want to breathe deeply, > for the moment by yawning and stretching; as from corrosive exhalations, in evening, in bed, with cough, suffocating, hollow; with constant need to double up the body when seated, because otherwise there is a feeling of constraint, as if the parts were too narrow; as if thorax were too narrow, compressed, or constricted, esp. on being seated in a bent position, or else with frequent constrictive pain in lower part of chest; sensation of spasmodic constriction in hypochondria, esp. r.─Oppression of chest, or difficulty of respiration (s also): necessitating deep inspirations (s also), sometimes with yawning and anxiety; or else > on rising after having been seated in a bent posture, or on throwing back the shoulders; with dull pain below sternum; great, with frequent pain in different places in chest; slight, of the sides, and below sternum, followed by a sensation of heat on wall opposite the chest, with slight starting and bruise-like pain in chest.─Sensation of weight on chest, with difficulty of respiration as if there were a hundred-weight on chest, with want to throw off clothes in evening, with sensation of fulness in pharynx; on walking in open air, as if there were a weight on chest; periodical, increasing or diminishing, with squeezing, oppression, and heat in chest.─The chest symptoms are > on sitting up; nothing tight can be borne round the neck (because it impedes respiration).─Convulsive asthma, sometimes attending an organic affection of heart; fits of suffocation in dropsy of chest; dropsy of chest, with general swelling, anxiety, want of power to breathe on lying down, obliging the resumption of a sitting posture; cough short and dry, great weakness, irresistible inclination to sleep in afternoon, and diminished secretion of urine.─Dull pains, forcing patient to breathe deeply, at l. side of chest, and shortly afterwards at r. side also, but only transient there.─Breathing deeply increases the dull pain in chest.─Aching pain in chest: in centre of chest; below sternum, on pressing the hand upon it; in both sides of chest, in morning, < on drawing a long breath; below sternum, occasioned by movement, with tension; in upper chest, after walking in open air, with weakness, to the extent of sinking down, squeezing pressure in different parts of chest, or else chiefly in upper part, with oppression, yawning, and stretching of upper part of body.─Lancinations in chest: in r. side of chest, with constant sensation of spasmodic jerking; or else in lower part of chest, towards back (s), in upper region of cartilages of false ribs; acute, below small l. ribs; pleuritic, towards middle of sternum; squeezing in upper part of l. breast, with oppression of the whole chest.─Dull stitches from l. side of chest to scapula.─Dull dragging pain in chest, morning, in bed; < after rising.─Ebullition in chest, with squeezing, and forcing to breathe rapidly; with oppression, sometimes after even moderate exercise, or else followed by cramp-like pains in chest, externally.─Painful throbbing, burning, in r. cavity of chest, in one particular spot.─Feeling of relaxation in chest, from noon to evening; sensation of internal coldness (s).─Pain, as of fatigue, from physical

exertion, at bottom of chest, and walls of thorax, esp. l., in morning after awakening.—Rapid pain externally, in muscles of chest and of delta, in direction of shoulder, during repose.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in nape of neck, when coughing; drawing pains and tension (sometimes simultaneously in shoulders and muscles of neck); subcutaneous pricking, which gradually becomes fixed under r. shoulder-blade.—Tension in muscles of neck on r. side, sometimes spasmodic.—Lancinations under r. armpit, as if caused by a pointed instrument, < on raising arm, and on pressing the part with finger.—Drawing pains in loins, towards the groins.—In the back: pains in spinal marrow, as far as the cauda equina, and extending to sacrum; cramp-like pains passing over back in various directions; contusive pain in lumbar region.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains in shoulders (s); sensation of paralysis in l. articulation.—In the arms: drawing pains, commencing chiefly in elbow-joint, or else with starting; wandering, tearing pains, as if on the bone, in shoulder-joint and r. elbow; afterwards, sometimes in wrist, sometimes in other parts; sharp lancinations below r. arm.—Great fatigue of r. arm.—In upper part of arm, drawing pain and sensation of weakness; cramp-like pain in lower extremity; pain, as of dislocation, in l. deltoid muscle, but only when forearm is bent.—Dull dragging pain at point of elbow.—In r. forearm, tearing pain, followed by a sensation of paralysis in little finger.—In hands: painful jerking; drawing pain in l. hand, sometimes of a spasmodic character in the joint; trembling of hands; which are moist (s).—In fingers: sensation of heat, followed by continued weakness of the parts; tearings in metacarpal bones of both hands.—Tingling itching of the fingers of l. hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—In the legs: great fatigue, trembling, and lassitude; heaviness, sometimes < when walking, with tension in the hams; the legs frequently go to sleep, sometimes when patient is seated.—In thighs: contusive pain, with tension in hams, on rising from a seat; starting in l. thigh.—In the legs: feeling of stagnation of the blood, sometimes on being seated with heaviness, or else in r. leg only, during repose, and with drawing pains drawing pain in r. leg, with sensation of stiffness, sometimes ascending to hip trembling in l. leg, in afternoon; cramp in l. calf when walking.—In the feet: pain in sole of l. foot, during repose, as if patient had jumped on a stone, disappearing on standing upon the foot; coldness of feet.—Numbness of soles and pains in lower back.—In the toes: crawling itching (on l. foot); pain in l. great toe, as if it were being distorted and turned back, on putting down the foot; pain, as of subcutaneous ulceration, below nail (of fourth toe).

24. Generalities.—Patient never feels rested, enfeeblement is general.—Dragging pains in limbs and back, or else periodical in different parts of body (s); tearing pains which pass first between r. shoulder-joint and elbow, afterwards in wrist, knees, thigh, joint of foot, nape of neck, temples, &c.; painful ebullition in

extremities, afternoon, while seated tranquilly; starting pains, acute, cramp-like, near articulations (at nape of neck, the hypochondria, elbows, hips), most frequently in evening, and while at rest, sometimes, also, < in morning, esp. in the side of the extensors; cramp-like pains which shortly reappear in other parts, and impede the use of them (esp. elbows, hands, fingers, and legs); contusive pain in all the limbs, which obliges the patient to remain in bed during the day.—Faltering gait, tendency to stumble when walking (s); dangerous convulsions in women (s).—General feeling of depression, sometimes with lassitude and immobility; great fatigue; great lassitude (also s); sometimes with sleepiness, or else in morning, after rising, with inaptitude for labour; the least labour produces irritation and lassitude, as after great fatigue.—Indescribable sensation of tightness in the body (s); sensation of vivifying power in hysterical persons (s); necessity, when seated, to keep the body straight.—In the open air the patient feels altogether better, the chest esp. is >; unusual lightness in the body (s); > of symptoms, esp. by exercise in open air; desire to be out of doors.—Feeling as if the body were swimming, in bed.—Slight shivering.

25. Skin.—Subcutaneous lancinating, pinching, and smarting in various parts, or else with shootings.—Inflammation and eruption (from external applications on delicate parts of the skin).—Śdematous swellings of whole body, with asthmatic affections, head confused, lying on back is distressing, shuddering, want of appetite, short cough, and pulse small and full.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning; yawning and stretching of limbs (s).—Great drowsiness during day (s also); with fatigue and lassitude; with frequent yawning (s also), early in evening, obliging patient to lie down quickly; unconquerable sleep (s); falling asleep while at labour; coma, sometimes with loathing (s); inclination to sleep without power to sleep, profound sleep, lasting several hours, sometimes with the pulse rather quick.—Nocturnal sleep: tranquil, refreshing (s also); profound, with many dreams, or else dreamless; sound, with involuntary emission of semen (s); stupefying, with difficult awakening in morning; agitated, unrefreshing (s also); sleep protracted, troubled (s); frequent awakening, almost every quarter of an hour.—Inability to rest on back (in consequence of asthmatic symptoms) and tension at pit of stomach patient prefers to lie with head elevated, and on r. side.—At night, in bed great oppression of chest, which breaks the slumbers, and compels the patient quickly to raise himself into a sitting posture, with anxiety, sensation of great fatigue in morning (s); difficulty of respiration, with pressive and grasping pains in chest, which allow but little sleep; difficulty of respiration which hinders sleep, with throbbing in head, and, at same time, palpitation of heart, followed by tearing pains in the head, with heaviness and stupidity; pains in head; spasmodic cough and febrile heat, with unconscious dreaming and disturbed sleep.—Dreams: fantastic, during a troubled sleep; lively and sometimes anxious (of suicide by firearms), during a profound sleep; towards morning, sometimes of a strange character, and as if patient were whirling round upon the foot; sleep the whole night with many dreams.—In morning, on awaking,

sensation as though the head were empty; difficulty in dispelling sleep; great lassitude after troubled sleep, with oppression.

27. Fever.—Coldness often pervading back and head (s also), sometimes with heat of face (s), or else with shivering in a warm room, and coldness of feet and hands; easily provoked shivering during day, even in a warm room; shuddering, which seems at times to creep along under the hair.—Fever, with violent pains in head, painful sensitiveness of scalp to touch, tearing pains in joints of limbs (same as in nape of neck and face), great heaviness of head in evening, which causes it to fall forwards; distressing and parching pains in head and upper part of body, with icy coldness of feet, and at same time burning heat and lachrymation in eyes, dry cough, suffocating and spasmodic, with violent shaking of chest and head, and spasmodic and painful contraction of lumbar vertebrć, and hypochondriac region.—In morning, from 3 to 6 a.m., sensation of heat, of an insupportable dryness, esp. in legs, which are painful as after running a great way.—Pulse: slow (s also); slow and wiry; infrequent, even to the limit of ten or twelve pulsations (s).—Copious sweats; violent sweating (s); nocturnal sweat, general and gentle (s).

Lamium.

Lamium album. L. lævigatum. L. maculatum. Dead Nettle. White Nettle. N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of entire fresh plant whilst in flower and seed.

Clinical.—Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Hernia. Leucorrhœa. Menstruation, too early.

Characteristics.—*Lamium* was proved by Hahnemann and others, including Stapf. It produced headaches of several kinds, one a "deep-in" headache like that of *Bacil.*; tightness of scalp; and a backward and forward motion of the head. Much uneasiness of mind and body; trembling of limbs; weakness during the chill. Tearing and drawing in the limbs. The menses appeared too early and were scanty. Much leucorrhœa, with biting sensation or without sensation, white mucus. Farrington says *Lamium* has been recommended for external piles. "Hard stool with blood" is the nearest symptom bearing on this. A characteristic symptom seenms to be "backward and forward motion of head." Symptoms were < in morning on waking (headache); < while lying down in bed in morning, > on rising (headache); > on sitting (headache); < in open air (headache); < by drinking (burning in chest) < by eating (pressure beneath pit of stomach; burning in chest) < rising from stooping (indescribable headache).

Relations.—*Compare:* Other members of the Mint tribe (Hedeoma, Ocimum canum, Origanum, Mentha piperita); "deep-in" headache, Bacil.; head moves backwards and forwards, Arn., Cham., Lyc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Whining mood, inclination to weep, feels as if abandoned.—Great sadness, with lachrymose humour.—Great agitation and anxiety, which permit no rest.

2. Head.—Aching in centre of brain, < on rising from a stooping posture.—Headache, < by rising from a seat, > when seated.—Cephalalgia, as if brain were compressed on all sides, with very violent pains in centre of brain.—Excessive tightness of scalp, esp. near coronal suture.—Great mobility of head, esp. from before backward.—Sight and hearing are diminished.

8. Mouth.—Hawking up of thick mucus of an acid taste, which is detached from bottom of gullet.

11. Stomach.—Burning pain in middle of chest, or in œsophagus, after eating or drinking anything whatever.—Nausea and vomiting of food, with heat, great lassitude, excessive dejection, and cloudiness of sight.

12. Abdomen.—Excessive distension of the abdomen.—Pinching in the abdomen, as from incarcerated flatus, which is not > by expulsion of the wind.—A dragging in l. side of abdomen down into pubic region as if a hernia would protrude there.—Great agitation in the abdomen, as if catamenia were about to come on violently.

13. Stool.—Evacuations of the consistence of pap, hard, with emission of blood.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urgent want to urinate, with very scanty emission.—Discharge of serum from the urethra.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early and too scanty; eleven days too early at the new moon.—Leucorrhœa, sometimes with a biting sensation in genitals.—Leucorrhœa profuse, painless, white mucus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice weak and faltering, as from mental agitation.—Want of breath when speaking, with weakness of the chest.—Anxious pressure on chest, with nausea.

20. Back.—Bruised pain in small of back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Torpor and crawling numbness of back of hand, and of the fleshy part of thumb, < by touch, with painful sensation of rawness in the parts on moving the hand.—Tearing and drawing in fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Intermitting drawing, pressive tearing on lower posterior muscles of r. thigh (while sitting).—Blister on heel from slight rubbing, afterwards bursting and changing to an ulcer with smarting and biting.

24. Generalities.—Tearing and drawing in limbs.—Great restlessness of body and mind, with trembling of limbs.

25. Skin.—Smarting and stinging in the ulcer (< in evening when lying) with redness and swelling around it, and smarting early in morning in bed.—Ulcers, with pain as from excoriation, and shootings.

27. Fever.—Shivering, with general weakness, or with anxiety.—Burning heat in both cheeks, without redness, and without thirst.—Constant thirst, except during shivering fit.

Lapathum.

Lapathum Sylvestre fol. minus acutum (Gerarde). Rumex obtusifolius. Common Dock. N. O. Polygonaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Epistaxis. Headache. Kidneys, pain in. Leucorrhœa. Uterus, atony of.

Characteristics.—*Lapathum* is the old name of the Docks now generally named *Rumex*. The word is of Greek origin and signifies, according to Gerarde, "to soften, ease, or purge the belly," and the name was given to "herbs used in pottage and medicine, very well known to have the power of cleansing." *Lapath*. was proved by Widenhorn. It produced some rather severe headaches and nosebleed. (Hansen says it is indicated in epistaxis following headache.) Weight in stomach. Pain in kidneys with pressure from without inwards. Weak feeling in genital parts; leucorrhœa with uterine bearing down and pain in kidneys.

Relations.—Rumex c. and Rheum (botan.—Phytolacca is a near ally); Sep., Lil. t.; kidney ache, Santal.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness and moroseness alternating with gaiety.

2. Head.—Headache at vertex; as after intoxication.—Pressive headache, in morning; it seems as though the head were swollen.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.—Blowing of blood from nose.

11. Stomach.—Pain in pit of stomach, with loss of appetite and weight in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Feeling of distension in l. hypochondrium.—Extension and pressure, esp. in morning, with prostration and emission of flatulence.—Drawings in l. hypochondrium.—Pain in kidneys for five hours, with pressure from without inwards.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Weak feeling in internal genital parts.—(Leucorrhœal flow for five or six days very copious, thick, whitish, with constriction and expulsive efforts from top to bottom of the womb, and pains in the kidneys.—This symptom is put in brackets and at the same time italicised by Allen.)

21. Limbs in General.—Bruised pain in all the limbs.

24. Generalities.—Weariness.

27. Fever.—Excessive coldness in feet, as well inside as outside, so that it was almost impossible to warm them.

Lapis Albus.

Silico-fluoride of calcium. Calcarea silico-fluorata. (A species of gneiss found by Grauvogl in the mineral springs of Gastein, and named by him Lapis albus, "White Stone." These waters flow over gneiss formations into the valley of the Achen, where goître and cretinism abound.) Trituration.

Clinical.—Carcinoma. Cretinism. Dysmenorrhœa. Epithelioma. Fibroma. Glands, enlarged. Goître. Leucorrhœa. Pruritus. Scirrhus. Scrofula. Tuberculosis. Tumours.

Characteristics.—Grauvogl, who introduced this remedy, cured with it a case of carcinoma; and he and others have cured cases of goître and scrofulous glands. The leading indications are: Burning, shooting, stinging pains: in cardia; in pylorus; in breasts and uterus. It has shown great power over new growths of many kinds. In two cases of cervical glands cured by *L. alb*. 6, Dewey relates that a ravenous appetite developed while the remedy was being taken. In two cases cured by Dewey the swelling of the glands was elastic rather than of stony hardness. In one of the patients the swelling was as large as a goose-egg in the right sterno-clavicular region. This patient, a young lady, was a blonde; as also was a lady of thirty-five whom he cured of goître with the remedy. Whiting (*Med. Adv*., xxvi. 41) records a fragmentary proving of *Lap. a*. Mrs. X., 40, fair, stout, no children, had a large bronchocele. Averse to all animal food. Craves sweets. Has craved and drunk much ice-water in all seasons since a child. Feet and legs cold to knees. *Lap. a*. 6x 2 gr. powders, one four times a day. Reported in a month that the tumour was

rapidly diminishing in size, but she was having much pain in it. No further medicine was given. Two months later the tumour had diminished one-half, and the patient then stated that since taking the powders she had had no pain at her menstrual period, no dyspepsia, and no sick-headaches. (She had had severe dysmenorrhœa since the menses first appeared.) Since leaving off the medicine the pain in the tumour ceased and also the decrease in size. *Lap. a*. 6x was again given, and again the pain in the tumour came on; and, in addition, itching of the external genitals. The 30th and 200th caused such intense pruritis that the patient refused to take any more medicine of any kind. Since then Whiting has cured many cases of pruritus and also of dysmenorrhœa with *Lap. a*. The pains come on before the flow and cause swooning. One patient, 19, had had dysmenorrhœa from the first. Pain so severe she would fall unconscious wherever she might happen to be, the swoon lasting half an hour at times. > When flow established. *Lap. a*. 200 cured. Miss X., 34, normal till she had measles æt. 20; since then pain at commencement of menstruation, so severe as to cause fainting. "This severe pain would continue less for a day, or until the flow was established." *Lap. a*. 200 cured in six months. W. P. Wesselhœft, discussing Whiting's paper, narrated the cure of a case of epithelioma of the lip in a man of seventy with *Lap. a*. 12x in water. Dr. Gregory cured a young man of a tumour of the lip with *Lap. a*. 30. It recurred two years later with "burning, stinging pain, which made him jump off his feet". More *Lap. a*. 30 was given, and cured in a year. There was no further recurrence.

Relations.—*Compare:* Gastein (effect on scar tissues); Ars., Ars. iod., Bad., Calc., Calc. iod., Con., Cund., Iod., K. carb., K. iod., Sil., Spo.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Sick-headache.

6. Face.—Opening in cheek as large as a silver dollar (carcinoma).—Epithelioma of lip, crusts coming off leave raw surface.—Tumour of lower lip; with burning, stinging pains that make him jump off his feet.

11. Stomach.—Ravenous appetite (caused in case of cervical glands).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Burning, shooting, stinging pains in breasts and uterus.—Uterine carcinoma (five cases).—Painful menses: suddenly taken with pain so severe that she swoons.—Faints with pain at menses.—Severe pain preceding the flow.—Pruritus vulvæ.

20. Neck and Back.—Goître, cretinism, and scrofulous diseases.

24. Generalities.—Affections of glands and lymphatics.—Enlarged glands where there is a degree of elasticity rather than stony hardness (Dewey).—Scrofulous affections, abscesses, and sores; enlargement and induration of glands, esp.

cervical; glandular tumours where no glands are usually found; goître, cretinism.—Lipoma; sarcoma; glandular and fibrous tumours; carcinoma as long as ulceration has not set in, based on scrofulosis.—Scirrhus.—Tuberculosis scrofulosa.

Arctium Lappa.

Lappa officinalis. Lappa major. Arcion (Greek). Great Clote Burre. Burdock. N. O. Compositć. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Acne. Bunion. Dupuytren's contraction. Eczema serpiginosa. Eruptions. Glands, affections of. Gonorrhśa. Gout. Impotence. Leucorrhśa. Phosphaturia. Rheumatism. Ringworm. Scrofula. Sterility. Ulcers. Uterus, prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*Arctium lappa* has been extensively proved, notably by Dr. Jeanes and Dr. S. A. Jones (*H. R.*, 1893). The provings in the main confirm the teachings of antiquity in regard to this remedy. It has been given from the earliest times for prolapsus uteri, sterility, milky urine, and sores about the joints. A large number of the symptoms were observed in the skin (acne; eczema, especially scalp) and mucous membrane, eruptions and discharges. It is one of the remedies which have been successful in curing uterine prolapse. In skin affections it has been use externally as a glycerole, as well as internally. A writer in *Amer. Homśop*. recommended the local use of the seedling roots in acne. The roots are softened by soaking in water for two hours; then the blunt end is rubbed on each individual pimple. It is not to be repeated oftener than once a week. It was one of Culpepper's remedies for fetid sweat of axillć.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Compositć, Arn., Calend., Cina, &c.; Bry. (rheumatism); Fraxinus Amer., Lil. t., and Sep. (in uterine prolapse); Calc. ph. (phosphaturia); Vinca minor, Viol. tric. (skin).

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Pain in head in region of veneration.—Eczema of scalp.

3. Eyes.—Feeling as if the eye was small and constricted.—Styes.

6. Face.—Inveterate acne.—Spreading vesicular eruption, great tearing and itching.—Herpetic eruption on r. ala nasi.

11. Stomach.—Flatulent dyspepsia, belching inodorous gas.

13. Stools.—Frequent yellow stools in forenoon, with nausea.—Diarrhśa alternating with rheumatic symptoms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Milky phosphatic urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Loss of sexual desire.—Cutting, squeezed pain in whole length of urethra; scalding on micturition.—Ringworm-like patch of eruption on thigh beside testicles; groins raw.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Prolapse of uterus with much bearing down (*Arct. l.* has been called the "uterine magnet").—Leucorrhśa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in rima glottidis with loose-sounding cough, but no expectoration.—Acute tingling, cutting pain under middle of sternum, extending across breast.—Short breath on exertion.

19. Heart.—Pain in heart with indescribable movement under sternum; exceedingly rapid pulse with frequent intermissions.

20. Back.—Pains in back about eighth dorsal vertebra.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic and gouty pains.—Soreness of muscles.—Dull pains, all < by motion; with high-coloured urine; weary and sleepy.—Rheumatic pains entirely relieved by onset of diarrhśa.—Pains in joints.—Sharp, darting, fugitive pains in tendons (Dupuytren's contraction).—Bunion.

24. Generalities.—Axillary glands suppurate.—Śdema and dropsical swellings.

25. Skin.—Boils.—Moist, offensive eruptions, greyish white crusts; esp. when glands are swollen.—Old sores, esp. about joints.

Lapsana Communis.

Lapsana communis. Nipplewort. N. O. Compositæ. (Genus Cichoraceæ.)
Tincture or infusion of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Hæmorrhoids. Nipples, sore.

Characteristics.—As the common name of *Lapsana* would imply, it is a popular remedy for sore nipples, a decoction of it being used as a lotion for that purpose. Cooper (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 202) has published documents in proof of its efficiency in piles. The method of preparation is as follows: Three ounces of the green plant (or four of the dry) are boiled in three pints of thin water gruel till it is reduced to a pint and a half. The decoction to be strained. Half a pint to be drunk on three mornings following, *fasting*—immediately on getting out of bed. One patient who was cured in this way said he had not swallowed the draught more than a few

minutes before he felt his stomach as warm as if he had drunk hot brandy and water. Only three doses are ordered, and the patient is told, in case of not being cured, to wait a fortnight before repeating the treatment. Cooper has confirmed the power of *Lapsana* over piles, using single doses of the Ø tincture.

Lathyrus.

Lathyrus sativus, Chick-pea, "Jesse," "Jarosse," and Lathyrus cicera, Lesser Chick-pea. "Jarosse pois-cassés." N. O. Leguminosæ. Trituration of seeds. Tincture of the flower. Tincture of the green pods.

Clinical.—*Athetosis*. Beri-beri. Impotence. Locomotor ataxy. Lumbago. *Paralysis, spinal* (spinal sclerosis); rheumatic. Paralysis agitans. Paraplegia. Rheumatism. Rheumatic paralysis. Roaring (in horses). Urine, incontinence of.

Characteristics.—A paralytic affection named Lathyrism has been recognised from ancient times, and has been commonly attributed, as its name implies, to poisoning with *Lathyrus*, a species of pea. Our own Sweet Pea is *Lathyrus odoratus*. The two varieties of *Lathyrus* which have occasioned the poisonings are *Lath. sativus* and *Lath. cicera*. The peas are very much alike in appearance. That of *Lath. cicera* is rather smaller than the other, more square, and a lighter brown. Except for this brownish colour they could easily be mistaken for ordinary peas. *Lath. cicera* has red flowers, *Lath. sativus* bluish. Both are cultivated for food, and are sometimes cut green for fodder. Accidents have most commonly happened in famine seasons, and the best account of such a poisoning is communicated by C. Bojanus to *Journ. of B. H. S*., July, 1897. But it is not only in such cases that poisoning has occurred. Two cases are recorded (*H. W*., xix. 319) as having been admitted to the University clinic of Parma. The patients were two brothers aged seventeen and twelve, of excellent personal and family history, and in good bodily health. They were admitted as suffering from locomotor ataxy and chronic myelitis. For a year past they had eaten bread made with the flour of *Lath. sat*. and *Lath. cic*. The elder had at times eaten the vetches green. This caused nausea, vomiting, giddiness, singing in the ears, stupidity. These symptoms gradually increased, then tremor of upper extremities appeared, < when taking up or putting down anything. Legs heavy with vague pains, formication and sense of cold. He was unable to stand without the help of a stick. There was no weakness, but the abductors and flexors of the lower limbs felt hard and contracted. Gait uncertain and staggering; right leg being rather the stronger. He lifted his feet with difficulty, often dragged them and put them down suddenly and forcibly, as if they were heavy weights. The floor, he said, felt irregular, and he was obliged to keep his eyes fixed on the ground to guide his feet. He rested all his weight on a stick. Movement < when eyes shut; he "felt as if standing between two abysses." He walked worse without his shoes. In bed he could not sit up without helping himself

up with his arms. He could not move his toes or flex or extend the foot on the leg, or the leg on the thigh; could not extend or close legs when sitting; voluntary movement of abductor and adductors, and rotation of feet impossible. Knee-jerk exaggerated. Sensibility to touch, heat, pain, and electricity perfect. Temperature normal. The *Brit. J. of H*. (xlii. 81) quoted from *L'Art Médical* of August, 1882, an article on Lathyrism as observed in Algiers from the effects of eating bread made with wheat and barley flour mixed with flour of the seeds of *Lath. cic*. When the wheat harvest is bad *Lath. cic*. is used by the poorer inhabitants in as high a proportion as three parts to one of the other two. The resulting disease is perfectly well known to the Algerians, who call it, from the Arabic name of the plant, *jilben*. These are the symptoms: (*1*) Lumbago; incontinence of urine; complete loss of sexual power; pains in lower and sometimes upper limbs; tremors. The invasion of the disease is sudden, often coming on *after a damp, cold night*. (*2*) The lower limbs are affected with anæsthesia and motor paralysis. After the lapse of some days or weeks the patients can rise up, and they show a characteristic gait; the heel in the air, foot in extension and abduction, with contraction of muscles of lower limbs and exaggerated reflexes. At this period few show any disturbances of sensibility, and there are no longer any affections of bladder and genitals. In the cases related by Bojanus the general symptoms were the same. In these it was the *Lath. sat*. which was the cause of the trouble, which arose during the great Russian famine. A few symptoms may be mentioned. Case i., man, 21, after eating *Lath. sat*. for three months had the usual paralytic symptoms, and "strong pressure on bladder with frequent desire to micturate." "When sitting had great swelling of legs." "Predominating coldness in legs, which at night changes to a hot, burning sensation, with desire to uncover." Respiration, heart, and digestion normal. Case iii., man, 25, felt (*1*) heaviness and pains in region of stomach, heartburn, nausea, sometimes vomiting (once of blood), colics, sometimes diarrhœa, followed by general weakness, tremor, difficulty in moving, coldness of feet, and cramps in calves. (*2*) About a week later, pressure on bladder so violent that he had to urinate immediately or the urine rushed out of its own accord with great force. The diarrhœa increased, and was accompanied by pressure on the intestines similar to that on the bladder. Sexual excitability lost; pains in back. In hospital the bladder and intestinal symptoms passed off, but the paralysis remained. Cramps in calves; legs blue and cold, morning and night hot and burning. This recurs regularly every day and lasts a few hours. Pains in back excited by touch and efforts to rise. Case iv., man, 32, had (*1*) heartburn, sickness, vomiting, vomiting of blood, dysentery. (*2*) Cramps in calves, pains in back so violent that he could hardly move; depressed, hypochondriacal. Hardly any movement possible in coxo-femoral joint. From time to time erections and pollutions.─Horses fed with *Lath*. along with oats manifested symptoms of paralysis of the limbs, and also of the throat and windpipe, setting up the condition called "Roaring." Some have died of suffocation. The < from cold, damp wind appears to be the leading Condition of *Lath*. so far as at present known. In the case of horses as well as of human beings, the symptoms often remain in abeyance until

cold, damp weather sets in. Burning heat with > by uncovering is another noteworthy condition. Provings, especially provings with potencies, are required to bring out the fine indications. When these are available *Lath*. will doubtless prove a notable remedy in spinal complaints. As it is the likeness to many forms of spastic paralysis, to Beri-beri, and to cases of locomotor ataxy, is sufficiently close to warrant its use. I have relieved with it several cases of spastic paralysis. Miss R., 25, had been ill four years with the usual symptoms of spastic paralysis, with excessive constipation and violent urging to pass water; if she attempted to retain it, it passed of itself. The muscles were hard and unyielding. She had had very heavy drugging under allopathic treatment before coming under my care. *Hypericum* was first given with considerable benefit. As the improvement went no further, *Lath. sat*. 1 and 30 were given, and then the improvement was much more marked. The patient is still under treatment. In one of the cases of lathyrism the back pain was induced by touch. < By touch may prove a keynote; as < in damp, cold weather certainly ought to. > Uncovering was prominent in several cases. < By movement. > Lying down (lower limbs move more freely. I have not seen any observation recorded in female sufferers; and men are more sensitive to it than women. It should be like *Nux*, a man's medicine. It affects chiefly the parts below the waist. Lumbago with bladder affections should be curable by it. W. A. Dewey (*Med. Cent*., viii. 17) has recorded a brilliant cure with *Lath. sat*. 3x of a case of spastic paralysis in a man of twenty-eight. The attack had been coming on six months. The patient was a hunchback, having been deformed since the age of five, but this had given no more than the usual inconvenience. On admission to hospital (December 1, 1898) he was unable to make the slightest movement of the lower extremities, even of the toes. The adductors were in a constant state of irritable contraction, so that the thighs were constantly crossed. Reflexes greatly exaggerated. No pain. Spine not tender. General health normal. The only other symptom was a girdle sensation, as if he had a cloth wrung out of cold water round his waist. Three weeks after commencing *Lath.* sat. there was slight lessening of rigidity. On April 5, 1899, he could raise his limbs and move his toes. On July 2nd he walked out of the hospital without difficulty, the abnormal irritability of the muscles having disappeared. In 1877 (I think) I published cases relieved by *Lath. sat*., two of paralysis, one of multiple sclerosis, one of rheumatic paralysis with stiff knees.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sec. (paralysis; blueness; > uncovering); Phaseol., Gels., Nux, Curar.; Pic. ac. (paralysis; erections); Dulc. (< damp weather); Lyc. (> uncovering); Nux (suited to men); Rhus (paraplegia from effect of wetting). Mang. and Con. (paralysis from below upward).

Causation.—Cold and damp weather.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depressed; hypochondriacal.

11. Stomach.—Weight in stomach and indigestion.—Heartburn.—Nausea.—Vomiting.—Vomiting of blood.

12. Abdomen.—Colic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa with urgent pressure on intestines.—Dysentery.—(Constipation.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Incontinence of urine.—Pressure on bladder, if not immediately satisfied, urine rushes out with great force.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Impotence.—From time to time erections and pollutions.

20. Back.—Lumbago.—Pain in back so severe as to prevent movement.—Pains in back < or excited by touch.

22. Upper Limbs.—Trembling of arms, < on attempting to do anything.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sudden paraplegia, esp. of younger persons, young men more than young women.—Gluteal muscles and those of lower limbs emaciated; upper limbs retaining natural appearance.—While lying in bed they move lower limbs with considerable facility, extending and abducting them, but flexion was difficult; esp. difficult to lift up limbs.—L. limbs considerably weaker than r.—When walking they threw the chest well forward, the haunches projecting behind; they seemed to fall from one foot to the other.—They misplaced the feet, bringing them too close to median line, and sometimes crossing it, causing legs to tangle up.—The worst affected walked very bow-legged.—The whole weight of the body rested on the metatarso-phalangeal joints, the heels never touching the ground.—Walking backward was similarly effected, but was more difficult.—Trying to stand steady they swayed widely forward and sideways, and seemed in constant danger of falling; instinctively sought to keep balance by pressing both hands on hips; not at all modified by shutting eyes.—Hardness of muscles, esp. of abductors and flexors.—Legs blue and cyanotic; cold or burning; swollen if they hang down.—Paralysis of legs and knees.—Knees stiff and flexed, with weakness of feet and lameness, without pain.—Stiffness of ankles with lameness.

Latrodectus Katipo.

Latrodectus katipo. N. O. Arachnida. Tincture of living spider.

Clinical.—Chorea. Faintness. Heart, slow. Nettle-rash. Œdema.

Characteristics.—*Katipo* is a venomous spider found in New Zealand and some parts of California. The symptoms recorded are the effects of bites. The seat of a bite becomes immediately painful and swelling occurs. In some cases the swelling does not come on until some days after the bite. In one case, five days after the bite, a scarlet papulous rash appeared on both extremities, burning like fire. Lassitude, faintness, twitchings, and in one case trismus were noted. The symptoms were somewhat slow in evolution, and in a fatal case, that of a girl bitten on the abdomen, death did not occur until six weeks after the bite.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lat. mact., Tarent., Mygale., Aranea, Apis, Vespa, and serpent poisons.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium, half smothered by imperfect intoxication.—Nervous depression.

6. Face.—Anxious expression.—Extreme pallor changing to blue tint, of face and body.—Jaws stiff very soon, could not open mouth to eat, and could scarcely articulate.

11. Stomach.—Lost all desire for food (after a fortnight); lingered six weeks and then died.

12. Abdomen.—Very severe drawing or cramping sensation in abdomen.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respirations almost ceased.

19. Heart.—Almost pulseless.—Pulse slow, scarcely more than twelve or fourteen beats to the minute.

23. Lower Limbs.—Severe shaking, burning pains ran from the bite on the foot up the limbs to back, accompanied by nervous twitching all over body soon; pain felt almost equally in both limbs, and seemed to centre about heel.—Feet felt as if rudely lacerated by dull instrument, waking him from sleep (immediately).

24. Generalities.—Suffered long, wasting and losing all energy, some having appearance of one going into a decline; it was three months before he rallied and six before he recovered.—Nervous twitching all over body.—Suddenly became faint and pallid.—Large quantities of whisky produced little impression, except a feeling as though affected side was drunk.

25. Skin.—Small, red spot like flea-bite.—Bitten surface raised, as large round as teacup, the raised part white with red halo; with pain; swelling and pain > by spirits of *Ammonia*.—Swelling size and shape of hen's egg; pain > by ammonia, but not the swelling.—The bite remained a small purple point for nine days, on the tenth

began to swell and turn white like a bee-sting; pain and swelling rapidly increased, dorsum of foot and ankle like a puff-ball, red streak running up leg.—A bright scarlet, papular eruption on both lower limbs, which stung and burned like fire.

27. Fever.—Extremities cold and flaccid.—A cold, clammy sweat covered l. lower extremity; in morning sweat covered both limbs.

Latrodectus Mactans.

Latrodectus mactans. N. O. Arachnida. Tincture of living spider.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Hæmorrhages, watery.

Characteristics.—To the ready pen and luminous insight of S. A. Jones, and to the labours of A. J. Tafel, who furnished data and materials, we owe the introduction of this remedy into the materia medica. In a most interesting article communicated to the *Homœopathic Recorder* of July, 1889, and reproduced by Anschutz: in *New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies*, Jones relates the facts concerning this spider and the effects of its bite, recorded by E. W. Semple, M. D., in the *Virginia Med. Monthly* of 1875.—Case 1. A man bitten on the prepuce. At first there was itching; in less than half an hour nausea followed by severe abdominal pains. Soon after, violent precordial pains, extending to axilla and down left arm and forearm to fingers with numbness of the extremities and apnœa. Dry cupping was resorted to and the blood that flowed was *thin and florid* and uncoagulable. This was before Semple arrived. He then found most violent precordial pains, the left arm almost paralysed; pulse 130, very feeble. Skin cold as marble, countenance expressive of deep anxiety. At eight next morning, in spite of stimulants and pediluvia, the symptoms were worse and continued to increase until 2-30 p.m. Pulse uncountable and scarcely to be felt. Vomited black vomit, a quart or more. Soon after, reaction set in and the man gradually recovered. He had two copious stools like the black matter vomited, and after that felt quite well. In thirty-six hours from the time he was bitten he took 3 1/2 quart bottles of the best rectified whisky without, showing the least symptom of intoxication. Jones considers the order of the occurrence of these symptoms of great importance, and notes that the precordial region was the chief *locus* of attack. Linnell (*N. A. J. H.*, Dec., 1890) records a case of angina pectoris, pain in precordial region and left arm, brought on by slightest exertion, cured with *Lat. Mac*. 3.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lat. k. and other Arachnida. Helod. (coldness). Lach., Spig., Act. r., Cact., Kalm., Lycopus, &c. (angina pectoris). Sanguisug. (non-coagulating hæmorrhages).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Extreme anxiety.—Screams fearfully, exclaiming that she would lose her breath and die.

6. Face.—Expression of deep anxiety.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Nausea followed by severe abdominal pains (1/2 h.).—Vomited black vomit copiously; which > (26h.).—Severe abdominal pain with nausea, and a sinking sensation at epigastrium.

13. Stools.—Two copious evacuations similar to the black vomit.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching of prepuce (seat of the bite), with a little redness of the part.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Extreme apnœa.—Respiration only occasional, gasping.

19. Heart.—Violent precordial pains extending to axilla and down l. arm and forearm to fingers with numbness of the extremity and apnœa.—Later, most violent precordial pains and pain in l. arm, which was almost paralysed.—Pulse 130.—Pulse so frequent it could not be counted and so feeble it could scarcely be felt (26h.).—Pulse quick and thready (in few minutes).—Pain extends from bitten r. hand to back of head; more violent pain in precordia, extending thence to l. shoulder and axilla, down arm to finger-ends, l. arm partially paralysed; l. pulse extinct, r. pulse doubtful.—Pain in precordia with apnœa; screaming fearfully, exclaiming that she would lose her breath and die.

22. Upper Limbs.—Violent pain extending from bite on r. wrist, up forearm and arm to shoulder, thence up neck to r. back of head and precordia; thence down l. axilla and arm to finger-tips, l. arm partially paralysed.—Stinging in r. wrist, with itching and redness of bitten spot; in 1/2 h., painful sensations extended up arm to shoulder; in 1h. along neck to back of head; later, pain in precordia and apnœa; screaming fearfully.

24. Generalities.—When cupped the blood flowed like water and would not coagulate; not even when tannin was added next day.—In 36h. from the time he was, bitten he took 3 1/2 quart bottles of the best rectified whisky without the least sign of intoxication.—Itching, and redness of part bitten, at first without pain, but violent pain soon commenced there (back of l. hand) and extended in a short time up forearm and arm to shoulder and thence to precordial region.—Apparently moribund.

27. Fever.—Skin cold as marble.—Skin very cold (few m.).

Laurocerasus.

Cerasus laurocerasus. Common Laurel. Prunus laurocerasus. Cherry Laurel. N. O. Rosaceæ. Tincture of young leaves. Dilutions of Aqua Laurocerasi.

Clinical.—Apoplexy, threatened. Asphyxia, neonatorum. Asthma. Cholera. Cholera infantum. Chorea. Climacteric sufferings. Convulsions. Cough. Cramps. Cyanosis. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Epilepsy. Heart, affections of. Liver, affections of. Metrorrhagia. Palpitation. Pneumonia, typhoid. Tetanus. Tumours. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Laurocerasus*, the so-called "Laurel" of our gardens, is not a member of the Lauraceæ, though the Bay Laurel, *Laurus nobilis*, is. The *Aqua Laurocerasi*, prepared by distilling the fresh leaves, contains Hydrocyanic acid and is supposed to owe all its medicinal virtue to this fact. Milne says it is "used in spasmodic cough, and in phthisis; but it is better to employ the prussic acid itself." In the poisoning cases that have occurred the symptoms have been practically identical with those of persons poisoned with prussic acid; but the provings bring out more delicate shades of action and fully entitle the remedy to an individual place of its own. Coldness, blueness, epileptiform convulsions are common to both. Both have a dry, tickling cough; but *Lauro*. has also a cough with jelly-like expectoration dotted with bloody points. *Lauro*. has cyanosis both of the new-born infant and of heart disease. A peculiar "gasping" is indicative here—gasping without really breathing. In addition to the blueness there is twitching of the muscles of the face (which is also an indication for *Lauro*. in chorea). Clubbing of fingers, which is a common feature in cyanosis and phthisis, is a characteristic of *Lauro*. "Lack of reactive power," low vitality, is another keynote of *Lauro*. This is particularly so when occurring in chest affections. Long-lasting faints (*Camph*. has *sudden* fainting); seems to have no reactive power; face pale, blue; surface cold. Prostrate before getting up in morning and difficulty in opening eyes; attacks of indigestion and pains across lower abdomen, which come suddenly in the morning and generally disappear on getting up. Gnawing pain in lower abdomen going on for years in old men with occasional looseness of stool. If fluids are forced down the throat they roll audibly into stomach. When indicated in eruptive fevers the eruption is livid, after pressure with the finger the skin is long in regaining its colour. There are suffocative spells about the heart < by sitting up; the patient is compelled to lie down (as with *Psor*.); though some heart symptoms have the opposite condition and compel the patient to sit up. Guernsey gives these leading symptoms: "Gasping for breath; the patient puts his hand to the heart as if there was some trouble there; this may result from running a short distance, which puts him completely out of breath; going upstairs, walking, or any exercise may bring the gasping on." Coldness is a common sensation, internal coldness and external heat. Cold tongue. Heat of single parts. Warmth on centre of forehead, then a coldness as from a draught of air lasting a long time. The left chest is most

affected. There is < before eating. Constricted sensations—in gullet; in rectum. There are some very noteworthy uterine symptoms, of menorrhagia and dysmenorrhœa, in the provings, and the value of them has been emphasised by cases related by Cooper in his work on *Cancer and Cancer Symptoms* (2nd ed., p. 60). The leading indications according to Cooper are: "A sense of fatigue pervades the whole system, with a very painful condition of the hard and indurated tissue of the parts affected; pain much > by sleep; tendency to oozing of blood, which is generally bright and mixed with gelatinous clots. This applies to chest as well as to uterine and rectal symptoms; only, the blood comes *painlessly* into the mouth, but with great pain *Per vaginam*. In most cases it will be found that the pains it relieves are such as start from the lower part of the spine and extend either round the pelvis or up to the head, and are accompanied with a sense of suffocation and a sick feeling, with drowsiness and a great desire to sleep that *generally* brings relief. In cases that are sleepless the desire for sleep is very great. Digestion is weak; bowels confined patient, low-spirited with flatulence and burning in chest after food constant tired, sick feeling; entire frame enfeebled; inclined to loss of flesh and hæmorrhages that are small in quantity and bright in colour. The flatus is audible and gurgling and rolls about the upper abdomen (p. 64)." In nervous affections "constant jerks; cannot keep still" and the characteristic "gasping" are leading indications. *Peculiar sensations* are: Coolness of forehead as from draught of air. Weight on top of head. As if brain loose and falling into forehead when stooping. As if a heavy lump falling from abdomen to small of back, as if a veil before eyes. As if nose stopped. As if flies and spiders crawling over skin. As if tongue, mouth, and throat were burnt. As if abscess in region of liver would burst. As if lungs could not be sufficiently expanded. As if lungs pressed against spine. As if mucous membranes were dry. Stitches are very prominent; also stiffness and pressure, especially pressure outward. Allen's indications are: An extremely nervous, excitable condition accompanying ailments. Diarrhœa as of green mucus, with suffocative spells about heart. Dry, harassing cough of phthisis. Spasmodic cough of later stages of whooping-cough when patient is much prostrated and has nervous spasmodic symptoms. Cough with valvular heart disease; cough incessant, especially on lying down; fluttering in heart and gasping, with cough. Alternation of chill, fever, and sweat in phthisis. E. Wigg (*H. P.*, xii. 30) relates the case of May S., 7, who had been troubled some time with an almost incessant cough, for which many remedies were given without benefit. At last Wigg came to the conclusion that *Lauro*. was the remedy, and put ten drops of the 200th into five tablespoonfuls of water, ordering a teaspoonful of this to be taken every two hours when the child was awake. This was at 4 p.m. After the third dose she fell asleep. At 3 a.m. she awoke in a very excited condition. Her mother asked her if she had not been dreaming, but her tongue was so stiff she could not answer. Suddenly she began to tremble all over as if in a chill. After ten minutes she began to twitch and jerk. Wigg was sent for and found her in this convulsed state. She could not articulate for the thickness and heaviness of the tongue. The mind was clear. Recognising the action of *Lauro*. Wigg antidoted it with *Camphor* and later a cup

of coffee, and she came all right in a few hours. She had no more of the cough. Many symptoms are > sitting up. Coughs continuously when lying down. Bending head forward > pressure in nape. Compelled to bend forward by contractive pain in groins. On the other hand suffocating spells about heart compel him to lie down. When she attempts to rise from recumbent posture, sensation of heavy lump falling from pit of stomach to back. Stooping <. Sitting < gasping; = feet to go to sleep. Crossing legs = feet to go to sleep. Motion < cough; = gasping. After dinner: Hunger; irresistible drowsiness. < Evening and night. Coldness in forehead and vertex is > in open air; vertigo, and pressure in nape are <. External warmth does not > coldness. Approaching stove = nausea; cold. Being touched by water = burning between fingers.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Ip., Op. *Compatible:* Bell., Phos., Pul., Ver, *Compare:* Camph. (coldness; cramps; lack of reaction; fainting—Camph. sudden; Lauro. long-lasting. *Camph*. is a product of a *true* Laurel); Caps. (lack of reaction in persons of lax fibre); Op. (lack of reaction in patients where there is no pain; stupid, drowsy); Pso. (lack of reaction in chilly, psoric persons, despair of recovery; chest affection > lying down); Sul. (lack of reaction in hot, perspiring, psoric subjects; chest affections; liver wasted after congestion); Val. and Ambra (lack of reaction in nervous persons); Carb. v. (cold knees, breath, tongue; collapse; indifference); Lach., Chi., Dig., Ver.; Ant. t. (asphyxia neonatorum; Ant. t. has rattling of mucus, head thrown back; Lauro. blue face, twitching, gasping); Bar. c., Bell., Bry.; K. ca. (stitches); Calc., Ip., Nux v.; Op. and Nux in. (drowsiness); Pho., Pul., Rhus, Sep. *Compare also:* Hydrocy. ac., and Amyg., Pru. spi., Pru. Virg., and other Rosaceæ. In hunger after meals with feeling of emptiness, Calc., Chi., Cascar., Cin., Grat. (after meals and after stool, Petr.); in semilateral swelling of tongue, Calc., Sil., Thuj. (Lauro. has loss of speech with it).

Causation.—Fright.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mental dejection.—Great anxiety, apprehension, and agitation, which do not allow a moment's rest, nor yet sleep in evening, but which disappear in open air.—Repugnance to intellectual labour.—Mental promptitude and precipitation.—Inability to collect one's ideas.—Weakness of memory.—Fear and anxiety about imaginary evils.—Intellectual incapacity.—Mental dulness (insensibility) and loss of consciousness, with loss of speech and motion.—She becomes irritable, talks too much; and then pains in shoulders and arms to tips of fingers come on, and she loses the power to hold things in her hands.—Intoxication.

2. Head.—Stupefaction, with falling down, and loss of consciousness.—Feeling of intoxication and vertigo, with drowsiness.—Vertigo, on rising from a stooping posture, or on getting up from a seat, with what appears to be a veil before the sight, or with a sensation as if all objects were turning round.—Vertigo < in the

open air.—Stupefying pain in the whole head.—Stupefying headache, with a feeling of weight, and sensation, on stooping, as if the brain fell forwards and struck against the cranium.—Brain feels contracted and painful.—Stitches in head.—Itching of hairy scalp.—Very violent pressive headache in a room.—Constant feeling of coldness in head.—Sensation of coldness in forehead and vertex, as if a cold wind were blowing on it, descending through neck to back; < in room, > in open air.—Feeling as if ice lay on vertex.—Congestion in the head, with heat and throbbing.—Pulsation in head, with heat or with coldness.—The headache disappears, with a sensation of coldness in vertex, forehead, in nape of neck, extending to loins.—Headache in r. temple.

3. Eyes.—Burning pain in eyes.—Dryness of eyes.—Eyes widely open, or half-closed, convulsed, prominent, and fixed.—Pupils dilated, and immovable.—Darkness before the eyes; obscuration of sight.—Eyes distorted.—All objects appear larger than they really are.

4. Ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Tingling in ears.—Itching in ears.

5. Nose.—Nose feels stopped up; no air passes through.—(Coryza with sore throat.)

6. Face.—(Sunken face with) countenance pale, sallow, and grey.—Face wan, or bloated and swollen.—Distortion of the features.—Cramps in the jaws.—Twitching in muscles of face.—Eruption round mouth.—Titillation in the face, as if flies and spiders were crawling over the skin.—Lock-jaw.—Painful sensations in the under jaw and lower teeth.

8. Mouth.—Mouth dry and clammy.—Froth at the mouth.—Sensation of coldness on tongue.—Loss of speech.—Dry and rough tongue.—White and dry tongue.—Tongue feels cold, or burnt and numb.—Swelling and stiffness of l. side of tongue.

9. Throat.—Sore throat with painful sensation, as if it were drawn downwards, during deglutition and at other times.—Cramps in pharynx and œsophagus.—Audible gulping when drinking.—Deglutition is hindered or obstructed.—Contraction of œsophagus when drinking.—The drink he takes rolls audibly through œsophagus and intestines.—Dull sticking pain as from a lump in throat, which extends to l. side of back.—Sensation of swelling in pharynx.—Sensation of coldness, or heat and burning pain in throat, and in bottom of palate.

10. Appetite.—Sweetish, or acrid and irritating taste.—Ardent thirst, with dryness of mouth.—Entire loss of appetite, with clean tongue.—Want of appetite, with repugnance to all food.—Excessive craving.—Sinking between meals, husky voice, brings up phlegm streaked with blood.

11. Stomach.—Violent risings, either empty, or having taste of food.—Excessive disgust, nausea, and vomiting, even of food.—Hiccough.—Bitter eructations.—Violent pain in stomach, with loss of speech.—Burning in stomach and abdomen, or coldness.—Contractive pain in region of stomach, and cutting pain in abdomen.—Vomiting of black matter.—Aching of stomach.—Pains in stomach, sufficiently violent to cause fainting.—Great anguish in precordial region.—Sensation of coldness, or burning in stomach, and in epigastrium.—(Inflammation of stomach.).—Weak digestion with confined bowels.

12. Abdomen.—Sticking pains in liver with pressure.—Distension of region of liver, with pains, as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Induration of liver.—Atrophic nutmeg liver.—Colic below navel, with incisive pain in intestines.—Sensation of swelling, of size of a walnut, in l. side of abdomen.—Cuttings, cramps, and contractions in abdomen.—Sensation of coldness, or heat and burning in abdomen.—(Inflammation of intestines.).—Pains in l. intestine.—Flatulent colic.—Borborygmi, rumbling, and grumbling in abdomen and in stomach.—Pinching in umbilical region.—Flatulence pressure outward at perinæum; pressing on bladder.—Pressure and tension beneath both Poupart's ligaments as if a part would press through.—Contractive pains in groins; compelled to bend up for two hours (4 p.m.).—Sharp stitches in groins.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Hard and tenacious evacuations, with straining.—Ineffectual urging to stool, with emission of wind only.—Diarrhœa, with tenesmus, incisive and burning pains in anus.—Diarrhœa of green, slimy matter, with contraction in groins.—Involuntary stools.—Paralysis of sphincter ani.—Cramp in rectum extends upwards from anus.—Fine sticking in rectum after urging to stool.—A stitch as with an awl in rectum during stool, which shoots from above downwards, and is followed by discharge of some pasty fæces.—Three tearings in succession in rectum.—Constriction of the rectum.—Itching or crawling in rectum as from worms.—No stool or urine is discharged.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.—Pale yellow, watery urine.—Frothy, acrid urine.—Thick, reddish sediment in urine.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Paralysis of bladder.—Pain in region of stomach during emission of urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual desire.—Gangrene of genital parts.—Sticking pain above r. pubis, extending along spermatic cord, while lying and on moving about; > when sitting up.—Voluptuous itching beneath prepuce with desire for coition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early and too abundant blood thin; with nightly tearing in vertex.—Menorrhagia, blood dark, in large clots, during climaxis.—(Metrorrhagia in tumour case.).—Tearing in head, odontalgia, and cuttings, during catamenia.—Severe pain in sacral region extending to pubis with dizziness and dimness of vision; cold extremities; cold tongue; great melancholy

(dysmenorrhœa).—Dysmenorrhœa; colic first day, headache second day all over head, with or without sick feeling.—(Relieves the pain of uterine and rectal cancer.).—Attacks of suffocation, with palpitation and a sort of gasping for breath; must lie down sometimes to find relief (pregnancy).—Burning and stinging in and below mammæ.—Needle-like stitches in and beneath l. breast.—Creeping or moving stitches in female breast, whereby the skin becomes sensitive to touch lasting a long time.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, roughness, and scraping in throat and pharynx.—Deep bass voice.—Spasmodic constriction of the trachea.—Little short cough, excited by a tickling and scraping in throat.—Abundant gelatinous expectoration, with small specks of blood.—(Persistent cough in phthisis trachealis.)

18. Chest.—Slow, weak, anxious respiration.—Rattling, stertorous respiration.—Obstruction to respiration in region of stomach.—Asthmatic respiration as if lungs were incapable of being sufficiently dilated, or as if they were paralysed.—Pressure on chest.—Constriction of chest, with oppression.—Burning and stitches in chest.—In pulmonic affections, where the patient coughs and spits a great amount of phlegm, which is sprinkled over and through with distinct dots of blood; the dots may be close together, or considerably scattered (frequently seen following typhoid pneumonia).—Affections of l. chest.—(The breast-scirrhus swells up suddenly, looks dark and angry, with shooting pains.—R. T. C.)

19. Heart.—Pains in region of heart.—Slow and irregular beating of heart.—The patient puts his hand to his heart, as if there was some trouble there; this may result from running a short distance, which puts him completely out of breath; going upstairs, walking, any exercise may bring, this on.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful stiffness in l. side of neck and nape.—Compressed feeling in shoulders and nape, as well as in arms and back, with sudden palpitation which wakes her up at night.—Pressure in nape esp. in open air, compelling him to bend head forward.—Spinal irritation; pain down back every four hours, darting up to head and chest and causing a feeling of suffocation, with constant sick feeling and drowsiness; > from sleep.—Sensation of a heavy lump falling from just above umbilicus to small of back.—Painful stiffness in small of back, when writing; > immediately on becoming erect, but it soon returns.—Stitches in r. side of small of back.—Severe pain in sacral region extending to pubis.—Burning in coccyx, 4 p.m.

22. Upper Limbs.—Acute drawings and shootings in shoulders and in arms.—Pressure on r. shoulder or in the joint.—In r. shoulder, pains as from lameness and stitches.—Stitch in both elbows.—Pain, as if sprained, in r. wrist-joint.—Burning sensation in hands, with swelling of the veins.—Trembling of

hands.—Skin dry and rough between the fingers, with burning when touched with water.

23. Lower Limbs.—Acute drawings and shootings in knees.—Pain, as if sprained in l. hip-joint.—Sticking in l. knee.—The feet go to sleep (when crossing legs or sitting).—Ulcerated pains in lower part of heels.—Stiffness of feet after rising from a seat.—Numbness of feet.

24. Generalities.—Weak, anæmic, emaciated girls.—Weak, apathetic, lies in bed in morning.—Suffocation, sickness, drowsiness.—Convulsive and spasmodic jerks, by fits.—Internal inflammation.—Trembling, esp. of hands and feet, during exercise in open air.—Sudden weakness, with excessive nervous dejection.—(Apoplexy, and paralysis of limbs.).—Painless paralysis of the limbs.—Fainting fits.—Drawing and tearing pains in limbs.—Pinching with sensation of tearing.—Coldness of inner parts; heat of single part; internal chilliness and external heat.—Want of vital energy, and of reaction.—Sense of fatigue in whole body.—Epileptic convulsions, with foaming at mouth, which is tightly closed.—Tetanus.—Painlessness of the ailments.—Pulse small.—Skin turns blue; toe- and finger-nails become knobby.—Symptoms < in evening; > at night, and in open air.—In general > from sleep.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning, often accompanied by shuddering, with cutis anserina.—Insurmountable inclination to sleep during day (esp. after dinner) and early in evening.—Deep snoring sleep.—Soporous condition.—Somnolence, sometimes like coma vigil.—Sleeplessness from over-excitement, and sudden heat.—Troublesome and agitated dreams.

27. Fever.—Chilliness and febrile shivering, which are removed neither by heat of fire, nor by that of bed.—Shuddering, with cutis anserina, followed by burning heat.—Chilliness and heat in alternation.—Heat running down the back.—Perspiration during the heat and continuing all night.—Perspiration after eating.—Coldness over whole body, but esp. in feet, principally in open air.—Want of natural heat.—Pulse feeble, slow, and irregular, often imperceptible, again more rapid, seldom full and hard.

Ledum.

Ledum palustre. Wild Rosemary. Marsh Cistus. Marsh Tea. Labrador Tea. N. O. Ericaceæ. Tincture of dried small twigs and leaves collected after flowering begins. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Ascites. Asthma. Bites. Black-eye. Boils. Bruises. Deafness. Ear, inflammation of. Eczema. Erythema nodosum. *Face, pimples on. Feet, pains in*; tender. *Gout*. Hæmoptysis. *Hands, pains in*. Intoxication. *Joints, affections of*, cracking in. Ménière's disease. Pediculosis. Priapism. Prickly heat. Punctured

wounds. *Rheumatism*. Skin, eruptions on. *Stings*. Tetanus. Tinnitus. Tuberculosis. Varicella. Whitlow. *Wounds*.

Characteristics.—In the preface to his proving of *Ledum* Hahnemann says it "is suitable for the most part only for chronic maladies in which there is a predominance of coldness and deficiency of animal heat." Teste, who is one of the chief clinical authorities on *Ledum*, mentions that it is native to damp regions of the North of Europe, and that no animal except the goat eats it, on account of the strong resinous smell of its leaves, which "keeps off lice and prevents flour from getting mouldy." In Sweden a decoction of *Ledum* is used for freeing, oxen and pigs from lice. Linnæus says that this same decoction, if taken internally, has cured "violent headaches and a species of angina." The leaves of *Ledum* are also used in Sweden in beer to increase its intoxicating power; and also in tanning. *Led*. is an example of a common article of diet being at the same time a very powerful medicine. Mérat and de Lens say Led. cures itch and scald-head, which Teste explains by its parasiticide action. This anti-parasitic action led Teste to think of *Led*. as a remedy for bites and punctured wounds, especially as certain symptoms of the proving seemed to agree with it. The success which has attended this use of *Led*. in mosquito-bites, stings of bees and wasps, rat-bites, needle-pricks resulting in whitlows, confirms the observation. "Redness, swelling and throbbing in point of index finger, from prick of a needle:" *Led*. aborted a felon in a few days (W. P. Wesselhœft). Teste relates a case of punctured wound: A young lady fell with an embroidery needle in her hand, and the hand was pierced through and through. The wound was serious. There was no hæmorrhage, but Teste noticed the *intense cold which accompanies and characterises Ledum* fever. Within a week *Led*. cured the patient. Yingling records (*H. P*., x. 400) a parallel case: A. J. M., 38, drove a rusty spike through his left foot near the arch of the instep, glancing to the inside of the foot without passing through the bone. This was at 5 p.m. At 8 p.m. this report was brought to Yingling: A few moments after accident the patient felt stiffening pains in the foot, running up the leg, and rapidly increasing in severity. Great chilliness with chattering of teeth followed. Lower jaw became somewhat stiff; general shivering; neck felt stiff; "can't endure it much longer." *Led*. 3x was sent, and rapid improvement took place from the first dose. A compress of *Calend*. 3x was also applied, an attack of tetanus being evidently aborted. *Led*. occupies the second place in Teste's *Arn*. group, in which are also *Crot. t., Fer. magn., Rhus, Spig*. The sphere of *Led*. is frequently identical with that of *Arn*., according to Teste; but *Led*. has a special action on the capillary system in parts where cellular tissue is wanting, and where a dry, resisting texture is present, as in the fingers and toes. "It is, perhaps for this reason that it acts better on the small than on the large joints;" hence its appropriateness in gout. The characteristic skin affection of *Led*. is thus described by Teste: Not so much a boil, as with *Arn*., as a sort of bluish or violet-coloured tuberosities, especially on the forehead, and an eczematous eruption, with a tingling itching, that spreads over the whole body, penetrating into the mouth, probably also into the air-passages, and occasions a spasmodic cough, which is sometimes very violent and might be

mistaken for *whooping-cough*. The same phenomenon takes place with *Rhus* and *Croton*. "In a gouty subject I have seen cough precede by two days the breaking out of vesicles on the skin, which could not fail to suggest the use of *Ledum*. These vesicles, which had probably existed on the bronchial membrane, before showing themselves in the face, on the shoulders, &c., became quite apparent on the tongue, where they might be traced to its root." The *Led*. eczema is frequently concentrated on one leg, less frequently on both at once. [Ingalls (*Amer. Hom*., xxv. 210) commends a light paste of *Ledum* (equal parts of *Led* Ø., alcohol, and water) as an application for carbuncles, giving *Led*. 1x internally at the same time.] Dr. R. Hilbert, a German physician, has obtained very satisfactory results from the use of an infusion of the leaves of *Ledum palustre* as an expectorant in bronchitis. He states that the feeling of pain along the trachea, which is characteristic of the early stages of acute bronchitis, disappears after a few doses of the remedy. The fever rapidly subsides, especially in the case of children. In chronic bronchitis the infusion facilitates expectoration and lessens cough. It is particularly useful in bronchitis with emphysema of the aged, because of its action in rendering the bronchial secretion less viscid; in these cases, moreover, it lessens dyspnœa, stimulates the circulation, and lessens cyanosis (Cooper). Guernsey points out that *Led*. is appropriate to the remote no less than the immediate effects of punctured wounds: *e.g*., as when a patient says: "Ten years ago I stepped on a nail, and ever since then have had a pain running up to the thigh." The pains of *Led*. shoot upward (of *Kalm*. downward). A, very notable condition of *Led*. is < from warmth. This is at times so great that the patient can only get relief to his rheumatism by sitting with his feet and legs in cold water. Warmth of the bed is intolerable; he must get up and walk about. An octogenarian had rheumatism of left arm, chiefly elbow and wrist, coming on in the night or early morning. There was no more sleep for him unless he rose and *took a cold bath*, after which he could sleep. I cured him with *Led*. 30. As with *Merc*. the symptoms are < at night; but with *Merc*. there is "sweat without >," and the characteristic tongue and offensive mouth. The eye-symptoms of *Led*. are marked, and Nash says *Led*. 200 is unequalled as a remedy for "black-eye" from a blow; if there is pain in the eyeball itself *Symphyt*. will be necessary. Ecchymoses of conjunctiva. Slight injuries cause ecchymoses. Inflammation of ear, with deafness from getting cold (as having hair cut). The hæmorrhages of *Led*. are bright red and gushing; uterine; respiratory. Hæmoptysis alternating with attacks of rheumatism. (Raue puts it "coxalgia alternating with hæmoptysis." Stens cured a young man who had violent stitch pain in right hip, followed by hæmoptysis, this in turn followed by rheumatism of hands, with *Led*. 200 when the case was apparently on the point of sinking into rapid phthisis.) Suffering parts waste. Discolouration remains long in contused parts. Many cases of whooping-cough have been cured with *Led*. Lembke (quoted by Hoyne, *H. W*., xiv. 66) gives these indications: *Before* the paroxysms: Arrest of breathing. *During*: Epistaxis, shattered feeling in head and chest, rapid respiration. *After*: Staggering; spasmodic contraction of diaphragm; sobbing respiration. < Evening. The pains are sticking, tearing, throbbing. Pricking, biting

sensations. Sensation of torpor of integuments, especially after suppressed discharge from ears, eyes, and nose. Sensation as if something was gnawing in temples, occiput, and ears. As if eyeball would be forced out. As if sand in eyes. Noises in ear as from ringing of bell, or from a wind-storm; as if ear was obstructed by cotton. Itching as from lice on chest; as of lump in throat. As of boiling in hip-joint. As if muscles of thigh in wrong position. As if knee beaten. Pain in ankle as from sprain; limbs as if beaten and bruised. Hot, tense, hard swellings. "*Ledum* has often been given to horses when they go lame and draw up their legs. The pains move upward" (Hering). E. Carleton (*Med. Adv*., xxv. 293) completed the cure of a case of primary syphilis, in which *Aur*. had done good, where these symptoms appeared: Feet held to the earth as by a magnet when attempting to move; when moving felt as if pricked with needles, the pain rising gradually from feet to head; every joint and muscle of body and limbs stiff and sore; sour night-sweats; great emaciation with loss of appetite. *Led*. 200, in water, cured completely and speedily. *Suited to:* Pale delicate persons. Complaints of persons who always feel cold and chilly. Rheumatic, gouty diathesis; constitutions abused by alcohol. Sanguine temperament (Teste). There is < from moving, especially moving joints; while walking; when stepping, > from rest. Symptoms are < evening and night, and before midnight. < From taking wine. < By covering; > by application of ice-water. < By warmth; ("the limb is cold, can't get warm; and gets < when it does become warm in bed").

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. (according to Teste Rhus is the best antidote). *It antidotes:* Effects of alcohol; Apis, Chi. ("Cinchona bark given for the debility produced by Led. is very injurious."—Hahn.) *Compatible:* Aco., Arn., Bell., Bry., Nux v., Puls., Rhus, Sul. *Compare:* Kalm. (bot.; Kalm. pains shoot down; Led. pains shoot up); Arn. (trauma. Led. follows Arn. when it fails to relieve soreness; punctured wounds); Crot. t. (skin cold); Hamam. (traumatic ecchymosis; black-eye), Ruta (bruises: Ruta, especially of periosteum Symph. of bone; Hyperic. of nerve) Apis (nightly itching of feet) Am. m., Nat. c. (blistered heels) Zn., Rhus, Glo., Nux, Sel., Fl. ac., Ant. c., Pul., Bovis., and Sil. (< from wine); Sil. (chronic rheumatism, extending from feet upwards; Sil. > covering up, Led, > uncovering); Lyc. > uncovering); Bry. (rheumatism < motion; Led. more gout of great toe, scanty effusion, tends to harden into nodosities; Bry., copious effusion. Led. hot swelling of hip- and shoulder-joints); Aco. (hæmoptysis of bright red foamy blood) Rhus [gout and rheumatism affecting small joints (Rhod. also) Led. pains travel up; < warmth of bed (Rhus >); motion < (Rhus. >)]; Sul. (itch); Staph. (pediculosis); Merc. (bloody semen).

Causation.—Alcohol, abuse of. Hair-cutting. Suppressed discharges. Wounds: Bruises; Bites; Punctured wounds; Stings.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety.—Timidity.—Tendency to anger and rage.—Vehement angry mood; vehemence.—Dissatisfied; hates his fellow-beings.—Desire for solitude.—Imperturbable gravity.—Morose and peevish humour.—Misanthropy.—Dementia.

2. Head.—Intoxication.—Stupefying dizziness, sufficient to occasion falling backwards or forwards, < by stooping or being in open air.—Vertigo, head inclines backward.—Raging, pulsating headache.—Pressing headache when head is covered.—A misstep causes the sensation of concussion of the brain.—Head bewildered, with painful shaking of brain, on making a false step.—Stupefying headache.—Pressive headache, as if whole brain were weighed down.—Tearing in head and eyes, which are inflamed, with fever in evening.—Violent throbbing pains in head.—Inability to bear any covering on head.—Itching, as if lice were crawling over scalp, and forehead.—Integuments of head easily affected by cold.—Pimples and boils on the forehead (as in drunkards).—Blood-boils on the forehead.

3. Eyes.—Itching in the internal canthi of the eyes.—Aching in eyes, esp. in evening, sometimes with burning.—Inflammation of eyes, with agglutination and tearing pains.—Violent suppuration of eyes, with discharge of fetid pus.—The tears are acrid, and make the lower lids and cheeks sore.—Burning lachrymation of eyes.—Pupils dilated.—Confusion of sight, with sparkling before eyes.

4. Ears.—Noise in ears.—Tinkling in ears.—Roaring in ears as from wind.—Ringing and whizzing in ears.—Hardness of hearing (r. ear) as from obstruction of the ears.

Nose.—The nose is painful when touched.—Violent burning in nose.—Bleeding in nose.—The blood is pale.

6. Face.—Paleness of face.—Face bloated, at one time red, at another pale.—Redness and tuberous eruptions on face and forehead, like those of drunkards, with shooting pain when touched.—Dry and furfuraceous tetters on face, with burning in open air.—Pimples and furunculi on forehead.—Violent and tearing pains in face at night, alternating with shootings in one of the teeth, and terminating in shuddering, followed by deep sleep.—Engorgement of the gland below the chin.

8. Mouth.—Stinging in forepart of tongue.—Exhalation of a fetid smell from mouth.—Mouldy or bitter taste in the mouth.—Buccal hæmorrhage.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with shooting pain during and after deglutition.—Sensation as if there were a plug in the throat, with shootings on swallowing.

10. Appetite.—Violent thirst for cold water.—Want of appetite and speedy satiety.—Contractive pain in sternum when eating quickly.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, on expectorating.—Water-brash, with cramp-like pains in abdomen.

11. Stomach.—Pressure on stomach after a light meal.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in abdomen as if intestines were bruised.—Sensation of fulness in upper part of the abdomen.—Colic as if diarrhœa would set in, from umbilicus to anus (with cold feet).—Ascites.—Drawing pain in abdomen.—Gripings in abdomen, in evening. Dysenteric belly-ache.—Frequent discharge of flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Diarrhœa, during which the fæces are mixed with mucus and blood.—Blind smarting piles.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning in urethra after urinating.—Stream of urine frequently stops during its flow.—Frequent want to urinate, with scanty emission.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Frequent and copious emission of urine.—Swelling of urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent and prolonged erections.—Pollutions of sanguineous or serous semen.—Inflammation of the glans.—Inflammatory swelling of penis; the urethra is almost closed.—Increased sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early and too copious; the blood is bright red.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in larynx.—Cough, preceded by suffocating suspension of respiration (and opisthotonos).—Fatiguing spasmodic cough, which resembles whooping-cough.—Tiresome cough, chiefly in morning, with yellowish expectoration and irritation in chest, and palpitation of heart.—Cough, with purulent expectoration, esp. in morning or at night.—Greenish expectoration of a fetid smell, during fit of coughing.—Hollow shaking cough, with expectoration of bright red blood.—Hæmoptysis, bright blood.—Phthisis, preceded by history of neuralgia and rheumatism in head and limbs, with inflammatory tendency (Van den Berghe).—Tingling of trachea (bronchitis).

18. Chest.—Obstructed and painful respiration.—Spasmodic and sobbing respiration (double inspiration) as after weeping bitterly.—Respiration obstructed when going up stairs.—Constrictive oppression of chest, < by movement, and walking.—Burning in chest.—Pain in chest on breathing, as if there were something alive in it.—Shootings in chest, esp. on raising or moving arms.—Eruption on the chest, resembling sheep-rot.—Gnawing itching in chest, with red spots and miliary eruption.—Pain, as from excoriation under sternum.

19. Heart.—Pushing or pressing inward at l. edge of sternum; palpitation; also in hæmorrhage.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful stiffness in back and loins after sitting.—Tearing from loins to occiput, esp. in evening.—Violent cramp-like pain above hips, with suspended respiration in evening.

21. Limbs.—Affections of, in general; knee-joint; hip-joints; toe-joints; gouty pain in; when striking the toes there is a coldness in the parts, and a gouty pain shoots all through the foot and limb; cracking of the joints, *i.e.*, on moving them.—Heat in hands and feet in evening.—Long-continued warm sweat on hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing and pressive pulling in arms.—Lancinating pains in shoulder, on raising or moving arms.—Aching pain in joints of shoulder, and of elbow, < by movement.—Rheumatism in r. elbow-joint due to urate deposit, on periosteum apparently.—Rheumatic pain in the joints of the arm.—Eruption, like sheep-rot, on arms.—Tearing pains in hands and fingers.—Fine stinging in hands.—Boring pain in first joint of thumb.—Arthritic nodosities in joints of hands and fingers.—Perspiration on palms.—Itching, miliary eruption on wrist.—Trembling of hands on moving them, or on grasping anything.—Panaritium.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic, paralytic pain in the coxo-femoral joint.—Pressure in the region of r. hip-joint, < during motion.—Rheumatic pains in hip, knee, and foot-joints.—Contusive pain, and pain as from excoriation in periosteum of femur, and in knees.—Pressure on l. thigh, posteriorly; as if the muscles were not in their right places, like pains of dislocation, in every position, but esp. violent when walking or when touched.—Tensive stiffness of the knee, which cracks and yields in walking.—Cramp-like tension in the knees, calves, and heels.—Weakness and trembling of knees (and hands) when seated or walking.—Hard and tight swelling of knee, with shootings and nocturnal aching and tearing pains, and hardness of whole leg.—Swelling of leg, above and below knee, with heat and drawing shooting pain.—Legs red and swollen with shooting pains in instep and ankles, and prickly pains up leg.—Pressure above l. inner ankle, < by movement.—Very severe gnawing itching on dorsum of both feet; always < after scratching; only allayed after he had scratched the feet quite raw; much < by heat of bed.—Obstinate swelling of feet; with intolerable pain in ankle-joint on treading.—Pressure on inner border of l. foot.—Stiffness of feet.—Pain in soles, when walking, as if they were galled; as if filled with blood.—Inflammatory or else œdematous swelling of legs and feet.—Incisive pains in toes, while asleep at night.—Swelling of fleshy part of great toe, with pain when treading with it.—Fine tearing in (l.) toes; podagra.

24. Generalities.—Arthritic, pressive, and acute pulling pains, or pains merely pressive in limbs, < by heat of bed in evening (till midnight).—Numbness and sensation of torpor in several of the extremities.—Tearing or shooting, pulsative and paralytic pains in joints, < by movement.—The pains in the joints are the only

ones which are < by movement.—Gouty nodosities in joints.—Hard, hot, tense swellings, with tearing pains.—Dropsical swellings of some parts, or of skin of whole body.—Emaciation of affected parts.—Pains change location suddenly.—Coldness and want of vital heat.—Heat of the bed is insupportable, and occasions heat and burning in limbs; wants to uncover.—Sufferings are <, or come on, after getting warm in bed, compelling the patient to get out of bed, which affords them relief.—Leucorrhœa.—For complaints of people who are cold all the time, in bed, in the house, &c.; they always feel cold and chilly.—Pale delicate persons.—Affections of external forehead; heel; under part of heel; ball under the toes.

25. Skin.—Œdematous swellings, also of skin of whole body.—Hot, tensive, hard swellings, with tearing pains.—Dryness of the skin and want of perspiration.—Large, rough exanthema on the face.—Dry exanthema.—Whitlows or felons on fingers of a seamstress are often caused by needle pricks.—Itching < by scratching.—Itching and gnawing in skin, with burning after having scratched.—Gnawing itching, as if caused by lice.—Miliary eruptions.—Eruption, like rot in sheep, with desquamation.—Bluish spots over body, like petechiæ.—Ecchymosis remaining a long time in bruised parts after pain and inflammation subside.—Dry, furfuraceous tetters, itching excessively (burning in open air).—Furunculi.

26. Sleep.—Great inclination to sleep during day, as when intoxicated; a kind of drowsiness with great wish to lie down.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with restless tossing, jerking, fantastic visions and images on closing eyes.—Agitated anxious dreams.—Uneasy dreams, in which he changes from place to place, and from one subject to another.—Lascivious dreams, with emission of semen.

27. Fever.—Violent shivering and shuddering, with coldness in limbs.—Chilliness with thirst and sensation as if cold water were poured over the parts.—Morning and forenoon predominating chilliness with thirst.—General coldness, with heat and redness of face.—Heat without thirst more towards evening.—Perspiration all night, with inclination to uncover oneself.—Night-sweat, of putrid or sour smell.—Perspiration causes itching.—Intermittent fever.—Chilliness without subsequent heat, accompanied by thirst, esp. desire for cold water.—Heat all over without thirst; on waking up, body covered with perspiration, accompanied by itching of whole body.—Intermittent fevers with malignant rheumatic pains.—Heat in hands and feet in evening.—Fever in evening, with pain in head and eyes.—Sensation of great heat, alternating with sweats.—Perspiration easily excited by walking, esp. on forehead, and sometimes of a sour smell.

Lemna Minor.

Duckweed. N. O. Lemnaceæ or Pistiaceæ. Tincture of the whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Nose, affections of. Ozæna. Polypus. Rhinitis atrophica.

Characteristics.—We owe this remedy, the common duckweed, with its brilliant green leaf and bladder-like float, to Dr. Cooper. Some tentative clinical experiments proved to him that *Lemna* had a very definite affinity for the nose, acting beneficially in cases of nasal obstruction and catarrh with or without polypus. Foul smell from the nose and foul taste in the morning on waking are indications; also < in damp weather, and especially in heavy rains. Burnett has recorded several cases of polypus in which immense relief was given by *Lemna* by shrinkage of the swelling, but not actual cure. On this Cooper remarks: "In bad cases of nasal polypi the tendency is to the growths filling up the cavities formed by removal, and, consequently, relief often appears temporary, when the case only requires repetition of the Unit Dose." Asthma from nasal obstruction < in wet weather has been cured by it. I removed with *Lemna* 3x four times a day a very chronic catarrh in a lady, and at the same time made her tolerant of the smell of strong-scented flowers, which she could not bear before. In a man I cured with *Lemna* 3x, given three times a day, an aggravated nasal catarrh. In the morning he filled two pocket-handkerchiefs with yellow defluxion before he could get his nose clear. Cooper gave in all his cases single doses of the Ø tincture, allowing them to expend their action before repeating. In three of his cases diarrhœa was set up. Shearer (*Hom. Eye, Ear, and Throat Jour.*, 1895) found *Lemna* the best remedy in atrophic rhinitis, when crusts and muco-purulent discharge were very abundant. The Schema is made up of cured symptoms, and symptoms produced in patients.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cepa, Agraph. nut., Chlorum, &c., in nasal catarrh; Teucr., Calc. c. and Thuja in nasal polypus; Pso. (which it follows well), Cadm. s., Aur., K. bi., and Syph. in ozæna; Anac. in bad smell in nose. *Follows well:* Calc., Merc., Pso.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Spirits braced up.

2. Head.—Flitting pains about head and legs, with pains in eyes during heavy rain, drowsy by day, restless at night.

4. Ears.—Improvement in hearing.

5. Nose.—Foul smell in nose, or loss of smell.—Smell of strong-scented flowers before intolerable can now be borne.—Feeling of cold in nose better, sense of

obstruction nearly gone.—Nose blocked with polypi became almost cleared with Lemna Ø after *Calc*. 2000, followed by *Merc*. 3 (given for faceache);—previously Lemna Ø had been given without effect.—Nasal polypi in man, 60; markedly < in wet weather; after taking *Lemna* 3x gtt. v three times a day for a month said, "That is the best tonic I have ever taken"; and he could breathe quite comfortably.—Polypi which swell in wet weather.—Nostrils plugged by swollen turbinates.—Ozæna since childhood in girl of sixteen; odour most offensive; bad taste; takes cold easily in night air or damp; bowels and catamenia irregular, greatly relieved by *Lemna*.—Post-nasal ulceration high up, dry feeling at top of throat with flatulence, much catarrhal pharyngitis; two weeks after dose of Lemna Ø nose less blocked and better in every respect; colic and diarrhœa followed.—Stuffiness of nose relieved; simultaneously an attack of diarrhœa.—Turbinate bones swollen.—Crusts form in r. nostril, pain like a string extends from r. nostril to r. ear, which is deaf (greatly relieved).—Excessive catarrh with frequent sneezing attacks.—Profuse yellow defluxion.—Atrophic rhinitis; crusts and muco-purulent discharge very abundant, with fetor.

6. Face.—Pallid, dullish, sickly look changed to a healthy complexion.

8. Mouth.—Foulness of mouth, putrid teeth.

9. Throat.—Sensation of intense dryness in pharynx and larynx (if given too low in atrophic rhinitis).—Dropping of foul secretion from posterior nares.

12. Abdomen.—Twisting pains in bowels, followed by diarrhœa.—Rumbling and disturbance in bowels.—Diarrhœa with pains across bowels as from flatus < after eating; with very putrid teeth.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa.—Bowels acted freely with much heat in anus.—Disposition to morning diarrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Asthma, attacks coming on in rainy weather.

24. Generalities.—Diminishes sensitiveness to wet weather.

26. Sleep.—Snoring cured after an aggravation in the shape of diarrhœa.

Leonurus Cardiaca.

Leonurus cardiaca. Motherwort. N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture or infusion of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Dysentery. Hæmorrhages.

Characteristics.—The popular name of this plant sufficiently indicates its traditional virtues. The only experience with it is an involuntary proving recorded by Clarence Bartlett (*Med. Adv.*, xx. 280). A married woman, 40, took an infusion to produce miscarriage. Twenty-four hours later Bartlett saw her, and found her vomiting and retching, passing bloody stools, suffering severe abdominal pains, which were provoked by drinking anything more than a small quantity of water, which she did to allay her great thirst. Dry conjunctivæ, dry, cracked tongue were noted. The bowel symptoms were < midnight to 3 a.m. *Ars*. 3x relieved all symptoms. She did not miscarry.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ars. *Compare:* Mentha pulegium, Hedeoma puleg.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Conjunctivæ had a very dry appearance; looked as if wiped dry.

8. Mouth.—Tongue dry, coated or brownish white; covered with cracks in arborescent arrangement, main crack down centre.

11. Stomach.—Intense thirst, yet drinking more than a very slight quantity of water, warm or cold, provoked epigastric pains.—Shortly after taking the drug seized with vomiting and retching, more retching.

12. Abdomen.—Very severe abdominal pains, with soreness to touch; when lying on side > drawing up legs; when on back > with legs out straight.

13. Stool and Anus.—During the (first) night frequent calls to stool; stools dark brown at first, afterwards bloody.—Later stools contained larger quantities of blood, never any mucus.

Lepidium Bonariense.

Lepidium mastruco. N. O. Cruciferæ or Brassicaceæ. Tincture and trituration of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Breasts, affections of. Cough. Head, pains in. Heart, affections of. Indigestion. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Lep. bon*. is a Brazilian cress, "very common in the neighbourhood of Rio, where it is found along the roads and in stony regions" (Mure). It is a great remedy in domestic practice in Brazil, and is used for purposes similar to those for which *Arnica* is used. All the *Lepidiums* are anti-scorbutic, and *L. oleraceum*, the New Zealand variety, was eagerly sought after as a remedy for scurvy by the early voyagers. *L. sativum* is our common garden cress. "Watercress," *Nasturtium officinale*, belongs to the same family; but the garden "Nasturtium," or "Indian Cress," belongs to a quite different family, and it receives its name of "cress" from the "acrid taste, similar to that which exists among the *Cruciferæ*," which it possesses. Mure's proving brought out some distinctive symptoms on the left side of the head, in the limbs, and especially in the heart. Along with the latter was numbness and pain in the left arm, which should indicate usefulness in that sphere. There was the sinking feeling in the pit of the stomach, indicating an action on the solar plexus. Many of the pains dart from one part to another. Lancinating pains and throbbing pains are frequent. There is < from stooping; and < from turning head to the right. < When covered. It needs clinical elucidation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Brass. nap., Cheiranthus cheiri., Thlaspi. burs. past., Arm. sat., Raphan., Sinap. (botan,); Spigel., Kalm., Lycopus, &c. (heart).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Imagined the floor sinking under her.—Inability to think.—Imagines herself pursued by a phantom in a churchyard, cries, with loss of voice next morning.—Sad and quarrelsome.

2. Head.—Vertigo with desire to vomit.—Painful pressure on head.—Constrictive pain in head.—Beating headache as if brain were bounding.—Pains in l. brain, spreading to occiput and nape.—Throbbing in head causing one to bend it forward.—Pulling at forehead and root of nose.—Lancinations in l. side of head.—Heaviness of the head, with indescribable malaise in brain, < l.—Heat in head with cold sweat and fever.—Sensitiveness of hairy scalp.

3. Eyes.—Pricking and burning in eyes; redness; dartings in r.; pain in r. as from a round weight resting on it.—Lids weary at night.—Sight dim, as through white gauze.

4. Ears.—Itching in r. ear, < stooping.—Pricking pain round r. ear.—Pains in teeth with deafness.—Noise in ears; on swallowing.

5. Nose.—Nose swollen and painful l. side.—Coryza.—Heat in nose with sensation of current of cold air in l. nasal fossa.

6. Face.—Pain in r. cheek > pressing on bone.—Cutting across face from temple to chin.—Heat in l. side of face.—Itching under chin from ear to ear.

7. Teeth.—Sticking, beating lancinations in jaws.—Pain in lower teeth with deafness.—Toothache as if teeth soft and on edge.

8. Mouth.—Pricking itching at tongue.—Drawing pain from tongue to arm, tongue feels swollen.—Smarting at tip of tongue.

9. Throat.—Heat in throat with desire to vomit and noise in ears on swallowing.

10. Appetite.—Aversion to meat.—Desire: for tea; for fruit with loathing of (other) food; for cress with loathing on seeing it; for chocolate, salad, vinegar; for coffee.—Prostration with loathing of food.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: sour; foul.—A piece of cake descends into stomach suddenly, with a sticking sensation.—Oppression after eating.—Faint feeling in stomach.—Distress in pit of stomach, with desire to vomit.—Stitching pain in pit of stomach after eating.—Pain in pit of stomach as if cut through.—Trembling at epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Lancinations in abdomen and sides.—Worm colic with tenesmus.—Compression as by a band round the waist.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Weight and pressure at bladder when urinating.—Dark urine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough: with hoarseness; hacking, with salt saliva; with slight spitting of blood.—Sputa, salt, thick.

18. Chest.—Pain in r. side, arresting breathing.—Twitching in muscles under r. breast.—Coldness in chest from stomach to throat.—Sensation as of a string at r. breast.—Itching at nipples, swelling and hardness of breasts.—Pricklings between the breasts.

19. Heart.—Palpitation, with pain hindering breathing.—Convulsive trembling of heart.—Sensation as of knife slowly penetrating heart.—Constrictive pain extending to l. axilla.—Sharp stitching in heart region with lancinations under false ribs.

20. Neck and Back.—Acute pain in muscles of neck and shoulder-blade.—Sensation as if a string were pulled from shoulder to ear.—Cramping pain r. side of neck extending to arm.—Darting from ear to shoulder.—Pain from shoulder round the neck like a band, with a stitch in pit of stomach and nape of neck.—Pain in side of neck < turning head to r.—Throbbing in back.—Passing heat in back

followed by shuddering all over.—Darting in spine of shoulder-blade, shifting to the other shoulder.—Pain from shoulder to back, with lancinations hindering breathing.—Sticking pain at scapula.—Shock across back.—Pain in back as from a nail.

22. Upper Limbs.—Cutting pain under l. axilla.—Violent pain in l. arm, < when covered; she cannot stretch it.—Pain as from a blow in r. arm, with numbness.—Numbness of l. arm, with pain in shoulder as if beaten.—Darting from elbow to scapula.—Pain in l. arm, she can scarcely raise it.—Laming pain in l. arm while holding it still.—Cramping pain in l. hand.—Itching on back of hand.—Cramping pain in r. hand followed by shuddering all over.—Lancinating pains in muscles of r. hand and shoulder-blades.—Prickling at tip of index finger, which draws it up.

23. Lower Limbs.—Bruised pain in r. hip.—Pulling along l. sartorius muscle.—Pain in l. gluteus maximus as if contracted.—Contraction of leg with stiffness of bend of knee.—Acute pain inner side of r. tibia.—Pain from l. hip to knee, with weakness of the leg.

26. Sleep.—Desire to yawn.—No sleep after midnight, with pains all over when stirring.—Heavy sleep with numbness and sensation as if bruised on waking.—Drowsy, and shuddering in legs.—Suffocative fit at night.—Dreams she is talking with dead persons.—Sad dreams with fear on waking.

27. Fever.—Internal heat with restlessness, she has to rise.—Heat after the cold, esp. in renal region.—Shuddering and cold in the air.

Leptandra.

Leptandra Virginica. Veronica Virginica. Black Root. Culver's Physic. Tall Speedwell (U.S.A.). N. O. Scrophulariaceæ. Tincture of resinoid Leptandrin. Tincture of fresh root of second year. Trituration of dried root. (A fresh plant tincture should also be made and tested.)

Clinical.—Ascites. *Bilious attack*. Bilious fever. Constipation. Diarrhœa. *Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Headache*. Jaundice. *Liver, affections of*. Remittent fever, infantile. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—*Leptandra* in the form of the resinoid *Leptandrin* has been the subject of an heroic proving by Burt. As one of the grand characteristics of its relative *Digitalis* is *white* stools, so the grand characteristic of *Lept*. is *black* stools. The following experience of Dr. Burt fairly epitomises the drug's action: "For the last two hours" (*i.e*., six hours after the second dose on the fourth day of proving)

"have been in awful pain and distress in umbilical and hypogastric region; drinking cold water < the pain very much; dull, aching, burning distress in region of gall bladder, with frequent chilliness along spine; great distress in hypogastrium with *great desire* for stool. A very profuse black stool, about the consistence of cream, with undigested potatoes in it, gave >, but was followed by great distress in region of liver extending to spine; for the last four hours there has been constant distress, with pains in whole abdomen, but for the last half-hour the pains in umbilicus and hypogastrium have *been awful* to endure, with rumbling and great desire for stool; *a very profuse black, fetid stool, that ran a stream from my bowels*, and could not be retained for a moment, gave great > but did not stop the pain altogether." There were great varieties of this stool, and in the later stages of the proving it became dysenteric and mixed with shreds. There was also constipation with hard black stool, followed by softer. And with the liver symptoms there was dull, heavy, frontal headache. These symptoms confirm the use of the drug by eclectics as a kind of "vegetable calomel." But though black stools are the chief characteristic, they are not the only kind that *Lept*. causes. Hale gives the following as the order in which the different kinds of stools occur in the time of the proving. (*1*) Black, thick, tar-like, fetid. (*2*) Thinner, brownish, often fetid. (*3*) Stool of mixed mucus, flocculent and watery matter, with yellow bile or blood. (*4*) Mucous bloody stool mixed with shred-like substances, often pure blood. Hale says it is only in cases of dysentery which have developed in this way that *Lept*. is curative; not in cases primarily dysenteric. Cases due to sudden climatic changes have been cured by it. Farrington further characterises the liver action of *Lept*.: Dull aching in right hypochondrium, gall-bladder, and *back of liver*, accompanied by soreness. Burning distress in and about liver after spreading to stomach and bowels. With this there is drowsiness and despondency. Bilious and typhoid fevers with the black, tarry stools. Neidhard observed a periodicity in cases cured by him: Periodical, occurring every two or three months; yellow-coated tongue; constant nausea with vomiting of bile shooting or aching pains in region of liver; loss of appetite; urine brownish, or, at any rate, very dark; often pain in transverse colon giddiness. But the most characteristic symptom is very dark, almost black stools. In cases of disease of any kind when these characteristic black stools are present *Lept*. must be thought of. Like *Euphras., Lept*. has a number of eye symptoms. *Lept*. is a right-side medicine; has chilly sensation along spine and down right arm; pains in right shoulder and arm. The symptoms are < by motion: rising = nausea and faintness. Weakness is so great he is hardly able to stand. < From exposure to wet weather. < Drinking cold water. A peculiar sensation is, "Feeling as if something was passing out of rectum." Like *Dig*. and *Tabac*. it has sinking at the pit of the stomach.

Relations.—Dig. (liver; weakness; slow pulse; < by drinking), Scrof., Euphras., Gratiol. (botan.); Merc. (with Merc. tenesmus continues after stool; with Lept. there is > after stool, and only colic continues, and that in moderate degree); Nit. ac. (hæmorrhage in typhoid Nit. ac. bright red; Lept. tarry); Bapt. (pain in gall-bladder typhoid and remittent fevers); Gels. (infantile remittent); Bry. (< by

motion; sitting up = nausea); Bacil. (deep-in headache); Canth. and Arsen. (membranous diarrhœa); Chi., Iris v., Pod. and Veron. off. (liver);—Veron. off., following Aur. n. m., cured tarry stools alternating with ashy stools in Nash's case.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Gloomy, desponding, drowsy.—Gloomy and irritable all day.

2. Head.—Very dizzy while walking.—Very severe frontal headache; walking <, making it almost intolerable.—Dull frontal headache, with sensation as if the hair were pulled out.—Dull frontal headache very deep in brain.—Constant dull frontal headache; < in temples, with aching in umbilicus.—Sick-headache with furred tongue.—Bilious headache; constipation, bitter taste, indigestion.

3. Eyes.—Smarting and aching in eyes, with dull pain in eyeballs.—Profuse lachrymation.—Lids agglutinated.

8. Mouth.—Tongue yellow or black down centre.—Flat taste.

11. Stomach.—Canine hunger.—Awoke, 5 a.m., feeling very hungry, with great pain in epigastrium, > after breakfast.—Food rises very sour 10 a.m.—Nausea and deathly faintness on rising.—Vomiting of bile, yellow tongue; shooting pains about liver, black stools.—Weak, sinking sensation at pit of stomach.—Great distress in stomach and small intestines, with immediate desire for stool.—Burning aching in stomach and liver < drinking water.—Dyspepsia from disordered liver and stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Dull aching in liver, < near gall-bladder.—Burning distress in back part of liver and spine.—Periodical liver derangement, every two or three months.—(Malignant disease of liver with black, tarry stools.).—Deliriousness; complete prostration; heat and dryness of skin; cold extremities; fetid, tarry stools; tongue thickly coated with black streak down centre.—Jaundice with clay-coloured stools.—Constant dull aching distress in umbilical region.—Sharp, distressing pains between navel and epigastrium.—Rumbling and distress in whole bowels, esp. in hypogastrium, with black stools.—Bilious colic or tendency to it.—Rumbling and distress in hypogastrium, profuse, black, fetid stools, pains in bowels.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools: black, tarry, bilious, undigested, followed by great distress in liver; mushy, with weak feeling in bowels; greenish, muddy, spouting out like water; profuse, black, fetid, running a stream; profuse, black, consistence of cream; black, papescent, tar-like, fetid, in afternoon and evening; first hard, black, lumpy, afterwards soft and mushy; watery with large quantities of mucus; yellowish green; clay coloured; < morning as soon as he moves; < from meat or vegetables.—Profuse watery stools, followed by severe cutting pains in small intestines; after exposure to wet, damp weather.—Before stool: rumbling.—After

stool: sharp cutting pains and distress in umbilical region; faint, weak, hungry; griping but no straining.—Profuse dark brown, almost black, mushy and highly offensive stools; difficulty in retaining stool, must go immediately.—Sharp pains preceding stool, > afterwards, but increasing weakness; usually went to sleep soon after stool.—For nearly three months camp diarrhœa, hardly able to stand; emaciated, features haggard and jaundiced; stools previously mixed with undigested food, now muco-purulent and bloody, quite frequent, with tenesmus and cutting pains low down in bowels; sense of weight at stomach after cold water, cutting in bowels and disposition to stool.—The mucus discharge resembles false membrane.—Dysentery or typhoid with black, tar-like passages.—Constipation; hard, black stools followed by mushy portion; piles, from hepatic derangement.—Frequently bleeding piles; constipation and distressing pain beneath sacrum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Red or orange-coloured urine with aching in lumbar region.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses suppressed or retarded; liver affected; prickly heat.—Leucorrhœa, with ulceration of os; sometimes fetid with mucous shreds; irritation of bladder and rectum; frequent pain at bottom of bowels; languor; skin hot and dry.

19. Heart.—Soreness in cardiac region.—Pulse slow and full.

20. Neck and Back.—Chilly sensation in shoulders and down back.—Sore, lame feeling in small of back.—Constant distress with very sharp pains by spells in lumbar region.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. shoulder and arm.—Both wrists very lame and ache quite severely (< l.) in morning; lasting till noon.

24. Generalities.—Weary, can hardly walk.

25. Skin.—Jaundice.—Dry, hot skin.

26. Sleep.—Sleep sound.—Sleep restless after midnight; felt very ill next day.

27. Fever.—Chilly along spine and down r. arm.—Shivering, or dry, hot skin; limbs cold and numb; tongue black down centre.—Bilious typhoid fever.

Levico.

An arsenical mineral water of the South Tyrol, containing also Iron and Copper with other elements. Dilutions.

Clinical.—Debility. Skin, diseases of.

Characteristics.—*Levico* has a high reputation among health resorts for nervous and skin cases, favouring assimilation and increasing nutrition. Burnett is the only homœopathic authority. He says "*Levico* in 5 to 10 drop doses is a valuable intercurrent help in grave cases where there is much debility, notably after the searching remedies such as *Bacillinum*." *Levico* is supplied in two strengths, the strong and the weak. Either may be used in the doses indicated by Dr. Burnett, which is much smaller than that usually prescribed.

Liatris Spicata.

Liatris spicata. Dense button-snakeroot. Gay feather. Devil's bit. Colic root. N. O. Compositć (tribe Cichoraceć). Tincture of powdered fresh root.

Clinical.—Diarrhśa. Dropsy. Renal dropsy. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Liatris* is an old botanic remedy for indigestion and colic. As T. C. Duncan explains (*H. R.*, xiii. 110), it is called "Devil's bit,"—a piece is missing from each tuber, just as if it had been bitten out. It has the reputation of being aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic, diuretic, anodyne, and carminative; particularly useful in colic, headache, and flatulency. It was introduced to homśopathic medicine (*H. R.*, xiii. 35) because of its action in two cases of dropsy under eclectic treatment: (*1*) Dropsy from material enlargement of liver and spleen. (*2*) Dropsy with almost total suppression of urine. After other remedies had failed *Liatris* was given, and on the second day the patient passed a gallon and a half of urine. A. E. White wrote in *Minneap. Hom. Mag*. (date not noted) of another use of *Liatris*. It has a popular repute as specific in chronic diarrhśa following exposure in camp life; and also as an application to non-granulating ulcers. For this purpose the root is to be chewed and then applied. White was invited to chew a piece, which he did. The result was, in six or eight hours he had three successive calls to stool, very urgent, a little griping in lower back, and some straining at stool. He has confirmed its use in camp diarrhśa, but says it acts better if *Sul*. or *Merc. cor*. is given first. He gives this case. Mr. X, 56, had chronic diarrhśa since the war. Had tried treatment of all kinds, homśopathic included. Had twelve to sixteen stools a day. Had fallen from 18o to 120 pounds in weight. Was all run down and had made up his mind he had only a short time to live. He was given *Sul*. 30x two doses, one each night;

then *Merc. cor*. 3x, a dose each night for five nights; then *Liatris* 1x, four pellets each night for five weeks, by which time he was completely cured.

Lilium Tigrinum.

Tiger Lily. N. O. Liliaceæ. Tincture of fresh stalk, leaves, and flowers. (Some of the provings were made with tincture of the pollen alone.)

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris*. Asthenopia. Astigmatism. Dementia. Diarrhœa. *Dysentery. Eyes, affections of*. Fibroma. *Heart, affections of; Palpitation of*. Hysteria. *Ovaries, affections of*; dropsy of. Pruritus vulvæ. Spinal irritation. *Urination, too frequent. Uterus, affections of; displacements of; subinvolution of*.

Characteristics.—The Tiger Lily, which was introduced into the West from China and Japan, was first suggested as a remedy by W. E. Payne. Carroll Dunham urged Payne to have it well proved. This Payne did, and Dunham himself assisted by having it proved on a woman under his own supervision. The account of this case of *Lilium tigrinum* disease, with others, is given in Dunham's lucid style in his *Science of Therapeutics. Lil. t*. was given in the 30th and 3rd attenuations, which were taken during ten days. The symptoms began early but were somewhat slow in developing, and, after recovery, recurred with other symptoms. The third series recurred in the ninth week after taking the drug, and this was the most severe of all. So intense were the sufferings mental and bodily that Dunham felt bound to antidote them with *Plat*. 200, which was speedily effective. The symptoms developed in this order: (*1*) Increased activity; things went more easily. (*2*) Increased sexual instinct. (*3*) Sweetish nausea without inclination to vomit. Abnormal fulness < after eating ever so little. (*4*) Ill-humour; drowsiness; sleep but with unpleasant dreams. (*5*) Bloating more pronounced and chiefly across hips in uterine region; darting pains in head and lower abdomen from ovaries down thighs; pressure in vagina; pain at top of sacrum extending to hips. (*6*) Crazy feeling with thoughts of suicide; head grows wild after being quiet for a short time; increased depressing weight over parting; < evening. Knees ache. From this point, ten days after the first dose, no more medicine was taken, but the *Lil. tig*. disease continued to develop and increase in intensity for eight weeks longer, when it was so bad that it had to be put an end to by an antidote. Of these symptoms the most prominent were a "downward dragging" from shoulders, from thorax, from left breast, from epigastrium down to pelvis, and out at the vagina as if everything would be forced through. (In some other provers who were examined actual displacement was found, especially anteversion.) Late in the proving a thin brown leucorrhœa appeared, leaving a brown stain. This was intermittent. The downward pressure involved the rectum and bladder, and loins. There was consciousness of the ovaries as distinct painful and burning spots with pains radiating from them down the

thighs. Menses came at regular times but flowed only as long as she kept moving. *Much hurried and driven*, she knows not why. Heart symptoms came on at this time, about a month after commencing the proving: Sudden fluttering sensation, less felt *if she can busy herself very much*. Faintness accompanied the fluttering, as though she could make no exertion but must sit still. Sharp pain in apex of heart. After a cessation of symptoms for about a week there was a recurrence of the same, including leucorrhœa, burning pain from groin to groin, with new mental symptoms, including obscene thoughts and disposition to strike and swear. Menses recurred after only two weeks' interval, leucorrhœa having ceased two days before. After another brief interval the second recurrence occurred, which was put an end to by *Platinum*. In male provers there was a good deal of pelvic distress, affecting bladder, rectum, and back, and a very decided increase in sexual instinct, but nothing approaching the intensity of the action on the female organs. The heart, in the males, appears to have borne the chief impact of the drug's action. The *outward forcing* in which the down-dragging symptoms of the female provers culminated was manifested in other symptoms. One man had this: The heart's action was intermittent, every intermission followed by a violent throb, causing an involuntary catching of the breath; at the same time the blood rushed up through the carotids to the head, producing great heat and a *crowded feeling of head and face*. Another prover, woman, 53, who had ceased to menstruate, took a drop of 30th. She had: A feeling of *exhaustion as if the blood were pushed outward*; and later a blinding headache "as if all the blood were pressing outward through every aperture." S Lilienthal had among his symptoms: "A sensation as if a rubber band were stretched tightly from temple to temple"; "as if a skullcap were crushing the head"; "as if the brain was being pushed through eyes and ears." "Outward forcing" is plainly a keynote of this remedy; and the contractive pains at the heart as if grasped with a hand are all of a piece with this. The characteristic feature in the heart-grip is an intermittent pressure—there is alternate spasm and relaxation as if a hand squeezed the heart and then let go and squeezed again. Another leading indication is when there is pain and numbness in the *right* arm along with the heart pain; and again when there is alternation between heart pains and uterine or ovarian pains. The pains of *Lil. tig*. are wandering, flying, shooting, squeezing and relaxing, opening and shutting, burning and radiating. They radiate from ovary to heart to left breast, down legs (especially left), across to opposite ovary; through left breast to back; from ilium to ilium; across sacrum. In contradistinction to the down-dragging is a "pulling-up" sensation from the tip of the coccyx. A patient to whom I gave *Lil. tig*. 30 said it caused a sensation in the abdomen as if the contents were "tied up in knots." C. Sigmund Rage has observed (*H. R*., xi. 482) excellent results from *Lil. t*. 3x and 30 in cases of uterine fibroid presenting the characteristic symptoms of the remedy. The 2x and 3x caused severe aggravations—backache; fever and sweat during the night; fear of dying. Among other *peculiar sensations* are: With nausea, a lump in centre of chest which could be moved down by empty swallowing. As if an electric current in fingers and hands. As if cool wind blowing on lower extremities. The

eyes were the seat of many marked symptoms, and one prover who was astigmatic, after much suffering in the eyes during the proving, found her astigmatism gone when the proving was over.─The left side was most markedly affected. Intense restlessness, nervous system irritable, weak, trembling; aimless hurry; walks to and fro. Convulsive contractions of almost all muscles of body, and feeling as if she would be crazy if she did not hold tightly upon herself. Feeling as if she must scream. "Cannot walk on uneven ground" (H. C. Allen). Burning palms and soles accompany other complaints. The symptoms are > lying on left side, when lying down at all is tolerated. Rest in general <. (Berridge cured a lady, 50, of heart pain, as if grasped with hand, with cold feeling from apex of heart to under left scapula; excited by worry; < lying on right side; > lying on left side and when busy at work.) Hasty, busy movement >. Pressure and support >: Must cross legs to relieve bearing down; must put hands to vulva to prevent contents escaping. Movement < uterine symptoms: unable to move for fear her womb would drop from her. Stooping < heart pain. Standing < downward dragging. < Afternoon and night from 5 p.m. to 8 a.m. Diarrhœa < early morning. > In open air. < In warm room; is faint. Touch < (on epigastrium = desire to vomit); < hæmorrhoids. Pressure of bedclothes is intolerable on abdomen and uterine region. Rubbing and pressure > heart spasm. Jarring <.─I never obtained good results from Lil. tig. until I gave it in the 30th attenuation. I have tried higher, but the aggravations from these were so severe that I have kept to the 30th.

Relations.─*Antidoted by:* Platina; Helon. (anteversion); Nux (colic); Puls. *Compare:* Sep. (very like in most respects, but Lil. > by diverting mind and busying about; Sep. > by violent exertion; leucorrhœa of Lil. is more excoriating); Lil. < afternoon; Sep. > afternoon; Lil. pressure in anus, Sep. weight like a heavy ball); Puls. (< in warm room; venous stasis with taste of blood in mouth─also Ham.; weeping mood─Puls. *quiet* weeping, Lil. spasmodic, flashing; Puls. has not the tendency to prolapse; is not > by support); Nat. m. (heart; uterus; coldness about heart); Helon. (profound melancholy with consciousness of womb; Lil. hurry with incapacity and distress based on apprehension of serious malady); Alo. (fulness in rectum; like a plug wedged between pubes and coccyx); Cact. (heart constricted by iron band; constriction continuous, Lil. intermittent; uterine and ovarian pains); Anac. and Ver. (profanity); Bell. (< by jar; bearing down; Bell. < by motion, Lil. >); Sul. (early morning diarrhœa, burning palms and soles); Zinc. (heart symptoms > by lying on left side;─Pho., Pul., Arn. < lying on left side); Murex, Vib. tin., Vib. o., Nux m., Gossyp. (bearing-down pains); Lach., Sul., Act. r. and Ustil. (left ovary and left inframammary pain); Calc. (ovarian pain extending down thigh; Calc., right; Lil., left; Pallad. and Plat. (irritability, "things don't go right"; Pall. over-sensitive, Plat., hauteur); Aur. (prolapse; Aur. from weight of organ, Lil. from relaxation of ligaments); Latr. mact. and Spig. (heart), Act. r. (heart and uterus); Pod. (early morning diarrhœa); Cact., Nat. ph., Tarent., Rhus (pain and numbness of left arm with heart disease; Lil. more characteristic, right); K. bi. (radiating pains; alternating conditions).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression of spirits; inclination to weep, timidity, apprehensiveness; of some terrible internal disease.—Tormented about tier salvation (with uterine complaints).—Constant hurried feeling, as of imperative duties and utter inability to perform them (during sexual excitement).—Disposed to curse, to strike, to think of obscene things; as these mental states came, uterine irritation abated.—Does not wish to be alone, prefers society; very low-spirited; weeping with feeling of dread.—Crazy, wild feeling on top of head; thoughts of suicide.—Mistakes in speaking; uses wrong words; forgetful.—Desire for fine things; dissatisfied with tier own, envious of others.

2. Head.—Headache, esp. if depending on uterine disorders.—Dull pain in forehead (and fulness) over the eyes.—Hot pain; blinding pain, in forehead and temples.—Pressure outward.—Headache: on waking; < in open air, > at sunset, with heaviness as if too full of blood, blowing blood from nose, desire to support head with hands.—Neuralgia over l. eye to vertex.—Neuralgia in temples, alternately l. and r.—Pressure and crazy feeling in vertex.—Pain in occiput and over eyes.

3. Eyes.—Wild look.—Hypermetropia; presbyopia.—Vision dim; and confused, with disposition to cover eyes and press upon them.—Pains extending back into head.—Burning after reading and writing, with weak feeling.—Cured astigmatism in a prover.—Blurred vision with heat in eyes and lids.—Muscæ volitantes.

4. Ears.—Neuralgia in r. ear.—Rushing sounds in ears after going to bed.

5. Nose.—Rubbed her nose violently.—Discharge: thin, clear; yellow mucus.—Nose stopped.

6. Face.—Face (l.) flushed, with heat.—Pain in r. cheek-bone, with stoppage of r. nostril.—Pain in l. cheek extending into ear and temple.—Pain in r. jaw with feeling of elongation in teeth.

8. Mouth.—Darting pain from (l.) teeth to ear.—Tongue coated yellowish white in patches.—Mouth and throat feel coated on waking in the night.—Saliva abundant.—Taste: bloody, afternoon; peculiar; foul > eating.

9. Throat.—Enlargement cif r. tonsil, with exudation.—Soreness and dryness.—Feeling of lump, with pulsations when lying.

10. Appetite.—Appetite: great, esp. for meat; great as if in back, extending to occiput and over vertex.—Desire for sour or sweet dainties, alternating with disgust for food.—Appetite lost.—Aversion to coffee; to bread.—Thirst; then stupidity, then the severe symptoms.

11. Stomach.—Eructations.—Hiccough.—Nausea: < from tobacco; with inability to vomit; with pain in back; with fulness in abdomen.—Nausea, with hawking of mucus.—Sensation of a lump in centre of chest; moved up and down by empty swallowing.—Sensation of a hard body rolling around in stomach, > at night.—Vomiting of chyme and thin yellow mucus; finally bloody.—Hollow, empty sensation in stomach and bowels.—Faintness at epigastrium with tasteless eructations.

12. Abdomen.—Distension of abdomen.—Rumbling; emission of flatus.—Dragging down of whole abdominal contents, extending even to organs of chest; must support the abdomen.—Bubbling in r. hypochondrium.—Lancinations from l. hypochondrium to crest of ilium.—Dragging downward and backward.—Sensation as if diarrhœa would come on; also passing off by urinating.—Trembling sensation in pelvis, extending down thighs.—Feeling as if menses coming on.—Grasping pains across hypogastrium > gentle rubbing with warm hand.

13. Stool and Anus.—Pressure on rectum (and bladder) with almost constant desire to go to stool (immediately).—Morning diarrhœa in cases with prolapsus of uterus.—Morning diarrhœa; stools loose, bilious; dark, offensive, very urgent, can't wait a moment; stool preceded by griping pains or great urging, with pressure in the rectum; followed by smarting, burning of anus and rectum.—Pressure on perinæum.—Constipation: hard and dark stools, then heat in rectum and anus and pain in abdomen.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent urination during day, with smarting in urethra.—Continuous pressure in bladder.—Constant desire to urinate, with scanty discharge; burning (tenesmus) and smarting in urethra after.—Urine: milky in morning; clear and white; like boiling oil; strong-smelling; phosphatic; copious; sediment white or red.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Testes: swollen and tender to touch; sore in morning, and heavy; neuralgia in l.—Desire increased.—Prostration from coitus, with irritability from suppression of desire.—Emission towards morning.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Bearing down, with sensation of heavy weight and pressure in uterine region, as if whole contents would press out through vagina; > by pressure of hand against the vulva.—Sharp pains in ovarian region.—Grasping pain in l. ovarian region and groin, with pain in right hip, extending into thigh.—Pains in ovaries extending into inside of thighs.—Pains in r. ovary and back.—Ovaries sore on pressure, < r. side.—Aching and burning pain in ovaries; feeling like live coals; afterwards pain in r. increased till it seemed as if a knife inserted in ovary and ripped down groin and front of thigh; extending over loins to r. hypochondrium, > by pressure on ovary.—Gnawing dragging in r. ovary < walking.—Severe neuralgic pain in uterus; could not bear touch; not even the weight of bedclothes or slightest jar; anteversion; retroversion;

prolapsus.—Fundus of uterus low down, tilted against bladder, the os pressing upon rectum.—Bearing down in uterus, with pains in l. ovary and mamma.—Voluptuous itching in vagina, with feeling of fulness of parts; stinging in l. ovarian region.—Sexual desire increased; ending in orgasm; with hurried feeling; > during physical effort; disposition to use obscene language.—Leucorrhœa; bright yellow, acrid, excoriating; leaving a brown stain; after menses.—Menses continue only when moving about, and cease when sitting or lying down.—Amenorrhœa: accompanied with cardiac distress, or with ovarian pains of a burning or stinging character; if complicated with prolapsed or anteverted uterus; partial, the menses returning occasionally, or again remain absent for some time.—Menses freer than usual, relieving headache.—Sensation of dragging down from the shoulders and chest, feeling as if she wants to be held up; abdomen feels as if it must be supported; as if it must be held up with both hands.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice could not be controlled.—Dry, hacking cough, evening, > in open air.—Oppression.—Desire to take a long breath; frequent sighing; seems to come from lower part of abdomen.—Inhales forcibly in order to pull up thorax and clear the pelvis.

18. Chest.—Tightness of chest.—Hot, congested feeling.—Ebullition, must go into open air.—Constriction: a hand-breadth below l. breast; extending to r. side, > change of position, with sharp pain running to throat, clavicle, and axilla.—Sharp pains through r. lung < in open air.—Fine pains in r. chest, sometimes gnawing, with lameness and soreness of muscles and desire to stretch the parts; the lameness extending through to r. scapula.—Pain under sternum towards middle lobe of r. lung.—Feeling of congestion of chest if desire to urinate is not attended to.—Pains sharp, sticking, cramping in or below l. breast, extending to scapula and side, < lying down and on l. side.

19. Heart.—Dull, pressive pain in region of heart.—Pain in heart < when lying down at night.—Constant feeling of a load or weight in l. chest.—Sharp and quick pain in l. side of chest, with fluttering of heart.—Heart feels as if squeezed in a vice; or alternately grasped and relaxed.—Fluttering or palpitation of heart; > rubbing and pressure.—Intermittent; after every intermission, violent throbbing, causing involuntary catching of breath and a rush of blood to head and crowded feeling in face.—Pain in heart is < by exercise; stooping; lying down at night; > in morning.—Sharp pain at apex of heart > by rest.—Pulse: rapid; small and weak; irregular, < by slight motion; compressible.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in nape with constriction.—Soreness in cervical and occipital muscles, < by thirst.—Pain: between scapulæ; sore in region of scapula; in lower dorsal vertebræ as if back would break.—Spine sore, with stiffness < in loins.—Shooting across loins.—Pain in sacrum, < standing, with pressure downward in hypogastrium; between hips, not much > lying, with pressure downward at anus.—Dull pain in sacrum.—Sensation of pulling upward from tip of coccyx.

21. Limbs.—Limbs cold, clammy; more when excited or nervous.—Burning in palms and soles all night, constant desire to find a cool place for them.—Out-pressing sensation in hands, arms, feet, and legs in early part of night.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing from l. shoulder to hand.—Cramping pain in l. shoulder and mamma.—Trembling of l. arm with weakness.—Pain in r. arm and wrist (with heart complaints).—Hand and arms, stiff, hot; painful.—Trembling of hands.—Paralytic pricking in fingers and hands.—Cramp in fingers.—Stiffness of fingers almost like paralysis; difficult to guide pencil; pricking in (tips of) fingers and hands; sensation of electric current, first in fingers of l. hand then of r.; running up arms.—Cold hands; cold perspiration on back of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Staggering gait; extreme difficulty in walking straight.—Stitching pains from ilium to ilium or from pubes to sacrum.—Pain in r. hip extending down thigh.—Sensation as though cool wind blowing on lower limbs.—Trembling of knees, abdomen, back, and hands.—Legs ache, cannot keep them still.—Joints seem to lack synovial fluid.—Cramps in both legs and feet after stool in morning.—Cramp in toes.—Burning beginning in soles and palms, thence over body; < in bed, constant desire to find a cool place.—Pains severe, fleeting, quick, sharp, or circumscribed; coldness or cold perspiration; l. leg more affected.

24. Generalities.—Weak, trembling, nervous.—Faintness, < in a warm room, or after being on feet a long time.—< Walking, yet pains so much worse after ceasing to walk that he must walk again.—Pains in small spots; shifting pains.—Throbbing pulsations, as though the blood would burst through the veins.—Restlessness.—Hysteria.

25. Skin.—Irritation of upper chest and arms and a fine rash about forehead and around borders of the hair, with much itching.—Skin of abdomen feels stiff and stretched.—Tingling, formication, burning itching of various parts.

26. Sleep.—Yawning, stretching, drowsy.—Slept soundly, but suddenly waked by desire to evacuate bladder.—Inability to sleep, < before midnight.—Restless sleep; wild feeling in head; everything seems too hot; dull headache, palpitation, mammary pain.—Dreams: frightful and laboured; unpleasant; voluptuous; half-awaking; intervals seem very long (of dead people).

27. Fever.—Chills run downwards; violent beating of heart; congestion to chest and burning heat all over; constriction about heart.—Chills from face downwards; chilly when in cool open air, yet otherwise >.—Great heat and lassitude in afternoon.—Throbbing all over.

Limulus.

Limulus cyclops. L. polyphemus. Polyphemus occidentalis. King-crab. Horse-foot. Sauce-pan. (Coast of North America). N. O. Merostomata, or Pœcilopoda of the Crustacea. Triturations of the dried blood.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Cholera. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Fever. Hæmorrhoids. Sea-bathing, effects of. Skin, affection of.

Characteristics.—*Limulus* was proved in the lower triturations by Hering, Lippe, and others. Among the symptoms recorded the most notable was a rush of blood to the face, with heat of face and over whole body, recalling a similar symptom of *Ast. r.*, another sea-animal. The remedy does not appear to have been much used, and Hering has omitted it from his *Guiding Symptoms*. The only italicised symptoms in Allen are these: "Frequent rush of blood to the face, and *painful fulness of the whole right half of the body*, especially here and there, and in the lower extremities" (a symptom of Hering's from the first centesimal trituration); and "heat, burning, and constriction in abdomen" (Blumenthal, a grain of 1st trit). There was much gastro-intestinal disturbance, and in one prover a choleraic condition. Headache caused by straining at stool. The flushing of the face was < in afternoon. There was dyspnœa < by drinking. Coryza < drinking cold water. Heat in face alternated with confusion in head.

Relations.—*Compare:* Homarus, Ast. r.; Fer. (flushing); Indium. (pains in head from straining at stool); Ars. (ill-effects of sea-bathing).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very indifferent mind with constant confusion of head.—The great disinclination to wash and inability to accomplish much, which he had experienced since the sea-bath, disappeared completely during the day and gave place to mental quiet, steadiness, with constancy and perseverance in performing very irksome duties.—(Very difficult to recollect names.)

2. Head.—Confusion of whole head attended with dulness and heat of face; together with dull feeling over whole body, esp. in abdomen, where it increases to a kind of burning in evening.—Stool followed by headache.—Pressure in head > after running from nose.—Feeling of warmth r. side of forehead.—Pressure on r. side of head, deep internally, extending back and forth several times during the day.

3. Eyes.—Feeling of warmth above eyes.—Pressure about eyes deep in bones.—Violent pains drawing back and forth behind l. eyeball.—Lachrymation; of r. eye.

4. Ears.—Stopped sensation; bubbling deep in r. ear; evening.

5. Nose.—Sneezing and fluent coryza all day.—Running from nose renewed after a glass of cold water; feeling of heat in face and over whole body as in fever; after a while prickling as in perspiration with only moist skin.—Snuff has a greater effect than usual in evening.

6. Face.—Lines in face as in dying person (in a kind of cholera).—Rush of blood to face.—Jerking pain in l. side upper jaw, evening.

8. Mouth.—Frequent gnawing pain in last upper back teeth, now r., now l.—Mouth slimy, with small pasty, insufficient stools, morning.—Taste: metallic, of the drug, and general sensation as if he had taken medicine; sweetish, coming from both sides as if from the teeth; earthy, extending back into palate.

9. Throat.—Much hawking.

11. Stomach.—Pressure in pit of stomach, and decided heat of face.—Eructations of water tasting like bad eggs.—Nausea with general sweat.—Deathly nausea; became as white and cold as marble; constant vomiting and diarrhœa; lines of face as in a dying person.

12. Abdomen.—Profuse emission of loud (very offensive) flatus.—Pain here and there in all places in abdomen.—Warmth and painful sensation in abdomen.—Heat, burning, and constriction in abdomen.—Cramp-like pain.—Cutting colic, with feeling of heat.—Sensation as though he had a dissolving acid in intestines, and all the pains seemed to be caused thereby; as though a gangrene in stomach, and then burning in intestines.

13. Stool and Anus.—A painful swelling, thick as a finger, and very hard nodes, like peas, l. side of anus; he was obliged to lie with limbs spread apart.—Piles l. of anus, following a hard, nodular, lumpy stool, evacuated with pressure, < riding in carriage, very painful at night on going out.—Burning and constriction in anus.—A cooling-burning in small spots in anus.—Two diarrhœa-like stools, greenish grey, without pain (first morning).—Stool very watery towards the end.—Desire for stool after dinner; only wind, and after much pressing a few lumps; headache caused by the straining.—Constipation; he feels the stool in the bowels long before the evacuation, as if he were unable to evacuate it.—Hard stool.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Burning l. side of scrotum.—Increased sexual desire and power; but more difficult emission of semen.—Emission wanting during coition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice husky; must constantly hawk, though the voice remains weak and hoarse, with difficult respiration, evening.—Cough during the

afternoon sleep repeatedly waking him.—Sudden violent cough.—Respiratory troubles after drinking water, in afternoon and repeatedly afterwards.—Dyspnœa after drinking water.—Peculiar difficulty of breathing in lower chest as if an impediment below diaphragm, cannot take deep breath even when outstretched, as if it were too full there, in afternoon, < evening.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest, weakness and yawning.—Suffocative swelling up in middle of chest behind sternum, taking away breath, and, when violent, becoming painful, as from beating of waves in aorta.—Violent pains below sternum, like transient cutting from above down, and from r. to l., < on stretching out r. arm; in forenoon; then at noon; then at 2 p.m.

20. Back.—Pain in back; in small of back and loins, bruised feeling on bending back.

21. Limbs.—Weakness in limbs.—Cramp-like sensation in limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Violent pain in l. metacarpal bone; then shivering and coldness with headache above eyes; again in hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Painful sensation of fulness in lower limbs.—Pain in r. hip-joint, posteriorly, as if dislocated, < by certain motions.—Violent bruised pain in both hip-joints, < l.—Right heel feels benumbed on standing on it.—Remarkably sore pain in both heels, when walking and stepping.

24. Generalities.—Relaxation of mind and body.—Sudden great weakness.—Heat of day at noon intolerable.—Inclination to stretch.—Peculiar feeling as if poisoned.—Frequent rush of blood to face, and painful fulness of whole r. half of body, esp. here and there and in lower limbs.

25. Skin.—Burning itching points here and there immediately.—Small burning itching spots on face.—Small brownish spots on backs of both hands as if warts would form.—Itching and eruptions like small weals on l. shoulder and in hollow of both knees, lasting more than a week, < r. side.—Eruptions on hands, small itching vesicles, esp. on backs of fingers.

26. Sleep.—Much yawning with weakness evening.—Sleep and sleepiness all day.—Sleep at night bad.

27. Fever.—Chilliness with constant trickling from nose.—Cold and white like marble, in cholera.—Feeling of heat in face and over whole body.—Reflexion causes heat of face in evening.—Burning in palms.—General sweat with nausea.

Linaria.

Linaria vulgaris. Toad-flax. N. O. Scrophulariaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Enuresis. Fainting. Hæmorrhoids. Ophthalmia. Tongue, roughness of; prickling on.

Characteristics.—*Linaria* has been proved by Müller, Raidl, and others. It produced confusion in the head; thirst, with rough tongue; constriction of the throat; nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa; profuse urination; oppression of the breathing and stitches in the chest. Farrington commends it for cardiac fainting: "faints dead away without apparent cause"; and also in enuresis: "enuresis with frequent painful urging to urinate causing patient to rise at night." Carleton (*H. P.*, xii. 526) has seen it produce,: "fainting feeling three or four times a day; fainted away completely once." Coldness was a prominent feature, and the symptoms were much < by walking in open air; > by taking tea with milk. In domestic practice *Linar*. has long been used as a lotion for inflamed eyes, and as an application for painful piles. It is said to be purgative and diuretic.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* tea in milk. *Compare:* Digit. (fainting), and other Scrophulariæ. Caust., Eu. purp., Equiset. (enuresis).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Peevish mind.—Indifference.—Stupid feeling of indifference, ill-humour, with dull pain in forehead, with heat after the sleep, lasting till midnight.

2. Head.—Confusion of the head with irresistible sleepiness.—Pressure in forehead.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of tongue, morning on waking, with thirst for water before rising, water tasted badly, seemed rough, glided unpleasantly over tongue, papillæ elevated.—Burning prickling on tongue, extending down into throat, smoking = tickling irritation to cough, could scarcely continue to smoke.—Saliva increased, frequent spitting.—Taste of blood in mouth.

9. Throat.—Sensation of constriction in throat; as if a ball lodged in it which should be swallowed.

11. Stomach.—Appetite: diminished; lost.—Thirst.—Eructations: frequent, preceding and following usual stool; of odourless air, afterwards also of water; sweetish; bitter.—General sick feeling with sleepiness and sleep for two hours (10 a.m. to 12).—Vomiting of thin, mucous substances followed by disappearance of all gastric symptoms.—Very acute pressure in stomach < by touch.

12. Abdomen.—Griping about umbilicus, increasing in intensity from time to time.—Rumbling, and in the course of two hours five watery stools with very little pigment.—Griping, half an hour afterwards a watery stool.

13. Stool and Anus.—Burning in anus.—Diarrhœa; stools thin; ten watery, bileless stools with much flatus.—Very dark-coloured fæces.

14. Urinary Organs.—Great desire; frequent inclination; quantity increased and frothy.—Urine very high-coloured, like dark beer, passed more frequently.—(Enuresis.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses a few days early.—Menses which had just ceased returned the same day she took a new dose.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent paroxysm of cough, obliged to stand quite still to cough it out and regain breath.

18. Chest.—Oppression, making respiration difficult and causing cough.—Transient stitches here and there, deep in chest and abdomen.

24. Generalities.—General prostration.—Symptoms > for short time after drinking tea with milk; severely and persistently < on walking in open air.

25. Skin.—Itching in throat, chest, and upper back.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning and stretching with feeling of weakness and prostration.—Irresistible sleepiness.—Sleep forepart of night, quiet and refreshing as if he had slept all night; rest of night sleepless with confused dreams towards morning.

27. Fever.—Coldness.—Alternations of chills and heat.

Linum Catharticum.

Linum catharticum. Purging-flax. N. O. Linaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Bronchitis. Cough. Diarrhœa. Hæmorrhoids. Laryngitis. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—The proving of *L. cath*. (by Stokes and Galston) shows that it deserves its name. Colic and diarrhœa of loose, bright yellow stools, and also of slender, feculent stools were most marked. The sexual functions were depressed; in men absence of desire; in women menses were omitted or delayed. There was

much nasal and respiratory catarrh, stuffed-up condition of nose and chest, troublesome cough and difficult expectoration of frothy, yellow mucus. The cough was < walking in open air. Headache > in open air, and > by eating.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Sul. (headache). *Compare:* Lin. usitatiss.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dulness and depression.—Irritable.

2. Head.—After sleep, confusion of head; malaise as from cold.—Congestion and vertigo on throwing head back.—Headache: > open air; > after eating.—Severe frontal headache, obliging to lie down after dinner (> by Sul. Ø).—Dull headache, as of weight on brow, < holding head back and after reading.

4. Ears.—Singing in l. ear for some hours in evening.

5. Nose.—Sneezing; at night.—Mucus from nose, occasionally rose colour.—Fluent coryza.—Nose stopped, and running a clear, profuse mucus from first one nostril for several days, then the other.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: deeply furred; foul.—Mouth dry without thirst.—Taste: insipid; foul; bilious.

9. Throat.—Much hawking of yellow mucus, sometimes tinged with blood.—Rawness in throat when out in open air after breakfast.

11. Stomach.—Eructations tasting of bile.—Rising of food, evening.—Repletion.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling and slight uneasiness.—Colicky pains.—Occasional griping and distension, < after food.—Tormina and tenesmus.—Abdomen tender on pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—At night pressing in rectum as if swollen.—Smarting at anus after stool.—Smarting stinging in anus as if piles were coming, in evening.—Tenesmus.—Several motions of small, slender-formed fæces.—Stools free; urging compelling to obey instantly; rectum seemed to have little grasp of the fæces, which pass as if pushed out from the colon.—Uneasiness in abdomen, followed by a very loose, bright yellow, mucous stool, with some urging, forenoon.—Full, soft, formed stool.—Feculent stool of slender coils, sinking to bottom of utensil.—Difficult stool with pressing down in rectum; fæces covered with epithelial-like shreds resembling worms; gelatinous mucus in form of rolls; evening.—Bowels continued costive several days, then relaxed with pressive force of rectum, then alternately costive and relaxed.—Costive stool with much pressure.—No stool for several days.

14. Urinary Organs.—Itching at orifice of urethra.—Frequent desire to urinate.—Urine straw-coloured, strong-smelling.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Feeble erections; diminished desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses: delayed; missed.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice hoarse.—Cough: dry, hard; tickling teasing with frothy mucous sputa; < in, or returning from, open air.—Expectoration, with much difficulty, of frothy, and some yellow, mucus.

18. Chest.—Great pain in chest, < by any movement, on deep inspiration.—Chest: much stuffed sore.

19. Heart.—Pulse full and quickened.

22. Upper Limbs.—Slight shooting down muscles of arms in evening.—Slight shooting pains in l. and r. shoulder-joints.

24. Generalities.—Languor towards night; on waking.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy after dinner.—Sleep profound.—Insomnia.—Dreams: lascivious; of travelling; of cholera.

27. Fever.—A cold feeling in streets as from a blast of cold air.—Much heat of body and moderate sweat.—Sweats freely.

Linum Usitatissimum.

Linum usitatissimum. Flax. (Source of Linseed or Flax-seed.) N. O. Linaceć. Trituration and tincture of seed, or meal. Trituration and tincture of the oil. Tincture of freshly-made poultice.

Clinical.—Asthma. Convulsions. Hay fever. Tongue, paralysis of. Trismus. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—Linseed-tea and Linseed poultices are among the most innocent of domestic remedies; but occasionally *Lin. us*. has produced effects of the most violent kind. In *H. W*., xx. 316 I quoted the case of a woman in whom the application of a linseed poultice to an ulcer over the right shin-bone produced an attack of asthma which nearly proved fatal. It was not the first time this had happened to her, and she protested, but in vain, against the doctor's order. If a linseed poultice even came near her she felt constriction of the chest. The doctor

who ordered the poultice, and reported the case, was speedily summoned to witness the worse attack of asthma he had ever seen. The patient was livid and struggling for breath. When the poultice was removed the symptoms gradually subsided. A crop of herpes appeared where the poultice had been, and an eruption of urticaria over back, chest, and arms. The *dust* had no effect in this case; but Dr. A. G. Towner related his own experience with it in the *Era* (quoted *H. W.*, xxvii. 513). When in New York State he could handle Linseed in all forms freely, but after removing to Illinois it affected him most powerfully. Once he rubbed his eye whilst preparing a poultice: intense conjunctivitis came on at once, chemosis, and in an hour the eye was closed, and did not come right again for three days. The irritation passed along the lachrymal duct, and the same burning and irritation took place in the nose, nearly driving him wild. The swelling closed the nostrils, and he had to breathe through his mouth. The irritation still spread, affecting the throat, which was covered with large white blisters, and a desperate attack of bronchial asthma supervened, slightly relieved by large doses of *Ipec*. In two hours the skin became affected with an attack of "hives" (urticaria): "I was one complete blotch from the crown of my head to the end of my toes, a complete bodily eruption, smart, sting, burn." He had five of these attacks. The steam of a poultice would cause coryza; the dust would occasion a complete attack. One was caused by inadvertently eating a lozenge containing linseed. An entirely different set of symptoms is recorded by Allen (*Appendix*), in which a girl, aet. 19, drank a cupful of milk into which she had poured by mistake some spoonfuls of linseed oil. Immediately she felt a fulness of stomach, and precordial uneasiness. She vomited, as she thought, all she had drunk, and had copious stools. She soon went to bed, where she was seized with spasms which were most peculiar. Head shaking spasmodically in measured time; the eyes and prominent temporal muscles jerking rapidly. Jaws clenched. Tongue paralysed and drawn down into throat. All the time the brain was quite clear. A clyster of *Asafśtida* gave temporary relief, but the symptoms recurred for a time with renewed violence. On the third day she was quite recovered; but her health was not good for some time. From these remarkable cases it will be seen that *intense irritation* is the rule of *Lin. us*. Skin and air passages with their offshoots are involved (asthma and skin eruptions are often found associated in natural disease) in certain cases; the nerve centres mothers. It is plain from these experiences that the "soothing" effects of Linseed-tea and Linseed poultices are really of a specific and homśopathic nature. A teaspoonful of unground Linseed, steeped in warm water for half an hour and then taken, acts as a laxative.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ipec. (?), Asafśt. (?). *Compare:* Lin. cath.; in asthma and skin affections, Ars., Chloral., Apis, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Perfectly conscious, but only able to express herself by signs.

2. Head.—Heavy frontal headache.—Violent pain in cheeks and temples.—Rigid and prominent temporal muscles, jerk rapidly.—Head shakes spasmodically in measured time.

3. Eyes.—Unpleasant heat, burning, dryness, and intense conjunctivitis, chemosis, swelling of lids completely closes eye in one hour; śdema persisted three days.

5. Nose.—Irritation rapidly extended through lachrymal duct to nose, heat, burning dryness with indescribably scraping, itching sensation, nearly driving him wild.—Nasal passage completely closed, was compelled to breathe through mouth.

6. Face.—Face red and slightly moist.—Violent, dull pain in cheeks and temples.—Jaws immovably clenched.

8. Mouth.—Complained that her tongue was drawn down into her throat.—Complete paralysis of tongue.—Could not articulate a syllable.—Tip of the tongue turned upwards and backwards so as to touch the velum palati.

9. Throat.—Irritation continued (from eyes and nose) down into throat.—Throat filled with large white blisters.

11. Stomach.—Great weight in stomach and severe colic.—Fulness in stomach and precordial uneasiness (almost immediately after swallowing the oil), followed by convulsions.—Vomiting with copious stools.

13. Stools.—Vomiting and copious stools.

17. Respiratory Organs.—A picture of an aggravated case of bronchial asthma; it was with the most extreme effort that I could breathe.—Livid, and struggles for breath; her friends thought she was dying.

22. Upper Limbs.—Upper limbs shaken by spasms, but pliable and uncontracted.

24. Generalities.—Almost immediately (after swallowing the oil) felt a fulness at the stomach and a precordial uneasiness, went to bed, where she was seized by spasms.—She lay on her back, head moved rhythmically; jaws completely clenched, had to be prized open.—Did not recover speech till evening.—Bruised feeling in elbows and knees remained with prostration, and she was left with impaired health.—Livid and struggling for breath.

25. Skin.—A crop of herpes (where the poultice was applied).—Urticaria.—One complete blotch from crown to toes, smarting, stinging, burning.

Lippia Mexicana.

Lippia Mexicana. N. O. Verbenaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Cough.

Characteristics.—The *Chicago Med. Times* (*H. W.*, xxxii. 185) gives this indication for *Lippia*: Hoarse ringing or barking chest cough, without expectoration, occurring every winter, especially in women. The dose recommended is ten to thirty drops every two to four hours.

Lippspringe.

The waters of the mineral spring in Lippspringe, Westphalia, containing Sulphates of Sodium and Calcium, Chloride of Magnesium, and other salts in smaller proportion, with carbonic acid, nitrogen, and oxygen gases, which are freely evolved. Dilution.

Clinical.—Diarrhśa. Hćmoptysis. Hćmorrhoids. Jaundice. Leucorrhśa. Menorrhagia. Urinary calculi. Urticaria. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Lippspringe* is a cold, sulphurated, saline spring, and very gaseous, of saline and piquante taste. "It is used in drink and bath as a refreshing and laxative medication. It is vaunted above all against commencing phthisis complicated with hćmoptysis, when the subjects are plethoric, irritable, and liable to pulmonary congestion" (Constantin James). The homśopathic data are derived partly from provings and partly from observations on patients. The purging effect was very marked, as also the diuretic. The urine was increased in quantity and the urging great; in one case many calculi were found. There was > after micturition in one case—"a peculiar feeling of comfort." "Itching of nose and anus" suggests *Lipp*. as a worm remedy. Alternation of bloody stools with hćmoptysis occurred in one case. Jerking of the limbs; uneasiness; cramp in calves. Perspiration and diarrhśa were < at night. Sneezing, palpitation, cramp and restlessness were < evening. Heaviness of chest was < after coitus; and < by smoking. < By walking. > After micturition.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. sul., Nat. sul., Mag. mur. Restlessness, Rhus, Zn., Caust. > By micturition, Eug. j., Lith. c. < After coitus, K. ca.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depressed; sad; apprehensive.—Apprehension < riding in carriage; a kind of anxiety in the heart of impending misfortune with home sickness.—Irritable.—Great desire to write.—Weak memory.

2. Head.—Vertigo: while walking, compelling to stop; whirling; with heaviness of head and sleepiness; after eating obliged to sleep.—Sudden headache, with drawing in nape.—Drawing-sticking r. side of vertex.

3. Eyes.—Redness of white of eye, slight pressure in ball, lachrymation.—Flickering before eyes like a bright flaming star, preventing distinct vision, < when reading in recumbent position.

4. Ears.—Violent itching in ears and nose.—Roaring in both ears.

5. Nose.—Itching: of nose and anus; of nose so that it seems she would rub it off.

6. Face.—Suffering expression; face yellowish-white; sickly-looking.

8. Mouth.—Teeth sensitive to cold water.—Bitter taste, morning.

9. Throat.—Dryness of throat in evening, obliged to drink, which did not >; afterwards > by holding sugar in mouth.—Sore throat so she could scarcely speak or swallow.

11. Stomach.—Increased appetite.—Eructations: as soon as she goes into the bath; tastes of the gas of the spring.—Retching and vomiting of mucus, morning.—Vomiting of sour water, with paroxysmal colic.—Stomach feels as if disordered by sour grapes; sour vomiting with much mucus, chilliness, loss of appetite.—Pressive cramp in stomach < lying on back, after dinner; > lying on side.

12. Abdomen.—Sticking pains in liver.—Prickling in l. hypochondrium.—Distension.—Loud rumbling and emission of much offensive flatus.—Feels "shrunk together," as if abdomen constricted to one-third.—Griping as before stool.—Periodic pressive pain in hypogastrium.

13. Stool and Anus.—Protrusion of rectum after lying down.—Piles with burning, sticking pains during the hard stools; lost much blood daily for fourteen days.—Very violent itching in anus, obliging rubbing.—Four pasty stools.—Stools continued to be followed by mucus and often blood, sometimes thin, sometimes clotted, for a long time.—Stool in morning like sheep-dung, with some blood.—Very yellow stools as in little children.—Stools bloody (in patient with hćmoptysis, which disappeared after occurrence of the bloody stools).—Constipation, stool hard, difficult.

14. Urinary Organs.—Slight mucous discharge from orifice.—Burning cutting while urinating.—Great urging (immediately on rising), unless call instantly obeyed urine passed involuntarily.—Frequent urination at night; must make great exertion before urine is pressed out; urine smells of violets.—Two or three ounces of small calculi passed in eight days.—Increased secretion; urine clear watery.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Smegma preputii increased, thin.—Emissions two nights in succession (in one who had never had them before).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Increased mucous discharge from vagina; two days later some bloody streaks in the mucus.—Leucorrhśa: with itching in rectum; acrid, with soreness on margins of labia majora, < from walking, painful on rubbing.—Menses three days early and more profuse.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in larynx woke him from afternoon nap and lasted till he raised some mucus.—Trachea feels raw and dry.—Hoarseness, roughness in throat, while trachea feels as if covered with glutinous, dry substances, afternoon, > riding in carriage.—Dry cough, morning, with tickling in throat, < talking.—Violent catarrhal cough with easy expectoration of enormous quantity of watery, glassy, tenacious mucus.—Hćmoptysis; blood thin, bright red, occurring nearly every morning after rising (after drinking the water and inhaling the gases the previous evening).

18. Chest.—Violent anxiety in chest (in the back).—Fulness in chest immediately after taking the water and breathing the gases.—Heaviness and pressure on chest while walking.—Fine suddenly piercing, transient Stitches in both sides of chest about a handsbreadth externally and above the nipples.—Stitches in the mamma.

19. Heart.—Violent palpitation every evening (in a healthy woman), obliged to stop drinking the water.—Increased rapidity of pulse.

20. Back.—Bruised sensation between shoulders.—Pain in loins, with pressure and tension, waking him several times in night, < lying l. side.—Pain in small of back with griping in abdomen.

21. Limbs.—Jerking in limbs, continued long after the pains.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic pain in whole r. arm.—Great distension of veins in backs of hands after inhaling the gas.—Trembling of hands (< r.) while sitting, with anxious palpitation and orgasm of blood in chest.

23. Lower Limbs.—Suddenly, transient pain shooting from knee to ankles.—Acute, paralytic-like pain in front of upper end of tibia, when putting foot forward in walking.—Weariness of feet after a short walk.—Burning pains in corns.

24. Generalities.—Sudden weakness; dizzy; restless; jerkings through whole body.—Peculiar feeling of comfort after micturition.

25. Skin.—Jaundice.—Fine, red, or pale red, discrete eruption size of linseed, smooth, itching violently, while in bath, and in evening in bed; larger pemphigus-like vesicles developed later on continuing the baths.—Eruptions on arms, hands, and face like bee-stings with swellings an inch and a half in diameter, like nettle-rash; itched so violently could scarcely Sleep.

26. Sleep.—Much yawning while inhaling the gas.—Sleepy: falls asleep at unusual time; after dinner.—Unremembered, anxious dreams with frequent waking.—Many dreams of dead people and coffins.

27. Fever.—Chilliness.—Shivering with thirst.—Flushes of heat with flickering before eyes.—Orgasm of blood, flushes of heat with anxiety; obliged to loosen everything about throat and wrists.—Glowing heat of face.—Sweats easily.—Profuse sweat in morning, obliged to change his shirt.

Lithium Benzoicum.

Benzoate of Lithium. $LiC_7H_5O_2$.

Clinical.—Uric acid, deposit of.

Characteristics.—Hale quotes T. O. Summers (*Nashville J. of Med. and Surg.*) as saying that *Li. ben.* had great effect in diminishing uric acid deposits and increasing the free hippuric acid of the urine. "It acts upon the urine before it leaves the blood." Bearing in mind the powerful action which each of its elements possesses over the urinary functions, homœopaths can understand this action, and future experience will probably extend it.

Lithium Bromatum.

Bromide of Lithium. Li. br. Trituration. Tincture.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Epilepsy. Speech, thick. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—Weir Mitchell, quoted by Hale, is the authority for this medicament. He gave thirty grains to a gentleman (who had had one previous attack of apoplexy and was hemiplegic) for these symptoms: Numbness, vertigo, headache, and thickness of speech. The one dose removed them in half an hour.

Mitchell gave it in epilepsy when other bromides were not borne. Hale mentions that it removed these symptoms in a case: After any prolonged mental exertion, flushed face, insomnia, and intense pain between the shoulders.

Lithium Carbonicum.

Carbonate of Lithia. Lithic Carbonate. $Li_2 CO_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Aneurism. *Angina Pectoris*. Barber's itch. Bubo. Dyspepsia. Eyes, affections of. Gall-stones. Gastralgia. Glands, swelling of. Gout. Headaches. *Heart, affections of Hemiopia*. Hernia. *Menstruation, disorders of*. Nose, affections of. Obesity. Ossification of arteries. Prostatitis. Retina, anæmia of. Rheumatism. Spleen, affections of. Syphilis. Urethritis. Urinary disorders.

Characteristics.—Hering introduced and made the first provings of *Li. c*. It affects the entire organism, but notably head and eyes, urinary organs, heart, and joints. In arthritic complaints accompanied with heart or eye symptoms it is very likely to be needed. Recurring attacks of acute inflammation of the small joints. The skin of the *Lith*. patient is dry and harsh like a nutmeg-grater. According to Allen, the *Lactate of Lithia* has been found valuable for subacute rheumatism of the shoulder-joint. "Soreness" is a note of *Li. c*.: Bruised spots from falls or blows. Bones, joints, muscles, whole body sore as if beaten. Rheumatic soreness in heart region. Eyes pain as if sore. "Pressing from within outward" is another common symptom: in head; abdominal ring; perineum; chest. There are two grand characteristics about the heart symptoms: < bending forward; and > after urinating, though < on rising to urinate. This > after urinating may be compared with < on cessation of menses: "Menses cease suddenly and headache comes on." A pain in heart occurs before and at time of menses. The heaviness is > whilst eating, and < after. A good deal of confusion in the head. The nose is red and inflamed; there is dropping of solid lumps down the back of the nose. Acidity of the stomach. *Sensations* are: Temples as if bound. Head too large. Eyes dry. As if veil before eyes. Lancination as from red-hot needles in bubo. Arm as if paralysed. Border of foot and soles as if gouty; itching. Prostration of whole body, especially knee-joints and sacrum. Paralytic stiffness of whole body. Most symptoms are < at night or early morning. Hot water < itching. Open air = dropping from nose and constriction of chest. Inspired air feels cold even into lungs. Going out > headache. In general, rest > and motion <; but lying down < headache and cough. Many symptoms of *Lith. c*. have Concomitants in other parts.

Relations.—*Compare:* Alumina (asthenopia, dry eyes, eyes pain when reading); Eug. j., Lipp. (> after urinating); Bism. (gastralgia); K. bi., Coral. (inspired air feels cold); K. bi., Sep., Teuc. (catarrh with discharge of solid chunks from posterior nares); Led., Kalm. and Benz. ac. (valvular deposits.—Benz. ac. offensive urine);

Zn., Con., and Aur. (sudden jerks or shocks about heart); Kalm. and Calc. (gout and rheumatism); Calc., Benz. ac., Lyc. and Am. ph. (nodular swellings); Dig., Cyc., Sel., Berb., Caust., Lyc., Cop. and Apis (prostatitis and urethritis); Gettys. (scrofulous joints).

Causation.—Bruises. Falls.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Difficulty in remembering names.—Disposed to weep about his lonesome condition.—Anxiety, hopeless all night.

2. Head.—Confusion of head: with pain in sacrum; with out-pressing pain in l. abdominal ring.—Pain and heaviness over eyes < towards evening.—Pain in l. temple, extending into orbit, with gnawing in stomach; began an hour before dinner; > while eating, but returning soon after; and remaining as a pressure in temples until night, and only goes away after falling asleep.—Pains in small spot in r. temple.—Pressure in temples from without inwards, with a pressing pain in middle of chest.—Tension as if bound in temples, with half-vision.—Early on awaking violent headache in vertex and temples (after sudden cessation of menses), with nausea.—Heavy weight on vertex with pressure on l. temple.—Headache like a stitch, superiorly in vertex, on r. side sensitive when touched.—Headache < when lying down; it pains everywhere; > when sitting up; > by going out.—Confusion of head.—Looking at anything < headache; can hardly keep eyes open; they pain as if sore from morning till noon.—Trembling and throbbing in head, pains in heart extend to head.—Head seems too large.—Head externally sensitive.—(Milk-crust.)

3. Eyes.—Stitches in r. eye.—Eyes pain as if sore.—Sensation of dryness and pain in eyes after reading.—Sensation as if sand in eyes.—Pain over eyes with half-vision.—Sunlight blinds him.—Black motes before eyes, eyes sensitive after using them by candle-light; asthenopia.—Uncertainty of vision and an entire invisibility of r. half of whatever she looked at (during second day of menstruation); if two short words occur in succession, that on r. hand is invisible.—Scrofulous inflammation of eyes with hardening of meibomian glands.—Ophthalmia, red sclerotica, muco-purulent discharge; sticking pains in eyes, photophobia, sensation as of a veil before them.

4. Ears.—Earache, l. side, from throat, with prosopalgia.—Pain behind l. ear, in bone, extending towards neck.

5. Nose.—Nose obstructed above, < morning and forenoon.—Blows nose very much, evening, much mucus remains behind in choanæ.—Coryza; dropping from nose in open air.—Nose swollen, red, esp. r. side, sore internally, shining crusts

form in it; dry as if inflamed (at same time frequent urinating at night, disturbing sleep).

6. Face.—Pain in r. side of face (afternoon) from root of the tooth that has been sawn off, extending to temple, followed next day by same pain in l. side, passing from throat to l. ear, causing earache and moderate, brief pain in l. temple.—Glandular swellings l. side of face, some hard, some suppurating.

7. Teeth.—Teeth feel numb, dull and loose, cannot bite on them.—Toothache r. side.

9. Throat.—Sore throat extending into ear.—Expectoration of mucus from choanæ and out of fauces in solid lumps, esp. morning and forenoon.

11. Stomach.—Gnawing in stomach < before a meal, > while eating.—Nausea and gnawing in stomach.—Nausea, with fulness in temples; with headache.—Acidity in stomach.—Fulness in pit of stomach, cannot endure pressure of clothes.—Sticking burning extending upwards in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Pressure in hepatic region.—Violent pain in hepatic region, between ilium and ribs.—Sticking pain in l. hypochondrium (spleen).—Feels swollen as if distended with wind.—Violent pain across upper abdomen.—Out-pressing in left abdominal ring.—Violent pain horizontally in hypogastrium, in upper region of bladder.—Buboes; l. groin.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa after fruit (or chocolate).—Very offensive stools (during night).—Diarrhœa; stools light yellow.—Very stinking discharge of flatus.—Itching in anus, sharp, sudden, short.—Violent, painful, dull stitch in perineum near anus, from above downward, and from within outward, when walking.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sensitive pain, sharp pressure, in region of bladder, < r. side after urinating.—Tenesmus vesicæ and micturition (evening while walking).—Soreness of bladder and sharp, sticking pains in neck of bladder, on r. side, with soreness; frequent urination; pains in r. kidney.—Pain in r. ureter, and through spermatic cord into testicle.—Fugitive, sensitive pains in lower region of bladder, somewhat towards r. before urinating; pains extending into spermatic cord, more towards l., after urinating.—Tenesmus of bladder for a while, then discharge of clear, frothy urine, thirteen ounces, more than he could retain in health.—Quick, strong tenesmus.—Frequent and copious micturition (disturbing sleep).—Turbid urine with mucous deposit.—Less urine though he drinks as much as usual.—Burning in urethra.—Urine scanty and dark, very acrid.—Dark, reddish-brown deposit.—On rising to urinate a pressing in region of heart, which did not cease till after urination (morning).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erection after urination at night.—Greenish-yellow discharge from urethra, thick, profuse, alternating with hæmaturia.—Pain: in ureter, spermatic cord, and testicle; in testes when sitting, stitches in penis.—Burning in urethra.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses: late, scanty; cease suddenly and headache comes on.

17. Respiratory Organs.—On inspiration air feels cold even into lungs.—Violent cough in evening, while lying down, compelling to rise, without expectoration; the irritation to cough is in a little spot, posteriorly and inferiorly in throat.

18. Chest.—Pressure in middle of chest.—Constriction of chest when walking (after breakfast), followed by expectoration of much mucus, seemingly from middle of sternum.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Rheumatic soreness in region of heart.—Violent pain in region of heart as she bent over bed, morning on rising.—Sudden shock in heart.—Throbbing; like a dull stitch in region of heart.—Pains in heart after pains in bladder.—Pains in heart before and at time of commencement of menses.—Trembling and fluttering of heart (after mental agitation of a vexatious character).—Pains in heart before and at time of urinating.—Pressure in region of heart on rising to urinate, > after urination.

20. Back.—Sore feeling r. side near spine, below loins, on small spot; < from pressure; morning on rising.—Stitch in sacrum.—Pain in sacrum, when standing, with confusion of head.—Feeling of prostration in sacrum at night.—Pressure as with a dull point, here and there, internally, as if near sacral bone, in evening; most on l. side.

21. Limbs.—Occasional rheumatic pains in limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. shoulder-joint near insertion of pectoralis major, at margin of muscle.—Itching-throbbing very sensitive in all the fingers, as if it were in and upon the bones, extending from hands to ends of fingers, only during repose; > by pressure, when grasping, and during motion.—Soreness at margin of nail, with pain and redness.—Burning stitch in ball of l. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in r. hip, later in l.—Rheumatic pains in lower extremities.—Pain in and above knees, esp. when going upstairs.—Prostrated feelings in knee-joints, on going upstairs.—Rheumatic pains in r. foot on awaking at night, > on rising.—Painfulness of feet, ankles, metatarsus, all the toes, esp. of border of foot and sole, as if gouty.—Pain and weakness of feet.—Burning in great toe, esp. around the corns.—Great soreness of corns.—Itching of sole of (l.) foot on inner margin.—Pain in little toes.

24. Generalities.—Paralytic stiffness in all limbs as if beaten; stiff and sore over whole body, in all the bones, joints., and muscles.—Swelling, tenderness, sometimes redness of last joint of fingers, with general puffiness of body and limbs; increase of bulk and weight; clumsiness in walking at night, and weariness in standing; sometimes intense itching of sides of feet and hands at night from no apparent cause, > by very hot water.—Pressing, as if with a dull point, here and there, internally, as if it were near the bone, most in l. side.—Burning stitch which goes from within outwards, and ends in an itching.—Before menses, symptoms < l. side; after menses < r. side.—All symptoms < r. side.

25. Skin.—Itching: at anus; in middle finger around margin of nail; in side of thigh; in sole; in palm.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness early in evening; late in morning.—Sleep at night disturbed by urination.—Voluptuous dreams, tenesmus vesicæ, and erections, which subside after urination.

27. Fever.—Shudder starting from thorax.—Very copious sweat.—General feeling of heat; sweat on back of hands.

Lithium Lacticum.

Lactate of Lithia.

Clinical.—Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—A chemist, while preparing a combination of *Lactic acid* and *Lithium carbonate*, experienced decided rheumatic pains in the small joints. Berghaus (*B. J. H.*, xli. 380, quoting *N. A. J. H.*) on this hint used *Lith. lact.* in local subacute rheumatism with good effect. Allen says it especially affects the shoulder.

Lithium Muriaticum.

"Dilute Muriatic Acid was saturated with the caustic and Carbonate of Lithium and evaporated." Solution.

Clinical.—Heartburn. Heart, pains in. Nose, sore. Tongue, numb.

Characteristics.—Hering, who proved *Li. c.*, proved also this salt. He put one drop on his tongue. It had a salt taste, but different from common salt; a fatty-salt taste. The tongue became numb as if fat were on it. Pains in the head, back teeth, and heart. Gohrwisch, who took the 3rd dilution, had pains in heart region and notably: Hot, burning uprising in the throat and pit of stomach like heartburn. He also had pains in teeth. The tip of the nose was red, sore, and somewhat swollen.

Relations.—*Compare:* Li. carb.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Painful dulness r. side of head; also l.; with heat of face.—Pain in middle of vertex.—Pain in forehead above r. eye.—Dull pain through whole head.

3. Eyes.—Spasmodic twitching of r. upper lid.

5. Nose.—Difficult breathing through nose as in catarrh.—Tip of nose red, sore, and somewhat swollen, with a rather sensitive pain, disappeared without suppurating.

6. Face.—Frequent heat in face.

8. Mouth.—Painful dulness in l. lower back teeth.—Pains in hollow teeth l. side.—Salty taste but not like common salt.—Upper surface of tongue numb, as if fat were on it.

9. Throat.—Uprising of something acid and stringy in throat, frequently.

11. Stomach.—Increased appetite.—Uprising of food and sour water.—Warmth in stomach, more l. side.—Frequent eructations.—Hot, burning uprising in throat and pit of stomach like heartburn.—Feeling of heat and weakness of stomach, as after a purge, as though diarrhœa would ensue.

13. Stool and Anus.—Prickling in anus.

18. Chest.—Sharp but not violent pain in lower l. chest, transient, frequently recurring.

19. Heart.—Pain in upper and inner part of heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Dull pressure from between shoulders and lower down on each side of spine between shoulders and small of back.—Constant pain in back; < after remaining seated long in one position.—Aching between shoulders extending through to chest.

22. Upper Limbs.—Trembling pain in l. humerus, extending upward from middle, at different intervals, as if something were dropping or slipping outward.

23. Lower Limbs.—Throbbing in r. ankle.

Lobelia Cardinalis.

Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. N. O. Lobeliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Anorexia. Debility. Headache. Sore throat.

Characteristics.—There is a proving of *Lob. card*. by S. D. R. Dubs, who took ten drops of the tincture in one dose. Dubs' symptoms have been confirmed by a second proving by Kopp (*H. W*., xxxi. 26). The acrid properties of the plant were immediately felt by Dubs, in burning in mouth and throat, which lasted a long time. Sticking and pricking sensation in various parts, especially left chest and left hypochondrium. Oppression of breathing. Headache at base of occiput < by motion and shaking head; stiffness in nape. Throbbing and weakness in lower limbs. Most of the effects lasted two weeks, and it was three weeks before the appetite returned. There was thirst for cold water, which > burning in tongue and fauces. Many symptoms occurred at 8 a.m. Sleepy but difficulty in sleeping. A lady to whom Cooper gave one dose of *Lob. cd*. had "flashes of light before eyes every day for a week." It seems, he says, to have an action distinct from that of other *Lobelias*, since a dose of it brought back pains which had been relieved by *Lob. dort*.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lob. i., Lob. s.; Caps. (burning in mouth and throat; but Caps is < by cold water, Lob. cd. >).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Disposition to sing.

2. Head.—Head feels light, with dull pain in forehead and occiput, 6 a.m.—Headache, dull, distressing, with fulness in forehead and esp. base of occiput; < motion, or shaking head; remained longest in occiput.—Slight shooting pain in forehead with eruption of small sore vesicles.

3. Eyes.—Eyes burning, sore, smarting, and watery, dread of light, sore on closing them 8 a.m.—Flashes of light before eyes every day for a week.

5. Nose.—Dryness of nose, with fulness, followed by sneezing.

6. Face.—Dull pains in both maxillary bones, with aching in molar teeth.

8. Mouth.—Burning and stinging in tongue and fauces (lasting fourteen hours); > by copious draughts of cold water.—Tongue raw, sore, very red, esp. at tip, where is a blister.—Mouth and fauces dry, with raw, distressed feeling extending down to epigastrium 8 a.m.—Unpleasant taste, morning and through the day.

9. Throat.—Throat sore, dry, with disposition to swallow and hawk.—Soreness of fauces, extending down into upper œsophagus; when it leaves fauces burning and pricking remain there.

11. Stomach.—Appetite indifferent.—Thirst for cold water, which >.—Nausea 8 a.m.—Dull, heavy pain in epigastrium, with sensation of weight or load.—Sticking pains with sensation of load at epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Sticking pain at l. hypochondrium, which came suddenly and so violently as to cause him to cry out, > placing ends of fingers over spot.

13. Stool.—Stool at first thin, then more consistent.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing oppressed; through day, with sticking pains on taking a deep breath; with dull, distressing pain in lower part of sternum, with same feeling on each side, forming a circle, > by beating the part gently with the hand.

18. Chest.—Pricking pain in l. lung.—Severe stitch l. side of chest nearly taking away breath; > pressing with hand.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of nape.—Weakness as from spine across kidneys.

23. Lower Limbs.—Throbbing and weakness in lower limbs, with headache compelling him to lie down.—Sticking like pricking with needles: inner r. thigh; l. calf and heel; l. sole, shooting up.

24. Generalities.—Debility all day.—Symptoms continued two weeks, and it was three weeks before the appetite came back.

25. Skin.—Eruption of small, sore, vesicular pimples in centre of forehead.

26. Sleep.—Whilst lying down great sleepiness with difficulty of falling asleep.—Starting in sleep, with jerking of hands.

27. Fever.—Hot sweat on forehead, with throbbing there and at base of occiput.

Lobelia Dortmanna.

Lobelia dortmanna. (The principal indigenous British species. Habitat, shallow lakes.) N. O. Lobeliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Ears, noises in. Headache. Indigestion. Pylorus, affections of.

Characteristics.—I am indebted to Cooper for the whole of the information about this remedy. The symptoms of the Schema were observed on patients after single doses of the Ø tincture allowed to exhaust their action. According to Cooper, *Lob. d*. has much in common with *Lob. er*. and *Lob. i*. The letters and figures appended to the symptoms denote the sex and age of the patients "m" means "man," "w" "woman."

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Violent headache lasting all day goes on for a fortnight, ending in severe colic and diarrhœa; and then an old cough goes away (w. 56).

4. Ears.—All through same night (after dose), and several times after, had roaring noises in ears; < on lying down; when going to sleep; and in early morning; also an itching on skin behind angle of r. jaw and below ear (M. 24; deaf with nasal blockage high up).

5. Nose.—Violent sneezing and catarrh (w. 47).

11. Stomach.—Pains of cancer of pylorus with distended stomach go away for a whole afternoon, great depression, mental and physical, follow at once on the dose, and next day she has neuralgic pains down r. arm to fingers followed on third day by great pain in r. knee lasting two days (W. 33; healthy otherwise).—Habitual indigestion; no power to digest (cured).

13. Stool and Anus.—Great discharge of flatus (M. 23).—Burning as of a red-hot poker and shootings in rectum, generally < at night, lessen at once (m. 47).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing distinctly improved (w. 65).

Lobelia Erinus.

Lobelia erinus. N. O. Lobeliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Breast, cancer of. Cancer. Deafness. Earache. Fever, hectic. Indigestion. Keratitis, interstitial.

Characteristics.—Cooper, who is the sole authority for *Lob. er*., says. "This common and insignificant-looking plant possesses beyond question remarkable curative powers." He has only used it in single doses of Ø. In the Schema the sex of the patients on whom the observations were made is indicated in brackets after the symptom produced or cured. Its chief power is manifested in malignant diseases. For example: (*1*) Woman, 36, had for three weeks noticed a painfully

inflamed spot, size of a shilling, scabbed over and resting on a scirrhous base close to l. nipple, which was retracted below the surface. This had led to the breast being condemned to operation. Axillary tenderness and a large soft swelling existed for eight years immediately below the breast. The disease yielded completely to single doses of *Lob. er*. given at long intervals during nine months of treatment, the lower swelling having in this time gone down to one-quarter of its former size, and the suspicious painful swelling having entirely disappeared. (*2*) An elderly lady had both breasts affected, left indurated and discharging, with scattered nodules of induration over adjacent tissues, pains burning and stinging, left arm œdematous with axillary involvement. *Lob. er*. Ø was given on July 26th at a time when the pain was excessive and had resisted other remedies, and till the end of life on September 21st perfect freedom from pain was secured. Cooper also mentions interstitial keratitis in hereditary syphilis as having been influenced by *Lob. er*.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Low spirits, dyspnœa, and flatulence (m. 64; full-blooded healthy except for cataract; 1st day).—Great depression following heat and perspiration.

2. Head.—Tightness across occiput, head felt heavy as if brain rolling over, and could hardly stand for fear of moving, breathing continued short (2nd day; 3rd day felt altogether better.—m. 64).

3. Eyes.—Interstitial keratitis in hereditary syphilis.

4. Ears.—Fearful earache, said to be from cancer of the nose and throat, goes away after the dose, but returns after a few days.—Deafness with history of otorrhœa, also anæmia.—Deafness of both ears, dating from excision of tonsils at seven years old, and rapidly getting worse (improved rapidly after the dose.—w. 21).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses come on too often, with much bearing down last time; this bearing down kept on for a month, being < at the period (w. 35).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Laryngeal phthisis; weight increases rapidly (m. 46).

18. Chest.—Pain r. chest same evening (of dose), and again three days later, causing aching in back; and then pain came on each evening for three days and then disappeared (w. 30).—Right breast eaten away by cancer, "heavenly relief to local pain and distress" (w. 78).

27. Fever.—Felt hot and perspired freely, followed by great depression (w. 35).—Persistent high temperature in tuberculous children with diarrhœa.

Lobelia Inflata.

Lobelia inflata. Indian Tobacco. (Fields and roadsides from Canada to Southern U.S.A.) N. O. Lobeliaceć. Tincture of fresh plant when in flower and seed. Trituration of dried leaves. Acetum.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Alopecia. Amenorrhśa. Angina pectoris. *Asthma*. Cardialgia. *Cough*. Croup. Deafness. Debility. Diarrhśa. Dysmenorrhśa. Dyspepsia. *Emphysema*. Faintness. Gall-stones. Gastralgia. Hćmorrhoidal discharge. Hay-asthma. Heart, affections of. Hysteria. Meningeal headaches. Millar's asthma. Morning sickness (of drunkards; of pregnancy). Morphia habit. Palpitation. Pleurisy. Psoriasis. Rigid os. Seborrhśa. Shoulders, pain in. Tea, effects of. Urethra, stricture of. Vagina, serous discharge from. Vomiting, of pregnancy. Wens. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Matthew Lobel, whose name is given to this family of plants, was a physician and botanist attached to the court of James I. There are two British species, *L. Dortmanna*, found in shallow lakes, and *L. urens*, which grows in heathy places. *L. inflata*, the North American variety, is the most important of all, medically. According to Hale, this plant was used by the Indians as an emetic detergent, in the same way as *Verat. alb*. was used by the ancients to produce "Helleborism." But the chief modern exponent of *Lobelia* is Samuel Thompson, of New Hampshire, who founded the modern Botanic School. His chief remedies were, besides *Lobelia*, cayenne pepper and the vapour bath. There can be little doubt that he accomplished much with these, but his unbounded faith in *Lobelia* led, in some instances, to fatal poisoning. Such a result is not altogether unknown in qualified practice; but as Thompson had no medical degree these cases brought him into trouble.—The records of them have furnished some of the symptoms of the pathogenesis. *Lob. i*. probably obtained the name of "Indian Tobacco" from the similarity of its action to that of *Tabacum* in producing intense nausea, vomiting, profound depression at the epigastrium, and collapse. It was a true instinct On the part of Teste that led him to class *Lob. i*. with *Sul*.; and though the provings and clinical experience do not fully bear out what he says about its skin action, the results of botanic practice, confirmed by Cooper, show that it has an antipsoric action, and relieves morbid states due to the suppression of discharges. In a paper read before the *Brit. Hom. Society*, November 1, 1888 (*M. H. Rev*., xxxii. 717) Cooper explains that he got no good out of *Lob. i*. until under the advice of a herbalist he used a solution of *Lobelia* made with common vinegar. Here is one of his cases. A young woman, 23, of consumptive family history on both sides, had, when 14 to 15 years old, severe pain in left, and sometimes right, side, and round lower abdomen, with faint feeling. This lasted till the monthly period came on regularly and then she was well till 20, when diarrhśa came on, which nothing was able to check and which kept her in bed for months at a time. The symptoms were: Pains all round abdomen and up the back, much < after

undressing, feeling of exhaustion or failing to pieces inside and out, cannot bear anything to touch her. Four or five motions daily when taking medicine; if she leaves it off continual motions all day; it literally runs from her: watery, sometimes light-coloured, sometimes dark, never bloody. Menses very irregular, sometimes five to six weeks between; all symptoms, especially diarrhśa, < then; much tenderness all over abdomen, especially in ovarian regions, legs ache fearfully, pains all over body; faints continually. Since the illness began subject to neuralgia of face, one or other side or both, extending to chest, coming and going suddenly at any time. In spite of treatment of all kinds, including that of a skilful repertorian, she grew worse. She went into a hospital, and there a small pile was removed with but temporary benefit; and after this the vagina as well as the rectum began to discharge copiously an excoriating fluid. *Lob. i. ac*. Ř, eight drops three times a day, was now given. She began to improve at once, and in a few weeks was quite well. In this case the difficulty first showed itself when the menstrual era was commencing; was relieved when the flow was regularly established; reappeared simultaneously with menstrual irregularity. In the next case there was an analogous history. A lady of 52, when 37, was exposed to a severe chill which checked the catamenial flow. After this she had threatened phthisis with bronchorrhśa, which after two years gradually went off, leaving her subject to severe constantly recurring seizures of vertigo. Nine months before coming under Dr. Cooper's care she felt as if something was forming in the utero-vaginal region, causing much bearing down. She was obliged to go to bed, and then there occurred a profuse pouring away of apparently serous fluid from utero-vaginal and vesical mucous membranes, with paroxysms of agonising, burning, and scalding, < in evening. Vagina swollen, extremely tender, bathed in moisture; urination always very painful and followed by paroxysm of general scalding. She was unable to sit up and decubitus could only be maintained with the knees drawn up, or on the left side. At night she would be awoke by finding her back resting in a pool of water, and the sense of uterine bearing down was almost intolerable. The bowels were unaffected; urine free from all but a trace of albumen. A hardness and dulness to percussion existed all down right side of abdomen. *Lob. infl. acet*. Ř, 1/3 drop every four hours. From that time the patient had not to keep her bed for a single day, and all her symptoms cleared up. The *Lob. i*. was in this case assisted by *Nat. chlor*. (Liq. Sodć chlor. of B. P.), 1/3 drop doses occasionally, which relieved the bearing down more than anything else. All that remained of the illness was a slight weakness in lower abdomen felt every autumn. Cooper recalls in connection with these cases a symptom recorded by Jahr: "Violent pain in the sacrum with fever supervening upon suppression of the menses during their flow." Alongside this action of *Lob. i*. may be placed another, also vouched for by Cooper, the power of eliminating foreign substances like that possessed by *Silica*. A woman got a piece of mutton-bone down her windpipe and into one of the bronchia. She was taken to the London Hospital, but the idea of operation was abandoned as hopeless and she was sent out. *Lob. i. ac*. Ř was given, five drops three times a day. Soon a most violent cough was set up, in the course of which the patient coughed up a large

quantity of fetid, pus and finally the bone. B the action of *Lob. i*. in determining to the periphery it meets a large number of conditions due to suppression, including cases of phthisis. Cooper adds the following note to the above: "The interest of knowing that *Lob. i*. meets very serious symptoms connected with a profuse flow of serous discharge from the utero-vaginal mucous surfaces is to some extent marred by my having employed the acetous preparation, and subsequent trials of it would certainly have been made with the fresh plant tincture had I been able to obtain the living plant. As it is, my inferences, *re* the action of *Lob. i*., are all derived from the acetous tincture. The indications for *Lob. i*. are difficult to discover, being broad and general rather than precise and localised. Its power over serous discharges from mucous surfaces accounts probably for its influence on certain very obstinate forms of chronic diarrhśa, these being more serous than watery, and it is probably owing to a similar influence over sebaceous secretions that it removes in time the most obstinate wens on the scalp, causing them sometimes to gradually disappear and at others to point and discharge their contents, and that it causes the hair to grow when used locally in seborrhśa capitis. It is particularly called for in ailments that never finish up, whether beginning from acutely inflammatory causes or not; it also fights with symptoms occasioned by mechanical irritants in a way that I have never found any remedy do, *e.g*., where a spicula of bone presses on the brain (compression) or where a bone is lodged in bronchus. The late Dr. Coffin (*Botan. Jour*., Aug., 1849, p. 271), in a boastful way, professed to cure children and adults whose lives were despaired of from poisoning by various substances by (decoctions? of) *Lobelia*, but whether by directly evacuant action or not it is not stated. But in my own hands a few drops mixed in water cured a baby of severe convulsions that I afterwards found were caused by a diabolical nurse giving the little one Chlorodyne. In symptoms existing along with hereditary syphilis and in the tuberculosis of childhood it acts with full power; in tabes mesenterica, in persistent earaches and headaches due to suppressed discharges, where the lips are dry and hot and continual feverish colds are prominent, it is specific. Here it stands side by side with *Ars. iod*. and our foremost antipsorics. In severe inflammatory conditions existing along with anthrax, or with malignant deposits in different regions, *Lobelia* in repeated as well as in single doses will often arrest urgent mischief. A few drops of *Lob. i. ac*. in boiling water takes away the pain and tension of inflamed piles; the patient sits on a utensil thus filled. In the broncho-pneumonia of childhood and in imperfect recoveries from chest affections, especially where tubercle threatens, *Lobelia* is indispensable. Treatment with *Lobelia* should always be begun with a single dose, if the symptoms permit, as in some cases it produces violent depression. In veterinary practice it is said to have proved curative in the tetanus of horses; a disease it is also said to produce. It must be kept in mind when studying *Lob. i*. that the herbalists used it in two forms: the *decoction* to produce emesis, and through which they seem to have obtained its antidotal action, or by virtue of which they aborted acute gout; and the *acetous tincture*, which they gave in chronic diseases, and in moderate doses."—*Lob. i*. may cause a rash which exfoliates, and it has

cured many cases of psoriasis. It meets a condition in which the secondary digestion is at fault. The patient is thin, poor, and has no appetite. It cures the condition which favours pediculi corporis. Referring to the skin action of *Lob. i*., Hale quotes P. H. Hale as saying that, with the intense nausea it causes, there is sometimes a *prickling itching* of the skin, and acting on this hint P. H. Hale thinks he has seen benefit from its use in suppressed *urticaria, with nausea and vomiting*. The symptom Teste gives is this: "Eruption between the fingers, on the dorsa of the hands and on the forearms, consisting of small vesicles accompanied by a tingling itching, and resembling the itch pustules exactly." As with *Sulph*. "faintness at the stomach" is a grand characteristic which will be found in a large proportion of the cases calling for the remedy. Jeanes, who proved *Lob. i*., gives these as the chief symptoms: "Constant dyspnśa, < by slightest exertion and increased to an asthmatic paroxysm by even the shortest exposure to cold; sensation of weakness and pressure in the epigastrium, and *rising thence to the heart* with a constant heartburn; feeling as of a lump or quantity of mucus, and also a sense of pressure in larynx; pain in forehead from one temple to the other; pain in neck; in left side; high-coloured urine; weakness and oppression in epigastrium, with simultaneous oppression of the heart." I have italicised "rising thence to the heart" because I think this a particularly characteristic feature. There is something like it in the śsophagus; a kind of globus hystericus. Hale quotes Dr. Cutler's (allopath) account of his own case. He had been asthmatic ten years, liable to very severe and prolonged attacks, and during the intervals scarcely ever passed a night without more or less of it, and as often as not was unable to lie in bed. In the middle of an attack he had a tablespoonful of afresh plant tincture. In three or four minutes his breathing was quite free; but there was no nausea, and thinking that necessary he took another spoonful ten minutes after the first, and this occasioned sickness. Ten minutes later he took a third, and this produced a sensible effect on the stomach coats, and a very little vomiting and "a kind of prickling sensation through the Whole system even to the extremities of the fingers and toes. The urinary passage was perceptibly affected, by producing a smarting sensation in passing urine, which was provoked by stimulus on the bladder." But all these symptoms very soon subsided, and vigour seemed to be restored to the constitution which he had not experienced for years. The necessity of taking *Lobel*. in doses sufficient to cause pathogenetic symptoms was insisted on by Thompson, and though it led to some disasters seems to have been the means of saving some lives. Thompson tells how as a boy he chewed this herb and so learned practically its effects. He used to give it to other boys out of sport. One day whilst mowing he gave a sprig of it to a companion. By the time they had got six rods the man said he thought the sprig would kill him: he never felt so ill in his life before. He was in a profuse perspiration, trembled all over, and was as pallid as a corpse. Unable to walk, he lay down and vomited "two quarts." He was helped to his house; ate a good dinner, and returned to work in the afternoon. After this he "felt better than he had for a long time." This gave Thompson his first notion of the medicinal virtues of *Lobel*. In Walter Besant's Life of *Edward Henry Palmer*, the great Orientalist, Palmer's

own account of his cure by *Lobel*. is given. In 1859 he was seized with pulmonary disease, which rapidly increased until he was told he had probably only a few months to live. On the advice of a herbalist named Sherringham he took a single large dose of *Lobel. i*., and this is what he experienced: (*1*) Violent attack of vomiting; (*2*) cold chill mounting up from feet to hands, which he could no longer move; to heart, which ceased to beat; to throat, which ceased to breathe. A doctor was sent for. "I felt myself dying," he said afterwards, describing the experience I was being killed by this dreadful cold spreading all over me. I was quite certain that my last moments had come. By the bedside stood my aunt, poor soul, crying. I saw the doctor feeling my pulseless wrist, watch in hand; the cold dews of death were on my forehead; the cold hand of death was on my limbs. Up to my lips, but no higher, I thought I was actually dead. I could see and hear but not speak, not even when the doctor let my hand fall on the pillow and said solemnly, "He is gone!" There was no pain, he said, and he was in no concern except about a book he wanted to finish. He recovered suddenly. New strength came to him. The consumption was arrested and was no more trouble to him for the rest of his life (*H. W*., xviii. 405).─The prickling sensation experienced by Cutler is characteristic, as also is *tenderness* of the sacrum. Carleton Smith (*H. P*., viii. 272) thus describes these: Extreme tenderness over sacrum; cannot bear even pressure of soft pillow; cries out if any attempt is made to touch the part; she sits up in bed, leaning forward to avoid contact. After each vomiting spell breaks out all over with sweat, followed by sensation as if *thousands of needles* were piercing her skin from within out. *Lob. i*. is indicated in whooping-cough with dyspnśa threatening suffocation. Must keep mouth open to breathe. The headaches of *Lob. i*. are remarkable. Teste describes them as follows: Pressive headache, at occiput, less frequently at the forehead, sometimes one-sided (left), < by motion; in evening and especially at night. Continual periodic headache, in afternoon and increasing till midnight, every third attack being alternately more or less violent. The brain is racked by the cough, which causes an intolerable pain. Heat and sweat about head and face, Cooper has recorded this case (*M. H. R*., xxxiv. 289): Girl, ćt. 9, seized with very bad headache affecting whole head and continuing night and day for two days, *Merc*. and *Verat. v*. being given in vain, *Lob. i. acet*. Ř, two or three drops in a little water given in the morning after a bad night, gave immediate relief and restored the appetite. Cooper considered it a meningitic headache, and he finds *Lob. i. ac*. and *Kali iod*. 30 especially useful in these (excessive sensitiveness being a leading indication for the latter). A headache that has been frequently verified is: "Dull, heavy pain passing round the forehead from one temple to the other, immediately above eyebrows." Headache following intoxication; < afternoon till midnight; < from tobacco. A peculiar symptom of *Lob. i*. is semilateral coating of tongue.─Sudden pallor with profuse sweat. Gastric derangements, extreme nausea and vomiting. The nausea of *Lob. i*. is continuous and accompanied by constant flow of saliva. This is the indication for it in morning sickness and in effects of suppressed or missed menstrual period. Vomiting; face bathed in cold sweat. The nausea of *Lobel*. has been used in the

same way as that of *Tabac*. and other emetics to produce relaxation of muscles, as, for example, rigid os. Sometimes this is effected by direct physiological action, but it may be homśopathic as in this cured case: "With every uterine contraction violent dyspnśa, which seems to neutralise labour pains; rigid os, and perineum." But it is also of service locally, as in an enema; also in cases of difficult catheterism. G. W. Boskowitz (*H. R*., xv. 357) relates the case of a man, 40, who had twice had gonorrhśa, the second attack, three years before, having left him with a gleety discharge. For a year the stream had been diminishing until at last it took him half an hour to empty the bladder. Many surgeons had tried to pass an instrument and had failed. Boskowitz also failed several times, until one day he dropped fifteen drops of *Lob. i*. Ř into the urethra and held the meatus, to retain it, for five minutes. It produced a smarting which soon passed away; and then No. 10 sound passed with ease. This sound was passed twice a week until No. 24 entered easily, and after this there was no further trouble. Boskowitz has used *Lob. i*. in many similar cases with like success. Guernsey gives this as a leading indication when found prominent: "Urine has a deep red colour and deposits a copious red sediment." Dyspnśa (as well as nausea) occurring in connection with imperfect menstrual evolution may indicate *Lobel*. H. M. Broderick (*Med. Adv*., xviii. 568) has recorded this case: Young lady, 18, ill two years under allopathic treatment. Symptoms: Laboured breathing, sense of tightness across chest compelling her to take deep inspirations, which caused pain in heart region. Pulse full, very rapid; cough after each deep breath. Unable to lie down from oppression and pain. Twitching of muscles of face. Menses never regularly established; would go several weeks over time and then would last only a day. *Lob. i*. 3x was given in water. After the second dose she went to bed and slept. The remedy was repeated just before next menstrual period. She had no more attacks and menstruation became normal. Among the *peculiar sensations of Lobel. i*. are: As of lump in pit of throat. As of foreign body in throat. As if śsophagus contracted from below upward. As of a lump or heavy load in stomach. As if a lump rose up to meet food and obstruct. its descent. Fulness in trachea as if from chest. As of a lump in larynx. As if the heart would stand still. As of a band about chest. As if blood stagnated in chest (> moving about). As if thousands of needles were pricking her skin from within outward. *Lobel. i*. is *suited* to persons with light hair, blue eyes, and fair complexion; inclined to be fleshy. Symptoms are < by touch (right deltoid sore. Sits up in bed, leaning forward to avoid contact with bedclothes on sacrum. Cannot bear even a soft pillow over sacrum. Pressure at epigastrium = oppression). Motion; slightest exertion <. Bending forward < pain under right shoulder-blade. Effort to move = fainting. Every rapid movement = dyspnśa and suffocation. Going up or down stairs < dyspnśa. Symptoms generally > afternoon, < evening and night. Rapid walking > sensation of congestion, weight or pressure in chest as if blood from extremities was filling it. Sickness (of pregnancy) < morning. Coldness > by warmth. Cold < dyspnśa; < from current of air. Warm food = vomiting. Headache is < by tobacco or tobacco smoke.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ipec. *Compare:* The other Lobelias; Digit. and Tabac. (heart affections; vomiting; < by motion sudden pallor with profuse sweat); Ars. (hay fever; gastric troubles) Verat. alb. (gastric troubles); Ipec. (asthma—but Lob. i. has, with the asthma, weak sensation at epigastrium spreading up into chest, nausea, salivation, feeling of lump in stomach); Ipec. and Ant. t. (morning sickness). Nux (morning sickness of drunkards; Lob. in fair people, Nux in dark); Bry. (< by movement; cough = headache); Asaf. (reversed peristalsis); Sul. (occipital headache; cough = headache); Ab. n. and Thuj. (effects of tea); Lact. ac. (vomiting with profuse salivation—Merc. at night); Lil. t. (pain at heart—Lob. i. at base, Lil. t., apex); Daph. i. and Rhus (semilateral coating on tongue; with Rhus the coating is white); Kali i. (meningitic headaches).

Causation.—Alcohol. Tea. Tobacco. Wetting feet. Suppressions. Foreign bodies.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mental inquietude; great depression and exhaustion; presentiment of death, and dyspnśa.—Sobbing-like a child.—Violent raving with flushing of face and palpitation, every evening, after an hour's sleep.—Lost his reason and became convulsed; it required several men to hold him; this continued till death.—Felt he was dying, with distress at chest.—Felt he was dying, but was unconcerned.

2. Head.—Cerebral suffering; giddiness; vertigo.—Vertigo with nausea.—Headache with slight giddiness.—Vertigo as if starting from l. eye.—Feeling of disorder: at first in occiput; afterwards in forehead; in head, after a meal, increasing to a violent aching pain, with heat in face.—Headache < by coughing; brain racked by cough which causes intolerable pain.—Heaviness in head, with lassitude in back.—Cephalalgia, esp. during movement, and when ascending a staircase, chiefly in vertex; with vertigo and lancinations in temples; dull pain and heat in occiput, in evening; violent, in forehead, from time to time (during the fever).—Outward pressing in both temples.—Tension in head, in evening, esp. in occiput, or else with heat in face.—Aching in occiput, sometimes chiefly in open air, or else diminished on covering the head.—Pressive pain on l. side of occiput; < at night and from motion.—Wens.—Seborrhśa.—Seborrhśa of scalp smelling offensively (produced in an infant every time one drop of *Lob. i. ac*. Ř was taken.—Cooper.).

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyes; (hemiopia).—Pain and soreness in r. eye.—Burning in eyes.—Itching in angles of (l.) lids.—Pressing pain in eyeballs, most in upper part.—Pupils dilated.—Vision dim.

4. Ears.—Aching in l. ear.—Shooting pain extending into l. ear from painful spot in throat to l. of larynx.—Sudden shutting up of r. ear, as if stopped by a plug, at 2 p.m., > boring finger in ear.—(Profuse-discharge from the ear.—Constantly recurring earache and deafness following suppressed otorrhśa.)

6. Face.—Heat of face; sweat on face, with nausea.—Chilly feeling in l. cheek extending to ear.

8. Mouth.—Flow of clammy saliva in mouth (with nausea).—Sharp, disagreeable taste in mouth, esp. at tip of tongue and back of throat.—Accumulation of saliva; frequent expectoration of a very watery saliva; copious salivation.—Tongue white, charged with a thick coating, on r. side only.—Acrid, burning taste in mouth; bitter, with foul tongue and thirst.

9. Throat.—Scraping in throat; changing into aching and nausea, which in turn is succeeded by retching, with squeezing and convulsive heaving in larynx; with risings and burning, arising from stomach; with sensation of rawness in throat, and constriction in śsophagus; with great dryness, which is not removed by drinking, after a meal.—Burning in throat, which becomes a scraping sensation; increased secretion of viscid saliva, with scraping, nausea, and risings; burning scraping from velum palati to larynx; < on swallowing, and with frequent hawking, by reason of an increased secretion of mucus in throat, burning followed by dryness, during the forenoon.—Viscid mucus in throat.—Tough mucus on fauces, causing frequent hawking.—Aching in śsophagus: with nausea, griping in abdomen, and emission of fetid wind; along śsophagus, as far as stomach, worse in certain parts, and esp. below the larynx.—Sensation in śsophagus as if it contracted itself from below upwards.—Deglutition impeded as by a foreign body; in swallowing, sensation as if something rose in larynx, and prevented the food from descending.

11. Stomach.—Anorexia.—Frequent risings, with accumulation of water in mouth; frequent regurgitation of an acid and burning liquid; acidity in stomach, with sensation of constriction in pit of stomach.—Frequent and violent hiccough, with abundant accumulation of water.—Pyrosis, sometimes constant, or else with accumulation of saliva.—Heartburn and running of water from mouth.—Faintness, weakness, and an indescribable feeling at epigastrium, from excessive use of tea or tobacco.—Violent and constant loathing, with shuddering and shivering; relaxation of the stomach, sometimes with loathing, or with a very marked sensation of anti-peristaltic movements (but without nausea).—Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy, with profuse running of water from mouth.—Burning in stomach.—Feeling of weight in stomach.—Nausea: in morning, disappearing after taking a draught of water; with cold sweat on face; great disposition to vomit, without vomiting.—Vomiting: of all kinds, even the most violent; with sighing, and continual nausea; vomiting of food after a meal, esp. hot food.—Vomiting, with cold perspiration of face.—Dyspepsia.—Pain in stomach; sensation of weakness in stomach; or else in pit of stomach, with oppression, which thence extends itself throughout chest.

12. Abdomen.—Aching in stomach: sometimes after eating but very little; after the meal, with fulness and gurgling in abdomen; ascending towards chest, which becomes oppressed; with nausea; accumulation of water in mouth, and

retching.—Pressure in pit of stomach; across body into spinal marrow, as by a plug, by intermitting action, becoming each time stronger; as from a weight, when fasting, and after a meal, < chiefly in evening, also with vomiting of bile, and oppression and anguish in chest, and pains in loins.—Violent and painful constriction in epigastrium.—Cramps in stomach of various kinds.—Pains in abdomen; < after eating, with cephalalgia, on returning from a walk, after a meal; cutting and drawing pains in abdomen; griping and twisting, with nausea, violent risings, and emission of fetid wind.—Inflation of abdomen, with dyspnśa; flatulency and abundant emission of wind, with borborygmi in abdomen, which are sometimes painful.

13. Stool and Anus.—Soft, whitish stool.—Discharge of black blood after stool.—Copious hćmorrhages from hćmorrhoidal vessels.—Stools, like pap, soft, green; diarrhśa, sometimes with frequent evacuations and confusion of head.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine, sometimes with want to urinate.—Frequent emission of urine, even during night, and following morning (secretion of urine diminished).—Urine cloudy: with loose deposit; deep red, with sediment of a dull red, soon becoming turbid, with sediment of a rose colour, having small blue crystals.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Fatiguing heaviness in genital parts.—Smarting of the prepuce.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—During menstruation violent pain in sacrum.—Violent pain in the sacrum, with fever, &c., supervening on suppression of the menses during their flow.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in larynx, with frequent fits of short coughing; dryness in throat, with sensation as though a solid body were there impeding both respiration and deglutition.—Irritation which provokes coughing and expectoration.

18. Chest.—Respiration anxious, difficult, sobbing, with sensation of obstruction in chest; short, imperfect, with sensation of fulness in chest; during inspiration, tickling in inferior region of sternum; on breathing deeply, mitigation of the pressive pain at pit of stomach, and a feeling of improved health.—Pain in chest, with breathing, while sitting after dinner, > moving about.—Congestive pressure and weight in chest as if blood from extremities was filling it, > by rapid walking.—Want of breath, sometimes with respiration impeded, hurried, with frequent want to breathe deeply; great difficulty in retaining the breath.—Oppression of chest, causing laboured respiration; asthma, chiefly with gastric symptoms, and sensation of weakness in pit of stomach; dyspnśa, sometimes with a sort of presentiment of death; difficulty of respiration, after the least fatigue, after washing in cold water, likewise from a current of air, and from heavy food.—Asthmatic symptoms, hysterical asthma.—Violent pains in chest; < on

breathing deeply; on returning from a walk, after a meal.—Dyspnśa and asthma, with sensation of a lump in the throat, immediately above sternum.—Burning feeling in the chest, passing upwards.—Tension in chest on turning body; burning pain as of excoriation at one spot below r. breast, with sensation on breathing deeply, on sneezing, and on moving body quickly, as though something there were dislodged, which in the midst of the suffering returns to its place; with a like sensation at pit of stomach and l. side; perforating pain at one spot in chest, extending sometimes to back and shoulder-blade, < by movement, and with sensation of paralysis in the part affected.—Pain in the breast.—Burning feeling in breast passing upward.—A tightness of the breast with heat in forehead.—Drawing in l. breast from nipple to axilla.

19. Heart.—Precordial anxiety.—Deep-seated pain in region of heart.—Sensation of weakness and pressure in epigastrium rising to heart.—Sensation as if heart would stand still, a pain deep in above heart.—Sensation of weakness in precordium extending upwards and downwards.—Dyspnśa and suffocation from every rapid movement, with vertigo, and threatened loss of consciousness and a peculiar confusion of head.—Pulse small; and weak.

20. Neck and Back.—Swelling and pain l. side of neck.—Rheumatic pain between the scapulć.—Pain under r. scapula < bending forward.—In back: lassitude, with heaviness of head; burning and incisive pains at lower part of spine; pains in loins; violent cramp-like squeezing in posterior part of iliac region, which renders contact with anything, or motion, almost insupportable.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic feeling in r. shoulder-joint; goes to l. upper arm and around elbow-joint.—Fine crawling stitches inside of r. deltoid.—Pain in shoulders of an elderly lady who had not menstruated for two years; Lob. i. relieved the pain and brought on menstruation.—Rheumatic pain in r. elbow-joint.—Sweat of palms, backs of hands dry and cool; tips of fingers cold.

23. Lower Limbs.—In the legs, lassitude; acute tearing in tibia, extending to knee-joint; cramps in calf in morning, on waking from a troubled sleep.—Inflammatory rheumatism in r. knee; with tearing pains in fibula.

24. Generalities.—Lancinating pains throughout body, extending to ends of fingers and toes; trembling of limbs, likewise of whole body feeling of depression; unusual lassitude; prolonged weakness; exhaustion state of stupefaction; convulsions, sometimes such as to require two men to hold the patient, followed by death; violent convulsive jerkings, followed by death.—Other symptoms coming on when a discharge ceases.

25. Skin.—Prickling itching of skin all over body.—Eruption between fingers, on dorsa of hands and on forearms, vesicular itch-like pustules with tingling itching (Teste).—Vesicular eruption on skin.

26. Sleep.—Gaping; < followed by crawling in nose and sneezing; then gaping and belching of wind.—Wakened early by very impressive dreams: arm amputated; wounded by a shot, &c.—Disturbed sleep with many dreams, sometimes anxious; painful dreams; numerous, without intermediate awakening; cold sweat.

27. Fever.—Pulse: accelerated; frequent and softer than usual; slow, in evening (after a stronger dose).—Intermittent fever: commencing at noon, with great paleness and anorexia; quotidian, sometimes every morning at ten o'clock; at first violent shivering, alternating with moderate heat until noon, afterwards a predominance of heat, with slight shuddering, until evening; also, copious nocturnal sweat, great thirst by fits (esp. during the shivering), respiration short, anxious, impeded and fainting, with a feeling of constriction in chest, sensation of weakness and of oppression in pit of stomach, and in chest generally; tickling in larynx, with frequent fits of short coughing; violent frontal cephalalgia; anorexia during and after the attack, white tongue, covered with a thick coating on r. side, and great weakness.—Coldness of whole body; heat, with tendency to perspire, esp. on face; tendency to perspire excessively.—Thirst before the chill and through the whole fever; often only before the chill, not during the chill, but again during the heat.—Drinking < the violence of the shaking chill and the coldness.—At the end of the heat, perspiration with heat.

Lobelia Purpurascens.

Lobelia purpurascens. N. O. Lobeliaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Heart, paralysis of. Influenza; headache of. Lichen tropicus. Lungs, paralysis of. Snake-bites. Tongue, paralysis of. Typhoid fever. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The first mention of this plant was made by Erskine C. White (*H. W.*, xxxii. 502) under the name *Lobelia rubra*, corrected later by F. Kopp (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 328) and E. C. White himself (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 510) to *Lob. purpurascens*. Kopp describes the plant thus: "Stems angular, procumbent. Leaves ovate, green on surface, and either purple or purple and green underneath, somewhat serrulated, rather firm, usually from half to one inch long; pedicles axillary, much shorter than the leaves, reflexed after flowering. Flowers white above, purpled beneath, delicately scented, most diœcious, corolla four or five lines long, the lower lobes oblong, obtuse, the two upper ones shorter and narrower, more acute and incurved. Capsule narrower, ovoid, fully three lines long; seeds rather large, often flattened." It grows profusely in the Australian bush, preferably in moist places, and most profusely, says Kopp, where snakes most abound. White adds that it prefers loose sandy soils. This is interesting since James S. Bray, quoted by White and Kopp, observed that the iguana after a fight with a snake, whenever it happened to be bitten, ate this *Lobelia*. On the other hand, Bray once found a number of sheep

dead, and from their appearance he at first thought they had been bitten by snakes; but on examining their stomachs he found the leaves and stalks of *Lob. Purp*., and he came to the conclusion that this was the cause of their death. White gives a short pathogenesis in which symptoms like the effects of snake-poison are prominent. His symptoms, together with those of Kopp, who crushed with his teeth and swallowed a leaf (*H. W*., xxxiv. 306), will be found arranged in the Schema. They bear a strong family resemblance to those of *Lob. inflata*. White gives a clinical experience of his own which is important: "This plant, if only touched carelessly with the teeth, produces overwhelming giddiness. I had noticed that the sickening stupor and headache it produces exactly resembled those of La Grippe, before I knew the name of the plant. My headache disappeared like magic under *Lob. purp*. Ø, and I used to notice that all chest symptoms were avoided under its sway. La Grippe breaks out in *wet weather*. This plant, with its tiny gem-like white blossoms, always carpets the earth *after each rain* throughout the year." Other general characteristics of *Lob. purp*. White gives as follows: Intense prostration, vital and nervous. Deadly chill without shivering, but overpowering the system. Paralysis of lungs and resultant poisoning with carbonic acid gas; vomiting and coma. Acts very like *Bapt*. in low typhoid conditions, and seems to neutralise the poison of influenza. Growing on sandy soil it contains much flint, and like *Secal., Staph*., and the common carrot, agrees especially well with patients who are deficient in silica, and who are nervous, liable to boils, of a hasty disposition, perspire profusely, and whose teeth are always decaying. Symptoms are < by movement; < in damp weather.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lob. inf., Tabac., Lach. and other snake-poisons. Bapt. (influenza, typhoid); Secal., Staph. (teeth).

Causation.—Snake-bites. Blood poisoning.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hasty disposition.—Dejection.

2. Head.—Vertigo accompanied with nausea and stupor.—Overwhelming drowsiness (exactly as produced by snake-venom), sickening, dizzy headache, esp. just between eyebrows.—Dull and distressing pain in head, with fulness in base of occiput and forehead; pain < by shaking head and any motion.—Confused feeling in head.

3. Eyes.—Eyes weak; on closing them an apparent soreness.—Impossible to keep eyes open, almost spasmodic closing of (upper) lids.

5. Nose.—Dryness and fulness of nose.

7. Teeth.—(Suited to persons whose teeth decay early from lack of Silica.)

8. Mouth.—Mercurial taste in mouth.—Thick saliva in mouth.—Tongue white and paralysed.

9. Throat.—Dryness in throat, of burning character.

10. Appetite.—Great thirst.—Loss of appetite.

11. Stomach.—Sinking feeling in stomach.—Nausea accompanying vertigo.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine.

18. Chest.—Tightness of chest with great oppression and labouring breathing.—Sensation as if lungs paralysed; superficial breathing.—Breathing slow, almost ceases.

19. Heart.—Distressed feeling in region of heart.—Heart paralysed; beat almost imperceptible.

20. Back.—Weakness in lumbar region accompanied with great languor.

21. Limbs in General.—Weariness and extreme weakness of the limbs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Great weakness of lower extremities; knees appear to collapse under weight of body.

24. Generalities.—Exhaustion and dejection.—General debility with loss of appetite and great languor.—The symptoms come on with great rapidity, within five minutes of taking the drug.—Low typhoid condition.

25. Skin.—A prickling itching all over body like prickly heat (lichen tropicus).

26. Sleep.—Overwhelming drowsiness.—Restless sleep.

27. Fever.—Deadly chill without shivering, but overpowering the system.—General feeling of feverishness.—Profuse perspiration.—(Typhoid fever.—Influenza.)

Lobelia Syphilitica.

Lobelia syphilitica. L. cœrulia. Great Blue Lobelia. (Grows in low grounds in U.S.) N. O. Lobeliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant. Acetum.

Clinical.—Acidity. Adenoids. Asthma. Back, pains in. Borborygmi. Cartilages, pains in. Catarrh. Coryza. Cough. Dyspepsia. Eustachian catarrh. Flatulence. Hay-fever. Influenza. Kidneys, pains in. Lumbago. Melancholia. Post-nasal catarrh.

Pylorus, pain in. Sciatica. Spine, pains in. Spleen, affections of. Stomach cough. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of the *Lob. syph*. proving, whilst in many points analogous to those of the other *Lobelias*, do not bring out the emetic properties of *Lob. inflata*. There is, however, epigastric sinking, flatulence, dyspepsia, and diarrhœa. *Lob. card., Lob. inf*., and *Lob. syph*. all have a milky juice. Hale quotes Rafinesque as saying that the analysis of *Lob. syph*. shows it to contain Silex, Iron, and Muriate and Phosphate of Lime. The marked action of *Lob. syph*. on the posterior nares led Cooper to use it with success in cases of deafness arising from an "unhealthy, soft, swollen, easily bleeding catarrhal" condition of the naso-pharynx. This is emphasised by another symptom: "Dull aching pain in centre of forehead, over root of nose." Cooper (who uses an acetic preparation) considers that with this, as well as with the *Inflata*, a history of suppression is a leading indication. There are many notable symptoms in the back, back of chest, and about the lower ribs. Some of these led Jeanes (the first prover) to make a very fine cure of melancholia in an educated, intelligent man, of which these were the characteristics: "Great depression of spirits; unhappy state of mind, always associated with pain about and under short ribs in back on left side, extending outward nearly to left side posterior aspect of region of spleen." In the proving there was this: Pain on inside of right scapula. Farrington adds this: "Pain under (not below) inner border of left scapula, < after weeping." The pains of *Lob. syph*. travel about, from right to left; from left tonsil to right; from back down legs; from eighth rib downward; aching from back of head down nape. Then there are frequent *synalgias*: Pain in right maxillary joint, with pain in middle of right lung; pain in breast and larynx; pain in left side of chest near axilla, with aching in left shoulder and arm. Touch < (soreness of ischium). Motion <. Deep inspiration <. Drinking cold water > (temporarily) gastric symptoms. Mental exertion < (mental state). Reading and writing < pain in forehead. Internal nose painfully sensitive to cool air. Inhaling moderately cool air <. Flushing after dinner > somewhat in open air. Symptoms < after dinner. < At night. Secretion of thick mucus > throat soreness.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other Lobelias; Puls. (mental depression and weeping); Chel. and Ranunc. (scapular pains); Hydrast. (postnasal catarrh); Cean. (spleen). Lob. i. has one-sided coating of tongue. Lob. s. has left half of palate dry. Pod. relieved the diarrhœa of Lob. s., but not the acute abdominal pains.

Causation.—Grief. Suppressions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Frequent mistakes in spelling and writing (with confused feeling and slight aching in head (after 15 min.).—Depressed, temper unhappy; with pain in

posterior aspect of spleen.—Brain weakness, exertion of mind intolerable; seemed as if he would go wild.

2. Head.—Dizziness < moving about.—Headache continuing till daylight.—Headache, after dinner.—Dull pain in forehead over eyes (and esp. over root of nose), < reading and writing.—Pain in both mastoid processes; first and < in r.—Acute pain along r. fronto-temporal suture.—Stitching pain in l. temple.—Pain in l. parietal protuberance.

3. Eyes.—Heaviness over eyes, like a weight, but no pain; with drowsiness.—Burning in r. eye with a tear.—Itching of l. internal canthus; in external canthus.—Boring pain in r. orbit.—Drawing sensation under r. eye, afternoon.—Feeling of foreign body under r. upper lid with smarting and burning.—Soreness of r. tarsi.—Soreness of eyeballs from turning them.

4. Ear.—In l. ear: pain; continued itching about posterior edge of meatus.

5. Nose.—Frequent sneezing with severe and painful jarring in breast and larynx; larynx feels stretched almost to bursting, with copious discharge of thick mucus from both nostrils, at sunset.—Painful irritation of both sides of cartilaginous septum; < immediately behind the columna nasi; sensitive to cool air.—Itching and tingling in l. nostril as if about to sneeze.—(Postnasal catarrh.)

6. Face.—Flushed face, with heat, when lying down.—Face flushed and headache after dinner, with drowsiness and lassitude, but inability to sleep when lying down; > open air.—Sensation of dropping under l. cheekbone, afternoon.—Drawing pain in r. cheekbone.—Perfect dryness of lips, and a feeling of dryness and sensitiveness of nostrils so that inhalation of air of moderate temperature (60°) = a painful feeling.—Pain in r. jaw-joint and in middle of r. lung, afternoon.

8. Mouth.—Frequent shooting pains through r. teeth.—Bleeding of gums with putrid taste.—A renewed secretion of thick mucus, apparently on inferior surface of palate, renewed by snuffing and hawking, with still further diminution of throat soreness.—Dryness of l. half of palate.—Constrictive feeling of skin of mouth and tongue, esp. at l. commissure of jaws; ten minutes later towards root of tongue.—Great soreness, rawness, pricking, dryness of lower surface of palate; extending forward through mouth; > by secretion of mucus and at noon, but still continued.

9. Throat.—Increased secretion of mucus.—Thick mucous secretion in throat with > of constricting rawness, dryness, and soreness.—Dryness of throat with sensation as if pharynx was open like a funnel.—Pain in region of l. tonsil (immediately); of r. tonsil (after 16 minutes).—Sensation of a lump in upper part of œsophagus.

11. Stomach.—(Acid eructations 5 to 6 a.m.).—Water-brash 8 a.m.—Dyspepsia uniformly > by drinking cold water.—Sinking in stomach followed by borborygmi below epigastrium.—Slight pain in region of pylorus.—Awoke 6 a.m. with violent pain in stomach and pain and borborygmus in bowels, followed by copious watery stools with tenesmus and soreness of anus; four attacks one day increasing in violence, colic and diarrhœa > by *Podoph*., but the pain in stomach with sense of distension increased, with hunger.—Jolting of an easy carriage = pain in stomach and both hypochondria.

12. Abdomen.—Borborygmi: below epigastrium < after dinner; in lower abdomen towards r. side.—Woke 3 a.m. with flatulence but inability to pass it.—Pains in abdomen, most below umbilicus, followed by diarrhœa, afternoon and evening.

13. Stool and Anus.—Copious watery stools with tenesmus and soreness of anus.—Loose stools.—Ineffectual effort at stool, but free evacuation of tasteless wind on rising from bed.

14. Urinary Organs.—Itching and smarting in fore part of urethra.—Increased quantity of urine with free discharge.—A small quantity of water, which he is obliged to retain for some time, = pain in bladder; when evacuated, of deep amber colour.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Larynx feels stretched almost to bursting.—Much tickling about top of larynx with disposition to hacking cough, evening.—Morning hoarseness from state of stomach.—Dyspeptic stomach cough.—Slight mucous expectoration, evening.—Dry, hacking cough of four weeks' duration, day and night, with pain r. side about junction of sixth rib with its cartilage, of a year's duration; dryness of back of throat.

18. Chest.—Pain middle r. lung and r. jaw-joint.—Pain just anterior to cartilaginous margin of short ribs.—Pain between shoulders and neck both sides.—Aching pain in cartilage of sixth l. rib.—Rheumatic pain along r. clavicle.—Pain along juncture of sixth r. rib with its cartilage.—Pain in l. chest near axilla with aching in l. shoulder and arm.—Oppression in lower chest as if breath did not reach there; distress in region of heart and audible "knocking" respiration (like sound of chopping wood); pain under short ribs and dry cough.—Pain under l. breast.—Severe and painful jarring in breast and larynx; larynx feels stretched to bursting, frequent sneezing; at sunset.

19. Heart.—Severe pain in region of heart about sunset.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of nape (< l. side) from looking up.—Slight aching pain from back of head down nape.—Pain, heavy, aching, in back under false ribs, < night after lying down in bed, increased to cutting pain by deep inspiration, and < turning in bed; less during the day.—Cutting under false ribs forward and

upward (not noticed after going to bed).—Stitching pain in r. back passing from eighth rib downward.—Pain on inside edge r. scapula.—Pain, acute, sticking, in eighth dorsal vertebra; < by least movement and deep inspiration.—Pain and aching in posterior aspect of region of spleen.—Pain in region of l. kidney; stitch in r.—Pain commencing r. side small of back, then going down to os ischium, very sore to touch.—Great rigidity of spine, least motion exceedingly painful; pain goes from r. to l. side of back and shoots down leg.

22. Upper Limbs.—Severe aching of shoulder and fingers, whilst writing.—Heavy pain in radial muscles of l. arm; later in same of r.—Stiff, numb feeling in r. palm.—Sticking pain in l. thumb, fleshy part of last phalanx.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in both hips, occasionally.—Sensation of coldness, as if from the weather, with aching, in both knees through the day.—Stitching pain in l. tibia.—Rheumatic pain over r. inner ankle.—Pain in upper part of l. heel.—Pricking stinging sensation as if asleep, in both soles.—Pain in fleshy part of last phalanx of l. great toe; sore pain in its joints.

24. Generalities.—Lassitude, after dinner.—Transient pain over l. kidney, and soon after in l. hypochondrium.

25. Skin.—(Itching here and there on skin, worse than usual.)

26. Sleep.—Drowsy but unable to sleep, when lying down after dinner.—Slight drowsiness and oppression over eyelids.—Restless sleep with frequent wakings through the night.

27. Fever.—Cold sensation as if alcohol had been spilled on outer l. thigh.—Cold hands, hot forehead.—Feeling of heat in back, shoulders, face, with burning of ears.

Oxytropis Lamberti.

Oxytropis Lamberti (Pursh). (Including O. Campestris, Hook.) "Loco" Weed. Rattle-weed. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of fresh plant (without root).

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Bladder, irritability of. Cough. Fever. Impotence. Locomotor ataxy. Ovary, pain in. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Spermatic cord, pain in. Sphincters, relaxation of. Testicles, pain in. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The "Loco-weed" or "Crazy-weed" ("loco" is of Spanish origin, and means "crazy") has been variously identified by Gray as *Astragalus legum*, by others as *Astragalus mollissimus*, and by W. S. Gee, who made the proving, as *Oxytropis Lamberti* (*M. A.*, xvii. 441). Probably the writer of the botanical

articles in the *Century Dictionary* is nearest the mark in saying that Loco-weed is "any one of several leguminous plants producing the loco-disease in animals. Among them are *Astragalus mollissimus* and *A. Hornii*, with several other species of the genus, and *Oxytropis Lamberti*." Henfry's Botany remarks that the foliage of "*O. Lamberti* is said to be injurious to cattle"; so Dr. Gee was quite justified in taking this plant for the proving. (The Astragali are very closely related to the Oxytropi. *A. gummifera* is the source of *Gum tragacanth*. A few observations with *A. Menziesii* will be found in Vol. I. of this work.) Gee's specimens were obtained by Dr. Hawkes, of Chicago, and a tincture was made from these by Boericke & Tafel. Gee quotes from Coulter's *Manual of the Botany of the Rocky Mountain Region* a description of *Oxytropis Lamberti*. W. D. Gentry in June, 1895, sent Boericke & Tafel specimens of Loco-weed, and as this firm are extremely careful about the botany of the plants they make their tinctures from, I conclude these plants must have been *Oxyt. Lamberti* or they would have mentioned the fact. Gentry makes these remarks concerning the plants he sent (*H. R.*, x. 364): "My attention was first called to this plant last winter during January, soon after my arrival on the territory, as it was almost the only green thing showing itself above the snow, which covered the ground at that time for two or three days. Some cattle had been eating the weed, and as I approached them they tried to move away; but in spite of their efforts they backed towards me, and in their efforts to escape made some ludicrous manœuvres. I observed them closely for more than an hour, and was reminded most forcibly by their actions of the symptoms of locomotor ataxy." Gentry made provings of the Ø tincture of the whole plant and seeds on three persons. He gives the "leading symptoms," which will be found with his authority (Gent.) appended to each in the Schema. Gentry's observation of loco-disease in *winter* bears out what is said by other writers, namely, that it is only in winter, when food is scanty, that animals can be induced to commence eating the weed; and then they cannot leave off. An account of loco-disease appeared in *Brit. Med. Jour*. of March, 23, 1889 (*H. W.*, xxiv. 177), which contains some observations bearing on the *season* at which the disease occurs, and at which the plant is poisonous. I quote from the article: "The animal affected loses flesh; has a feeble, staggering, uncertain gait; a rough coat, and general appearance which is said to be characteristic; it loses all sense of distance or direction, and is liable to fits of rearing, plunging, and wild excitement; pregnant animals drop their offspring prematurely." The account goes on to say that the plant is generally identified as *Astragalus mollissimus*. H. C. Wood and Mr. Kennedy, of Texas, failed to produce poisoning in animals experimented on. Later, Dr. Mary Gage Day made experiments with a decoction of roots, leaves, and stems *gathered in September*. She is convinced from experiments made with materials gathered in different months that the greatest amount of poison is present in autumn and winter after the seeds have ripened—the seasons at which the disease is most rife. The account does not give the botany of the plants she used, but cats, kittens, and a jack-rabbit were decidedly "locoed," and died, the jack-rabbit in ten days after commencing to eat the plant, for which he speedily acquired a liking. In Gee's proving the Ø tincture

and potencies from 1x to 30x were used. A number of mind and brain symptoms were produced; despondency, forgetfulness; a feeling as if consciousness would be lost; fulness in the head and instability standing. Two provers had "symptoms < when thinking of them." Gentry's provers had "pleasant, intoxicated feelings." Both Gentry's and Gee's provers had well-marked pains in the eyes and disturbance of vision; and Gentry's had "numb, pithy, or woody feeling about and on the spine"; and "loss of power to control movements of limbs." In Gee's provings there were pains both in testes and ovaries, and one male prover, naturally passionate, became impotent. The symptoms are < on thinking of them (urging to urinate if he thinks of it); > on side lain on; < immediately after eating, > an hour after. Sick, exhausted feeling at 10 a.m.; chill 11.40 a.m. Pain (also bladder irritation) > when moving about; > in cool air. Any little exercise = dry cough. > After stool. > After sleep. Pains go from r. to l. Dyspnœa with chill.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lath., Astrag. menz., Physostig., Laburn., and other Leguminosæ. In symptoms < when thinking of them, Ox. ac. (>, Camph.). Pain in cord and testes, Ox. ac. Pains r. to l., Lyc. > moving about, Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great mental depression.—Stimulation of mind; pleasant, intoxicated feeling (Gent.).—Satisfied indifference to all influences and interests (Gent.).—Cannot think or concentrate his thoughts.—Very forgetful of familiar words and names.—Disinclination to talk or study.—Wants to be alone.—A feeling as if I would lose consciousness.—All symptoms < when thinking of them.

2. Head.—A feeling as if I would lose consciousness, or as if I would fall when standing.—Sense of fulness of head, and of instability, when standing or sitting.—Head has a feeling of great pressure, esp. on moving eyeballs.—Head, hot.—Was unable to move around on account of this strange, uncertain feeling of numbness, with prickling sensation in l. arm and hand.—Full, uncomfortable feeling in head.—Slight headache in vertex and occiput in forenoon, over eyeballs about noon.—Pain in helix of ear for two or three minutes, then pain commenced between the eyes and went in a straight line up over head and down to base of brain.—Pain across base of brain ("gone in a minute or two").—Pain in occipital region; heavy ache, as if a weight were attached to lower edge, pulling it back, but pain does not extend down back; 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Head very sensitive, < on side on which he lies.—Pressure on head > after sleep.—Dull, heavy feeling in head, with uncertain gait and walk, so that she was obliged to lie down, when she fell into a deep sleep and woke up with the metallic taste.—Full, warm feeling about head (Gent.).

3. Eyes.—Feel dull and heavy, blurred, pupils dilated.—When reading, it seems as if a light were reflected from a bright copper plate seen at l. side, as if the light were at the end of the room.—Pain in eyeball.—Pain over r. eye.—Strange feeling of

fulness about eyes with sight obscured, so that it appears that one is looking through clear water which produces the seven prismatic colours (Gent.).—Amblyopia from paralysis of nerves and muscles of eyes (Gent.).—Pupils contracted, do not respond to light (Gent.).—Sight lost, with feeling as if from long exposure to strong electric arc-lights. (Gent.).

4. Ears.—Roaring sound in ears.

5. Nose.—Nose very dry; scabs form in it.—Frequent violent sneezing, with fluent coryza in evening.—Nose feels as if sunburnt; red and shining, esp. on alæ.—Feeling of pressure over bridge of nose.—Fluent coryza, somewhat bloody.

8. Mouth.—Mouth very dry, esp. in morning.—Metallic taste in mouth strongly marked.—Gumboil on l. lower jaw; profuse saliva.—Pain in l. lower jaw.

9. Throat.—Slight inflammation of pharynx, a "husky" feeling.—Throat dry and sore.

10. Appetite.—Appetite gradually increasing.—Appetite good; symptoms < after eating, > after an hour.—Loss of appetite (unusual).

11. Stomach.—Eructations, as after taking soda-water (after each powder), with colicky pains, and looseness of bowels (constipated before taking remedy).—Tenderness in epigastric region.—Cold during the chill.

12. Abdomen.—Sharp, lancinating pains all through abdomen, early in evening (observed but once).—Sharp pain, running from r. to l. across bowels, for several minutes, followed by a very strong desire to go to stool; entire relief after stool.—Slight griping pain in region of umbilicus, working down at 8 p.m., followed at 10. p.m. by discharge of flatus.—Full feeling in abdomen, causing short breathing after lying down in bed.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Fæces of consistency of mush, which slips through sphincters in little lumps, very similar to lumps of jelly.—Stools dark brown, or like jelly.—Urgent desire for stool, sometimes removed by passing wind; quantity normal.—Sore feeling in rectum.—Crawling sensation in rectum as if little worms were there.—Stool inclined to be hard; unsatisfied feeling, as though not done.—Stool solid at first, then diarrhœa.—Movement of bowels at an unusual time (6.30 p.m., had moved morning of same day).—Sharp pain from r. to l. across bowels, followed by very strong desire for stool.—Stool, first hard, then loose.—Entire > from pain after stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Characterised from first by a very profuse flow of clear, or almost colourless urine, nearly colour of water.—Three or four times normal quantity.—When thinking of urinating I had to go at once.—No sediment

whatever.—Pain in kidneys, hardest in r., with some tenderness.—At expiration of every two or three hours after stopping the remedy there was an enormous flow of pale, straw-coloured urine, and with this would gradually disappear the metallic taste which was so well marked.—Free urination, dark in colour, no distress.—Urine scanty, and looked that of a child troubled with worms, light red-coloured stain on bottom of vessel.—Awoke with a heavy pain in kidneys.—Urine clear on passing, but becomes turbid on standing (third day).—During day urine scanty, with considerable irritation as if muscles of bladder were contracting, > moving about.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—From being naturally of a passionate nature, the desire and ability diminished to impotence.—No sexual desire or ability.—Bruised feeling in testicles, beginning in r. and extending to l. (after going to bed).—Occasional pain of short duration, in glans.—The pain in testicles becomes worse, with extension along spermatic cord and down thighs.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—At l.30 p.m. pain in l. ovary, like something grasping or holding tightly for about an hour, then disappeared.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Slight accumulation of mucus in larynx, hard to cough it up.—Short and quick breathing from the full feeling in abdomen.—Hard breathing, as though lungs and bronchi were closing as the chill passes off.—A dry cough, from any little exercise.—A short cough, with tightness across chest.

18. Chest.—Oppression in lungs at 9 p.m.—A warm tingling sensation over l. chest, just under skin.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation after lying down at night, for 15 to 20 minutes.—On going to bed, pain, like a wave over heart, < lying down.—Pulse 84, intermittent.

20. Neck.—Pain and stiffness of muscles of back of neck.—Numb, pithy or woody feeling about and in the spine (Gent.).

21. Limbs.—Flesh on under side of limbs sore.—Sore feeling of all the muscles of r. side of body.—All 'the pains come and go quickly, but the muscles remain sore and stiff.—Frequent fine pains all over body until 3 p.m., when all disappeared and felt as well as usual.—Loss of power to control movements of body or limbs (Gent.).

22. Upper Limbs.—Stitching pain in r. wrist for half an hour, leaving a tired feeling in joint.—At 12.30, a sharp, cutting pain running from point of shoulder down front of chest to point of hip-bone, going suddenly.—Flesh feels as though she had taken a heavy cold.—Sharp pain, with coldness, from l. shoulder-joint extending down arm < in shoulder-joint, > sleep; goes away gradually.—Prickling sensation in l. arm and hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Swaying, staggering gait (Gent.).—Patellar-reflex lost (Gent.).—Stitching pain in r. leg and knee-joint for half an hour, leaving a tired feeling in the joint.—Hard pain in l. big toe-joint.—Pain inside of l. leg from groin to knee.

24. Generalities.—At 10 a.m. a very sick, exhausted feeling.—Weakness and insecurity of all power of locomotion (Gent.).—Feeling of intoxication with almost entire loss of vision (Gent.).—Sense of touch greatly impaired (Gent.).—Animals eating it become slaves to it and can never be kept from it; they droop, lose flesh, stand with head hanging down, eyes half closed; suddenly will commence to kick violently at imaginary enemies; they are devoid of malice, but cannot be worked as they don't know when to stop or when to start, or which way to turn, or how to change gait or meet changes in level of road.

26. Sleep.—Dreams of a pleasant or lascivious character.—Wakes often.—On rising feels sad, weary, despondent.—Twitching of muscles on falling asleep roused him (once, for three or four nights).—Dreamed of spiders, bugs (first night), of swimming in water (second night), (not in the habit of dreaming).

27. Fever.—Chill at 11.40 a.m., beginning in back and between shoulders, down over body to feet; stomach feels cold; pains all over body during chill; a peculiar sensation of crawling or contraction of abdominal muscles, hardest about navel, lasted about half an hour.—As chill passes off a smarting in throat and a feeling as though lungs and bronchi would close up, making breathing very difficult; chill lasted until 2 p.m., when all disappeared.—No thirst in either stage.—For four weeks on every seventh day had a chill with all the above symptoms; coldness of spine was continuous for eight weeks, and was then removed by Gels.

Lolium Temulentum.

Lolium temulentum. Darnel. N. O. Gramineæ. Trituration of seeds. Tincture of ripe spikelets. Tincture of ripe seeds.

Clinical.—Delirium tremens. Paralysis. Paralysis agitans. Tremor. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—The name *Darnel* means stupefied, and the plant's evil reputation is of very ancient date. The symptoms are the result of observations made on persons poisoned by eating meal containing an admixture of *Lol. tem*. Allen mentions an assertion that *Lolium* is much infested with *ergot*, and that it is to this that the poisoning symptoms are due, the unaffected grain being inert; and Allen notes in support of this that the poisonings have been most frequently observed in low, wet districts, and during wet seasons. Provings are needed to decide this. The chief symptoms are: Confusion of mind, at times delirium; very

great depression. Nausea and vomiting of the bread containing it and mucus with it. Paralysis, tremors, and convulsions. Cold rigors, internal chilliness; cold sweat. A very characteristic symptom is: Tightness in the calves; violent pain in the calves as if bound with cords. This tightness affects the rest of the legs in less degree. Bonino has cured a carpenter, 29, who had had trembling of the hands eleven years, < morning. Latterly the legs also began to tremble. His father and brother were similarly affected. *Merc. v*. and *Agar*. only relieved temporarily. *Lot. tem*. cured.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ananth., Secale; Lath. (paralysis; < wet seasons). Op. (sleep).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mania.—Slight delirium.—Depressed spirits.—Anxiety and general uneasiness.—Comprehension slow and difficult; distraction; confusion and stupefaction.

2. Head.—Vertigo; > closing eyes; with shaking in head.—Dizziness, nausea, loss of speech.—Intoxication.—Violent sticking in head, esp. forehead and temples.

3. Eyes.—Pupils widely dilated.—Vision: dim; blindness in some cases; scintillation before eyes.

4. Ears.—Deafness.—Roaring and tingling in ears.—Noise like drums and cymbals.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.

6. Face.—Face: red, hot, puffy; or pale.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: first white; then black; tremulous.—Burning in mouth and throat.—Speech: difficult; very imperfect; or lost.

9. Throat.—Deglutition: difficult; impossible, cannot pronounce a whole word.

11. Stomach.—Nausea.—Vomiting.—Inflammation of gullet, stomach, bowels, with fever.—Vomiting every half-hour, all night, portions of bread and colourless mucus, leaving disagreeable taste.—Uneasiness in epigastrium, with eructations of peculiar taste.—Pains in stomach, esp. a pressure in stomach-pit and abdomen.

12. Abdomen.—Distension.—Severe colicky pains.

13. Stool.—Severe purging.—Diarrhœa; with great colic; obstinate constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Copious micturition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Difficult breathing.

18. Chest.—Sticking pains in sides.

19. Heart.—Small irregular pulse.

21. Limbs.—Gait unsteady; trembling in all limbs; unable to hold a glass of water.—Spasms of arms and legs.

22. Upper Limbs.—While attempting to write, hand refused its service and he became stupid.

23. Lower Limbs.—Attempting to rise from a seat he began to stagger, was obliged to steady himself on walking along the room.—Great pain and tightness in legs, esp. calves, extending to ankles, with redness, swelling, and itching of skin.—Legs excessively tight and painful, swollen, inflamed, itching much for nine days, followed by a small collection of gelatinous fluid inside foot, terminating in gangrene, followed by sphacelus.—Violent pain in calves as if bound with cords.

24. Generalities.—General tremors.—Paralysis.—Restlessness.—General malaise for several days.—The action of *Lolium* is apt to be manifested in very wet seasons.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness.—Sleep unusually heavy.—Sopor.

27. Fever.—Great internal chilliness.—Cold rigors all over, esp. in limbs.—Fever.—Cold sweat.

Lonicera Periclymenum.

Lonicera periclymenum. Woodbine. Honeysuckle. N. O. Caprifoliaceæ.
Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Irritability.

Characteristics.—Cooper has cured with *Lon. peri.* irritability of temper with violent outbursts; and has seen it produce the same.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lon. x., Vib. tin., Vib. op., Sambucus, Symphoricarpus (botan.); Staph., Hyo., Croc. (outbursts of temper).

Lonicera Xylosteum.

Lonicera xylosteum. Fly Woodbine. N. O. Caprifoliaceæ. Trituration or tincture of berries.

Clinical.—Coma vigil. Convulsions.

Characteristics.—*Lon. xylost*. is known from the effect of poisoning by its berries. Vomiting and purging; trembling and jerking of the limbs, convulsions and coma were the chief symptoms. *Peculiar symptoms* were: Contraction of one pupil and dilatation of the other. Abdomen retracted especially in umbilical region. Slow pulse.

Relations.—*Compare:* Dig. (slow pulse). Cad. s. and Rhod. (one pupil contracted, the other dilated). For botan. relations see Lon. peri.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Stupefaction.—Coma.

2. Head.—Great congestion of head and chest.

3. Eyes.—Conjunctiva red.—Pupils dilated.—Contraction of one pupil, dilatation of the other.—Everything foggy and indistinct to vision for half an hour.—Photophobia.

6. Face.—Face red.—Pallor.—Lips dry.

8. Mouth.—Tongue moist; coated with mucus.

11. Stomach.—Excessive thirst.—Profuse vomiting; and purging.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen retracted, esp. in umbilical region; soft.—Violent colic.

13. Stool.—Bloody stools.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration rapid and deep.

19. Heart.—Violent impulse of heart.—Pulse: slow; small, soft, irregular.

24. Generalities.—Frequent jerking of limbs.—Trembling and jerking of whole body.—Violent convulsions.—Seemed neither to hear nor see; unable to make answer.—When raised from bed, limbs and head fall over as if paralysed.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy.—Constant deep sleep with half-open eyes; red face.

27. Fever.—Extremities cold.—Fever.—Profuse cold sweat.

Luesinum. Lueticum.

Luesinum. Lueticum. Syphilitic virus. A nosode. Attenuations.

Clinical.—Abscess; succession of abscesses. Alcoholism; hereditary craving for alcohol. Anus, fissure of. Aphasia. Asthma. Breasts sensitive. Bubo. Constipation. Crying of infants. Deafness. Deltoid rheumatism. Dentition. Diplopia. Dysmenorrhśa. Epilepsy. Headache; syphilitic. Hoarseness; before menses. Iritis. Leucorrhśa; infantile. Mouth, ulcerated. Myopia. Neuralgia. Night-sweats. Ophthalmia. Otorrhśa. Ovaries, affections of. *Ozśna*. Pemphigus. Psoas abscess. Ptosis. Rectum, stricture of. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Sleeplessness. Spine, caries of. Strabismus. Stricture. Sunstroke. Syphilis. Teeth, carious. Throat, ulcerated. Tibia, pains in. Tongue, cracked, ulcerated. Ulcers. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—I learnt the value of this nosode from Skinner, who has made with it some very brilliant cures. It has been proved by Swan in the potencies, and Hering's Schema, from which mine is taken, comprises also disease symptoms—marked "(n)"—and cured symptoms, which have generally the name and the disease appended. Cured cases of secondary syphilis I have marked "(s.s.)." The widespread distribution of syphilis, acquired and hereditary, and the virulence and persistence of the virus, give this nosode a high degree of importance in homśopathic practice. It has been mainly, almost exclusively, employed by those who are familiar with the use of high attenuations. I have used no potency lower than 200, and rarely repeat the dose oftener than once a week. The leading features of the disease are the keynotes for the use of the remedy, and (*1*) first in importance is the "Night <": "*Pains from darkness to daylight*; begin with twilight and end with daylight." "All symptoms < at night." "Terrible dread of night, on account of mental and physical exhaustion on awaking." This night aggravation will be found in a large proportion of the cases needing *Syph*.; in ophthalmia, the pains are < at night, and during the night the lids grow together. Neuralgia, and headache, asthma, coughs < from sunset to sunrise, whether syphilitic or not, will be benefited by *Syph*. Sleeplessness is itself a leading indication for *Syph*., which vies with *Sul*. as a sleep restorer. (*2*) Next to the Night <, is Ulceration: this may affect mouth, nose, genitals, or skin, and the ulcers have greyish bases; in the nose they produce the most offensive form of ozćna with discharge of fetid clinkers. In such cases I have found *Syph*. of the greatest service. Fetid discharges from the ear come in the same category. (*3*) Abscesses with foul secretions. (All pus-formations of *Syph*. are fetid.) *Succession of abscesses* is one of the grand keynotes of the materia medica. Eyes, teeth, and skin give other leading indications. In ophthalmia neonatorum the lids adhere during sleep; pains < 2 to 5 a.m.; pus profuse; > cold bathing. Iritis, syphilitic or rheumatic, has been cured with *Syph*. Ptosis; sleepy

look from drooping lids. Diplopia, one image seen below the other. Teeth decay at the edge of the gums and break off; are cupped, have serrated edges; dwarfed in size and converge at their tips. The typical eruption of *Syph*. is copper-coloured spots, but it covers many other forms, including pemphigus. The glandular system is affected throughout and nutrition impaired, leading to extreme emaciation. Burnett has recorded in his book on *Delicate Children* many instances of the power of *Syph*. to free stunted children from this constitutional blight. Further indications for *Syph*. are: Pains < and > gradually; are shifting, and require frequent change of position. Leucorrhśa; profuse, soaking through napkins and running to heels. Craving for alcohol in any form. Hereditary tendency to alcoholism. (Bacchus and Venus are close allies). The orifices of the body are all affected by syphilis, and *Syph*. has a great sphere in rectal pain and constipation. "Obstinate constipation for years; rectum seems tied up with strictures; when enema was used the agony of passage was like labour." Bones are affected, and especially bones of head and tibić. Nodes on the head. H. C. Allen says: "Syphilitics, or patients who have had chancre treated by local means, and as a result have suffered from throat and skip troubles for years, are nearly always benefited by this remedy at commencement of treatment unless some other remedy is clearly indicated." Thomas Wildes (*H. P*., xi. 267) gives his experience with *Syph*. In chancre he gives *Syph*. 1m (Swan)─according to Skinner's calculation this is much lower than 1m of the centesimal scale─one dose every night. The chancre increases for the first two weeks and then gradually fades away, not being followed by secondaries. Where the edges of the chancre assume the appearance of proud flesh in the third or fourth week, and become everted, jagged, and angry dark red, he gives *Lac can*. cm (Swan) every night for ten to fourteen days, until the sore takes on a more natural appearance, when *Syph*. 1m is again given to finish the case. For any remaining induration *Nit. ac*. 30, four times a day, is given. Headaches in great variety he cured with it; aphasia; ptosis; paralysis of tongue; facial paralysis; hemiplegia; "persistent pains in any part of the body;" catarrhal and nerve deafness; itching of nostrils; dark purple lines between alć nasi and cheeks. Itching scabby eruptions on face or breast; singly or in clusters, looking like herpes. Pain and pressure behind sternum. Epilepsy. Wildes cured with *Syph*. 1m a bookkeeper who for many months had had a piercing, pressing, excruciating headache over right eye extending deep into brain. It was so severe, he was losing continuity of thought and memory. Under *Syph*. every night the headache disappeared entirely in ten days and the mental faculties were fully restored; but in six weeks the whole eyebrow on that side broke out into a sickly, yellow, syphilitic eczema with a red, angry, and oozing base extending under the arch to the lid from canthus to canthus up into forehead and down the side of the nose. The cure of this was tedious, because, Wildes thinks, he did not stick to *Syph*., but changed the remedy. This man had had syphilis a few years before. In 1879 a lady, 26, extremely bright and intelligent, came to Wildes with a dreadful ozćna. She had also curvature of the spine and congestion of right ovary. Always delicate from a child. *Syph*. cured the ozćna and improved the health, but it "drove out a saddle to which the *Sepia* saddle

is but a shadow"—a furious inflammatory mass of syphilitic sores, scabs, and eczema, red and angry, with a fiery base extending from one malar prominence to the other, across nose up to eyes and forehead. This took eighteen months to cure. The ozśna never returned. A boy, 4, had an obstinate rash, a combination of prurigo and herpes, on chin, lips, cheek-bone, forehead, and hairy scalp; on arms, chest, back, bends of joints and on the joints, and on fingers and hands, nowhere profuse. In spite of authorities to the contrary, Wildes maintains that syphilitic rashes may itch, and that prurigo is infectious and is one of the initial stages of leprosy. This boy had a spot of eruption on the left thigh the size of the top-joint of a man's thumb. This was distinctly a leper spot. *Syph*. 1m caused the rash to come out strongly all over the body in patches, the face was one-third covered with a thick, yellow, scabby eruption. The remedy was continued and the boy got well, wonderfully improved in health, no longer nervous, growing well; sleeping well; appetite good. Girl, 16, had measles a year before which did not come out properly. A year and a half prior thereto subject to neuralgic headaches. Ailing about two years; very despondent, wants to die, headaches growing more violent. During the headaches the temple veins stand out, has pains all over the body, is very irritable, restless, *walking about much of the time*, does not wish to be soothed, *violent on being opposed*, has tremors and *seems on the verge of convulsions*, dazed, *absent-minded*, and almost *insane. Always washing her hands*. Was formerly constipated, but now subject to "a kind of diarrhśa." Menses never have come on properly, and for the past year have been very irregular, much delayed, scanty, and *always extremely painful*. Often feverish. Sleep anxious, distressed, and often *wakeful* and violently *restless*. The italicised symptoms indicated *Syph*., and under this she steadily recovered. A young lady contracted "lepra-syphilis" from vaccination. She had an immense blood-boil on her arm which would not heal. Face broken out with a lumpy fiery rash. With *Syph*. 1m at bedtime she recovered rapidly; the arm healed quickly and her face became free from eruption. Boy, 3, had cluster of yellow blotches on fingers and roots of nails, distorting the nails. The boy's father was epileptic. The boy was helped with *Fluor. ac*. and cured with *Syph*., the nails becoming straight. Many persons, says Wildes, after taking *Syph*. for a few days, complained of heavy, crushing, cutting pains across the base of the cerebellum; others of heavy aching and stiffness from base of neck up through muscles and cords of neck and into the brain; others of a heavy, clouded, dull feeling at base of brain with physical lethargy, and sometimes with dizziness, sometimes with confusion of thoughts and often a feeling as if going insane or about to be paralysed. Sometimes a far-away feeling, with a feeling of indifference to the future. Accompanying these there may come a heavy, dragging, dull feeling in lumbar region, with stiffness and want of elasticity. *Peculiar Sensations are:* A seething feeling as if hot water or hot oil running through all veins of the body, all night long. As if going insane or about to be paralysed. Tongue feels as if paralysed. A far-away feeling with apathy. As if head were pulled back by a weight. As if blood went to right inner canthus and temples and could get no further. As if sand in eyes. As if right eye were wide open and cold air

were blowing in it. Fluttering as of something alive in teeth. As if a worm in tooth. As if teeth had got out of place. Distress as if in omentum. As if rectum were tied up with strictures. As if urethra had been stuffed up and clogged. As if sternum was being drawn towards dorsal vertebrć. As if she would suffocate with rough. As if skin were drawn up in centre of chest on drawing back head. Coccyx as if swollen. As if toes on right foot were disjointed. Like growing-pains in limbs. As if bones were sawed. Palms and soles as if pricked by needles. As if throat tearing to pieces. As if top of head were coming off. As if teeth were loose. As of a nervous chill commencing in anus and running down legs. As if bitten by bugs. A number of *linear* pains have been observed in *Syph*. cases. G. H. Carr (*M. A*., xvii. 162) relates this case: An old man had been troubled two or three winters with an *intense cold pain* in both legs; it came on every night on lying down; and lasted all night, the only relief being by getting up and walking. Magnetic leggings had given most relief. *Syph*. mm, one dose daily, was given. He lost the pain for six weeks, when it returned in milder form. *Syph*. cmm was given, and he had no more pains all the winter. This medicine, he said "made his genitals ache so that he couldn't sit still." This lasted over a month. *Syph*. cm cured (*ibid*.) a lady of "asthma" that she had had for twenty-five years, the attack coming on *only at night after lying down*, or *during a thunderstorm*. Swan (*M. A*., xxviii. 239) says he gave crying infants, when they developed the propensity immediately after birth and did not cease, one dose of *Syph*. cmm, and it was difficult to make them cry after that. Yingling (*M. A*., xxix. 135) reports this case: Rev. D., 30, dark, free from venereal taint, had a constant dull, heavy ache above inner angle of right eye, very distressing, with an occasional *thrust as of an iron rod from the same spot* through to lower part of occiput. This thrust was excruciating. He was due to preach next day, but the pain quite incapacitated him, hence his appeal for help. Haggard look. *Syph*. cm, one dose, was given. He was free from pain before he reached home, next morning was perfectly well. The symptoms are < by touch (tibia; os uteri). Pressure = pain in spot middle of thigh; > throat; pressing teeth together > toothache. No position suits. Motion <. Raising arms laterally <. Walking > pain in hips and thighs. < At night. Warmth and cold < and >. Warmth > headache; of stove > pain in swollen wrist and big toe. Hot or cold things < toothache. Cold water > ophthalmia pains. Damp weather; warm, damp weather; thunderstorm; seaside <. > In mountains. < Winter.

Relations.—*Compare:* In bone diseases and syphilitic affections, Aur., Asaf., K. iod., Merc., Nit. ac. < At night, Aur., Merc., Sul. (Med. and Sycotics < early morning). < At sea-shore; > inland (Med. opp). < At seaside; averse to consolation, Nat. m. Dysmenorrhśa, Med. Deep-in headache, Bac. Pains increase and decrease Slowly, Stn. Ozćna with offensive clinkers. Sep., Pul., Pso., K. bi. Succession of abscesses (Anthrac., succession of boils). Syphilitic stomatitis, Lach., Lac c., Merc. Nodes, K. iod., K. bi., Mang., Merc. Emaciation, Abrot, Iod. Lancinating pains in heart (from base to apex), Med. (from apex to base), Spi. (from base to clavicle or shoulder). Fears suffering from exhaustion on awaking, Lach. Ptosis, Caust., Graph. Hereditary tendency to alcoholism, Asar., Pso., Tub., Sul., Sul. ac.

Constipation with labour-like pains. Lac d., Tub. Fissure in anus, Thuj. Shoulder rheumatism < raising arm laterally, Rhus, Sang. (r. shoulder), Fer. (left), Urt. ur. Dentition troubles < night (Med. < early morning). Hereditary syphilis; dentition, Kre. Vertigo < looking up (Sul., looking down). As if teeth out of place (Tub. as if jammed together). Thunder, effect of, Pho.

Causation.—Sun. Damp weather. Thunderstorms.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Loss of memory (n).—Loses remembrances of passing occurrences, names, dates, &c., while all occurrences previous to inception of disease are remembered as distinctly as ever (n).—Very nervous, weeping without cause.—Cross, irritable, peevish.—Irritable, excited, walking much of the time, does not want to be soothed, violent on being opposed, has tremors, seems on the verge of convulsions, dazed, absent-minded, always washing her hands.—Periodical neuralgia in head (neuralgia).—Very despondent, does not think will ever get better (s.s.).—Terrible dread of night; always < as night approaches; leaves her about daylight, which she prays for (spring cough).—Feeling as if going insane, or about to be paralysed.—A far-away feeling, with apathy and indifference to future.—Crying infants, who begin immediately after birth.

2. Head.—Vertigo on looking up, seems to be caused by heat.—Headache: linear, from or near one eye backward; lateral; frontal; from temple to temple; deep into brain from vertex; as from pressure on vertex; in either temple, extending into or from eye > by warmth; in bones of head; < by heat of sun; after sunstroke.—Sick-headache, pains intolerable, arteries of head full and pulsating violently; high fever, frequent retelling on trying to vomit; menses regular, but very scanty.—Lancinating pain in occiput, invariably < at night (n).—Neuralgic headache causing sleeplessness or delirium at night, always commencing about 4 p.m.; < at from 10 to 11 and ceasing at daylight.—Bursting sensation in vertex as from severe cold.—Pain from eyes through to occiput, with sensation of weight in occiput drawing head back; or as if it were pulled back; eyes ache and smart.—Constant linear headache, commencing at both angles of forehead and extending in parallel lines backward—a precursor of epileptic attack.—Heavy, crushing, cutting pain across base of cerebellum.—Heavy, clouded, dull feeling in base of brain.—Headache through temples, thence vertically like an inverted letter T.—Coronal headache (s.s.).—Headaches accompanied by great restlessness, sleeplessness and general nervous erethism.—Syphilitic headache for many months, piercing, pressing excruciating over r. eye; extending deep into brain; losing continuity of thought and memory; makes repeated mistakes in figures.—Suffusion and full feeling in face, throat, and head, with innumerable small enlarged cervical glands.—Sore, one and a half inches in diameter, on occipital bone, covered with a thick, yellow-white scab.—Dirty eruption on scalp.—Great loss of hair (n).

3. Eyes.—Red papulous eruption round l. inner canthus, with isolated pimples on side of nose, cheek and eyebrow; these pimples were red, with depressed centre, circumscribed areola, became confluent where they were most dense; pimples bleed when scabs come off; agglutination of lids.—Myopia (n).—Sharp, pulsating pain, occasionally at outer end of superior border of r. orbit, apparently in periosteum.—Upper lids swollen.—Ptosis: paralytica; eyes look sleepy from lowering of upper lid.—Diplopia, one image seen lower than the other.—Strabismus paralytica, eye turning inward, and pupil can only be turned outward as far as median line.—Chronic recurrent phlyctenular inflammation of cornea; successive crops of phlyctenules and abrasion of epithelial layer of cornea intense photophobia; profuse lachrymation; redness and pain well marked delicate, scrofulous children, esp. if any trace of hereditary syphilis remains.—L. eyeball covered with fungus-like growth, pain intense, < at night.—Acute ophthalmia neonatorum (n).—Redness and swelling of outer half of both lower tarsal edges.—Syphilitic iritis, intense pain steadily increasing night after night; < between 2 and 5 a.m., coming almost at the minute and ceasing same way (s.s.).—Pain in r. inner canthus as if blood went there and could go no farther, also in r. temple (rheumatic iritis).—Both eyes glued in morning; conjunctiva injected; photophobia, constantly wears a shade.—Eyes dull.—Infantile syphilis.—Ophthalmic pains, < at night, > by told water.—R. eye alone affected congestion of conjunctiva and sclerotica, with some chemosis; lids inflamed, esp. at outer canthus; sensation of sand in eyes; lids agglutinated in morning; great photophobia (hereditary syphilis).—Neuralgia every night, beginning about 8 or 9 p.m., gradually increasing in severity until it reached its height about 3 or 4 a.m., and after continuing thus for two or three hours gradually decreased and finally ceased about 10 a.m. (rheumatic ophthalmia).

4. Ears.—Intense earache in r. ear, incisive pains thrusting into ear; purulent watery discharge from ear with pain.—Gathering in l. ear which discharges a great quantity of pus (hereditary syphilis in a child).—Deafness gradually increasing until she could scarcely hear at all.—Complete deafness; nothing abnormal to be seen.—Catarrhal or nerve deafness with marked cachexia.—Calcareous deposit on tympanum.—Small, acrid, watery discharge occasionally from ears, no deafness (ozćna).

5. Nose.—L. side of nose, inside ala, itching.—Nose stuffed up and burning.—Attacks of fluent coryza.—Offensive, thick yellow-green nasal discharge; during sleep dry scabs form in both nostrils; following an application of salve for sore eyes; l. submaxillary gland, which had been swollen and indurated, softens, discharges and, after forty-five days, begins to heal slowly.—Ozćna syphilitica; (*Syph*. brought out an eruption of sores with a fiery-red base on nose and over frontal sinuses).—L. side of nose inside and out very sore, likewise lips and chin; sores itching and scabbing over.—Itching in nostrils.

6. Face.—Face drawn to one side, difficulty of speaking, masticating, blowing (n).—Spasmodic twitching of many muscles, esp. in face (paralysis agitans), with great melancholy and depression of spirits.—Facial paralysis r. side, thick speech, hemicrania, jactitation of r. eye and lid.—An old gentleman has had for some years cancer on r. malar bone; no rest, his agony excruciating in extreme (relieved).—Face pale.—Itching, scabby, eczematous eruptions singly or in clusters, looking like herpes.—Nose and cheeks covered with eruptions and scabs in layers rising to a point.—Dark purple lines between alć nasi and cheeks.—Lips and teeth covered with bloody mucus.—Sores on lips and chin, esp. l. side scabbing over.

7. Teeth.—Single small lunć cleft in upper incisors, permanent set, which incisors are dwarfed in their general dimensions, and converge at their tips; inherited syphilis (n).—Children's teeth are cupped.—Teeth decaying at edge of gum and breaking off (n).—Felt like a worm in tooth, could not tell which tooth.—Singular feeling as if teeth had all got out of place, and on closing jaws teeth do not come well together.

8. Mouth.—Tongue red and thick; two deep cracks running lengthwise in it; one on each side of median line.—Aphasia, difficulty of finding words; debility.—Tongue feels as if paralysed.—Fetid breath.—Tongue coated; white, edges indented by teeth.—Putrid taste in mouth before epileptic fit.—Tongue very red and thick; covered with herpetic eruption, two deep cracks running lengthwise on each side of median line, making it difficult to swallow (s.s.).—Tongue thickly coated, dirty, edges indented or serrated by teeth (n.).—Twenty ulcers in mouth, every part involved, top and under side of tongue, lips, buccal cavity, fauces and nose; septum of nose threatened, both alć nasi very painful, smarting with burning as if on fire; pains and burning prevented sleep; hungry but could eat nothing but fluids as mastication was impossible; tongue heavily coated white, large quantities of stringy, viscid, saliva running from mouth of a sweetish taste; a putrid, sickening odour filled whole house; all symptoms < toward night (s.s.).—Herpetic eruption in mouth, tonsils, hard palate and fauces, completely covering inside of mouth and throat, making it very difficult to swallow even liquids.—Syphilitic destruction of hard and soft palates.

9. Throat.—Chronic hypertrophy of tonsils (hereditary syphilis).—Chancrous ulcer extending across velum palati to l. pillar of pharynx (s.s.).—Acute pharyngitis (s.s.).

10. Appetite.—Appetite indifferent and capricious (psoas abscess).—Total loss of appetite for months, little or nothing satisfies him; formerly was generally ravenous.—Thirst.—Tendency to heavy drinking; alcoholism.—Aversion to meat.—Dyspepsia; flatulence, belching of wind; nervous dyspepsia.

11. Stomach.—Nausea.—Heartburn with pain and rawness from stomach to throat-pit, often with cough.—Vomiting for weeks or months due to erosion from superficial ulceration of lining of viscus, herpetic, of syphilitic origin.

12. Abdomen.—Pain or distress deep in abdomen as if in omentum.—Feeling of heat internally in hypogastric region.—Pain in r. groin followed by swelling of glands.—Large painless bubo in r. groin opened and discharged freely (s.s.).—Slight lancinating pain in one groin, < at night.—Inguinal bubo.

13. Stool and Anus.—Bowels torpid for five weeks (periodical neuralgia in head).—Obstinate constipation for many years; rectum seemed tied up with strictures, when injections were given agony of passage was like child-bearing.—Chronic constipation, with fetid breath, earthy complexion, gaunt appearance.—Stools very dark and offensive (infantile syphilis).—Bilious diarrhśa at seashore, painless, driving her out of bed about 5 a.m.; stools during day, later causing excoriation; face red, suffers from heat; occasional painless, whitish diarrhśa when at home, always > by going to mountains.—Fissures in anus and rectum.—Two indurated ulcers at mouth of anus somewhat sore; slight itching of anus (primary syphilis).

14. Urinary Organs.—Itching in orifice of urethra.—A sensation, in morning on going to urinate, as if male urethra were stuffed up or clogged, about an inch from orifice.—Scalding urine.—Urination difficult and very slow; no pain, but a want of power, so that he has to strain.—Urine infrequent, not oftener than once in twenty-four hours, scanty, of a golden-yellow colour.—Profuse urination after chill; passed during night nearly a chamberful.—Rich lemon-yellow scanty urine.—Frequent urging to urinate all night, at least from 7 p.m. until 5 a.m.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Chancre on prepuce.—Buboes.—Burning in chancre size of a split pea, on prepuce above corona glandis; edges raised, bottom covered with lardaceous deposit; glans purple, on l. side covered by an exudation.—Chancre on penis, third in two years, all on same spot (s.s.).—Aching of genitals, could not sit still for over a month.—After suppressed chancre, disease attacked testes and scrotum, which became painful and swollen; this was supposed to be cured, but ever since, every few weeks, if exposed at all to damp weather would be seized with pain as if in kidneys, seemingly traversing ureters, but instead of passing into bladder followed spermatic cord, down groins and into testes; pain agonising, chiefly in cord, in present attack in r.; pricking in chancre.—Chancroid, phagedćnic, spreading rapidly; buboes commencing in each groin.—Inflammation and induration of spermatic cord.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Uterus and all surrounding parts loose, soft and flabby; profuse, thick, yellow leucorrhśa; constant pain across small of back.—Yellow offensive leucorrhśa, watery or not, so profuse it daily soaks through napkins and runs to heels of stockings if much on her feet.—Profuse yellow leucorrhśa, < at night; in sickly, nervous children (inherited syphilis).—Soreness of genitals, and muco-purulent discharge, in a child.—Acrid discharge causing violent itching and inflammation of external organs, < at night from warmth of bed, parts very tender; itching and inflammation > during menses.—Nocturnal < of r. ovarian

pain, preventing sleep.—Sore on r. labium majus, extending to l. (s.s.).—Menstruation painful, two weeks too soon; pink-red, bright, profuse, running free for some days; napkins wash easily.—Painful menstruation.—Sensitiveness of os uteri, < to intolerable pain at menses, or on introduction of finger or penis; frequently causes abortion (n).—Sharp zigzag shooting pains in region of uterus.—Ovaries congested and inflamed; tendency to ovarian tumours.—Sore aching in l. ovarian region, extending to r. with darting pains.—L. ovary swollen, during coitus, at moment of orgasm, a sharp cutting pain like a knife, and twice there was smarting as of a sore; ovary swelled so much that its size and shape could easily be felt through abdominal walls (caused by *Buboin*).—Uterine and ovarian diseases with pronounced nervous disorders, esp. in married women.—Mammć sensitive to touch, feeling sore; during menses, and at other times.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarse, almost complete aphonia, day before menses.—Diseased cartilages of larynx (tertiary syphilis).—Chronic asthma, in summer, esp. when weather was warm and damp; most frequently in evening, passing off at daybreak.—Pain and oppression at bifurcation of bronchia and in larynx, it hurts her to breathe.—Attacks of spasmodic bronchial asthma for twenty-five years; they come on only at night after lying down or during a thunderstorm, producing most intense nervous insomnia, entirely preventing sleep for days and nights.—Violent attacks of dyspnśa, wheezing and rattling of mucus, from 1 to 4 a.m.—Cough: hard cough < at night, when it is continuous, preventing sleep.—Hard, constant cough, with thick, yellow, tasteless expectoration.—Dry, racking cough, with thick, purulent expectoration, caused by a sensation of rasping or scraping in throat, always at night.—Whooping-cough with terrible vomiting.—Cannot lie on r. side, as it causes a dry cough.—Muco-purulent expectoration, greyish, greenish, greenish-yellow, tasteless.—Expectoration without cough, quite clear, white, feels like a round ball and rushes into mouth.

18. Chest.—Rattling in chest and throat.—Soreness of chest, with great anguish and inability to retain a recumbent position; in winter, severe bronchial cough succeeded asthmatic attacks; a regular type of chills and fever developed; suffered from this many years ago.—Pain in centre of chest as if skin were drawn up, on drawing the head back.—Lack of sleep produces a sudden faintness and sinking sensation in chest; three spells succeeded each other during a single night.—Oppression of chest to such an extent as almost to arrest breathing; asthma caused by sensation as if sternum were being gradually drawn towards dorsal vertebrć; expansion of chest difficult; confusion of mind as if unconsciousness might follow.—Sensation of pressure under upper part of sternum.—Pain and pressure behind sternum.—Angina; ptosis l. eye; facial paralysis l. side, slight aphasia; impotence (relieved).—Eczematous herpetic eruptions on chest.

19. Heart.—Lancinating pains in heart at night, from base to apex (Medor. has reverse).—Valvular disease of heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Heavy aching and stiffness from base of neck up through muscles and cords into brain.—Caries of cervical spine with great curvature in same region, directly forward; pain in curvature always < at night (no proof of syphilis).—Enlargement of cervical glands and a number of pedunculated pin-head warts on neck, cured by *Syco-syphilinum* (hereditary syphilis; girl, 10).—Enlargement of glands in different parts of body, particularly abundant about neck; indurated and slightly painful, causing a sensation of fulness and suffusion in face, throat and head (n).—Enormous swelling of glands of head and neck (Hodgkin's disease).—Rigidity of muscles.—A heavy, dragging, dull feeling in lumbar region, with want of elasticity.—Great pain in back in region of kidneys, < after urinating (s.s.).—Pains commencing in sacral regions internally, and apparently coming around to uterus.—Pain at coccyx at its junction with sacrum, sometimes in lower sacral vertebrć; < on sitting, with a sensation as if swollen, though it is not.—Caries of dorsal vertebrć with acute curvature, for five months, every night most intense neuralgic pains, commencing generally from 5 to 7 p.m., and never terminating till about 5 a.m.; < by least motion, and slightly > by warm poultices.—Psoas abscess first l. then r.—Nocturnal < of pains in back, hips and thighs.

21. Limbs.—Aching pains in limbs like growing pains.—Gradual rigidity of all joints after eruption; flexors seem contracted.—Rheumatic swelling of l. wrist and big toe, bluish red, with pains as if somebody sawed at his bones with a dull saw; > by heat of stove; < from sundown to sunrise; no appetite; has lasted two weeks (rheumatism).—Feeling of numbness in palms and soles, at times a prickly sensation as if numb parts were punctured by a great number of needles.—Excruciating arthritis; swelling, heat, and redness intense.—Rheumatism, muscles are caked in hard knots or lumps.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatism of shoulder-joint or at insertion of deltoid, < from raising arm laterally.—Can only raise arms to a right angle with axilla; trying to force them higher causes muscles to suddenly become paralysed and they drop pendant (n).—Lameness and pain of arm on motion, < on raising arm up in front as if reaching; pain located about insertion of deltoid in upper third of humerus, not painful to pressure.—Fingers and thumbs have runarounds (infantile syphilis).—Always washing the hands.—Hands badly ulcerated on backs (s.s.).—R. second finger swollen and stiffened (s.s.).

23. Lower Limbs.—Swelling of legs from knees down, soles painful when standing on them; swelling goes down in morning, comes back at night.—Pains in lower extremities, excruciating, completely banish sleep; < from hot fomentations; > pouring cold water on them (n).—Cannot sit in a low chair, or squat down, owing to loss of control over knee and hip-joints (n).—Pains in long bones of lower extremities, also in joints (n.).—Dull pain over backs of feet to toes, began soon after getting into bed, lasting until 4 or 5 a.m.—For two or three winters intense cold pain in both legs, < in l., came on every night on lying down, lasting

all night; > by getting up and walking, and in warm weather.—Pain in three toes of r. foot as if disjointed.—Slight contraction of tendons beneath r. knee (psoas abscess).—Tearing pains in hip and thighs, < at night, > about daybreak, > by walking, not affected by weather (improved).—Redness and rawness with terrible itching between toes (s.s.).—Bubo with pain in spot on middle of r. thigh in front, only when standing and on deep pressure, which seemed to touch spot, which was apparently on periosteum.—Two ulcers larger than a crown piece, dirty stinking, slouching, with jagged, elevated edges, one on thigh above patella another on head of tibia; two large pieces of bone came away from head of tibia (s.s.).—Osteosarcoma in centre of r. tibia the size of half an ostrich egg, pains agonising at night, growth irregular, spongy, partly laminated, very hard (s.s.).—Contracted, painful feeling in soles, as if tendons were too short.

24. Generalities.—Utter prostration and debility in morning.—Epilepsy.—Dwarfed, shrivelled-up, old-looking babies and children.—Epileptic convulsions after menses.

25. Skin.—Pustular eruption on different parts of body; in patches on certain places, particularly on wrists and shins, where bones are nearest cuticle, and isolated other large pustules on other parts, these break, discharging an ichorous fluid for one or two days, then heal, leaving characteristic pockmark cicatrice; patches take longer to heal, discharging same fluid till healing process commences.—After healing of chancre a fresh pustular eruption appears on different parts of body, which, when pustules have discharged an ichorous liquid and healed up, leaves fresh coppery pockmarks *Medorr*. removed it permanently, causing it to turn yellow-brown, dry at edges and scale off, leaving skin permanently clear and free.—Biting sensation in different parts of body, as if bitten by bugs, at night only.—Syphilitic rash, very prominent on forehead, chin, arms and front of thorax, an abundance of fine scales peeling off; large prominent spot on centre of forehead, filled with fluid, as also are some smaller patches (s.s.).—Syphilitic bullć discharging freely on cheeks, under chin, on back of shoulders, on scalp and other parts of body (infantile syphilis).—Maculć; copper-coloured (s.s.).—Pemphigus, looking like a pock, often confluent and persistently reappears.—Skin bluish.

26. Sleep.—Great restlessness at night, impossible to keep leg in one position.—Absolute sleeplessness (vies with *Sul*. in producing quiet, refreshing sleep).—Wakes soon after midnight and cannot sleep again till 6 a.m.

27. Fever.—Great pains in head, whole body extremely cold, looked blue; wanted to be covered with blankets or couldn't get warm; no appetite; sleeping almost continually, could not be roused (s.s.).—Nervous chills preceded by pains in head, esp. occiput and scalp of that part; pains below waist, in pelvis, legs, esp. tibia, which is sensitive to touch; bowels torpid; cross, irritable, peevish; pains begin every day 4 p.m., culminate at midnight, disappear at daylight.—After retiring

nerve chill beginning in anus, running down legs; desire for stool, > by profuse urination and by eructations.—Fever: dry, hot, shortly after going to bed, parted lips, great thirst; 11 to 1 daily.—Sweat: profuse at night, sleepless and restless; esp. between scapulć and down to waist, with excessive general debility.

Luna.

Moon's Rays. Sugar of milk is exposed on a glass plate to the moon's rays and stirred with a glass rod meanwhile. The sugar of milk so charged is dynamised in the usual way (Fincke). Higgins made a preparation by exposing pure water to the moon's rays for three or four hours in South America and then dynamising the water so charged.

Clinical.—Acidity. Epilepsy. Headache. Inter-menstrual flow. Œdema. Physometra. Somnambulism. Worms.

Characteristics.—Goullon of Weimar contributed to *Zeit. des Berl. Ver. H. A.* (translated in *Rev. Hom. Belge*, January, 1897), a notable article on "*The Influence of the Moon on the Human Organism*," in which he mentions, among other interesting facts, that somnambulism is a lunar effect; that worm affections are most troublesome at the full moon, and that goître diminishes, more or less, during the waning moon. On this fact is based the following *Spongia-Luna* treatment, which he calls "infallible": Cut slices of sponge of the size of a finger. Grill them at a candle flame till they are brittle at the centre but still elastic at the borders. Triturate the whole and put 7 or 8 grams into half a litre (rather less than a pint) of rain-water or river-water. The bottling must be done three days before the new moon. Close the bottle and put it in a cellar, taking care to shake it once every day. Three days before the full moon the patient commences to take a tablespoonful night and morning. The greater part of the bottle will be finished during the waning moon. [*Spongia*, I may interpolate, is one of the remedies having < at full moon.] Goullon quotes the following remarkable case of somnambulism from the *Cercle Médical*: "A youth of fifteen, in good health in other respects, had been withdrawn from his apprenticeship, on account of his nightly promenades on roofs, and put in a private asylum. Although his room was oriented so that no actual moon-rays could reach, it, the moon nevertheless exercised a potent influence upon him. As soon as it reaches the horizon he gets out of bed, and carefully, with closed eyes, moves towards a window, so high that he has to jump in order to reach and open it. As it is barricaded with an iron trellis he gets down, and, crossing the corridor, goes to the outer door, above which is a window. With cat-like agility he climbs up to this, when he is seized by three warders, who take him back to his room, where, *only after the moon has set*, can he lie down and go to sleep. In the morning he remembers nothing. At full moon the symptoms are still more extraordinary." Among other maladies notably influenced by the moon is epilepsy, and

epilepsy < at full moon generally needs *Silic*. Skin diseases, according to Menuret, are frequently influenced by the moon. He instances a case of eczematous affection which increased with each waning moon, and was at its maximum intensity at the new moon, when it covered the whole face and chest, and was accompanied by unbearable itching. Then there was gradual improvement and the face became smooth, but scarcely had the full moon passed than all began again. Scabies and worm affections are < at full moon. Nervous affections, especially in subjects of sycosis, are frequently influenced by the moon. Moritz Hoffmann observed a young girl (daughter of an epileptic mother) whose whole body became swollen at every new moon, the swelling disappearing as the moon waned. [One of Swan's cases cured by *Luna* presented these symptoms: Excessive œdema of face, neck, and hands, with neuralgic pain in the swollen parts.] Mead tells of a child who was subject to convulsions at each waning moon. Gale remarked that with weakly persons there are two epochs at which excitability is most pronounced—the new moon and the full moon. Goullon quotes these words of Arago, which show that he had a proper estimation of the limits of physical analysis: "A deeper research is needed, for there is nothing to show that it is the light of the moon which is its only efficient agent. It must further be remarked that the nervous system, according to a large number of reports, constitutes an instrument far more delicate than the most subtle apparatus of actual physics. And, in fact, who does not know that the olfactory nerve detects in the air the existence of odorous particles of which chemical analysis cannot reveal the smallest trace?" The moon-rays have been treated as other "Imponderables" (see under *Magnetis Poli*, &c.) and attenuations prepared. Swan communicated to *H. W.*, xviii. 469, a proving of *Luna* 1m. made on a lady physician, Dr. S. J. W. The prover was menstruating at the time the proving was commenced, but was otherwise in good health. Repeated doses were taken for two days. The effects lasted four weeks. The majority of the symptoms were observed in the generative sphere, the head and the lower limbs. The pains were > in open air; > by cold-application; > by eructations and by passing flatus from vagina. < After sleep; < from milk. Swan appends to his article some clinical observations. These symptoms will be found in the Schema in brackets.

Relations.—*Compare:* Æthus., Mag. c. (< from milk). The following medicines have relation to the moon's phases (italics indicate those which have the relation more pronounced): < At *new moon*: Alum., Am. c., Bufo, Calc., *Caust.*, Clem., *Cup.*, Daph., Lyc., Saba., Sep., Sil. < At *full moon*: Alum., *Calc., Cyc., Graph.*, Kal. n., Nat. c., Nat. m., Saba., *Sep., Sil.*, Spo., *Sul.*, Teuc. < During *increasing moon*: Arn., Clem. < During *waning moon*: *Dulc.*, Thuj.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Irritability on being spoken to.—Wants to be let alone.—Mind not clear.—Disinclined for mental or physical labour.—Sad, depressed.—Mental faculties, esp. ability to receive, retain, and express ideas, are most powerfully

affected by the full rays of the moon in tropical countries; the influences being most felt the day before the full moon.

2. Head.—Slight giddiness, with slight bitter taste l. side of tongue, with increased saliva.—While reading, sharp pain just above root of nose, followed instantly by pain in l. temple, then general headache (15 minutes); pain in l. temple returns later (half-hour after third dose); also deep burning, scraping pain in l. upper frontal bone, temporarily > by eating; later > by a walk in open air.—Pain in occiput, changing to lame feeling on retiring, and preventing turning in bed with ease.—Woke 3 a.m. with very severe headache; later drank cup of tea, which was immediately returned, tasting sour.—Headache > by magnetic passe.—(Severe frontal headache during menses speedily cured with 1m.).—(Congestion of blood to head with sensation of great fulness, 8 a.m.)

3. Eyes.—Weakness of eyes and feeling of sand < by the medicine.—Sharp stinging sensation, leaving a smarting.—(Stinging in r. eye cured with c.m.).—(Swelling of eyelids and profuse discharge of purulent matter with a painful smarting and profuse lachrymation; without heat, or change of colour.)

5. Nose.—Sensation of a cold in head.—Coryza, sneezing, and pain in occiput.—4 p.m. sensation of heavy cold in head with lachrymation.—Discharge of yellowish-green mucus from nose.

6. Face.—(Œdema of face.)

8. Mouth.—Bitter taste l. side of tongue with increased flow of saliva.—Repeated later after eighth dose, with stinging in r. eye.—Recurred on waking, with faint feeling in stomach.—Increased flow of saliva, all day.

9. Throat.—Some soreness in throat.

11. Stomach.—(Is excellent in sour eructations, esp. if tasting of ingesta.).—No appetite; slight nausea.—Desires something, she does not know what.—Flatulency with burning in stomach.—Burning < after drinking milk.—Immediately ejected cup of tea during headache, the tea tasted sour.—Woke at midnight with severe heartburn and great distress in stomach; had to get out of bed.

12. Abdomen.—Colic, commencing two inches above umbilicus and seeming to pass directly upward to stomach, causing desire to bend forward.—Faint feeling in stomach on awaking and sensation of great distension and slight pain round umbilicus, > by eructations.—Pain through liver and spleen, 3 p.m.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent desire for stool, immediately > by passing flatus.

14. Urine.—Urine profuse, clear, and watery, at times darker.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses less free, strings of dark blood; colic pain above umbilicus > by eructation.—Sharp pain l. side of vagina, leaving dull aching which seems to extend through l. external parts, then grows suddenly sharper, again returning to vagina and passing through to rectum.—Sharp pains fly from vagina through abdomen, ceasing in stomach-pit.—This pain was > later by passing flatus from vagina.—Bearing-down sensation.—Menses returned two days after ceasing.—After returning intense itching of labia majora extending into vagina, > bathing with cold water.—After a bath, followed by a short nap, woke suddenly with dull, heavy, dragging pains in pelvic region, with urgent desire to urinate, and general restless, languid feeling.—Cramp-like pains in pelvic region, as if uterus were being contracted by a strong electric current; at intervals.—(Excessive increase of menstrual flow, amounting to hæmorrhage.)

18. Chest.—After ascending stairs, a peculiar heating sensation, beginning at lower extremity of sternum and extending outwards, following Somewhat attachment of diaphragm on each side to a point under each arm; at same time warm glow down arms to finger-tips; "lost in l. (5 minutes).

19. Heart.—On retching, peculiar feeling round heart as though it stopped beating, > by eructations, < by lying down.—Suffocative sensation round heart.—Pulse rapid.

20. Neck and Back.—Very severe pain in sacral region, in evening.

22. Upper Limbs.—Slight rheumatic pains in shoulders, esp. l.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sharp, quick pain in l. cervical nerve, intermittent every few seconds.—Sharp pain in l. great toe.—Swollen feeling, and sensation as if tightly bound in r. calf and in hypochondria.—Pain like growing-pain above l. knee, > walking.—After retiring, aching in bones of lower limbs, with pain in lumbo-sacral region.—Great lameness in anterior tibial region from walking.—Acrid yellow leucorrhœa through day, with backache and pain in r. ovary; great itching, which was not > till cold wet cloth applied after retiring.

24. Generalities.—(Excessive œdema of face, neck, and hands, with neuralgic pains in the swollen parts.)

25. Skin.—Stinging itching r. side of body as if an insect was biting the parts, felt most on foot, leg, and forearm.

26. Sleep.—Symptoms < on waking.—Felt as if had not slept enough.—Dreams: horrible; of death; of murder; waking in affright.

27. Fever.—Woke 6 a.m. with severe chill, after which he had headache; felt sick and weak all day; at night had horrible dreams of death.

Lupulus.

Humulus lupulus. Hop. N. O. Cannabinaceæ (of the Urticaceæ). Tincture of the seeded spikes. Trituration. Tincture of Lupuline (small resinous granules covering the scales).

Clinical.—Dyspepsia. Dysuria. Gonorrhœa.

Characteristics.—*Lupulus* has had a somewhat extensive proving, to the symptoms of which have been added the effects of working with hops and of sleeping in rooms where hops were stored. The "hop-pillow" remedy for sleeplessness is well known; and this sleep-provoking effect passes into delirium and stupefaction. In a child of twelve, who remained several days in a room where hops were being picked, there was: Frequent starting up from deep sleep with violent delirium, from which he could only be aroused with great difficulty, when he recognised the bystanders, but immediately fell backward into stupor. It was months before he recovered. The effects which remained were: Dilated pupils; mental indolence; unsteady movements; erythema. Among other symptoms of *Lupulus* are: Burning in urethra during urination. Nausea and vomiting. Turning sensation in stomach. Fermenting in abdomen. Twitching of tendons. Faintness. > In open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* Urt. urens, Cann. ind., Cann. s., Op. *Antidoted by:* Coffee.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Frequent starting from deep sleep with violent delirium, from which he could only be aroused with great difficulty, immediately lapsing again into stupor.—Mental functions remained indolent several months.

2. Head.—Vertigo, stupefaction.—Confusion.—Rush of blood to head and eyes.—Heat in head and face; with confusion and dull headache.—Headache: insupportable; drawing; dull pressure.—Violent pulsating of temporal arteries.

3. Eyes.—Pupils remained dilated several months.

8. Mouth.—Tongue thickly coated, dry.

9. Throat.—Strong pulsation of carotids.

11. Stomach.—Appetite lost.—Great thirst, no appetite.—Eructations: nauseating; tasting of hops.—Nausea.—Vomiting.—Sensation: of increased warmth in stomach;

of turning with nausea without diminished appetite; of turning with feeling of hunger, but without appetite.

12. Abdomen.—Fermentation and dull pains in abdomen.—Dull griping in lower abdomen with nausea.

13. Stool.—Stool softer than usual, with urging so great he could hardly reach the closet.—Stool retarded.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning in urethra during micturition, not > by coffee.—Urine retarded.—Diuresis.—Urine dark brown, clear.

15, 16. Sexual Organs.—Diminishes and allays sexual appetite.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration deep, almost stertorous.

19. Heart.—Pulse slow and intermittent.

22. Upper Limbs.—Great twitching of tendons.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralytic weakness.

24. Generalities.—Movements difficult and unsteady for months.—Occasionally the smell made him so faint and dizzy he was obliged to go into the open air.—Drawing in almost all muscles in short paroxysms, < between shoulders, and in muscles of arms and hands; pains rheumatic, shift from place to place.

25. Skin.—Scarlatina-like erythema, esp. over face; with here and there small pustules.

26. Sleep.—Sopor.—Great drowsiness.

27. Fever.—Pulse slow.—Profuse, greasy, clammy perspiration.—Profuse perspiration with high temperature.

Lycopersicum.

Lycopersicum esculentum. Solanum lycopersicum. Tomato. Love-apple. N. O. Solanaceæ. Tincture of ripe fruit. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Backache. Coryza. Deltoid rheumatism. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Eyes, affections of. Gout. Headache. Leucorrhœa. Metrorrhagia. Obesity. Rheumatism. Throat sore.

Characteristics.—There is a popular impression that eating Tomatoes is a cause of cancer. The impression is not strong enough to prevent the universal use of them,

and I have been unable to discover any basis for the idea. Cooper gave *Lycopers*. in a case of rodent ulcer and caused sharp pain and temporary spread of the disease. Cooper commends the use of them in cases of obesity. I know of one instance in which the slightest indulgence in them brings on an attack of gout. When raw they require mustard or other condiment, being cold to the stomach. Gross made a proving of *Lycopers*. It caused sticking and pressing pains; a sense of paralysis; peevishness and loss of memory; pressing and boring pains in head; stopped catarrh. Some women cannot eat tomatoes without getting backache, leucorrhœa, or metrorrhagia. In Gross's proving the headache was < in evening, she was obliged to rise in the night to urinate. The mind symptoms were <, and the headache > by leaning the head against something. Dr. Herbert H. Roberts, of Derby, Conn., has published (*N. A. J. H.*, October, 1900) provings made by himself, two with the 3x and two with the 30x tinctures. "The original tincture was made from the thoroughly ripened fruit, great pains being taken to thoroughly macerate the seeds as well as the pulp." Dr. Roberts' symptoms seem to me of great importance. They will be found marked "(R.)" in the Schema. The rheumatic and congestive symptoms were mostly produced by the 3x, the nervous symptoms mostly by the 30x. Roberts remarks that the natives of Mexico and California eat quantities of the ripe fruit to prevent rheumatism. Very decided rheumatic pains were developed both by Gross and Roberts. The right deltoid was very markedly affected, and should make *Lycopers*. a companion to *Sang*. in shoulder pains. The headaches were very intense and characteristic, in some great soreness remained after the pain had gone. This is a not uncommon feature; and neuralgic headaches with this concomitant or sequela should call *Lycopers*. to mind. A coryza < out of doors should make *Lycopers*. a useful alternative to *Cepa*, which has > out of doors. < By noise. < By motion. (Gross's rheumatic pains were bad both by rest and motion.) The headache in one instance was completely > by tobacco smoke. > In warm room. > By external heat. Right side principally affected, symptoms proceed from right to left, but left side is not so severely affected. Polyuria was a feature of both provings, and with the great thirst should give *Lycopers*. a place in diabetes. Dark-complexioned people seem to be *suited to* its action from two cases recorded by Roberts. (*1*) Widow, 50, dark complexion, large, stout, grey eyes. Sudden attack of grip. Very severe aching pains all over, up and down back, limbs, head. Beating, throbbing in head, beginning in occiput, spreading all over head, settling with great violence in temples. Excruciating pain back of eyes and in balls as if they would burst with the pressure. Light causes pain. Delirium. Severe, deep, racking cough. Thirst for large quantities. Pupils contracted. *Lycopers*. 3x every hour, cleared away the fever and acute symptoms by the following morning, and rapidly cured the remaining cough. (*2*) Man, 40, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, tall, thick-set. Severe bursting, throbbing pain beginning in occiput and settling with great force in temporal and frontal regions; eyes painful, < from light; pupils contracted. Thirst for large quantities. Temperature 104°F. Pulse full flowing. *Lycopers*. 3x every hour given in evening

removed headache before midnight. Next day right tonsil swollen and inflamed; sore on swallowing; feeling of a lump there. Temperature 101°. Rapidly got well.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Tobacco smoke. *Compare:* Bell., Hyo., Dulc., Caps., Sol. t., Sol. n. (botan.); Ant. t. (weakness of cervical muscles). In coryza, Cepa (but Cepa has > open air, Lycopers. < open air). Contracted pupils, Op. Deltoid rheumatism, Sang. Diabetes, Uran. nit. Headache; sore throat; right side; Bell. Headache < on coughing, < in open air, Caps.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Thoughts disappear, < when leaning head against anything; forgets everything he wishes to recollect.—Peevish about trifles, < by weakness of memory.—Unusually active for short periods, followed by longer periods of dulness (R.).—Cannot keep mind fixed on work (R.).—Very irritable, noises greatly annoy (R.).

2. Head.—Giddiness with inclination to faint on attempting to walk (R.).—Heavy confusion; dulness of the head.—Heaviness of head with weakness of cervical muscles.—Sensation as if head were compressed from both sides.—Very severe nervous headache all over head, but settling in back of eye and temples with great force; pupils contracted; complete > from tobacco smoke (R.).—Intense throbbing, bursting headache, beginning in occiput and spreading all over head, settling with great violence in occipital and temporal regions (R.).—Boring; therewith the skin of forehead becomes painfully tense.—Pressure beneath frontal bone as if the brain would be forced out, > leaning head against something; evening, and continuing awhile after going to bed.—Bursting pain in head, esp. vertex; and when coughing (R.).—Dull pain with occasional sharp shooting pain in temples (R.).—Sensation as if a nail were sticking into r. parietal region.—Boring in l. occiput.—Boring, pressing pain in r. occiput (R.).—Dull, heavy pain in occiput (R.).—Sore, bruised feeling in whole head after pain had ceased (R.).—Head, esp. scalp, sore to touch (R.).

3. Eyes.—Eyes: dull, heavy; ache and feel sore and burn, intense aching as if eyeball being much contracted (R.).—Lids feel heavy and swollen (R.).—Pupils minutely contracted (R.).—Light painful (R.).—Letters run together when reading (R.).—Eyes water on close work (R.).—Keeps wiping eyes to see clearly (R.).—Twitching in l. inner canthus (R.).

5. Nose.—Stopped catarrh.—Profuse watery coryza excoriating alæ; drops down posterior nares; saltish taste; markedly < out of doors (R.).

6. Face.—Face flushed (R.).—Pallid (R.).—Pressure in r. zygoma.—Stitch in l. cheek.—Stitches in l. zygoma.

8. Mouth.—Itching and tickling in roof of mouth (R.).—Tongue: coated thick yellow; thick and white, more in centre (R.).—Foul breath (R.).—Foul taste (R.).

9. Throat.—Constant desire to clear throat.—Throat slightly sore on swallowing.—Mucous membrane of pharynx pale, tip of uvula and arches of pharynx red and inflamed (R).—Burning raw feeling r. side of throat, changing to l.; l. side slightly sore (R.).—Swelling of l. tonsil, doubtfully malignant, is much relieved in an elderly woman (Cooper).

11. Stomach.—Thirst for large quantities of water (R.).—Great flatulency between 10 a.m. and 11.30 a.m. (R.).—Violent eructations of gas with taste of food (R.).—Burning sensation in stomach towards evening and during evening (R.).

12. Abdomen.—Great flatulency of abdomen (R.).

13. Stool and Anus.—Brownish, watery diarrhœa (R.).—Stool brownish, yellow, frothy, no urging, painless (R.).

14. Urinary Organs.—Must rise at night to urinate (Gross, also R).—Constant debility when in open air; not at all in warm room (R.).—Increase of watery constituents of urine, not of total solids (R.).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Profuse leucorrhœal discharge (immediately).—In some cases, what was thought to be too frequent menstruation (with depressing backache), brought on by free use of canned tomatoes, the flow would return whenever this food was eaten for a few meals.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness towards night (R.).—Husky voice (R.).—Hoarseness: with constant tickling in pit of throat; with constant desire to clear throat (R.).—Cough: deep, harsh; starting from irritation in lower chest (R.).—Dry, hacking cough coming on at night and keeping him awake (R.).—Explosive cough (R.).—Expectoration white and in lumps (R.).—Expectoration early in morning with more later in day (R.).

18. Chest.—Slight sticking beneath l. side of sternum; without difficulty of respiration.—Oppression in chest; in lower lobe of r. lung (R.).—Relief of soreness and tenderness of scirrhous breast (Cooper).

19. Heart.—Fine stitching pains at base of heart (R.).—Lame pain in region of heart (R.).—Pulse 100, full and flowing (R.).

20. Neck and Back.—Rheumatic pain near attachment of trapezius muscle to spine (R.).—Heavy dragging in r. scapula (R.).—Intense aching through whole back, esp. lumbar region (R.).—Intense aching through back and limbs even after headache had stopped (R.).—Backache in lower dorsal and lumbar region, making them

gloomy and depressed (in women from eating tomatoes).—Cannot get into a comfortable position (R.).

21. Limbs.—Intense aching, rheumatic pain in muscles of all limbs (R.).—Lame, tired feeling in all limbs, with great exhaustion (R.).

22. Upper Limbs.—Sharp (rheumatic) pain in r. deltoid and pectoral muscles; < lifting arm upward and outward (R.).—Dragging in r. deltoid (R.).—Gnawing pain in middle of r. arm on motion (R.).—Twinges, and rheumatic pain, in r. elbow-joint (R.).—Sticking on inner side of l. forearm.—Sensation of numbness and weight as if arm asleep (R.).—Tingling along r. ulnar nerve and branches (R.).—Benumbing, aching pain through r. hand and wrist, with occasional stitches through ball of r. thumb.—Lameness of l. wrist, hand, and fingers, where it is painful even when not moving it (R.).—Sharp cutting pain extending through l. wrist and palm when pressing hand firmly against anything (R.).

23. Lower Limbs.—Painful sticking behind articulation of l. hip.—Intense aching pain in lower limbs (R.).—Sharp sticking pain along course of r. crural nerve (R.).—Rheumatic aching along crural nerves (R.).—Dull aching pains along border of r. fibula to os calcis, where it is < (R.).—Sticking above r. external malleolus, during rest and motion.—Dull aching pains deep in r. lower leg as if in bones, < by continued motion (R.).—Cramps in r. calf when raising foot from floor (R.).—R. calf lame and sore (R.).—Rheumatic pain in r. ankle (R.).

24. Generalities.—All night lies on back, from sensation of paralysis.

25. Skin.—Erythematous lupus much relieved (Cooper).

26. Sleep.—Very restless sleep (R.).—Unable to fall asleep in evening, tosses about, every position uncomfortable.—Frequent waking and tossing, limbs when pressed feel paralysed.—Wakened by insignificant dreams.—Confused, disagreeable dreams (R.).

27. Fever.—Chilliness towards night, preceded by thirst for large quantities of water (R.).—Chilliness with sweat (R.).—Temperature from 100.5° to 101° F.—Sweat on awaking confined to a strip about four inches wide along whole length of back.

Lycopodium.

Lycopodium clavatum. Muscus terrestris repens. Pes ursinus. Clubmoss. Wolf's-claw. (Hilly pastures and heaths in Central and Northern Europe, Russian Asia, and North America. Common in Great Britain, especially the North.) N. O. Lycopodiaceæ. Trituration of spores. Tincture of spores.

Tincture of fresh plant. Etherial tincture of spores (ether dissolves the spore cases).

Clinical.—*Abdomen, distended*. Abortion. Albuminuria. *Aneurism*. Angina pectoris. *Aphasia*. Asthma. *Axilla, offensive perspiration of. Biliousness. Borborygmi*. Bright's disease. *Cancer*. Cataract. *Constipation. Consumption*. Corns. Cough. Cramps. Cystitis. Debility. *Diphtheria*. *Distension*. Dropsies. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. *Dyspepsia*. Ear, eczema behind. *Eczema*. Ephelis. Epistaxis. *Epithelioma. Excoriation*. Eye, inflammation of; polypus of canthus. *Face, eruption on. Feet, perspiring*. Fibroma. *Flatulence*. Gall-stone colic. Glands, swelling of. Goître. *Gout. Gravel*. Hæmaturia. Hæmorrhoids. Hair, falling out. Hands, chapped. *Heartburn*. Heart, diseases of. *Hemiopia*. Hernia. Hydropericardium. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Impotence. Influenza. Intermittents. Intertrigo. *Irritation*. Labour-pains, abnormal. *Lip, cancer of. Liver, derangement of. Liver-spots. Locomotor ataxy. Lungs, affections of. Menstruation, disorders of*. Metrorrhagia. Nævus. Nymphomania. Otorrhœa. Panaritium. Paralysis. Paralysis agitans. *Peritonitis*. Phlegmasia dolens. Physometra. *Plica polonica. Pneumonia*. Polypus, of eye; of ear; of nose. Proctalgia. Prostatitis. Pylorus, affections of. Quinsy. Renal colic. *Rheumatism*. Rhagades. *Sciatica. Sleep, abnormal. Speech, disordered*; stammering. Strains. Sunstroke. *Taste, abnormal. Throat, sore. Tongue, coated*; cramp in. Typhoid fever. *Urine, abnormal*. Varicosis. Warts. *Water-brash*. Whooping-cough. *Worms. Yawning*.

Characteristics.—*Lycopodium* is one of the pivotal remedies of the materia medica, and an intimate acquaintance with its properties and relations is essential to a proper understanding of the materia medica as a whole. The spores from which the attenuations are made have been called "vegetable sulphur" (probably on account of their use for producing stage-lightning at theatres), and *Lyc*. ranks with *Sulphur* and *Calcarea* in the central trio around which all the rest of the materia medica can be grouped. The *Lycopodiums* stand between the mosses and the ferns, and in past eras occupied a most important place in the world's vegetation as fossils show. In the old school the function of *Lyc*. has dwindled into its use as an "inert" coating for pills and an "inert" powder for dusting on excoriated surfaces. Earlier practitioners did not consider it as by any means inert. Teste mentions that it is recorded of a decoction of the plant that it has caused vomiting. The use of the powder in intertrigo was not regarded as a physical one but as medicinal. It was praised by Wedel, Lantilius, Gesner, and others in (*1*) cardialgia and flatulent colic of children and young girls; (*2*) diseases of children; (*3*) nephritic colic and calculi—which is about as much as some homœopathists know about it at the present day. But Mérat and de Lens speak of its internal use in: Rheumatism; retention of urine; nephritis; epilepsy; and pulmonary diseases. In Poland it is used for powdering the hair in "plica polonica," a decoction being used internally and also externally at the same time. The comparative fruitfulness of the two schools of medicine may be accurately measured in the history of this drug: in the old school it has dwindled into an "inert" powder; in homœopathy, by means of

the scientific methods of developing and investigating drug action it possesses, all the old virtues of *Lyc*. have been confirmed and precisionised, and a new world of medicinal action added to them. Teste puts *Lyc*. at the head of a group containing *Nat. m., Viol. tric*., and An*t. c*. Among the common characters he attributed to them are: Primary action on digestive organs and adjoining glands; on liver and larger intestines rather than stomach. Aversion to bread and < from eating bread and foods made of fermented and fermentable dough. Frequent and painful eructations. Sour eructations; vomiting; distension; alternate diarrhœa and constipation. Pale, whitish, cloudy, mucous urine, often fetid. Premature and profuse menses. Peevishness. Rush of blood to head. Falling of hair; with crusty scalp eruption. Inflammation of eyes and lids. Deficiency of vital heat. Contraction of tendons, especially hamstrings. These are general features common to the group. *Lyc*. acts profoundly on the entire organism, on solids and fluids. It causes paralysis and paralytic weakness of limbs, of brain, suppurative conditions, even gangrene. It is *particularly suited to:* Persons of keen intellect, but feebler muscular development; upper part of body wasted, lower semi-dropsical; lean and predisposed to lung and hepatic conditions; herpetic and scrofulous constitutions; hypochondriacs subject to skin diseases; lithic acid diathesis, much red sediment in urine, urine itself transparent; sallow people with cold extremities, haughty disposition, when sick, mistrustful, slow of comprehension, weak memory; weak children with well-developed heads but puny, sickly bodies, irritable, nervous, and unmanageable when sick, after sleep cross, pushing every one away angrily; old women and children. In my experience it has been more indicated in persons of dry temperament and dark complexion; but this is not by any means exclusive. Undernourished states suggest it. But it is impossible to get the best therapeutic results for this great remedy without an intimate knowledge of certain leading characteristics. *Lyc*. will cure any case in which the totality of symptoms correspond with symptoms of the remedy; but it will be found that in a large proportion of cases in which this is the case, there will be present some symptoms which are peculiarly characteristic of the remedy, constituting what are called keynotes. Practice on keynote symptoms alone is an absurdity; but the right use of keynote symptoms is an immense saving of labour. The *Lyc*. keynotes are very pronounced, and though I cannot say that one is more important than another, I give them in this order. (*1*) < From 4 to 8 p.m. [In one case cured by *Lyc*. it was: "Bad from 4 to 6; better at 8; gone at 9."] In any case, when the symptoms are < from 4 to 8 p.m., the chances are very great that the rest of the case will correspond to *Lyc*., no matter what the disease may be. The times may not be accurately at these hours, and still *Lyc*. may be the remedy. < At 4 p.m. or from 4 to 6; and the condition may continue into the night without the 8 p.m. alleviation. But the grand characteristic is 4 to 8. (*2*) The second keynote is in *direction*, right to left. Any affection commencing on the right side and spreading to the left is likely to require *Lyc*., whether it be headache, sore throat, chest affection, abdominal affection, pains in ovaries—if the affection begins on the right side and spreads to the left *Lyc*. must be studied. Cutting pains shooting from right to left in

any part indicate *Lyc*. In this it is complementary to *Lach*., which has just as characteristically the opposite direction. *Lyc*. is a right-side medicine; but right-sidedness is not so characteristic as the direction right to left. These two features are perhaps the most valuable keynotes, in the materia medica. After them in importance, and scarcely less important, come others. (*3*) > From uncovering. This is general, but it applies to Sufferings in the head more particularly. If a patient complains of headache, no matter of what kind, and if the headache is distinctly > by taking off the hat or other covering, *Lyc*. will probably be the remedy. This is the great dividing line between this remedy and *Sil*., another great headache medicine: in *Sil*. cases the patient must wrap up the head. > From loosening the garments is in the same category. (*4*) The next characteristic is somewhat of an opposite kind: > From warm drinks; < from cold food and drink. This does not refer to gastric complaints alone, but to headache, sore throat, and any other condition. (*5*) Fan-like movement of alæ nasi occurring in cerebral, pulmonary, and abdominal complaints. The movements are usually rapid, never slow, and are not synchronous with the breathing. In the same order with this are spasmodic movements of facial muscles: angles of mouth alternately drawn up and relaxed; and spasmodic movements of tongue, it cannot be protruded; rolls from side to side like a pendulum. One prover had a kind of cramp in the tongue when speaking, cutting off the end of every sentence. Nodding and side to side movement of the head. Loosvelt (*H. W*., xiv. 396) has found that "half-open condition of the eyes during sleep" is a strong indication for *Lyc*., and has led him to make cures in cases of bronchitis, pneumonia, and typhoid when other remedies have failed. The "fan-like movement" of the alæ nasi led Halbert to the cure of a case of nervous asthma (*H. W*., xxxiii. 545): Mrs. S., 28, had periodic attacks of spasmodic asthma, always ushered in by unusual excitement and attended by peculiar mental depression. The attack for which Halbert saw her was induced by a violent fit of anger, and persisted longer than usual. Extreme despondency and melancholy, would have nothing to do with her friends. Fan-like motion of alæ nasi. Constriction of throat, like globus, but always induced by regurgitation of food. Excessive appetite easily satisfied. Fulness of abdomen with flatulence. Constipation, dry, hard stools. Dyspnœa. Slight cough with chest constriction; > in open air. All symptoms < 4 to 8 p.m. *Lyc*. 6x trit. cured. (*6*) Suddenness; sudden flashes of heat, lightning-like pains; sudden satiety. Pains and symptoms come and go suddenly, as with *Bell*. (*7*) Sensation as if a hand were in the body clutching the entrails (also as with *Bell*.). (*8*) Restlessness > by motion. (*9*) Right foot hot, left foot cold. (*10*) Burning pains > by heat; burning like hot coals between scapulæ. Burning stinging in breasts. (*11*) Dryness of parts: of mucous membranes; of vagina; of skin, especially palms. Prominent among mental symptoms is *Fear*: of being alone; of men; of his Own shadow. *Apprehensiveness*: susceptible to natural causes of fear which make a profound impression on bodily organs, as the liver; mental states resulting from fear. Profound sadness and inclination to weep. Peevish. Forgetful. Avaricious. Imperiousness. *Lyc*. is a remedy for misers. The headaches are in great variety, but the modalities will generally decide: < 4 to 8

p.m.; from eating; from warmth of bed; from becoming heated during a walk; from heat in general; from mental exertion; > in open air; in cool place; by uncovering. Hair falls out. Ophthalmia: conjunctiva looks like red flesh. *Lyc*. has cured desperate cases of facial neuralgia with the general characteristics of the drug. The facial appearance is pale and yellow; deeply furrowed; looks elongated. Sordes in teeth. *Lyc*. is in the front rank among flatulent remedies. Incarcerated flatulence; more in intestines than stomach; painful with > by eructations. There is the sinking sensation at epigastrium; and it is < in the night, waking up the patient; or < in afternoon. This sensation becomes translated into canine hunger, but as soon as a morsel of food is swallowed there is distension and fulness to the throat, preventing him eating any more. Sour stomach, sour taste, sour vomiting. Thirst for little and often, but drinking cold water = nausea. Great weakness with the vomiting. Cord-like tension across hypochondria. Flatulence incarcerated, pressing outward, sensation as if something moving up and down in bowels. Great sensitiveness in liver region. [This sensitiveness is a characteristic of *Lyc*., as it is of its complementary remedies, *Lach., Kali iod*., and *Iod*. It has led me to cure many cases of sciatica having this characteristic: cannot bear to lie on painful side it is so sensitive. Especially in case of right-side sciatica of this description. Gums, epigastrium, abdomen, right side of chest, eruption round anus, all soft parts are sensitive. Touch and pressure < all these; only > tearing in head.] The flatulence presses on rectum and bladder. There is out-pushing also in right inguinal ring; and *Lyc*. has cured many cases of right inguinal hernia, especially in children. *Lyc*. is one of the great remedies for constipation where purgatives have been abused. Spasmodic constriction of rectum. Constipation of infants. The urinary symptoms present no less important characteristics than the gastric. Renal colic, with stinging, tearing, digging pain in right ureter to bladder, as if some small calculus was tearing its way to bladder. Aching in back before micturition. Child cries before micturating; red sand is found on diaper. Aching in kidneys < before > after urinating. The catamenia are too early and too profuse. Extreme sadness and irritability before, ceasing with the flow. Cutting pain right to left. Left leg colder than right. Borborygmi under left ribs in front. Ill-humour. Bearing-down pains and headache. Intolerance of tight clothing. Sensation as if a hand were in body clutching the entrails. Though a right-side remedy, it must not be supposed that *Lyc*. is exclusively so. It has cured left ovarian pain, dull aching, < on raising the limb or turning in bed. It is of great service in pregnancy (nausea; varices; excessive fœtal movements); and in labour (unsatisfactory pains). The "burning" of *Lyc*. is exemplified in the cure of a case of puerperal fever having these symptoms: Feels as though hot balls dropped from each breast through to back, rolling down back, along each leg, and dropping off heels; this alternated with sensation as if balls of ice followed same course. Phlegmasia dolens. *Lyc*. has a very large range in respiratory affections. Salt sputa; milky; greenish yellow; thick yellow muco-pus. Dry burning catarrh of nose, larynx, throat, chest. A very characteristic cough of *Lyc*., which I have verified, is this: "Dry teasing cough in emaciated boys". The cough of *Lyc*. is provoked by: Irritation from deep breathing;

stretching out throat; and by empty swallowing. A patient of mine to whom I gave *Lyc*. 30 developed this symptom: "Pain under sternum as if food lodged there and she could not breathe through it." Cough,< on waking. All the blood-vessels from the heart to the capillaries are affected by *Lyc*. It has cured both nævus and aneurism, and relieved many conditions of disordered heart. It is also one of the most important remedies in varicosis. Excessive sensitiveness is a note of *Lyc*.: Cannot bear any strong smells. Cannot endure noise. Sensitiveness to sound has a curious development in this symptom: In the evening she continues to hear the music she has heard during the day. "Heaviness of the arm" is a special feature among the general paralysing effects of *Lyc*. Skinner cured with *Lyc*. c.m. this case: A lady had burning in right arm with paralysis, preventing her grasping anything with the right hand. Had had much worry. Irritability before menstrual period, > by the flow. < From 6 to 7 p.m. With the burning was a sharp pain shooting up the arm; but it was not the pain which caused the paresis. Nash mentions that the sphere of *Lyc*. in impotence is considerable. It covers the case of old men who marry again and find themselves impotent; and the case of young men who have become impotent from masturbation or sexual excess. The desire is strong but the power is absent; penis small, cold, relaxed. P. C. Majumdar records (*Ind. Hom. Rev*., x. 1) the case of a boy, 14, who had general dropsy and anasarca consequent on the subsidence of an enlarged spleen under allopathic medication. There was afternoon fever (< 4 to 8 p.m.), slight chilliness, but no thirst; difficult breathing on lying down, urine scanty and high coloured, bowels constipated, heart's action weak but regular. *Apis* caused the urine to be more free, but a troublesome diarrhœa set in. *Apocy*. 6x removed the diarrhœa, but had no effect on the dropsy. *Lyc*. 30 was now given purely on the symptoms, and quickly cleared up the case. S. A. Jones (*Amer. Hom*., xx. 283) calls attention to the irritability of *Lyc*., and instances the cure of a boy of typhoid with excessive tympanites when the case seemed almost hopeless, the guiding symptoms being: "When awake exceedingly cross, irritable, scolding, screaming, behaving disagreeably," which was quite different from his usual nature. *Lyc*. 30 was given. The same writer (*H. R*., xi. 351) relates an involuntary proving of *Lyc*. from inhalation of the fumes in the course of chemical experiment, *Lyc*. powder being added to a boiling mass. The writer (apparently a medical man) had at times whilst engaged in the experiments: Frightful headaches (occiput, vertex, and through right eye), always > by *Mag. phos*. In addition he discovered 12.5 per cent. of albumen in his urine, which had been tested a short time previously and found normal. Other characteristic symptoms of Lyc. were present, and all disappeared, including albuminuria, when the experiments were abandoned. H. Goullon (*H. R*., vi. 155) cured this case of cystitis: A man, 55, subject to attacks of enteralgia, was seized two days after such an attack with a severe cystitis, with fever and palpitation of the heart. The calls to micturate were increased, and he could hardly reach the vessel quick enough to prevent premature escape of the urine, so severe and sudden was the urging. During and sometimes after the passage there was intense burning pain, "as if molten lead were flowing through the urethra." During the height of the pain he

grasped the penis to obtain relief. The urine, which was discharged in very scanty quantities, looked turbid, almost loamy, had a dirty brownish-red colour, and a peculiar odour of malt. *Lyc*. 12 was given, six drops in half a wineglassful of water: a teaspoonful every three hours. Cured in twenty-four hours. J. E. Winans (*Med. Adv*., xix. 499) points out the appropriateness of *Lyc*. to the effects of chewing tobacco. Allen records under *Tabac*. this symptom: Convulsions, head firmly drawn back, with rigidity of muscles of back of neck; *constantly recurring rigid* tetanic spasms, muscles of back being principally affected, till death a week after he chewed the tobacco." Winans had a very similar case from the same cause-clonic, opisthotonic spasms as of cerebro-spinal meningitis—which he cured with *Lyc*. c.m. and m.m. given after each tetanic seizure. Other *Lyc*. symptoms verified by him are: "Forehead *cold*, but *becomes warm if lightly covered*" (*Sil*.); and, in pernicious intermittents "a long-lasting chill coming on 9 a.m., and generally passing off *without subsequent heat or sweat*." Drysdale has recorded (*B. J. H*., xlii. 203) the cure of a young woman whose hands were covered with warts. One 2 gr. tablet of *Lyc*. 6 trituration was given at bedtime. The warts soon began to shrivel, and in less than six weeks were all gone. The sphere of *Lyc*. in metrorrhagia is illustrated by a case of Waszily's (quoted *H. W*., xxviii. 320): Mrs. O., 44, menses after being absent eight months had come on and lasted fourteen days. She felt particularly well, and had walked out, when a violent flooding came on, and she had to be taken home in a carriage and put to bed. Dark blood with large clots flowed from her, < every movement; no pain. Previous day had much flatulent distress. *Lyc*. 30, two globules on the tongue. After that one large clot passed and nothing more. Rapid recovery followed. Among the *peculiar sensations* of *Lyc*. are: As if everything was turning round. As if temples being screwed together. As if brain vacillating to and fro. As if head would burst. As if head opened. Pain in head as if caused by wrong position. As if eyes too large. As if hot blood rushed into ears. As if sulphur vapour in throat. Front teeth as if too long. Vesicles on tip of tongue as if scalded and raw. As if a ball rose up in throat. As if hard body lodged in back of throat. As if everything eaten was rising up. As if œsophagus was being clutched and twisted. As if steam rising from stomach to head. As if something were moving up and down in stomach. As if suspensor ligament of liver would tear. As if stomach would fall down. As if drops of water were falling down. As if heart hung by a thread. As if gimlets were running into spine. As if dogs with sharp teeth were gnawing her. Tension as from a cord in diaphragm. As if chest constricted with tight waistcoat. (Cramps in chest accompanying stomach affections is a strong indication for *Lyc*.) Burning as of hot coals between scapulæ. As if hot balls dropped from each breast through to back, rolling down back, along each leg and dropping off heels; alternating with balls of ice. As if water spurted on back. As if lying on ice. The symptoms are < by touch, pressure, weight of clothing. Riding in carriage = nausea. < Morning on waking; < afternoon, 3 p.m., 4 p.m., 4 to 6 p.m., 4 to 8 p.m., 5 p.m., 6 p.m.; < evening before midnight. < After eating, even if ever so little. < Wrapping up head, even wearing hat or bonnet. < In warm room. < Getting warm by

exercise. Warmth of bed < headache and irritation of skin, but > toothache, rheumatism, and other symptoms. Great desire for open air. > In open air; by uncovering. Must be fanned, especially wants to be fanned on the back (burning between shoulders). > By warm, < by cold food and drink. < By wet weather; by stormy weather; especially by wind. < From moistening diseased parts. Rest <; motion >. Lying down > headache; pain in epigastrium. Lying on back > cough. < Lying on right side in liver affection. < Lying on painful side (sciatica). < Lying on left side. < By rising from a seat; > after. < From lamplight; from looking fixedly at any point. < From eating cabbage; vegetables, beans and peas, with husks; bread, especially rye bread and pastry. < From wine. < From milk. < Before menstruation. < From suppressed menstruation. [*Lyc*. is very prone to cause aggravations, especially when highly attenuated, and hence it is necessary to give it with caution. Unless the indications are quite clear it is better to start a case on an allied remedy. I gave Miss E. *Lyc*. 30 for constipation. Soon after taking it she had pains in upper abdomen in all directions; urging to stool without ability to pass it; much flatus which could neither be got up nor down. *Lyc*. 1m. was now given, a few globules dissolved in water, a teaspoonful at bedtime. All symptoms vanished. On rising a second teaspoonful was taken, and after this the bowels were well relieved. On another occasion she took *Lyc*. 1m. in the evening, and immediately felt her throat tight and uncomfortable; but this passed off and she went to bed. At 5 a.m. she woke with choking; had the greatest difficulty in getting her breath. She managed to reach a bottle of *Bell*. 3, and a dose of this relieved her at once.—A patient for whom *Lyc*. 5 had, to her great delight reduced the gouty swellings about her finger-joints, till she could get rings on she had not been able to wear for years, was obliged to discontinue it on account of the distressing headaches it caused.—Mr. W. had every Sunday afternoon attacks of pain like biliary colic. They came on at 5 p.m. and lasted till 1 a.m. The pain started from right of gall bladder, travelled to middle line, and then passed downwards. In the attack he was cold and yet sweated. Bowels constipated. *Lyc*. 1m., one dose every alternate day. A powder of the same was, given to be dissolved in water, of which a teaspoonful was to be taken every twenty minutes in the event of an attack. During the week he felt better, but on the next Sunday he had the worst attack he had ever had, and the *Lyc*. given to be taken frequently did not relieve at all. *Nux* 30 was next given night and morning. The next Sunday was passed without any pain, and he felt much better generally. Cases of this kind could be multiplied indefinitely, and I have known some very good prescribers almost abandon this remedy on account of unexpected aggravations.]

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Aco., Camph., Caust., Cham., Coff., Graph., Nux, Puls., Coffee. *It antidotes:* Chi. (yellow face, liver and spleen swollen, flatulence, tension under short ribs < right side, pressure in stomach and constipation); Merc.; Chlorine (effects of the fumes when they cause impotence). *Compatible:* Bell., Bry., Carb. v. (a dose of Carb. v. every eighth day facilitates action of Lyc.); Calc. c. (predisposition to constipation, hard stools evacuated with difficulty, or urging ineffective); Graph., Hyo., Lach., Led., Pho., Puls., Sep., Sil., Stram., Sul.,

Ver. *Follows well:* Sul., Calc., Lach. *Is followed well by:* Graph., Lach., Led., Pho., Sil. *Incompatible:* Coffee. *Complementary:* Iod., Chel. (K. iod., Lach., Ign., Puls.); Ipec. in capillary bronchitis, < right side, sputa yellow and thick. "Unless undoubtedly indicated the treatment of chronic diseases should not be commenced with Lyc., it is best to give first another antipsoric remedy." *Compare:* Desires fresh air, desire to be uncovered, Sul., Pul. Terrible sadness during menses, Nat. m., Nit. ac., Sep. Action on veins, Puls., Sep. Thirst for little and often, Ars. (wants it cold and vomits it immediately); Ant. t. Sinking at epigastrium < at night preventing sleep, Ign.; (Sul. < 11 a.m., also 8-9 a.m. and 1-2 p.m.). Hot flushes in afternoon, Sul. Nausea fasting, Pul., Calc., Sil. Moth spots or liver spots, Thuj. Canine hunger, especially at night, Ign., Chi. Hungry but cannot get food down, Sil. < Every other day, Chi. Fan-like motion of alæ nasi, Chlorof. (slow); Gadus and Kreas. (rapid). Apprehension of losing senses, Calc., Nux, Sul. Acquisitiveness, Ars., Pul. Fear of being alone, K. ca., Lil. (Ars., Bism., fear and forgetfulness when alone; Pho., fears something is going to happen when alone in room, especially at night; Arg. n., fears to remain alone lest he should harm himself; anxiety compels moving about; fears to go on a lofty place lest he should throw himself down—Anac. also). Fear of darkness, Calc., Stram. Imperiousness, Plat. (haughtiness). Cursing, Anac., Iod., jug. r. Nervous before undertaking anything, Ars., Arg. n. Shaking head, Ant. t., Ars., Aur. sul., Can. i., Eupion., Nux m., Sep., Tarent. Head drawn to one side, Camph.; spasmodically to right side in diphtheria, Lachn. Burning pains > by heat, Ars., Caps., Alumina. Bloody sweat, Calc., Lach., Lyc., Nux m., Nux, Arn. Hoarseness 4 to 6 or 8 p.m., Hell. (Coloc. and Pul. at 4 p.m., Col. and Mag. p. 4 to 9 p.m., Carb. v. 3 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.). Constipation when from home (when on journey, Plat.). Laughs at serious things, Pho., Anac., Nat. m., Plat. Laughs and cries alternately, Aur., Pul., Alm., Stram., Bov., Caps., Graph., Pho., Sep., Sul., Ver. Globus hystericus, Ign., Lach., Pul. < Ascending, Ars., Sul. Restlessness > by motion, Rhus (Rhus generally in recent Lyc. in old cases), Puls. > slow motion. Emaciation from above down, Nat. m. Burning as if hot coals between scapulæ, Glo. (burning as if hot water whole length of spine), Pho. Head symptoms > cold, Ars. (Ars. has general > by warmth, Lyc. < by warmth). Flashes of heat, Lach., Sep., Sul. Feet cold and damp to knees, Calc. Sore throat right to left (Lach. left to right) less sensitive than it looks (Lach. more); < cold drink (Lach. >) Inguinal hernia, Nux (Nux more left, Lyc. more right). Piles, Æsc., Nux, Caust., Alo., Sul. Child screams before passing urine, just as it begins to pass > by flow, red sand (Sarsa. cries before and during flow, grey sand). Sufferings of widowers from unsatisfied desire, &c., Con., Pic. ac., Plat., Calc. Physometra, Bro., Lac c., Nux, Sang. Burning in vagina during coitus, Kre., Sul. Dryness of vagina with painful coitus, Bel., Fer., Nat. m., Sep. Burning and stinging in breasts, Apis, Carb. a., Pho., Lauro. Milk in breasts when it should not be there, Cycl., Pul., Pho.; (unhealthy milk, Cham., Phyt., Acet. ac., Calc., Lach., Pul.) > Fanning (Carb. v. and Sul. in collapse; Lyc. wants the back fanned). Acid dyspepsia, Mag. c., Robin. > By warm drink and food (Pul. and Phos. > by cold food). Catarrh of chest after badly treated pneumonia, Sul. Chest rattling, full of

mucus, Ant. t. Child sleeps with eyes half-open, Sul. Black boils, Lach. Distress in stomach immediately after eating (Nux some time after). In labour and threatened miscarriage, pains fly from right to left (Act. r. from side to side; Ip. from left to right with nausea). Ordinary amount of food causes full sensation, Ars. Diphtheria, nose obstructed, excoriating discharge, patient picks and bores nose, Ar. t. (but Lyc. has right to left; < after sleep, even a short nap; irritable and peevish; urine stains red). Large tonsils studded with small indurated ulcers, Bar. c. Aneurism, Bar. c., Carb. an., K. iod. Nævus, Fl. ac., Arn., Thuj., Vacc. Tympanites, Carb. v. (Carb. v. rancid belching; Lyc. sour). Fan-like motion of alæ nasi; one foot hot, one cold, Chel. (Lyc. and Chel. are much alike and complementary; Lyc. favours dark, Chel. fair people; Lyc. pains more dull, Chel. lancinating; Lyc. rumbling of flatus in left hypochondrium, sour taste; Chel. bitter). Distension after eating with great accumulation of flatus, Graph. (Graph. has rancid or putrid eructations, Lyc. has not; Lyc. has constriction, Graph. none). Intermittent fever; syphilis; ulcers; flatulent dyspepsia; < after sleep, Lach. Ulcers on instep (Nat. c. ulcers on heel). Half sight, Nat. m., Titan., Aur., Lith. c. Dyspepsia with thick urine; Sep. (Lyc. repletion after eating, Sep. emptiness of epigastrium); ball in anus, Sep. Yellow-brown spots, Sep., Nux, Curar., Sul. Cough excited by talking, Sil. Impotence, Tab. (Lyc. cured impotence caused by indulgence in tobacco). Ailments from fright, anger, or mortification with reserved displeasure, Staph. Nose stopped at night, Am. c., Nux, Samb. Red sand on child's diaper, Pho. Cries before urinating, Bor. Dryness of vagina, Hdrfb. One foot hot, the other cold, Chi., Dig., Ip. Waking at night hungry, Cin., Pso. Enforced sexual abstinence, Con. Proctalgia, Pho. Craving for sweets, Arg. n., Sul. Pain in head during stool, Indium. Fulness after a meal, Chi. (Chi. after a full meal; Lyc. after ever so little. The Lyc. fulness is full right up into the throat). Colic, &c., > bending over, Coloc. Crampy pains, < night. Nux. After-effects of fevers, Pso.

Causation.—Fear. Fright. Chagrin. Anger. Vexation. Anxiety. Fevers. Over-lifting. Masturbation. Riding in carriage. Tobacco-chewing. Wine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Silent, melancholy, and peevish humour; despair of eternal salvation.—Desponding, grieving mood.—Sadness when hearing distant music.—Anguish, esp. in region of epigastrium, with melancholy and disposition to weep; esp. after a fit of anger, or on the approach of other persons.—Sensitive disposition.—Dread of men; desires to be alone, or else aversion to solitude.—Excitement after a glass of wine, almost mischievous.—Must laugh if any one looks at her to say anything serious.—Inclined to laugh and cry at same time.—Irritability and susceptibility, with tears.—Irascibility.—Obstinacy.—Estrangement and frenzy, which manifest themselves by envy, reproaches, arrogance, and overbearing conduct.—Disposition to be very haughty when sick; mistrustful; does not understand anything one says to them; memory weak.—Avaricious.—Character, mild and submissive.—Complete

indifference.—Aversion to speaking.—Fatigue from intellectual exertion, and incapability of devotion to mental labour.—Giddiness.—Inability to express oneself correctly; misapplication of words and syllables.—Confused speech.—Confusion about everyday things, but rational talking on abstract subjects.—Inability to remember what is read.—Stupefaction.—Dulness.

2. Head.—Dizziness and vertigo, as from intoxication.—As soon as she sees anything turning about she feels as if her body were turning about.—Whirling vertigo, esp. when stooping, or in a warm room, with inclination to vomit.—Headache from vexation.—Headache, with disposition to faint, and great uneasiness.—Headache with vertigo.—Heaviness of the head.—Headache when shaking or turning head, and also at every step on walking.—Cephalalgia above eyes, immediately after breakfast.—Semi-lateral headache in evening, < beyond endurance by intellectual labour.—Aching as if head would be forced asunder and as if brain were swashing to and fro, < walking, ascending steps, and rising from stooping; could not work and could scarcely step without vertigo.—Throbbing after every paroxysm of cough.—Pressive headache sometimes as if a nail were being driven into the head, or with tension, which is < by lying down; < at night when lying in bed, and on getting warm while walking in open air; > when walking slowly in open air, from cold, and when uncovering head.—Stitches in temples, mostly on r. side, from within to without; < in evening and at night when lying in bed, from heat and exertion of the mind; > from cold and in open air.—Thrust in temples during difficult stool.—Pain at vertex during moderate pressure at stool.—Headache after breakfast.—Tearing, boring, and sensation of scraping on external head, during night.—Screwing together in forehead, during menses.—Jerking in r. frontal bone extending to root of nose and eyebrows.—Tearing headache, esp. in afternoon or at night, principally in the (r.) forehead, but often also in whole head, in eyes and nose, extending to teeth, with inclination to lie down.—Stupefying headache, with heat in temples and ears; dryness of mouth and lips; < from 4 to 8 p.m., when rising up, and on lying down.—Pressing headache on vertex < from 4 to 8 p.m.; from stooping, lying down, exertion of the mind, and followed by great weakness.—Tearing in forehead or in r. side of head, extending down to neck, with tearing in face, eyes, and teeth; < on raising oneself up, > on lying down and in the open air.—Shooting headache.—Throbbing in brain on leaning head backward.—Throbbing in head after lying down in evening.—Congestion in head, with heat, sometimes in morning on rising up in bed.—Shaking and resonance in brain at every step.—Boring, scraping, and tearing in scalp, esp. at night.—Involuntary movements and convulsive trembling of head.—Head turned involuntarily to l.—Involuntary nodding: now to r., now to l.; slow at first then constantly more rapid.—Involuntary shaking makes him dizzy.—Shaking head on stepping hard.—Great tendency to take cold by the head.—Eruption on the head, with abundant and fetid suppuration, sometimes with obstruction of the glands of the nape and neck.—The hair becomes grey early.—Baldness; the hair falls out, first on the vertex, later on the temples (after diseases of the abdominal viscera; after parturition), with violent burning, scalding,

itching of the scalp, esp. on getting warm from exercise during the day.—Scurf over whole scalp, child scratches it raw in night and then it bleeds.—Contracted sensation with feeling as if the hair would be pulled up.—Hair falls off scalp, but increases on other parts of body.

3. Eyes.—Aching in the eyes.—Gnawing, burning, and shooting pains in eyes (and lids), esp. in evening, by candle-light.—Smarting in eyes.—Sensation of coldness in eyes, evening.—Dryness of eyes; and lids; as if dust in them; difficult to open.—Smarting and burning.—Swelling and painfulness of lids.—Inflammation of the eyes and lids.—Stye.—Styes on the internal canthus.—Agglutination of eyelids, esp. at night, and lachrymation, < by day, and in a cold wind.—Twitching of the eyelids.—Troubled sight, as from feather-down before the eyes.—Photophobia.—Itching in canthi.—Dim, hot eyes.—The eyes are wide open, insensible to light, fixed.—Dryness of eyes, in evening.—Sparks before the eyes, in the dark.—Must wipe mucus from eye in order to see clearly.—Purulent mucus.—Myopia or presbyopia.—Hemiopia perpendicularis (sees only l. half of objects, esp. with r. eye).—The characters are confused when reading.—Obscurity, black spots, glittering, and sparks before eyes.—Eyes dazzled and irritated by candle-light in evening.

4. Ears.—Otalgia in open air.—Congestion in the ears.—Ulceration of the ears.—Discharge from the ears.—Hearing excessively sensitive to least noise; music occasions fatigue.—Tinkling and buzzing in ears.—Roaring, humming, and whizzing in ears.—Sensation as if hot blood rushed into ears.—Congestion of blood in ears.—Singing in the ears as from boiling water.—Ringing in r. ear; every noise has peculiar echo deep in ear.—Hears in evening music she heard played during day.—Hardness of hearing.—Moist scabs on and behind ears.—Has improved deaf-mutism (Cooper).

5. Nose.—Scurf in nose; crusts and elastic plugs.—Nostrils ulcerated, scabby, obstructed by mucus at night.—Swelling of nose, with acrid, fetid, and corrosive discharge.—The ichorous discharge from the nose begins in r. nostril; scarlatina or diphtheria.—(Patient bores and picks nose.—Convulsive movements of muscles of nose.—Fan-like motion of the nostrils in pneumonia.—Bleeding from nose, on blowing it, and epistaxis, principally in afternoon.—(Nose-bleed in morning from r. nostril.).—Excessive acuteness of smell.—Coryza with acrid discharge, making the upper lips sore.—Coryza of almost all kinds.—Dry coryza, with obstruction of the nose, confusion in head, and burning pain in forehead.—Dryness of the posterior nares.—Obstruction of nostrils, esp. at night, and which prevents respiration except through the mouth.—Stoppage: towards morning; in evening; child's breath often stopped in sleep for fifteen seconds even when mouth is open.

6. Face.—Paleness of face, < in evening.—Face yellow and earthy, with deep wrinkles, blue circles round eyes, lips bluish.—Circumscribed redness of the cheeks.—Face red and bloated, with eruptions and red spots.—Swelling and tension

of face.—Tearing in bones of face.—Painful sensation of coldness in face.—Twitching and convulsive movements in muscles of face.—At first l. angle of mouth drawn outward, then r.—Muscles of lips and cheeks drawn together making mouth pointed, followed by broad distension of mouth.—Frequent attacks of transient heat in face.—Eruption on face, sometimes with itching.—Ephelis.—Tetters on face, which are furfuraceous, and yellow at the base.—Lips pale and bluish.—Soreness of corners of mouth.—Swelling of upper lip.—Eruption and excoriations on the lips and their commissures.—Eruptions on face, humid and suppurating.—The lower jaw hangs down.—Ulcers on the red part of the lower lip.—Itching eruption round the chin.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia only at night, > by hot drinks, and by heat of bed.—Dull pains in teeth, with swelling of the cheeks and gums.—The teeth ache as if suppurating; are excessively painful on touching them; and when chewing; front teeth loose or too long.—Cramp-like drawing, tearing, and jerking, or pulsations in teeth, esp. during or after a meal.—Grinding of teeth.—Yellowness of the teeth.—(Fistula in the gums.).—The gums bleed violently on being touched; when cleaning teeth.—Gumboils.—Swelling of gums, with shocks, tearings, and shootings.—Ulcers in the gums.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, without thirst, with tension of the parts, the tongue heavy, and speech indistinct.—Torpor of the interior of mouth and tongue.—Exhalation of a putrid odour from the mouth, esp. in morning when awaking.—Buccal hæmorrhage.—Tongue foul and coated.—Involuntary movements of the tongue.—In talking, all the words of a sentence were spoken completely and distinctly except the last, which was stammered; it seemed as though the tongue were affected by a peculiar cramp; no amount of attention to this was of any avail; it lasted four weeks and gradually disappeared of itself.—Stiffness of the tongue; vesicles on tip of tongue; they feel scalded and raw.—Soreness of tongue.—Ulcers on and under tongue (from tobacco).—Convulsions of the tongue.—The tongue is painful and swollen in different places (tubercles on the tongue).—The saliva becomes dry on the palate and lips and is converted into tough mucus.—The posterior part of the mouth is covered by tough mucus.—Dry and bitter mouth (in the morning).—Tongue dry; becomes black and cracked.—Tongue is darted out and oscillates to and fro; in sore throat.—Tongue distended, giving patient silly expression; in angina or diphtheria.

9. Throat.—Sensation of constriction in throat, with obstructed deglutition.—Dryness of throat.—Pain, as from excoriation, in throat.—Burning pain in throat, with nocturnal thirst.—Sensation in throat, as if a ball were ascending from the pit of the stomach.—Feeling on l. side of a lump moving up and down.—Inflammation of throat and palate, with shooting pain, which obstructs deglutition.—Swelling and suppuration of tonsils.—The ulceration of the tonsils begins on r. side.—The pharynx feels contracted, nothing can be

swallowed.—Hawking of hard greenish-yellow masses; granular; of bloody mucus.—Sticking in region of r. parotid.—Sticking in throat during cough.—Sticking preventing sneezing.—Sensitiveness of the submaxillary glands.—Ulcers, like chancres, in the tonsils.—Goître.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite.—Mouth clammy or bitter, esp. in morning, often with nausea.—Nausea in pharynx and stomach.—Nausea in morning and when riding in a carriage.—Sourness in mouth, esp. in morning, or sour taste of food.—Absence of thirst, or burning thirst.—Nocturnal thirst.—Loss of appetite, sometimes with the first mouthful.—Sudden satiety.—Immoderate hunger.—Bulimy.—Aversion to: cooked or warm food; rye-bread; meat; coffee; tobacco smoke.—Craving for sweet things.—Inability to digest heavy food.—After a meal: hepatic pains, oppression and fulness in chest and abdomen, nausea, heat in head, redness of face, pulsation and trembling over whole body, hands hot, palpitation of heart, colic, &c.—Sourness and diarrhœa after taking milk.

11. Stomach.—Violent risings in afternoon.—Incomplete eructations, burning, rising only into pharynx, where they cause burning.—Sour eructations, the taste of which does not remain in mouth, but the acid gnaws in the stomach.—Burning, sour, greasy or bitter risings.—Sour regurgitation of food, esp. of milk.—Pyrosis, esp. after a meal.—Violent hiccough by fits, esp. after a meal.—Nausea when in a room, which disappears in open air, and *vice versâ*.—Frequent continued nausea, esp. in morning, with bitter taste in mouth.—Nausea, caused by the motion of a carriage.—Sensation of nausea in stomach in morning.—Heartburn.—Cancer of the stomach.—Water-brash, sometimes every second day, with flow of bitter water.—Vomiting of food and bile, esp. at night, or when fasting in the morning.—Vomiting of bitter, greenish matter.—Vomiting of blood.—Vomiting between the chill and heat in intermittent fever.—Vomiting after a meal with salivation; during menses.—Gnawing, griping sensation in region of the stomach.—Slow digestion.—Pains in stomach, with shivering and deadness of the hands after a slight chill.—Periodical pains in stomach, > by heat of bed.—Aching in stomach, in evening, and after every meal, sometimes with a bitter taste in mouth.—Compressive or contractive pains in stomach.—The pains in the stomach manifest themselves principally in morning; in open air; after a meal; or after drinking wine; they are sometimes > in evening, and are often accompanied by cramps in chest and difficulty of respiration.—Swelling of epigastrium with painful sensibility to the touch.—The clothes round the stomach cause uneasiness.—Stitches in l. side of pit of stomach, apparently externally.—Pain in epigastrium caused by cough.

12. Abdomen.—Tension round hypochondria, as from the pressure of a hoop.—Pressure and tension in liver; esp. on satisfying one's appetite.—Cramp-like pain in diaphragm, and contusive pain in liver, on stooping.—Pain when walking in upper part of r. hypochondrium, as if the suspensor ligament of the liver would tear.—Pressive pain in r. hypochondrium, at times took away the breath, became a

sticking.—Pain in liver as from a blow, < by touch.—Violent gall-stone colic.—Sharp pain in dorsal hepatic region, in r. shoulder and arm.—Liver region sensitive.—Griping; and rumbling in splenic flexure.—Inflammation and induration of the liver.—Immediately after a (light) meal the abdomen is bloated, full, distended.—Has a great appetite, but a small quantity of food fills him up and he feels bloated.—Aching pains in abdomen.—Fulness and distension of stomach and abdomen.—Weight in the abdomen.—Sensation of something heavy lying on l. side of abdomen.—Brown spots on abdomen.—Hardness in the abdomen.—Dropsical swelling of the abdomen.—Contractive cramp-like pains in the abdomen, which is distended.—Tearing, drawing, tension, and pinching in abdomen and sides of abdomen.—Clawing in hypogastrium, with suspended respiration.—Cutting pains, esp. above the navel.—Pain above the navel, on touching the part.—Burning pain in the abdomen.—Hernia on the r. side.—Tearing shootings, pulsation, and pressure in the inguinal ring, as if hernia were on the point of protruding.—Cramp-like pains in abdominal muscles, esp. at night.—Incarcerated flatus.—Imperfect expulsion of flatus.—The flatulence cannot pass and causes much pain.—Great deal of noisy flatulence in the abdomen, or particularly in the r. hypochondriac region; there seems to be a constant fermentation in the abdomen, which produces a loud croaking sound.—Sometimes much rumbling of wind in l. hypochondriac region.—Dyspepsia with loud croaking in the abdomen.—Affections of the inner lower belly.—Full, distended abdomen with cold feet.—Gurgling and borborygmi in abdomen, esp. on l. side.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation of long standing.—Hard stools with ineffectual desire to evacuate.—Desire for stool followed by painful constriction of rectum or anus.—Small stool, with the sensation as if much remained behind, followed by excessive and painful accumulations of flatulence.—Hæmorrhage from rectum, even after a soft stool.—Feeling of fulness in rectum continues after a copious stool.—Contractive pain in perinæum, after scanty, hard stool.—Stitches in the rectum.—Diarrhœa (during pregnancy), with earthy colour of the face.—During stool: burning and biting at anus; pressure; tenesmus; ringing in ears; headache; pain in back as if broken; hæmorrhage.—After stool: flatulent distension.—Constriction of the abdomen, sometimes with ineffectual want to evacuate, and difficult evacuation.—Constipation or diarrhœa in pregnant women.—Fæces: pale and of a putrid odour; thin brown; pale green mixed with hard lumps; thin yellow or reddish-yellow fluid; shaggy reddish mucus (urethral tenesmus, dysentery); green, stringy, odourless mucus.—Discharge of mucus, or of blood, during evacuation.—Lumbrici.—Pains in the anus after a meal and after an evacuation.—Itching and tension in the anus.—Incisive pains, shootings and pain as from excoriation in the rectum.—Spasms in rectum.—Contraction of rectum so that it protrudes during a hard stool.—Piles swollen, protruding, burning sticking, protruding during soft stool, painful on touch and when sitting.—Hæmorrhoidal excrescences in anus and in rectum, with prolapsus recti.—Itching eruption in anus.—Itching and tension at the anus (evening in bed).—Painful closing of anus.—Protrusion of the varices.—Distension of the varices of the rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urgent want to urinate, with too frequent emission, with discharge of large quantities of pale urine.—Frequent micturition by night, with scanty and rare discharges by day.—Dark urine with diminished discharge.—Greasy pellicle on the urine.—Involuntary micturition.—Discharge of blood from the bladder, painless.—Old thickening of bladder with irritable urethra.—Foamy urine.—Urine deep coloured, with yellow or reddish sediment.—Clear, transparent urine, having a heavy, red, crystallised sediment in the bottom of the chamber.—In typhus fever, where the patient is in a very low state, and cannot retain the urine, we may see this sediment on the sheets; also in colic of babies, with much sediment of this kind on the diaper.—A very severe pain is felt in the back every time before urinating; causing patient to cry out; retention of urine; patients will get into position to urinate, but wait a great while before the water comes, accompanied by the characteristic pain in the back, which ceases when the urine flows; children often cry out with pain before urinating.—Turbid, milky urine, with an offensive purulent sediment; dull pressure in region of bladder and abdomen; disposition to calculi; cystitis.—Hæmaturia from gravel or chronic catarrh.—Renal calculus and gravel.—Emission of blood instead of water, sometimes with paralysis of the legs, and constipation.—Incontinence of urine.—Smarting when urinating.—Itching in urethra during and after emission of urine.—Shooting pinchings and incisive pains in the bladder and urethra.—Stitches in the bladder.—Stitches in the neck of the bladder and in the anus at the same time.—Burning in urethra and glans.—Urine burning hot, like molten lead.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Shooting, drawing, and incisive pain in the glans.—Bastard gonorrhœa, with a deep red and smarting pustule behind the glans.—Excoriation between scrotum and thighs.—Dropsical swelling of genital organs.—Immoderate excitement, or absence of sexual desire.—Repugnance to coition, or disposition to be too easily excited to it.—Impotence of long standing.—Weakness or total absence of erections.—Penis small, cold, relaxed.—Itching of the internal surface of the prepuce.—Excessive pollutions, or absence of pollutions.—Emission too speedy or too tardy during coition.—Falling asleep during coition.—Lassitude, after coition or pollutions.—Flow of prostatic fluid, without an erection.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Nymphomania with terrible teasing desire in external organs.—Itching, burning, and gnawing in vulva.—Pressure towards the outside, above the vulva, and extending as far as the vagina, when stooping.—Expulsion of wind from the vagina.—Chronic dryness of vagina.—Shooting pains in labia, when lying down.—Excoriation between the thighs, and at the vulva.—Burning pain in the vagina, during and after coition.—Catamenia (too early) too profuse, and of too long duration.—Catamenia suppressed readily, and for a long time, by fright.—Before menses: shivering, sadness, melancholy; bloatedness of the abdomen.—During menses: delirium, with tears; headache; sourness in the mouth; pain in loins; swelling of feet; fainting; vomiting of sour matter; cuttings, colic; and pains in the back.—Menstruation too late; lasts too long; sometimes

suppression of; profuse, protracted; flow partly black, clotted, partly bright red or partly serum; with labour-like pains followed by swooning; with sadness; suppressed by fright.—May find females at change of life with one side of the body greatly hypertrophied.—Fœtus appears to be turning summersaults.—Metrorrhagia; at menopause; dark blood with large clots pour from her.—A rumbling begins in upper abdomen and descends to lower, when a flow of blood follows, and so on successively.—Leucorrhœa: milky, yellowish, reddish, and corrosive; sometimes preceded by cuttings in abdomen.—Varices on the genitals.—Disposition to miscarriages.—Swelling of the breasts with nodosities.—Excoriation and moist scabs on nipples.—Stinging in nipples.—Milk in breasts without being pregnant.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Crawling scraping in trachea, at night.—Hoarseness, with roughness, and pain as from excoriation in chest, after speaking.—(Voice feeble and husky.).—Whizzing breathing in daytime, with sensation of too much mucus in chest; loud rattling.—Voice weak and dull.—Cough after drinking.—Obstinate dry cough in morning.—Nocturnal cough, < before sunrise, which affects the head, diaphragm, and stomach.—Dry cough, day and night.—Cough excited by a tickling, or as if produced by the vapour of sulphur, or by taking a deep inspiration, generally with a yellowish grey and saltish expectoration, sometimes with great weakness of stomach, fever, nocturnal sweat, and emaciation.—Cough with expectoration through the day and without expectoration during the night.—Whooping-cough from irritation in trachea as from fumes of sulphur, in the morning and during the day, with expectoration of fetid pus or of mucus streaked with blood.—Cough < from 4 to 6 p.m., frequently on alternate days, from exertion, from stretching the arms out, stooping and lying down, when lying on l. side, from eating and drinking cold things, in the wind, or in warm room.—Cough (morning), with copious expectoration of greenish matter.—Copious expectoration of pus, when coughing.—Cough, with expectoration of blood.—When coughing, shocks in the head, shortness of breath, smarting and concussion in chest, or pains in region of stomach.

18. Chest.—Short respiration during almost every effort, also in children, esp. during sleep.—Continued oppression of the chest, < by walking in open air.—Rattling of mucus and stertorous respiration.—When breathing, twitching and shooting in chest and sides of chest.—Pain as if from a bruise in the chest.—Constant pressure in the chest (it feels raw internally).—Weight in the chest.—Tension in anterior part of chest.—Lancinations in the chest, esp. on l. side, and principally when sneezing or coughing, on laughing, or on the slightest movement, sometimes with inability to remain lying on affected side, and difficult respiration.—Pain as from excoriation in the chest, esp. after speaking.—Stitches in the l. side of chest, also during an inspiration.—Typhoid and neglected pneumonias.—Hepatisation of the lungs.—Paralysis of the lungs.—Hydrothorax.—Itching on the chest.—Stitches in the side, alternately with toothache and pains in the limbs.—Painful eruption and maculæ hepaticæ on the chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart, esp. during digestion, or in bed in evening, sometimes attended with anxiety and trembling.—Accelerated pulse, with cold face and feet.—Palpitation of the heart with flapping of the wings of the nose; enlargement of the heart; hypertrophy in general.—Cramp and constriction, dyspnœa, stitches beneath short ribs, extending to small of back and shoulders; sharp pains shooting into heart, sensation of stoppage of circulation at night, with fright and then sweat, pulse quick and unsteady (angina pectoris).—Dyspnœa, cyanosis, hasty eating and drinking (heart disease).—Beating of temporal arteries and carotids.—Heart sounds heard loudly on lying down at night, keeping patient awake.—(Hypertrophy.).—(Aneurism.).—(Hydropericardium.).

20. Neck and Back.—Traction and contraction from the nape of the neck to the occiput.—Rigidity of the nape of the neck, sometimes caused by lifting a weight.—Maculæ hepaticæ in the nape of the neck.—Tetters on nape of neck and under armpits.—Furunculi under armpits.—Stiffness, swelling, and induration of one side of neck.—Painful stiffness of l. side of neck.—Burning as of red-hot coals between scapulæ.—Swelling of glands of neck and of the shoulder, with shooting pain.—Weakness and paralysis of muscles of neck.—Painful eruption on neck.—Large clusters of red pimples around neck, with violent itching.—Soreness of the neck.—Goître.—Violent sacral pains, which do not permit sitting upright.—Pains in the back and loins, esp. when moving, stooping, and lifting anything, often accompanied by constrictive pains in abdomen.—Shootings in loins on rising up after stooping.—Drawing, tearing, and shooting pains in back and loins, with difficult respiration, chiefly when seated, and also at night.—Pain in back and r. side, from congestion of the liver.—Stitches in region of kidneys, < from pressure; extending into rectum.—Distortion of the spine.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearings and shootings in the joints of shoulder and elbow.—Rheumatic tension in r. shoulder-joint.—Pain in bones of arms at night.—Weakness of arms when at work.—Difficulty in moving arms as if rheumatism were creeping on, with nodes on fingers.—Pain as from a sprain in r. wrist-joint.—Swelling of axillary glands.—Nocturnal aching pains, in the arms and elbow.—Drawing pain in arms.—Jerking in shoulders and arms, also during it siesta.—Paralytic weakness of arms.—Arms and fingers easily benumbed, even at night, or only when raising them.—Biting, itching, and maculæ hepaticæ in the arms.—Arthritic stiffness of the elbow and wrist.—Tetters on the arms.—Erysipelatous inflammation in the forearm, with suppuration.—Dryness of the skin of the hands.—Burning sensation in the palms.—Red and painless swelling of the hands.—Warts on the hands and fingers.—Deadness of fingers and hands.—Involuntary trembling of the hands.—Red swelling and arthritic tearing in joints of fingers.—Arthritic nodosities and stiffness in fingers.—Stiffness of the fingers during labour.—Itching pimples between the fingers.—Panaritum.—Contraction and twitches in the fingers.—Chilblains.—Gouty contraction of palmar fascia: sudden pain runs down arm (l.?) causing fingers to

stiffen and draw away from each other and to draw towards hand, as though palmar fascia were contracting (Cooper).

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic tension in l. hip.—Pain as from a sprain in hip.—Periodical pains, from coxo-femoral joint to foot, every fourth day.—Tearing: beneath r. hip; in l. hip-joint.—Drawing along sciatic nerves to feet, evening, in bed.—Pain in muscles about joints, on pressure, sitting or lying.—Pain in r. hip > walking in open air.—Pain from r. hip-joint to feet when walking, he must limp.—Tearing in legs and knees, extending to tibia and instep, esp. in evening and at night.—Soreness in inner side of l. thigh, with biting itching extending to genitals.—Brown spots on inner side of thighs, inflamed with burning pain.—Uneasiness, shocks, and trembling in legs and feet, esp. in evening and at night.—Involuntary shaking in legs, or alternate separation and bringing together again of the thighs.—Burning and biting itching in the legs, esp. in the hams.—Curvature and stiffness of the knees.—Swelling (and stiffness) of the knees.—Swelling of the knee, with perspiration.—Swelling of the legs, with large, red, burning spots, and pains which prevent walking.—Paralysis of the legs, with emission of blood instead of urine, and constipation.—Tetters on the legs and calves of the legs.—White swelling in the knee.—Cramps and cramp-like pains in the calves, esp. when walking, and at night.—Burning pain in legs.—Ulcers in the legs, with nocturnal tearing, itching, and burning heat.—Pain in the soles when walking.—Cramps in the feet and toes.—Swelling of the feet and of the malleoli, or of the soles (with shooting pain).—Coldness of the feet.—One foot (r.) hot the other cold.—Cold sweat on feet, sometimes copious, and with excoriation of the skin.—Stitches in r. big toe (evening).—Rhagades in the heel.—Cramp in the toes.—Bending of the toes when walking.—Contraction of the toes.—Corns on the feet, sometimes with shooting pain.

24. Generalities.—Affections in general of r. eye; r. side of face; r. hypochondrium; r. abdominal ring; l. chest; l. lower extremity; general symptoms r. side (though they may spread to the l.); hair of head; rectum; bladder; hands; fingers; finger-joints; back part in the lumbar region, and ankles.—Hard hearing; smell too sensitive.—Deep furrows on the face; same on forehead; sensations in the temples.—Collection of water in the mouth, i.e., "mouth waters.".—Pains in different parts as from flatus: over r. hip; below chest; in lower abdomen, &c.—Obstructed evacuation; painless diarrhœa.—Anything running from r. to l.—Apoplexia; erethism of blood accompanied with flashes of heat; chlorosis.—Consumption resulting from badly treated pneumonia.—Crooked legs; ankles weak; painless paralysis; old sprains; tension, tightness of the joints.—Enlargement of the bones.—Drawing and tearing in extremities, < at night and during repose; sometimes also in the afternoon; every second day, and esp. in windy and rainy weather, > by heat.—Shooting pains, internal and external.—Painful stiffness of muscles and joints, often with torpor and insensibility of the extremities.—Numbness of the limbs.—Great liability to strain the back, which, when it occurs, is often followed by stiffness in nape of

neck.—Cramps and contraction of limbs.—Alternate spasmodic and involuntary extension and retraction of some of the muscles, or some of the extremities.—Shocks and jerks in some of the limbs or throughout the body, during sleep and on waking.—Cramps, internal and external, < at night.—Attacks of epilepsy, sometimes with cries, foam at the mouth (loss of consciousness, throws the arms and limbs about), and great anguish of heart (imagined he would have to die).—Dropsical and inflammatory swellings.—Varices.—Arthritic nodosities.—Swelling of the glands.—Inflammation of the bones, with nocturnal pains.—Distortion and softening of the bones.—Ulceration of the bones.—The symptoms are frequently < towards 4 p.m., and begin to abate towards 8 p.m., the weakness excepted.—Periodical sufferings.—The whole body feels bruised.—Ebullition of blood throughout the body, esp. in the evening, with inquietude and trembling.—Sensation, as if the circulation of the blood were suspended.—Internal weakness.—Great nervous excitability.—Weakness and lassitude in limbs, < during repose, or on waking in morning.—Fatigue, esp. in the legs, after a very short walk, accompanied by a burning sensation in the feet.—Fear of movement, with constant desire to remain lying down.—Total prostration of strength, with falling of the lower jaw, eyes cloudy and half closed, and slow respiration through the mouth.—Great emaciation, also with children.—Fainting fits, esp. in evening, and sometimes also on lying down, with loss of consciousness, cloudiness of sight, and great listlessness.—Trembling of limbs.—Want of vital heat.—Great desire for, or marked repugnance to fresh air, with excessive sensitiveness to cool air.—Great tendency to take cold.—< From east winds.

25. Skin.—Gnawing and itching in daytime, on getting heated, or in evening, before lying down.—Tendency of the skin to become chapped.—Painful eruptions.—Nettle-rash (chronic).—Large red spots on skin.—Itching maculæ hepaticæ.—Abundant ephelis.—Insensible tetters, of a yellowish brown, wrinkled or moist, purulent, full of deep cracks and thick scabs.—Large furunculi, which return periodically.—Mercurial ulcers. Bleeding ulcers, with shooting pain, which burn while being dressed, or with nocturnal tearing and itching.—Fistulous ulcers, with callous, red edges, reversed and shining, sometimes with inflammation and swelling of the part affected.—Excoriated places on the skin of children; the sore places are humid.—Intertrigo; raw places bleeding easily.—Skin unhealthy, corrosive vesicles.—Nævus maternus.—Vascular tumours.—Warts.—Corns which are very sensitive, or with tearing pains.—Exanthema in general, particularly with biting sensation; moist; scurfy; tearing and painful.—Want of action of the skin.—Itch, burning; creeping.—Skin scurfy; sticky; clammy.—Brown mortification.—Pale swelling.—Salt rheum.—Varices suppurating.—Chilblains.—Great dryness of the skin.

26. Sleep.—Frequent, and sometimes interrupted, yawning.—Inclination to sleep during day and early in evening, with sleep retarded by mental activity and excessive nervous excitement.—Disturbed and restless sleep, with anxious and

frightful dreams, and frequent waking with fright.─Loud coughing during sleep; screaming while asleep.─Sopor.─Hunger at night when waking.─Unrefreshing sleep.─Soporous sleep in typhoid and exanthematous fevers.─Voluptuous, vivid, mournful dreams; dreams of murder or of the occupations of the day, &c.─Anxious dreams of fatal accidents.─Jerks, cries, starts with fright, or bursts of laughter, or tears and groans during sleep.─(Sleeps with eyes half-opened,).─Sleeps with mouth open.─At night, jerking and restlessness in the legs, headache, anguish, nightmare, ebullition of blood and palpitation of heart, stomach-ache, colic, asthmatic sufferings, &c.─Lying on l. side is difficult on account of the palpitation of heart and stitches.─It is impossible to remain lying down at night on account of every position being uneasy.─Child sleeps all day and cries all night.

27. Fever.─Shivering in evening, sometimes only on one side; or every second day, with heat, or followed by sweat without heat.─Chilliness in the afternoon from 4 to 8, with sensation as of numbness in hands and feet.─Chilliness in evening in bed, preventing sleep.─One-sided chilliness, mostly on the l. side.─Chills and heat alternating.─Want of vital heat.─Tertian fever, with sour vomiting and bloatedness of the face and hands after the shivering.─Transient heat.─Burning heat, with short respiration.─Flashes of heat over whole body, mostly towards evening, with frequent drinking of small quantities at a time; constipation and increased micturition.─The perspiration is frequently cold, smelling sour, or offensive, or smelling like onions, or bloody.─Intermittent fever.─Nausea and vomiting and then chilliness, followed by perspiration (without previous heat).─Chilliness in the evening till midnight, this is followed by heat, in the morning sour-smelling perspiration.─Great heat and redness of the cheeks, alternating with chilliness.─Shaking chill 7 p.m., and great coldness as if lying in ice, with traction through whole body, upon waking up from sleep, which is full of dreams, covered with perspiration, perspiration is followed by violent thirst.─Typhus fever (with threatening paralysis of the brain).─Malignant fever, with malevolence and ill-humour on waking, or with nervous excitability, without heat of the head or redness of the face, red spots on the cheeks, great weakness, sweat without any mitigation, tongue red and dry, and constipation.─Slow fever, with viscid sweat, at night.─Fever, with total prostration of strength, lower jaw hanging down, eyes clouded and half-closed, and respiration slow, with the mouth open.─Sweat principally in face, easily excited during the day by slight exercise.─Febrile sweat by day.─Nocturnal sweat, often fetid or viscid, principally on chest and back.─Pulse only accelerated in the evening and afternoon.─Sensation as if circulation stood still.

Lycopus.

Lycopus Virginicus. Bugle-weed. Virginia horehound. (Shady and wet places in U.S.) N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Aneurism. Bites of reptiles. Bright's disease. Cough. Diabetes. Exophthalmos. Hæmoptysis. Headache. Heart, diseases of. Pericarditis. Phthisis. Snake-bites. Tarentula bites. Typho-malarial fever.

Characteristics.—According to Hale *Lycopus* is mentioned by Rafinesque as "partaking of the properties of *Digitalis, Sanguinaria, Cimicifuga*, and *Spigelia*," and as being "one of the mildest and best narcotics in existence." He commends it specially as a substitute for *Dig*., as having the advantage over it of being non-poisonous; as useful in hæmoptysis and "wherever it is required to quell inordinate motions of the blood." This gives a very good picture of the *Lcps*. place and action, which homœopathy has made good use of and developed. The association of *Lcps*. with *Dig., Act. r*., and *Spi*. particularly shows a very clear insight into the action of the remedy, which an experience of mine seems to confirm. Miss S., 25, came to me in October, 1899. About three years previously she had manifested the first symptoms of exophthalmos, which was ascribed by her mother to a prescription of *Macrotyn*, in low potency, taken for pains in the eyes and continued for a long period. The first symptoms were sore throat with ulcerations, then the goître appeared, and the heart became painful, its action intermittent, with breathlessness and inability to take exertion. After a course of *Thyroidin*, and later of *Thuja* 30 (she had been much vaccinated), *Lcps*. 12 was given, and this tool, away all the heart pains. Attacks of influenza complicated the case later on, and other remedies had to be given. Now the patient is doing very well under *Spig*. 30, as far as the heart is concerned, though no impression has been made on the goître, which is small. The heart sounds are normal. Stammers Morrisson made an extensive proving of *Lcps*., and developed unmistakable heart symptoms. Two cases by Proell (*H. W*., xxiv. 546) bring out a very important feature of the action of this drug, namely, on the consequences of *suppressions*, in his cases, of suppression of hæmorrhoidal flux. The patients were each 60 years of age, a man and a woman, both fair with light eyes, tall, very irritable, with *weak innervation of the heart* without decided organic disease. Both had had, years before, hæmorrhoidal flux which stopped suddenly. Both were hypochondriacal and had noise in left ear. This last symptom was the chief thing the man complained of, along with throbbing in the head preventing sleep. Neither *Cact., Kalm*., nor *Gels*. helped radically (though *Cact*. had once given prompt help when he had had blood-spitting). The *night after taking Lcps*. he was a little better, and in the forenoon came a bleeding from the rectum (about three tablespoonfuls, after defecation), with great general relief. The lady had glycosuria, cataract of left eye, and every third night was restless. *Lcps*. 1x (same dilution as in the other case), one drop in evening. The following night was excellent, and in the morning came an abundant

bleeding from the rectum with great relief. In a case cured with *Lcps*. by Morrison (of U.S.)., quoted by Hale, the sufferings were associated with the menstrual period, which was exactly regular but intermittent in flow. The first symptom appeared within three or four hours of the onset of the flow, and was a deep-seated pain with heat in occiput. Then followed a train of symptoms, among them nausea, and when the nausea came on the occipital pain was better. This is quite a feature of *Lcps*.: the symptoms *shift about*. In Proell's cases there was a shift from rectum to heart and head. Pains also shift from heart to eyes, from head to heart, from heart to left wrist and right calf, and back to wrist and heart. The characteristic heart is a feeble heart, with distress and weak pulse. Cardiac irritability with depressed force. This may be found with organic disease as well as without. When this condition exists and has other symptoms associated with it—in the head, throat, eyes, and elsewhere—*Lcps*. will most likely be needed. If in addition there is a history of suppressed discharge the indications will be all the stronger. *Lcps*. is a remedy of *accompaniments*. The heart condition has many associated symptoms not directly referable to the heart. When pulmonary complaints are associated with loose stools *Lcps*. will very likely be the remedy. There is a characteristic cough with hæmoptysis associated with feeble heart action, deep, violent in evening and night without waking, expectoration sweetish, renewed by change to cold weather and cold winds. Stanley Wilde (*H. W*., xxv. 108) cured a desperate case of pericarditis associated with bronchitis with *Lcps*. Ø; also a case of palpitation with darting pain in heart in a young woman, following an attack of acute rheumatism two years before. Briggs of Fort Lovell (*St. Louis Periscope*, ix. 329), relates the cure of a patient of Tarentula bite by application of a liquid made of *Lycopus*. He says the Cherokee Indians allow themselves to be bitten by rattlesnakes, centipedes, and tarentulas, chewing as an antidote large quantities of *Lycopus* and swallowing the juice. H. W. Felter, an eclectic, is quoted (*H. R*., xv. 430) as commending *Lcps*. in: passive lung hæmorrhages; wild, tumultuous beating of heart (which often precedes lung hæmorrhage); cough of phthisis. It does not disorder the stomach, he says, but acts as a tonic and appetiser. Motion, exercise, walking, ascending, all <. At the same time lying down = cardiac depression; and lying on right side < constriction of thorax. There is restlessness, must change position in spite of weakness. By friction. < In morning; (aching down spine, > after rising). < Towards sunset and in evening. At night, violent cough. The muscular pains are > in warm room and in bed; but not > by direct warmth. Open air = faintness and slight nausea; change to cold weather and cold winds = renewed cough. Cold air < rheumatoid pains. Pains shift generally r. to l.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Act. r. (?). *Compare:* Lamium (botan.; piles); Ocim. can. (botan); Iber., Kalm., Spi., Cratæg., Cact., Dig., Hydr. ac., Lauro., Pru. spi. (heart); Sang.

Causation.—Suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Increased mental and physical activity in evening.—Stupid, with lack of expression, during menstrual flow.—Mind wanders from one thing to another.—General wakefulness and morbid vigilance.—Slight obtusion of intellect, with dull aching through sinciput; increased power of concentration.

2. Head.—Vertigo, tends to stagger to r.—Pressure in forehead, < l. portion.—Aching in frontal eminences, l. to r., < l.—Pain in forehead and temples, > by nausea.—Noise and throbbing in head preventing sleep, after suppressed hæmorrhoids, Lycopus relieved the head and then restored the flow.—Headaches: frontal then occipital; over eyes and frontal eminences; pains, aching, pressive, pressing out, congestive; often succeeded by laboured heart and cardiac depression; accompanied by intellectual obtuseness.

3. Eyes.—Eyes feel weak, as if system was fatigued.—Eyes feel full and heavy; pressing outward with pressure in front of head.—Dull pain in l. supraorbital region.—Neuralgic pain in r. supraorbital region and l. testicle.—Protrusion of eyes with tumultuous action of heart (exophthalmic goître).

4. Ears.—Burning in r. ear.

5. Nose.—Sneezing and slight nasal catarrh.

7. Teeth.—Toothache in r. lower molars, then subacute pain, first in l. then r. frontal eminence, in r. molar, then r. temple, then l. molar, then l. temple, again to r. molar, then to loins with frontal oppression.

9. Throat.—Rawness at back of r. palate extending to l.—Burning in spot on soft palate, following headache.

11. Stomach.—Nausea from back of fauces, > by eructations that taste of tea and the drug; succeeded by persistent giddiness while sitting, and staggering while walking.—Nausea and faintness.—Circumscribed pain and compression in region of stomach.—Indigestion with pain and distress in gastric region.—Gastritis; enteritis; diarrhœa; dysentery.

12. Abdomen.—Tugging pain in spleen.—Tenderness in l. hypochondrium.—Flatulence and rumbling.—Aching in inguinal canal, < walking, > from upward pressure; with pain in testicles; bearing down as from hernia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Severe colic followed by profuse forcible diarrhœa; stools shining, dark brown, offensive; tenesmus with first part of semi-solid movement.—Increased action of bowels, diarrhœic symptoms, could have a

passage at any time, but sphincter is under perfect control.—Diarrhœa in jaundice from weakened heart.—Diarrhœa with griping and rumbling.—Constipation lasting six or seven days, stools dry and clay-like.—(Restores hæmorrhoidal flow after suppression and relieves other symptoms.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Drinks large quantities of water; passes nine to eleven quarts of urine a day; fearful thirst, nothing but coldest water would satisfy; very irritable unless spoken to very softly; disinclined to talk, even to her own family (diabetes).—Diabetes mellitus, great thirst, and emaciation.—Tenderness in bladder.—Bladder feels distended when empty; dull pain in l. lumbar region.—Profuse flow of limpid watery urine, esp. when heart is most irritable.—Urine: scanty, thick, muddy, œdema of feet; cloudy; acid; containing mucus, epithelia) cells and minute crystals, oxalate of lime, spermatozoa.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Neuralgic pain in testicle with supraorbital pain.—Acute aching in testicles while sitting, 1 p.m., or with occasional darting pains, changing to r. then l. after rising; from r. to l. then both, with aching in inguinal canal.—Sharp darting through l. testicle.—(Lcps. relieved the pain in testicle in a case of orchitis, but had no influence on the inflammation.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menorrhagia and metrorrhagia.—Menses: intermit for ten or twelve days; last from half an hour to six hours.—Vagina very hot, os uteri engorged and swollen.—Puffing of parts on and around pubes and vulva, dilated condition of vagina.—(When heart's action was tumultuous œdema of pubes was <.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Constriction of larynx, 7 p.m.—Breathing: oppressed, with sighing breathing 7 p.m.; wheezing; dyspnœa as from bronchial cold, < during exercise, esp. going up stairs.—Cough: with hemiplegia and feeble heart action; deep, violent in evening and night without waking; renewed by change to cold weather, and by cold winds.—Expectoration pale, sweetish, unpleasant tasting, at times difficult.—Cough and irritation of lungs; with hæmoptysis, feeble, quick, irregular action of heart.

18. Chest.—Constriction across lower half of thorax, impeding respiration, with subacute pain; < lying on r. side.—Febrile action, quick, weak pulse, occasional hæmoptysis, l. apex affected (incipient phthisis).—Pulmonary disease associated with looseness of bowels.

19. Heart.—Constrictive sensation in cardiac region, tenderness; pulse quick and irregular in force.—Acute darting pains in heart, with intermissions of heart-beat.—Throbbing pain in cardia, pressure in forehead "And eyes.—Oppressed feeling in brain followed by pain an inch below and to outer side of l. nipple.—Rheumatoid aching in precordial region and at apex, followed by pains in l. wrist, inner side r. calf, and subclavicular region, and again in l. wrist and region

of apex.—Cardiac erethism; debility of heart, marked by the influences of some smouldering inflammation, generally in lungs.—Cardiac irritability, profuse flow of watery limpid urine.—Palpitation in cardiac hypertrophy with dilatation.—Palpitation and cardiac distress, < morning and evening and when thinking of it.—Action of heart tumultuous and forcible, could be heard several feet from bed.—(It renders heart-beat slower, fuller, and more regular.).—On lying down, cardiac depression with dull, heavy beating.—Palpitation from nervous irritation with plethora.—Excessive flatulence which < the palpitations.—Can only walk a few steps without having to stop and get breath; l. arm, head, leg, and foot œdematous; occasionally a sharp, shooting pain from sternum to l. scapula.—Menses appear regularly, begin with deep pain and heat in occiput, and, later, pain in forehead and temples; faintness and nausea follow and occipital pain is >; aversion to smell of food; exophthalmos; menses intermittent; during menses, stupid; pubes swollen, vagina hot, > by ice locally; constipation, stools dry, clay-like, with exophthalmos, heart tumultuous and swelling of parts <; when heart quiet œdema of pubes >; urine scanty, thick, muddy; all symptoms > after menses (Lcps. cured).—Aneurism of large vessels near heart.—Pulse: many symptoms are < and > according to weakness or strength of heart's action.

20. Neck and Back.—Acute pain at 7th cervical vertebra.—Slight rheumatoid pain in l. supra-scapular muscle.—Congestive pain in nape, with severe continuous dorsal and lumbar pain, < lower l. side.—Rheumatoid pains: scapular muscle; lower dorsal region; sent from apex of heart by friction to l. subscapular region, then to mid-dorsal and later to apex.—Severe continuous aching in lumbar region.—Sharp pains first in lumbar region, then in l. leg, extending up thigh, then in r.; feels weak as if over-fatigued.—Severe aching down spine, < from friction, passing off after rising, morning.

21. Limbs.—Muscular rheumatoid pains, affecting articulations and tendons, < by motion and cold air, not > by friction, or cold affusion, or direct warmth, but > in warm room or in bed; rheumatic pains around heart; irregular and intermittent pulse; < towards sunset.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatoid pains in forearm and wrists, with trembling of hands.—Hands unsteady, writing difficult.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatoid pains in knees, legs, thighs, wandering to back, slight lameness, unsteady gait.—L. leg feels shorter than r. and so sounds when walking.—Unsteady feeling when walking.

25. Skin.—Prickings as if bitten by insects.—Troublesome urticaria, esp. on l. forearm and r. leg, before retiring.

26. Sleep.—Sleep restless, full of troublesome dreams.—Wakeful on retiring, though fatigued.

27. Fever.—Stupid, will not answer questions; is waxy, cold; pulse very low yet full and large, soft and compressive; hæmorrhage from bowels; tawny expressionless face; veins full and face bloated; eyes expressionless and seem to project from their sockets; fever not high; chokes and swallows. (typhoid malaria).

Lysidinum.

Ethylene-Ethenyl-diamine. Methylglycoxalidine (Merck). Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Gout. Lithiasis. Oxaluria. Uric acid diathesis.

Characteristics.—*Lysidin*. occurs in red-white crystals. The solution is a thick pinkish liquid. Clifford Mitchel (*H. W*., xxxiii. 277) has given the 50 per cent. solution in ten-drop doses well diluted in aerated water, thrice daily, in two cases of oxaluria, one recent in a young man, one in an old man and of long standing. In the second case the distressing lumbar pain was removed by a few doses though it had persisted for a number of days.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nitro-mur. ac., Oxal. ac., Sars., Urotrop.

Macrotinum.

Macrotyn. Resinoid of Actæa racemosa. Trituration.

Clinical.—Dysmenorrhœa. Eyes, affections of. Headache. Lumbago. Melancholy. *Myalgia. Rheumatism*.

Characteristics.—I have already mentioned *Macrot*. under *Act. r*., from which it is derived; but as Dr. Scipio's proving (with the 3rd trit., from 9 to 24 grains being taken daily) brought out some features not noted in the *Act. r*. proving, I think it best to give it an independent mention. Muscular weakness, excessive restlessness, > by moving about in spite of the weakness; melancholy, and irritable; dulness of intellect—these were prominent general features. But the most important distinctive feature is > of symptoms (other than dysmenorrhœa, pains) by onset of menses. C. A. Howell (*Med. Adv*., xxi. 231) cured with *Macr*. 2x, every two hours, a woman, 63, who, after an interval of eleven years, began again to menstruate at 60, slightly but regularly, and who had the following symptoms, which appeared suddenly at the time the flow was due, but failed to come on: Intense pain at occiput < at every throb of heart. Retraction of head and neck. Neuralgic pains in limbs. Pulse 96; temperature 99°. The pain was relieved by *Macr*. in a few hours and the flow came on.—Symptoms of the mind, eyes, and breasts are < before menses and > as soon as flow sets in. (*Act. r*. has < of mental symptoms during menses). Backache is > after menses.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy; at times irritable; > when menses come on.—Fear: apprehensive, of impending danger, or incurable disease.—Sits for a long time thoughtless; moving hands and feet; frequent sighing.

2. Head.—Headache in evening, > as soon as eructations and nausea set in.—Dull headache commencing in occiput, gradually extending to vertex and forehead; temporarily > by pressure; by sleep; next day soreness in eyeballs, < by pressure.—Severe, sharp pains over l. eye, extending through head to occiput.

3. Eyes.—Dark circles round eyes week before menses, disappearing when menses come on.—Twitching of upper lids.—Eyeballs feel enlarged and to pressure.—Muscæ volitantes before r. eye, morning.

6. Face.—Face suddenly becomes flushed and hot.

8. Mouth.—Sense of taste impaired.—Dry, sticky feeling in mouth.

9. Throat.—Dryness in throat, causing frequent trembling and coughing.

11. Stomach.—Nausea and eructation in evening.—Faint feeling in epigastrium, extending over whole chest and head, followed immediately by throbbing sensation over whole body.—Faintness in epigastrium (as from a sudden fright) brought on by meeting an acquaintance.

12. Abdomen.—Sharp cutting in umbilical region, early in morning, > by stool.—During menses, bearing down with tight sensation round hips.

13. Stool.—Alternate constipation and diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire, with profuse flow of pale urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses scant and dark; clotted; afterwards increased in quantity.—Suppression of menses for six weeks.—Dysmenia; pain not > for several hours after flow has begun.

18. Chest.—Darting pains in chest (both sides), with palpitation of heart.—Sudden, sharp pains a little below l. nipple.—Breasts feel sore; heaviness in limbs before menses.

19. Heart.—Pain in the heart, extending down l. arm to fingers, with palpitation.—Wakes at night with palpitation.

20. Neck and Back.—Sensation in neck as if muscles too short.—Pain in whole back as if muscles bruised.—Pulsating pains in back; > by pressure; > after menstruation.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness in both arms and inability to move them.—Pain in l. shoulder, shooting down to fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Heaviness of legs as if very tired.—Muscles of calves feel too short.

24. Generalities.—Whole muscular system seems exhausted after the least exertion.—Great restlessness.

26. Sleep.—Disturbed sleep.—When failing asleep starts up suddenly for fear of falling, or to avoid danger.—Dreams of being on high places and in danger of falling.

Magnesia Carbonica.

Magnesić carbonas levis. Light carbonate of magnesium of B. P. Magnesia carbonate 3($MgCO_3$) $Mg(HO)_2$. $4H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Antrum of Highmore, affections of*. Ascarides. Catarrh. Constipation. Cornea, opacities of. Cough. Deafness. Debility. *Diarrhśa*. Dyspepsia. Eyes, inflammation of. Hernia. Menorrhagia. *Menstruation, delayed*. Metrorrhagia. Nervousness. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. *Pregnancy, nausea of; toothache of*. Spleen, pain in. *Taste, disorded*. Tinnitus. *Toothache*. Tumours.

Characteristics.—*Mag. c*. is the leading partner in the well-known "Pulv. Rhei Co." of the B. P., still better known as "Gregory's Powder," one of the terrors of an allopathic nursery. The proportions are: *Mag. c*., six parts; Rhubarb powder, two parts, and Ginger powder one part. A curious point about this mixture is that *Mag. c*. and *Rheum* are antidotal in Homśopathic practice, both having much acidity, and green, sour stools. "Fluid Magnesia" (*Liquor Magnesić Carbonatis*), a much more palatable dose, as my early memories tell me, is made by impregnating water in which freshly precipitated carbonate of magnesia is suspended with CO_2. One fluid ounce contains gr. xiii. of *Mag. c*. The properties of *Mag. c*. from the old-school standpoint are summed up as "laxative, antacid, antilithic." Guernsey says of it: "We often use *Mag. c*. with great advantage for complaints arising in people who have been taking this drug to 'sweeten the stomach.' " In order to obtain a proper notion of the power and sphere of this great remedy it is best to put out of mind all thought of its old associations. We shall then be able to view it in its entirety and its old uses will be seen in their proper relations. *Mag. c*. has many points of contact with *Gels., Cham*. and *Ars*. in nervous irritation and sleeplessness. But the nervousness of *Mag c*. is of the type of nerve exhaustion. "Water containing *Magnesia* and that coming from magnesian limestone districts is peculiarly soft to the feel. There is reason for supposing that this softness has a soothing effect upon the nervous system when used in the form of baths—*e.g*., Buxton and Matlock in England, Schlangenbad, Wildbad, Rehme, and it may be Gastein in Germany. It is often found that the physical characteristics of substances correspond with their dynamic influences, and thus with *Magnesia*; it very frequently is required for nervous systems that demand a permanently soothing and sustaining influence. Its effects on the skin are reflected upon the primć vić or *vice versâ*; for, on the mucous surfaces, quite apart from its antacid action, it proves soothing and sustaining" (Cooper). An indication given me by Cooper has been of immense service in numbers of cases.—It is "worn-out women"—that is, the state of nervousness induced by excess of the cares and worries of life. *Mag. c*. 200, repeated three or four times a day, has given untold relief to many a patient of this kind. When constipation and heaviness are present these will be removed at the same time. One leading note of *Mag. c*. is sensitiveness, mental and bodily, sensitive to touch, sensitive to cold air. Effects of shocks, blows, or mental distress.

The least touch causes starting. This sensitiveness passes into neuralgic pains of the highest intensity, neuralgia, lightning-like; < on left side, insupportable during repose; must get up and walk about. The sufferings of the pregnant state—neuralgia, toothache, nausea—come into this category. An extra tax is made on the woman's strength at this period, and as so often happens the daily tasks go on as usual during the greater part of the time, so that a "worn-out" condition is induced. *Mag. c*. is of great value here. *Mag. c*. is to exhausted nerves what *Chi*. is to exhaustion from loss of fluids. But it must not be supposed that *Mag. c*. is a "nerve" medicine only. Tumours, even bony ones, have yielded to it; and it has been credited with the cure of cataract. I have no definite experience with it in cases of this last, though I have thought I observed improvement in some. But I have many times removed with it corneal opacities left by ulceration; and I practically cured with it a tumour of the right malar bone. The patient was a sea-captain, aged 50. I had saved a relation from some operation, and for this reason he came to me. Except for his trouble, which was steadily getting worse, he was quite healthy. His face was quite distorted; right cheek bulging out, nose pushed over to left side, right nostril stretched out. The malar bone was especially prominent near the wing of the nose. This was the only part that was tender. The tumour was softish as if cystic. There was no discharge. Inside the mouth the right side of the hard palate bulged into the mouth and was slightly tender to pressure. The tumour was the seat of a constant gnawing pain; but the thing that troubled him most was *sensitiveness to cold winds and cold weather*. This was so great that he was afraid he would have to give up his calling. This led me to give *Silic*. 30 in the first instance (on February 27, 1895); but *Sil*. only increased the pain. One night he awoke feeling all his back aching. I worked up the case more carefully and found this under *Mag. c*.: "Throbbing pain in antrum of Highmore with swelling of right malar bone"; and "facial neuralgia, left side, shooting like lightning; < from touch, *draught, change of temperature*; cannot stay in bed, must walk the floor." Putting these together I prescribed (on March 13th) *Mag. c*. 30, giving four doses a day. March 28th Much less pain. Face much reduced, swelling softer, fluctuating. Swelling inside mouth softer." April 10th: "Very much better. Tumour smaller and softer." August 14th: "Face almost normal in appearance. Swelling inside mouth quite gone. Has no pain whatever, no sensitiveness to cold air. Had finished medicine in middle of July." He now joined his ship, and as he was generally away for years at a time that was the last I saw of him, but I gave him a supply of *Mag. c*. to take with him. The *sensitiveness* in this case was not that of nerve exhaustion, but it was sufficient to confirm the choice of the remedy, and it teaches us that it is never wise to narrow down the meaning of symptoms too closely. So whilst *Mag. c*. is *suited* to "persons, especially children, of irritable disposition, nervous temperament; lax fibre; sour smell" (Hering); and to "worn-out women, and dark-haired, sensitive people, spare-and thin" (Cooper); it is just as ready to cure a tough old sailor, impassive and stolid, provided he has sufficient *Mag. c*. symptoms about him. A knowledge of the temperaments of remedies often saves much trouble; but it must be used with brains. Two cases (related by A. I. Harvey) illustrating the

power of *Mag. c*. in neuralgia are quoted in *Amer. Hom*., xxii. 12. (*1*) Carpenter, 50, light complexion, spare, had had facial neuralgia two years coming in attacks, lasting from three to seven days, at intervals of two or three weeks. Pain sharp, shooting, from left side of face and head, < at night, from pressure, from jar. *Mag. c*. cured promptly after failure of *Spig*. (*2*) Blacksmith, 22, light complexion, full figure. For several years he had attacks of facial neuralgia coming on after taking cold. Pain very severe in left orbital region, shooting down into eye and face, and back to occipital region begins in morning, grows worse till noon, then subsides. No pain at night, rests well. *Spig*. and *Kali bi*. failed. *Mag. c*. cured promptly. Cooper mentions it, as a possible remedy in pyorrhea alveolaris. In the homśopathic nursery *Mag. c*. is just as indispensable a blessing as it is in the allopathic nursery an indispensable curse. For children who are puny and sickly; who refuse their milk and get pain in the stomach if they take it, diarrhśa, colic, stools green, like the scum of a frog pond, jelly-like lumps; aphthć; marasmus, *Mag. c*. is a sovereign remedy. On September 25, 1899, I was written to from France about an infant girl seventeen months old. Up to three months before she had been perfectly well. Then diarrhśa came on. At first had ordinary stools which became loose; then green; sometimes very white, or bright slimy-yellow mixed with blood., and every time the bowels acted (*i.e*., every hour or hour and a half) she screamed before, during, and after the action. At the time of writing the stools were one or two in the night and three or four during the day. Still watery but seldom undigested. Always thirsty, but cannot take milk. Vomits food. Face pale, drawn; dark under eyes. Emaciated. So weak can hardly stand. Has eight teeth. I sent *Mag. c*. 30 to be taken four times a day. Report received October 6th. "Well. Was better after two doses. Can take cow's milk freely now."─The acidity for which allopaths give *Magnesia* is a true enough indication; but not for the reason they give: Sour stools; sour sweat; sour smell of whole body; sour eructations from cabbage; sour vomiting; sour breath; sour taste-all these are caused and cured by *Mag. c*. Persons of lax fibre and sour smell are suited to *Mag. c*. The whole body feels tired and painful, especially the legs and feet; aching; restless. Spasmodic affections of stomach and intestines. Unrefreshing sleep; more tired on waking than on going to bed. Inordinate craving for meat in children of tubercular parentage. There is much suffering at the menses in women. They are preceded by labour-like pain, cutting colic, backache, weakness, chilliness. A grand characteristic is: Flows only at night or when lying, ceases when walking. The period is usually late and scanty. Flow acrid, dark, pitch-like, difficult to wash off. During pregnancy there is vomiting and toothache. *Sensations* of *Mag. c*. are: As if everything was turning round. As if hair was pulled. As if white of egg had dried on face. As if teeth too long. Throat as if scraped by an awn. As if rectum pricked with needles. Back as if broken. The pains are < by rest; insupportable; must get up and walk about. Rheumatic pains are < after a long walk,> by warmth, < in bed. Walking fatigues; = involuntary urination; prickings in rectum; smarting leucorrhśa. Walking stops menses. Cannot put left foot on ground when walking. Raising arm < pain in shoulder. Kneeling < vertigo; < 2-3 a.m.

(sleeplessness); 4 a.m., intolerable pain in rectum. Symptoms generally < evening and especially at night. < From uncovering; great aversion to it. Eating warm food <; = anxiety and warmth through whole body. Milk <. Warmth of bed < toothache. Cold < toothache. Cold water > toothache for a short time; then <. Wet and rainy weather = itching of scalp. Draught < facial neuralgia. There is periodicity with *Mag. c.*: every second day, every three weeks; "all symptoms < every third week." Touch and pressure < almost, all symptoms; but pressure in abdomen > menstrual flow. Pain is < on the side lain on. Smoking < headache.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ars. and Cham. (neuralgia); Merc. sol., Nux, Puls. and Rheum (abdominal troubles). *It antidotes:* Acet. ac. *Compatible:* Caust., Pho., Pul., Sep., Sul. *Complementary:* Cham. *Compare:* Mag. m., Mag. p., Alo.; Ant. c. (headache from smoking); Calc. and Rhe. (sour stools); Nux (sour breath); Coccul. and Sep. (< from kneeling); Ip. (nausea and grass-green stools). Coloc. (griping pains with drawing up of legs; Coloc. has not the green slimy stools of Mag. c.); Cham. (neuralgia, > moving about, anxiety, restlessness, griping before stools; stools of Cham. more yellowish green like chopped eggs); Calc. (sour stools, intolerance of milk, imperfect nourishment: Calc. has head-sweat, cold, damp feet, enlarged abdomen); Ratan. (toothache of pregnant women); Sang. (rheumatism of right deltoid; Nux m., of left). Lyc., Nit. ac., Sil.; Lac can., Lac def. (intolerance of milk); Am. m. (menses < at night); Graph. (coryza during menses; Mag. c., coryza and sore throat before menses; Merc., pain in head with coldness and coryza < before and at menses).

Causation.—Vexation. Fit of passion. Mental distress. Shocks, blows. Pregnancy. Dentition. Cutting wisdom teeth. Injudicious feeding. Milk.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Inquietude and fear, with trembling and heat.—Anxious, with perspiration all day.—Uneasiness, with trembling of hands and absence of mind.—Sad mood with indisposition to talk.—Anxious and warm through whole body esp. in head, while eating warm food.—Trembling, anguish, and fear, as if some accident would happen all day, going off after going to bed.—Ill-humour in evening.

2. Head.—Vertigo in evening, with swooning.—Vertigo: when kneeling; when standing as if everything was turning round; in morning after rising with inclination to vomit and accumulation of water in mouth.—(Continual giddiness, can hardly stand, with numbness of l. arm.—Vertigo, staggers in the street and fears to go out, lest people should strike against her.—Oppression and heat on vertex.—Much headache all day, gets up giddy and everything looks dark in morning.—Stuffy feeling in head and chest in a nervous woman.—Headache in temples every morning, generally l. and over eye, < stooping; never in occiput.—R.

T. C.).—The head is fatigued by intellectual labour.—Heaviness and dizziness in head, early in morning, when rising, going off after a walk.—Pressure in forehead. Violent, darting headache after vexation (1 to 10 p.m.).—Lancinating headache early in morning after rising.—Pulsating sensation in forehead.—Heat in head and hands with redness of face, alternating with paleness of face.—Bruised sensation on vertex.—Pain on top of head as if hair were pulled.—Rush of blood to head.—Headache in bed at night, also during sleep, > by sitting up.—Pressive pain at vertex, during intellectual labour, or when in company.—Tension and pulling pain in occiput, as from stiffness of nape of neck.—Drawings in forehead, with nausea.—Thrilling headache, with sensation of heaviness, after a fit of passion.—Shooting pains in head, also at night, in side which presses pillow.—Congestion in head, with internal heat, esp. when smocking.—Desquamation of scalp, which itches, esp. in rainy weather.—Falling off of hair.

3. Eyes.—Inflammation of eyes, with redness, shootings, sensation of burning, and confused sight.—(Drawing pain across eyes, feels as if each half of head were being drawn together.).—Graves's disease, prominent eyeballs (improved).—Distension of ball of eye.—Agglutination of eyelids in morning.—Dryness of eyes, or violent lachrymation.—Opacity of cornea.—Black spots before sight.—Obscuration of crystalline lens (cataract).

4. Ears.—Inflammation of external ear, with redness and pain, as from ulceration.—Great sensitiveness to slightest noise.—Hardness of hearing, with humming in ears, esp. in a room.—Hardness of hearing with whizzing before the ears.—Whizzing, fluttering, and buzzing in r. ear with hardness of hearing.—Tinkling, rumbling, and a sensation as if a bird were flapping its wings in ears.—[The remaining ear symptoms are supplied by Cooper]: Constant roaring in head like steam, < when covered, with pain in occiput.—Noises as of bells, and sometimes of water rushing in l. ear, with numb feelings elsewhere.—Nervous deafness; exhausted hearing.—Nervous deafness; cannot bear a person to shout in her ears, pain across the lower back, stiffness, cannot turn in bed, the least excitement makes her tremble and turn cold; faints after exertion.—Deafness in a dark-haired woman caused by worry; hearing goes when over-tired; sensitive to interference.—May be said to be for deafness of middle and old age what Calc. is for the deafness of childhood.—Deafness rapidly progressing with heat on vertex, headache and tinnitus.—Deafness < on taking cold, and irregular but distressing tinnitus and a dead weight on vertex causing her to hang down her head.—Deafness from cutting wisdom teeth (relieved).—Loud explosions in ears waking her at night go away, and old swellings of glands that had disappeared return.—Earache (l.) with numb feelings and dull, heavy, singing noises.—Tinnitus (man, 29) constant, at times like a church bell, at others like a gas-jet, < when excited and after exertion.—In a nervous, excitable, impetuous girl of twenty, dark-haired, lifelong deafness which became suddenly worse after a fright five weeks before; much pain in l. groin at menstrual period, falls down in a faint and legs ache; hears best in

street; after *Mag. c*. 30 pains at period went, spirits got better, and hearing in one ear (l.) got quite well.─Deafness, hearing goes in an omnibus, or when many are speaking, can hear in church till organ plays, exhausted by watching or anxiety, not by fatigue.─Deafness which comes on from fright or in a cold (in girl of twenty-nine, subject to recurring deafness and to headaches in l. eye extending along the l. side of head and a feeling of numbness in head).─Deafness, tuning-fork hearing imperfect, agitation and worry causes palpitation; slightest unexpected touch on body brings on tinnitus aurium, which seems to come from throat and back of neck; headache on vertex on rising in morning and confined bowels.

5. Nose.─Epistaxis in morning.─Vesicular eruption in nose, with pressive pain.─Stoppage of nose.─Dry coryza, which admits of respiration only through mouth (waking one at night).─(Chronic affections of nose.)

6. Face.─Discoloured, pale, earthy complexion.─Alternate redness and paleness of face.─Slovenly appearance.─Tension of face, as if albumen were dried on the skin.─Much pain in malar bones, at night, preventing sleep; or they may appear swollen.─Nocturnal pains in cheek bones, digging, boring, and tearing, insupportable during repose, and forcing removal from place to place.─(Tumour in r. cheek bone, painful, very sensitive to cold wind).─Throbbing pain in antrum of Highmore with swelling of r. malar bone.─Swelling of cheek bone, with throbbing pain.─Swelling of face, which is bloated and covered with tubercles.─Eruption of tetters round (lower part of) mouth.─Hard, little nodosities in both corners of mouth.

7. Teeth.─Toothache from motion of a carriage.─Nocturnal pains in teeth, which force patient to get up and walk about, insupportable in a state of repose, and generally burning, boring, or like the pain of ulceration, or tearing, drawing, and jerking, extending to temples, with swelling of cheek on side affected, stiffness of nape of neck, and neck, and twitching in fingers and feet.─Throbbing and shooting in teeth after a meal.─Toothache < by cold.─(Toothache, l. side, coming on irregularly.).─Toothache during pregnancy.─Ailments from cutting wisdom teeth.─Looseness of teeth (with swelling of gums).

8. Mouth.─Soreness of mouth with rawness and tenderness and minute ulcerations at tip of tongue, which is fissured and red, saliva acid and roof of mouth intensely irritable.─Violent pain in roof of mouth, cheeks, eyes, nose > hot fomentations; sometimes maddening pains and flashes before sight, with feeling of coldness all over, and of pins and needles in arms and fingers on going to sleep.─Burning vesicles on gums, on inside of cheeks, lips, and palate, they bleed from the least contact.─Bitter or sour taste in mouth.─Dryness of mouth, esp. night and morning.─Sanguineous saliva.─Vesicular eruption in mouth, and on tongue.─Small tubercles in mouth, which bleed and burn on slightest touch.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with shooting pain when speaking and swallowing.—Burning pain in throat and palate, with dryness and roughness, as if it contained bearded ears of corn.—Frequent rising of mucus in throat (morning) with roughness and dryness of fauces.—Soft, fetid tubercles of colour of peas are hawked up.

10. Appetite.—Loss of taste.—Bitter taste, with a white tongue, and viscid mucus on tongue and teeth (going off after rinsing the mouth).—Acid taste in mouth.—Violent thirst (for water), esp. in evening and at night.—Desire for fruit; for acid drinks.—Aversion to green food.—Great desire for vegetables, with dislike for meat, and *vice versâ*.

11. Stomach.—Acid risings.—Frequent risings, with pains in stomach.—Nausea and vertigo during a meal, followed by retching, and vomiting of bitter or saltish serum.—Pressive contractive pain in stomach, sometimes with sour risings.—Sensation of insipidity and emptiness in stomach, with nausea and inclination to vomit (> after dinner).—Pain, as from ulceration, in stomach (with great sensitiveness to pressure).

12. Abdomen.—Colic, pressing, spasmodic.—Contractive pain.—Griping, cutting, and rumbling in whole abdomen, followed by thin, green stools, without tenesmus.—Induration and shooting pains in hepatic region.—Excessive distension and tightness of abdomen, with sensation of heaviness.—Cramps in abdomen, followed by leucorrhśa.—Pinchings, cuttings, and acute drawings in abdomen.—Inguinal hernia.—Affections of the l. abdominal ring; great amount of flatus, which is sour when eructated.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—(Constipation of neurasthenia.—Constipation with l. ovarian pain, or with heartburn.—R. T. C.).—Frequent and ineffectual want to evacuate, with scanty fćces, or only an emission of wind.—Greenish, frothy, and mucous diarrhśa (esp. in children, which looks like the green on a frog pond), with cutting pains.—Stools with white floating lumps, like tallow; always preceded by griping, < on r. side.—Diarrhśa of a sour smell (of children).—Ejection of ascarides and lumbrici.—Shootings in anus and rectum, esp. while suffering from tenesmus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Secretion of urine, more copious than usual, watery, and of a pale or greenish colour.—Frequent emission of urine, even at night.—Involuntary emission of urine; when walking, or rising from a seat.—White sediment in urine.—Sensation of burning and excoriation when urinating.—Bladder and rectum become irritable (from 200th.—R. T. C.).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Diminished sexual desire.—Absence of erections.—Flow of prostatic fluid during the emission of flatus.—Scrotal hernia.—Frequent pollutions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Backache and general flabby condition (in women).—Menstrual flow more profuse during night than day, with dragging pains, > from pressure on abdomen and stooping.—No menstrual discharge during the pains; only after them.—Sensation of bearing down towards groins, as if preparatory to catamenia, with cutting pains in abdomen.—Catamenia retarded, or completely suppressed; too scanty; or premature, and accompanied by a variety of sufferings.—Constant headache, at each excessive menstrual period.—Falls down in a dead faint at each menstrual period, with aching pains in limbs, which feel useless, and l. ovarian pain.—Emission of deep-coloured, thick, glutinous, and pitch-like blood, with the catamenia.—Before the catamenia: pains in loins, colic, bulimy, frequent risings, and nausea.—During catamenia: dejection, shivering, pains in head, paleness of face, pains in loins, and cramp-like, pressive pains in abdomen, which arrest the menstrual flux.—Discharge of white and corrosive mucus from vagina, sometimes preceded by cramps in abdomen.—Toothache of pregnant females.—Sore throat before menstruating.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough excited by a tickling in throat, with a serous and saltish expectoration.—Expectoration only in morning of thin or tough mucus or of dark blood tasting salt.—Cough < in evening till after midnight.—Cramp-like cough at night.—Cough in morning, with expectoration of a yellowish pus.—Expectoration of tubercles as big as a pea, and very offensive in smell.—Expectoration of blood when coughing.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest, with sensation of constriction.—Oppression of chest, with shortness of breath, esp. when walking.—Pressure and sensation of heaviness, or incisive and shooting pains in chest.—(A lady, 32, without chest symptoms, took *Mag. c*. 200 through the day, and at night brought up quantities of phlegm, with constant cough, and movement of bowels.—R. T. C.).

19. Heart.—Pain as of excoriation, and shootings, in l. side of chest, and in region of heart.—Palpitation of heart and whole l. side painful, with nightmare (in patient taking *Mag. c*. 200; otherwise she felt lifted up and stimulated.—R. T. C.)

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness in nape of neck.—Stiffness in neck.—Tearing, and successive pullings, in nape of neck.—Shootings in loins.—Much pain in head and r. shoulder; pain as if dislocated on raising arm.—Contusive pains in sacrum and back, at night.—Pain in back and small of back at night, as if broken.

22. Upper Limbs.—Wrenching pain in shoulder-joint, while in motion.—Pain in top of shoulder-joints, generally r. side, which prevents raising arm.—Fits of tearing in shoulder, esp. at night, with tingling, extending to fingers, and inability to move arms, in consequence of the acuteness of the pain.—Drawing pain in arms and hands.—Cracked skin of hands.—Cramp-like tension in joints of fingers.—Heat in fingers.—Red and inflammatory swelling of fingers.—Spreading blisters on hands and fingers, with stinging.

23. Lower Limbs.—Restlessness in legs.—Drawing pain in legs and feet.—Itching of buttocks, with red spots after scratching.—Painful swelling in ham.—Cramps in calves of legs at night.—Burning places on shin.—Furunculi on legs.

24. Generalities.—Painful sensitiveness of whole body.—Drawing and tearing in limbs.—Rheumatic pains in limbs.—Rheumatic pains in shoulders.—Neuralgic lightning-like pains.—Painful shocks in different parts.—Frequent falling, without loss of consciousness, when walking or standing.—Epileptic fits.—Dazed feeling, packs and unpacks her clothes on a journey, without consciousness of having done so.—Relaxation of whole body.—Lassitude, principally in feet, and when seated.—A short walk tires much.—Restlessness in the limbs, in the evening, after sitting a long time.—The symptoms manifest themselves, or are <, at night, and during repose.—The symptoms, which appear when in the sitting posture, are > by movement.

25. Skin.—Violent itching, and great dryness of skin.—Violent itching over whole body.—Large nodosities between the skin and the flesh, with shooting pains.—Nettle-rash with much swelling in feet and hands, and up both sides of face, knuckles disappear in the swelling, and ears sing and buzz and become deafened (in woman, 30, from the 200th.—R. T. C.).—Small, painless, red tetters, which ultimately exfoliate.—Spreading blisters.—Small blood boils (lower legs).—Corroding vesicles.

26. Sleep.—Frequent and violent yawning.—Inclination to sleep during day.—Sleeplessness, sometimes from oppression in abdomen, or from anxious uneasiness and internal heat, with great dread of being uncovered.—Sleeplessness; from flatus; cutting wisdom-teeth; exhaustion.—Many anxious dreams, with talking, cries, and starting from fright.—Dreams of fire, flood, robbers, quarrels, money, pleasures, misfortunes, dead persons, &c.—Sleep at night unrefreshing, with fatigue as great in morning as before going to bed in evening; early awakening, with difficulty in again going to sleep.—Cannot sleep after 2 or 3 a.m.

27. Fever.—Shivering in evening.—Chill and chilliness with external coldness in evening, and after lying down, slowly going off.—Chill running down back.—Heat mostly in the forenoon, frequently with perspiration on head only.—Heat after evening chill.—At night, anxious internal heat, with restlessness and aversion to being uncovered.—Perspiration with thirst, from midnight till morning.—Morning sweat.—Sensation of heat in morning, without perspiration and without thirst.—Nocturnal sweat, often fetid and greasy (colouring the linen yellow).—Sour sweat.

Magnesia Muriatica.

Chloride of magnesium. Magnesia chloride. Mg Cl_2. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Biliousness*. Bladder, paresis of. Cardialgia. *Cold*. Constipation. Deafness. Diarrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. Foot-sweat. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hæmorrhoids. Heartburn. *Home-sickness*. Hysteria. *Leucorrhœa. Liver, affections of. Menstruation, painful*. Nocturnal emissions. Ozæna. Palpitation. Pregnancy, nausea of. *Smell, disordered*. Spleen, enlarged. Stomach, disorders of. *Taste, disordered*. Tinea ciliaris. Urine, straining to pass. Uterus, pain in; induration of. Waterbrash. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Whilst *Mag. c*. and *Mag. sul*. are recognised old-school remedies, I can find no mention of *Mag. mur*. or *Mag. Phos*. in modern text-books. *Mag. m*. first appeared in Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*. The general feature of *Mag. c*. appears in many symptoms, notably those of nervous disturbance and hysteria. The salt, says Guernsey, "is found in many mineral waters, and in seawater. It has a very bitter taste, and is decomposed by heat." The note about the sea-water is important. *Mag. m*. is like *Nat. mur*., and *Aq. mar*. in the relation to seaside effects. *Nat. m*. is particularly indicated in constipation," biliousness," and generally disordered health, which appear as soon as the patient goes to the seaside. *Mag. m*. is indicated when excessive weakness is felt after a sea-bath. The chief *Localities* of its action are: Head; r. hypochondrium; inner region of liver; rectum and large intestine; bladder; uterus; heart; feet. It is *especially suited to:* Diseases of women; spasmodic and hysterical complaints complicated with uterine diseases. Headache at menstrual period in hysterical women. Women after suffering months or years from attacks of indigestion or biliousness. Enlargement and congestion of liver Puny, rickety children during dentition. Men with disordered livers; and sexual disorders. Teste, who places *Mag. m*. in his *Ferrum* group, says that *Mag. m*. and *Mag. c*. "have been used for the cure of cachexia occasioned by long and painful diseases." He says he has seen *Mag. m*. produce great improvement in this case: "Hydrarthrosis of left knee, with emaciation of left thigh, consequent on a wandering neuralgia, which, after having commenced in the form of cystitis with (non-venereal) discharge from urethra, had successively invaded the shoulder, left elbow, eyes, and lastly, knees, where it had become seated." A connection between liver disorder and nasal obstruction has often been traced, and *Mag. m*. has a large number of symptoms in both. The nasal symptoms have led to its successful use in ozæna. One case cured had redness, swelling and scaliness of nose, and sweat about the head and feet. *Mag. m*. is one of the leading remedies in foot-sweat. Burning in soles, evening, must put feet out of bed. In liver affections there is enlargement, sensitiveness < from touch, and < lying on r. side; tongue large, coated, indurated. It is especially suited to liver affections in children who are puny and rickety, and have eruptions about the eyes. The constipation of *Mag. m*. is very distinctive, and

has led to the cure of many extremely obstinate cases. The characteristic stool is *knotty* and *conglomerate*, like sheep's. It may remain in this condition, or it may crumble at the anus. Painful urging before stool; burning at anus after. As well as intestinal atony, there is atony of bladder: urine can only be passed by bearing down with abdominal muscles. The hysterical symptoms are marked: spasms, fainting, globus. Bearing down in uterine region; uterine spasms. Menses black or pitch-like, accompanied by pains in back when walking, pains in thighs when sitting. Leucorrhœa after every stool or following uterine spasms. Hysterical headaches. Patient is anxious, restless, always < by mental exertion; during or after dinner seized with nausea, eructations, trembling and faint spells, > by eructations. Palpitation < when quiet, > moving about. Perversions of taste and smell are marked in *Mag. m*., and I have frequently restored with it loss of taste and smell after influenza. Among the *Sensations* of *Mag. m*. are: As if some one was reading after her. As if boiling water was on side of head. As if hair pulled. As if tongue burnt; mouth scalded. Stools as if burnt. The *pains* are mostly boring and spasmodic contractive pains; dragging down. There is much burning and heat. R. M. Skinner reports (*Med. Adv*., xxiv. 383) this case: A farmer had been treated allopathically three months for chills, which were checked, but the man did not feel well. Spleen very large, sensitive, felt heavy when he walked or rode. Constipated, goes three or four days without a stool. It was for this that he sought advice. Abdomen distended. hard, especially in ileo-cæcal region. Cold on left side and a crawling feeling, like a cold snake. Beating in umbilical region as if his heart beat there. *Mag. m*. 20 one dose on the tongue. At 8 p.m. the bowels began to act and went on acting with the exception of one hour till 3 a.m. He complained next morning that the medicine had "almost killed him," and he looked thin and tired. No further medicine was given, and in ten days he had no complaint, and the spleen was normal in size and without tenderness. In a large proportion of *Mag. m*. cases the *Conditions* will give the leading indications. There is general hyperæsthesia and < by touch or pressure; but the head pains are > by hard pressure; eye pains > by pressure, and the menstrual pains > by pressing on back. There is great sensitiveness to cold and disposition to catch cold, > wrapping up head warmly; but the skin eruptions on face, head, and eyes are < in warm room; cough < in room. Most symptoms except headache are > in open air. Sea-bathing = bloody expectoration; great weakness. Rest <; motion > (this is especially marked and peculiar in reference to palpitation). < Lying down. Palpitation is > lying on left side. Liver symptoms < lying right side, < on side lain on. [Also lying on left side = sensation of something (liver) dragging to that side.] Rumination < while walking. < At meals (fainting). > By eructations (nausea and trembling). < After coitus (pain in testes and cords). Mental exertion <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Cham., also Camph., Ars., Nux. It *antidotes:* Merc. (metrorrhagia). *Compatible:* Bell., Sul., Nat. m., Pul., Sep. *Compare:* Hysteria, Mosch., Asaf., Val., and Castor. Uterine spasms, Ign. (Mag. m. may have induration); Caust. and Secale (both have *continuous* spasm). Erections and burning in penis, Pic. ac., Nat. m. Enlarged liver, < by touch and lying on right

side, Merc. Foot-sweat and head-sweat, Sil. (Sil. is offensive); scrofulous and rickety children, headache > wrapping, Sil. Congestion of liver, enlargement, feeling of weight and pressure, Ptelea (Ptel. is > lying right side). Rumination, Sul. (Mag. m. is while walking). Nervous restlessness, Zn. > Motion, Rhus. Heart symptoms > by motion, Gels. Lips chapped and serrated, Nat. m. < After coitus, Kal. c., Bro. Enlarged liver of children, Calc. ars. Sensitiveness to noise, Ign., Nux, Ther. Eructations tasting like onions (Sinap., breath smells of onions). Leucorrhœa two weeks after menses, Bar., Bov., Con. Menstrual headache, Mag. c. (Mag. m. more hysteria).

Causation.—Sea-bathing.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Uneasiness and lachrymose humour.—Peevishness and chagrin.—Aversion to conversation; prefers solitude.—Repugnance to exertion.—Nervous excitability, with tendency to weep readily.—Excited; unhappy; fitful; emotional.—Fearful and inclined to weep.—Anxiousness in room, > in open air.—While reading, felt as if some one was reading after her, and she must keep reading faster and faster.

2. Head.—Stupefaction as from intoxication.—Vertigo in morning, on rising, and during dinner; disappears in open air.—Heaviness in head, with a dizziness which causes falling down.—Pains, > by covering up head.—Sensation of numbness in forehead.—Compressive sensation in head from both sides, with a hot feeling, and with beating in forehead when pressing upon it.—Tearing and stitches in temples, with great sensitiveness of vertex, as if the hair were raised by pulling.—Tearing and stitches in r. temple, extending to eye; necessity to press eyes together.—Griping and raging in both temples, with a feeling as if he would become dizzy and lose consciousness; disappearing on pressing the head with both hands, in evening after lying down (5th day).—Tensive pressure in forehead and sinciput, with confusion and cloudiness in head, principally on awaking and when lying; > from exercise in open air and when wrapping head up warm.—Squeezing, as from a claw, and noise in temples, in evening, in bed, with sensation as if vertigo and loss of consciousness were coming on.—Jerking, or shooting and pulsative tearings, in head.—Congestion, with heat, painful humming, and ebullition in head.—Painful undulation and whizzing as of boiling water on side upon which one rests.—Quotidian headache.—Nervous pullings in head and face, extending to teeth, with a sensation of confusion in head.—Throbbing, jerking tearing in occiput.—Boils on head.—Great sensitiveness of scalp.—Nodes on occiput, tearing, painful to touch.—Tendency of head to sweat.

3. Eyes.—Inflammation and burning pain in eyes, with redness of sclerotica.—Lachrymation and burning in eyes, when looking at anything in broad

daylight.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyelids.—Yellow colour of sclerotica.—Green halo round candle in evening.

4. Ears.—Pulsation in ear.—Dulness and hardness of hearing, as if something were placed before ear.—Shootings, acute pullings, and boring in ears.—Itching of herpes behind ears.—Great sensitiveness to noise.—Buzzing in ears.

5. Nose.—Scabs in nostrils, sometimes with painful sensibility of nose, when touched.—Excoriation of nostrils.—Discharge of corrosive serum from nose.—Stoppage of nose, with want of breath.—Pain as from excoriation, and of burning in nose.—Swelling, redness, induration, and heat of lower part of nose, which are < in morning.—Troublesome dryness of nose.—Nocturnal obstruction of nose.—Coryza, with loss of taste and smell; and emission of yellow and fetid mucus on blowing nose.—Ulcerated nostrils.—Loss of smell.

6. Face.—Pale, yellowish, or earthy complexion.—Drawing pains in nerves of face.—Tension in face, with cramp-like pain in bones of face.—Facial eruption.—Pimples on forehead, itching in evening.—Lips cracked.—Sensation of roughness on internal surface of lips, when touched by tongue.—Large and transparent vesicles on the red of the lips (of lower lip, itching, afterwards burning).

7. Teeth.—Toothache, aggravated to highest degree by contact of food.—Sensation of elongation in upper incisors.—Painful swelling and easy bleeding of gums.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth at night.—Dryness of mouth and throat without thirst.—Rhagades in tongue with violent burning.—Tongue coated white early in morning.—Copious accumulation of serous saliva in mouth.—Sensation in interior of mouth as if it had been burnt.—Burning in tongue as from fire.—Tongue coated white early in morning; or tip and edges clean, large, flabby, yellow.—Bad taste, with poor appetite.

9. Throat.—Sensation, as if throat were excoriated and raw, < in evening, and at night.—Hawking up of viscid and thick mucus from the throat, often mixed with blood and very tenacious.—Dryness and roughness of the throat with hoarse voice.

10. Appetite.—Frequent thirst.—Violent thirst (3 a.m.).—Bulimy and craving in stomach, followed by nausea.—Hunger, without knowing what is wanted.—Poor appetite, with bad taste in mouth.—Desire for dainties.

11. Stomach.—Regurgitation of food, while walking.—Violent hiccough during and after dinner, which = pain in stomach.—Sensation as if a ball were ascending from abdomen into œsophagus; > by eructations.—Increased hunger, followed by nausea.—Eructations tasting like rotten eggs, like onions.—Nausea, esp. in morning, on first rising.—Frequent nausea with fainting, day and night.—Constant nausea,

earthy colour of face and nervous excitability, with tendency to shed tears.—Aching in stomach, with nausea.—Tension, and pain as from ulceration, and as from a bruise in stomach, with excessive sensitiveness to touch.—Throbbing in pit of stomach.—Heat in stomach.—Painful commotion in stomach, when walking and in the act of planting the foot.

12. Abdomen.—Movings about in epigastric region, then in lower abdomen, > by emission of flatus, forenoon.—After each dose burning in pit of stomach, spreading to throat; if she has waterbrash it disappears.—Fermentation in abdomen.—Tension and shooting in hepatic region.—Affections of r. hypochondrium; inner region of liver.—Congestion of l. lobe of liver.—Burning in r, hypochondrium, up to r. scapula; when putting foot forward in walking.—Aching pains in liver, also when walking, or pressing the part, < lying on r. side.—Hardness and tightness of abdomen.—Violent and constant distension of abdomen, with constipation.—Painful hardness of abdomen, and esp. of r. side.—Cramp-like pains in abdomen, esp. in evening, and sometimes followed by leucorrhœa.—Tearing in abdomen.—Dragging down from region of r. ovary to thigh.—Cuttings, pinchings, and acute drawing in abdomen.—Stinging shootings in the muscles of the abdomen.—Colic (in the evening) in hysteric persons, extending to thighs, followed by fluor albus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard, difficult, slow, and insufficient evacuations.—Obstructions of bowels from induration of fæces.—Hæmorrhoids pain during normal stool.—Burning and smarting in anus during and after stool.—Stools crumbling as if burnt.—Stool crumbles at verge of anus.—Fæces knotty, like sheep-dung.—Violent tenesmus, with scanty evacuation, or only an emission of flatus.—Chronic tendency to diarrhœa.—Violent diarrhœa of mucus and blood.—Greenish, yellowish, or brownish evacuations.—Fæces coated with mucus and blood.—Ejection of tænia.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to urinate, day and night, with scanty emission.—An emission can be accomplished only by contraction (bearing down) of the abdominal muscles.—Torpor of urethra.—Urine, pale-yellow, followed by burning in urethra.—Urine passes only by drops, always some seeming to remain behind.—High-coloured urine, loaded with lithates, accompanies the uterine symptoms.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent itching in genital organs and in scrotum, extending as far as the anus.—Frequent erections; early in morning with burning in penis.—Burning in back after coition.—Pain in testicles (on touching or moving them) and cords (with swelling) after unrequited sexual excitement.—Nocturnal involuntary emissions, with or without dreams; scrotum relaxed and loose, often covered with sweat; constipation; indigestion; biliousness; itching at anus.—Scrotum relaxed.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early and too copious.—Suppressed menses.—Black and coagulated blood during catamenia.—During catamenia: paleness of face, with pains in loins and depression; fainting; pain in l. leg.—Cramps in uterus, sometimes with pains extending to thighs, and leucorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa, esp. during movement, or preceded by cramps in abdomen.—Scirrhous induration of uterus.—Leucorrhœa immediately after stool.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with roughness and dryness of throat.—Hoarseness in the morning after rising.—Tingling in larynx.—Bloody expectoration brought on by sea-bathing.—Dry cough, in evening, and at night, with burning pain and sensation of excoriation in chest.—Cramp-like cough at night, with violent tickling in throat.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest, in region of heart.—Oppression in pit of stomach.—Sudden feeling of weight in chest, with obstructed respiration during dinner.—Tension and contraction in chest.

19. Heart.—Shootings (stitches) in heart, which impede respiration.—Pain at apex of heart, a pricking as of needles and pins, with pain under l. scapula as if knife were hacking the bone.—Palpitation of heart, when seated, disappearing on motion.

20. Neck and Back.—Swelling of glands of neck.—Pain as from bruises above and in small of back and both hips, with sensitiveness of the parts to touch.—Shooting, tearing, and burning pains in the back.—Contractive and cramp-like pains in loins.—Tearing stitches in loins.—Burning in back after coitus.—Drawing in loins after a stool.—Gnawing in spinal cord.—Burning and bruised feeling between scapulæ.—Tearing in r. scapula, then in hip; in both scapulæ.

21. Limbs.—Lancing, drawing, and tearing in extremities (Possart).

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing and paralytic tearings in shoulder-joint, extending as far as arm and hand, < by movement.—Numbness of arms in morning, on waking; or in evening in bed.

23. Lower Limbs.—Great lassitude in legs, even when seated.—Heaviness of legs.—Jerking tearings in hips.—Uneasiness and tension in thighs.—Aching pain, or paralytic pulling in the knee.—Cramps in calves, at night.—Burning pain in soles, in evening.—Sweating of feet.

24. Generalities.—Boring or contractive cramp-like pains.—Paralytic drawing and tearing in limbs.—Indurations after inflammations.—Attacks of spasms, and of hysterical weakness.—Hysteria, which may occur several times in a day or night.—Liability to take cold.—Bodily weakness, which sometimes appears to proceed from stomach.—Sensation of uneasiness (soreness), and of painful weariness, in whole body, with acute sensibility to least noise.—General uneasiness

in evening in bed, as soon as she closes her eyes.—Sensation as of boiling water on side on which one rests.—The majority of the symptoms present themselves when the patient is seated, or at night, and are generally > by movement.—Uneasiness in evening in bed on closing the eyes.

25. Skin.—Tingling in different parts of the skin.—Formication of the skin (face, chest, and soles of feet).—Itching pimples, with burning pain after scratching.—Pustular eruptions.—Eruption of small red papulæ.—Furunculi.—Swelling of the glands.

26. Sleep.—Great inclination to sleep during day, with yawning and indolence.—Retarded sleep and sleeplessness, caused by heat, with thirst, and great agitation in whole body on shutting the eyes.—Anxious and frightful dreams, with talking and cries during sleep.—Sleep unrefreshing; tired in morning.—Jerking in body, when lying awake at night.—Nightmare.

27. Fever.—Shivering in evening, which disappears in bed.—Chill in evening from 4 to 8, even near warm stove.—Chill, followed by heat in evening till midnight.—Heat in evening with perspiration only on head.—Perspiration with thirst, from midnight till morning.—Sweat after midnight.—Pulse accelerated with ebullitions while sitting.

Magnesia Phosphorica.

Phosphate of Magnesia, Hydric magnesia phosphate. ($MgHPO_4 7H_2O$.)
Trituration.

Clinical.—Catheterism. Chorea. Colic. Convulsions. Cough. Cracks. Cramps. Dentition. Dysmenorrhœa. Headache. *Intercostal neuralgia. Locomotor ataxy*. Membranous dysmenorrhœa. Meningitis. *Menstruation, painful. Neuralgia*. Rectum, prolapse of. School-headache. Sciatica. Stomach, cancer of. Sobbing, spasmodic. Tic-douloureux. Toothache. Vaginismus. Whooping-cough. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—*Mag. Phos*. is one of the most important of Schüssler's original additions to the materia medica. It has had a very fine proving in the potencies, conducted by H. C. Allen (*Med. Adv*., xxxiii. 386-415), but I will first give Schüssler's own account: *Phosphate of Magnesia* is contained in—blood-corpuscles, muscles, brain, spinal marrow, nerves, teeth. Disturbance of its molecules results in—pains, cramps, paralysis. The pains are—shooting like lightning, or boring; often combined with or alternating with a sensation of constriction; at times wandering; > by warmth; > by pressure; < by light touch. It will cure: Headache, toothache, pains in limbs when of this kind; also cramps in

stomach, pains in abdomen usually radiating from umbilical region, > by hot drinks, by bending double, by pressing on abdomen with the hand, sometimes accompanied with watery diarrhœa. Spasms of various kinds—of glottis, whooping-cough, lockjaw, cramps of calves, hiccough, tetanus, chorea, spasmodic retention of urine, &c. In caseous tuberculosis and lupus *Mag. p*. has a place. When the cells near the caseous masses are too weak to expel them, it is because they are deficient in *Mag. p*., and *Mag. p*. given medicinally will enable them to do it.—This sketch of Schüssler's is confirmed in every point by Allen's proving, and by the clinical use of *Mag. p*. in the highest attenuations. Moreover, there is a very strong family resemblance between these features and those of *Mag. c*. and *Mag. m*. But it is only right to say that Schüssler arrived at them by a way of his own, which shows that there are other means besides provings of finding the keynote symptoms of remedies. Allen adds to the above that the pains *rapidly change place*; that *cramping* is the most characteristic type of the *Mag. p*. pains. Dread of cold air; of uncovering; of touching the affected part; of moving; of cold washing. It is best *adapted to*: thin, emaciated persons of a highly nervous organisation, of dark complexion; to affections on the *right* side of the body; to complaints from standing in cold water; complaints of dentition; headaches of school children; professional neuroses (*e.g*., writer's cramp); after-effect of catheterism. Nash says *Mag. p*. is in the first rank as a *pain* remedy, and it has all kinds of pain (though *cramping pain* is the most characteristic) except *burning* pain, and this distinguishes it from Ars., since both have > from heat. Allen's proving brought out canker sores in mouth, sore lips, and cracked lips. A patient of mine who suffered intensely from cracks at the corners of the lips found nothing relieve so well as *Mag. p*., and it did it best in the ix strength. Higher were tried. Hering says it is *suited to:* Young and very strong persons; teething children. Allen says that though it is best adapted to emaciated persons, it acts promptly in stout, fleshy persons when well indicated. The attacks (of pain, &c.) are often attended with great prostration, and sometimes with profuse sweat. "Languid, tired, exhausted; unable to sit up." *Mag. p*. is more often called for in men than *Mag. c*., but the indication, "worn-out women," answers for both. The affections of *Mag. p*. are often periodic. I cured with *Mag. p*. 6x a very severe attack of chorea in a girl of six. The spasms were general, but they affected the speech to such an extent that she could not make herself intelligible. Rappaz, of Montevideo (quoted *H. M*., xxix. 178) cured with *Mag. p*. a young man of 17 of cerebral meningitis which began with violent pain and inflammation in left eye, with terrific pains in head and delirium and intense fever. He was at first treated allopathically, without success. When Rappaz first saw him he was hemiplegic, with frequent and alarming convulsions, crying out violently, involuntary passage of fæces and urine; dilated pupils, dropped jaw, escape of saliva, speech and comprehension difficult. Under *Mag. p*. 6x in water general improvement set in. Later the 12x was given, and in two months he was well. W. T. Ord cured Miss G., 48, of pain in back extending down right sciatic nerve and up spine, following influenza, with *Mag. p*. 3x, 5-gr. doses. The pains were shifting, > by rest, < at night. The parts were tender

to pressure and numb. Pains sometimes tense in paroxysms, compelling her to cry out. Anxiety; depressed vitality. Skinner has cured with *Mag. p*. a case of prolapse of rectum with feeling as if rectum were torn, the symptoms being > by heat. The symptoms are < by: Motion; *cold air; draught of air; cold wind*; COLD WASHING; TOUCH; lying on the back stretched out; when eating. > By: HEAT; WARMTH; PRESSURE; BENDING DOUBLE (the italics and capitals are H. C. Allen's). < Walking; especially in open air; abdominal pain compels walking about, which >.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bell., Gels., Lach. (cough). *Compare:* Cham. (vegetable analogue; but Cham. has < from heat). Shifting pains, Puls., Lac c. Neuralgia recurring violently every night, > warmth, Ars. Dysmenorrhœa, Caul., Act. r., Xanthox., Cact., Lil. t., Col. Colic > bending double, Col. > From hot drinks, Lyc. Meteorism, Lyc. Hydroa, cracks on lips, Nat. m. Headache from occiput to eye > warmth, Sil. *Chemical relatives:* Mag. c., Mag. m., Mag. s. Horizontal double vision, Gels. Neuralgia from standing in cold water, Calc. Spasms during dentition, Bell. (Bell. has fever, Mag. p. not). Dysmenia, Puls. (Puls. < by heat, Mag. p. >).

Causation.—Dentition. Cold winds. Cold bathing. Standing in cold water. Working with cold clay. Study. Catheterism.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Illusions of the senses; sobbing, crying, lamenting all the time about pain in affected parts; with hiccough.—Mental depression and anxiety.—Drowsiness on every attempt to study.—Very forgetful.—Dulness and inability to think clearly.—Indisposition to study; to mental effort.—Mind seems clearer; can think and study more clearly after a few doses of Mag. p.—Persistent depression of spirits.

2. Head.—Headache: pains shooting, darting, stabbing, shifting; intermittent and paroxysmal.—Headache: excruciating; spasmodic; neuralgic or rheumatic; always > by external application of warmth.—Nervous headache, with sparks before eyes; diplopia.—During the night, severe throbbing pressure on vertex, l. side, deep in brain.—Dull headache, as if brain too heavy (after protracted mental effort).—Headache > towards evening, but changes to a pressure above eyebrows, esp. r.—Headache beginning in, or worst in occiput, and constant whilst attending school.—Severe headache; face flushed, red; pain began in occiput, extended over whole head; sick at stomach; aches all over; < 9 or 10 a.m. to 4 or 8 p.m.—Pressive pain in head down through middle of brain.—Pain through temples, top and back of head, with sensation of fulness, < lying down.—Sensation of a strong shock of electricity beginning in head and extending to all parts of body.—Severe headache began in occiput on waking, extending over head, located over both eyes, with severe nausea, and terminated 5 p.m. in a pronounced chill.—Severe pricking over

head and forehead, as if rubbed with a fine brush (after becoming warm from eating).—Pustules or large pimples (like blood-boils), with redness and rawness, appeared on r. side of scalp, but did not suppurate.—Large, white, shining scales can be combed out in handfuls twenty times a day.—Scalp feels rough like a grater, and the fine particles combed out feel like sand.

3. Eyes.—Double vision (horizontal); sparks; rainbow colours; photophobia.—Pupils contracted.—Dark spots before eyes on attempting to read.—Dull vision from weakness of optic nerve.—Nystagmus; strabismus, spasmodic; ptosis, < r. side.—Twitching of lids.—Neuralgia: supra-orbital or orbital; intermittent, darting, lightning-like pains, < (or entirely) r. side, > by warmth, exquisitely sensitive to touch; with increased lachrymation.—Itching and heat in lower l. lid.

4. Ears.—Nervous otalgia, intermittent and spasmodic; > by heat.—Sharp intermittent pains behind r. ear, greatly < by cold air or washing face in cold water.

5. Nose.—Alternate stuffing and profuse gushing discharge (of a white, thin substance), < from l. nostril.—Smarting and raw feeling in l. nostril.

6. Face.—Neuralgia: supra- and infra-orbital, r. side, intermittent, spasmodic, lightning-like pains, < by touch and pressure, > by warmth.—Neuralgia of r. upper jaw and teeth, begins with greatest fierceness 2 p.m., and lasts till he gets warm in bed; pains sharp, lightning-like, < by cold, > by heat; face swollen as if stung by bees.—Boring, pinching, nipping pains, driving him out of bed, soon spreading over entire r. side of face.—Pains radiating all over r. side of face from infra-orbital foramen, < by touch; by opening mouth to eat or drink; by cold air; by walking or riding in cold wind.—Faceache < when body gets cold.—Face distorted from pains and weakness; cramping colic.—Lock-jaw.—Hydroa on upper lip.—Convulsive twitching of angles of mouth.—Neuralgia from washing or standing in cold water.—Sensation of painful contraction of jaw-joint for several days, with a nervous backward jerking.

7. Teeth.—Toothache; < after going to bed; changes place rapidly; < eating or drinking, esp. cold things, > by heat; teeth sensitive to touch or cold air.—Severe pinching, stabbing, neuralgic pain over root of r. bicuspid; can be covered with point of finger; < by cold, > by heat; could not brush teeth with cold water for months.—Neuralgic pain in a filled tooth which had never ached before.—Complaints of teething children; spasms during dentition, without febrile symptoms.—Ulceration of teeth, with swelling of glands of face, throat, and neck, and swelling of tongue.—Severe pain in decayed or filled teeth (in seven persons; three of them had to discontinue the proving and be treated by a dentist).

8. Mouth.—Tongue: coated slightly yellow, crampy colic; clean or slight coating, with pain in stomach; coated white with diarrhœa; a bright red, rawness in mouth;

coated heavily; coated white all over; sticky and coated a dirty yellow.—L. side of tongue sore; biting, burning, smarting like a canker-sore; eating is painful.—Taste as of sour bread; slightly bitter; as of bananas (a bit of one had been eaten the day before).—Bad taste in mouth on waking; rawness in mouth; feels as if cankered; warm food seems hot and burning.—Bad taste; food does not taste right; coffee tasteless; fulness in bowels; belching of gas.—Sour taste on waking in night.—Mouth very sore; eating difficult; sores red and raw-looking on inside of cheeks, gums, (l.) lips, tongue, not in corners of mouth; < by touch, particles of food caused smarting and burning.—Mouth feels scalded, or as if he had been smoking strong, hot cigars.—Mouth coated with a sticky substance that rolls up in little shreds.—Mouth full of water tasting like potato water.—Taste of magnesia and chalk (after each powder of 200 and 1,000, the prover not knowing what she was taking).

9. Throat.—Spasmodic constriction of throat on attempting to swallow liquids, with sensation of choking.—Throat very red and sore, muscles of r. side of neck esp. sore, must hold head to r. side, without >.—Flow of mucus through posterior nares into throat; with sneezing and tingling in nose and on tongue.—Sensation of a corn-husk lodged in upper part of throat, with constant inclination to swallow.

10. Appetite.—Appetite: small, with faceache; unusually good, but food disagreed, leaving an uncomfortable feeling all forenoon.—Aversion to coffee.—Acids taste stronger than usual.—Appetite remains good, though food does not taste right.

11. Stomach.—Spasmodic sobbing (like a hiccough) for three days, ceasing with the second dose in water.—Hiccough thirty times a minute; for sixty days life in danger (*Mag. p*. soon restored health).—Hiccough with retching day and night for three days; ejected matter was coagulated milk, bile and mucus, with great pain causing lamentations.—Burning, tasteless eructations come on about three hours after eating in the evening; < by physical exertion, > by drinking hot water; heartburn.—Eructation of food tasting of injesta.—Constant nausea.—Bilious vomiting, at times streaked with blood.—Nausea and vomiting attend headache and flatulent colic.—Gastralgia: soreness and extreme sensitiveness of epigastrium to touch; some eructation and sour vomiting; at 12 every day; > by eating.—(Cancer of stomach; intolerable burning pain; vomiting; hiccough;—after *Ars*. failed, *Mag. p*. made the patient comfortable for six months.).—Distension of stomach; very restless.—Fulness after eating.—Spasmodic pains in stomach, with clean tongue.—Intense cutting, shooting, cramping pains in region of stomach and epigastrium, extending sometimes towards back and abdomen.—Flatulent distension of stomach, with constrictive pain, > by warmth and bending double.—A drink of cold water starts a colicky pain in stomach, which radiates to bowels, very severe, > by doubling up; by walking about; by rest; by belching.

12. Abdomen.—Sharp twinges in r. hypochondrium, on border of lower ribs.—Constrictive, aching pain around body at lower margin of ribs, as of a

lameness from lifting.—Severe griping colic-pain, at times shooting up towards stomach, > by hot applications.—Abdominal pains caused great restlessness; walked about hurriedly, said he must have relief; lying on stomach gave short relief, the pains compelled him to walk again.—Abdominal muscles sore, with tendency to constipation.—Colic: generally radiating from navel, > bending double, or from pressure with hand; often accompanied by a watery diarrhœa.—Incarcerated flatulence.—Cramps in abdomen, pains round navel and above it towards stomach, thence radiating to both sides, towards back; now violent cutting compelling screaming; then shooting and contracting, like a spasm; cannot bear to lie on back stretched out, must lie bent over.—Swelling of r. abdomen over ascending colon; on lying down a marked ridge became prominent, painful on pressure, continued four weeks.—Pain begins in bowels to r. of navel while walking in cold air, > warmth of room.—Sharp, cutting pain in r. abdominal ring, as if hernia would protrude, > hard pressure.—Sharp, burning pain in a spot about an inch in diameter.—Bloated, full sensation in abdomen, must loosen clothing, < sitting, > walking about.—Much flatus in bowels, passing off freely on walking; < after evening meal.—(Cramps and wind-colic in horses; wind-colic of cattle, meteorism of cows).

13. Stool and Anus.—Immediately after breakfast, sudden diarrhœa; stools frequent; at first thick, dark brown, mushy; then lighter; almost white and watery; finally mixed with blood.—Next day, 9 a.m., same diarrhœa returned in milder form; > of pain while at stool, followed by chilliness; stools light brown, then lighter and more watery.—Dysentery: with cramp-like pains, > by pressure or bending double; with spasmodic retention of urine; cutting, darting, lightning-like pains in hæmorrhoids.—Pains so severe as to cause fainting.: pains very severe in abdomen and rectum, esp. latter; pain like a prolonged spasm of abdominal muscles.—Constipation in infants, with spasmodic pains at every attempt at stool, indicated by a sharp, shrill cry; much rumbling and flatulent colic.—Itching and scratching feeling in anus.—Tedious stool, hard at first, soft afterwards, followed by burning in anus.—Chronic constipation in rheumatic subjects.—At 7 a.m. profuse stool, like yellow clay mixed with water (enough for three ordinary movements), followed in an hour by one neither so large nor so loose, which > the pain in bowels.

14. Urinary Organs.—Spasm of bladder; of neck of bladder; spasmodic retention; tenesmus, with constant and painful urging.—Nocturnal enuresis from nervous irritation.—When urinating, violent, shooting, burning pains; mucous discharge from urethra.—Vesical neuralgia after use of catheter.—Sensation as if no muscular contraction.—(A bright, shiny discharge from urethra for three years, in an old man.).—Deficiency or excess cif phosphates.—Gravel.—Cutting pain in bladder before urinating.—Restless sleep from urging.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Almost constant sexual desire since beginning of proving, with no bad effects from indulgence (which is unusual with the prover).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstrual colic; pain precedes flow.—Menses six to nine days too soon.—With menses: great weakness; intensely sore, bruised feeling all through, abdomen, could hardly be up at all, but was much < lying down.—Labiæ swollen and at times intensely painful.—Flow dark, fibrinous, stringy.—Dysmenia; pains (cutting, drawing, pressing, cramping) severe, intermittent, < r. side, > from heat; > by flow.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough: dry, spasmodic, violent; constant, can't speak for cough; face crimson from violence of cough; uncontrollable, seemed she would choke; retching choking with cough < warm room, > open air.—A violent dry cough came on after the headache left; not excited by anything in particular.—(Spasmodic, convulsive sobbing.)

18. Chest.—Darting pains in chest, < r. side; which radiate from pain in bowels.—Oppression: desire to take deep breath; < on first entering warm room, > after being in it a short time; < walking.

20. Neck and Back.—Sore pain in head, back of neck, and lower part of back.—Aching in small of back; sensation as if a section of vertebra was missing.—Dorsal spine, for about six inches, very painful and sensitive to touch for weeks.

21. Limbs.—Sensation in limbs like a streak of electricity, followed by soreness of muscles.—Aching feeling in arms and legs; weak and trembling.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in l. forearm from elbow to hand, < from wrist to knuckles.—Darting pain in arms.—Skin of fingers feels as if stretched too tightly; followed by pain in elbow-joint, then in wrist.—Throbbing pain in r. wrist near ulna.—R. shoulder-joint lame.—Rheumatic, aching pain in r. shoulder, going to arm; > heat, < motion; coming on when retiring, disturbing sleep; lasts all night, disappearing in morning after moving about (every night for three weeks).—Tingling in fingers of l. hand.—Stinging pain in first joint of l. thumb, extending to next, like that of a panaritium.—First joint of fingers of both hands swollen, though painless.

23. Lower Limbs.—Every night neuralgia, now in lower limbs, in tibia or in thighs, now on l. now on r. side, mostly with spasmodic muscular contractions; during day perfectly well.—R. hip lame, < walking.—Sharp pain in l. knee, followed by numbness.—Tingling in l. toes.—Legs ache after getting into bed.—Burning, stinging pain in bunion on l. foot.—Feet so tender and corns so painful could not wear her ordinary shoes.—Burning, stinging, smarting, lancinating pain in corns.

24. Generalities.—Convulsions: whooping-cough.—Spasms without fever.—Crampy contraction of fingers; staring, open eyes.—Every twenty-three days, spasms.—Tires easily.—Shooting, tingling, electric pains all over body.

25. Skin.—Barber's itch.—Herpetic eruption, with white scales.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy; fall asleep and awake as from an electric shock, then fall asleep again.—Sleepy when attempting to study.—Spasmodic yawning, severe, as if it would dislocate the jaw; caused tears to flow.—Drowsy at time of rising.—Sleep disturbed by troublesome dreams; wakes with impression that some one is in the room; saw some one standing near.—Restless sleep from pain in occiput and back of neck.—Feels sick and prostrated on waking in the night.—(Relieves sleeplessness in flatulent and gouty subjects.)

27. Fever.—Chilly after dinner in evening, 7 p.m.; chills run up and down back, with shivering, wants more clothes.—Chilliness, evening, when going from warm room into open air; shaking and chattering of teeth as with an ague chill; > entering warm room.—A crop of boils took possession of him, terminating in a five weeks' attack of remittent fever.—Severe chill 9 a.m.; lasts three hours; was compelled to go to bed, where he lay and shook; neither heat nor sweat followed.—Creeping chills up and down spine, followed by suffocating sensation; must throw off covering; no thirst.—Exhausted sensation compelled him to go to bed; chill for an hour, at end of which exhausted feeling passed off; cough and catarrhal symptoms followed chill; no fever.—Bilious fever.

Magnesia Sulphurica.

Sulphate of Magnesia. Epsom Salts. Magnesia sulphate. $MgSO_47H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Cough. Diabetes. Diarrhśa. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhśa. Enuresis. Epithelioma. Eyes, pains in. Hernia. Intermenstrual hćmorrhage. Leucorrhśa. Lumbago. Menorrhagia. Neuralgia. Toothache. Warts.

Characteristics.—The ancient reputation of *Mag. sul*. as a "refrigerant cathartic" under the familiar name of "Epsom Salts," or "salts" *par excellence*, has overshadowed its homśopathic uses. But *Mag. s*. is something more than a "refrigerant cathartic." Fatal poisoning has occurred from an overdose, death apparently occurring from collapse; and the proving of the salts produced many symptoms of utter prostration. Recently old-school authorities have discovered in this "cathartic" a remedy for dysentery. It is the chief ingredient in many laxative mineral waters and popular saline aperient mixtures. The provings bring out effects common to the other *Magnesias*: Tearfulness; restless uneasiness; pains in facial

bones; sensitiveness to touch; > by walking. The diuretic action of the drug with great thirst has led to its successful use in diabetes. The diarrhśa is accompanied with great thirst. The chill is accompanied or followed by thirst. Shuddering in back from below upward. The toothache is < coming into a room out of cold air, < by contact with food, whether cold or warm. It is also > in bed. According to *Med. Press* (Sept. 9, 1891), eight cases of new growth having all the outward characters of epithelioma have been cured by Graves with teaspoonful doses of a solution of three drachms to the pint. Warts are allied to epithelioma, and H. T. Webster (quoted *H. R.*, x. 542) has cured many cases in children, giving as much of the salts as would lie on a clime (sixpenny piece) three times a day. One boy was literally covered with warts, his face being much disfigured. One girl of 16 was cured of large warts on her hands. F. H. Pritchard (*H. M.*, xxxv. 691) gives his experience with *Mag. s.* (1/2 gr. in a teaspoonful of water) in summer diarrhśa, with vomiting of food, *copious* yellowish, slimy, and stinking stools, and later merely watery serum. The first sign of improvement was that the stools became bile-tinged, after which they soon became of thicker consistency.
The *copiousness* of the stools seemed to be the cardinal indication.

Relations.—*Compare:* Mag. c., Mag. m., Mag. p. In diabetes, Nat. s. Sadness, weeping, foreboding anxiety, Act. r., Pul. Stinging in fauces between acts of deglutition, Ign. Eructations, Hep. Apprehension, Lyc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy and disposition to weep, with apprehension, and restless uneasiness.—Tendency to fly into a passion; everything is taken in bad part.—Prostration; almost beside herself with anxiety; she thought she would die; with earthy colour of face.—Foreboding anxiety, as if some accident would happen.—Errors of imagination; patient believes that he sees persons who are absent.

2. Head.—Stupidity; head feels as if it were compressed in a vice.—Vertigo (with heaviness of head and spontaneous closing of eyes), causing a tendency to fall forwards in morning, and after dinner.—Boring in vertex.—Pressive headache, and sensation as if head were squeezed in a vice, much < by moving eyes.—Compressive pain in head, with heat in head, and redness of face.—Tearing and shooting in head, esp. in temples.—Congestion, with pressive pain and heat in forehead.—Sensation in forehead on stooping as if something would fall forward.—Sensation of wavering and shaking of brain at every movement.—Shivering during the violent pains in head.

3. Eyes.—Pains in eyes, as if protruding from orbits when looking aside.—Violent pains in eyes, esp. r., as if it would start out of socket.—Dimness of eyes, with frequent drowsiness.—Burning in eyes, pains in evening and in morning, but

chiefly by candle-light.—Shooting pains in eyes.—Lachrymation, with photophobia.—Supra-orbital neuralgia, l. side.

4. Ears.—Shooting pains in ears.—Tinkling in ears.

5. Nose.—Pain, as from ulceration in nose, esp. when it is touched.—Epistaxis, at night (with diminution of the headache).—Copious secretion of thick and yellow mucus in nose.—Fluent coryza, with loss of smell, indistinct speech, and pain, as from excoriation, in nose and chest.—Rough voice and frequent flow of water from nose.

6. Face.—Earthy colour of face.—Tearing in bones of face (r. facial bones or in l. malar bone).—Dryness and burning in lips, in evening.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, generally in evening, sometimes on returning from a walk, or caused by hot or cold things, as well as by contact of teeth with food; the pains are generally jerking, pricking, or throbbing, and disappear in bed.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth, with sensation of numbness.—Roughness of tongue.—Vesicles on edges of tongue, with incisive pains.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with shooting pains at night, < by deglutition.—Stinging in fauces, more between than during acts of deglutition.—Dryness and sensation of numbness in throat.—Accumulation of mucus in throat.—Frequent mucus in throat, which can neither be swallowed nor hawked up.—Expectoration of sour mucus.

10. Appetite.—Bitterness or sweetish bitterness in mouth, esp. in morning.—Thirst, esp. morning and evening.—Thirst early in morning on rising, going off after breakfast.—Thirst in evening, particularly during menses.—Want of appetite and repugnance to all food, even when thinking of it.—Dislike to meat.

11. Stomach.—Empty, mucous, bitter, and putrid risings.—Regurgitation of fluid, preceded by a quivering in stomach.—Disgust and nausea, with accumulation of water in mouth.—Vomiting, first of food, then of mucus.—Sensation of coldness in stomach, with inclination to vomit, in bed, in morning.

12. Abdomen.—Lancinating pains in l. hypochondrium, esp. when sitting, or in evening, before and after a meal.—Tension, hardness, and fulness of abdomen even after a moderate meal.—Violent shooting pains in whole abdomen, but esp. round the navel.—Painful drawing in abdomen.—Tension in abdomen, pressure towards groins, as if they were going to burst, when stretching body.—Rumbling in abdomen, with emission of flatulence.—Itching of l. inguinal region, not removed by scratching.

13. Stool and Anus.—Fćces at one time hard, at another soft.—Acid diarrhśa of children.—Liquid stools with tenesmus.—Diarrhśa preceded by rumbling in abdomen.—Soft stools early after rising.—Loose evacuations, with violent thirst.—Ejection of ascarides during every evacuation.—Neuralgia of rectum, stabbing pain, comes on two days after a material dose of Epsom salts.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine.—Emission of urine at night (involuntary).—Emission of urine, drop by drop.—Urine of a clear or greenish colour.—Shootings in orifice of urethra, after emission of urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Frequent stinging about penis when sitting or walking.—Erections without amorous fancies or sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early and too copious, with thick, black menstrual blood.—Catamenia too feeble.—Flow of blood in the intervals of catamenia.—During the catamenia, heaviness of head and shivering; bruised pain in small of back; pain in groins.—Thick and copious leucorrhśa, with contusive pain in sacrum and thighs.—Burning leucorrhśa, esp. during movement.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Deep hollow bass voice (as in catarrh).—Dry cough, with burning from larynx to pit of stomach.—Dry cough in evening in bed, during which he falls asleep.—Dry and shaking cough after waking in morning, and which compels sitting up.—Cough in morning with expectoration, and pain as from excoriation, in chest, throat, and palate.

18. Chest.—Pressure on chest, with impeded respiration, esp. in morning, or in bed, at night.—Burning pains in chest, sometimes when coughing.—Painful burning in chest when coughing, as if a piece of the lungs would come out.—Oppression of chest with burning in chest when walking.—Burning in middle of chest.—Burning in sternum.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension in nape of neck and between shoulders with stitches, particularly in morning, on rising, with great sensitiveness to touch, > by walking.—Contusive pain in back, on waking in morning.—Tearings in back, at night, which compels movement from side to side.

22. Upper Limbs.—Jerking in arms.—Tearing in shoulders and arms.—Rheumatic pains in l. elbow, in l. wrist-joint.—Tingling in fingers, going off by rubbing.—Tearing and shooting in hands and fingers, with contraction of these parts.—Trembling of hands.—Tearing in tips of fingers, at nigh.

23. Lower Limbs.—Nocturnal pains in legs and loins.—Heaviness, at one time in hips, at another in loins.—Rheumatic pain in hip, in l. femur.—Tearing in legs, and esp. in thigh-bones, and shootings in toes, which are contracted.

24. Generalities.—Tearings (rheumatic) in limbs, esp. at night.—Great lassitude and soreness in whole body, with trembling, and weakness of the feet.—Great languor, with staggering gait.—Bruised sensation.—A peculiar sick feeling, like exhaustion and prostration, with dry Warmth of skin and drawing pains.

25. Skin.—Itching blotches, either hard or as from nettles, with burning, after scratching.—Small red tetter (on arms), with violent itching.—Stinging itching spots on skin with tendency to boils, < when undressing.—Warts.

26. Sleep.—Sleep, early in evening.—Sleeplessness at night, caused by violent pains in head, abdomen, and loins (which do not allow him to lie on his back).—Many dreams, sometimes disagreeable and anxious (with starting).

27. Fever.—Shivering and shuddering (in back from below upwards), esp. in evening, disappearing in bed.—Chilliness with thirst, early in morning after waking.—Shaking chill with violent headache in evening, 9 p.m., going off in bed, succeeded by thirst.—Cold feet all day, although otherwise he feels hot.—Shivering at night, with thirst until noon; perspiration in afternoon, or after lying down.—Heat on sitting up in bed, with vertigo, perspiration on forehead, and redness of face.—Heat of head, with coldness of rest of body.—Alternations of heat and shuddering, redness and paleness of face.—Perspiration at night or in morning, often accompanied by thirst.

Magnetis Poli Ambo.

The Magnet. (General symptoms of the magnet produced by touching either pole indiscriminately while handling the magnet, or by laying the whole of the magnetic surface upon the body.) Trituration of Sugar of Milk after exposure to the influence of the entire magnet. Dilution of distilled water similarly exposed.

Clinical.—Fainting. Hæmorrhage. Orchitis. Paraphimosis. Prolapsus ani. Rheumatism. Toothache. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—The effect of the Magnet as a whole and of each pole separately was tested by Hahnemann, and the symptoms are mainly from his pathogenesis. In his preface he says he does not expect "ordinary mechanical, materialistic and atomistic heads" to be able to regard diseases as "immaterial alterations of the vitality, or pure dynamic derangements of our state of health, and medicinal powers as merely virtual, almost spiritual, forces"; but he asks how they can reconcile with their materialistic notions the fact that "a single *imponderable* spark from a Leyden jar gives a shock to the strongest man, and yet no ascertainable ponderable substance is communicated to his body?" Of the symptoms of the

Schema he says they "occurred from various powerful magnets brought in contact with various sensitive individuals, without distinction of the poles. They were observed in experiments conducted for half a year for the purpose of ascertaining the proper and most efficacious mode of stroking the steel with magnets, in which a horse-shoe magnet, capable of lifting a weight of twelve pounds, was held in the hands, which were held in contact with both poles for an hour at a time," with additional symptoms from Andry, Thouret, Unzer, and De Harsu. "Although each of the poles presents something peculiar in its power of altering the human health, yet each of them seems, when applied twice or oftener, to produce alternating actions which resemble those of the opposite pole" (*M. M. P.*). For curative purposes Hahnemann recommended a very much milder application of the magnet. (The popular use of electric rings for rheumatism is analogous to this.) The method of attenuating media saturated with emanations from the magnet does not seem to have occurred to Hahnemann. My own experience with the magnetisms is confined to *Mgt. p. aust*. 2m., but that is sufficient to give me confidence in prescribing attenuations of these remedies when their indications arise. The leading symptoms of *Mgt*. are: Burning lancinations throughout the body pains as if broken in joints, where cartilages of two bones touch shootings and jerkings; disturbed sleep; headache as if a nail were driven in. The symptoms are < by motion and on awaking. The toothache is < from cold and on contact with anything cold. Touch < pain in joints. Heat > uncovering.

Relations.—The action lasts from 10 to 14 days. *Antidoted by:* Ign., Electr., Galv., Zn. (imposition of Zinc plate). *Compare:* Mgt. arct., Mgt. aust., Fer. magnet., Mang. ox. Burnt smell in nose, Anac. Prolapsus ani, Pod., Caust., Ign.

Compare also: Bell., Lyc., Nux, Petr., Pul., Stram., Sabi., Teuc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Busy precipitation.—Absence of mind.—Irresolution.—Inadvertence.—Tendency to anger and rage.

2. Head.—Vertigo, esp. in evening after lying down, as if about to fall, or as from concussion in head.—Vertigo, with staggering, when walking; objects seem to waver before eyes.—Headache from over-strained memory and reflection.—Pain, as of a bruise, in head, on waking in morning.—Digging, stupefying headache, which is immediately dispersed by movements of flatus.—Cephalalgia, as if a nail were driven into the head, as if caused by a wound, esp. after a fit of anger.—Jerking tearing in head, appearing at intervals.—Rushing or buzzing noises in whole head.

3. Eyes.—Itching in eyes, esp. the lids.—Pupils dilated.—Scintillation of white light, beyond the range of vision, in the twilight.—Sparks before the eyes.

4. Ears.—Humming in ears.—Diminution of hearing.

5. Nose.—Aberration of smell; a smoky or mouldy scent is perceived.

6. Face.—Perspiration on face, without heat, in morning.—Jerking tearing in upper jaw.—Violent burning lancination in muscles of face, in evening.—Swelling of lips, with salivation, in evening.—Small pimples, with pain, like that of a wound, on lips.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, after drinking anything cold, or from contact with cold air.—Pressive, jerking odontalgia, in isolated shocks.—Odontalgia, in carious teeth, with swelling of gums.

10. Appetite.—Fetid breath.—Metallic taste in mouth.—Insipid taste of tobacco and beer.—Many things have a mouldy taste.—Speedy satiety.—Good appetite in evening.

11. Stomach.—Abortive risings.—Risings, with smell and taste of horn-scrapings.—Sour regurgitation, when stooping.—Stomach-ache, with cramp towards upper part, agitation, which allows no rest whatever, heaviness of tongue, paleness of face, and coldness of body.

12. Abdomen.—Pressure and anxious fulness in abdomen, esp. during mental exertion.—Noisy grumbling and borborygmi in abdomen.—Production of much flatus.—Flatulent colic.—Expulsion of flatulence, with painful pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, as from contraction of rectum.—Painless diarrhœa, with flatulence.—Hæmorrhoidal, smarting pain in anus, after evacuation, with constriction in rectum.—Blind hæmorrhoids.—Prolapsus recti.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Burning sensation in region of spermatic vesicles, which excites sexual desire.—Dulness of sexual feeling, and aversion to coition.—Erection, without amorous thoughts.—Retraction of prepuce behind the glans.—Swelling of epididymis, with pain during movement and when touched.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature, profuse, and of too long duration.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Paroxysms of dry cough at night.—Spasmodic cough, esp. after midnight, when awake, or during reflection.—Nocturnal dyspnœa, excited by mucus in trachea, which is easily detached in morning.

18. Chest.—Burning, insupportable lancinations in muscles of chest.

20. Back.—Jerking in the spine, as from something alive.—Painful sensibility of the joint of the sacrum, in morning, in bed, when lying on side, or by day, when stooping.—Wrenching pain in shoulder-joint, or pain as from the starting of a tendon in wrist.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing pains in joints and muscles of arms, often from head to fingers.—Tearing jerking in muscles of arms, after remaining some time in the cold.—Red spots in palms, like vesicles.

23. Lower Limbs.—Attacks of cramp in calves of legs, and toes, after waking in morning.—Burning lancinations in heels, and in corns on the feet.

24. Generalities.—Burning sensation in the limbs and joints.—Burning lancinations in the fleshy parts.—Wrenching pain in the limbs.—Pains, as of a fracture, in the joints, esp. in evening and morning, in bed, and principally during movement.—Burning lancinations across all parts of body, in different directions.—Shuddering, which traverses the whole body.—Shaking in the body, with fright, or shocks, which cause violent bending and straightening of the body, sometimes with loss of consciousness.—Long-lasting swoons; during which she feels her pains, but is not able to speak or move.

25. Skin.—Tendency of old wounds to bleed afresh.—Ulcers painful, like new wounds.—Small furunculi.—Small pustules, with lancinating, drawing pain.

26. Sleep.—Disturbed sleep, with talking, snoring, and continued tossing.—Waking at 3 a.m.; and falling into a drowsy lethargy towards sunrise.—Lying on the back, with the hand under the head, the legs wide apart, and the mouth half open, with snoring respiration.—Amorous, lascivious dreams.—Jerking of the body before going to sleep.—After waking in morning, headache, with pain, as of a fracture, in all the joints, which forces constant change in position of limbs.

27. Fever.—Dry heat, with need to be uncovered, at night, and in morning, in bed.

Magnetis Polus Arcticus.

North Pole of the Magnet. Attenuations of saccharum lactis or water charged with the influence of this pole.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Clairvoyance. Hernia. Panaritium. Salivation. Sleep disturbed. Somnambulism. Toothache. Vertebræ, cervical, cracking in.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *M. p. arct.* were obtained by applying it in the region of the 4th to 6th dorsal vertebræ, at a distance of four or five fingers' breadth from the body. A number of well-characterised symptoms were experienced in the teeth and jaws. There was swelling, heat, and redness of one cheek. Swan reports this case cured by C. M. Conant; Mrs. S. C., 31, blonde, had pain in left lower jaw as if out of joint; < morning, on moving it; sensation as if head of bone were squeezed and crowded into socket. *M. p. arct.* 1m cured (*Organon*, iii. 343).

Sensations of coldness are marked. There is coldness where the magnet is applied. The eyeball feels cold, as if it were a lump of ice in the socket. On the other hand there is a sensation as if the blood was rushing towards the point touched by the magnet. One symptom of the proving, occurring in a half-waking state, suggests an approach to somnambulism. He thinks out a "difficult subject in the best form in a foreign language"; but when awake he cannot remember distinctly the subject. Several provers complained of faintness. One had "sensation of dryness and lightness in the body with want of strength." Sensation as if scalp adhered to skull. Symptoms are > uncovering. Headache is < lifting or moving arm. < On waking. Toothache < breathing through the mouth.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* M. p. aust., Ign., Zn. *Compare:* Sensation as if teeth being pulled out, Ipec. < Raising arm, Bar. c., Con., Cup., Fer. One cheek red, Cham. See also under Magnetis p. amb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Peevishness, and inclination to weep, with shivering.—Mildness, submission.—Indolence when seated, as if power of moving were lost.—Irresolution, followed by prompt execution, after a resolution has been once formed.—Speaking loud while quite alone and engaged in business.—Fickleness.—Anxious hesitation and restlessness.—Loss of sense.—Loss of ideas.—Weakness of memory.—Tendency to make mistakes when writing.

2. Head.—Vertigo, as from intoxication, with staggering, when walking in open air, and instability when standing.—Semi-lateral drawing, with vertigo, from middle of head towards ears, like the oscillation of a pendulum.—Cephalalgia when lifting or moving eyes.—Depressing cephalalgia, as from a weight.—Cephalalgia, as if brain were about to burst.—Tension of integuments of head, as if they adhered too closely to the cranium.

3. Eyes.—Eyes prominent and fixed.—Icy coldness of (weak) eye, as if a lump of ice lay in orbit instead of the eye.—Restless movements of eyes.—Lancinations, itching, and jerking drawing in eyelids, with lachrymation.—Painful sensation of dryness in eyelids, on awaking in morning.

4. Ears.—Murmuring in ears, and internal heat, as from boiling water.—Deafness, as if caused by a band over ears.

5. Nose.—Aberration of smell; smell of rotten eggs, or of fresh plaister, or dust.—Epistaxis, preceded by pressive cephalalgia in forehead.—Redness and heat in point of nose, followed by red spots, hot, and plainly circumscribed, on cheeks.

6. Face.—Paleness in face.—Tension in face.—Painful squeezing in maxillary joint, with sensation, while moving it, as if it were dislocated.—Swelling of one cheek only.—Trismus.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia in carious teeth, at intervals, as if they were being extracted.—Pains in carious teeth, with gums swollen and painful when touched.—Pains in (carious) teeth, < after a meal, and by heat, > in open air, and when walking.—Odontalgia, with red, hot, swollen cheeks.—Odontalgia, with shocks, which traverse the periosteum of the jaw, or with drawing, pressive, or else tearing, digging, or burning lancinating pains.—Incisors set on edge, when breathing through the mouth.—Numbness and insensibility of the gums, on the cessation of the toothache.

8. Mouth.—At night, collection of saliva in mouth, so profuse that every time he wakes the pillow is quite wet.—Itching in point of tongue, compels him to scratch it.

10. Appetite.—Voracity in evening.—Loss of taste.—Acid taste in the mouth.—Tobacco has a bitter taste.

11. Stomach.—Frequent empty risings.—Continued pyrosis, esp. after supper.

12. Abdomen.—Production and incarceration of much flatus.—Flatulent, pressive colic.—Shocks in abdomen, as if something in it were falling, or blows proceeding from abdomen, and passing upwards through chest, as far as the throat.—Inflation of abdomen.—Pressure and boring towards inguinal ring, as if preparatory to a rupture, with relaxation of the inguinal ring.

13. Stool.—Obstinate constriction of abdomen, and constipation.—Hard fæces, of a large size, difficult to evacuate, often preceded by drawing, dysenteric pains in the hypogastrium.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine.—Deep-coloured urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Immoderate erections, with frequent pollutions.—Excitement of sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too feeble; suppressed.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry, asthmatic, suffocating cough, < by walking in open air.—Spasmodic, shaking cough, in evening, when going to sleep, and which hinders sleep.—Spasmodic, suffocating cough, towards midnight, produced by irritation in bronchia, shaking the head and whole body, and exciting heat until a general perspiration ensues, with cessation of the cough.—Constant want to cough, in evening, which is removed only by restraining the cough.

20. Neck and Back.—Cracking in the cervical vertebræ during movement.—Pains in back, as if broken, on bending it backwards.

22. Upper Limbs.—Inflammation of back of hand, with pulsative pain.—Heaviness in arms, hands, and fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains, as of a fracture, in hip-joints and lower limbs.—Great lassitude in lower extremities, which feel as if they would break when walking.—Pain, as from excoriation in toes, and corns on the feet.

24. Generalities.—Great lassitude, and painful weariness of the whole body, with dejection, esp. in morning and in open air, as during sultry weather.—Drawing sensation in periosteum of all bones, as at commencement of intermittent fever.—Digging lancinations, which are more painful the deeper they are, in different parts of body.—Lancinating shocks, throbbing, trembling, coldness, and sensation as if the blood were driven towards the parts touched by the magnet.—Over-excitement, with trembling, uneasy restlessness in limbs, and great nervous weakness.

25. Skin.—Tingling and lancinating itching in skin.—Burning sensation, or burning tearing in tetters.—Panaritium.

26. Sleep.—Violent spasmodic yawnings, with wrenching pain in maxillary joint.—Strong disposition to sleep by day.—Coma.—Profound sleep at night, during which the patient generally lies on the back.—Many vivid dreams (sometimes lascivious).—Sings in her sleep, is wakened by it; falls asleep again, recommences to sing and again wakes up from it.—Waking in evening, after going to sleep, in consequence of a violent shock in the head, and muscles of the neck.—Tossing during sleep, with troublesome heat, and urgent inclination to be uncovered, without thirst.—Imperfect waking in morning (2 a.m.), with perfect inner consciousness, vivid memory, great concourse of ideas, and reflections on some important subject.—Almost as if in a zoomagnetic sleep-talking state; but when fully awake he cannot remember distinctly the subject of his thoughts.

27. Fever.—Sensation of coldness, or of coolness over whole body.—Chilliness.—Cool hands, with cool perspiration upon them, and over whole body.—Shuddering, followed by transient heat, and swelling of veins of hands.—Sensation of heat over whole body, with coldness of hands and lower extremities.—Cold sweat on hands and soles of feet.

Magnetis Polus Australis.

South Pole of the Magnet. Attenuations of media saturated with emanations of the pole.

Clinical.—Cough. Dislocation, easy. Frost-bite. Heart, palpitation of. Hernia. *Ingrowing toe-nails*. Levitation. Menorrhagia. Varicosis.

Characteristics.—I have cured so many cases of ingrowing toenail with *M. p. aust*. 2m, that I invariably give it in the first place when there are no symptoms plainly indicating another remedy. Here are the symptoms in Hahnemann's Schema which led to this use: "Sore pain on the inner side of the nail of the big toe when walking, as if the nail had grown into the flesh or, the side, very painful on being slightly touched (8h);" and "the shoe presses on the toes and on the nail of the big toe when walking, as from corns." The accurate response to these symptoms on the part of the attenuated *M. p. aust*. proved to me the possibility of attenuating and so fixing this "imponderable" for use as an ordinary homœopathic remedy. Swan has collected a number of cases from different authors in *Org*., iii. 342. Berridge (*Org*., iii. 53) reports this case: Miss X. had for three weeks aching in middle of front of left lower leg (where she has had varicose veins for eight months), when standing, or *when the leg is hanging down*, removed by placing it horizontally; frequent feeling of hot water running down affected part, but only *when leg is down*; at times throbbing there *when leg hangs down*. *M. p. aust*. c.m., one dose. The hot-water feeling never returned; the pain ceased in two days.—Pinching, squeezing sensations and bruised pains predominate. Faintness comes on when walking, and is < when sitting; There is great rush of blood to the brain early In the morning in bed. The symptoms are < when walking in open air; < when sitting; < hanging limb down.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* M. p. arct., Ign., Zinc. *Compare:* Mgt., Galv., Electr. In fetid cough, Caps. Rush of blood to head, Ast. r. Toe-nails, Graph., Sil., Nit. ac., Thuj. See also under Mgt.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Moroseness and ill-humour, with aversion to conversation.—Dislike to society and to laughing faces.—Passion and rage.—Instability of ideas.

2. Head.—Vertigo, as from intoxication, with staggering gait.—Great rush of blood to brain early in morning, in bed.—Heaviness, tingling, and digging in head.—Shocks in head, sometimes with tearing.

3. Eyes.—Dryness and smarting in eyelids, esp. when moving them, < morning and evening.—Lachrymation.—Amblyopia.

7. Teeth.—Tearing, jerking odontalgia, < by hot things.

8. Mouth.—Accumulation of watery saliva in the mouth.—Speech embarrassed, as by a swelling of the tongue.

9. Throat.—Burning sensation in gullet.

11. Stomach.—Metallic taste, at one time sweetish, at another acidulous, on and under the tongue.—All kinds of food appear insipid.—Extreme indifference to food, drink, and tobacco-smoke.—Bulimy at noon and evening, sometimes during the febrile shiverings.—Aching in scrobiculus during mental exertion.

12. Abdomen.—Pinching in abdomen caused by a current of air.—Noisy borborygmi and grumbling in abdomen.—Pressive, flatulent colic, with pinchings, and inflation of abdomen.—Sensation, as if inguinal ring were dilated, preparatory to a rupture, with painful sensibility of that part, when coughing.

13. Stool and Anus.—Soft, loose fæces, preceded by gripings.—Evacuation of liquid fæces, with a sensation as if flatus were about to be discharged.—Contraction and painful constriction in rectum and anus, which hinder the expulsion of wind.

14. Urinary Organs.—Involuntary emission of urine, from paralysis of sphincter vesicæ, esp. at night.—Emission of urine, drop by drop, with torpor of urethra.—Very feeble stream of urine.—Frequent emission of urine at night.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Strong disposition to emission.—Emission (very unusual) in a hemiplegic patient; paralysis < after the emission.—Impotence, with sudden cessation of all enjoyment, in the moment of greatest excitement.—Pain in penis, as if some fibres were torn or plucked away.—Painful retraction of testes at night.—Swelling of testes, with tearing shocks, and sensation of contraction.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature and profuse.—Metrorrhagia.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough and coryza, with expectoration of greenish mucus, and shortness of breath.—Paroxysms of fetid cough at night, when sleeping.—Want to take full inspirations, like sighing, with involuntary deglutition.

18. Chest.—Oppression of the chest, as if the respiration were tremulous, and produced an impression of coolness.—Drawing pressure in both sides of sternum, with anguish of conscience, which allows no rest.

19. Heart.—Violent palpitation of the heart, with great heat in cardiac region.—Palpitation of the heart, during which it seems that it is not the heart that palpitates.

20. Back.—Pressive, burning pain in loins, during repose and movement.—Pain, as of a fracture, or wrenching pain in joints of sacrum, and lumbar vertebræ.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tingling along arms, like slight shocks.—Painful and rapid jerking along arms.—Heaviness and lassitude in arms.—Gurgling along arms and veins of the arms.—Tingling and throbbing in ends of fingers.—Panaritium.

23. Lower Limbs.—Jerking throbbing in tendons of ham, with contraction of legs, esp. during movement.—Pressive tearing in the patella.—Throbbing in muscles of feet, after walking.—The knees give way during movement.—Easy dislocation of joint of foot, when making a false step.—The feet are painful when he lets them hang down when sitting; all over them there is a fine throbbing.—Sensibility and pain, as from a wound, in nail of great toe.—The toenails penetrate the flesh.

24. Generalities.—Drawings in fingers, joints of fingers, feet, and ankles.—Lancinating pulsative pains in roots of nails, as if about to suppurate.—Pains, with pinching or burning lancinations in different parts of the body.—Contusive pains in limbs and joints, as if the patient had been lying on flints.—Liability to suffer from a chill.—Tendency of nose, ears, hands, and feet to be frozen by a moderate degree of coldness.—Sudden lassitude when walking, with anxiety and heat, or sudden inclination to sleep.—Lightness of whole body.

26. Sleep.—Urgent inclination to sleep, evening and morning; closing of the eyes without power to sleep.—Sleeplessness with over-excitement before midnight.—Confused, frightful dreams.—Prolonged dreams on the same subject, with fatiguing meditation.—Dreams of incendiary fires.—Slow, noisy, snoring *expiration* before midnight; after midnight *inspiration* is of the same character.—Lying on the back during the night.—Congestion in head in morning, which compels lying with head high.

27. Fever.—Excessive dread of open air, which penetrates to the very marrow of the bones, even when the weather is hot; with ill-humour and inclination to weep.—Shuddering, with cloudiness before eyes, trembling and tossing of limbs, without shivering, followed by heat in head and face.

Magnolia Glauca.

Sweet Magnolia. Sweet Bay. N. O. Magnoliaceæ. Tincture of the flowers.

Clinical.—Asthma. Fainting.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of *Mag. gl.* is based on two observations by S. A. Jones and T. F. Allen of the effects of the flowers on three persons. The

symptoms were these: "Sense of great oppression about his chest;" "strong tendency to fainting (these occurred in a man). A lady had: "Oppression of chest; could not expand the lungs; with a feeling as if she had swallowed food without chewing, and it distressed her stomach." In a doctor it "increased the pain of inflammatory gout;" and "evidently increased the paroxysm of a pain which came on every afternoon." The *Treasury of Botany* says: "*M. glauca* is a low-growing, deciduous tree, called in America Swamp Sassafras, from the nature of the locality in which it grows, and from the resemblance in its properties to *Laurus sassafras*. It is also called Beaver-tree, because the root is eaten by beavers, which animals also make use of the wood in constructing their nests."

Magnolia Grandiflora.

Magnolia grandiflora. Yolotxochitl. (Mexico.) N. O. Magnoliaceæ. Tincture of the flowers.

Clinical.—Aneurism. Angina pectoris. Heart, affections of. Inter-menstrual flow. Rheumatism. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—In his *Handbook* Allen gives a full pathogenesis of *Mgl. grand*. It produces bruised and constrictive and rheumatic pains in various parts, and particularly the joints. Pains rapidly change their place or alternate. Alternating pains between spleen and heart. The rheumatic action of the drug is particularly manifested in the chest and heart. A marked action was developed in the female sexual sphere, and an inter-menstrual flow was observed. Allen gives as indications for it: Rheumatic pain in clavicles. Crampy pain in heart, alternating with lancinations. Pain in heart with suffocative constriction of throat. Aortic aneurism, crampy pain in heart, dry cough, nausea, with vertigo and angina pectoris. Rheumatic pains in back, especially when alternating with similar pains in different parts. Muscular rheumatism of left arm.

Relations.—*Compare:* Mgl. gl., Illic. anis. (botan). In rheumatism, K. bi., Kalm. Inter-menstrual hæmorrhage, Ham., Bovist., Bell., Cham., Elaps.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Apprehensiveness; that she will die.—Nervous, easily frightened, illusions and hallucinations of sight, with sharp pains in eyes.—Repugnance to all occupation.—Ill-humour; with burning in hands.—Sadness.—Uneasiness.—Confusion; and dulness.—Memory weak; lost.

2. Head.—Vertigo: in evening, > going to bed, with goneness at stomach; with flushing of face; with dislike for physical labour; beginning with blurring of sight;

as from seasickness; causing loss of appetite.—Lancinations in head: < l. side; after eating; and in r. ear.—Headache: with griping in abdomen; with flushes of heat; congestive, throbbing.—Pain in temples: on bending forward; in l. temple.—Migraine.—Pain in occiput and upper dorsal region.—Pain in occiput as from a blow.—Weight in occiput.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes: from sunlight; sharp, with nervousness and with visions.—Lids heavy sensation in lids as after weeping.—Vision weak; blurred.

4. Ears.—Lancinations in l. ear travelling to shoulder.—Pain: in r. ear; in morning; sharp in l.; sharp, travelling to throat.

6. Face.—Lancinations in jaw-joints.—Pain in r. side; in joints; < pressure, also impeding opening of mouth.—Sharp pain going to ear.

7. Teeth.—Shooting in teeth.—Soreness of teeth, impeding mastication.

8. Mouth.—Pain in mouth > by tepid water.

9. Throat.—Fauces red.—Pain in throat on turning head; waking him frequently at night.—Constriction < r. side; < bending forward.—Burning; and dryness; with pain in pit of stomach and often extending to abdomen; preventing sleep.—Sensation of mucus, with fruitless attempts to remove it.—Difficult swallowing; of saliva.

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost after vertigo; lost, with lassitude.

11. Stomach.—Sensation as from hunger, with acidity.—Nausea in morning on rising, > by breakfast.—Nausea as from tobacco.—Pain in stomach: as from languor; with griping in intestines; extending to hypochondria; as from a blow; rapid, pulsating, and in l. side of abdomen; burning, extending to chest.—Emptiness; with general lassitude, vertigo, and nausea.

12. Abdomen.—Flatulence.—Griping; with ineffectual desire for stool.—Pain in abdomen: from pressure; with diarrhœa; in hypochondria, with suffocation; alternately in spleen and heart.—Contusive pain in liver and spleen, extending to stomach.—Pain in hypogastrium; in l. groin.—Lancinations in liver and spleen.

13. Stool.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Straining on passing water.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Congestion of l. ovary, with pain extending to l. thigh.—Thick white or yellow leucorrhœa, with straining when urinating, also with constipation.—Bloody flow in interval between menses.—Menses delayed; pale and scanty; of coagulated blood for two days, then normal; painful.—Before menses:

pain in small of back, hypogastrium and thighs, with headache, flushes of heat to face, nausea, and chill.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Dry cough during the day, > night by going to bed.—Suffocation: when walking fast; when lying on l. side; after a meal, with desire for stretching with uneasiness; in paroxysms.

18. Chest.—Stitches in sides of chest; in r. side.—Pain: with emptiness of stomach and lassitude; with suffocation and headache; in r. side, with suffocation; rheumatic, in r. clavicle; rheumatic, in r. side, then in heart, causing fear of death, with general coldness; contusive, with headache; erratic, in sides.—Constriction as from a band just beneath axilla.—Tired feeling.—Stiffness of sides of chest; as from exposure to a draught when over-heated.

19. Heart.—Stitches; waking him frequently.—Pain in heart: morning on rising; in morning on deep breathing; when lying on l. side; on deep breathing; with fear; with lassitude; with itching of feet; extending to back; acute; alternating with pain in l. shoulder; rheumatic, and in l. shoulder.—Soreness after disappearance of pain.—Sensation as if heart had stopped beating.—Pulse weak and frequent.

20. Neck and Back.—Weight in neck with tiredness of spine.—Stiffness of neck, and contusive pain; stiffness and tiredness, and in back.—Stitches in r. side of back.—Pain in back: and in left side of chest; in dorsal and sacral regions; burning; tingling burning, as from over-exertion of arms; sharp, in sacrum; sharp, in lumbar region.—Tiredness impeding motion.

21. Limbs.—Sharp, erratic or rheumatic pains.—Lancinations anteriorly in elbows, and in popliteal spaces.—Sprained pains in joints.—Limbs tired stiff.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in l. upper arm with weakness.—Pain in l. shoulder extending to heart; from l. shoulder to l. ear.—Stinging in arms.—Arms weak.—Rheumatic pains in wrists.—Uneasiness in hands, compelling constant rubbing.—Sharp pain in metacarpal joint of r. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Stiffness of lower limbs.—Rheumatic pains: in thigh, with uneasiness in l. leg; in l. knee; in tibia; in soles.—Pain: in hip; in thighs, morning on rising, > noon, with tiredness.—Legs tired as after running.

24. Generalities.—Contusive pains in all parts.—Rheumatic pains in different parts, > morning by rising.—Pricking in whole body.—Soreness, > by exercise.—Heaviness as from want of sleep.—Weakness, with loss of consciousness as to actions, defective hearing and sensation as if everything were at a great distance.—Debility, with loss of appetite, also with burning in hands and feet.—Aversion to motion; to going out.—Stiffness from slightest exposure to draught of damp air.—Stiffness: > in dry weather; causing sleeplessness, with pain

in heart and apprehension.—Cardiac and rheumatic pains generally > in morning, sometimes after rising; > of pain in dry weather.

25. Skin.—Itching: of feet; general, sometimes with uneasiness of legs.

26. Sleep.—Yawning during the day, with sleepiness.—Sleepless early in morning.—Extravagant dreams.

27. Fever.—Chill in afternoon, then fever lasting into night.—Erratic chill.—Heat: with burning in throat and headache; flushing, with sweat; of hands; hands and feet; upper limbs.

Maize. Zea.

Zea mays. Maize. Indian Corn. N. O. Gramineć (Tribe, Phalarideć).

1. STIGMATA MAIDIS. Corn Silk. Green pistils. Tincture: One part, by weight, of the Silk to two of alcohol. Fluid Extract. (Z. St.)

2. SHUCKS. Decoction or tincture of the husks of Maize after the removal of the grain. (Z. sh.)

Clinical.—Albuminuria (St.). Cystitis (St.). Dropsy (St.). Gonorrhśa, chronic (St.). Heart, failure of (St.). Malaria, chronic (Sh.). Renal colic (St.). Pyelitis (St.). Urine, retained; suppressed (St.).

Characteristics.—Two parts of Maize have been used in medicine, the pistils (*Stigmata maidis*) and the husks (*Shucks*), but I think it best to take them together. I have distinguished them under the heading CLINICAL by (St.) and (Sh.). The grain of Maize in bulk appears to be capable of generating a poisonous gas, as four men were suffocated, one fatally, on opening a cargo of maize for the purpose of discharging it in the London docks (*H. W.*, xxxv. 436). Corn silk has been used in: (*1*) Irritable conditions of the urinary tract; ureters, bladder, urethra. (*2*) As a powerful diuretic in renal disorders unconnected with cardiac involvement. (*3*) Heart and urinary conditions combined. J. H. Cook gives an account of it in *Med. Cent.* (iv. 589). He quotes the results of Dumont's investigation of its action on the heart: (*1*) It makes the heart's action slower and stronger. (*2*) Regulates its rhythm. (*3*) Its diuretic action is manifested first. (*4*) Its action is more powerful and evident in cardiac affections with dropsy. (*5*) With the disappearance of the dropsy arterial tension increases and venous tension diminishes. Cook gives this case: Mr. X., 63, florid, robust, temperate, had been many months under treatment with the following condition, traced originally to cooling off too rapidly when perspiring: Intense prostration, intermittent pulse, dyspnśa. The urine contained much

albumen, mucus, and some blood; specific gravity 1010. Great tenderness over entire abdomen, especially in region of ureters. Under remedies he would improve for a few days, when a slight chill would be followed by fever, and the symptoms would come back in full force. The microscope revealed pus cells and granular epithelial cells in abundance. *Z. st*. was now given, a teaspoonful of the fluid extract every four hours. In less than a week there was visible improvement. The constant calls to urinate (every forty-five minutes) ceased, and the patient could go through the night without being disturbed more than once or twice. The specific gravity of the urine increased, and pus, blood, and albumen disappeared. Only a little abdominal tenderness remained, which did not prevent the patient from attending to his business and enjoying life. Hansen has confirmed the value of *Z. st*. in 20-drop doses of the fluid extract in organic heart disease with dropsy, much śdema of lower limbs, and scanty urination. He mentions also as suitable cases: (*1*) Renal lithiasis with nephritic ulcer and discharge of small calculi, red sand, and blood. (*2*) Chronic pyelitis from catarrh, (*3*) Chronic retention of urine with great tenesmus after urinating. (*4*) Suppression of urine with lack of solids and low specific gravity. (*5*) Vesical catarrh, tenesmus of neck of bladder, ammoniacal urine, much mucus. (*6*) Chronic gonorrhśa, prostate involved, painful urination. The other use of *Zea* (*Z. sh*.) was communicated to the profession by Dr. J. W. Pruitt (*Arkansas Eclect. Med. J*. quoted *H. R*., viii. 494). Pruitt learned it from the people. "Shuck tea" is a popular remedy for chronic malaria. Pruitt's son took a chill in the Arkansas river bottom. The chills were stopped with the usual remedies, *Cinchonidia, Iron, Piperine*, &c., but every fourteen days would come back with increased severity. Presently gastric symptoms set in, with anćmia, and other symptoms of chronicity. "Shuck tea" was recommended by a lay friend, and was taken for one day only. There was never a chill after. Pruitt thenceforward used *Z. sh*. largely, and he found it was in the chronic cases only that it was beneficial.

Relations.—*Compare:* In bladder affections, Trit. r., Sabal ser. Renal colic, Oc. c. Heart, Dig., Stroph. Malaria, Malar.

Malandrinum.

Nosode of the disease in horses called "Grease." Trituration of Sugar of Milk saturated with the virus. Solution of the virus.

Clinical.—Acne. Boils. Fistula. Impetigo. Knock-knee. Measles. Skin, unhealthy. Small-pox. Vaccination, ill effects of.

Characteristics.—According to Jenner, the origin of cow-pox is infection of the udders of cows by contact with grass on which a horse infected with "Grease" has trodden. This assertion is to some extent confirmed by the experience of

homśopaths, who have found in *Maland*. a very effectual protection against infection with small-pox and against vaccination. Straube made provings of the 30th potency (*H. R*., xv. 145; *H. W*., xxxv. 504). It has been used on inferential grounds with great success in ill effects of vaccination (I have cured with it cases of unhealthy, dry, rough skin remaining for years after vaccination); in small-pox, measles, and impetigo. Burnett has cured with it a case of knock-knee in a child who was constantly handling his penis. Burnett's indications are: "Lower half of body; greasy skin and greasy eruption. Slow pustulation, never ending, as one heals another appears." Impetigo, ecthyma, fat, greasy-looking pustular eruptions are particularly acted on by this remedy. Heath (*Amer. Hom*., xxiv. 141) has cured with *Maland*. 30 fistula in a pony's neck, following strangles. A. L. Marcey (*H. R*., xiv. 530) relates a striking experience with *Maland*. 30. In the presence of a small-pox epidemic he vaccinated himself, taking at the same time *Maland*. 30 night and morning. The vaccination did not take. It was twice repeated and still did not take; nor was smallpox contracted. Called to vaccinate four children in a family whose parents were recovering from small-pox, he vaccinated all and gave *Maland*. 30 to *three* of them at the same time; the remaining child was the only one whose vaccination "took." This was so severe that *Maland*. had to be given to modify its intensity, which it did effectually. The other three were re-vaccinated but none "took." Of five children, from six to seventeen years of age, only the eldest had been vaccinated, and he had a good scar. All except the eldest were given *Maland*. and were vaccinated, and none of the four "took." The eldest took small-pox. *Maland*. was then given, and in a few days he was convalescent. In another case of small-pox *Maland*. was given, and the disease only lasted a few days, the eruption drying up. In Straube's proving the symptoms were < in evening. The Schema is made up of Straube's symptoms. Burnett considers *Maland*. a very deeply acting remedy, and one not to be repeated oftener than once a fortnight.

Relations.—*Compare:* In bad effects of vaccination, Variol., Vaccin., Thuj., Sabi., Ant. t., Apis, Sil. In general; children handling genitals, Medor. (but Maland. has deeper action). In pustular eruptions, Hep., Merc. *Compare also:* Castor equi., Hippozćnin, Hippomanes.

Causation.—Vaccination.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dizziness.—Frontal and occipital headache.—Dulness.—Impetigo covering head from crown to neck and extending behind ears.—Thick, greenish crusts with pale, reddish scabs, itching < in evening.

3. Eyes.—Red stripes under eyes.

4. Ears.—Profuse, purulent, greenish-yellow discharge, mixed with blood.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: coated yellow, with red streak down middle (typhoid); cracked and ulcerating down middle; swollen.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting of bilious matter; nausea.

12. Abdomen.—Pains around umbilicus.

13. Stool.—Dark, cadaverous-smelling stool.—Yellowish, foul-smelling diarrhśa.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—(Child constantly handles his penis.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Vagina closed with impetiginous crusts, yellowish-greenish-brown in colour.

20. Back.—Pain along back, as if beaten.

21. Limbs.—Sore pains in limbs and joints.—Run-arounds on nails of hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Impetiginous crusts on extensor sides of forearms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains, esp. in l. tibia, with petechić-like patches on anterior aspect of l. leg from knee to ankle.—Petechić on both thighs, < l.—(Knock-knee.)

25. Skin.—Small-pox.—Measles; also as preventive.—Impetigo covering back of head, extending over back to buttock, and even into vagina; covering labić.—Impetigo on extensors of forearms.—Boils.—Malignant pustule.—Bad effects of vaccination (dry, harsh skin).—Small, dusky red spots on legs, not disappearing on pressure.—(Typhoid fever.—Petechial typhus.)

Malaria Officinalis.

[In the summer of 1862 G. W. Bowen, of Indiana, allowed vegetable matter to decompose in water in glass jars, for one week (No. I.), two weeks (No. II.), and three weeks (No. III.). At each stage provings were made by inhaling the gases given off. Later some drops were taken internally. For curative purposes a tincture was made by adding ten drops of the No. II. (in which the fibre was not altogether decomposed) to ninety drops of alcohol. Bowen's cases were all treated with this. Boericke and Tafel made a 30th tincture of this and Yingling inhaled it. This resulted in his proving. Later Yingling obtained from B. and T. the 30th attenuation of No. III. (in which decomposition of the fibre is complete), and had this run up into the higher attenuations. These were used in his clinical experiences.]

Clinical.—Ague. Bilious fever. Camp fever. Constipation. Consumption. Diarrhœa. Fever. Gout. Hay-fever. Liver, affections of. Malaria. Malaria cachexia. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Spleen, affections of.

Characteristics.—Living in a malarial region, Bowen hit upon the idea of finding remedies for the prevalent malarial complaints he had to deal with by producing experimental malaria and finding antidotes thereto. He hired persons to inhale the gases from jars containing vegetable matter in various stages of decomposition. In the first stage the odour was not very offensive. The effects were: "Headache, nausea, distress in stomach, tongue coated white." These developed in from one to two hours after inhaling, and lasted two or three days. In the second stage the effects do not come on until from twelve to twenty-four hours. Then there were: "Fearful headache, nausea, aversion to food, distress through hypochondriac region, first in the spleen, then liver and stomach, and on the third day the chills." Then antidotes had to be resorted to. No. III., which was "fetid to a fearful degree," produced no result except nausea within three or four days. Then came, first, extreme lassitude, continued fever, pains and aches impeding locomotion. When taken internally the results were more severe. No. I caused: Bilious colic, nausea, cramps, diarrhœa, and headache. No. II.: Liver, spleen, kidney and stomach involvement; daily or tertian intermittents with rigors. No. III. set up a typhoid state or semi-paralytic state, and compelled the provers to take to their beds (*New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies*, in which the chief papers on this remedy will be found collected.—I have added later experiences from recent numbers of *H. R*). George Herring has recalled an observation by Casanova that malaria antidotes phthisis, and Herring relates an experience of his own in a converse sense. On board a Liverpool steamer he put into Aspinwall on the swampy isthmus of Panama for nine days. On the ship's return several of the sailors were prostrated with Panama fever, whilst Herring, who had formerly suffered from tubercular disease of the lungs, remained unaffected. From which it would seem that a consumptive habit may be antidotal to malaria. Bowen gave to a lady, apparently in the last stage of consumption, herself the last survivor of five, all the rest having died of the same disease as well as several in the preceding generation, a dose from the watery solution of No. II. On the fifth day she had a fairly perceptible chill, and a harder one the sixth and seventh days. Antidotes were here called into requisition, but when cured of her malaria she was also cured of her consumption. Bowen relates these cases: (*1*) Mrs. R., 45, weighing 245 pounds, could scarcely walk for two years from rheumatism in back and limbs. *Malar*. 1x, ten pilules three or four times a day. In one week all rheumatism and lameness gone. (*2*) Mr. S., foreman in a large saw mills, his work involving frequent wettings, had rheumatism of malarial nature, < by *Quinine* and external applications. *Malar*. 1x. In three days he was better, and soon got quite well of his pain and improved greatly in general health. (*3*) I. S., 55, veteran and pensioner. Bronzed in colour. Unable to walk for years. There were heart, chest, and hæmorrhoidal troubles, which were remedied, but still he could not walk or get out of a chair. He said his back had been injured when in the army. *Ruta* and *Rhus* enabled him to get up one

or two steps; but Bowen finally concluded that the complaint was really rheumatism of malarial origin. He gave *Malar*. 1x, ten pilules three or four times a day. In a week he rode to Bowen's house and walked up and down the flight of steps alone. In five more days he walked three miles in one morning. He put on flesh and seemed ten years younger. (*4*) Miss R., 20. Dull headaches, dizzy and drowsy at all times, < mornings. Eyes weak, blurring, reading difficult. Laryngeal irritation with cough and secretion of bloody mucus. Slow pulse. Right arm gets numb and has to be rubbed. Cold extremities; poor appetite but food does not distress her. Urine red, scanty. Bowels sluggish but stools natural. Menses regular, rather scanty. Very forgetful. *Malar*. 1x, ten pilules every three hours. Better in three days; in a week nearly well. A month later there was a slight defect of vision in left eye, inclined to be drowsy, somewhat forgetful, singing causes some irritation in the throat. *Malar*. was again given night and morning, and she became quite well (*H. R*., xv. 449.) With *Malar*. 2 Bowen cured a stout lady, 60, of very severe gout in both feet, preventing her standing without aid and keeping her awake at night (*H. R*., xv. 296). Yingling's cases cured with the potencies of *Malar*. III. are reported *H. R*., xiii. 442. (*1*) A Kansas volunteer, 28, after a week in camp in rainy, chilly weather had chill and fever, continuous nausea, vomiting bile, retching. Tongue white, thick coat. Mouth *feels* dry but *is* moist. Thirst for large quantities. Symptoms were moderated by *Ip*., and later *Bry*., but not removed. Skin, eyes, and face very yellow. *Malar*. 1m. Improvement set in and in a week was in better health than usual. (*2*) Mrs. S. A. H., 63, shooting pains all over muscles; bones ache. Diarrhœa in morning; stools thin, yellow, foul. Bitter taste; parched mouth; tongue white. Stretching and gaping. *Malar*. 1m. cured quickly. In other cases the following symptoms were removed (each letter refers to a separate case): (*a*) Chilly with flushes of heat. Great desire for fresh air. Cannot breathe on account of pain in liver, < lying down, must jump up; > by hard pressure on liver. During day no trouble and no tenderness; raves, sings, and talks all night. (*b*) Ague every other day begins about noon. Weak and drowsy between attacks (has taken much *Quinine*). (*c*) Drawing or pricking feeling in region of liver (left after the second dose). (*d*) Dumb chills. (*e*) When in open air seems cold and shakes inside till she fairly cramps. Aching under right scapula. Cramping in liver. (*f*) Dryness at root of tongue. (*g*) A constant hacking cough, half-minute guns, when talking and when turning over in bed. (*h*) Steady dull ache in liver region > after urinating. In the proving the symptoms were > by eating, and there was a great desire to stretch.

Relations.—Malar. belongs to the same order of remedies as Pyrogen (product of decaying *animal* tissues). Bowen found the best *antidotes* to Malar.: Nux and Bry. for the effects of No. I.; Bry. and Ars. for No. II.; Rhus and Bry. for No. III. Eupat. perf. and Chi. gave negative results. *Compare:* Spleen, Cean. Liver, Bry., Lyc., Cholest., Chel. Pain under right scapula, Chel. Effect of damp and wetting, Lemn., Dulc. Half minute-gun cough, Coral, Coc. c. > After urinating, Lith., jamb. Intermittents, Ip., Cedr., Nat. m., Menyanth, &c.

Causation.—Wetting. Camp life.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Feels stupid and sleepy.—(Very forgetful.)

2. Head.—Feeling as though he would become dizzy.—Waving dizziness on falling asleep.—Dizziness on rising from reclining position.—Dull aching through forehead.—(Dull headache, dizzy and drowsy.)

3. Eyes.—Aching above inner angle of r. eye.—Eyes feel heavy and sleepy.—(Eyes weak, blurring, reading difficult.)

4. Ears.—Drawing pain in r. external ear.

5. Nose.—A kind of concentration of feeling at root of nose and just above, as though I should have a severe cold like hay-fever.

6. Face.—Itching on r. cheek over malar bone (and various parts of face and limbs); > by slight rubbing or scratching.—Face becomes warm as if flushed; and spreads over body.

8. Mouth.—Pain in upper l. teeth.—Sensation on point of tongue as if a few specks of pepper were there.—Saliva more profuse than usual, keeps him swallowing often.—Had a good night's rest and felt better and brighter from that time (curative).—(Bitter taste, parched mouth; tongue white.)

11. Stomach.—Unusually hearty appetite (for supper).—Odour from cooking is pleasing, but no desire for dinner; on sitting down eats a good dinner with relish.—Feels better after eating dinner.—Easy belching, several times, no taste.—Qualmish.—Nausea.

12. Abdomen.—Sense of heat in abdomen.—Tired feeling through abdomen and chest.—Sensation as though he would have a very loose stool (it passed off without).—Sensation in spleen as though it would ache.—Pain in abdomen to r. of navel.—Uneasiness in lower abdomen.—Liver, spleen, and kidneys affected.—(Cannot breathe on account of pain in liver, < lying down, > hard pressure.).—(Drawing or pricking in liver).—(Cramping in liver; pain under r. scapula.)

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa in morning, stools thin, yellow, foul.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Shallow breathing, which seems from languor, desire to breathe deep, occasionally.—Residence in malarial districts is said to cure phthisis.—A consumptive constitution is protected against malaria.—(Singing causes some irritation in the throat.)

18. Chest.—Tired feeling through chest and abdomen.

19. Heart.—When leaning face on l. hand, elbow on table, perceptible feeling of heart-beats through upper body and neck.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck feels tired, with slight aching in upper part on moving the head.—Lumbar region tired as though it would ache.—(Rheumatism of back and limbs, with lameness.).—(Stiff neck, and r. arm and shoulders painful and helpless.).—(Aching under r. scapula; cramping in liver.)

21. Limbs.—Chilly sensation in l. forearm; soon followed by chilly feeling in hands and fingers; feet are cold with sensation as if chilliness were about to creep up the legs; a few moments later knees feel cold.—A sense of coldness ascending from body from the legs.—Gout.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching in both elbows.—Aching and tired feeling in wrists; tired ache in the hands.—Arms tired.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain, upper part of r. ilium.—Tired ache in knees and for some distance above and below.—Pain in top of l. instep.—Aching in an old (cured) bunion on l. foot.—Legs weary from a short walk.—Legs restless, feel like stretching and moving them.

24. Generalities.—General sense of weariness; from a very short walk; esp. through pelvis, sacral region, and upper thighs; strong desire to lie down.—A kind of simmering all through the body.—Typhoidal, semi-paralytic condition (No. III.).—Rheumatism.—Rheumatic paralysis and emaciation.

25. Skin.—(Skin, eyes, and face very yellow.)

26. Sleep.—Impelled to lie down, and on falling asleep a sense of waving dizziness passes all over, preventing sleep.—Gaping, yawning, and desire to stretch.

27. Fever.—(When in open air seems cold and shakes inside till she fairly cramps.).—Coldness ascending over body from legs.—Face feels warm as if flushed, also head; spreads over body, as if feverish.—A feeling as if he would have a chill, then as if he would become feverish, though neither is very marked.—Intermittents: quotidian; tertian (No. II.).—Chills for one hour followed by fever for six hours (No. II. given to a consumptive patient, whom it cured).—(Ague every other day, weak and drowsy between attacks.).—(Dumb chills.)

Mancinella.

Hippomane mancinella. Manchineel. Manzanillo. N. O. Euphorbiaceć. Tincture of fruit, leaves, and bark.

Clinical.—Asthma. Blindness. Borborygmus. Cholera infantum. Colic. Diphtheria. Eyes, affections of; inflammation of. Hair falling out. Headache. Nervous affections. Śsophagus, stricture of. Scarlatina anginosa. Sore throat. Stomatitis. Tongue, patched. Typhoid fever.

Characteristics.—*Manc*. is a species of the Euphorbiaceć, and has all the virulent properties of the family in a high degree. It is one of the trees around which the upas legends have clustered. "It is certain that the juice, which resembles pure white milk, does possess a considerable amount of acridity, and that some persons suffer great pain from incautiously handling it. . . . Perhaps its most dangerous property is that of causing blindness, if by chance the least drop of the milk, or smoke of the burning wood, comes in contact with the eyes. Dr. Seeman states that at Veraguas some of the ship's carpenters were blinded for several days by the juice getting into their eyes while cutting down Manchineel trees; while he himself suffered from temporary loss of sight from merely gathering specimens; and that the same accident happened to a boat's crew from making a fire. Salt water is said to be an efficacious remedy" (*Treas. of Bot*.). *Manc*. was introduced into homśopathy by Bute, who proved it. It was also proved by Mure and Ackermann. The symptoms induced were very intense. Burning was experienced in all parts, vesication and ulceration of the skin and mucous membranes. Head, eyes, throat, abdomen and rectum were the parts most affected. A leading feature of many symptoms was < by drinking cold water. Cough < from drinking water. There is general > from heat when lying down; but warmth of stove < headache; and there is inclination to uncover. Cough is < at night. Among *peculiar sensations* are: Head feels as, if bruised; or as if it had been exposed to the sun. Ears as if closed.—Electric thrusts in upper part of throat. As if flames rising from stomach. As if stomach drew together in a lump and then suddenly opened. Head as if hollow; as if lying on something hard. As if something alive in stomach. *Med. Cent*. (ii. 112) quotes from *Revist. Omeop*. the case of a lady who for several years was possessed with the fixed idea that she would become insane. She had become a wife and mother, but still the idea possessed her. Happening to see in Puhlmann's *Therapeutics* that *Manc*. has "fear of getting crazy," she took *Manc*. 12 and was permanently cured.

Relations.—*Compare:* Crot. t., jatro., Euphorb. (bot.); Canth. (erythema; vesication of skin; scarlatina); Caps. (burning pains < by cold water); Ars.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sudden vanishing of thought, forgets from one moment to next what she wishes to do.—Everything irksome.—Fear: of getting crazy; of evil spirits.—Averse to work and answering questions.—Sadness.—Anxiety; before menses.—Homesick.—Bashful and taciturn; timid look.—< From anger and after eating.

2. Head.—Vertigo: stupefying; with loss of consciousness; morning on rising.—Sense of lightness (or emptiness) in head while walking about room.—Sticking pressure from vertex through brain, at noon.—Sudden Sticking in r. temple and above eye.—Stitches: in temples; in head with sleeplessness; over l. eye.—Headache: with impatience; caused by candle-light; < from warmth of stove.—Pulsating pains in head and neck, preventing writing.—Whole head feels as if bruised, or as after exposure to sun.—Itching of scalp; hair falls out after severe acute diseases.

3. Eyes.—Blue circles round eyes.—Intense inflammation causing blindness for some days.—Much swelling of lids.—Objects waver before eyes.—Sensation of heaviness and dryness of eyes and lids.—Burning: in eyes, headache from candle-light; of eyelids, only when closing them.

4. Ears.—Ears feel as if closed.—Redness and heat of ears.—Ringing, roaring, drumming; noise like voices in ears.

5. Nose.—Pressure at root of nose.—Dryness.

6. Face.—Face: swollen; pale; pale, yellow, bloated.—Heat rising to face; soon after, painful itching, stitching, and burning, lasting all day; next morning face swollen; towards noon minute vesicles with yellow fluid; next day, desquamation.—Lips pale; pricking pains.—Lower lip hangs down.—Numerous small vesicles on chin which desquamate.

8. Mouth.—Very bitter taste.—Taste: bloody; < after sleep.—Tongue: coated white except in several, sharply defined clean spots; coated white as in aphthć; dry; burning.—Unendurable burning and prickling in mouth, not > by cold water.—Whole mouth and tongue covered with small vesicles.—Saliva: increased; yellow; fetid.—Offensive breath, perceptible to herself.—Large blisters on palate.

9. Throat.—Great elongation of uvula.—Heat in pharynx and down śsophagus without thirst.—Great dryness, on waking; stitches.—Choking sensation rises in throat when speaking; prevents drinking though thirsts for cold water.—Great swelling and suppurating of tonsils with danger of suffocation; whistling breathing.—White, yellowish, burning ulcers on tonsils and in throat.

10. Appetite.—Thirst: for cold water; and aversion to wine and alcohol.—Aversion to meat and bread.—Can take only liquid food on account of soreness of mouth.

11. Stomach.—Drinking water < bloatedness and pain in stomach.—After drinking water; colic; pain in abdomen.—Ineffectual desire to eructate or gag with excessive nausea.—Continual choking sensation rising from stomach as pressure of wind, with weakness and palpitation.—Repeated green vomit.—Sour, greasy vomit with aversion to water; on vomit floats a white mass like coagulated fat.—Vomiting of food, followed by severe colic and profuse diarrhśa.—Vomiting > headache.—Burning: in stomach and throat, with nausea; in pit of stomach.—Pit of stomach swollen and sensitive to pressure.—Distension and pain in region of stomach.—Sensation as of flames rising from stomach.—Sensation as if stomach drew together in a lump and then suddenly opened.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling in l. side when bending to r.—Sudden sticking in l. hypochondrium.—Pain in l. hypochondrium in a spot as large as a florin, compelling her to press there with hand; rumbling in l. side when lying on r., also with every respiration; none when lying on l. side.—Wandering pains in abdomen.—Pains through bowels after drinking water.—Loud rumbling; renewed by every motion and deep breath, with headache which is much < near warm stove.—Colic: after drinking water; with diarrhśa (at midnight), with fainting, constipation alternating with diarrhśa.—Abdomen: distended; sore as if bruised; rash on.

13. Stool and Anus.—Fulness in rectum with hollow feeling in stomach.—Profuse diarrhśa with colic and vertigo.—Many bloody stools with colic, inclination to sleep, and vertigo.—Greenish stools without blood.—Diarrhśa: with burning in abdomen and anus; alternating with constipation; with cutting in abdomen and much discharge of flatus.—Stools: frequent, thin, watery, with vomiting; painful, black, fetid, bloody, with tenesmus.—After stool: pulsation in anus, discharge of fetid blood from piles.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tired feeling in region of kidneys (as if bruised) with inclination to rub parts, and frequent stretching back of body.—Stitches in bladder before and at beginning of urination.—Burning in urethra.—Urine: brown; whitish, clouded on standing.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual desire.—Itching on scrotum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pale menstrual flow; colic.—Before menses: congestion of head.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Nasal tone of voice.—Choking sensation rising into throat hindering speech.—In larynx: scraping; cutting; tension.—Whistling breathing.—Asthma, chronic.—Frequent hawking with nausea.—Violent cough and

painful stitches in trachea from slightest exertion.—Cough: < night; after drinking.—Expectoration > oppression of chest.

18. Chest.—Constriction of chest.—Rattling in l. chest.—Suffocative attacks with pulsation in chest while coughing, or as soon as he begins to talk.—Pain in centre of sternum, < from pressure and from breathing.

19. Heart.—Needle-like stitches in heart.—Palpitation.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful stiffness of neck, esp. after sleep.—Stitches in l. scapula and l. breast at intervals.—Painful stiffness in small of back.

21. Limbs.—Icy coldness of hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Trembling and heaviness of arms; of hands.—Hands numb on waking.—Painful stiffness of finger-joints.—Hands as if too thick; asleep; heavy and clumsy.—Blue finger-nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Quivering and jerking in legs in attacks.—Trembling of legs.—Needle-like stitches in legs; under heel from within, out.—Tingling in feet when sitting.—Burning in soles; with dry feeling.—Desquamation of soles at end of fever.—Large vesicles, esp. on soles.

24. Generalities.—Lassitude and indescribable uncomfortable feeling in limbs; much stretching.—Fainting with intestinal colic.—Convulsions.

25. Skin.—Redness of skin (hands).—Small vesicles, followed by desquamation.—Sequelć of scarlatina.—Favours rapid healing of wounds.—Fungoid growths, esp. syphilitic.

26. Sleep.—Great sleepiness; ineffectual desire to yawn.—Wakes as from electric shocks on neck (above larynx).—On awaking, hands asleep, heavy.—After sleep: mouth bitter; throat dry; neck stiff.

27. Fever.—Chill: icy cold hands and feet.—Flushes of heat, with sensation as if flames rose out of region of stomach, on account of which he threw off clothes.—Burning heat, with inclination to cover.—Moderate fever, severe headache, must lie down.—Cold sweat.—Fever with tingling of skin, desire to uncover, painful swelling, profuse micturition.

Mandragora.

Mandragora officinarum. Atropa mandragora. Mandrake. N. O. Solanaceć. Tincture of plant without the root.

Clinical.—Constipation.

Characteristics.—The mandrake does not derive its name from the shape of the human body which the root of the plant sometimes takes, but from the name by which it was known to the Greeks, *Mandragora*, and which signifies injurious to cattle. In legend and poetry the mandrake figures largely. It is said to be the "Insane root" spoken of by Macbeth, and it is mentioned by name in *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Romeo and Juliet*. *Mand*. must not be confounded with *Podophyllum*, which is also sometimes called "Mandrake," as also is *Bryonia dioica* in this country. *Mand*. is known to homśopathy through some experiments of Dufresne made on himself and another by repeatedly smelling, at short intervals, the expressed juice of the plant, "which has a nauseating odour like adder's flesh"; and also by an experiment of W. B. Richardson's. There are two varieties of *Mand. offic*., the vernal and the autumnal. The plant Dufresne used was the *Vernalis*. The symptoms were very similar to those of *Belladonna*, to which it is botanically closely related. There was a restless excitability and bodily weariness. Great desire for sleep. The unpleasant symptoms go off at night in bed, and are succeeded by a gentle perspiration. The effects were removed by free indulgence in wine, coffee, and cigars. With regular dieting they lasted much longer, and were removed by *Nux, Camph*., and *Bell*, "Inactive bowels with white, hard stools," was one symptom. There is exaggeration of sounds, and enlarged vision.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Restless excitability, hysterical.

2. Head.—Heaviness and confusion of head.—Sense of fulness in vessels of brain.

3. Eyes.—Pupils dilated.—A peculiarly enlarged and confused vision.

4. Ears.—Exaggeration of sounds.

5. Nose.—Coryza.

8. Mouth.—Tongue benumbed.—Singular taste and sensation of acidity and dryness.

13. Stool.—Inaction of bowels, with white hard fćces when bowels are induced to act.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Slight cough with expectoration.—Difficult breathing.

24. Generalities.—Lingering uneasiness and coldness after removal of other symptoms.—Bodily weakness.

26. Sleep.—Desire for sleep.

27. Fever.—Shivering in afternoon.—Coldness remains after other symptoms.

Manganum.

MANGANUM ACETICUM. Acetate of Manganese. Manganous Acetate. $Mn(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ $4H_2O$. Solution.

MANGANUM CARBONICUM. Carbonate of Manganese. Manganous Carbonate. $MnCO_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Ankles, weak. Asthenopia. Asthma. Bones, pains in. Brain, concussion of. Climacteric flushings. Cough. Deafness, catarrhal. Dysmenorrhœa. *Ears, affection of*. Gall-stones. Gout. Headache. *Heel, rheumatism of*. Hoarseness. Itch. Jaundice. Laryngeal phthisis. *Laryngitis*. Lichen. Myopia. Palate, affections of. Paraplegia. Parotitis. Periostitis. Pityriasis. Psoriasis. Rhagades. Rheumatism. Tongue, affections of. Yawning.

Characteristics.—The metal Manganese was isolated in 1774, in the year Priestley discovered Oxygen. It was introduced into the materia medica by Hahnemann, who made provings of the acetate and carbonate. The symptoms of the two have not been kept separate. Manganese is a metal "having a remarkable affinity for, and in some respects a close resemblance to, iron, of which it is an extremely frequent associate." Its medicinal as well as its physical relationship with iron is very close. It has an action on the blood-forming process like iron, and has been successfully used in cases of anæmia. There is one curious symptom they have in common: Cough > by lying down. If there is any difference, the *Mang*. cough is more apt to be deep, and it is also < in damp weather. Guernsey summarises the *Mang*. effects thus: "The bones are very sensitive; red spots on the skin, which are elevated, owing to the affections of the bones. Ankles are particularly affected; children may have this trouble and be unable to walk. Typhus fever when the parotid gland is swollen and the *bones are very sensitive to touch*; affections of the internal ear; upper part of chest. Hoarse voice; drawing sensation of the muscles." I have frequently verified the "cough > lying down," and also this sensitiveness of the bones. Where this occurs in connection with any other condition indicating *Mang*. it is sure to do good. There are single nodes on the palate (I recently cured in an

elderly lady a flat growth on centre of palate with *Mang*. 30); bluish nodes on the skin; malignant ulcers with blue borders following slight injury. The skin will not heal, slight scratches ulcerate. Inflammation of bones and joints with insupportable nightly digging pains. Anæmia (menses too frequent and too scanty in anæmic girls); laryngeal phthisis; tuberculosis. Chlorosis, if gastric symptoms and loss of appetite predominate. Every part of the body feels extremely sore when touched. This last is quite a keynote of *Mang*. Rheumatic patients cannot bear any weight on their heels. Rheumatic symptoms with dark, almost blue spots on skin. *Mang*. has some remarkable paralytic symptoms. Paralysis with inclination to run forward if he tried to walk. Paralysis begins below, extending upward. Paraplegia. Paralysis from degeneration of anterior portion of cord. The tongue symptoms of *Mang*. are very pronounced. Hansen (*H. W*., xxiv. 64) cured with *Mang. ac*. 6 a case of neuralgia of the tongue following the healing of a little ulcer on surface near left border, after pencilling with lunar caustic. Shortly after the healing the patient (man, 60) had severe stinging burning at l. edge of tongue and inner side of l. cheek touching the tongue. In this state he came to Hansen after allopathic treatment. Several medicines having been given without result, *Mang. ac*. was chosen, and made a rapid and permanent cure. In an article on *Mang*. by F. H. Pritchard (*Minn. Hom. Mag*., v. 151), who cites this case, the action of the metal is thus summarised: (*1*) On mucous membranes: congestion and increased as well as decreased secretions. (*2*) Liver: a powerful cholagogue inducing inflammation and fatty degeneration. (*3*) Blood: destroys red corpuscles and = anæmia. (*4*) Bones and periosteum: sensitiveness of bones with periostitis. (*5*) Skin: fissures; excoriation; suppuration. (*6*) Cerebro-spinal system: paralysis and progressive muscular atrophy. Pritchard quotes observations of Grille that workmen in manganese mines do not get itch; and those who come to the work with itch get cured of it. "Suppuration of skin round joints" is a characteristic of Lippe's. The manganese waters of Cransac cause: "Ill-humour, weeping, despondency, sudden palpitation." The headaches of *Mang*. are boring, pressing, and proceed from above downwards. There is also a headache like concussion on every step or movement. A. W. Palmer (quoted *H. W*., xxxii. 366) reports this case of catarrhal deafness cured with *Mang*. 6: Miss H., 38. Dull hearing; dry throat with hoarseness; itching in ears; loud rumbling, < night, r. ear, crackling on blowing nose; *deafness in damp weather*. The last was the guiding symptom. Cooper gives me the following ear-cases in which *Mang. ac*. has proved curative: (*1*) A nodous appearance of malleus handle; thickened irregularly, with history of bilious headaches and of previous discharges from the ears. The tympanal membrane has a granular appearance. Purple glazed appearance of malleus handles, which are thickened and prominent, upper segment of membrane also purple and glazed. (*2*) Chronic periostitis of the meatus and middle ear, with otorrhœa, left ear. (*3*) Otorrhœa with earache, pain shoots up from teeth to ear; the earache is worse after early dinner, up till 8 or 9 p.m. ("Pains extend to and concentrate in ears from other parts.") (*4*) Sensitive ears, takes cold and gets headache; history of gall-stones and jaundice; sleepy and headache in afternoon, bitter taste in morning, lips glued together; whistling

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3. Eyes.—Aching (pressing) in eyes when they are fatigued, or by candle-light in evening.—Burning heat and dryness of eyes.—Dim-sightedness with burning in eyes.—Eyelids swollen and painful when moved (and to touch).—Agglutination of eyelids in morning.—Pupils dilated or contracted.—Confused sight.—Myopia.

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5. Nose.—Dry coryza and obstruction of nose.—Coryza, with loss of smell, and secretion of thick mucus.—Painful crampy tearing between root of nose and eyebrow.—Sometimes dry and sometimes fluent coryza.—Redness, excoriation, and inflammation of nose during coryza.

6. Face.—Pale, sunk, wan face.—Violent tearing and squeezing between root of nose and eyebrows.—Jerking shooting pains from lower jaw to temples, when laughing.—Lips parched, dry, with shrivelled skin, without thirst.—Clear vesicles on upper lip.—Eruptions and ulcers at commissures of lips.—Cramps in jaws after a meal.—Drawing cramp in muscles in region of l. mastoid process, so that he had to incline his head to r. side.

7. Teeth.—Painful sensitiveness of teeth.—Violent pains in teeth, which pass rapidly to other parts.—Tearing in molars and adjacent parts, with great dejection and inquietude, esp. in morning and evening.—Pains as from ulceration in teeth, < until they become insupportable, by contact with anything cold.—Toothache, lasting four or five days and returning esp. in forenoon, and 10

to 12 p.m.; sucking = acute jerking in teeth.—Most violent toothache; at first sudden in two hollow back teeth, extending thence into zygoma, neck, or ear, and again returning; with prostration so he could scarcely walk; obliged to lie down, with internal restlessness and oppression; somewhat > by biting anything elastic, or laying forehead on table, much < on sitting upright; with great dilatation of pupils.

8. Mouth.—Sensation of soreness and of a hard substance posteriorly on palate: when not swallowing; disappearing after eating bread at 8 a.m.—Flat tumour in centre of hard palate.—Accumulation of (bitter) saliva in mouth.—Smell of clay in mouth, in morning.—Burning vesicles on the (l. side of) tongue.—Burning pains < in tongue at night in room, > in open air.—Nodosities on tongue; warts.—Very salt taste on tongue, posteriorly, morning after waking, > by eating.—Tubercles and burning blisters on tongue.—Furred tongue and general biliousness.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with incisive pain, and pain as from excoriation, when not swallowing.—Dull shootings on both sides of pharynx, and as far as ears, when swallowing.—Dryness and scraping in throat, with a sensation as if a leaf or film obstructed the larynx.—Dryness of palate and lips.

10. Appetite.—Insipid and oily taste.—Absence of thirst.—Repugnance to food from a feeling of satiety.

11. Stomach.—Sensation of burning sourness, rising from stomach, like pyrosis.—Heat and burning in stomach, ascending to chest, sometimes with great agitation.—Dragging pains in region of stomach, as if epigastrium were dilating, accompanied by nausea.—Pain after eating food in weakly females.

12. Abdomen.—Aching in hypochondria.—Pressure in hypochondria.—Abdomen large, distended.—Pressive pain, as from excoriation, in abdomen and epigastrium.—Contraction, with sensation of heat from middle of abdomen to chest, with nausea.—Cuttings in umbilical region, when taking a deep inspiration.—Movements (when walking) in abdomen, as if intestines were striking against each other.—Excessive emission of wind.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Difficult, dry, knotty evacuations.—Evacuations of consistence of pap, several times a day.—Loose and tenacious stools.—Frequent rumbling in rectum.—Colic and incisive pains in rectum, during evacuation.—Successive pullings and tearing pains in rectum.—Stool very pale yellow, sandy, preceded by griping.—Contractive pain in rectum when sitting.—Contractive pains in anus, yellow, granular stool with tenesmus; preceded and accompanied by griping in abdomen and sides, only > by pressing abdomen with the hands, disappearing after the stool; together with shaking chill.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to urinate.—Violet-coloured and earthy sediment in urine.—Darting in urethra when emitting flatus.—Cutting in middle of urethra between acts of micturition.—Lancinations in urethra, when not urinating.—Incisive pains in region of bladder.—Enuresis in daytime came on in a boy of five when taking *Mang. ac*. 200 (R. T. C.).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sensation of weakness in genital organs, with burning and jerking drawing pains in spermatic cord, extending to glans penis.—Itching on top of glans.—Stitches in prepuce.—Itching in interior of scrotum, which cannot be removed by scratching and rubbing.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early; too frequent and too scanty.—Discharge of blood between periods.—Pressure in genital organs.—Leucorrhœa.—Climacteric flushings.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Obstinate hoarseness, esp. in morning, and in open air, as from chronic inflammation of the larynx; > from smoking.—Sensation as if larynx were closed.—Catarrh, with coryza and hoarseness.—Dry cough, excited by reading aloud, or speaking long, with troublesome dryness, roughness (and constriction) in larynx.—Deep cough without expectoration, ceasing on lying down, and recurring next day.—Cough > lying down.—In morning, copious expectoration of small globules of yellowish green mucus, almost without cough.—Spitting of blood.

18. Chest.—Breath hot and burning, with disagreeable heat in chest.—Lancinations in chest and sternum, which take a downward direction (also running up).—Bloody expectoration from chest.—Bruised pain in chest.—Bruised pain in upper chest when stooping, > when raising head.—Throbbing in chest.—Debility and despondency cease in a case of scirrhus of breast after a single dose of *Mang. ac*. 200 (R. T. C.).

19. Heart.—Sudden shocks in heart and in sides of chest from above downwards.—Pulse irregular, sometimes rapid, sometimes slow, but constantly weak and soft.

20. Neck and Back.—Red swollen streak on l. side of neck.—Rigidity of nape of neck.—Tearing pains along entire spine, during rest and movement.—Pain in small of back on bending backwards.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing and tearing, beginning at shoulder and extending to arms, hands, and fingers.—Pain as from a sprain in shoulder-joint.—Tensive pain in joints of arms and hands.—Boring and digging in bones of arm, as if in marrow.—Tension in elbow-joint (and carpal-joints), as if tendons were too short.—Itching tetter in forearm.—Cramp-like pains in hands.—Sensation of tension

in hands.—Inflammatory swelling and ulceration of little finger.—Fissures in bends of finger-joints.

23. Lower Limbs.—Jerkings of muscles of legs on slightest movement.—Cramp-like drawings, or jerking shootings in thigh.—Pain, as from tensive rigidity in legs.—Tearing pain round knee.—Want of firmness and trembling of knees.—Swelling and inflammation of malleoli, with lancinations extending into legs.—Burning in sole of foot.—Excoriation between toes.

24. Generalities.—The bones are very sensitive; red spots on skin, which are elevated, owing to the affections of the bones.—Ankles are particularly affected; children may have this trouble, and be unable to walk.—Typhus fever, where the parotid gland is swollen and the bones are very sensitive to touch.—Affections of internal ear; upper part of chest.—Hoarse voice: drawing sensation of muscles.—Stools with sand or gravel.—Dull shooting and jerking in different parts of the body.—Pulling and tearing pains, esp. in limbs.—Drawing and tension in limbs and joints, as from contraction of tendons, esp. when extending limbs.—Arthritic pains in joints (and periosteum), with shooting, jerking, and digging, < in evening, and often semi-lateral or crossways.—Red and shining (rheumatic) swelling of joints, sometimes in consequence of a chill.—Inflammatory swellings and suppurations.—Inflammations of bones, with searching and insupportable pains at night.—All bones, particularly in lower limbs, sensitive to touch; in typhus.—Excitement, low spirits, flushing, whistling through ears, fulness of head with tightness around it, dim vision, swelling of hands and feet and a stinging as if frost-bitten (from *Mang. ac*. 200).—Weakness and tremor, esp. in joints.—Paraplegia.—Paralysis first of lower limbs.—Staggers and tends to run forward if he tries to walk.—Sensation of uneasiness in the whole body, but esp. in the stomach, with peevishness.—On slightest touch sensation over whole body as if it were ulcerated.—Most symptoms appear during night.—The symptoms which have manifested themselves in a room are > in open air, and *vice versâ*.—Many symptoms are > or < by a change of weather.

25. Skin.—Burning all over skin, in evening, and when rising from bed.—Itching tetters.—The skin does not heal easily; every injury tends to ulceration.—Excoriation and fissures in bend of the joints.—Voluptuous itching; > by scratching.—Itching in hollow of knee and on shin.—(Psoriasis.).—Suppuration of skin round joints.

26. Sleep.—Great weariness, with inclination to sleep, towards eight o'clock in evening.—Many very vivid and anxious dreams, of which a distinct remembrance is retained.—Frequent yawning.—Sleeplessness with flatus and sallow complexion.

27. Fever.—Chilliness generally in evening, with icy cold hands and feet.—Shivering in evening, with shooting headache, without thirst.—Shiverings, with transient heat in head.—Chill with heat of head and stinging pain in forehead,

which continues after the chill.—Feverish heat in chest and cheeks, with painful sensitiveness of whole body to touch.—Sudden flushes of heat in face, on chest, and over back.—Profuse perspiration with short, anxious breathing.—Nocturnal sweat, sometimes only in neck and legs, which compels scratching.—Pulse very uneven and irregular, sometimes rapid, sometimes slow, but constantly soft and weak.

Manganum.

MANGANUM ACETICUM. Acetate of Manganese. Manganous Acetate. $Mn(C_2H_3O_2)_2$ $4H_2O$. Solution.

MANGANUM CARBONICUM. Carbonate of Manganese. Manganous Carbonate. $MnCO_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Ankles, weak. Asthenopia. Asthma. Bones, pains in. Brain, concussion of. Climacteric flushings. Cough. Deafness, catarrhal. Dysmenorrhœa. *Ears, affection of*. Gall-stones. Gout. Headache. *Heel, rheumatism of*. Hoarseness. Itch. Jaundice. Laryngeal phthisis. *Laryngitis*. Lichen. Myopia. Palate, affections of. Paraplegia. Parotitis. Periostitis. Pityriasis. Psoriasis. Rhagades. Rheumatism. Tongue, affections of. Yawning.

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7. Teeth.—Painful sensitiveness of teeth.—Violent pains in teeth, which pass rapidly to other parts.—Tearing in molars and adjacent parts, with great dejection and inquietude, esp. in morning and evening.—Pains as from ulceration in teeth, < until they become insupportable, by contact with anything cold.—Toothache, lasting four or five days and returning esp. in forenoon, and 10 to 12 p.m.; sucking = acute jerking in teeth.—Most violent toothache; at first sudden in two hollow back teeth, extending thence into zygoma, neck, or ear, and again returning; with prostration so he could scarcely walk; obliged to lie down,

with internal restlessness and oppression; somewhat > by biting anything elastic, or laying forehead on table, much < on sitting upright; with great dilatation of pupils.

8. Mouth.—Sensation of soreness and of a hard substance posteriorly on palate: when not swallowing; disappearing after eating bread at 8 a.m.—Flat tumour in centre of hard palate.—Accumulation of (bitter) saliva in mouth.—Smell of clay in mouth, in morning.—Burning vesicles on the (l. side of) tongue.—Burning pains < in tongue at night in room, > in open air.—Nodosities on tongue; warts.—Very salt taste on tongue, posteriorly, morning after waking, > by eating.—Tubercles and burning blisters on tongue.—Furred tongue and general biliousness.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with incisive pain, and pain as from excoriation, when not swallowing.—Dull shootings on both sides of pharynx, and as far as ears, when swallowing.—Dryness and scraping in throat, with a sensation as if a leaf or film obstructed the larynx.—Dryness of palate and lips.

10. Appetite.—Insipid and oily taste.—Absence of thirst.—Repugnance to food from a feeling of satiety.

11. Stomach.—Sensation of burning sourness, rising from stomach, like pyrosis.—Heat and burning in stomach, ascending to chest, sometimes with great agitation.—Dragging pains in region of stomach, as if epigastrium were dilating, accompanied by nausea.—Pain after eating food in weakly females.

12. Abdomen.—Aching in hypochondria.—Pressure in hypochondria.—Abdomen large, distended.—Pressive pain, as from excoriation, in abdomen and epigastrium.—Contraction, with sensation of heat from middle of abdomen to chest, with nausea.—Cuttings in umbilical region, when taking a deep inspiration.—Movements (when walking) in abdomen, as if intestines were striking against each other.—Excessive emission of wind.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Difficult, dry, knotty evacuations.—Evacuations of consistence of pap, several times a day.—Loose and tenacious stools.—Frequent rumbling in rectum.—Colic and incisive pains in rectum, during evacuation.—Successive pullings and tearing pains in rectum.—Stool very pale yellow, sandy, preceded by griping.—Contractive pain in rectum when sitting.—Contractive pains in anus, yellow, granular stool with tenesmus; preceded and accompanied by griping in abdomen and sides, only > by pressing abdomen with the hands, disappearing after the stool; together with shaking chill.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to urinate.—Violet-coloured and earthy sediment in urine.—Darting in urethra when emitting flatus.—Cutting in middle of urethra between acts of micturition.—Lancinations in urethra, when not

urinating.—Incisive pains in region of bladder.—Enuresis in daytime came on in a boy of five when taking *Mang. ac*. 200 (R. T. C.).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sensation of weakness in genital organs, with burning and jerking drawing pains in spermatic cord, extending to glans penis.—Itching on top of glans.—Stitches in prepuce.—Itching in interior of scrotum, which cannot be removed by scratching and rubbing.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early; too frequent and too scanty.—Discharge of blood between periods.—Pressure in genital organs.—Leucorrhœa.—Climacteric flushings.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Obstinate hoarseness, esp. in morning, and in open air, as from chronic inflammation of the larynx; > from smoking.—Sensation as if larynx were closed.—Catarrh, with coryza and hoarseness.—Dry cough, excited by reading aloud, or speaking long, with troublesome dryness, roughness (and constriction) in larynx.—Deep cough without expectoration, ceasing on lying down, and recurring next day.—Cough > lying down.—In morning, copious expectoration of small globules of yellowish green mucus, almost without cough.—Spitting of blood.

18. Chest.—Breath hot and burning, with disagreeable heat in chest.—Lancinations in chest and sternum, which take a downward direction (also running up).—Bloody expectoration from chest.—Bruised pain in chest.—Bruised pain in upper chest when stooping, > when raising head.—Throbbing in chest.—Debility and despondency cease in a case of scirrhus of breast after a single dose of *Mang. ac*. 200 (R. T. C.).

19. Heart.—Sudden shocks in heart and in sides of chest from above downwards.—Pulse irregular, sometimes rapid, sometimes slow, but constantly weak and soft.

20. Neck and Back.—Red swollen streak on l. side of neck.—Rigidity of nape of neck.—Tearing pains along entire spine, during rest and movement.—Pain in small of back on bending backwards.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing and tearing, beginning at shoulder and extending to arms, hands, and fingers.—Pain as from a sprain in shoulder-joint.—Tensive pain in joints of arms and hands.—Boring and digging in bones of arm, as if in marrow.—Tension in elbow-joint (and carpal-joints), as if tendons were too short.—Itching tetter in forearm.—Cramp-like pains in hands.—Sensation of tension in hands.—Inflammatory swelling and ulceration of little finger.—Fissures in bends of finger-joints.

23. Lower Limbs.—Jerkings of muscles of legs on slightest movement.—Cramp-like drawings, or jerking shootings in thigh.—Pain, as from tensive rigidity in legs.—Tearing pain round knee.—Want of firmness and trembling of knees.—Swelling and inflammation of malleoli, with lancinations extending into legs.—Burning in sole of foot.—Excoriation between toes.

24. Generalities.—The bones are very sensitive; red spots on skin, which are elevated, owing to the affections of the bones.—Ankles are particularly affected; children may have this trouble, and be unable to walk.—Typhus fever, where the parotid gland is swollen and the bones are very sensitive to touch.—Affections of internal ear; upper part of chest.—Hoarse voice: drawing sensation of muscles.—Stools with sand or gravel.—Dull shooting and jerking in different parts of the body.—Pulling and tearing pains, esp. in limbs.—Drawing and tension in limbs and joints, as from contraction of tendons, esp. when extending limbs.—Arthritic pains in joints (and periosteum), with shooting, jerking, and digging, < in evening, and often semi-lateral or crossways.—Red and shining (rheumatic) swelling of joints, sometimes in consequence of a chill.—Inflammatory swellings and suppurations.—Inflammations of bones, with searching and insupportable pains at night.—All bones, particularly in lower limbs, sensitive to touch; in typhus.—Excitement, low spirits, flushing, whistling through ears, fulness of head with tightness around it, dim vision, swelling of hands and feet and a stinging as if frost-bitten (from *Mang. ac*. 200).—Weakness and tremor, esp. in joints.—Paraplegia.—Paralysis first of lower limbs.—Staggers and tends to run forward if he tries to walk.—Sensation of uneasiness in the whole body, but esp. in the stomach, with peevishness.—On slightest touch sensation over whole body as if it were ulcerated.—Most symptoms appear during night.—The symptoms which have manifested themselves in a room are > in open air, and *vice versâ*.—Many symptoms are > or < by a change of weather.

25. Skin.—Burning all over skin, in evening, and when rising from bed.—Itching tetters.—The skin does not heal easily; every injury tends to ulceration.—Excoriation and fissures in bend of the joints.—Voluptuous itching; > by scratching.—Itching in hollow of knee and on shin.—(Psoriasis.).—Suppuration of skin round joints.

26. Sleep.—Great weariness, with inclination to sleep, towards eight o'clock in evening.—Many very vivid and anxious dreams, of which a distinct remembrance is retained.—Frequent yawning.—Sleeplessness with flatus and sallow complexion.

27. Fever.—Chilliness generally in evening, with icy cold hands and feet.—Shivering in evening, with shooting headache, without thirst.—Shiverings, with transient heat in head.—Chill with heat of head and stinging pain in forehead, which continues after the chill.—Feverish heat in chest and cheeks, with painful sensitiveness of whole body to touch.—Sudden flushes of heat in face, on chest, and over back.—Profuse perspiration with short, anxious breathing.—Nocturnal

sweat, sometimes only in neck and legs, which compels scratching.—Pulse very uneven and irregular, sometimes rapid, sometimes slow, but constantly soft and weak.

Manganum Muriaticum.

Chloride of Manganese. $MnCl_2$. Solution in water.

Clinical.—Ankles, painful; weak. Bone pains. Borborygmus. Constipation. Eructations. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Mang. mur*. was proved by Lembke. The few symptoms obtained were manifested chiefly in the cranial bones, stomach, left shoulder, right knee, and ankles. The stomach pains were < by external pressure.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo and reeling when walking in open air, < looking down, on descending or stooping (an old symptom revived).—Boring in r. cranial bones; tearing in r, occipital bone.

6. Face.—Pressive pain in r. jaw-joint.

11. Stomach.—Eructations of air (sour).—Pressure in stomach < by external pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Frequent rumbling.

13. Stool.—Stool harder and scantier than usual.

22. Upper Limbs.—Violent pain in front part of l. shoulder-joint, < by pressure, rolling arm about its axis, and by any motion of arm.—Pain in articulation of l. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing pain with weary feeling in r. thigh while sitting.—Violent drawing pain inner side r. knee.—Pressure in r. knee extending into leg; a bruised sensation remains in ankles; afterwards same pain in l. ankle.—Pressure and drawing in ankle and ankle bones.—Pressure in l. foot.

Manganum Oxydatum Nativum.

Native Black Oxide of Manganese. Pyrolusite. MnO_2. Trituration.

Clinical.—Colic. Diarrhœa. Tibia, pain in.

Characteristics.—Lembke proved this. It caused a good deal of painful disturbance in the abdomen, with loose stools, pressive heat in the head, and pains in the leg bones. A tendency to become fatigued and heated were noticeable features. Burning and pressing pains predominate.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dulness in fore-part of head, caused by pressure on head.—Heaviness and heat in sinciput.—Jerking burning in skin of forehead, obliging scratching, with heat in skin.—Pressure on forehead with vertigo.—Tearing in side of head and face.

3. Eyes.—Violent burning sensation below eyes (though the skin was cool).

4. Ear.—A peculiar pressure deep in l. ear.

11. Stomach.—Nausea several times towards noon.—Pressure in stomach.—Cutting in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Violent persistent stitches in l. hypochondrium < by inspiration and pressure.—Violent cutting in umbilical-region shooting upward.—Violent colic and thin, light stool, after which the pain, esp. in umbilical region, continued and was < by pressure; other stools followed.

13. Stool.—Light-coloured, thin stool, followed by cutting in umbilical region; in morning (13th d.).—Stool harder than usual (9th and 10th d.); delayed, hard and scanty (1st d.).

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine rather increased.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Very frequent scraping and scrapy tickling in larynx, followed by dry cough.

18. Chest.—A peculiar pressure deep behind sternum.

20. Back.—Peculiar sensation of heaviness and pressure in l. lumbar region < bending to l.

22. Upper Limbs.—Prickling in l. hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Boring in bones below r. (and l.) knee.—Very violent pinching pain in r. ankle, standing = pain, < by motion.

24. Generalities.—More easily made tired, hot and perspiring.—Pressure and boring in several bones.

27. Fever.—Much heat of whole body.—Much internal heat and much less sensitiveness than usual to cold air generally.

Manganum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Manganese. MnSO4 4H2O. Solution.

Clinical.—Bile, excess of. Gastritis. Liver, affections of; inflammation of. Toothache.

Characteristics.—"This Salt of Manganese," says Cooper, "deserves more attention than seems to be at present given to it. It has been proved to cause vomiting, paralysis without convulsions, and inflammation of the stomach and small intestines, as well as of the liver, spleen, and heart in animals, and C. G. Gmelin, who experimented with it, records also its property of causing such an extraordinary secretion of bile that nearly all the intestines were coloured yellow by it, and the large intestines had a wax-yellow colour communicated to them. Mr. Ure, acting on Dr. Pereira's suggestion, found it act on man as a purgative and cholagogue in doses of one to two drachms in half a pint of water. It has, however, caused vomiting and sweating as well as purgation (Pereira, *Mat. Med*., 4th ed., vol. i. p. 677), and is uncertain in its action (from an allopathic point of view). In one case of hepatic derangement where the stools were composed of large quantities of bile, *Mang. sulph*. 1x cured. The same preparation caused the following: Toothache, in a bad tooth, on right side, upper jaw; shooting darting extending up the whole side of face and head and corresponding side of neck and shoulder and side of chest; painful parts tender to touch; pain is driven away by applying a hot smoothing-iron to near the surface of skin. According to Rutherford, Mang. sulph. is a powerful intestinal, but a feeble hepatic stimulant."

Matthiola Græca.

Matthiola Græca. Stock Gilliflower. N. O. Cruciferæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Abscesses. Cancer.

Characteristics.—Cooper has studied this remedy, with which he has cured abscesses in hollow viscera and one case of cancer of stomach, abscesses in glands of neck discharging twenty-five years. He considers a leading indication for it "concentrated juices," which should be compared with the action of its relative

Crucifer, *Thlaspi bursa pastoris*, which has cured obstruction of bile duct from inspissated bile. Cooper relates a case which seems to indicate that Morphia causes neuralgia and that *Matt*. antidotes Morphia. A man had neuralgia of *right* arm from working in a damp house. *Morphia* was given. Then neuralgia of the *left* arm came on with numbness and paralysis. *Lobel. acet*. gave some relief. One dose of *Matt. g*. Ø completely cured. When the man came under Cooper's care he was spending ten shillings a week on Morphia.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cheir. ch., Thlasp. b. p., and Cruciferæ generally.

Medorrhinum.

Glinicum. Nosode of Gonorrhœa. Attenuations of the Virus.

Clinical.—Asthma. Clonic spasms. Corns. Diabetes. Dysmenorrhœa. Epilepsy. Eyes, inflammation of. *Favus*. Gleet. *Gonorrhœa, suppressed. Gonorrhœal rheumatism*. Headache, neuralgic. Liver, abscess of. Masturbation. Ovaries, pains in. Pelvic cellulitis. Polypi. Priapism. Psoriasis palmaris. Ptosis. Renal colic. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Shoulder, pains in. Stricture. Urticaria. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Medorrh*. is one of the most important of the nosodes. The constitutional nature of the gonorrhœa poison has within recent years been recognised in the old school as well as the new. Noegerath of New York and Angus Macdonald in this country have pointed out a causal connection between post-partum pelvic cellulitis and latent gonorrhœa in the husband. Macdonald published several fatal cases. The effects of the poison, constitutional or acute, may be taken as data for homœopathic prescriptions; but the virus has had an extensive proving in the potencies, and the symptoms there recorded have been largely verified in practice. The nosodes may be used according to their indications in exactly the same way as other homœopathic remedies, and not merely for manifestations of the disease from which they are derived. At the same time, a knowledge of the origin of obscure disorders, especially if hereditary, will often give the clue to the remedy required. Deschere published a case in point: Miss X., 23, had chronic blepharitis since eleven. Her suffering was intense. Light, especially gas-light, was intolerable, and this prevented her from going into society. She could not read in the evening, and in the morning the lids would be closed, and she suffered much on getting them separated. There was much discharge. Before coming under Deschere she had been under strict homœopathic treatment all the time. Deschere remembered treating her father for gonorrhœa before his marriage, and he suspected the taint had reappeared in this form. *Medorrh*. was given in high potency, single doses repeated as the effect of each wore off, and she was entirely cured. A case of favus which had resisted all the external applications that allopaths could devise, and which had such an

appalling odour that the patient, a little boy, had to be isolated from the family, was traced by Skinner to the same hereditary cause and cured with *Medorrh*. 1m. Many cases of stunted growth and arrested development in children are due to latent gonorrhœa and syphilis, and unless this factor is discerned and taken into consideration in prescribing, no great good will be achieved. I have cured on this hypothesis extremely offensive body odours in children with *Medorrh*. One important point in distinguishing between the sycotic or gonorrhœal taint and that of syphilis is in the time aggravation, and consequently in the indications for this. *Syph*. has < from sunset to sunrise, as also have all the great anti-syphilitic remedies. *Medorrh*. has < from sunrise to sunset; always brighter in evening, < in early morning hours. With *Medorrh*. there is intense nervous sensibility, especially to touch of garment or a lock of hair by any one not *en rapport*. Sensibility is exalted almost to clairvoyance. As if in a dream. Starting at slightest sound. Tremor; spasms. There is a state of collapse and a desire to be fanned. Among the *Peculiar Sensations* are: As of sticks in eyes, lids, and inner, canthi; as if cold wind blowing in eyes; as if upper lid had a cartilage in it. As if something crawling in ear and nose. Lump in stomach. Tumour right side of abdomen. As if left lung collapsed or paralysed. As if an abscess between left pectoralis major and minor muscles. As if blood was boiling hot in veins. As if all bones were out of joint.—The pains seem to tighten the whole body, especially the thighs. There is scarcely a spot on the body that is not full of pain. Obstinate rheumatism. Sequelæ of acute rheumatism. D. C. McLaren relates in *Hahn. Advoc*. (quoted *Amer. Hom*., xxii. 408) a case which illustrates the power and sphere of this nosode. A young French Canadian of delicate constitution, after working in a factory all winter, began coughing in spring and running down in health. He returned home and came under McLaren's care in May. The cough persisted and prostration increased, in spite of carefully selected remedies, and the patient took to his bed. It was then observed by McLaren that the cough and general condition was > *from lying on the face*. This, coupled with a knowledge of there being a syphilitic taint in the boy's parentage, suggested *Medorrh*., which was given. The next day a profuse gonorrhœal discharge appeared, and the cough and all threatening symptoms promptly disappeared. Exposure to contagion had occurred several weeks before, but from lack of vitality the disease could not find its usual expression and was endangering the patient's life. Ernest Nyssens ("La Sycose de Hahnemann," *Jour. Belge d'Hom*, vi. 244) quotes some important observations by old-school authorities on constitutional gonorrhœa. Wertheim in a case of gonorrhœal cystitis watched the entrance of the gonococcus into the blood stream. With the gonococcus taken from the blood of this patient he made cultures to the fifth generation. A youth who had never had venereal disease volunteered for inoculation with this. The subacute urethritis which resulted was so grave, and, in spite of all, became complicated so cruelly with cystitis, epididymitis, prostatitis, synovitis, and pleuro-pneumonia, that Wertheim asked whether the gonococcus did not redouble its virulence by passing into the blood. Louis Jullien and Louis Sibut (from whose paper Nyssens quotes the above) witnessed the following case in

Saint Lazare hospital: Louisa M., 17, entered the hospital June 8th with urethro-vaginitis, and was treated with tampons (*tiges*) of Ichthyol dissolved in glycerine (1 to 5). The urethritis ran a normal course till July 6th, when this condition was reported: The patient has had sufferings in the abdomen for a week, but has made no complaint. However, they became so acute the previous night that an injection of Morphia was given. Rectal temperature 100.2. Tongue saburral. Right side abdominal pain. In spite of rigid contraction of the recti muscles there seemed to be a swelling deep down, but the observers were not certain it was not a swelling of the muscles themselves. Intestinal functions normal; rectum empty. An eruption of roseolous spots appeared on the body, abdomen, and chest, so exactly like those of typhoid that the possibility of this was discussed. There was also acute pain in muscle of right calf. This pain persisted the following day when the abdominal pains had disappeared. *July* 9.—Right knee painful, swollen. At same time synovitis of left wrist, dorsal aspect, the tendons attacked being the extensor proprius of thumb and index. Temperature normal. *July* 10.—Very few and slight traces of the eruption. Right arm the seat of acute lancinating pain, especially at the level of the deltoid "V," deep down near the bone at the insertion of the tendon (probably a hygroma). On examining the tendo Achillis, pain at the level of the left ankle, nothing to the right at the same level, but the pain is above all acute along the inner border of the right tibia, to five or six centimetres from the flat surface. This part is œdematous and painfully sensitive. Another painful spot in the abdomen is behind the right anterior superior iliac spine, and beside the navel (probably muscular). The urethral discharge contained abundant bacilli besides gonococci. Treatment by daily injection of one centigramme of *Merc. cor*. was commenced. The next day there was sharp fever, saburral tongue. The abdominal pains were frankly muscular. Trace of albumen in the urine. Next night there was delirium, and epistaxis in the morning. This case went on to recovery. Another case, also in a girl of seventeen, of phthisical history, and even complicated with syphilis, presented the same order of symptoms, along with epistaxis, hæmoptysis, albuminuria, endocarditis with suffocative attacks and violent palpitations, ending in permanent disablement. These cases may be regarded as provings of *Medorrh*. from the homœopathic stand-point.—The rheumatic symptoms are of extreme intensity, and *Medorrh*. will cure many cases where the symptoms correspond. I have cured many cases of dysmenia with it, following Burnett. Burnett cured with *Medorrh*. 1m: (*1*) A patient who had fits at every menstrual period, the fits coming on in the early morning. (*2*) A man who had clonic spasms, the legs suddenly shot up from the bed. (*3*) A case of right wrist rheumatism. (*4*) Polypi having their origin in a chronic suppurating discharge. (He regards *Medorrh*. as "the mother of pus and catarrhs"). (*5*) Masturbation in children. (*6*) Albuminuria when the urine contains some mucus as well. (*7*) Sycotic asthma, < 2 to 4 a.m. (*8*) Psoriasis palmaris. Gilbert (*Trans. Amer. Inst*., 1895, quoted *H. R*., xi. 71) traces rickets to hereditary gonorrhœa; there are often in these cases glandular enlargements, and the patient is > at seaside. In such cases he gives *Medorrh*. (When there is syphilitic paresis and the patient is > in the mountains, he

gives *Syph*.). In acute bowel troubles in rickety children he finds *Medorrh*. of great value.—Thomas Wildes (*H. P*., xii. 70) considers that favus and scald-head and ophthalmia tarsi simplex (margins scaly, scurfy, often angry red, falling of lashes) are due to suppressed gonorrhœa in one or both parents. The red, angry condition of skin may extend from face or scalp, down neck and back to perineum and genitals. (*1*) Girl, 11, had been treated by many physicians with salves and ointments to the general impairment of her health. Face mottled with a profusion of red scurfy sores, eyelids involved and nearly denuded of lashes; hairy scalp one diffuse mass of thick yellow scabs, from beneath which oozed a highly offensive mixture of ichor and sebum. Passing down neck, back, perineum and involving genitals and pubes was a *fiery red band* as broad as the child's hand, oozing a pale yellow serum which caused the clothing to stick to the body. Wildes told the mother he could cure the case, but it would certainly get worse the first three months. This was not objected to. *Medorrh*. c.m. (Swan) was given, one dose on the tongue. The external appearance grew rapidly worse, but appetite, sleep, and general health steadily improved, and in nine months she was completely well. (*2*) Child, 6, since infancy horribly disfigured with tinea capitis. Scalp a mass of dense scabs exuding fetid ichor, the only semblance of hair being a few distorted stumps ending in withered roots. One dose cured in a few months, and at the time of Wildes' writing patient was a healthy and extremely talented young lady and the possessor of a luxuriant head of chestnut hair. Wildes thinks that suppression of favus when derived from gonorrhœa in the father leads to hydrocephalus, capillary bronchitis, severe teething diarrhœas, cholera infantum, &c.; if derived from the grandfather, suppression leads to consumption and lingering diseases. *Fiery red rash* developing about the anus in babies a few days old; constipation with hard, dry stools; when the nurses say "baby's water scalds it terribly," the indications for *Medorrh*. are clear. Wildes regards the latent gonorrhœal taint as the true explanation of many of the disease-manifestations included by Hahnemann under Psora. Burnett in a way confirms this, as he traces gout to a sycotic origin. Wildes regards *Medorrh*. too dangerous a remedy to give in acute cases whether of gonorrhœa, rheumatism, or scarlatina, on account of the intensity of the aggravation it is liable to cause; though single doses are often useful when there is a tendency to sinking in dangerous cases of cholera infantum. Among other diseases Wildes traces to the same source are: Vascular meningitis in infants and cerebro-spinal meningitis. In the former the efficacy of *Medorrh*. is doubtful, but in the latter it is very efficacious after *Act. r*. has allayed the first acute symptoms. In the convalescent stage *Lyc*. has been his chief remedy. He quotes from old-school authorities the following conditions traceable to latent gonorrhœa communicated from husband to wife: Ovarian tumours, oophoritis, salpingitis, metritis, parametritis, endometritis, and even peritonitis,—*Medorrh*. is the remedy in single doses, but it is rarely if ever to be given in the *acute stages* of a disease. In general motion <, rest >. Lying on face or stomach > cough. Stretching out <. Leaning head forward <. Leaning far back > constipation: can only pass stool so. (I cured with *Medorrh*. 200 a most aggravated case of constipation on this indication. The

patient said he was obliged to lean far back on the seat or he could not get rid of the stool. He was passing urine containing long white mucous shreds. Many years before he had had gonorrhœa.) There is great sensitiveness to draught of air; takes cold easily. At the same time there is great desire to be fanned. < In the sun; by warmth of bed; entering a warm room (cough). Salt-water bathing > sore throat and cold in head. Damp weather > pain in limbs. Craving for ice. Chronic rheumatism of joints is < inland, > near sea. The early morning < (especially 3 to 4 a.m.) is a leading characteristic of *Medorrh*. and all sycotics.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ipec. (dry cough); *Compatible:* Sulph. (especially when stool drives out of bed). *Compare:* Pic ac. (inability to walk right; priapism); Camph. and Sec. (collapse, skin cold yet throws off all covering); Verat. (collapse with cold sweat); Syph. (reverse aggravation—sunset to sunrise); as if in a dream, Ambr., Anac., Calc., Can. i., Con., Cup., Rhe., Stram., Val., Ver., Ziz. > By leaning back, Lac c. Fish-brine odour, Sanic.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Forgetfulness: of names; later of words and initial letters.—Time moves too slowly.—Dazed feeling; a far-off sensation, as though things done to-day occurred a week ago.—Loses constantly the thread of her talk.—Seems to herself to make wrong statements, because she does not know what to say next, begins all right but does not know how to finish; weight on vertex, which seems to affect the mind.—Difficulty in concentrating his thoughts on abstract subjects.—Could not read or use mind at all from pain in head.—Thinks some one is behind her, hears whispering; sees faces that peer at her from behind bed and furniture.—One night saw large people in room; large rats running; felt a delicate hand smoothing her head from front to back.—Is sure she is going to die.—Sensation as if all life were unreal, like a dream.—Wild and desperate feeling, as of incipient insanity.—Cannot speak without crying.—Suicidal.—Is in a great hurry; when doing anything is in such a hurry that she gets fatigued.—Spirits in the depths, weighed down with heavy, solid gloom, > by torrents of tears.—Is always anticipating; feels most matters sensitively before they occur and generally correctly.—Dread of saying the wrong thing when she has headache.—Apprehensive.—Fear of the dark.—Feeling as if he had committed the unpardonable sin and was going to hell.—Irritated at little things.—Very impatient.—Great selfishness.

2. Head.—Vertigo: when stooping; slightly > lying; < on movement.—Sensation of tightening in head causing intense vertigo.—Frontal headache: with nausea; feeling of a tight band across forehead, < leaning head forward; as if skin were drawn tight; with fluent coryza; with pressure back of eyes, as if they would be forced out; extending over brain to neck.—Brain seems weary; slightest sound annoys and fatigues her.—Wakes with headache over eyes and in temples; < from sunlight.—Pain in centre of brain; in evening sharp pain through temples; pains commence and cease suddenly.—Brain exceedingly tender and all mental work

irksome.—Pain in l. parietal bone when the wind blows on it.—Pain circling through head and around crown.—Terrible pains all through head in every direction, with continuous and violent vomiting, followed by aching in sacrum and down backs of legs to feet.—Constant headache < while coughing; light (through the eyes) seems to hurt it.—Intense headache for three days, with inflammation of eye.—Intense cerebral suffering, causing continual rubbing of head in pillow, rolling from side to side.—Dull pain in cerebellum.—Intense burning pain in head, < in cerebellum.—Tensive pains in head as if she would go crazy; could not read or use mind.—Aching pain in base of brain, with swelling of cords of neck.—Head feels heavy and is drawn backwards.—Pain in back of head and in r. eye.—Hair lustreless, dry and crispy; electrical.—Intense itching of scalp; quantities of dandruff.

3. Eyes.—When eyes were shut, felt as if pulling out of head to one side or other; when open all things seemed to flicker.—A blur over things; numberless black, sometimes brown spots dancing over her book; sees objects double; things look very small; sees imaginary objects.—Neuralgic pain in eyeballs: when pressing eyelids together; < when rolling them.—Feeling of pain and irritation, and sensations of sticks in eyes, lids, and esp. inner canthi, redness and dryness of lids, congestion of sclerotics and sensation of a cool wind blowing in eyes, esp. inner canthi.—Ptosis of outer end of both upper lids, particularly L, requiring exertion to open them. Decided tendency to irritation of edges of lids.—Hardness of upper lid, as if it had a cartilage in it.—Swelling under eyes.

4. Ears.—Nearly total deafness of both ears, with very little noise; had to use a trumpet.—Partial or transient deafness; pulsation in ears.—Singular sensation of deafness from one ear to the other, as if a tube went through head, while yet there was an over-acuteness of hearing.—When whistling, the sound in ears is double, with peculiar vibration as when two persons whistle thirds.—Quick, darting pains in r. ear, from without inward; pains followed each other in quick succession.—Ringhole in l. ear sore and almost gathered.

5. Nose.—Intense itching in nose, internally near point, had to rub all the time.—Very great burning in both nostrils when breathing through them.—Coldness of end of nose.—Entire loss of smell for several days.—Nose goes to sleep.—Epistaxis.—Nose inflamed, swollen.—Posterior nares obstructed, > by hawking thick, greyish mucus, followed by bloody mucus.—Soreness and crawling feeling, as of a centipede in l. nostril in morning.

6. Face.—Greenish, shining appearance of skin.—Blotches on skin.—Flushes of heat in face and neck.—Fever blisters near corner of r. upper lip, small but very sore.—Enormous fever sore on lower lip near l. commissure.—Sweat of face; on upper lip.—Neuralgia of r. upper and lower jaws, extending to temple.—Face covered with acne; dry herpes; freckles.—Tendency to stiffness in jaws and tongue.

7. Teeth.—Teeth have serrated edges, or are chalky and easily decay.—Sore teeth, particularly eye teeth; feel sore and soft.—Yellowness of teeth.

8. Mouth.—Taste: coppery on rising; disagreeable; bad in morning.—Tongue coated: brown and thick; thickly in morning, with bad taste: white at base, the rest red; white, with papillæ showing through.—Tongue blistered.—Small sores, pustules (canker sores) on edge, tip, and under tongue, very painful; also inside lips and in throat.—Foul breath in morning.—Dryness of mouth; feels burnt.—Blisters on inner surface of lips and cheeks, skin peeling off in patches.—Stringy mucus comes out of mouth during sleep.

9. Throat.—Throat: scraped; sore, stiff; dry; swallowing painful.—Back part of throat constantly filling with mucus from posterior nares.—Sore throat and cold in head > by salt-water bathing.

10. Appetite.—Appetite: ravenous, immediately after eating; lost.—Thirst enormous; for liquor.—Craves: salts; sweets; hard, green fruit; ice; sour things; oranges; ale.

11. Stomach.—Hiccough.—Nausea: with frontal headache; after drinking water; after dinner; always after eating; before eating.—Violent retching and vomiting for forty-eight hours; first glairy mucus, then frothy and watery, and lastly coffee-grounds; accompanied by intense headache, with great despondency and sensation of impending death; during paroxysm was continually praying.—Vomiting thick mucus and bile; black bile without nausea, tasting bitter and sour, with considerable mucus.—In pit of stomach: sensation of pins forcing through flesh; sick gnawing not > by eating; trembling; burning.—In stomach: feeling of lump after eating; cramps; clawing, < drawing up knees.—Intense pain in stomach and upper abdomen, with a sensation of tightness.—Sensation of sinking and agonising sickness at stomach, with a desire to tear something away.

12. Abdomen.—Terrible pains in liver, thought she would die, they were so acute.—Grasping pain in liver and spleen.—Intense agonising pain in solar plexus; surface cold; eructations tasting of sulphuretted hydrogen and, after eating, of ingesta; applied r. hand to pit of stomach and l. to lumbar region.—Tensive pain in r. side of abdomen, as of a hard, biconvex body; with heat and gnawing aching pain, continued a short time; it was between spine of ilium and recti muscles.—Darting pain from centre of r. ovarian region to lower edge of liver.—Beating as of a pulse in abdomen vertically.—Cutting in r. lower abdomen running into r. spermatic cord; r. testis very tender.

13. Stool and Anus.—Bilious diarrhœa, verging on dysentery, with mucous stools.—Pains of most intense kind (threatening cramps) in upper abdomen (darting and tearing pains) coining on at stool; stool diarrhœic, thin and hot, but not copious; after stool, profound weakness and mild cramp in l. calf.—Profuse bloody

discharges from rectum, sometimes in large clotted masses, followed by shivering.—Black stool.—White diarrhœa.—Stools tenacious, clay-like, sluggish, cannot be forced, from a sensation of prolapsus of rectum.—Can only pass stool by leaning very far back; very painful, as if there was a lump on posterior surface of sphincter; so painful as to cause tears.—Constriction and inertia of bowels with ball-like stools.—Child, æt. 15 months, brought on a pillow to clinic, apparently dead; eyes glassy, set; could not find pulse, but felt heart beat; running from anus greenish yellow, thin, horribly offensive stool.—Oozing of moisture from anus, fetid like fish brine.

14. Urinary Organs.—Intense renal colic; severe pain in ureters, with sensation as of passage of calculus; during kidney attack, great craving for, ice.—Dull pinching pain in region of supra-renal capsules at 11 a.m.; fingers cold at same time; great pressure in bladder, greater than amount of urine warrants; urine scanty and high coloured.—Pain in renal region, profuse urination >.—Urine: high coloured; strong-smelling; covered with thick, greasy pellicle; intensely yellow.—Slow flow; cutting across root of penis transversely just as last drops are voided; intermittent.—Diabetes.—After urination, syncope.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Emissions during sleep: watery, causing no stiffness of linen; transparent, consistence of gum arabic mucilage, too thick to pour, and voided with difficulty; thick, with threads of white, opaque substance.—Impotence.—Intense and frequent erections day and night.—Pains along urethra while urinating, drawing burning.—(Suppressed gonorrhœa).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Great sexual desire after menses in a single woman.—A great deal of pain in l. ovary, with a sensation as if a sac was distended and if pressed would burst; sensation as if something was pulling it down, causing it to be sore; pain when walking passed to l. groin, as if leg pushed something, with a great amount of heat.—Tense pains passing diagonally in r. ovary, followed by a bubbling sensation.—Intense, excruciating, neuralgic pains in whole pelvic region, extending downwards through ovarian region to uterus; cutting like knives, forcing tears and groans.—Distinct soreness and nervous pain in one spot in lower part of uterus on l. side, < walking or moving l. leg.—Profuse menses; dark clotted, stains difficult to wash out; also bright blood, with faintness and some pain.—Intense menstrual colic, causing drawing up of knees, with terrible bearing-down, labour-like pains, with pressing of feet against support, as in Labour.—A burning pain in lower part of back and hips during menses.—After very profuse menses, neuralgia in paroxysms in head, with twitching and drawing in of limbs and cords of neck, which were like wires; pain in lower abdomen, with profuse yellowish leucorrhœa.—Itching of vagina and labia, thinking of it makes it <.—Small chancres on edge of r. labia (had no sexual intercourse for three years, never had venereal disease).—Short, shooting pains, passing outwards, chiefly in breasts.—Breasts as cold as ice to touch, esp. nipples (during menses), rest of body warm.—Large but not painful swelling of l. breast.—Breasts and nipples very tender to touch, also

inflamed.—Soreness of nipples, a gummy secretion drying on orifice; when picked off nipple bleeds freely.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, esp. while reading, with occasional loss of voice.—Choking caused by a weakness or spasm of epiglottis, could not tell which; larynx stopped so that no air could enter, only > by lying on face and protruding tongue.—Dryness of glottis, very annoying, with pain during deglutition; great hoarseness.—Soreness in larynx, as if ulcerated.—Tenacious mucus in larynx.—Sensation of a lump in larynx; severe pain on deglutition.—Bronchial catarrh spreading into larynx, swelling of tonsils and glands of throat extended also into ears, causing transient deafness.—Great oppression of breathing every afternoon about 5 p.m.; sense of constriction.—Has to fill lungs, but no power to eject air.—Breath hot, feels so even when breathing through the nose.—Cough from tickling under upper part of sternum.—Incessant dry cough, < at night; wakes just as she is falling asleep; < from sweet things.—Terrible, painful cough, as if larynx would be torn to pieces and as if mucous membrane was torn off, with profuse discharge of viscid greyish mucus, mixed with blood.—Cough < on lying down, > lying on stomach.—Expectoration: yellow white, albuminous, or little green, bitter balls; ropy, difficult to raise; as if flecked with infinitesimal dark spots.

18. Chest.—Sharp pain in bottom of l. lung.—Chest sore to touch, at times burning extends over chest; cold seems to < it; a piece of ice seems to cool it for an instant, then it is hotter; lung feels as if beaten or bruised.—Singular sensation through chest, bounded by a line drawn across lower end of sternum and another about middle; as if there was a cavity extending from side to side, filled with burning air, which dilated in puffs in all directions and could be felt impinging on walls of cavity.—Pain in r. shoulder as though it came from l. straight through.—Constricted sensation at bottom of both lungs; dull, heavy pain at top of l. lung.—Coughing gives great pain in chest, as if it was painfully contracted.—Incipient consumption.—Pain and soreness through chest and mammæ.—Sensation of an abscess between pectoralis major and minor.—Great soreness to pressure of muscles of lower l. chest front and back, soreness when moving l. shoulder-blade.

19. Heart.—Palpitation after slight exertion.—With heat in chest, heart felt very hot, beat very fast and felt large, accompanied by a bursting sensation.—Feeling of a cavity where heart ought to be.—Pain in heart: acute, sharp, quick; dull; quick.—Intense pain in heart, seemed to radiate in different parts of l. side of chest; < from least movement.—Burning in heart, went through to back and down into l. arm.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing in cords of neck, causing desire to throw head back.—Spasms of neck muscles, notably sterno-mastoid, drawing chin firmly down to breast.—Contractive pain from superior angles of scapulæ, passing to seventh dorsal vertebra, drawing shoulders back tight as if bones would be

crushed; < moving shoulders, neck, or arms.—Intense burning heat, commencing in back of neck and extending gradually down spine, with a contractive stiffness extending into head and seeming to thicken the scalp.—Weak, stiff, aching back.—Heat in medulla and spine for a whole week.—Whole length of backbone sore to touch, also ribs of l. side.—Lumbago caused by straining or lifting.—Pain in back of hips, running around and down limbs.—Pain in sacrum and coccyx.

21. Limbs.—Almost entire loss of nervous force in legs and arms; exhausted by slightest effort.—Numb sensation in l. arm, hand, and leg; l. leg goes to sleep.—Eruption under and on toes and on hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in top of l. shoulder, < from motion; occasional little darts of pain if kept still.—Rheumatic pain in (r.) shoulder and arm.—Brown, itching eruption on l. shoulder.—Cold numbness outer side of arms just below elbow.—Cracking of joints, esp. elbows.—Much pain in l. arm; cannot hold a paper; veins become enlarged; < raising arm.—Trembling of arms and hands.—Burning of hands, wants them fanned and uncovered; always cold hands.—Backs of hands rough.—Small yellow spots on hands.—Transverse depression on nails, as if they were bent.—Consumptive incurvation of nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Woke with sharp pain in l. hip, preventing stooping, walking difficult; like a stiff neck.—Legs heavy as lead; walking difficult, esp. up and down stairs.—Numbness, paralysed feeling, in l. leg from knee to hip.—Longs to stretch legs.—During heavy thunderstorm very sharp pains in knees start upwards; pains < by stretching.—Aching in legs with inability to keep them still in bed, < when giving up control of himself, as when trying to sleep (> after Lil. t.).—Trembling in legs from knees down (< l.), burning in feet.—Cramps in soles and calves at night.—Ankles turn easily when walking.—Sudden intense pain in l. ankle, back of joint, on going to bed, could not move limb or body without screaming; could find no position of comfort.—Burning in feet, wants them uncovered and fanned.—Cold feet with chills all over.—Œdema of feet followed and > by diarrhœa.—Soreness in ball of foot under toes.—Cold, sweating feet.—Old foot-sweats, < during winter for seven years.—Great toe covered with tettery scales.—Corns very tender.

24. Generalities.—Gangrene.—Trembling.—Spasms.—Epileptiform spasms, foaming at mouth.—Opisthotonos.—Risus sardonicus.—Collapse.

25. Skin.—Yellowness of skin.—Intense and incessant itching, fugitive, < towards night, sometimes confined to one side.—Itching (and pricking) all over, < back, vagina, labia, and < thinking of it.—Fiery red band passing down neck, back, and perineum, and involving genitals and pubes.—Fiery red rash about anus in babies; "the water scalds it terribly.".—Scald-head.—Tinea capitis, eyelids involved.—Copper-coloured spots (syphilitic) remaining after eruptions, thin yellow-brown and detach in scales, leaving skin clear and free.—Small

pedunculated warts, with pin-heads, like small button mushrooms, on various parts of body and thigh.—Favus.—Fetid odour of body.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy, yawning, chilly.—Spasmodic yawning, cannot suppress it; followed by spasm of glottis.—Asleep, but hears everything, answers questions as if awake.—Bites tip of tongue in sleep.—Sleeps at night on her knees with face forced in pillow.—Can only sleep on back with hands over head; if she lies on either side, the contents of lower part of chest and abdomen seem to press on each other and cause discomfort.—Dreams: horrid; painful; exhausting; that she is drinking; of walking; of ghosts and dead people.—Wakeful; slept towards morning.—Great restlessness at night; sleepy but could not sleep.

27. Fever.—Creepy chills running down back and all over body in a zigzag course.—Chills: up and down back; several times a day.—Chilly 3 to 4 p.m.—Cold hands with coldness extending all over body.—Flashes of heat alternating with chills.—Coldness: r. hand, then l.; a slight flush of heat succeeded, then sensation of a foreign substance in r. eye, then in l.—Must be fanned all the time, throws clothes off, yet surface is cold; burning mostly subjective of hands and feet, wants them uncovered and fanned.—Fever: with or without thirst; with gushes of perspiration in face; followed by languor; with nervous restlessness from midnight to 3 a.m.; at 11 a.m. preceded by cold feet; fell asleep during fever; after fever, sweat on palms, feet and legs; with rapid pulse at night; in afternoon; and malaise.< 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—Great tendency to sweat on exertion; sensitive to cold.—Profuse sweat about neck.—Night-sweats.

Medusa.

Medusa (various species). Jelly-fish. Sea-nettles. Class, Acalephæ. Tincture of living animal taken in summer.

Clinical.—Lactation, abnormal. Nettle-rash. Urine, suppression of.

Characteristics.—The effects of encountering jelly-fish whilst bathing are well known. These have been studied experimentally, and in addition the effects of drinking two cupfuls of a decoction, warm, by a woman affected with disease of the stomach and leucorrhœa has been recorded. In this case there was rapidly produced œdema, anxiety, and difficult speech. Secretion of urine, which had been suspended for days, returned, and milk came into the breasts three years after the birth of her last child. Pricking heat and numbness of skin of face, arms, breasts, and vesicular eruption; followed later by desquamation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ast. fl., Homar., Murex, Sepia, Apis, Bombyx, &c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Extreme anxiety with difficult speech.

3. Eyes.—Eyes puffed and œdematous.

6. Face.—Face (eyes, ears, nose) puffed and œdematous (soon).

14. Urinary Organs.—Secretion. of urine, which had been suspended for twelve days, returned.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Secretion of milk re-established in a woman's breasts three years after birth of last child; she had had twelve children and had not suckled any of them, having had no milk (effect of two cupfuls of a decoction).

25. Skin.—Desquamation.—Burning sensation very soon after contact; in five minutes a slight redness; then lentil-shaped elevations.—Vesicular eruption.—Pricking heat, numbness, and burning of skin of face, arms, shoulders, and breasts (soon).

Melastoma.

Melastoma Ackermani. N. O. Melastomaceæ. Tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Perinæum, pains in. Prostatic affections.

Characteristics.—Mure figures and describes this plant. He made a proving of the leaves. On the second day of the proving the prover lost an inveterate diarrhœa with colic. The most notable symptoms were a pain in the perinæum and testicles; and shuddering followed by heat without sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Headache with sensitiveness of scalp.

8. Mouth.—Digging in teeth.—White tongue.—Copious saliva.

11. Stomach.—Sour stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Borborygmi.—Pain in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Tenesmus with constriction of sphincter.—Heat and pricking at anus.—Fearful pain and pulling from perinæum to anus when sitting; not ceasing in any position, lasting six hours.—Lancinations in perinæum, urethra, and testicles.—(Inveterate diarrhœa and colic cured.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Pricking in urethra.—Urine: profuse; light foaming; red, odourless, with bloody clots; fetid; white sediment; albuminous.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Hardness of penis without erection.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart.

20. Back.—Pain in loins.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness of thighs.—Œdema of legs.

24. Generalities.—Prostration.

25. Skin.—Eruption on lips, esp. upper.—Itching and heat at night.—Pricking over feet, ankles, and wrists.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy in daytime.

27. Fever.—Chills followed by sweat.—Violent chills followed by heat without sweat.—Intense heat.

Melilotus.

Melilotus alba and Melilotus officinalis. Melilot. Sweet Clover. White and yellow varieties. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant in flower. (It would be well to include a specimen of both plants in the tincture.)

Clinical.—Blushing. Congestion. Cough. Dysmenorrhœa. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Fear. Hæmoptysis. Headache. Insanity. Leucorrhœa. Melancholia. Ovaries, neuralgia of. Pneumonia. Shyness. Spasms.

Characteristics.—*Melilot*. was first proved by Bowen in 185l. A second proving was made by him fifteen years later. He used both the yellow and the white varieties, and his symptoms are marked ("B.") on the Schema. In *Med. Adv*. xx., 321, H. C. Allen published a further proving of *Melilot. alb*., arranged in Schema, with the symptoms of Bowen. Allen used the entire plant. His proving entirely confirmed Bowen's and added many symptoms thereto. Bowen says of his proving: "All the provers had fearful headaches and profuse hæmorrhages except myself. I did not lose blood from my nose and so have the engorgements it caused relieved from the pressure, but it evidently left the blood-vessels enlarged, for since that time my brain and mental faculties have been more active than ever. I needed less food and sleep; could lose two or three nights in a week and not feel the loss. My nervous system was as perfect as any one's ever was, *except* my sympathetic

nerves, which became almost a total wreck, so much so as to disqualify me from any forensic effort whatever. My belief is that *Melilotus* was the cause of its deflection from normality, and from this fact its probable efficacy in certain forms of insanity and nervous affections ought to be determined." The great feature of the *Melilot*. action is *engorgement*. The headaches and other affections are all attended with this, the engorgement tending to hæmorrhages, profuse, bright red, which give relief. An intensely red or even purple face attending any affection should call *Melilot*. to mind. In a schoolboy I cured with *Meli*. 30 very distressing recurrent headache, accompanied by an intensely red face whilst the pain was on; and with the same attenuation, I gave great relief in a case of melancholia in a young woman. H. C. Allen (*Med. Adv*., xxi. 514) has relieved with *Meli*.: "Fear of danger; fear of being arrested," in mental cases. Bowen (*Med. Adv*., xxiii. 417) removed these symptoms in different cases: (*1*) Wants to run away. Wants to kill himself. Vicious. Threatens to kill those who approach. Thinks there is a devil in his stomach contradicting all he says. (*2*) Wants to run away and hide as she insists that everyone is looking at her. Very nervous and timid. Says she dares not talk loud as it would kill her; she whispers. (*3*) Mania to escape and kill himself, with insomnia. In this last case *Meli*. produced so much improvement that the friends discontinued treatment and neglected precautions, and the patient finally shot himself. Cases 1 and 2 were permanently cured. Here is a typical case of *Melilotus* headache reported by C. F. Barker (*Clinique*, Feb., 1900). Miss X, 19, tall, blonde, for several years had severe, nervous, and congestive headaches. The attacks recurred two to four times a month and were so severe that they compelled her to keep her bed twenty-four hours. The pain, mostly in temples and forehead, was a congested, full sensation, with flushed face, drowsy, stupid feeling, and sometimes much nausea. Trivial things seemed to provoke the attacks. Spectacles had been supplied by oculists and teeth freshly stopped by dentists, diet, rest from study, and outdoor exercise had all failed to relieve. *Meli*. 4x was given, and she had only two attacks in six months, and those very slight. A writer in *Hom. News* (xxxiii. 124) tells of a Frenchman who came to him complaining of an incessant headache so bad that he thought he would die. A dose of *Meli*. was given on the spot, and the doctor, thinking *Nux vomica* indicated, went into the next room to get it. He returned in five minutes and found the patient on his hands and knees shaking his head. The doctor, thinking him crazy, asked what he was doing. He replied that the pain was entirely gone and he was only trying various attitudes and motions to make sure. Bowen has used *Meli*. successfully in all kinds of congestive or nervous headaches, nasal and pulmonary hæmorrhages, congestion of spinal cord, pleura, lungs, ovaries; menstrual colic; palpitation and nervousness; cramps in stomach; spasms; convulsions; and for relieving brain-pressure and irritation in insanity. He always gives it in pellets medicated with the 1st centesimal dilution. In addition to the blushing and epistaxis as accompaniment the headaches have other features. They are > by profuse urination; > by lying down; > by application of vinegar. One prover had a sensation of waving in the brain. As well as the relief by discharges, there is an alternation of pains with *Meli*.: from right temple to right

knee; pains in head alternating with pains in back. A periodicity is noticeable. Walking < most symptoms and sitting >, but a pain in the sacral region has the opposite. Many symptoms appear in forenoon and wear off during day. The headaches are apt to be more frequent in hot weather; but there is < after exposure or getting feet wet; on approach of storm; in rainy, changeable weather. > by hæmorrhages; by flow of urine.

Relations.—According to H. C. Allen the action lasted about thirty days, the indolence and prostration being the first symptom to appear and the last to disappear. *Compare:* Bell., Amyl, Glon., and Sang. in congestive headaches (but Bell. has < lying down and < from application of vinegar cloths). In epistaxis *after* headache, Ant. cr. (but with Ant. cr. the epistaxis does not necessarily relieve). Waving in brain, Act. r. Rheumatic pains > moving, Rhus. Hæmoptysis, bright blood, Ip., Millef. Discomfort from constipation, Op. Congested head and nose-bleed, Erig. Red face with throbbing carotids, Bell. *Compare also:* Trifol. (botan).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Irascible, impatient, discontented, fault-finding.—Fairly furious; had to lock him in room for 24 h. (B.).—Indolent, unable to fix mind, stupid, indifferent.—Total inability to study, memory will not retain anything.—Omits words and letters in writing.—Loss of consciousness (with gushing of blood from nose) (B.).—Shyness and blushing.—Wants to go home.—Thought there was something supernatural in always waking a few minutes before 3 a.m.—Fear: of danger; of being arrested.—Panic fear.—Suspicious.—Increased mental power (B.).—Attacks of weeping without much depression.—Religious melancholy, with intensely red face.

2. Head.—Vertigo; on moving.—Sensation of tension and wave-like movement in brain with vertigo and nausea.—Swaying sensation in brain with tired pain.—Headache > from nose-bleed.—Terrible headache; with vertigo, faintness, and nausea; throbbing and sensation as if all the blood-vessels of the brain would give way and cause some lesion of that organ; with frequent and profuse urination (B.).—Headaches so intense as to cause a purple redness of face and bloodshot eyes, culminating in epistaxis till > (B.).—Headaches: periodical; nervous; every week; every four weeks; more frequent during winter months (B.).—Headache: intense in l. supraorbital region; < by motion, by thinking; > lying down; on talking disappeared from temple and settled in occiput; ceasing to talk it returned, could be distinctly felt migrating (B).—Sick headache; > by epistaxis or menstrual flow; blood bright red (B.).—Periodical nervous headache every week, or once in four weeks, more frequent in winter.—Violent congestion of head, with heaviness, fulness and throbbing as if the blood would burst through nose, eyes, and ears, with dizzy, sick feeling that is < from motion.—Throbbing frontal headache preceded by great prostration.—Intense frontal headache preceded by hot, flushed face and

feverish sensation.—Throbbing headache in r. eminence from 9 a.m. till noon.—Sharp pains in r. temple, alternating with sharp pains in r. knee.

3. Eyes.—Eyes hot, very heavy, and as if pressed outward.—Sensation as if eyes too large and pressed out; as if lids would not cover them.—Eyelids very heavy.—Vision dim, blurred, rubs eyes.—Unable to focus.—Floating bodies before eyes when studying.

4. Ears.—Sensation of puffing of wind from ears.—Each act of swallowing caused the wind to puff from both ears.

5. Nose.—Excessive dryness of nose; obstructed.—Dry, hard clinkers.—Profuse and frequent epistaxis; bright red blood; with general relief (B).—Epistaxis with high fever and violent congestion of head and face.

6. Face.—Great redness of face and head, with throbbing in carotids.—Face highly congested, very red, almost livid (B.).—Face hot, flushed, all day, feverish.—Face hot, flushed 3 p.m.—Very red face preceding hæmorrhages, nose, lungs, uterus.

9. Throat.—Throat sore l. side, swallowing difficult, painful.

10. Appetite.—Ravenous about 10 a.m., with onset of frontal headache.—Appetite capricious, esp. morning; impaired.

11. Stomach.—Gastric discomfort, flatulence, fulness, and other symptoms appear when constipated.—Acid eructations all day, causing burning and smarting (B).

12. Abdomen.—Much distension; flatulent; < during menses.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation: no movement for 3 to c days then daily movement for 3 or 4 days.—No desire for stool till there is large accumulation, when there is a very difficult, painful stool with constriction in rectum and discharge of stringy, glassy, milk-white mucus; each succeeding passage less painful until normal, then constipation sets in again.—Heavy throbbing and fulness in rectum from internal piles (B.).—Severe shooting cutting in rectum while walking, > sitting down.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and profuse urination.—Urine profuse watery, and relieving the dull, congestive headache.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa; pain and soreness in back and pelvic regions; excited by walking.—Menses at proper time, but scanty and intermittent; thin, watery, pale, offensive.—During menses: headache; vertigo; stiffness in back and limbs; with dull, heavy, bearing-down pain in pelvis.—Severe sharp sticking, shooting pains in external genitals (esp. labia), momentary but frequently recurring

and very annoying, causing starts (at close of menses).—Severe stitches or cutting pains through uterus (B.).—Ovarian neuralgia.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough: harsh, dry, spasmodic; horribly distressing, causing great anxiety; towards night a slight expectoration, difficult, with slight >; so heavy and oppressive finally could not lie on either side (B.).—Cough from fulness of chest > by epistaxis (B.).—Hæmoptysis, blood bright red.—Smothering sensations; cannot get air enough.—Breathing difficult from weight on chest; fulness of chest and head; violent congestion of the lungs.—Tickling in throat with cough and spasmodic breathing causing extreme nervousness (B.).—Weight on chest causing difficult breathing; sensation of smothering; frequently examined clothes to see if 8 they were not too tight (B.).

20. Back.—Broken sensation in lumbo-sacral articulation; on sitting and esp. sitting upright; constantly changes position to get relief; wants to strike the part or press it; > standing or walking (seemed to alternate with headache).

21. Limbs.—Uneasy sensation in large joints.—As if had taken hard cold; stiff and sore on rising, > by careful movement.—Rheumatic pains in all joints on approach of rain-storm or in rainy, changeable weather.—Extremities cold.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arms heavy; too much prostrated to lift them without effort.

23. Lower Limbs.—Numbness and aching in knee-joints; r. then l.—Gnawing throbbing in r. knee-joint; wants to stretch it but stretching does not >.—Rheumatic pain in r. leg, esp. about knee, > moving.—Soreness about hip-joints.—Cutting pains in knees alternating with headaches.

24. Generalities.—Tired; bruised; listless; sleepy; chilly.—Engorgements of any part or organ.—Spasms, eclampsia, convulsions, epilepsy.—Hæmorrhages.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy; sleepy; stupid.—Alternate sleep and wakefulness through night.—Dreams: unpleasant, of bickering.—Insomnia: cannot sleep after 3 am.; awakes regularly a few minutes before 3 a.m.—Head seemed too high (although he had no pillow).—Sleep prevented by unpleasant things (unconnected, meaningless) coursing through brain.

27. Fever.—Chilly 10 a.m., begins in back, loins, or occiput, passing in waves up to vertex.—Chilly 12-1 p.m., with sharp pains in cardiac region of stomach and much flatulence.—Chilly all forenoon.—Uncomfortably chilly; feet and hands colds.—Febris nervosa stupida.

Melitagrinum.

The nosode of Eczema capitis. Dr. Skinner's Fluxional Centesimal attenuations.

Clinical.—Crusta lactea. Eczema capitis.

Characteristics.—Dr. Skinner has given a brief account of this nosode, introduced by him, in *H. W.*, xvii. 89. He prepared it from the lymph and blood of a case of eczema capitis. Cases treated by Dr. Theobald with *Melit.*, given to him by Dr. Skinner, were published in *H. W.*, xvii. 19. Very severe cases were cured with *Melit.* c.m. (F.C.) given in single doses at considerable intervals. In one case there was an initial aggravation.

Menispermum.

Menispermum Canadense. Moonseed. Yellow Parilla. N. O. Menispermaceæ. Tincture of root. Trituration of Menisperminum.

Clinical.—Backache. Headache. Itching. Spine, pain in. Tongue, swelling of.

Characteristics.—Very considerable doses were taken in the proving of *Menispermum*. The most notable symptom was an intense headache combined with aching all down the back. Yawning and stretching were also a marked and frequent concomitant of headache and backache. *Meni.* is botanically related to *Coccul.*, and the backache recalls the spinal action of the latter. But the *Coccul. vertigo* and intoxication were not elicited. *Dryness* was a common feature-mouth, throat, skin. Itching was very intense, as with *Coccul*. The *Conditions* were well marked: < At night. < By warmth of bed. > Walking in open air.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry., Chi. *Compare:* Coccul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Low-spirited, but attends to business rapidly.—Low-spirited but absent-minded.—Quick-tempered.

2. Head.—Headache, pressive from within out.—Intense headache, feels as if it would burst, with pain whole length of back (4th d.); lasted three or four days; > by Bry.; > walking in open air.—Headache: intense during night; with stretching and yawning; with feeling of fulness.—Severe headache through temples and occiput.

3. Eyes.—Eyes feel dry and swollen; during the night.

5. Nose.—Much sneezing.—Discharge of nasal mucus; excoriating.—Nostrils: dry, esp. l.; itch painfully; are sore.

6. Face.—A few pimples on face.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: coated (yellow), thicker at back, with raised papillæ; dry and parched; swollen; as if burnt.—Mouth and throat dry during night.

9. Throat.—Throat dry and parched; without soreness.

11. Stomach.—Appetite and thirst increased.—Some nausea on waking.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in umbilical region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Tenesmus with regular stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine: high-coloured and scanty; yellow; white thready clouds floating through.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Morning expectoration less and of lighter colour (curative).—Hurried respiration during the night.

20. Back.—Pain whole length of back, with intense headache; with yawning and stretching.

21. Limbs.—Aching in thighs, elbows, and shoulders; in external muscles of thigh and upper arm, also under l. scapula.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing in brachialis anticus.—Jerking near l. elbow.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching: in bones of legs; upper part of l. femur and l. hip-joint.—Legs sore as if bruised, with pain in bones.

24. Generalities.—Stretching and yawning.—Laziness.—The pains were like those caused by large doses of Quinine and were > by China.

25. Skin.—Itching all over body, esp. buttocks, < warmth of bed.

26. Sleep.—Yawning and stretching with backache and headache.—Sleeps late and heavy in morning, disinclined to rise.—Restless; troubled and confused dreams; sudden starting from sleep.—Dreams: pleasing; of innumerable rats which creep under clothes; of cannonading.

27. Fever.—Chilly.—Skin cold and dry with some itching.—Face not and the pimples bleed easily.

Mentha Piperita.

Mentha piperita. Peppermint. N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of whole plant. Dilutions of essence.

Clinical.—*Cough, dry*. Headache. Hoarseness. Influenza. Pruritus. Throat, sore. Voice, weakness of.

Characteristics.—A remarkable proving of *Menth. pip*. was made by Demeures, who took a single drop of the tincture, the effects of which lasted into the third month. A case of fatal poisoning with the essence is on record. The patient, a boy of six, took between 1 and 2 ounces and died in two hours. When seen he was insensible, eyes fixed, pupils unmovable, stertorous breathing, cold skin, lips livid. The most remarkable symptom of the proving was the cough, and this has been fully confirmed. It was a dry cough, excited by air entering larynx, by reading aloud, by exposure to cold, by shocks of any kind. Demeures says he cured with *Menth. pip*. every case of influenza that came under his care in the winter of 1847-8. "It is to dry cough, however caused, what *Arn*. is to injuries and *Aco*. to inflammatory complaints. It relieves even the cough of consumptives." A single globule of the 30th sufficed. Demeures gave it to singers a short time before singing, and it greatly helped them to hold the voice. After the proving Demeures found that he could rise earlier than usual and yet feel bright and fresh, whereas before it he could not. Gibson Miller (*J. of Hcs*., v. 34) relates this case: Teacher, 43, since whooping-cough in boyhood had a dry, spasmodic cough, < in cold weather. The inhalation of the smallest quantity of *smoke*, either of coal, wood, or tobacco, at once induced a most distressing paroxysm. < By the least breath of air or any fog. Scarcely any expectoration. Husky on attempting to sing. *Menth. pip*. 30 completely removed the cough and enabled him to sit in a room full of tobacco smoke and sing with clearness. Hansen commends it in—Bilious colic with great accumulation of gas; severe pain of shingles; and as an external remedy in pruritus vaginæ.—The symptoms were < rising, > lying down in bed. > Whilst eating. < Cold air; smoke; reading aloud; stooping; turning head; writing.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Labiatæ. < From smoke, Ign. < Fog, Hyper. < Rising, > lying down, Bry. < Cold air, Rumex c.

Causation.—Early rising.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Eager for work; despatches it quickly.—(Cured mental dulness, which previously always followed early rising.).—Insensible.

2. Head.—Confusion.—Headache: tension towards both ears; < on rising, > returning to bed.—Acute lancinations from ear to head, on stooping or turning head.—Frontal headache from one temple to the other.—(Hair ceases to fall out.)

3. Eyes.—Flashes before eyes when writing.

4. Ears.—All day when walking, shooting from one ear to the other, as if abscesses were forming, < l.—When writing sharp lancinations extend from l. ear to all l. teeth.

5. Nose.—Tip of nose sore to touch (11th d); swollen but not painful (21st d.)

8. Mouth.—Very severe toothache in lower molars when chewing a bit of sugar.

9. Throat.—Throat dry and painful on swallowing, as if a pin stuck crosswise in pharynx.—Momentary lancinations in parotids; > during breakfast and dinner.—Throat externally painfully sensitive to touch.

11. Stomach.—In evening two hours after dinner, weight in stomach which seems to extend to ears.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Entire trachea from larynx to pit of throat painful to touch.—Husky voice from reading aloud.—(Given to a singer a few hours before he is to sing, this remedy will certainly enable him to hold out to the end without straining his voice.).—Frequent cough.—Dry cough, excited by merely speaking; expectoration every morning of thick mucus like the core of a boil (4th to 8th d.).—Dry cough continues; it is not caused by titillation, nor by mucous accumulations in the bronchi, but merely by the passage of air into the larynx (9th d.).—Least feeling of cold excites a cough (11th to 21st d.); reading aloud; tobacco smoke and smoke of all kinds excites it.

20. Neck.—All muscles round neck are painful to touch.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation under r. foot at extremity of metatarsus, as if shoe sole was too tight there.

25. Skin.—Every scratch becomes a sore.—Pimples with much itching near l. ear, with heat in part.—Frequent itching behind r. ear.—Formication in arm and hand when writing.

26. Sleep.—Sleep good, refreshing.—Waking early.

Mentha Pulegium.

Mentha pulegium. Pennyroyal (English). N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of plant.

Clinical.—Headache. Salivation, nocturnal.

Characteristics.—*Pennyroyal* is a common domestic remedy for menstrual disorders. Berridge's provings with the 40th were all made on men, so its properties in the female sexual sphere remain untested. Berridge's proving brought out an affinity for the right side of the head, right eye, and left kidney, shoulder and hand. The symptoms were all < when thinking of them.

Relations.—*Compare:* Hedeom. puleg., Menth. pip. In < by thinking of symptoms, Pip. methys., Oxal. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

2, 3. Head and Eyes.—Aching in bones of forehead and sides of head; < r. after sunset.—Headache: r. lower forehead, forcing tears from r. eye; r. temple with pressing behind eyes, first r. then both, < towards evening and in night.—Empty feeling in r. side of head.—Itching all round base of skull and roots of hair.

8. Mouth.—Flow of saliva from l. (side lain on) corner of mouth in night, waking him.

9. Throat.—Stitches down l. Eustachian tube into l. side of throat, > pressing under l. ear.

12. Abdomen.—Stitches in r. hypochondrium, sometimes in middle of sternal region.—Severe cutting stitches in l. groin and side while sitting.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—*Menth. Pu*. is a popular ecbolic, and acts painlessly and without much irritation or forcing down. It often causes faintness (Cooper).

18. Chest.—Woke on r. side, and as soon as he had turned to l. sharp cutting pain in r. chest for two minutes.

20. Back.—Bruised, stiff feeling in small spot, upper part of r. scapula; with aching and empty feeling r. side of head.—Sharp cutting in region of l. kidney, shooting up l. side to l. chest; > getting up.

21. Limbs.—Aching pain in bones of legs and arms, chiefly r., > by night's rest.

22. Upper Limbs.—Two sudden successive jerks upward of l. shoulder and upper arm while lying on l. side.—Unable to hold a jug with l. hand when pouring out water, hand trembles.

24. Generalities.—Jerk of whole body directly after waking.—Rheumatic pains flying about, chiefly r. side.—Sensation as of blood circulating quicker than usual.

26. Sleep.—Veins swollen at night; troublesome dreams.

27. Fever.—General creeping chilliness over back and half-way down front of l. thigh.

Menyanthes.

Menyanthes trifoliata. Buck-bean. Bitterklee. N. O. Gentianaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Chest, affections of. Cramps. Fidgets. Headache, pressive. Heart, pains in. Intermittent fever. Jerkings. Paralysis.

Characteristics.—The *Buck-bean* (or "Bog-bean," as it is also called in Ireland and in Lincolnshire) is a water plant, and abounds in the fen districts, where it is in great local repute as a remedy for ague. Hahnemann proved it and well defined its sphere of action. Teste, who also proved it, found it very similar to *Drosera*. Both these drugs caused in him, as one of the first symptoms, obscuration of sight, a sort of white mist, or vibrations, < in open air or during a walk. This was so intense that he did not dare to cross a street. The pains of *Dros*. and *Meny*. were the same in character, but those of *Dros*. were more intense. This analogy has not proved as close in other respects as Teste imagined it would. The main features of *Meny*. are (*1*) chill; (*2*) sensations and pains of tension and compression; and (*3*) spasmodic jerkings and visible twitchings; these are < during rest, and may be associated with neuralgia. As soon as the patient lies down the legs jerk and twitch so that he cannot rest. "When sitting, the outstretched thigh and leg are four times spasmodically jerked up, but when standing or in drawing up the knees towards him, this is not perceptible." *Meny*. has cured many cases of fidgets. "jumps," "fidgets," and "urinary difficulties in women" are Burnett's leading indications for *Meny*. The twitching may appear in any part. Stitches, numbness, tension, and especially cramp-like and paralysing pains are very distinctive. The pressure is severely felt in the head—Headache: pressing in vertex from above downwards, > during hard pressure with the hand; when ascending stairs, as of a heavy weight pressing on the head and brain at every step. With the headache there is often associated icy coldness of hands and feet. The tension culminates in a sensation as if the skin were several sizes too small and he was being crowded into

it. R. Farley (*Med. Adv*., xxi. 240) reports this case: Miss D. W., long a sufferer from spinal irritation, had terrible attacks of bursting headache, a terrible tension in membranes of brain in paroxysms, which caused her to scream. Began in right side of nape, ascended to forehead, and then spread over whole brain. Terrible sensation of loneliness with the pain; begged her mother to stay with her. < From light, noise, jar, even if one walked lightly across the room. > From sitting bent, and by hard pressure on nape and vertex. *Meny*. 30 every ten minutes relieved immediately, and removed completely in two hours.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *It antidotes:* Effects of Quinine and China. *Compatible after:* Cupr., Lach., Lyc., Pul., Rhs., Ver., *Compare:* < Ascending, Calc. Headache > hard pressure, Ver. Weight on vertex at every step, Cact., Glon., Lach. Intermittent fever, with cold extremities, Lach. (but Lach. has livid skin, great prostration, and filiform pulse). Icy cold feet and legs, Calc., Gels., Carb. v. Bursting headache pushing skull open, Sil. (Sil. > warmth, Meny. > pressure). Pressive headache, Puls., Paris, Mag. m. Fidgets, Pso., Caust., Zinc. Compare also, the Gentians.

Causation.—Injuries to nerves (tooth broken in). Quinine.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety and apprehension.—Anxiety about the heart, as if something evil were going to happen.—Indifference to everything.—Tearful sadness.—Taciturn and self-reflecting.—Buffoonery and excessive gaiety.

2. Head.—Constant heaviness of head.—Compressive, or pressive headache, with a sensation when going upstairs as if a very heavy load were resting on forehead, > by pressing the hand on head.—Pressive pain from both sides of head.—Head bewildered and confused in a room, with slowness of conception, > in open air.—Tensive headache.—Burning pains on skin of forehead.—Drawing pain in r. lobe of cerebrum from below upward, ending in occiput.—Single stitches in l. side of brain up to crown.—When sitting, drawing in occiput.—After eating, emptiness of head.—External gnawing at vertex.

3. Eyes.—Cloudiness of eyes, when reading (everything becomes black before eyes).—Frequent spasmodic stiffness of eyelids.—Pressing in eyes.—Mist and flickerings before eyes.

4. Ears.—Tinkling in ears.—Cracking in ear, when chewing.—Discharge from ears (esp. after exanthemata).—Shootings in ears.—Feeling of coldness in ear.—Tinnitus when chewing.

5. Nose.—Nauseous smell before nose, like that of rotten eggs.—Tension in root of nose.

6. Face.—Redness and heat of face during sleep.—Heat in face, with. coldness of feet.—Visible (painless) twitching in muscles of face and eyelids.—Pain and cracking in the articulation of jaw when masticating.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Sensation of paralysis on l. side of palate, when yawning and coughing.—Great dryness of throat without thirst.—Dryness of palate, causing a stinging when swallowing.—Dryness and roughness in throat, which impede deglutition of saliva.

10. Appetite.—Desire for meat, and dislike to bread and butter.—Sweetish bitterness in mouth.—Frequent empty risings.—Troublesome confusion in head, after a meal.—Bulimy, sometimes, after eating.

11. Stomach.—Contractive cramps in stomach.—Continual rumbling in stomach, as if it were empty.—Heat in stomach, followed by excessive hunger.—Sensation of coldness extending up œsophagus, with great nausea, following pressure in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Sensation of coldness in abdomen, esp. when pressing upon it with the hand, or in the morning when rising.—Pain, as from excoriation, in abdominal integuments.—Distension and fulness of abdomen, as if overloaded by food, with undiminished appetite, together with a sensation as of incarcerated flatulence, and frequent ineffectual efforts to emit flatus; fulness much < by smoking tobacco.—Distension of abdomen by abundant flatus.—Pinchings in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Hard fæces, with pinchings in abdomen.—Bleeding, hæmorrhoidal tumours.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to make water, with scanty emission.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increase of sexual desire, without excitement of the imagination, or erection.—Both testicles drawn up, r. more than l.—Spermatic cord painful to touch.

17. Respiratory Organs.—When speaking hoarse and rough voice, with obstruction of ears, as if something had been introduced into them.—Stitch in anterior regions of larynx, impeding deglutition.—Dyspnœa.—Spasmodic contraction of larynx, with excitation to cough, when drawing breath.

18. Chest.—Shooting compression on both sides of chest.—The stitches in (r.) chest are < during motion, and when breathing.—Aching in chest after dinner.

19. Heart.—Stitches in region of heart.—Anxiety about heart as if some evil impending.—Drawing pain in præcordia, < after eating.

20. Neck and Back.—Rigidity and heaviness in muscles of neck (throat) and of nape.—Troublesome contusive pain in loins, when seated, and when stooping.—Dull and boring shootings in l. shoulder-blade, extending across spine.—Extremely painful tearing between scapulæ, extending downwards, esp. on deep breathing; disappearing when sitting; immediately returning on walking; during rest there remains a sensation of soreness.

21. Limbs.—Cramp-like pains in all limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic tearing and spasmodic drawings in arms, hands, and fingers.—Spasmodic stiffness of arms, with involuntary retraction of fingers.—Cramp-like pains in muscles of (l.) lower arm, extending as far as palm of hand (almost like paralysis).—Painful starting in (r. upper) arm and little finger.

23. Lower Limbs.—Contusive pain in thighs.—Shocks and convulsive movements in thighs.—The (r.) thigh and leg are spasmodically jerked upward, when sitting with the leg outstretched, > when standing or when drawing up leg.

24. Generalities.—Jerking (painless) of muscles in different parts (face, thigh), principally during repose.—No thirst at any time.—Jerking pain in outer parts, also pinching pain in outer parts.—Tension: in root of nose; in arms, hands, fingers; in skin, as if it was several sizes too small and he was crowded into it.—Shooting pains, and pinching in limbs and joints (arthritic affections).—Great general debility, esp. on walking, often accompanied by shivering.—Majority of sufferings < during repose, and towards evening > by movement, or by pressing the hand on part affected.

26. Sleep.—Agitated sleep, with vivid, unremembered dreams.

27. Fever.—Pulse slow during cold stage and accelerated during fever.—Predominance of cold.—Icy coldness of hands and feet.—Chill, which is > by heat of stove and only remains in back.—Shuddering over the upper part of body (with yawning), or in legs, with uprising of hair, as after a long walk, or after listening to some frightful tale.—Sensation of coldness, esp. in fingers.—Intermittent fever, with coldness in abdomen.—Heat in evening, mostly on head, with cold feet.—Perspiration in evening as soon as he lies down, continuing all night.

Mephitis.

Mephitis putorius. Skunk. N. O. Mustelidæ. Alcoholic dilution of the liquid contained in the anal glands.

Clinical.—Asthma. Blindness. Choking, easy. Cold, sensitiveness to. Eyes, affections of. Laryngismus. Sight, weak. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Mephitis* was proved by Hering in the 30th. Among the symptoms he developed was "choking while eating or drinking," and "cough on reading aloud, while talking, and after drinking; caused by choking." Lower ribs painful to touch or pressure, esp. < on coughing or sneezing. Neidhard gave *Meph*. to "a young man afflicted with symptoms of consumption," in whom it produced "a spasmodic cough with a crowing sound, lasting all night and returning several times." This homœopathic aggravation suggested to Neidhard to use *Meph*. in whooping-cough, and this is his conclusion, quoted by Hering: "If the facts collected since 1851, which are numerous, do not prove that *Meth*. will supersede all other remedies in whooping-cough, it certainly may be considered a valuable specific. In order to ensure its full success, it should be exhibited in the lower dilutions, from one to three, at least in severe cases." Guernsey gives it as: "Whooping, or any other kind of cough which is very violent, coming on spasmodically, and seeming as though each spell would terminate life." Farrington says the note of *Meph*. is nervous exhaustion. In whooping-cough the catarrh is slight, whoop decided; < at night and after lying down. Suffocative feeling; *cannot exhale*; vomits food sometimes hours after eating. Asthma of drunkards; of consumptives (after *Dros*.). T. M. Stewart reports (*H. R*., xvi. 71) the case of a man, 47, who had a constant hacking cough coming on during conversation. For this the uvula was amputated. As soon as he recovered from the operation the condition was this: "Coughs after reading aloud, or drinking any fluid; cough spasmodic, hollow, hoarse, < at night and on lying down; loose in mornings." *Amb., Cham., K. bi., Rumex, Pho*., failed to relieve; *Meph*. 1m. cured promptly.—Another point about *Meth*. is the rush of warmth it causes to various parts. It enables patients to endure extreme cold; makes them less chilly in cold weather. Washing in ice-water is pleasant. Awakens at night with congestion to legs. Legs uneasy as if they would become insensible. Fidgety feet. A short sleep seems to refresh. A. M. Cushing calls attention to the possibilities of the remedy in weak sight (*H. R*., iv. 237), and tells of a friend of his who had a dose direct from the skunk injected into his eyes: "It was as though fire had entered his eyes." For a time he was totally blind; but when his sight returned it was so keen that he could count the panes in a window said to be two miles distant. In another case, after getting the poison out of the eye, there was for weeks after a sensation on opening the lids as of breaking glass. On Farrington's advice it was antidoted by *Crotal*. Rest and lying down <. Sitting up and motion >. < Night and daybreak. Warm stove > colic from cold. > Cold washing. Ice-water < asthma. Touch <.

Relations.—According to Hering, Meph. has a very short action. *Antidoted by:* Camph., but only temporarily. Crotal. relieved eye symptoms. *Follows well:* Dros. (in cough of consumptives). *Compare:* Whooping-cough, Coral. (Coral has smothering *before* the cough and great exhaustion after). Dros. (Dros. has frequent spells of barking cough; < after twelve midnight; holds sides; vomits if cannot raise sputa). Cough < from reading or writing, Aur., Nux, Plat. Cough in night, Rumex (< 2 a.m.), Sticta (with splitting headache). Awakes at night with congestion to legs, Aur. Short sleep seems to refresh, Flu. ac., Menth. Night-blindness, Bell. Aversion to tobacco-smoke, Ign. Easy choking, Lach. Fidgety feet, Tarent., Meny., Zinc., Caust., Ars., Asaf., Asar., Act. r., Aur., Sticta. Loquacity, Agar., Lach. Nervous symptoms generally, Castor, Mosch.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Ill-humour about trifles or imaginary troubles.—Unfitness for intellectual labour, caused by too lively an imagination, excessive loquacity, as from drinking too much.—Excitement, with heat in head.—Dejection, with painful muscles.—Indolence, with desire to stretch.

2. Head.—Vertigo on stooping suddenly, when seated, when moving the head, when turning in bed, or in the evening.—Confused dulness in the head, as if it had grown larger, accompanied by ill-humour and nausea.—Violent headache, with sensation of fulness, as if caused by a weight or by pressure, esp. in the occiput.—Violent pain in head as if a fulness were pressing upwards.—Sensation in (back of head) various parts, as if the finger were pressed into them.—Pain above eyes.—Headache from motion of a carriage, or else in evening.

3. Eyes.—Lancination in eyes like the pricking of needles.—Pains in eyes on turning them (in certain directions), as if some foreign body were in them, or as if they were much fatigued.—Heat, burning, and aching in eyes, esp. morning and evening.—As of fire thrown into eye.—Sensation on opening the lids as of breaking glass.—Aching (pressing) of eyelids, and burning on margins, as if a stye were forming.—Injection of veins in sclerotica.—Redness of conjunctiva, as from ecchymosis.—Myopia.—Confusion of letters when reading (they become blurred, he is unable to discern them, they run together).—Inability to read small print.—Nocturnal blindness.—While the sight is weak there are generally pains in eyes or head.—Eyes affected principally in evening.

4. Ears.—Tearing in the ears, or in the jaw and teeth.—Otalgia.—Itching heat, redness, blisters, and erysipelas in the external part of the (r.) ear.

5. Nose.—Dryness of the nose.—Epistaxis.—Prolonged inclination to sneeze.—Fluent coryza, with pain, as from excoriation in the chest.

7. Teeth.—Pains in teeth which are carious (molars), esp. in lower jaw.—Sudden shocks in roots of teeth.—Drawing and tearing in teeth.

10, 11. Appetite and Stomach.—Nausea, with scraping in throat (emptiness in stomach), and sensation as if the head were swollen, when fasting.—Sobbing eructations.—Risings, > by discharge of flatus.—Tendency to choke, when drinking and speaking.—Troublesome and ineffectual want to hawk.—Metallic (coppery) taste.—Desire for salted food.—Hunger, alternating with absence of appetite.—Absence of appetite in morning, and also repugnance to tobacco-smoke.—Painful weariness, and desire to sleep after a meal.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in hypochondria.—Rheumatic pains in r. side (pressure), or pains as from flatulency (in l. side).—Aching (in region of liver) in stomach, with colic.—Sensation of emptiness in stomach and nausea.—Colic, as from diarrhœa, but without evacuation.—Aching and movements in abdomen, as if caused by a chill, with sensation of coldness, trembling, and want to urinate, relieved when near fire.—Pains in abdomen in evening.

13. Stool and Anus.—Evacuations infrequent, but liquid.—Diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to make water, esp. at night, with emission of clear urine.—The urine becomes turbid (in morning), and deposits a sediment, in evening, after an attack of fever.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching in scrotum.—Heat in genital organs.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Excoriation of genital organs, in females, and swelling of labia majora.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough when reading aloud, when speaking, and after a fit of choking whilst drinking (liability to have something get into larynx).—Cough in morning, with expectoration proceeding from catarrh.—Mucus expelled by a fit of coughing every morning.—Catarrhal sufferings.—Pains in (l.) ribs, when touched, but esp. when coughing and sneezing.—Cough with fluent coryza and soreness in chest.—Pain, as from excoriation, in back part of ribs, and in chest, when taking a deep inspiration, and when moving the back.—Rattling cough every morning.—Whooping-cough, < at night and after lying down; with convulsions; with complete suffocative feeling, he cannot exhale; vomiting of all food some hours after eating, bloated face.—Pains in chest (on last l. short rib) when touching and pressing on it; but esp. when coughing and sneezing.—Asthma, as from inhaling vapour of sulphur; of drunkards; during sleep.

20. Neck and Back.—Pains in (r.) side of neck.—Tension in muscles of nape.—Pain, and a sort of paralysis, in back and in all limbs.—Lancination in spine during motion.—Contusive pains in loins in morning.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in arms, with paralytic drawings, > by movement.—Uneasiness in (l.) arm, which is, as it were, insensible.—Trembling in arm on resting upon it.—Jerking in hand.—Distressing sensation in first phalanx of finger, which renders it needful to stretch and crack it.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing and rheumatic pains in thighs, hip, and foot, but chiefly in leg.—Contusive pains in knee.—Cramp-like and sudden pain in (l.) foot, which causes patient to hop.—Uneasiness in legs, as if they were about to go to sleep.—Lancinations in foot.—Pain in heel, resembling gout.—Pricking or sensation of pinching in great toe (as if it were being pinched off).—Burning in little toe.—Constant pains and burning in corns.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatic pains.—Shifting pains, with want to urinate.—Occasionally a sensation as if struck by electric sparks.—Convulsions.—Sensation of paralysis, esp. during the pains.—Great dejection and lassitude, during which the muscles are painful when touched or exercised.—Indolence, with desire to stretch, and stretching.—Internal agitation of whole body, with sensation of unspeakable uneasiness.—Slight quivering of the nerves, as far as interior of bones, causing a good deal of anxiety.—Many symptoms manifest themselves in morning.

26. Sleep.—Great inclination to sleep, so great that patient will fall asleep even when in company.—Diurnal sleepiness, with sound sleep at night.—Frequent yawning, which causes tears to flow.—Very vivid dreams, the recollection of which is retained.—Dreams of fire, water, distressing losses, of spitting of blood, &c.—Nightmare.—Asthma during sleep.—Waking at night, with rush of blood to, and heat in limbs (lower legs).—Somnolent heaviness in morning, with burning in eyes and tearing in limbs; greatly > by a change of position.—Frequent and early waking, often with a feeling of good health.

27. Fever.—Coldness in evening, with want to make water, and colic, as if preceding diarrhœa.—Heat in head, in genital organs and in legs, at night.—Increased heat, esp. in morning, with skin less sensitive to cold and cold water.—Washing with cold water is found very agreeable.

Mercurialis Perennis.

Mercurialis perennis. Dog's Mercury. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Breasts, swelling of; pain in. Conjunctivitis. Dysmenorrhœa. Epiphora. Flatulence. Menses, late. Pannus. Ptosis. Rheumatic affections. Spleen, affections of. Tongue, paralysis of. Trachoma. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Dog's Mercury* is a common plant with poisonous properties, on account of which it is avoided by cattle. It was proved by Hesse. Like other Euphorbians, it has exceedingly acrid properties, and many of its symptoms resemble closely those of the more corrosive salts of *Mercury*: prevalence of burning symptoms; irritation of eyes and nose; tenesmus after stool, &c. "Compared with other Euphorbians," says Cooper, "it dries up the mucous surfaces, causing burning locally and a general drowsiness, whilst most Euphorbians set up violent irritation and diarrhœa from the first. Moreover, its action is not expended on the skin so soon as that of the others." Among the most characteristic symptoms is "vertigo by going downstairs." The dryness of the mouth and throat is more remarkable than in any other remedy, even sugar refuses to melt in the mouth. Eating < the dryness. The breath from the mouth is hot and dries the lips. There is also hot breath in the nose, but cold breath in the nose is more characteristic. "Tension" is a leading note of the remedy running through the symptoms ("pain as of a hand tied tightly across the forehead" is a characteristic of David Wilson's); also dragging and especially dragging down; in small of back with rectal pains; in groins and thigh as if a hernia might appear. A very remarkable action is that on the female generative organs, and puts *Merls*. in the front rank of remedies for amenorrhœa, scanty and delayed menses, and dysmenorrhœa, accompanied with orgasm, pains, and swelling of breasts. Among the *peculiar sensations* are: Heaviness in head as if pressed on pillow with a weight. Numbness of head and dulness of mind. Conscious of having a nose; also I have noted (but am unable to trace the authority), "she feels as if she has two noses." Head confused as if inflated. As if intoxicated. Rolling, throbbing, trembling, and orgasm in all the veins. The liver and spleen are influenced; "warmth in spleen" is one symptom. Tension in rectum and back. Touch <. Headache < indoors, > by cold. Sunlight < eyes. Open air = blinking.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Aco., Bell. *Compare:* Euphorb., Croton, Acalypha, &c. In < descending stairs, Borax. Straining after stool, Merc. Dragging pains, Lil. t. Numbness of head, Graph. (feels like wood). Also: Asaf., Caust., K. bi., Kre., Lach., Led., Mag. m., Nat. m., Nit. ac., Nux, Nux m., Rhod., Sul., Thuj.

Causation.—Blow on head.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excited mood; like intoxication.—Morose, quarrelsome.—Fretful, ill-humoured.—Difficulty in collecting his senses.—Coma.

2. Head.—Giddiness on descending stairs.—Whirling vertigo.—Head confused as if inflated.—Scalp feels tense and numb, is moved with difficulty.—Tension and heaviness of head with sensation of heat.—Tension in head, esp. forehead and above eyes; on stooping changing to a pressing-out pain.—Burning on vertex.—Shooting in l. forehead and temple, < coming indoors.—Aching in

forehead > by cold and pressure.—Numbness of occiput and vertex; after a blow on head.

3. Eyes.—Eyelids feel heavy and dry, it is difficult to move them.—Pain; burning; forcing-out sensation in eyes.—Weakness of upper lids.—Trembling and twitching of upper lids (esp. l.).—Blinking of eyes.—Dilated pupils with great sensitiveness of eyes to light.—Asthenopia; as of a cloud, veil, or cobweb before sight.—Watery eyes.

5. Nose.—The breath from nose is cold.—Crawling and burning of nose.—Breath hot in nose; sensation of heat rising from stomach into nose.—Conscious of having a nose, nostrils feel sore.—(Feels as if she had two noses.)

6. Face.—Feeling of coldness in face.—Feeling of tension in face and head.—Great redness of cheeks.—Lips dry and parched, with increased thirst.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth, it is difficult to move tongue and impedes chewing.—Burning in mouth and tongue.—Tongue feels heavy and dry, numb, insensible, with loss of taste.—Burning blisters on tongue, inside of lips and cheeks; they form very painful spreading ulcers.—Tongue painful if it touches palate as if there were blisters on it.

9. Throat.—Burning dryness in throat.—Ulcers on palate, tonsils, and back of pharynx.

10. Appetite.—Increased thirst with dry lips and mouth.—Great dryness in mouth while eating.—After eating: biting burning on tongue; nausea; vomiting.

11. Stomach.—Chilly feeling or burning in stomach.—Belching >.—Vomits food as soon as eaten.—Tumour inside pit of stomach size of hen's egg, < pressure; cannot bear clothing.

12. Abdomen.—Abdominal pulsation.—Violent twinging in l. hypochondrium.—Pressure in liver region extending to spleen.—In spleen: warmth; gnawing; pressure < lying down.—Sticking in liver.—Gnawing from pit of stomach to gall-bladder.—Rumbling; movings and workings in abdomen; emission of much flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Dragging pressing in rectum (and burning and smarting in anus) with pressure and tension in small of back.—Dragging; burning; crawling; itching in anus.—Diarrhœa with constant colic.—Thin stools.—Profuse soft stool followed by some straining.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning; prickly burning in urethra.—Crawling in urethra and prepuce, with crawling in anus and tearing and dragging in small of back.—Frequent urging; with burning; micturition somewhat increased.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Dragging in inguinal region, at times sticking pain, < walking, at times extending down into spermatic cord, sometimes one, sometimes both.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses: shorter, with abdominal cramp; too late.—Menses profuse, violent orgasm of blood, great anxiety so that she nearly fainted, oppressed breathing, heat over whole body, esp. head and face, anxious sweat; limbs heavy, trembling; next day great swelling and painfulness of breasts; on third day headache, faint-like weakness, compelled to lie down; menses only appeared that night, were scanty, and only lasted three days instead of seven (from gr. vi. of extract of root).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breath hot, almost burning, lips almost made sore by it.—Breathing: stertorous; difficult, esp. r. side.

18. Chest.—Pressure and painfulness on chest; in forepart; and in stomach with dyspnœa.—Sticking in l.; throbbing in r. chest.—Orgasm with dysmenorrhœa.

19. Heart.—Orgasm in heart region.—Constriction.—Whirling, rushing, throbbing in heart, stomach, and upper abdomen; then rolling, throbbing with trembling and orgasm in all the veins, without heat; abdominal aorta felt distinctly beating while sitting; dulness and stupefaction of head as if blood mounted violently upward; pulse accelerated and full.—Palpitation with oppression, as if chest would be constricted, after stooping.

20. Back.—Aching in nape.—Flushes of heat in back.—Drawing tearing along r. scapula, extending into upper arm.—Tensive dragging and dragging tearing in small of back (with anal symptoms).

21. Limbs.—Tearings; stitches; burning, smarting, tearing in limbs, almost in the skin, esp. of hands and feet.—Tired and weary.—Weakness of arms and legs as if she would fall to l. without vertigo.—(Headache.)

22. Upper Limbs.—Jerking, sticking, drawing tearings throughout upper limbs.—Stitches in finger-tips.—Veins of hands distended.

23. Lower Limbs.—Dragging in l. thigh as if hernia would occur.—Tearing from side of l. palm down front of thigh.—Jerking tearing in l. patella.—Painful ache in knees.—Pressive tearing pain in tibiæ.—Sticking tearing in toes and tips of toes.

24. Generalities.—Feeling of emptiness and weariness in whole body.—Persistent pains in muscles on motion.

25. Skin.—Pimples on chin; with biting itching.—Burning; itching; tearing on skin.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning and weariness.—Dizzy sleepiness.—Sleep unrefreshing, full of dreams.—Dreams of animals.

27. Fever.—Cold over the whole body, with hot flush in face; must be warmly covered, then sleeps and perspires.—Cold over whole body, emanating from r. side, particularly from r. arm, shuddering, great debility, sleepiness.—Gooseflesh on the cold r. arm, extending over whole body; after midnight an offensive perspiration on both sides, particularly on arms.—On going to bed in evening chill, during night and towards morning heat with intense thirst; perspiration in morning.

Mercurius. Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni.

(*1*) MERCURIUS OXYDULATUS NIGER.

Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni. Dimercuros ammonium nitrate. $_2(NH_2Hg_2)NO_3H_2O$. [A mercurial preparation devised by Hahnemann as a substitute for the corrosive mercurial salts in use at the time, and at once adopted in all countries on account of its much milder and more efficacious anti-syphilitic qualities. It was prepared by precipitating Mercury from its solution in nitric acid by means of caustic ammonia. This is the preparation Hahnemann used in his proving.] Trituration.

(*2*) MERCURIUS VIVUS.

Hydrargyrum. Argentum vivum. Chamćleon minerale, &c. Metallic Mercury. Quicksilver. Hg (A. W. 199.8). [Although Hahnemann proved Mercurius solubilis, he recommended the use of triturations of the pure metal in practice as being the simplest mercurial preparation, and more easily obtained and equally available with Merc. sol. for prescribing on the symptoms of the latter.] Trituration. [Decoction: water in which quicksilver has been boiled for half an hour.]

Clinical.—[The letters *s* and *v* indicate the preparation—Solubilis or Vivus—mentioned in the *Prescriber* in connection with the malady the name of which they follow; they are not intended to indicate a preference of one over the other.] *Abscess (s)*. Anćmia. Aphthć. Appendicitis. *Balanitis (s). Bone, disease of (s)*. Brain, inflammation of. *Breath, offensive (s). Bronchitis (s). Bubo (s)*. Cancrum oris. *Catarrh (s)*. Chancre. *Chicken-pox (s). Cold (s)*. Condylomata. *Cough (s).*

Dentition, abnormal (s). Diarrhśa (s). Dysentery. *Dyspepsia (s). Ecthyma (s)*. Eczema. Emaciation. *Excoriation (s). Eyes, affections of (s)*; gouty inflammation of. Fainting. Fevers. Fissures. *Glandular swellings (s). Gout (s). Gum-boil (s). Gums, unhealthy (s). Heart, affections of (s). Herpes (s)*. Hydrophobia. *Jaundice (s). Joints, affections of (s)*. Leucorrhśa; in little girls. *Liver, affections of (s). Lumbago (s)*. Mania. *Measles (s). Melancholia (s)*. Meningitis. Mollities ossium. Mucous patches. Mumps. *Noises in the head (s). Odour, of body, offensive (s)*. Ovaries, affections of. *Pancreatitis (s). Parametritis (s)*. Parotitis. Peritonitis. *Perspiration, abnormal (s). Phimosis (s). Pregnancy, affections of (s.). Prostate, disease of (s). Purpura (s) (v). Pyćmia (s). Ranula (s). Rheumatism (s) (v)*. Rickets. Rigg's disease. *Salivation (s). Scurvy (s). Small-pox (s)*. Stomatitis. *Suppuration (s)*. Surgical fever. *Syphilis (s). Taste, disordered (s). Teeth, affections of (v). Throat-deafness (s). Throat, soreness of (v). Tongue, affections of (s) (v)*; mapped (v). *Toothache (s). Tremors (s). Typhus fever (v). Ulcers (s). Vaccination (s)*. Vomiting (s).

Characteristics.—No pains have been taken to keep distinct *Merc. sol*. and *Merc. viv*., and I do not find it practicable to attempt to separate them. Though *Merc. sol*. was the preparation Hahnemann proved, he recommended *Merc. viv*. as a superior preparation for homśopathic prescribing in his preface to the proving. *Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni* was invented by him in his pre-homśopathic days in response to a general desire for a mercurial preparation which should be at once soluble and non-corrosive, and it at once took its place in pharmacy, a place it has never lost. The method of developing the medicinal power of metallic mercury by graduated trituration was a later discovery, though there was a suggestion of it in the well-known *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ*. To the symptoms of Hahnemann's pathogenesis of *Merc. sol*. are added observed effects of *Mercury* in those engaged in working with the metal, in patients taking *Mercury*, and effects in those applying mercurial inunctions to patients—many having been severely affected by absorbing it through their hands. There is no difference between these effects and the symptoms of the proving so far as the general characteristics are concerned. In the finer characteristics there must be differences. The symptoms of the proving are in general more particularly characterised than the effects of *Merc. viv*. For instance, "At night severe toothache, and when that went off great chilliness through the whole body," belongs to the *Merc. sol*. proving; and so do these: "Vertigo: when sitting at his desk there was whirling in the head, as if he were drunk, he rises up and walks about the room staggering, then anxious heat breaks out over him, with nausea but not to the length of vomiting; at the same time some headache." "From occiput a strong, tearing, continued pain, which went into the forehead and there pressed." The symptoms of nose-bleed and the more finely characterised throat symptoms ("stitches on tonsils"; "stitches into ear on swallowing"; "something hot rises into throat.,"), were produced by *Merc. sol*., so were the majority of the symptoms in the male and female sexual organs. But this is not to say that *Merc. viv*. will not answer equally well, or even better, for curing them. The only bit of comparative experience I have in the action of the two is this: in a case of cold in

which *Merc*. seemed indicated, *Merc. sol*. 30 was given and failed, and *Merc. viv*. 30 promptly cured.—We of the present generation can hardly form a conception of the havoc wrought by *Mercury* in the days when it was considered necessary to "touch the gums" in all cases for which *Mercury* was prescribed before any good could be hoped for. The motto, "Salivation is Salvation," tells its own tale. "It was quite an event," says Teste, "when in the sixteenth century the discovery was made that *Mercury* will cure syphilis without the patient being salivated. One error, however, being substituted in place of another, it was supposed that the sweat, the diuresis, or the diarrhśa which followed the exhibition of *Mercury*, replaced the absent salivation; the gross humoralism which prevailed at that period did not allow of another explanation. For a graphic picture of a practice which was part of the ordinary routine until recent times, I quote the following from Bransby Cooper's *First Lines of Surgery*, 6th ed., p. 348: "*Mercury* acts upon some individuals like a poison [!] they are seized with palpitations of the heart, tremblings of the limbs, oppression of the breathing, and irregular pulse. When such indisposition takes place in a person employing *Mercury* we conclude that this mineral is actually producing a deleterious impression on the system [!]. It was noticed by the late Mr. Pearson that every year, when it was the custom to salivate freely, a certain number of individuals thus treated died suddenly in the Lock Hospital. They were first affected as I have described, and, on attempting to make the slightest effort they dropped down dead. Mr. Pearson learned from experience [!] that these deaths arose from the deleterious action of *Mercury* on the constitution, and the derangement of the system thus excited he proposed to call the *Mercurial erethismus*." Homśopathy has filled out this picture in full detail, and turned this deadly blundering to curative account. There was a fitness in naming this metal after the volatile deity. It provides us with weather-glasses and thermometers, and it turns those who are under its influence into weather-glasses and thermometers likewise. [An electrician, who at one time was required to work with his hands frequently in a trough filled with quicksilver, thereafter could not bear the slightest shock of electricity, though before he could stand very strong ones.] And herein lies one of the grand characteristics of the remedy: as the thermometer is sensitive to *changes* either to *hot or cold*, so is the *Merc*. patient. Other remedies are predominantly one or the other: Merc. is both— < by heat and < by cold. This is keynote No. 1. No. 2 is "< at night." This is a strong point of correspondence with syphilis. Especially is this noticeable in the bone pains. No. 3 is: Profuse sweat accompanying nearly all complaints and which *does not relieve*; it may even aggravate. Guided chiefly by these two indications: "Profuse sweat with no relief" and "< at night," I have cured many cases of rheumatic fever with *Merc. viv*. 12, without any other remedy. Keynote No. 4 is: The mercurial odour. The mercurial patient is offensive; breath excessively fetid; sweat offensive, mawkish, sweetish. Keynote No. 5 is *tremor*. This symptom is so pronounced and universal that it renders *Merc*. the best general remedy in paralysis agitans. There is tremor of head, of hands, of tongue. Tremors commencing in the fingers. It is the tremor of weakness and paralysis; and as described by B. Cooper it may attack the

heart and cause sudden death on the smallest effort. Short of this there is great tendency to fainting; extreme exhaustion after a stool. The tremors may become jerkings and even convulsions. Extreme restlessness. The mind is as weak and tremulous as the body; everything is done hastily. Hurried and rapid talking. On the other hand: slow in answering questions; loss of memory; of will power. Embarrassment. Absent-minded. Imbecility. Time seems to pass slowly. Desire to flee. Homesick. Suicidal. Murderous. *Merc*. is Hahnemann's typical antisyphilitic remedy, as *Sul*. is the typical antipsoric, and *Thuja* the typical antisycotic. In selecting *Merc*. as the remedy for syphilis the old practitioners were so far right, but they did not know how to give it. *Merc*. so far corresponds to syphilis that many undoubted cases of mercurial poisoning have been diagnosed by experts as syphilis. Bones, glands, and skin are affected. Inflammation leads to induration, induration to ulceration. *Merc*, corresponds accurately to the true Hunterian chancre. *Merc*. ulcers have a grey, lardy, ashy, or cheesy base. There are burning or stinging pains in them. Another great feature of *Merc*., almost constituting a keynote, is the tendency to the formation of pus. In the suppurative stage of small-pox it is specific. Flow of pus, and particularly bloody pus, from any orifice calls for *Merc*. Pus forms in cavities in abscesses, which burn and sting. Discharges are yellow-green in colour. Gonorrhśa. Fetid ear discharge. *Merc*. is a great solvent: it dissolves metals out of their ores and it dissolves living tissues, inducing excessive emaciation. Lowly organised tissues as indurations, exostoses, and some tumours are melted first. Śdema and dropsies are absorbed; rheumatic swellings. If the doses of *Merc*. are large and dropsies disappear rapidly under them, the tissues themselves may disappear also in offensive rapidly decomposing ulcers. The bones soften so that they will bend. Whilst *Merc*. intensifies the action of the absorbents, it may also paralyse them, hence enlargement of glands, with pricking pains, inflammation, suppuration. Next to syphilis, the liver has been the chief excuse for mercurialism, in the past, and *Merc*. certainly has a powerful liver action. The liver is congested, enlarged, inflamed, stitches in the liver, sensitiveness in the liver and *inability to lie on right side*. This "< lying on r. side" is a very characteristic condition of *Merc*., and when present *Merc*. should always be considered. Along with the liver the stomach is disordered. Sweets disagree; aversion to meat, wine, brandy, beer, coffee, greasy food, butter. There is the characteristic flabby, coated, teeth-indented tongue, foul breath, and intense thirst. Throat dry and forepart of tongue moist. *Merc*. is rarely indicated when the tongue is dry. Sliminess is a general characteristic. Slimy stools; stools acrid, knotty, containing pus, viscid. Just before stool a sick, painful, faint feeling comes on. During stool there is tenesmus, or tenesmus and no stool. Dysentery with much straining; never-get-done feeling when there is no more to come. Diarrhśa with slime. "*Merc*. is rarely indicated in these troubles where there is no slime" (Guernsey). *Merc*. affects profoundly the generative organs of both sexes. It has stinging, cutting pains in ovaries; cutting pains from l. to r. in lower abdomen. "Stinging" is very frequent in mercurial pains, and "stinging pain in ovaries is just as likely to need *Merc*. as *Apis*" (Kent). Almost all kinds of eruptions are produced by *Merc*. Scurfy,

syphilitic, pustular, moist, oozing, offensive eczema. Shingles. Small-pox. They are all < by warmth and at night and < by cold. In olden times it was recognised that a patient under a "course" of *Mercury* must be very careful not to catch cold. This gives one indication for *Merc*. in abnormal tendency to catch cold. But for this condition it must not be too frequently repeated, as it will aggravate it. The patient needing *Merc*. is sensitive to every draught and yet < by warmth the nasal secretion is acrid, and the nose red and excoriated; dirty-nosed children" (Guernsey). Old catarrhal smell in the nose inside nostrils smarting and burning. Aching, tearing, and out-pressing in the bones. "*Kali iod*. is better for the same bursting in the face, running coryza, and < from heat and warmth of the bed" (Kent). [I find that a much larger percentage of cases of acute cold come under the indications of *Cepa* and *Chlorum* than under those of *Merc*. or any other related remedy. In chronic colds I think first of *Psor*.] The eyes are very markedly influenced by *Merc*.; also the bones round the eye: "Whenever cold settles in the eye in gouty and rheumatic patients" (Kent). Every degree and kind of inflammation and ulceration is produced by *Merc*. and its salts. J. J. Hirsch, of Prague (*H. R*., vii. 220), relates some striking experiences with a preparation of *Merc. viv*. which he learned from an old allopath. Quicksilver is boiled in water for half an hour, two teaspoonfuls being given every two hours. Hirsch's cases were those of acute inflammation of the brain, in which *Bell*. was indicated, and in one of which *Merc*. (in the ordinary homśopathic preparation) had already been administered in vain. This is the case: A black-haired girl, 9, had malignant scarlatina, which commenced six days before Hirsch (who came as consultant) saw the case, signs of brain inflammation having set in on the third day. Hirsch found her unconscious, sharply defined redness of cheeks, pulse 120, hot skin. Piercing screams were emitted from time to time; boring head in pillows; chewing motion of jaws; gnashing teeth. Lips brown and dry; not much thirst; water not accepted readily; but milk seemed to be relished. Reddened patches here and there, especially along neck. Under the "decoction," which was given to the girl on Hirsch's suggestion, she slowly but steadily improved, and in a week was convalescent.—Among the *Sensations* of *Merc*. are: Vibration in forehead. Head as if in a vice; as if growing larger. As of sparks being emitted from eyes; as of a body underneath lids; as if feathers came from corners of eyes. As if a wedge driven in ear; as if ice in it; as if cold water running out of it. Cracklings in head as from metal plates. As if weight on forehead; as if weight hanging on to nose. As if teeth were loose; were fixed in a mass of pap. As if hot vapours rising into throat; of worm rising into throat, must swallow it down; of apple core sticking in throat. As if mammć would ulcerate. As if everything in chest was dry.—Stabbing pains and stitches, burning, boring, digging, stinging, and dragging pains. Soreness and sensitiveness. Itching; voluptuous itching. *Merc*. is more particularly *suited to:* Light-haired persons with lax skin and muscle; women and children. Scrofulous children. (*Merc*. has relation to psora and sycosis as well as syphilis.) The symptoms are < by touch or pressure. < At night; before falling asleep. < Blowing nose. < During a catarrh. < From cold air. < From taking cold. < From lamplight;

firelight. < During perspiration; on getting warm in bed. < Before stool. < During urination and after. < Lying on right side. < Motion; walking; slightest exertion. < Evening. Rest >. Coitus >. Weeping >. < Touching anything cold (= pain in abdomen). < Bending forward (digestion immediately disordered). < After eating (if he eats ever so little it causes a dragging down in stomach).

Relations.—*It antidotes:* Bad effects of sugar; stings of insects; ailments from Arsenic or Copper vapours, Aur., Ant. t, Lach., Bell., Op., Phyt., Val., Chi., Dulc., Mez., Thuj. *It is antidoted by:* Aur. (suicidal mania; caries of bones, especially of patella and nose); Hep. (mental symptoms-anxiety, distress, suicidal and even homicidal mood-bone pains, sore mouth, ulcers, and gastric symptoms); Nit. ac. (periostitis, bones and fibrous tissues; bone pains < at night; aching in shins in damp weather; ulcers in throat, especially of secondary syphilis); Chi. (chronic ptyalism); Dulc. (ptyalism < by every damp change); K. iod. (syphilis and mercurialism, combined, bones, periosteum, glands; ozćna; thin, watery discharge, upper lip sore and raw; repeated catarrhs after Mercury, every little exposure to damp or wet air = coryza; eyes hot, watery, swollen; neuralgic pains in one or both cheeks; nose stuffed and swollen and at same time profuse watery, scalding coryza; sore throat < every fresh exposure); Kali mur. (scorbutus, fetor); Asaf. (bone affections.—Asaf. is distinguished by extreme sensitiveness of diseased parts; extreme soreness of bones round eye); Staph. (depressed system; wasted, sallow, dark rings round eyes, spongy gums, ulcers on tongue); Iod. (glands); Mez. (nervous system; neuralgia in face, eyes, anywhere); Bell., Caps., Carb. v., Fer., Guaiac., Stilling., Sul., Thuj "all symptoms agreeing, Merc., *high*" (Guernsey). *Incompatible:* Sil. (Merc. and Sil. should never be given immediately before or after each other). *Compatible after:* Aco., Bell., Hep., Lach., Sul. *Before:* Ars., Asaf., Bell., Calc., Chi., Lyc., Nit. ac., Pho., Pul., Rhus, Sep., Sul. *Compare:* Bell. (very close analogue, often complementary; commencing abscess; difficult swallowing fluids; sharp pain through tonsils; pains come suddenly); Hep. (chilliness; something sticking in fauces); Meny. (coldness in ears); Puls. (thick yellow nasal discharge—but that of Puls. is always bland; otitis); Nux (coryza and sore throat—Nux has *scraped* feeling; Merc. is always smarting, raw, or sore.—Dysentery: with Nux tenesmus ceases after stool; with Merc. not, there is the never-get-done feeling); Aco. (dysentery of hot days and cold nights; often precedes Merc., and Sul. follows in like conditions); Lept. (bilious troubles, horribly offensive stools—the *griping* of Lept. continues after stool but not tenesmus); Dig. (gonorrhśa); Euphr. (eyes); Ars. (Merc. < by heat of, but > by rest in bed—Ars. > by heat of, but < by rest in bed); Sul. (itch, pustulous, eczematous eruptions); Spo. (orchitis); Pho. (profuse sweat without >); Ant. c. (dirty tongue; inflammation of eyes < glare of fire or sunshine); Arg. n. (eyes); Kali i. (stitching pains through lungs; Merc. right or left and shooting in different directions; Kal i., from sternum to back < from any motion); Borax (sore mouth); Coloc. (dysentery—Col. > after stool, Merc. <); Chel. (bilious pneumonia); Cham. (diarrhśa; dentition); Caust. (gonorrhśa); Mag. m. (liver pains < touch, < lying right

side); Plumb. and Chi. s. (testes); Syph. (syphilis; < heat of stove or bed; < night): Lyc. (hepatitis; tenderness; right to left, wash-leather tongue; sinking immediately after meals); Sul., Puls., and Cham. (< in bed at night); Nit. ac. (dark persons; Merc. fair); Crocus (nose-bleed in tough strings); Sang. (tongue as if burnt); Bry. (wash-leather tongue; < motion; stone in stomach); Apis (stinging pain; fetid breath; ovarian affections); Sabal. (stinging pains in ovaries); Dolichos (itching of gums; jaundice); Magnt. aust. (ulceration of nails); Psor. and Medorrh. (foul body smell); Arn. (foul breath); Mez. (decay of teeth—Merc. of crowns; Mez. of roots); Led. and Sars. (bloody seminal emissions); Sul. (pruritus vulvć < night, < from contact with urine, which must be washed off); Lac c. and Con. (breasts painful, as if would ulcerate at every menstrual period); Chel. and Kal. c. (affect lower lobe right lung; stitches through to back); Kal. c. (suppuration of lungs after pneumonic hćmorrhages); Pic. ac. (boils in auditory meatus); Teucr. and Thuj. (polypi); Can. i. (time passes slowly); Dulc. (sensitive to cold and damp; cold settles in the eyes; furfuraceous eruptions); Graph. (coryza during menses; Mag. c. coryza and sore throat before and at menses; Merc., dull pain on forehead, with coldness, especially in women, with coryza < before or at menses).

Causation.—Fright. Suppressed gonorrhśa. Suppressed foot-sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great anguish, restlessness (is constantly changing from place to place), and agitation, with fear of losing the reason, or with excessive internal torment, principally in evening, or in bed at night, as if conscious of having committed some crime.—(Post-partum mania; wants to throw child on fire.).—Inclined to sopor, coma.—Moral dejection, with great listlessness, discouragement, dread of labour, and disgust to life.—Great indifference to everything.—Does not even care to eat.—Apprehensions.—Desire to flee with nightly anxiety and apprehensions.—Ill-humour, disposition to be angry, and to fly into a passion, great susceptibility, humour quarrelsome, mistrustful, and suspicious.—Moroseness and repugnance to conversation.—Groans.—Continuous moaning and groaning.—Excitement, and great moral irritability, with a tendency to be easily frightened.—Bad effects from fright, leaving one in a state of great anxiety and < at night.—Home-sickness with nightly anxiety and perspiration.—Distraction, inadvertence, difficulty of conception.—Entire-unfitness for meditation, and tendency to make mistakes while speaking.—Answers questions slowly.—Weakness of memory; and will-power lost.—Instability of ideas, which constantly drive away each other.—Raving.—Delirium; mental derangement of drunkards.—Intellect weak; imbecile.—Low muttering delirium.—Fits of mania or dementia, with disposition to shed tears.—Hurried and rapid speech.—Loss of consciousness and of speech.—Fury, with dread of liquids.

2. Head.—Cloudiness, intoxication, and dizziness, principally in morning, on waking, and on getting up.—Vertigo, principally on getting up, or on raising up

head, or when seated, or when lying on back (vertigo with headache); as well as during or after a walk in open air, or in evening, and often with nausea, cloudiness of the eyes (everything becomes black before eyes), distressing heat, and want to lie down.—Vertigo as if one were on a swing.—Dull and stupid feeling with dizziness.—Heaviness, fulness, and aching in head, as if forehead were squeezed by a bandage, or as though cranium were on the point of bursting (with fulness of brain).—(In the evening) painful sensibility of brain, with fatigue of head by noise, > by resting head upon the arm.—Compressive headache, the head feels as if it were in a vice, with nausea; < in open air, from sleeping, eating and drinking; > in room.—Violent headache, which forces compression of head between the hands.—From occiput a strong, tearing, continued pain which went into forehead and there pressed.—Heat and burning, or tearing and drawing pains, or shootings in head, often only semi-lateral, and extending to ears, teeth, and neck.—Burning in head, esp. in l. temple, < at night when lying in bed, > on sitting-up.—Inflammation of the brain with burning and pulsation in forehead, with sensation as if head were in a hoop; < at night, > after rising.—Weakness in head like a dulness, as if there was a vibration in forehead and turning about in a circle.—Constant rotary motion of head, even when lying.—Ebullition, boring, and digging shocks, and throbbings in head.—Pain, as from a bruise, in brain, while in bed, in morning.—Nocturnal cephalalgia.—Pains in bones of head, and exostosis in the cranium.—Sutures open; large head; precocious mental development.—Swelling of head; soreness of the scalp; sharp and burning pains in integuments of cranium.—Sensation of subcutaneous ulceration in whole head, < at night when becoming warm in bed; > after rising.—Tearing in one (l.) side of head and temple, extending from neck, with insupportable heat and perspiration, < at night and in heat of bed, > towards morning and while lying quiet.—Tension over forehead as from a tape or hoop, < at night in bed; > after rising and from laying hand on it.—Congestion of blood to head with heat in it.—Hydrocephalus.—Sensation of tension of scalp.—Scalp is painful to touch; < when scratching, which is followed by bleeding.—Tearing and stinging in bones of skull.—Itching on hairy scalp, and forehead and temples; < from scratching, when it bleeds and becomes erysipelatous.—Dry, stinging, burning, fetid eruption like yellow crusts, on forepart of head and temples, when scratching inflammation and erysipelas.—Exostoses, with sensation of subcutaneous ulceration on touching them, < at night in bed.—Open fontanelles with dirty colour of face, restless sleep, and sour-smelling night-sweat.—Falling off of hair; mostly on sides of head and temple; with humid eruptions on head or after clammy perspirations of head; with itching at night in bed; < from scratching; with burning, with great tendency to perspiration.—Great chilliness with contractive tearing pain of the scalp, extending from forehead to neck.—Fetid, sour-smelling, oily perspiration on head, and on icy-cold forehead, with burning in skin: < at night in bed, > after rising.—Dry eruption on head; small scabs in hair, sometimes with burning itching; moist scabs, with excoriation of scalp, and destruction of hair.—Sweat on head and forehead, sometimes cold and viscid.

3. Eyes.—Eyes confused, dull, and surrounded by a livid circle.—Pressure in eyes, as from sand, principally when fixing the attention on any object.—Shootings, itching, tickling and burning in eyes, principally in open air.—Eyes red, inflamed, with redness of conjunctiva or sclerotica, and injection of vessels of sclerotica, or of external canthi.—Profuse lachrymation, principally in evening.—Blear-eyedness.—Amaurotic dimness before l. eye.—Twitching of lids.—Excessive sensitiveness of eyes to light, and to brightness of the fire.—Firelight dazzles eyes greatly.—Eyes inflamed, with swollen inverted tarsi.—Pupils dilated.—Inability to open eyes well, as if agglutinated to balls.—Pustules in conjunctiva, and ulcers in cornea.—Eyelids red, inflamed, swollen, ulcerated on margins, and covered with scabs.—Sensation as if a cutting instrument were under eyelid.—Tumour in eyelid, like a stye.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyelids.—Spasmodic closing of eyelids, with difficulty in opening them.—Scabs round the eyes.—Amblyopia and confused sight, as in looking through a mist (periodical loss of sight); momentary loss of sight; black points, hovering flies, flames and sparks before eyes.—Apparent motion of letters, when reading.

4. Ears.—Tearing, shooting and drawing pains in ears, sometimes with a sensation of coldness, as if there were ice in ear, increased by heat of bed.—As if ice-cold water running out of ears; comes suddenly, lasts a few minutes and recurs; violent itching in ears in intervals.—Ear and auditory tube inflamed, with cramp-like and shooting pains.—Soreness of internal ear.—Meatus swollen with much earache when chewing.—Small ulcers in front of l. membrana tympanis.—Discharge of pus from ear, with ulceration of external ear.—Excoriation and ulceration of the concha auris.—Purulent otorrhśa and fungous excrescences in ear, with tearing in side of head affected, and in face.—Flow of blood from ears.—Discharge of cerumen.—Subcutaneous tumour, and furfuraceous and moist pimples on the lobe.—Hardness of hearing, sometimes with obstruction of ears, which ceases when swallowing or blowing nose (or the obstruction is caused by enlargement of tonsils), or with an extraordinary reverberation of all sorts of sounds in ears.—Tinkling, roaring, ringing, and buzzing in ears, principally in evening.—Obstinate tinnitus.—Painful sensitiveness, and inflammatory swelling of parotids.—Inflammatory swelling of the r. parotid gland with stinging.

5. Nose.—Swelling of the bones of the nose (external nose, as bridge of the nose, may swell up very large on both sides), with painful sensitiveness to touch.—Itching in nose.—Tension, pressure, and sensation of heaviness in nose.—Blackish colour of nose.—Inflammatory swelling and shining redness of nose, with itching.—Scabs in nostrils (bleeding when cleansed).—Discharge of a greenish fetid and corrosive pus from the nostrils.—"Dirty-nosed children.".—Frequent and profuse bleeding from nose, even during sleep, and sometimes when coughing.—Obstruction and dryness of nose.—Frequent sneezing.—Dry coryza, with obstruction in nose, or fluent coryza, with copious discharge of corrosive serum.—Putrid smell from nose.—Painful pustule in nose.

6. Face.—Face, pale or yellowish, or lead-coloured, or earthy (with dull eyes without lustre).—Features discomposed and drawn.—Circle of bluish red round the eyes.—Feverish heat and redness of cheeks.—Bloatedness and swelling of face, principally round eyes.—Swelling of one (r.) side of face with heat and toothache.—Swelling of cheek.—Tearing in bones and muscles (of one side) of face.—Aching and pricking in zygomatic process.—Sensation of tension of skin on face and head.—Sweat on face.—Red and tettery spots on face.—Yellowish scab on face, with discharge of a fetid humour, constant itching day and night, and bleeding of the part after having been scratched.—Crusta lactea.—Lips rough, dry and blackish, with burning when they are touched.—Salt taste on lips.—Swelling and ulceration of lips.—Yellowish scabs, purulent pustules, and small ulcers on the lips and round the chin.—Burning pimples with yellow crusts on lips.—Fissures, rhagades, and ulceration in (lips and) corners of mouth.—Distortion of mouth and convulsive movements of lips.—Masseter muscles contracted so that speech was difficult.—Atrophy and exfoliation of alveolar processes.—Clenching and immobility of jaws, with inflammatory swelling of lower jaw, and tension in muscles of neck.—Lockjaw with stinging pains and engorgement, and inflammatory swelling of submaxillary glands, with shooting or pulsative pains, or without pain.—Caries of jaw.—Facial paralysis from cold, r. or l. side: almost specific (R. T. C.).

7. Teeth.—Tearing, shooting, or pulsative pains in carious teeth, or in roots of teeth, often extending to ears, and over whole cheek of side affected, sometimes also with painful swelling of cheek or of submaxillary glands, salivation, and shivering.—The nightly pulsating toothache extends to ear.—Appearance or aggravation of toothache, principally in evening, or at night, in heat of the bed, where it is insupportable; renewed by fresh air, as well as by eating, and taking anything hot or cold into mouth.—The teeth are set on edge, grow black, loosen (they are painful when touched by tongue), denuded of gum, and fall out.—Itching, burning, and redness of gums.—Gums are fungous, and bleed easily.—Bleeding of gums when touching them ever so little.—Retraction and swelling of gums, principally at night, with burning pain and sensation of excoriation, on touching them, and when eating.—Gums livid, discoloured, and very sensitive.—Upper border of gums looks indented, the indentation being white and ulcerated.—The swollen gums have white, elevated, ulcerated, pointed edges.—Ulceration of gums.

8. Mouth.—[This remedy covers in general, affections of mouth and fauces; r. side of fauces; r. side of neck; nape of neck (*i.e.*, affections appearing in any of the mentioned places); rarely give *Merc.* if the tongue is dry.—Guernsey].—Putrid smell from the mouth.—Bluish colour, excoriation, and inflammatory swelling of inside of mouth.—Burning pain, vesicles, blisters, aphthć and ulcers in the mouth.—Stomacace.—Sensation of dryness in mouth and palate, or accumulation of tenacious mucus.—Ulceration of orifice of salivary duct, and profuse discharge of excessively fetid saliva, which is sometimes bloody (or tenacious).—Tongue moist, coated with white and thick, or dry, brown, or blackish mucus.—(Excoriated

patches like islands on tongue in children, with craving for fat, *v.*).—Hardness, inflammatory swelling (suppuration), and ulceration of tongue, with shooting pains.—Longitudinal furrow on tongue with pricking pains.—Needle pricks in tip of tongue.—Tongue swollen, soft flabby, the edges become indented by the impression of teeth.—Tongue red and swollen; ulcerated; black, with red edges; moist with intense thirst; grey patches on edges, dirty-yellow coat on upper surface.—Aphthć in the mouth; bluish and spongy; ulcers spread without penetrating the flesh.—Inflammation and superficial ulceration of the mucous membranes of mouth.—Salivary glands swollen and painful; saliva fśtid or tastes coppery.—Rigidity, insensibility, and immobility of tongue.—Sensation in tongue as if burnt.—Quivering of tongue.—Rapid and stammering speech; entire loss of speech.—Loss of speech and voice; she hears everything well, but can only reply by signs and grimaces; sunken features, weeping about her condition; cannot sleep, feels very exhausted; good appetite, thirst for beer; fćces and urine passed easily; lasted three days; (almost complete relief by *Hyo.*).—Ranula.—Ulceration and caries of palate.

9. Throat.—Continuous painful dryness of throat; the mouth being full of water.—Painful dryness of throat, which impedes speech.—Pain, as from excoriation and smarting in throat, or sensation of heat, which ascends into gullet.—Shooting pains in throat and in tonsils, principally when swallowing.—Elongation and swelling of uvula.—Suppuration of tonsils.—Pressure and pains as from excoriation and ulceration, in śsophagus.—Syphilitic ulcers in mouth and throat.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of back parts of mouth and throat.—Erysipelatous inflammation of all soft parts of mouth and throat.—Inflammation and redness of palate.—Angina esp. with stinging pains < by empty deglutition at night and in cold air.—Throat and fauces of a coppery red colour and swollen.—Accumulation of thick and tenacious mucus in throat.—Sensation as if there were a tumour, or some foreign body in throat, which it is necessary to swallow.—Constant want to swallow.—Sensation as if a worm rose up so that he must always swallow, whereby it goes off somewhat though he does not feel anything go down.—When swallowing shooting in tonsils, stitches into ears.—Painful, difficult, and sometimes spasmodic deglutition, with danger of suffocation.—Burning in throat as if from a hot vapour ascending from stomach, with dryness in throat when swallowing, and continuous desire to swallow, with accumulation of water in mouth.—Inability to swallow the least liquid, which escapes through nostrils.—The pains in throat commonly extend to ears, parotids, submaxillary, and cervical glands; they are < for the most part by empty deglutition, as well as at night, in fresh air, and when speaking, and they are often accompanied by salivation.

10. Appetite.—Putrid, salt, sweetish, or metallic taste.—Bitter taste, principally when fasting, in morning.—Rye-bread has a bitter or sweetish taste.—Acid and mucous taste during a meal, also at other times.—Saltish taste on lips.—Violent burning thirst, day and night, with desire for cold drinks, and principally for milk

and beer.—Desire for wine and spirits.—Insatiable appetite and craving (or complete loss of appetite), with apparent insipidity of food.—Appetite only for bread and butter; aversion to butter.—Bulimy, with great weakness.—Canine hunger, even after eating.—Want of appetite.—No wish for food, which, however, is agreeable to the taste when eaten.—Thirst more decided than appetite.—Speedy satiety when eating.—Stomach feels replete and constricted.—Dislike to all food, principally solid nutriment, meat, sweetmeats, cooked victuals and coffee.—Has no appetite for dry food, likes liquid food.—Great weakness of digestion, with continued hunger, and pressure in stomach, frequent risings, pyrosis and many other inconveniences after a meal.—Bread is heavy on stomach.

11. Stomach.—Excessive nausea and inclination to vomit, often with incisive and pressive pains in stomach, chest, and abdomen, anxiety and inquietude, headache, vertigo, cloudiness of eyes, and transient heat.—The nausea often increases after a meal, and is accompanied by a sensation in throat, as if things sweetened with sugar had been eaten.—Rising of air.—Risings, principally after eating, and often of a putrid or bitter or sour and rancid taste.—Violent empty risings.—Regurgitation (of ingesta) after eating and drinking.—Pyrosis, regurgitation of a rancid liquid, and hiccough during and after a meal.—Retching and vomiting of mucous or bitter matters, or of bile.—Violent vomiting with convulsive movements.—Burning, violent pain, and excessive sensibility (esp. to touch) in the stomach, and in the precordial region.—Tension, fulness, and pressure as from a stone in pit of stomach, principally during or after a meal, however little may have been eaten; stomach hangs down heavily.—Sharp constrictive pain in precordial region.—Cramp-like pains in stomach, even after a very light repast.

12. Abdomen.—Painful sensitiveness of hepatic region, with shooting, burning pains, < by every movement of body, or of the parts affected.—Region of liver swollen, painfully sensitive to contact; cannot lie on r. side.—Chronic atrophy of liver, with emaciation and dessication of the body.—Swelling and hardness of liver.—Complete icterus.—Abdomen hard and inflated, with soreness when touched, principally in umbilical region.—Colic which only passes off in a recumbent position.—Violent colic (with diarrhśa), with cuttings, lancinations as if by knives, painful contractions and pinchings in abdomen, principally at night or in cool of evening, esp. when he touches or takes hold of anything cold.—Tension, distension, and pressure, as by a stone, principally in umbilical region (and painfulness to contact).—Burning in abdomen, round the navel.—Excessive and insupportable pains in abdomen, which cease only on lying down.—Pain in abdomen, as if caused by a chill.—Sensation as if intestines were loose, and moving about in abdomen, when walking.—Intestines feel bruised if he lies on r. side.—The pains in abdomen are often accompanied by shivering, or by heat and redness of cheeks, as well as by great sensitiveness of abdomen, and of precordial region, to all contact, and to least pressure.—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen.—Sufferings from flatulency, principally at night, with distension of abdomen, borborygmi, and rumbling.—Cutting stitch in lower abdomen r. to

l.; < walking.—Tension, aching, and lancinations in groins as by knives.—Inflammation of peritoneum and of intestines.—Boring pain in r. groin.—Obstruction and inflammatory swelling of inguinal glands, with redness and painful sensitiveness, when walking and standing.—Affections of inner region of liver; external belly, which may be hard and sensitive to touch; inguinal ring, either one (H. N. G.).—Painful hard, hot, sensitive swelling in ileo cćcal region.—Ulceration and suppuration of inguinal glands.—Buboes.—Abdomen externally cold to touch.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: acrid; bloody; knotty; containing pus; viscid.—Complaints before stool (a sick, painful, faint feeling comes on just before).—Complaints during stool; tenesmus; tenesmus without stool; diarrhśa with slime (*Merc*. is rarely indicated in these troubles where there is no slime.—H. N. G.).—Constipation, with hard, tenacious and knotty fćces, which cannot be expelled without straining.—Fćces of small shape; ribbon-like.—Ineffectual, but frequent want to evacuate, esp. at night, and sometimes with tenesmus, protrusion of hćmorrhoids, and nausea.—Loose and dysenteric evacuations, principally at night, with colic and violent cuttings, urgent want to evacuate, tenesmus and burning in anus, pyrosis, nausea and risings, anguish, heat or cold sweat on face, shivering and shuddering, exhaustion and trembling of all limbs.—Diarrhśa (preceded by colic), caused by the fresh air of evening.—Chilliness between the diarrhśic stools.—During a diarrhśic stool nausea and eructations.—Scanty evacuations of sanguineous mucus.—Evacuations which are mucous, or bilious, or putrid, or acid, or of a greenish or brownish colour, or reddish, or yellow, like sulphur; or a greyish-white.—Fćces of consistence of pap, or frothy, or like hash.—Evacuation of corrosive and burning fćcal matter.—Discharges of bloody mucus accompanied by colic and tenesmus; dysentery.—Discharge of blood, or of mucus, from rectum, even with evacuations that are not loose, and when not at stool, sometimes with tenesmus in anus.—Protrusion of hćmorrhoids.—Ejection of ascarides and lumbrici.—Itching, shootings, and excoriation in anus.—After stool prolapsus ani; or when pressing and straining to stool.—Prolapsus recti, which, when it protrudes, appears black and bloody.—Evacuation of substances undigested, or black, and like pitch; blood and mucus, undigested, smelling sour, excoriating anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine acrid; turbid; too frequent; complaints while passing, and after.—Affections of urethra.—Continued want to urinate, day and night, sometimes with abortive efforts, or with scanty emission.—The stream of urine is excessively small.—Irresistible, sudden desire to urinate.—Frequent and copious emission of urine, as in diabetes, with great emaciation.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Urgent want to urinate, with incontinence of urine.—The quantity of urine emitted is greater than the quantity of fluid drunk.—Wetting the bed at night.—Emission of urine drop by drop.—Urine of a deep colour, or red, or brown, or white, as if mixed with flour or chalk, or of the colour of blood.—Offensive, turbid urine, which forms a sediment.—Sanguineous, pungent, or sour-smelling

urine.—Corrosive and burning urine.—Thick sediment from urine.—White and flock-like clouds in urine (or as if containing pus; scanty, fiery red).—Emission of hard mucus, or of flocks, and white threads during or after the emission of urine.—Discharge of blood from urethra.—Incisive and contractive pains in renal region, at night.—Pulsation, incisive pains, burning and shooting in urethra, even when not urinating.—Inflammation of orifice of urethra, and discharge of thick, yellowish, or serous, whitish matter.—Thick greenish (or yellow) discharge from urethra, more at night, (gonorrhśa) with phimosis; chancroids.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increase of sexual desire, and great lasciviousness, with frequent erections and pollutions.—[Erections: little boys may have this, lasting all night, causing emaciation; boys often pull and tear at the prepuce all the time, which may cause great emaciation, and result in death; adults often have this pulling, a kind of itching being the cause, and a feeling as if he "must do so"; collection of smegma behind glans.—H. N. G.].—Total loss of sexual power.—Painful nocturnal erections, and sometimes sanguineous pollutions.—The penis is small, cold, and flabby.—Glans cold and shrivelled.—Voluptuous itching, tingling, tearing, and shooting in glans and prepuce.—Puffing, or inflammatory swelling of prepuce, sometimes with burning pain, fissures, rhagades, and eruptions.—Burning in urethra during coitus.—Purulent secretion between prepuce and glans, sometimes with swelling, heat, and redness of front part of penis.—Swelling of the lymphatic vessels along the penis.—Vesicles and phagedćnic ulcers (chancres) with lard-like, or cheesy, bases, and raised margin, on glans and prepuce.—Sensation of coldness in testes.—Testes, hard and swollen, with shining redness of scrotum, and dragging pain in testes and spermatic cords.—Itching, tingling, and shooting in testes.—Profuse perspiration of parts when walking.—Excoriation between the parts and thighs.—Sloughing of scrotum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Suppression of catamenia.—Catamenia too copious, with uneasiness and colic.—Metrorrhagia.—Discharge of blood in an old woman, eleven years after menses had ceased.—Before catamenia: dry heat, with ebullition of blood, and congestion in head.—Congestion of blood to uterus.—Inflammation of ovaries and uterus.—During catamenia: redness of tongue, with deep-coloured and burning spots, salt taste in mouth, teeth set on edge, and gums blanched.—Leucorrhśa in general; complaints concomitant to leucorrhśa.—Leucorrhśa always < at night; greenish discharge; smarting, corroding, itching, burning after scratching.—Purulent, corrosive leucorrhśa, with itching in the parts, > by washing in cold water.—Hard tubercles on labia majora.—Itching pimples, and nodosities in labia.—Itching of genitals, < from contact of urine.—Inflammatory swelling in vagina, with a sensation as if it were raw and excoriated.—Swelling of labia, with heat, hardness, shining redness, great sensitiveness to touch, and burning, pulsative, and shooting pains.—Prolapsus uteri et vaginć; feels > after coitus.—Sterility with too profuse menstruation.—Easy coitus and certain conception.—Hard swelling in breasts, with pain as from ulceration (at every menstrual period), or with suppuration and actual ulceration;

ulcerated nipples.—Milk in breasts instead of menses; in breasts of boys or girls.—Excoriation of breasts.—The infant rejects the milk.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, with febrile shivering, hypochondriacal humour, dislike to all food, and constipation.—Catarrh with cough, hoarseness, fluent coryza and sore throat.—Continual hoarseness and loss of voice.—Nasal voice.—Burning and tickling in the larynx with hoarseness.—Dry cough, sometimes fatiguing and shaking, principally in bed, in evening, or at night, also during sleep, and on waking in morning, excited by a tickling, or a sensation of dryness in chest, and < by speaking.—Cough, as if caused by irritation in stomach.—Convulsive cough, with retching.—Spasmodic cough (whooping-cough); two paroxysms follow one another rapidly, from tickling in larynx and upper part of chest, at night, without cough during day, with expectoration of acrid yellowish mucus, which is sometimes mixed with coagulated blood, tasting putrid or salty.—Cough < in night air, at night and when lying on l. side.—Dyspnśa (sensation of spasmodic contraction when coughing or sneezing).—Pains in head and chest when coughing, as if these parts were about to burst; or shootings in occiput; or pain as from excoriation in chest, and pain in loins.—Inclination to vomit and fits of choking, when coughing.—Cough with expectoration of pure blood.—Bloody sputa in tuberculosis.—Hoarse cough, with sensation of dryness and shootings in throat.

18. Chest.—Difficult respiration, as from want of breath, or short and loud respiration.—Breath having a bad smell.—Shortness of breath when going upstairs and when walking quickly.—Anxious oppression of chest, and difficulty of respiration, with want to take a deep inspiration, chiefly after a meal, or with attacks of suffocation at night, or in evening in bed, when lying down (on l. side).—Sensation of dryness in chest.—Want of breath, with squeezing and tension in chest, and sensation, on least movement, or attempt to speak, as if life were coming to an end.—Sharp pains, and sensation as if muscles of chest were bruised.—Aching in chest, sometimes penetrating to back, with inability to take a full inspiration.—Burning in chest, sometimes extending to throat.—Soreness and burning in chest.—Lancinations (as if caused by knives) in chest and sides, or as far as the back, principally when breathing, sneezing, and coughing.—Stitches in r. chest through from scapula; inflammation of lungs.—Sensation as of a contraction and of swelling, and pain as from excoriation and ulceration, in chest.—Suppuration of lungs after hćmorrhages, or after pneumonia.—Emphysema of lungs.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart; on slightest exertion.—Fainting.—Fatal syncope.

20. Neck and Back.—Burning and drawing pain in back and in nape of neck.—Indurated lymphatics.—Rigidity and rheumatic swelling of nape of neck, and of neck.—Shootings in muscles of neck.—Engorgement and inflammatory swelling of glands of neck, with shooting and pressive pains.—Shooting pains, instability, and weakness in loins.—Pain as from a bruise in sacrum, back, and

shoulder-blades.—Erysipelatous inflammation extending from back like a girdle around abdomen (zona).

22. Upper Limbs.—Sharp (rheumatic) pains in shoulders and arms, principally at night, and when moving them.—Jerking in arms and fingers.—Hot and red (arthritic) swelling of elbow, as far as hand.—Itching miliary eruption on arms.—Furfuraceous and burning tetters on forearms and on wrist.—Tremor of hands, with weakness; could neither feed nor dress himself.—Cracking, weakness, and sensation of paralysis in hand.—Sweat on palms.—Eruption like moist itch on hands, with violent nightly itching.—Cramp-like contraction of hands and fingers.—Swelling of joints of fingers.—Deep and bleeding fissures and rhagades in hands and fingers.—Cramp-like pains, and tendency to become stiff in hands when using them.—Swelling of wrist, with pain on touching or moving it.—Rigidity of wrists.—Painful stiffness of r. wrist-joint.—Ulceration at the nails.—Exfoliation of fingers (of finger-nails).—Deadness of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sharp and lancinating (rheumatic) pains in hip-joints, as well as thighs and knees, chiefly at night, and during movement, and often with a sensation of coldness in diseased parts.—Tearing in the hip-joint and knee, < at night, or with pulsating pain, suppuration commencing.—Burning in nates.—Soreness between thighs and genitals.—Burning in periosteum of tibić.—Drawing in tibia.—Great weakness, heaviness, and painful weariness in thighs and legs.—Weakness and giving way in knees, could scarcely stand.—Sensation of rigidity, of torpor and cramps in thighs.—Itching pimples on thighs.—Śdematous, transparent swelling, of thighs and legs.—Dropsical swelling of legs.—Tension in hams, as if tendons were too short.—Itching miliary eruption in legs.—Tetters on thighs and legs.—Contraction of legs, and cramps in calves of legs and toes.—Swelling of instep or heels, with sharp or shooting pains.—Wrenching pains in foot.—Coldness and sweat in feet.—Painful swelling of metatarsal bones.—Swelling of toes.—Ulceration at nails.

24. Generalities.—Śdema of face, hands, and feet with anćmia.—Cellulitis with lumpiness in any region.—Periostitis then necrosis.—Tearing and drawing, or shooting pains in limbs, chiefly at night, in heat of bed, which renders the pain insupportable.—Red and shining inflammatory swellings.—Inflammations ending in exudations and suppurations.—Nocturnal pains in bones.—Softening of the bones, so they will bend (rickets); enlargement of; caries of; inflammation of; prickling of; tearing in.—Affections of shoulder-blades; shin-bones; bones of the leg.—Sufferings < at night, or in evening, also from fresh (evening) air.—Throbbings, sensation of dislocation, and arthritic pains in joints, with swelling.—Rheumatic and catarrhal inflammations.—Rheumatic pains, with profuse sweat, which affords no relief.—The patient feels much better in morning and during repose, and esp. when lying down than when seated or walking.—Whole body feels as if bruised, with soreness in all bones.—Great agitation in limbs, with pains in joints, principally in evening.—Great fatigue, weakness, and rapid loss of

strength, with great uneasiness of body and mind.—Ebullition of blood, and frequent trembling, even after least exertion.—Sanguineous congestions (to head, chest, and abdomen) and hćmorrhages.—Great tendency of limbs to become numb.—Contractions of some parts.—Cramps, convulsive movements, and nocturnal attacks of epilepsy, with cries, rigidity of body, distension of abdomen, itching in nose, and thirst.—Sensation of coldness in outer parts; burning pain of inner parts; cutting in inner parts; darting pains in outer parts; darting in bones.—Sallow-coloured face.—Eructations; vomiting of bile.—Blackness of outer parts; bleeding from inner parts; restlessness of body; inflammation of inner parts, also of mucous membranes; secretion of mucus increased from any of mucous membranes.—Scurvy, particularly where there is much salivation; wasting away of soft parts; strictures after inflammation; inflammatory swellings, parts which are usually white turn red; zona or shingles.—Tonic spasms and tetanus.—Cataleptic rigidity of body.—Fainting fits.—Paralysis of several of limbs.—Emaciation and atrophy of whole body.—Excitability and sensitiveness of all the organs.—Cannot lie on r. side.

25. Skin.—Yellow colour of the skin, with perspiration which imparts a yellow colour to linen.—Skin dirty yellow, rough and dry.—(Jaundice.).—Engorgement, inflammation, and ulceration of the glands, with pulsative and shooting pains, hard swelling, red and shining, or without any perceptible alteration in skin.—Miliary, urticarial, pimpled, or pustular and purulent eruptions.—Exanthema burning; pock-shaped (hence, think of this remedy in small-pox); of scarlet colour; with swelling; purulent exanthema, *i.e.*, ulcerating; ecchymoses appear, of black and blue spots, without receiving any external injury.—Erysipelas.—Spacelus; brown mortification.—Tetters in general; burning suppurating.—Ulcers in general; with burning on edges; hard on edges with bloody pus; with corroding pus; with ichorous pus; having too little pus; too thin pus; thin, tenacious, sticky pus; swollen, inflamed; looking like lard; prickling; pulsating; painful on the edges; swollen on edges.—Flat, painless ulcers, pate, covered with phlegm-like pus; on scalp, skin of penis, &c.—Primary and secondary syphilis; round coppery red spots shining through skin.—Itching pimples, which burn after being scratched.—Eruptions which resemble scabies, and which bleed readily.—Wounds ulcerate easily (and become gangrened).—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Spots red and raised, or maculć hepaticć, or which resemble scorbutic spots.—Small and very itchy pimples, which ulcerate, and become encrusted.—Tettery, excoriated, and oozing spots, or dry, itching, and mealy tetters.—Desquamation of skin.—Phagedenic ulcers, or bluish, fungous, and easily bleeding, or superficial, and appearing as if bitten by insects, or secreting an ichorous and corrosive pus.—Chancrous ulcers.—Violent and voluptuous itching over whole body, principally in evening, or at night, < by heat of bed, and sometimes attended by burning after scratching.—Thickening of periosteum; exostosis and caries; abscess in joints; great brittleness of bones.

26. Sleep.—Excessive sleepiness, day and night; deep and prolonged sleep.—Great sleepiness during day.—Inclination to sleep without the power to do so.—Sleep retarded in evening, and too early awakening in morning.—Failing asleep late; complaints preventing sleep (as toothache, or any severe pain or trouble, &c.); sleeplessness in general before midnight.—Very light and unquiet sleep, with frequent awaking, starts, and fright.—Sleeplessness from nervous excitability.—Frequent, anxious, horrible, fantastic, historical, vivid and voluptuous dreams; dreams of robbers, of dogs that bite, of rebellion, of floods, of discharges of firearms, &c.—At night, restlessness, anxiety, agitation and tossing, uneasiness, pains, heat or sweat, ebullition of blood, cries, tears, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and many other affections.—On going to sleep: < of the pains, starts, and frightful spectres before the sight.—During sleep: talking, groans, sighs, short respiration, with mouth open and hands cold; on waking, sweat, cries, tears, and incoherent expressions.

27. Fever.—Chilliness early in morning, when rising, but more so in evening after lying down, as if cold water had been thrown over him, and not > by heat of stove.—Chilliness at night with frequent micturition.—Chilliness between the diarrhśic stools.—Internal chilliness with heat of face.—Heat while in bed; as soon as one rises chilliness.—Heat after midnight with violent thirst for cold drinks.—Heat with anxiety and constriction of chest alternating with chilliness.—Perspiration towards morning, with thirst and palpitation of heart; from least exertion even when eating.—Perspiration in evening before going to sleep.—Very debilitating night-sweats.—Perspiration gives no relief, and accompanies all ailments.—Intermittent fever.—Chilliness in evening in bed, afterwards heat with violent thirst.—Chilliness and heat without thirst, towards morning thirst; during perspiration, palpitation of heart and nausea, the perspiration smells sour or fetid.—Coldness, shivering, and shuddering over whole body, principally after having slept, either by day and night, or only at night, or in evening, and in morning in bed, and sometimes with bluish colour of skin, icy coldness in hands and feet, muscular palpitations, convulsive movements of head, arms, and legs, contusive pain in limbs, and inclination to lie down, trembling in limbs, sharp pains in head, want to urinate, somnolence, &c.—Ebullitions with trembling from slight exertion.—Heat in face and head, with redness and burning of cheeks, and coldness, or shivering, or shuddering over whole body; or heat, mingled with shiverings or sweats.—During the heat, insatiable thirst, great desire for milk, and < of pains when uncovered.—Febrile attacks at night, or in evening; fever, with inflammatory symptoms, or with putridity; slow and hectic fever.—Pulse, irregular, or quick, strong, and intermittent, or weak, slow and trembling (generally full and fast, with violent beating in arteries).—Copious, excessive, and colliquative sweats, both day and night, in morning, in evening after lying down, and when eating, and sometimes fetid, clammy, sour, or oily, giving linen a yellow colour, and burning the skin.—Sweat, with nausea and inclination to vomit, great fatigue, thirst, anxiety, obstructed respiration, stitches in side, &c.

Mercurius Aceticus.

Subacetate of Mercury. Mercurous acetate. $HgC_2H_3O_2$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Chancre. Eyes, affections of. Dyspnœa. Dysuria. Favus. Sternum, pressure on. Throat, sore. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—Hahnemann made a separate proving of *Merc. ac*., which has furnished a few symptoms, not greatly differing from those of *Merc*. The throat lancinations were < by coughing rather than by swallowing. Cold water < the inflammation of the penis; bathing with tepid water >. Hahnemann has bracketed a symptom referring to the menses which came on at the new moon, four days before their proper time. The medicines whose action is influenced by the moon's phases are not numerous, and this is worth remembering. "Pressure in lower sternum and dyspnœa on standing erect" is a noteworthy symptom. "Margins of ulcers become painful." Hansen says that "burning in the urethra during urination and at other times" has been confirmed in practice; and that Donner of Stuttgart has cured with it a very painful syphilitic ulcer in urethra. Hansen commends it in tinea favosa on a syphilitic base; and for lancinating pains in tabes syphilitica.

Relations.—See Merc. *Compare also:* Luna.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Inflammation of angles of eyes, with burning itching, morning and evening.

9. Throat.—Dryness in throat, which impedes speech, with cough; pressive lancinations in lower part of throat, rather when coughing than when swallowing.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning in urethra when making water.—Frequent emission of urine.—Copious emission in morning, but slow, as if duct were compressed, and with tenesmus.—Cutting pain on emitting last drop of urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Penis inflamed and swelled at extremity, with burning and lancinations which awaken patient at night; are < by cold water and > by tepid water.—Contractive pain in testes.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Internal swelling of the labia majora.—(Menses four days before the time, at the new moon.)

18. Chest.—Pains in chest as though it were raw, or as if an ulcer were within.—Pressure on sternum, just above scrobiculus, with difficulty of breathing when standing upright, even when he did not walk.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing in hands with enlargement and redness of the joints.

25. Skin.—Itching eruption on skin, and burning sensation after scratching; the margins of ulcers become painful.

27. Fever.—Shuddering in morning, preceded by drawing pains in limbs, heat at night, esp. after midnight, with a sensation of perspiring; profuse perspiration while moving about.

Mercurius Biniodatus.

Mercurius iodatus ruber. Mercuric iodide. HgI_2. Trituration.

Clinical.—Antrum, pain in. Asthma. Coryza. *Diphtheria*. Eczema. Eyes, inflammation of. Hæmorrhoids. Laryngitis. Liver, syphilis of. Malaria. Nose, polypus of; diseased bones of. Parotitis. Post-nasal catarrh. Quinsy. Rheumatism. Spleen, enlarged. Syphilis. Testicles, syphilitic enlargement of. Typhus fever.

Characteristics.—*Merc. bin*. was introduced and proved by the American Provers' Union in 1856, and is an important addition to the mercurial group. It acts more intensely on the lymphatic glands and cellular tissue than *Merc. v*., which it otherwise closely resembles. It has been extensively tested in throat affections. It acts more on the left side, or primarily on the left. The symptoms are < on empty swallowing; also < on swallowing food. Cases have been recorded in which small doses of *Merc. bin*. 3x or 2x have cut short an attack of asthma; or, if taken at bed-time, have prevented an expected attack from developing during the night. The explanation proffered is that *Mercury*, and especially its iodides, render the blood incapable of holding in solution large quantities of uric acid and urates, which are presumably the irritant factor in an asthmatic attack. But the pathogenesis of *Merc. bin*. has oppressed breathing, and if the general *Merc*. conditions are present it is quite capable of acting dynamically.—Headache is < in open air. Eyes < by bright light; psoric eye affections. Right side of nose is inflamed. The liver, spleen, and pancreas are affected; and also the bladder and male sexual organs. Wandering rheumatism. Troublesome dreams. It *acts well in* old cases of syphilis, particularly in persons of lax fibre, scrofulous, and those who have taken much *Mercury*. The symptoms are < after sleep. < After dinner. < Afternoon and evening. Open air > head. Getting warm walking > deafness. Cold air, cold washing, getting wet <. Touch and pressure <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hep. *Compatible after:* Bell. *Compare:* In syphilitic eruptions, Bad., Carb. an., Nit. ac. Ophthalmia Jequirity. Wandering rheumatism, K. bi. < After sleep; left to right, Lach. Dreams of water, Merc. protiod. In affections of antrum. Mg. c., Merc. c.

Causation.—Wetting. Washing floor. Weather changes.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—The head is worse; but he is good-humoured, even merry.—Low-spirited; disposed to cry.—Ill-humoured and bad taste on waking in morning.

2. Head.—Vertigo; everything seems to reel round her.—Sensation as if bound by a tight cord in frontal region.—Dulness in head and slight pressing pain in l. side, as during coryza; > walking in open air.—Pain in head with heat.—Great heat in vertex with pulsation, 11 p.m.—Small pustules on head.—Pain in bones of head, chiefly occipital.—Syphilitic tumour in brain.

3. Eyes.—Inflammation, with burning, watering; < bright light.—Albuginea inflamed and painful.—Psorophthalmia; trachoma; granular lids; pannus.

4. Ears.—Hearing dull; > evenings; ears close for a few moments at a time; coryza.—Earache (r.).—Wax increased.—Itching in both ears.—Swelling of parotid and neighbouring glands.

5. Nose.—Coryza: with headache; dull, hearing, > getting warm walking; r. side nose hot, swollen; much sneezing and running from head; hoarseness.—Whitish yellow or bloody discharge; affection of posterior nares, with raw sensation; nasal bones diseased; turbinated bones swollen.—Hawks mucus from posterior nares.—Crusty eruption on wings of nose.—(Polypus l. side.)

6. Face.—Pressive sticking; heavy aching in upper jaw.—Aching pain in l. cheek and l. eye, which seems slightly inflamed.—Parotitis (r.).—Lips slimy and sticky on waking.—Eczema rubrum on chin.

7. Teeth.—Fine stinging in teeth; painful jerks.—Toothache < by chewing; < after eating; with ill-humour.—Gums swollen, excessively tender.

8. Mouth.—Profuse flow of saliva, and aching in teeth of lower jaw.—Taste: bitter; slimy; metallic.—Mucous membrane inflamed with burning.—Mucous patches.—Nodules.—Boils in mouth.

9. Throat.—Much phlegm in throat and nose; hawks it out.—Sensation of a lump in the throat, with disposition to hawk it out; hawks up a hard, greenish lump.—Throat feels as if scalded on waking.—Inflammation and swelling of l. tonsil, velum elongated causing cough, next day both tonsils involved (l. to r.).—Painful swelling of tonsils and submaxillary glands.—Fauces dark red.—Diphtheritic patches, and superficial ulcers in throat.—Diphtheria r. side < from empty swallowing; throat sensitive to touch.—Tubercular sore throat.

10. Appetite.—Thirst for small quantities.—Wants food more salted.

11. Stomach.—Heartburn after dinner.—Loud and bitter belching.—Sinking.—Pain in epigastrium on pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Aching and fulness in r. hypochondrium.—Sudden cutting in liver.—Heavy pain in liver, pancreas and spleen.—Transient drawing pain followed by lameness in l. hypochondrium; l. waist feels sore on bending.—Enlarged malarial spleens and livers.—Abdomen distended at navel; sore to pressure.—Colic; uneasy sore feeling.—Buboes.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: copious, yellow brown, and somewhat watery, and coated with mucus and slightly bloody; preceded by colic, urging and slight tenesmus remained.—Pain in anus as if piles would appear.—Inveterate piles.

14. Urinary Organs.—Bright's disease.—Ulcers in bladder.—Frequent urgent desire.—Increased flow of urine; thick and dark when passing; red.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Desire, esp. on going to sleep; emissions.—Sensitiveness of r. testicle and cord.—Sharp shooting stitches in end of penis through glans.—Gonorrhœa; discharge free and mucoid; patches of induration, along urethra.—Hard, red swelling in front of prepuce, and painless hard chancre in centre.—Sarcocele of l. testicle; syphilis.—Bubo, discharging for years; indolent chancre.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Yellowish leucorrhœa.—Stony hardness of fibroid tumour.—Great soreness in whole breast.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough: from elongated uvula; with sore throat; with a little loose, whitish, slimy sputum.—Profuse yellow sputum.—Hoarse and husky, after getting a little wet in a shower.

18. Chest.—Constriction across chest.—Catching pain under r. breast, oppressing breathing.—Swelling of bronchial glands from atmospheric changes.

19. Heart.—Sticking pain in heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Swollen neck glands, with toothache, scarlatina, &c.—Spine sore and painful.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic pains, now here, now there, mostly muscular.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in shoulder-joint.—Axillary glands suppurate.—Strained feeling in middle of humerus as if about to break.—Palm of l. hand cracked, horny, several oozing rhagades.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching in bones from hips to ankles.—Pains from calves up to sacrum.—Unbearable pains in legs towards evening, > on moving.—Pain of syphilitic ulceration in front of leg.

25. Skin.—Pustules, with inflamed base, sore to touch; itching slightly, scab over, but pus oozes.—Small fissures and cracks.—Lupus.—Condylomata.—Freckles; liver spots.—Syphilitic eruptions and ulcers.

26. Sleep.—Dreams: frightful; of travelling; swimming; lascivious.—Symptoms appear or are < on waking.

27. Fever.—Intense shivering, then feverishness; copious sweat at night.—Fever with grippe.

Mercurius Biniodatus *cum* Kali Iodatum.

("A canary yellow salt formed by the chemical union of one equivalent of Red Iodide of Mercury and two equivalents of Iodide of Potassium. Freely soluble in water."—Hale.) Double Iodide of Mercury and Potassium. HgK_2I_4. Solution.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Catarrhal fever. Cold. Facial paralysis. Hay-fever. Influenza. Nose, polypus of.

Characteristics.—Hale, who introduced this preparation, says of it: "It causes profuse discharge of watery mucus from the nose with sneezing, coughing, and watering of the eyes." He has used it with excellent effect in the treatment of inveterate colds, and this experience I can confirm. It may be confidently used where indications for its three elements are found, as all three are strongly represented in the salt. Cooper commends it in acute facial paralysis from cold. J. R. Haynes (*H. P.*, xi. 216) relates some experiences with this salt in the 6th attenuation. Mrs. X. had a violent attack of catarrhal fever; dull, heavy, frontal headache, not affected by motion; felt stupid; irritating water running from eyes; free watery discharge from nose; tongue coated white; whole pharynx purplish red; painful deglutition. Throat and mouth filled with mucus; sticky taste in mouth; muscular soreness all over body. Pulse go. Skin hot and dry. Hoarse cough in fits compelling to sit up. Copious yellowish frothy sputum giving but little relief. *Merc. k. i.* 6, one grain in half a glass of water, a teaspoonful every two hours, soon cured. Many cases of influenza with symptoms like these were cured. Haynes says if *Merc. k. i.* does not quickly relieve and completely cure it is of no use to repeat it; *Rhus* or *Dulc.* will probably be needed.

Relations.—*Compare:* Hippoz., Cepa, Pso. Facial paralysis Merc. sol., Caust.

Mercurius Corrosivus.

Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus. Corrosive sublimate. Mercuric chloride. $HgCl_2$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—*Antrum of Highmore, affections of. Aphthć*. Appendicitis. *Bones, affections of*. Bright's disease. *Cancrum oris. Chancre. Diarrhśa. Dysentery. Eczema. Enteric fever. Eyes, affections of. Gums, affections of. Intestines, ulcerated*. Intussusception. Iritis. Jaundice. *Kidneys, inflammation of. Labour, puerperal fever. Measles. Miscarriage. Mouth, affections of. Mumps. Śsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis*. Paraphimosis. *Pemphigus. Perimetritis, Peritonitis*. Prosopalgia. Rigg's disease. Supra-orbital neuralgia. *Syphilis. Tabes mesenterica. Taste, disordered. Tenesmus. Throat, inflamed. Tongue, affections of. Uvula, elongated*.

Characteristics.—The chief effect of the Chlorine element in this salt appears to be to intensify the mercurial action. Mer*c. cor*. is *Merc. viv*. with a much greater rapidity of action. Phagedena is the type of *Merc. cor*. ulceration. Chancres spread with great rapidity. The burning of *Merc. cor*. is more intense. The dysenteric straining is more excessive. For this reason *Merc. cor*. is more generally prescribed In dysentery than *Merc. viv*., and it has even become a recognised remedy in the old school. As with other ulcerating remedies, *Merc. cor*. is a powerful disinfectant. Being much less irritating than *Carbolic acid*, it has taken the place of the latter as the leading antiseptic. Before the proper degree of dilution had been ascertained many patients were poisoned by its external use. *Merc. cor*. has some of its most characteristic symptoms in the urinary sphere. The urine is albuminous, scanty, hot, bloody; may be retained or suppressed. There is intense vesical tenesmus. In some of the poisoning cases the bladder was found after death firmly contracted into a small hard lump. "Tenesmus vesicć, with intense burning in urethra and discharge of mucus and blood with the urine or after it," is a keynote for *Merc. cor*. When this accompanies dysentery *Merc. cor*. is the remedy. In such cases the rectal and vesical tenesmus will go together. A patient of mine who had had under allopathic treatment an injection of a solution of *Merc. cor*. (gr. vi to two ounces) injected into his urethra for gonorrhśa, not only suffered intensely in the urethra at the time, but for years afterwards had a painful spasm of the rectum every time he had coitus. The tenesmus is < (or at any rate not >) after stool. This is the note of *Merc. cor*. In the diarrhśa calling for *Merc. cor*. there is the "never-get-done feeling" long after all has passed that there is to come. This is also the indication in intussusception. Membranous threads in stool; much pure blood; weakness, faintness, shuddering. *Merc. cor*. is a true gonorrhśa remedy, but local injections of it are not the right form of administration. The indications are: Greenish-yellow, or bloody, watery discharge, with violent burning, urging, and painful erections; dark purplish swelling; glans has a dark red or gangrenous appearance; phimosis or paraphimosis. The chancres of *Merc. cor*. spread with

great rapidity. Serpigenous ulcers; ulcers with ragged edges which will eat away half the penis in a few days. The sore throat of *Merc. cor*. is also characterised by the rapid spread of the affection and by the intensity of the burning pains. The mouth is specifically affected. There is one useful bit of practice in this connection which I learned from Dr. McKechnie. Long uvulas sometimes give rise to irritating coughs. If to the uvula is applied on a brush a little of a low trituration of *Merc. cor*. it will in many cases immediately, and often permanently, relieve the trouble. In syphilitic eye affections *Merc. cor*. is a leading remedy. The inflammatory symptoms are of the most violent character. Burning, agonising pains with excessive photophobia causing excoriation of cheeks. Tearing pains in bones and around eyes. Scrofulous no less than syphilitic ophthalmias with these characters yield to *Merc. cor*. Near to the eyes are the superior maxillary bones and their antra. These are affected by *Merc. cor*. The nasal catarrh is thick and glue-like; acrid excoriating. The gullet is very markedly affected. *Constriction* is a leading note of the remedy. Any attempt to swallow (solid or liquid) causes violent spasm and immediate ejection. Cutting as from a knife in throat. There is raging thirst for cold things. Desire for cold food and intolerance of hot things. Skin affections of many kinds are met by *Merc. cor*., including syphilitic roseola and small-pox and condylomata. In addition to the upper jaw and cranium, the sternum, ribs, and tibić are prominently affected. When present in cases of enteric fever, pains in the tibić may form an indication for *Merc. cor*. along with the symptoms of intestinal ulceration; also affections of the tibić occurring as sequelć of enteric. Like *Merc. viv., Merc. cor*. has a distinct place in rheumatism and rheumatic fever.─A case of poisoning by *Merc. cor*. is quoted from Eisenhardt in *Brit. Med. Jour*., July 18, 189l. A woman, 37, drank a tumblerful of tepid water in which a 5 per cent. sublimate pastille had been dissolved. Immediately she felt nausea, faintness; knees so weak she could not crawl into bed. Directly she was put to bed violent choking sensation set in, and she vomited bile-stained mucus. In an hour and a half, when Eisenhardt saw her, the symptoms were intensified, and in addition there were: General trembling movements, especially in upper part of body. Unable to speak; she indicated by signs pain in stomach, pharynx, and head. Pulse rapid, soft. Temperature subnormal. Pupils contracted. She had taken (with great difficulty) a quart of milk. Whites of eggs were also given, and later oil of *Camphor* and hypodermic injections of *Morphine*. There was temporary suppression of urine, but the kidneys acted in twenty-four hours. Tea and black coffee favoured diuresis but were quickly vomited. The vomiting gradually ceased. On the third day profuse salivation set in, and ulcerating stomatitis with bloody and slimy stools and scanty and occasionally albuminous urine. Emaciation; falling out of hair; failure of sight. In a fortnight she could stand, and was convalescent in a month. Unna reports two cases, in elderly women, of poisoning by sublimate lotion, lint, and gauze after ablation of the breast. The dressings were removed the second day in each case. The first symptoms were intense irritation of the skin and diffused redness of the part. The wounds failed to heal by first intention. Widespread dermatitis followed, and in the course of a few days a diffuse

erythema spread over the whole body, creeping onwards like "water on blotting paper." Some fever, general malaise, nausea, restlessness. In one case the eruption lasted three weeks and changed its type; "scattered urticarial and erythematous itching spots on all parts of the body suggested that there was at that period a poisoning of the more central nervous system" (Calcott Fox quoted in *Brit. Med. Jour*., December 13, 1890). R. C. Markham (*Med. Adv*., xxi. 524) records a cure with *Merc. cor*. after the failure of *Merc. viv*. in a case of dysentery. The symptoms were: (*1*) Stool: bloody mucus. (*2*) Tenesmus after stool. (*3*) Cutting colic below umbilicus. (*4*) Nausea. (*5*) Perspiration before and after stool, most pronounced on lower part of body and thigh. Symptoms 3 and 5 were not found under *Merc. viv*., but were under *Merc. cor*. The patient felt better within ten minutes of receiving a dose of *Merc. cor*. 1m. (I give the case, as it is a striking one, but I am unable to find the indications he names under *Merc. cor*. in Bell's work on *Diarrhśa*, from which Markham says he obtained them. My editions are third and fourth.) The Conditions of *Merc. cor*. are in the main those of *Merc*. Motion > pain in hip-joints. < By coitus. Dysentery and summer complaints from May to November. Notable Concomitants are: Vesical tenesmus and tibial pains. According to Teste, *Merc. cor*. is suited to males, and *Merc. sol*. to females. *Merc. cor*. will act in men on indications for *Merc. sol*. He lays this down as a positive law, and without going into the details of experience on which it is based, he mentions this as a "curious fact": Both *Merc. cor*. and *Merc. sol*. antidote *Sepia*, which antidotes them in turn but imperfectly. But "*this neutralisation of Merc. cor. by Sepia, and vice versâ, does not take place thoroughly except in the case of males, nor does the neutralisation of Merc. sol. by Sepia, and vice versâ, take place thoroughly except in females*."

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* (Poisonous doses) White of egg. *Dynamic antidotes:* Silic. (Hering), Merc. sol., Sep., Lobel. i. (Teste). Also antidotes to the Mercuries generally (*see* Merc.). *Compatible after:* Aco., Arg. n. (which follows Puls.). *Compare:* Throat, Caust. Iritis, Aur., K. iod. Typhoid, peritonitis, pain in tibia, Lach. Uvula, Hyo. Strawberry tongue, Fragar vesc., Bacil. Desire for cold water, Ars., Pho.; for cold food, Pho. (Lyc. > hot drinks.) Antrum of Highmore, Mag. c., Merc. bin. < After coitus, K. ca. Dysentery, Nux (but Nux has > after stool). Intussusception, Thuj. Burning in throat, Ars., Ars. iod., Caps. Spasm of throat, Bell. (Bell. has full, strong pulse, and no burning pains; Merc. cor. quick, weak, irregular pulse).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety preventing sleep.—Weak intellect; he stares at persons who talk to him, and does not understand them.—Depressed; low-spirited.—Ill-humoured.—Ill-humoured, during which nothing pleases; alternating with hilarity.—Stupor and delirium.

2. Head.—Vertigo with coldness, cold perspiration; with deafness when stooping.—Heaviness of head.—Congestion to head and face, with burning of the cheeks.—Violent frontal headache.—Stitches in the forehead.—Pain like a drawing in pericranium.—Chilliness on head, lancinating pains in muscles on back of head.—Syphilitic tumours of brain.—Profuse sweat on forehead.—Swelling of head and neck.—Hair falls out.

3. Eyes.—Eyes inflamed and prominent.—Look fixed.—Burning and dryness of eyes.—Inflammation of eyes, pain pressing, burning, the pupils lose their roundness, are angular, eyes feel too small.—Inflammation of the iris, with irregular-shaped pupil.—Pupils contracted, with red face.—Eye sparkling, very movable.—Pupils contracted and insensible.—Excessive photophobia and acrid lachrymation.—Redness of conjunctiva.—Pains behind eyeballs, as if they would be forced out.—Lids everted, swollen, red, excoriated, burning, and smarting; edges covered with thick crusts or pustules.—Tearing as if in bone above l. eye, near root of nose, and in other parts of the bone.—Objects appear smaller.—Double vision.—(Retinitis: hćmorrhagic; albuminuric.—Iritis.—Kerato-iritis.—Episcleritis.—Hypopion.—Phlyctenular ophthalmia.)

4. Ears.—Inflammation with stitches in ear.—Discharge of fetid pus from ear.—Violent pulsation in ears, < l.—In afternoon burrowing and lancinations in l. ear so violent he involuntarily weeps and cries for three minutes; later no traces of it.

5. Nose.—Swelling and redness of nose.—Fluent coryza, loss of smell; rawness and smarting in nostrils.—Frequent nose-bleed.—Ozćna, discharge from nose like glue, drying up in posterior nares; perforation of septum.

6. Face.—Face and cheeks swollen, hard, bright red, puffy, bloated.—Distortion of features; paleness of distorted face.—Tearing in l. zygoma.—Tearing in upper jaw, in antrum, towards eye, followed by swelling.—Intense prosopalgia darting along jaws > by day < night; < 4 to 10 p.m.—countenance pale; anxious, as if exhausted.—Śdematous swelling of face; paleness; albuminuria.—Yellow colour of face.—Face covered with cold perspiration.—Lips black; dark-red swollen lip; lips excessively swollen and tender; dry and cracked; incrusted with a dry secretion.—Swelling and turning up of upper lip.—Stiffness of jaws; soreness.

7. Teeth.—Looseness of teeth; they pain; fall out.—Sordes.—Soreness in teeth and gums aching at night.—Gums swollen and spongy; bleed easily; detached from teeth; ulcerated.—Gums are covered with a false membrane and become gangrenous.

8. Mouth.—Lips and tongue whitish and contracted.—Tongue coated with thick white mucus, or dry and red; papillć elevated like a strawberry; coated white and swollen and stiff.—Tongue excessively swollen and inflamed; red with black coat;

covered with a greyish white crust; moist edges, red; pale dirty yellow posteriorly and edges.—Swelling of lips, mouth, tongue, and throat.—Mouth dry with unquenchable thirst.—Mouth inflamed; dry, burning, and parched, as if scalded.—Burning in mouth and gums.—Fetid breath.—Exudations and ulcers on mucous membranes of mouth and throat.—Ptyalism with salty (or very bitter) taste; bloody, yellowish, tough, acrid.—Accumulation of tenacious saliva, expectorated with difficulty.—Painful burning in mouth extending to stomach.—Discharge of albuminous mucus from mouth.—Swelling of tongue with ptyalism.—Swallowing not so painful as depressing the tongue.

9. Throat.—Pricking in throat as from needles.—Tonsils swollen and covered with ulcers.—Swelling of throat to suffocation, inability to swallow any fluid, with heat in mouth, tongue, and throat.—Violent burning, raw, stinging, smarting pain in throat and śsophagus, < by slightest external pressure.—Pharynx dark red, painful to contact.—Dryness of fauces.—Uvula swollen, elongated, dark red.—External throat and glands of throat enormously swollen.—When he makes the effort to swallow, retching and vomiting.—Spasms of śsophagus and stomach on attempting to swallow a drop of liquid.—Burning in śsophagus.—Taste in mouth, metallic or salty.

11. Stomach.—Burning from pit of stomach to mouth; in stomach.—Swelling, distension of pit of stomach, not permitting the least touch.—Violent unquenchable thirst for cold water.—Repugnance to hot food, desire for cold.—Drink frequently regurgitates through nose.—Painful retching and vomiting.—Vomiting of albuminous matter; of tough mucus; of blood; streaks of blood in the matter vomited; vomiting of stringy mucus, of green bitter substances like coffee-grounds, with coagulated blood; of bile; incessant green bilious vomiting; of pus.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in liver and r. shoulder.—Stitches as if in middle of liver.—Bloated abdomen, painful; very painful to least touch.—Cutting below navel.—Bruised pain in abdomen, esp. in cćcal region and over transverse colon.—Pressive pain in inguinal glands.—Lancinating drawing in l. inguinal region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhśa; yellow, green, bilious, bloody; with membranous shreds; of fćces with mucus and dark clotted blood.—Burning in rectum and anus; during stool.—Fćces loose, with bilious and fetid evacuations, green or brown, or composed of thin and sanguineous mucus, accompanied by almost incessant cuttings in abdomen and discharge of small quantities of bloody mucus; almost unsuccessful pressing, straining and tenesmus.—Ineffectual want to evacuate.—Tenesmus with dysenteric discharges, vomiting of bile, cramps in calves, and stitches in side.—(Spasm of rectum after coitus.).—Painful bloody discharges; with vomiting.—Dysentery.—Corrosive ichor oozes from anus, excoriating the parts.—Itching about anus (while walking).—Very persistent distressing tenesmus and cutting colicky pains; after stool burning and tenesmus of

rectum and bladder; stools hot, frequent, scanty, nothing but mucus tinged with blood.—Stool pasty, dark green, bilious, blackish, offensive.—Constipation; tenacious fćces.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tenesmus of bladder; suppressed urine.—Increased discharge of urine.—The urine is only passed in drops, and with great pain.—Urine scanty, brown, with brick-dust sediment; bloody; albuminous containing filaments, flocks or dark flesh-like pieces of mucus, epithelial cells of tubuli uriniferi in a state of fatty degeneration.—Gonorrhśic discharges, first thin, then thicker (greenish, < at night), and then smarting pain when urinating, with stitches in urethra.—Burning in urethra, more before micturition.—Paraphimosis.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent erections during sleep.—Fine, painful stinging in l. testicle.—Penis and testes enormously swollen.—Chancres assuming a phagedenic appearance, and secreting a thin, ichorous pus.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early and too profuse.—Leucorrhśa of a yellowish white, with sweetish, nauseous smell.—Intense inflammation of the vulva.—Painful glandular swellings about nipple.—Nipples crack and bleed; severe pain when attempting to nurse.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; aphonia.—Burning, cutting, and stinging in trachea, with loss of voice.—Respiration slow, interrupted, sighing.—Difficult respiration.—Spasm of glottis when swallowing.—Hollow, dry, shaking cough.—Cough, with expectoration of mucus tinged with blood.

18. Chest.—Constriction of chest, breathes with pectoral muscles.—Oppression of chest.—Stitches in chest, through thorax (r. lower side).—Nocturnal shootings across chest.—Hćmoptysis.

19. Pulse.—Pain in precordial region.—Palpitation of heart in sleep.—Pulse: small, intermittent, irregular; rapid.

20. Neck and Back.—Pains in head, back, and limbs; kidneys affected.—Glands of neck hard and swollen.—Pott's disease; lies on back with legs drawn up.—Tonic cramps; tension in l. scapula; tearing.

21. Limbs.—Coldness in extremities, they look purple, with small, spasmodic, frequent pulse.—Rheumatic pains after gonorrhśa suppressed by *Copaiva*.—Paralysis in all limbs; trembling.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in l. shoulder and shoulder-blade.—Sensation in l. axillary glands as if they would swell up; frequent lancinations.—Deltoid muscle feels relaxed.—Whole arm up to shoulder is much swollen, red, and covered with vesicles.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains in lower limbs as from pin-pricks.—Stitches in hip-joint, > on motion.—Stitches in r. hip-joint.—Shootings in coxo-femoral joint, during repose and movement.—Myalgia of thigh muscles.—Pain in tibić.—Sensation as if legs had gone to sleep.—The muscles of thigh and calf feel relaxed.—Cramps in calves.—The feet are icy cold.

24. Generalities.—Painful drawings in periosteum (like those which precede an intermittent fever) with heat in head.—Periostitis (upper and lower jaws).—Inflammation of lymphatic vessels.—Twitches, convulsive contractions.—Convulsive twitchings of muscles of face, arms, and legs, and convulsions of limbs.—Violent starts, with shaking of whole body, on going to sleep.—Trembling.—Paralysis of upper and lower extremities.—Glandular swellings.—Lies on back with knees bent up.—Great debility.—General anasarca.—Feeling of coldness, esp. of head.—Shivering, provoked by slightest exercise, and also by open air (even when weather is warm), sometimes with cutting pains and tenesmus.—Heat on stooping, and feeling of relief on raising the body again.

25. Skin.—Burning and redness of skin, with formation of small vesicles.—Severe and stubborn eczema of sweating parts of body exposed to the fumes.—Condylomata.—Syphilitic rash.—Phagedćnic ulcers.—Serpigenous ulcers.—Chancre.—Small-pox.—Swelling of glands (neck, buboes).—Grey colour of. nails.

26. Sleep.—During sleep, violent hiccough.—Somnolence.—Frequent yawning and stretching.—Sleepless at night; when trying to go to sleep violent starts; starting from sleep.—Sleeplessness on account of vertigo; on account of anxiety.—Dreams: of conflagrations and murder.

27. Fever.—Pulse small, weak, intermitting, sometimes trembling.—Chilliness from least movement and in open air, generally with colic.—Chilliness in evening, esp. on head.—Chilliness at night in bed.—Heat when stooping, and coldness when rising.—Surface cold and covered with profuse perspiration, esp. on forehead; cold perspiration, often only on forehead.—Clammy, cold perspiration; offensive, toward morning.—Whole skin covered with cold perspiration, with anxiety.—Night-sweat.—Burning and stinging heat in skin.—Great heat of skin; at night with anxiety, preventing rest.—External heat with yellowness of skin.

Mercurius Cyanatus.

Bicyanide of Mercury. Mercuric Cyanide. Hg $(CN)_2$. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Diphtheria*. Dysentery. *Enteric fever*. Hæmorrhages. Kerato-iritis syphilitica. Phlebitis. *Throat, sore*. Varicosis.

Characteristics.—The history of this remedy is a romantic one. When Dr. Alexander Villers was an infant he had diphtheria. Known remedies had failed to arrest the disease, and his father, Dr. Dominic von Villers, was in despair. Taking counsel with his friend, Dr. Beck (of Monthey in Switzerland), the latter was struck with the likeness of the case to the effects of *Merc. cy*. in some poisoning cases, reports of which he had just been reading. He suggested the remedy A small quantity of the salt was procured and an attenuation rapidly made and administered. Improvement soon set in, and recovery happily followed. The patient, saved by *Merc. cy*., lived to do most brilliant work with the same remedy when practising in St. Petersburg, and *Merc. cy*. has taken a sure place at the head of remedies for this affection. The local symptoms are very clearly defined, and among the general symptoms profound prostration, coldness, and cyanosis are leading indications. Villers had better results with the 30th than with any lower attenuation. *Merc. cy*. is also a very efficient prophylactic in diphtheria. In the sensational New York poisoning case of February, 1899, Mr. Henry C. Barnett, the victim, was treated for diphtheria by his doctors before the cause of the illness was discovered. Beck (*Rev. Hom. Fran*., xii. 153) mentions among the leading symptoms: extreme feebleness, trembling, syncope. Icy coldness; general coldness with nausea. Diphtheritic membrane in throat, mouth, and at anus. Nash reports as particularly indicating it a chronic sore throat of public speakers, with rawness in spots and a broken-down appearance, as if about to ulcerate, and this additional condition—"it hurts the patient to speak." Hæmorrhages occur, dark and persistent. Swallowing is impossible or = severe cutting pains. Thought of food = retching. There are varicose veins with great tenderness on left leg. Symptoms are < after eating.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ar. tri., Caust., Hep., K. bi., Phyt., Echin., Lach., Gels.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excitement, anger, raved furiously at attendant.—Excessive ill-humour after eating a little too much.

2. Head.—Vertigo with singing in ears, < sitting up.—Very severe, tearing headache, esp. forepart, < night.

3. Eyes.—Eyes: sunken; fixed; injected; pupils dilated.—(Syphilitic kerato-iritis; much inflammation; severe nocturnal pains.)

4. Ears.—Ringing in ear.

5. Nose.—Profuse epistaxis several times a day for two weeks.

6. Face.—Face: flushed; cyanotic; pale and wan.

8. Mouth.—Teeth painful; gums swollen, covered with white adherent layers, under which is found a violet border.—Tongue: pale with a yellowish streak on base; swollen with red edges; grey, metallic-looking coat; eight blisters on l. margin and on soft palate, opening and becoming irregular ulcers; afterwards on r. margin.—Lips, tongue, and inside cheeks dotted with greyish-white ulceration.—Large grey leathery ulcer in mouth.—Inflammation of whole buccal cavity; salivation; fetid breath; great pain on swallowing.—Taste: bitter; disagreeable; styptic; metallic.

9. Throat.—Great redness of fauces with difficulty of swallowing.—White opalescent coating, like mucous patches on faucial pillars and tonsils.—Roughness of throat, difficult swallowing.—Follicular tonsillitis, < r.—(Chronic sore throat of public speakers; raw, sore, broken-down appearance, raw in spots; it hurts to speak.—Nash.).—Diphtheria; profound prostration.—Uvula œdematous.

11. Stomach.—Aversion to food.—Intense thirst, but drinks are speedily vomited.—Burning thirst, vomits but not ingesta; cannot endure soups or hot drinks, which always seem too salt.—Incessant hiccough.—Violent retching from merely thinking of sugared water.—Milk >.—Epigastrium sensitive to pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen soft, not painful on pressure.—Excessive colic < by every evacuation.

13. Stool and Anus.—Round anus: small piles; pains (and in rectum) when sitting; sensitive light red swelling; diphtheritic deposit.—Frequent urging to stool with tenesmus.—Frequent diarrhœa preceded by severe colic.—Offensive, green, slimy stools.—Bloody stools.—Scanty stools.—Obstinate constipation (later effect).

14. Urinary Organs.—Micturition painful.—Urine: albuminous; amber yellow; retained; completely suppressed.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Semi-erection of penis (persisting even after death).—Dark blue colour of scrotum and penis (persisting after death).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Slight cough.—Hoarseness; talking = pain in throat.

19. Heart.—Violent and abrupt beating of heart.—Strong palpitation.

21. Limbs.—Slight spasms of extremities.

22. Upper Limbs.—Severe pain in l. calf; the veins of the part form two hard cords meeting above popliteal space, very painful to slightest touch; leg swells when standing.—(Inflammation of articular cartilages of r. wrist, with œdema of forearm.)

24. Generalities.—Great weakness; cannot stand up.—Repeated fainting.—Great debility during diarrhœa; at last he fell to the ground in a swoon.

25. Skin.—Skin moist and cold.—Scarlatina.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness with easy waking.

27. Fever.—Icy coldness.—Great sensitiveness to cold.—Extremities very cold; in evening.—Skin moist and cold.

Mercurius Dulcis.

Subchloride of Mercury. Calomel. Mercurous chloride. HgCl. Trituration.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Condylomata. Conjunctivitis. Deafness. Diarrhśa. Eustachian tube, affections of. Gastro-malachia. Meningitis. *Peritonitis, plastic*. Prostatitis. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Merc. dulc*. is responsible for a large amount of the mercurialisation of the past and for some of the present. As a comparatively mild and slow-acting form of mercurial, it has none of the corrosive effects of the perchloride, but it has all the power of the metal in it nevertheless, and it has had its own share of disasters. For constipation and any affection which could be ascribed to the liver, blue pill was at one time about the only recognised remedy. Some homśopaths have adopted a modification of this by prescribing *Merc. dulc*. 1x in two- or three-grain doses as a direct purgative. But as *Merc. dulc*. has caused both constipation and diarrhśa, it is probable that the action is roughly homśopathic. The Schema is made up for the most part of toxicological and clinical symptoms; though a proving of potencies has been made. It is especially scrofulous children who are liable to remittent bilious attacks who are benefited by *Merc. dulc*. The keynote of *Merc. dulc*., in this as in other complaints is *pallor*: "pallid as a corpse," and with this a "flabby bloatedness" of appearance. Pale, scrofulous children who have swelling of cervical and other glands. Skin flabby and ill-nourished. Another leading feature of *Merc. dulc*. is inflammation with plastic exudation. I have seen *Calomel* in old-school practice rapidly resolve and cure a violent meningitis, with wild delirium, in a girl of five. In this case there was probably plastic exudation on the membranes. Plastic peritonitis. Gluing up of Eustachian tube with catarrh. Scrofulous inflammation in general and particularly

of the eyes. Soreness round anus is a leading indication in many affections when it occurs as a concomitant.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hep. *Compare:* In stringy stools, Sul. ac. Catarrhal inflammation of middle ear, Kali m. Eustachian tube closed; deafness of old age, Kali m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Agitated.—Apprehensive.

2. Head.—Heaviness across forehead.—Falling off of hair.

3. Eyes.—Gummy secretion on edges of lids; later, smarting and indistinct vision.—Eyes: red; dry; photophobia.—Symptoms < after exercise, and when heated from exercise.—Scrofulous ophthalmia.—Ciliary blepharitis.

4. Ears.—Deafness, occasioned by a swelling, which compresses Eustachian tube.—(Deafness of old age.).—Scrofulous otitis.—Itching in external meatus.—Sudden fluttering in l. ear for a few moments.

5. Nose.—Violent epistaxis.—Dry, crusted nostrils.—Sore r. nostril.

6. Face.—Face flushed.—Pallid as a corpse.—Swelling of cheeks.—Exfoliation of lower jaw and death.

7. Teeth.—Violent burning in teeth; teeth become bare, shake, and fall out; gums swollen and bleeding when touched.

8. Mouth.—Difficulty to open mouth.—Ulcers in mouth, bleeding throughout night.—Aphthć on tongue.—Salivation sometimes with hćmorrhage.—Flow of horribly fetid, dark saliva, which attacks lips and cheeks; tongue and whole mouth have black appearance.

9. Throat.—Excessive ulceration of throat.—Difficulty of swallowing.

11. Stomach.—No appetite.—Urgent thirst.—Vomiting.—Weight and pain at epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Violent pain in abdomen; griping; tenderness.—Bloated, hot, painful abdomen (gastro-malachia).

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhśa; with vomiting.—Stools-watery, greenish; coppery green, like chopped eggs; grass-green; stringy; mucous, bloody, dysenteric; black with great epigastric oppression, sinking.—Constant disposition to stool.—Obstinate

constipation.—Rectum: burning; tenesmus.—Soreness round anus.—Condylomata round anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased (2nd d.); diminished (3rd, 4th, and 5th d.).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Acute inflammation of prostate, after suppressed gonorrhśa; burning, pressing pains; intense dysuria; urine scanty.—Stinging and itching just back of corona glandis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Broad, moist, burning condylomata around external genitals, perinćum and anus, of exceedingly offensive smell.

18. Chest.—Great oppression in chest and in region of heart.

21. Limbs.—Trembling of hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic stiffness and catching pain in muscles of legs and knee-joints.—Cramps in calves at night.

25. Skin.—Desquamation of skin, esp. of hands and feet.—Phagedćnic ulcers, with white bases, and painful and inflamed margins, in mouth, palate, face, genital and other parts.—Copper-coloured eruption.

27. Fever.—Feverish heat, profuse nocturnal sweat, tearing pains in limbs, prostration of strength, and trembling.—Fever, sometimes hot, putrid.

Mercurius Nitricus.

Nitrate of Mercury. Mercuric nitrate. $Hg(NO_3)_2$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Condylomata. Eyes, affections of. Gonorrhśa. Malaria. Mucous patches. Syphilis of nerves. Vegetations.

Characteristics.—In the form of *Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis acidus* and *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis* of the old school this salt of mercury has achieved a reputation as "a stimulating application" to indolent ulcers, to the eyelids in ophthalmia, and in a variety of skin diseases such as herpes, ringworm, impetigo, lepra, psoriasis, rupia. The homśopathic authority for it is Hansen, who considers that *sticking pains* are its special indication, and also *sticking itching*. Eye affections with burning, sticking pains, photophobia, and epiphora. Mucous patches with sticking pains. Gonorrhśa with frequent burning, sticking itch on corona glandis and in sulcus coronarius. Vegetations. Hansen says Donner commends it in syphilis of the nerves and of the bones. The Schema is compiled

from poisoning cases. Among the symptoms are cachexia; tremors; frequent fainting; pains so intolerable he calls for a knife to kill himself. Coldness predominates, but there is the nitric acid flush of the face.

Relations.—*Compare:* Merc. dulc. in stinging and itching behind corona glandis.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirious.—Extreme anxiety.—Rolled on the ground with excessive pain, and called for a knife to kill himself.—Memory poor.—Stupor approaching narcotism.

2. Head.—Dizziness.—Headache.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sunk.—Pupils somewhat dilated but react.

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears.

6. Face.—Face: flushed; pale and livid; pale, expressive of frightful anxiety.—Features contracted.—Lips bluish red.

8. Mouth.—Blue line round margin of gums (esp. round incisors and canines).—Gums swollen and bleeding.—Tongue: furred; cannot be protruded.—Tongue and lips burned, parched, painful.—Mucous membrane of mouth inflamed and swollen, painful.—Salivation.—Coppery taste.

9. Throat.—Throat: dry; sore, red, painful.

11. Stomach.—Much eructation and frothy discharge from mouth with occasional vomiting.—Vomit: glairy tenesmus; bilious; bloody.—Extreme epigastric pain.

12. Abdomen.—Considerable pain on pressure over region of stomach and abdomen generally.—Pain in hypogastrium.

13. Stool and Anus.—Tenesmus.—Severe diarrhśa with colic.—Bloody stools followed by collapse and death.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Severe pain in voiding urine.—Urine: high-coloured.—Suppression of urine.—Urćmia (urea was found in blood drawn from the arm during suppression of urine).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Marked diminution of sexual power.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Severe pelvic pains and incessant passing of blood from bowels followed, as an aggravation, the local application of Merc. dulc. to womb.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice feeble; almost extinct.

18, 19. Chest and Heart.—Continuous spasmodic movements of chest.—Obscure heart sounds.—Pulse small, thin.

21. Limbs.—Tremors severe, difficult prehension and walking.—Spasms, twitchings, incoordination.—Cramps in lower extremities.

25. Skin.—Where the liquid touched a brown eschar is left.

26. Sleep.—No sleep for several nights.

27. Fever.—Skin: cold; cold, clammy; cyanosed extremities.—Violent chill.—Hot skin; fever.—Profuse perspiration.

MERCURIUS VIVUS. Mercurius.

(*1*) MERCURIUS OXYDULATUS NIGER.

Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni. Dimercuros ammonium nitrate. $_2(NH_2Hg_2)NO_3H_2O$. [A mercurial preparation devised by Hahnemann as a substitute for the corrosive mercurial salts in use at the time, and at once adopted in all countries on account of its much milder and more efficacious anti-syphilitic qualities. It was prepared by precipitating Mercury from its solution in nitric acid by means of caustic ammonia. This is the preparation Hahnemann used in his proving.] Trituration.

(*2*) MERCURIUS VIVUS.

Hydrargyrum. Argentum vivum. Chamćleon minerale, &c. Metallic Mercury. Quicksilver. Hg (A. W. 199.8). [Although Hahnemann proved Mercurius solubilis, he recommended the use of triturations of the pure metal in practice as being the simplest mercurial preparation, and more easily obtained and equally available with Merc. sol. for prescribing on the symptoms of the latter.] Trituration. [Decoction: water in which quicksilver has been boiled for half an hour.]

Clinical.—[The letters *s* and *v* indicate the preparation—Solubilis or Vivus—mentioned in the *Prescriber* in connection with the malady the name of which they follow; they are not intended to indicate a preference of one over the other.] *Abscess (s)*. Anćmia. Aphthć. Appendicitis. *Balanitis (s). Bone, disease of (s)*. Brain, inflammation of. *Breath, offensive (s). Bronchitis (s). Bubo (s)*. Cancrum oris. *Catarrh (s)*. Chancre. *Chicken-pox (s). Cold (s)*. Condylomata. *Cough (s).*

Dentition, abnormal (s). Diarrhśa (s). Dysentery. *Dyspepsia (s). Ecthyma (s)*. Eczema. Emaciation. *Excoriation (s). Eyes, affections of (s)*; gouty inflammation of. Fainting. Fevers. Fissures. *Glandular swellings (s). Gout (s). Gum-boil (s). Gums, unhealthy (s). Heart, affections of (s). Herpes (s)*. Hydrophobia. *Jaundice (s). Joints, affections of (s)*. Leucorrhśa; in little girls. *Liver, affections of (s). Lumbago (s)*. Mania. *Measles (s). Melancholia (s)*. Meningitis. Mollities ossium. Mucous patches. Mumps. *Noises in the head (s). Odour, of body, offensive (s)*. Ovaries, affections of. *Pancreatitis (s). Parametritis (s)*. Parotitis. Peritonitis. *Perspiration, abnormal (s). Phimosis (s). Pregnancy, affections of (s.). Prostate, disease of (s). Purpura (s) (v). Pyćmia (s). Ranula (s). Rheumatism (s) (v)*. Rickets. Rigg's disease. *Salivation (s). Scurvy (s). Small-pox (s)*. Stomatitis. *Suppuration (s)*. Surgical fever. *Syphilis (s). Taste, disordered (s). Teeth, affections of (v). Throat-deafness (s). Throat, soreness of (v). Tongue, affections of (s) (v)*; mapped (v). *Toothache (s). Tremors (s). Typhus fever (v). Ulcers (s). Vaccination (s)*. Vomiting (s).

Characteristics.—No pains have been taken to keep distinct *Merc. sol*. and *Merc. viv*., and I do not find it practicable to attempt to separate them. Though *Merc. sol*. was the preparation Hahnemann proved, he recommended *Merc. viv*. as a superior preparation for homśopathic prescribing in his preface to the proving. *Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni* was invented by him in his pre-homśopathic days in response to a general desire for a mercurial preparation which should be at once soluble and non-corrosive, and it at once took its place in pharmacy, a place it has never lost. The method of developing the medicinal power of metallic mercury by graduated trituration was a later discovery, though there was a suggestion of it in the well-known *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ*. To the symptoms of Hahnemann's pathogenesis of *Merc. sol*. are added observed effects of *Mercury* in those engaged in working with the metal, in patients taking *Mercury*, and effects in those applying mercurial inunctions to patients—many having been severely affected by absorbing it through their hands. There is no difference between these effects and the symptoms of the proving so far as the general characteristics are concerned. In the finer characteristics there must be differences. The symptoms of the proving are in general more particularly characterised than the effects of *Merc. viv*. For instance, "At night severe toothache, and when that went off great chilliness through the whole body," belongs to the *Merc. sol*. proving; and so do these: "Vertigo: when sitting at his desk there was whirling in the head, as if he were drunk, he rises up and walks about the room staggering, then anxious heat breaks out over him, with nausea but not to the length of vomiting; at the same time some headache." "From occiput a strong, tearing, continued pain, which went into the forehead and there pressed." The symptoms of nose-bleed and the more finely characterised throat symptoms ("stitches on tonsils"; "stitches into ear on swallowing"; "something hot rises into throat.,"), were produced by *Merc. sol*., so were the majority of the symptoms in the male and female sexual organs. But this is not to say that *Merc. viv*. will not answer equally well, or even better, for curing them. The only bit of comparative experience I have in the action of the two is this: in a case of cold in

which *Merc*. seemed indicated, *Merc. sol*. 30 was given and failed, and *Merc. viv*. 30 promptly cured.—We of the present generation can hardly form a conception of the havoc wrought by *Mercury* in the days when it was considered necessary to "touch the gums" in all cases for which *Mercury* was prescribed before any good could be hoped for. The motto, "Salivation is Salvation," tells its own tale. "It was quite an event," says Teste, "when in the sixteenth century the discovery was made that *Mercury* will cure syphilis without the patient being salivated. One error, however, being substituted in place of another, it was supposed that the sweat, the diuresis, or the diarrhśa which followed the exhibition of *Mercury*, replaced the absent salivation; the gross humoralism which prevailed at that period did not allow of another explanation. For a graphic picture of a practice which was part of the ordinary routine until recent times, I quote the following from Bransby Cooper's *First Lines of Surgery*, 6th ed., p. 348: "*Mercury* acts upon some individuals like a poison [!] they are seized with palpitations of the heart, tremblings of the limbs, oppression of the breathing, and irregular pulse. When such indisposition takes place in a person employing *Mercury* we conclude that this mineral is actually producing a deleterious impression on the system [!]. It was noticed by the late Mr. Pearson that every year, when it was the custom to salivate freely, a certain number of individuals thus treated died suddenly in the Lock Hospital. They were first affected as I have described, and, on attempting to make the slightest effort they dropped down dead. Mr. Pearson learned from experience [!] that these deaths arose from the deleterious action of *Mercury* on the constitution, and the derangement of the system thus excited he proposed to call the *Mercurial erethismus*." Homśopathy has filled out this picture in full detail, and turned this deadly blundering to curative account. There was a fitness in naming this metal after the volatile deity. It provides us with weather-glasses and thermometers, and it turns those who are under its influence into weather-glasses and thermometers likewise. [An electrician, who at one time was required to work with his hands frequently in a trough filled with quicksilver, thereafter could not bear the slightest shock of electricity, though before he could stand very strong ones.] And herein lies one of the grand characteristics of the remedy: as the thermometer is sensitive to *changes* either to *hot or cold*, so is the *Merc*. patient. Other remedies are predominantly one or the other: Merc. is both— < by heat and < by cold. This is keynote No. 1. No. 2 is "< at night." This is a strong point of correspondence with syphilis. Especially is this noticeable in the bone pains. No. 3 is: Profuse sweat accompanying nearly all complaints and which *does not relieve*; it may even aggravate. Guided chiefly by these two indications: "Profuse sweat with no relief" and "< at night," I have cured many cases of rheumatic fever with *Merc. viv*. 12, without any other remedy. Keynote No. 4 is: The mercurial odour. The mercurial patient is offensive; breath excessively fetid; sweat offensive, mawkish, sweetish. Keynote No. 5 is *tremor*. This symptom is so pronounced and universal that it renders *Merc*. the best general remedy in paralysis agitans. There is tremor of head, of hands, of tongue. Tremors commencing in the fingers. It is the tremor of weakness and paralysis; and as described by B. Cooper it may attack the

heart and cause sudden death on the smallest effort. Short of this there is great tendency to fainting; extreme exhaustion after a stool. The tremors may become jerkings and even convulsions. Extreme restlessness. The mind is as weak and tremulous as the body; everything is done hastily. Hurried and rapid talking. On the other hand: slow in answering questions; loss of memory; of will power. Embarrassment. Absent-minded. Imbecility. Time seems to pass slowly. Desire to flee. Homesick. Suicidal. Murderous. *Merc*. is Hahnemann's typical antisyphilitic remedy, as *Sul*. is the typical antipsoric, and *Thuja* the typical antisycotic. In selecting *Merc*. as the remedy for syphilis the old practitioners were so far right, but they did not know how to give it. *Merc*. so far corresponds to syphilis that many undoubted cases of mercurial poisoning have been diagnosed by experts as syphilis. Bones, glands, and skin are affected. Inflammation leads to induration, induration to ulceration. *Merc*, corresponds accurately to the true Hunterian chancre. *Merc*. ulcers have a grey, lardy, ashy, or cheesy base. There are burning or stinging pains in them. Another great feature of *Merc*., almost constituting a keynote, is the tendency to the formation of pus. In the suppurative stage of small-pox it is specific. Flow of pus, and particularly bloody pus, from any orifice calls for *Merc*. Pus forms in cavities in abscesses, which burn and sting. Discharges are yellow-green in colour. Gonorrhśa. Fetid ear discharge. *Merc*. is a great solvent: it dissolves metals out of their ores and it dissolves living tissues, inducing excessive emaciation. Lowly organised tissues as indurations, exostoses, and some tumours are melted first. Śdema and dropsies are absorbed; rheumatic swellings. If the doses of *Merc*. are large and dropsies disappear rapidly under them, the tissues themselves may disappear also in offensive rapidly decomposing ulcers. The bones soften so that they will bend. Whilst *Merc*. intensifies the action of the absorbents, it may also paralyse them, hence enlargement of glands, with pricking pains, inflammation, suppuration. Next to syphilis, the liver has been the chief excuse for mercurialism, in the past, and *Merc*. certainly has a powerful liver action. The liver is congested, enlarged, inflamed, stitches in the liver, sensitiveness in the liver and *inability to lie on right side*. This "< lying on r. side" is a very characteristic condition of *Merc*., and when present *Merc*. should always be considered. Along with the liver the stomach is disordered. Sweets disagree; aversion to meat, wine, brandy, beer, coffee, greasy food, butter. There is the characteristic flabby, coated, teeth-indented tongue, foul breath, and intense thirst. Throat dry and forepart of tongue moist. *Merc*. is rarely indicated when the tongue is dry. Sliminess is a general characteristic. Slimy stools; stools acrid, knotty, containing pus, viscid. Just before stool a sick, painful, faint feeling comes on. During stool there is tenesmus, or tenesmus and no stool. Dysentery with much straining; never-get-done feeling when there is no more to come. Diarrhśa with slime. "*Merc*. is rarely indicated in these troubles where there is no slime" (Guernsey). *Merc*. affects profoundly the generative organs of both sexes. It has stinging, cutting pains in ovaries; cutting pains from l. to r. in lower abdomen. "Stinging" is very frequent in mercurial pains, and "stinging pain in ovaries is just as likely to need *Merc*. as *Apis*" (Kent). Almost all kinds of eruptions are produced by *Merc*. Scurfy,

syphilitic, pustular, moist, oozing, offensive eczema. Shingles. Small-pox. They are all < by warmth and at night and < by cold. In olden times it was recognised that a patient under a "course" of *Mercury* must be very careful not to catch cold. This gives one indication for *Merc*. in abnormal tendency to catch cold. But for this condition it must not be too frequently repeated, as it will aggravate it. The patient needing *Merc*. is sensitive to every draught and yet < by warmth the nasal secretion is acrid, and the nose red and excoriated; dirty-nosed children" (Guernsey). Old catarrhal smell in the nose inside nostrils smarting and burning. Aching, tearing, and out-pressing in the bones. "*Kali iod*. is better for the same bursting in the face, running coryza, and < from heat and warmth of the bed" (Kent). [I find that a much larger percentage of cases of acute cold come under the indications of *Cepa* and *Chlorum* than under those of *Merc*. or any other related remedy. In chronic colds I think first of *Psor*.] The eyes are very markedly influenced by *Merc*.; also the bones round the eye: "Whenever cold settles in the eye in gouty and rheumatic patients" (Kent). Every degree and kind of inflammation and ulceration is produced by *Merc*. and its salts. J. J. Hirsch, of Prague (*H. R*., vii. 220), relates some striking experiences with a preparation of *Merc. viv*. which he learned from an old allopath. Quicksilver is boiled in water for half an hour, two teaspoonfuls being given every two hours. Hirsch's cases were those of acute inflammation of the brain, in which *Bell*. was indicated, and in one of which *Merc*. (in the ordinary homśopathic preparation) had already been administered in vain. This is the case: A black-haired girl, 9, had malignant scarlatina, which commenced six days before Hirsch (who came as consultant) saw the case, signs of brain inflammation having set in on the third day. Hirsch found her unconscious, sharply defined redness of cheeks, pulse 120, hot skin. Piercing screams were emitted from time to time; boring head in pillows; chewing motion of jaws; gnashing teeth. Lips brown and dry; not much thirst; water not accepted readily; but milk seemed to be relished. Reddened patches here and there, especially along neck. Under the "decoction," which was given to the girl on Hirsch's suggestion, she slowly but steadily improved, and in a week was convalescent.─Among the *Sensations* of *Merc*. are: Vibration in forehead. Head as if in a vice; as if growing larger. As of sparks being emitted from eyes; as of a body underneath lids; as if feathers came from corners of eyes. As if a wedge driven in ear; as if ice in it; as if cold water running out of it. Cracklings in head as from metal plates. As if weight on forehead; as if weight hanging on to nose. As if teeth were loose; were fixed in a mass of pap. As if hot vapours rising into throat; of worm rising into throat, must swallow it down; of apple core sticking in throat. As if mammć would ulcerate. As if everything in chest was dry.─Stabbing pains and stitches, burning, boring, digging, stinging, and dragging pains. Soreness and sensitiveness. Itching; voluptuous itching. *Merc*. is more particularly *suited to:* Light-haired persons with lax skin and muscle; women and children. Scrofulous children. (*Merc*. has relation to psora and sycosis as well as syphilis.) The symptoms are < by touch or pressure. < At night; before falling asleep. < Blowing nose. < During a catarrh. < From cold air. < From taking cold. < From lamplight;

firelight. < During perspiration; on getting warm in bed. < Before stool. < During urination and after. < Lying on right side. < Motion; walking; slightest exertion. < Evening. Rest >. Coitus >. Weeping >. < Touching anything cold (= pain in abdomen). < Bending forward (digestion immediately disordered). < After eating (if he eats ever so little it causes a dragging down in stomach).

Relations.—*It antidotes:* Bad effects of sugar; stings of insects; ailments from Arsenic or Copper vapours, Aur., Ant. t, Lach., Bell., Op., Phyt., Val., Chi., Dulc., Mez., Thuj. *It is antidoted by:* Aur. (suicidal mania; caries of bones, especially of patella and nose); Hep. (mental symptoms-anxiety, distress, suicidal and even homicidal mood-bone pains, sore mouth, ulcers, and gastric symptoms); Nit. ac. (periostitis, bones and fibrous tissues; bone pains < at night; aching in shins in damp weather; ulcers in throat, especially of secondary syphilis); Chi. (chronic ptyalism); Dulc. (ptyalism < by every damp change); K. iod. (syphilis and mercurialism, combined, bones, periosteum, glands; ozćna; thin, watery discharge, upper lip sore and raw; repeated catarrhs after Mercury, every little exposure to damp or wet air = coryza; eyes hot, watery, swollen; neuralgic pains in one or both cheeks; nose stuffed and swollen and at same time profuse watery, scalding coryza; sore throat < every fresh exposure); Kali mur. (scorbutus, fetor); Asaf. (bone affections.—Asaf. is distinguished by extreme sensitiveness of diseased parts; extreme soreness of bones round eye); Staph. (depressed system; wasted, sallow, dark rings round eyes, spongy gums, ulcers on tongue); Iod. (glands); Mez. (nervous system; neuralgia in face, eyes, anywhere); Bell., Caps., Carb. v., Fer., Guaiac., Stilling., Sul., Thuj "all symptoms agreeing, Merc., *high*" (Guernsey). *Incompatible:* Sil. (Merc. and Sil. should never be given immediately before or after each other). *Compatible after:* Aco., Bell., Hep., Lach., Sul. *Before:* Ars., Asaf., Bell., Calc., Chi., Lyc., Nit. ac., Pho., Pul., Rhus, Sep., Sul. *Compare:* Bell. (very close analogue, often complementary; commencing abscess; difficult swallowing fluids; sharp pain through tonsils; pains come suddenly); Hep. (chilliness; something sticking in fauces); Meny. (coldness in ears); Puls. (thick yellow nasal discharge—but that of Puls. is always bland; otitis); Nux (coryza and sore throat—Nux has *scraped* feeling; Merc. is always smarting, raw, or sore.—Dysentery: with Nux tenesmus ceases after stool; with Merc. not, there is the never-get-done feeling); Aco. (dysentery of hot days and cold nights; often precedes Merc., and Sul. follows in like conditions); Lept. (bilious troubles, horribly offensive stools—the *griping* of Lept. continues after stool but not tenesmus); Dig. (gonorrhśa); Euphr. (eyes); Ars. (Merc. < by heat of, but > by rest in bed—Ars. > by heat of, but < by rest in bed); Sul. (itch, pustulous, eczematous eruptions); Spo. (orchitis); Pho. (profuse sweat without >); Ant. c. (dirty tongue; inflammation of eyes < glare of fire or sunshine); Arg. n. (eyes); Kali i. (stitching pains through lungs; Merc. right or left and shooting in different directions; Kal i., from sternum to back < from any motion); Borax (sore mouth); Coloc. (dysentery—Col. > after stool, Merc. <); Chel. (bilious pneumonia); Cham. (diarrhśa; dentition); Caust. (gonorrhśa); Mag. m. (liver pains < touch, < lying right

side); Plumb. and Chi. s. (testes); Syph. (syphilis; < heat of stove or bed; < night): Lyc. (hepatitis; tenderness; right to left, wash-leather tongue; sinking immediately after meals); Sul., Puls., and Cham. (< in bed at night); Nit. ac. (dark persons; Merc. fair); Crocus (nose-bleed in tough strings); Sang. (tongue as if burnt); Bry. (wash-leather tongue; < motion; stone in stomach); Apis (stinging pain; fetid breath; ovarian affections); Sabal. (stinging pains in ovaries); Dolichos (itching of gums; jaundice); Magnt. aust. (ulceration of nails); Psor. and Medorrh. (foul body smell); Arn. (foul breath); Mez. (decay of teeth—Merc. of crowns; Mez. of roots); Led. and Sars. (bloody seminal emissions); Sul. (pruritus vulvć < night, < from contact with urine, which must be washed off); Lac c. and Con. (breasts painful, as if would ulcerate at every menstrual period); Chel. and Kal. c. (affect lower lobe right lung; stitches through to back); Kal. c. (suppuration of lungs after pneumonic hćmorrhages); Pic. ac. (boils in auditory meatus); Teucr. and Thuj. (polypi); Can. i. (time passes slowly); Dulc. (sensitive to cold and damp; cold settles in the eyes; furfuraceous eruptions); Graph. (coryza during menses; Mag. c. coryza and sore throat before and at menses; Merc., dull pain on forehead, with coldness, especially in women, with coryza < before or at menses).

Causation.—Fright. Suppressed gonorrhśa. Suppressed foot-sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great anguish, restlessness (is constantly changing from place to place), and agitation, with fear of losing the reason, or with excessive internal torment, principally in evening, or in bed at night, as if conscious of having committed some crime.—(Post-partum mania; wants to throw child on fire.).—Inclined to sopor, coma.—Moral dejection, with great listlessness, discouragement, dread of labour, and disgust to life.—Great indifference to everything.—Does not even care to eat.—Apprehensions.—Desire to flee with nightly anxiety and apprehensions.—Ill-humour, disposition to be angry, and to fly into a passion, great susceptibility, humour quarrelsome, mistrustful, and suspicious.—Moroseness and repugnance to conversation.—Groans.—Continuous moaning and groaning.—Excitement, and great moral irritability, with a tendency to be easily frightened.—Bad effects from fright, leaving one in a state of great anxiety and < at night.—Home-sickness with nightly anxiety and perspiration.—Distraction, inadvertence, difficulty of conception.—Entire-unfitness for meditation, and tendency to make mistakes while speaking.—Answers questions slowly.—Weakness of memory; and will-power lost.—Instability of ideas, which constantly drive away each other.—Raving.—Delirium; mental derangement of drunkards.—Intellect weak; imbecile.—Low muttering delirium.—Fits of mania or dementia, with disposition to shed tears.—Hurried and rapid speech.—Loss of consciousness and of speech.—Fury, with dread of liquids.

2. Head.—Cloudiness, intoxication, and dizziness, principally in morning, on waking, and on getting up.—Vertigo, principally on getting up, or on raising up

head, or when seated, or when lying on back (vertigo with headache); as well as during or after a walk in open air, or in evening, and often with nausea, cloudiness of the eyes (everything becomes black before eyes), distressing heat, and want to lie down.—Vertigo as if one were on a swing.—Dull and stupid feeling with dizziness.—Heaviness, fulness, and aching in head, as if forehead were squeezed by a bandage, or as though cranium were on the point of bursting (with fulness of brain).—(In the evening) painful sensibility of brain, with fatigue of head by noise, > by resting head upon the arm.—Compressive headache, the head feels as if it were in a vice, with nausea; < in open air, from sleeping, eating and drinking; > in room.—Violent headache, which forces compression of head between the hands.—From occiput a strong, tearing, continued pain which went into forehead and there pressed.—Heat and burning, or tearing and drawing pains, or shootings in head, often only semi-lateral, and extending to ears, teeth, and neck.—Burning in head, esp. in l. temple, < at night when lying in bed, > on sitting-up.—Inflammation of the brain with burning and pulsation in forehead, with sensation as if head were in a hoop; < at night, > after rising.—Weakness in head like a dulness, as if there was a vibration in forehead and turning about in a circle.—Constant rotary motion of head, even when lying.—Ebullition, boring, and digging shocks, and throbbings in head.—Pain, as from a bruise, in brain, while in bed, in morning.—Nocturnal cephalalgia.—Pains in bones of head, and exostosis in the cranium.—Sutures open; large head; precocious mental development.—Swelling of head; soreness of the scalp; sharp and burning pains in integuments of cranium.—Sensation of subcutaneous ulceration in whole head, < at night when becoming warm in bed; > after rising.—Tearing in one (l.) side of head and temple, extending from neck, with insupportable heat and perspiration, < at night and in heat of bed, > towards morning and while lying quiet.—Tension over forehead as from a tape or hoop, < at night in bed; > after rising and from laying hand on it.—Congestion of blood to head with heat in it.—Hydrocephalus.—Sensation of tension of scalp.—Scalp is painful to touch; < when scratching, which is followed by bleeding.—Tearing and stinging in bones of skull.—Itching on hairy scalp, and forehead and temples; < from scratching, when it bleeds and becomes erysipelatous.—Dry, stinging, burning, fetid eruption like yellow crusts, on forepart of head and temples, when scratching inflammation and erysipelas.—Exostoses, with sensation of subcutaneous ulceration on touching them, < at night in bed.—Open fontanelles with dirty colour of face, restless sleep, and sour-smelling night-sweat.—Falling off of hair; mostly on sides of head and temple; with humid eruptions on head or after clammy perspirations of head; with itching at night in bed; < from scratching; with burning, with great tendency to perspiration.—Great chilliness with contractive tearing pain of the scalp, extending from forehead to neck.—Fetid, sour-smelling, oily perspiration on head, and on icy-cold forehead, with burning in skin: < at night in bed, > after rising.—Dry eruption on head; small scabs in hair, sometimes with burning itching; moist scabs, with excoriation of scalp, and destruction of hair.—Sweat on head and forehead, sometimes cold and viscid.

3. Eyes.—Eyes confused, dull, and surrounded by a livid circle.—Pressure in eyes, as from sand, principally when fixing the attention on any object.—Shootings, itching, tickling and burning in eyes, principally in open air.—Eyes red, inflamed, with redness of conjunctiva or sclerotica, and injection of vessels of sclerotica, or of external canthi.—Profuse lachrymation, principally in evening.—Blear-eyedness.—Amaurotic dimness before l. eye.—Twitching of lids.—Excessive sensitiveness of eyes to light, and to brightness of the fire.—Firelight dazzles eyes greatly.—Eyes inflamed, with swollen inverted tarsi.—Pupils dilated.—Inability to open eyes well, as if agglutinated to balls.—Pustules in conjunctiva, and ulcers in cornea.—Eyelids red, inflamed, swollen, ulcerated on margins, and covered with scabs.—Sensation as if a cutting instrument were under eyelid.—Tumour in eyelid, like a stye.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyelids.—Spasmodic closing of eyelids, with difficulty in opening them.—Scabs round the eyes.—Amblyopia and confused sight, as in looking through a mist (periodical loss of sight); momentary loss of sight; black points, hovering flies, flames and sparks before eyes.—Apparent motion of letters, when reading.

4. Ears.—Tearing, shooting and drawing pains in ears, sometimes with a sensation of coldness, as if there were ice in ear, increased by heat of bed.—As if ice-cold water running out of ears; comes suddenly, lasts a few minutes and recurs; violent itching in ears in intervals.—Ear and auditory tube inflamed, with cramp-like and shooting pains.—Soreness of internal ear.—Meatus swollen with much earache when chewing.—Small ulcers in front of l. membrana tympanis.—Discharge of pus from ear, with ulceration of external ear.—Excoriation and ulceration of the concha auris.—Purulent otorrhśa and fungous excrescences in ear, with tearing in side of head affected, and in face.—Flow of blood from ears.—Discharge of cerumen.—Subcutaneous tumour, and furfuraceous and moist pimples on the lobe.—Hardness of hearing, sometimes with obstruction of ears, which ceases when swallowing or blowing nose (or the obstruction is caused by enlargement of tonsils), or with an extraordinary reverberation of all sorts of sounds in ears.—Tinkling, roaring, ringing, and buzzing in ears, principally in evening.—Obstinate tinnitus.—Painful sensitiveness, and inflammatory swelling of parotids.—Inflammatory swelling of the r. parotid gland with stinging.

5. Nose.—Swelling of the bones of the nose (external nose, as bridge of the nose, may swell up very large on both sides), with painful sensitiveness to touch.—Itching in nose.—Tension, pressure, and sensation of heaviness in nose.—Blackish colour of nose.—Inflammatory swelling and shining redness of nose, with itching.—Scabs in nostrils (bleeding when cleansed).—Discharge of a greenish fetid and corrosive pus from the nostrils.—"Dirty-nosed children.".—Frequent and profuse bleeding from nose, even during sleep, and sometimes when coughing.—Obstruction and dryness of nose.—Frequent sneezing.—Dry coryza, with obstruction in nose, or fluent coryza, with copious discharge of corrosive serum.—Putrid smell from nose.—Painful pustule in nose.

6. Face.—Face, pale or yellowish, or lead-coloured, or earthy (with dull eyes without lustre).—Features discomposed and drawn.—Circle of bluish red round the eyes.—Feverish heat and redness of cheeks.—Bloatedness and swelling of face, principally round eyes.—Swelling of one (r.) side of face with heat and toothache.—Swelling of cheek.—Tearing in bones and muscles (of one side) of face.—Aching and pricking in zygomatic process.—Sensation of tension of skin on face and head.—Sweat on face.—Red and tettery spots on face.—Yellowish scab on face, with discharge of a fetid humour, constant itching day and night, and bleeding of the part after having been scratched.—Crusta lactea.—Lips rough, dry and blackish, with burning when they are touched.—Salt taste on lips.—Swelling and ulceration of lips.—Yellowish scabs, purulent pustules, and small ulcers on the lips and round the chin.—Burning pimples with yellow crusts on lips.—Fissures, rhagades, and ulceration in (lips and) corners of mouth.—Distortion of mouth and convulsive movements of lips.—Masseter muscles contracted so that speech was difficult.—Atrophy and exfoliation of alveolar processes.—Clenching and immobility of jaws, with inflammatory swelling of lower jaw, and tension in muscles of neck.—Lockjaw with stinging pains and engorgement, and inflammatory swelling of submaxillary glands, with shooting or pulsative pains, or without pain.—Caries of jaw.—Facial paralysis from cold, r. or l. side: almost specific (R. T. C.).

7. Teeth.—Tearing, shooting, or pulsative pains in carious teeth, or in roots of teeth, often extending to ears, and over whole cheek of side affected, sometimes also with painful swelling of cheek or of submaxillary glands, salivation, and shivering.—The nightly pulsating toothache extends to ear.—Appearance or aggravation of toothache, principally in evening, or at night, in heat of the bed, where it is insupportable; renewed by fresh air, as well as by eating, and taking anything hot or cold into mouth.—The teeth are set on edge, grow black, loosen (they are painful when touched by tongue), denuded of gum, and fall out.—Itching, burning, and redness of gums.—Gums are fungous, and bleed easily.—Bleeding of gums when touching them ever so little.—Retraction and swelling of gums, principally at night, with burning pain and sensation of excoriation, on touching them, and when eating.—Gums livid, discoloured, and very sensitive.—Upper border of gums looks indented, the indentation being white and ulcerated.—The swollen gums have white, elevated, ulcerated, pointed edges.—Ulceration of gums.

8. Mouth.—[This remedy covers in general, affections of mouth and fauces; r. side of fauces; r. side of neck; nape of neck (*i.e.*, affections appearing in any of the mentioned places); rarely give *Merc.* if the tongue is dry.—Guernsey].—Putrid smell from the mouth.—Bluish colour, excoriation, and inflammatory swelling of inside of mouth.—Burning pain, vesicles, blisters, aphthć and ulcers in the mouth.—Stomacace.—Sensation of dryness in mouth and palate, or accumulation of tenacious mucus.—Ulceration of orifice of salivary duct, and profuse discharge of excessively fetid saliva, which is sometimes bloody (or tenacious).—Tongue moist, coated with white and thick, or dry, brown, or blackish mucus.—(Excoriated

patches like islands on tongue in children, with craving for fat, *v.*).—Hardness, inflammatory swelling (suppuration), and ulceration of tongue, with shooting pains.—Longitudinal furrow on tongue with pricking pains.—Needle pricks in tip of tongue.—Tongue swollen, soft flabby, the edges become indented by the impression of teeth.—Tongue red and swollen; ulcerated; black, with red edges; moist with intense thirst; grey patches on edges, dirty-yellow coat on upper surface.—Aphthć in the mouth; bluish and spongy; ulcers spread without penetrating the flesh.—Inflammation and superficial ulceration of the mucous membranes of mouth.—Salivary glands swollen and painful; saliva fśtid or tastes coppery.—Rigidity, insensibility, and immobility of tongue.—Sensation in tongue as if burnt.—Quivering of tongue.—Rapid and stammering speech; entire loss of speech.—Loss of speech and voice; she hears everything well, but can only reply by signs and grimaces; sunken features, weeping about her condition; cannot sleep, feels very exhausted; good appetite, thirst for beer; fćces and urine passed easily; lasted three days; (almost complete relief by *Hyo.*).—Ranula.—Ulceration and caries of palate.

9. Throat.—Continuous painful dryness of throat; the mouth being full of water.—Painful dryness of throat, which impedes speech.—Pain, as from excoriation and smarting in throat, or sensation of heat, which ascends into gullet.—Shooting pains in throat and in tonsils, principally when swallowing.—Elongation and swelling of uvula.—Suppuration of tonsils.—Pressure and pains as from excoriation and ulceration, in śsophagus.—Syphilitic ulcers in mouth and throat.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of back parts of mouth and throat.—Erysipelatous inflammation of all soft parts of mouth and throat.—Inflammation and redness of palate.—Angina esp. with stinging pains < by empty deglutition at night and in cold air.—Throat and fauces of a coppery red colour and swollen.—Accumulation of thick and tenacious mucus in throat.—Sensation as if there were a tumour, or some foreign body in throat, which it is necessary to swallow.—Constant want to swallow.—Sensation as if a worm rose up so that he must always swallow, whereby it goes off somewhat though he does not feel anything go down.—When swallowing shooting in tonsils, stitches into ears.—Painful, difficult, and sometimes spasmodic deglutition, with danger of suffocation.—Burning in throat as if from a hot vapour ascending from stomach, with dryness in throat when swallowing, and continuous desire to swallow, with accumulation of water in mouth.—Inability to swallow the least liquid, which escapes through nostrils.—The pains in throat commonly extend to ears, parotids, submaxillary, and cervical glands; they are < for the most part by empty deglutition, as well as at night, in fresh air, and when speaking, and they are often accompanied by salivation.

10. Appetite.—Putrid, salt, sweetish, or metallic taste.—Bitter taste, principally when fasting, in morning.—Rye-bread has a bitter or sweetish taste.—Acid and mucous taste during a meal, also at other times.—Saltish taste on lips.—Violent burning thirst, day and night, with desire for cold drinks, and principally for milk

and beer.—Desire for wine and spirits.—Insatiable appetite and craving (or complete loss of appetite), with apparent insipidity of food.—Appetite only for bread and butter; aversion to butter.—Bulimy, with great weakness.—Canine hunger, even after eating.—Want of appetite.—No wish for food, which, however, is agreeable to the taste when eaten.—Thirst more decided than appetite.—Speedy satiety when eating.—Stomach feels replete and constricted.—Dislike to all food, principally solid nutriment, meat, sweetmeats, cooked victuals and coffee.—Has no appetite for dry food, likes liquid food.—Great weakness of digestion, with continued hunger, and pressure in stomach, frequent risings, pyrosis and many other inconveniences after a meal.—Bread is heavy on stomach.

11. Stomach.—Excessive nausea and inclination to vomit, often with incisive and pressive pains in stomach, chest, and abdomen, anxiety and inquietude, headache, vertigo, cloudiness of eyes, and transient heat.—The nausea often increases after a meal, and is accompanied by a sensation in throat, as if things sweetened with sugar had been eaten.—Rising of air.—Risings, principally after eating, and often of a putrid or bitter or sour and rancid taste.—Violent empty risings.—Regurgitation (of ingesta) after eating and drinking.—Pyrosis, regurgitation of a rancid liquid, and hiccough during and after a meal.—Retching and vomiting of mucous or bitter matters, or of bile.—Violent vomiting with convulsive movements.—Burning, violent pain, and excessive sensibility (esp. to touch) in the stomach, and in the precordial region.—Tension, fulness, and pressure as from a stone in pit of stomach, principally during or after a meal, however little may have been eaten; stomach hangs down heavily.—Sharp constrictive pain in precordial region.—Cramp-like pains in stomach, even after a very light repast.

12. Abdomen.—Painful sensitiveness of hepatic region, with shooting, burning pains, < by every movement of body, or of the parts affected.—Region of liver swollen, painfully sensitive to contact; cannot lie on r. side.—Chronic atrophy of liver, with emaciation and dessication of the body.—Swelling and hardness of liver.—Complete icterus.—Abdomen hard and inflated, with soreness when touched, principally in umbilical region.—Colic which only passes off in a recumbent position.—Violent colic (with diarrhśa), with cuttings, lancinations as if by knives, painful contractions and pinchings in abdomen, principally at night or in cool of evening, esp. when he touches or takes hold of anything cold.—Tension, distension, and pressure, as by a stone, principally in umbilical region (and painfulness to contact).—Burning in abdomen, round the navel.—Excessive and insupportable pains in abdomen, which cease only on lying down.—Pain in abdomen, as if caused by a chill.—Sensation as if intestines were loose, and moving about in abdomen, when walking.—Intestines feel bruised if he lies on r. side.—The pains in abdomen are often accompanied by shivering, or by heat and redness of cheeks, as well as by great sensitiveness of abdomen, and of precordial region, to all contact, and to least pressure.—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen.—Sufferings from flatulency, principally at night, with distension of abdomen, borborygmi, and rumbling.—Cutting stitch in lower abdomen r. to

l.; < walking.—Tension, aching, and lancinations in groins as by knives.—Inflammation of peritoneum and of intestines.—Boring pain in r. groin.—Obstruction and inflammatory swelling of inguinal glands, with redness and painful sensitiveness, when walking and standing.—Affections of inner region of liver; external belly, which may be hard and sensitive to touch; inguinal ring, either one (H. N. G.).—Painful hard, hot, sensitive swelling in ileo cćcal region.—Ulceration and suppuration of inguinal glands.—Buboes.—Abdomen externally cold to touch.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: acrid; bloody; knotty; containing pus; viscid.—Complaints before stool (a sick, painful, faint feeling comes on just before).—Complaints during stool; tenesmus; tenesmus without stool; diarrhśa with slime (*Merc*. is rarely indicated in these troubles where there is no slime.—H. N. G.).—Constipation, with hard, tenacious and knotty fćces, which cannot be expelled without straining.—Fćces of small shape; ribbon-like.—Ineffectual, but frequent want to evacuate, esp. at night, and sometimes with tenesmus, protrusion of hćmorrhoids, and nausea.—Loose and dysenteric evacuations, principally at night, with colic and violent cuttings, urgent want to evacuate, tenesmus and burning in anus, pyrosis, nausea and risings, anguish, heat or cold sweat on face, shivering and shuddering, exhaustion and trembling of all limbs.—Diarrhśa (preceded by colic), caused by the fresh air of evening.—Chilliness between the diarrhśic stools.—During a diarrhśic stool nausea and eructations.—Scanty evacuations of sanguineous mucus.—Evacuations which are mucous, or bilious, or putrid, or acid, or of a greenish or brownish colour, or reddish, or yellow, like sulphur; or a greyish-white.—Fćces of consistence of pap, or frothy, or like hash.—Evacuation of corrosive and burning fćcal matter.—Discharges of bloody mucus accompanied by colic and tenesmus; dysentery.—Discharge of blood, or of mucus, from rectum, even with evacuations that are not loose, and when not at stool, sometimes with tenesmus in anus.—Protrusion of hćmorrhoids.—Ejection of ascarides and lumbrici.—Itching, shootings, and excoriation in anus.—After stool prolapsus ani; or when pressing and straining to stool.—Prolapsus recti, which, when it protrudes, appears black and bloody.—Evacuation of substances undigested, or black, and like pitch; blood and mucus, undigested, smelling sour, excoriating anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine acrid; turbid; too frequent; complaints while passing, and after.—Affections of urethra.—Continued want to urinate, day and night, sometimes with abortive efforts, or with scanty emission.—The stream of urine is excessively small.—Irresistible, sudden desire to urinate.—Frequent and copious emission of urine, as in diabetes, with great emaciation.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Urgent want to urinate, with incontinence of urine.—The quantity of urine emitted is greater than the quantity of fluid drunk.—Wetting the bed at night.—Emission of urine drop by drop.—Urine of a deep colour, or red, or brown, or white, as if mixed with flour or chalk, or of the colour of blood.—Offensive, turbid urine, which forms a sediment.—Sanguineous, pungent, or sour-smelling

urine.—Corrosive and burning urine.—Thick sediment from urine.—White and flock-like clouds in urine (or as if containing pus; scanty, fiery red).—Emission of hard mucus, or of flocks, and white threads during or after the emission of urine.—Discharge of blood from urethra.—Incisive and contractive pains in renal region, at night.—Pulsation, incisive pains, burning and shooting in urethra, even when not urinating.—Inflammation of orifice of urethra, and discharge of thick, yellowish, or serous, whitish matter.—Thick greenish (or yellow) discharge from urethra, more at night, (gonorrhśa) with phimosis; chancroids.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increase of sexual desire, and great lasciviousness, with frequent erections and pollutions.—[Erections: little boys may have this, lasting all night, causing emaciation; boys often pull and tear at the prepuce all the time, which may cause great emaciation, and result in death; adults often have this pulling, a kind of itching being the cause, and a feeling as if he "must do so"; collection of smegma behind glans.—H. N. G.].—Total loss of sexual power.—Painful nocturnal erections, and sometimes sanguineous pollutions.—The penis is small, cold, and flabby.—Glans cold and shrivelled.—Voluptuous itching, tingling, tearing, and shooting in glans and prepuce.—Puffing, or inflammatory swelling of prepuce, sometimes with burning pain, fissures, rhagades, and eruptions.—Burning in urethra during coitus.—Purulent secretion between prepuce and glans, sometimes with swelling, heat, and redness of front part of penis.—Swelling of the lymphatic vessels along the penis.—Vesicles and phagedćnic ulcers (chancres) with lard-like, or cheesy, bases, and raised margin, on glans and prepuce.—Sensation of coldness in testes.—Testes, hard and swollen, with shining redness of scrotum, and dragging pain in testes and spermatic cords.—Itching, tingling, and shooting in testes.—Profuse perspiration of parts when walking.—Excoriation between the parts and thighs.—Sloughing of scrotum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Suppression of catamenia.—Catamenia too copious, with uneasiness and colic.—Metrorrhagia.—Discharge of blood in an old woman, eleven years after menses had ceased.—Before catamenia: dry heat, with ebullition of blood, and congestion in head.—Congestion of blood to uterus.—Inflammation of ovaries and uterus.—During catamenia: redness of tongue, with deep-coloured and burning spots, salt taste in mouth, teeth set on edge, and gums blanched.—Leucorrhśa in general; complaints concomitant to leucorrhśa.—Leucorrhśa always < at night; greenish discharge; smarting, corroding, itching, burning after scratching.—Purulent, corrosive leucorrhśa, with itching in the parts, > by washing in cold water.—Hard tubercles on labia majora.—Itching pimples, and nodosities in labia.—Itching of genitals, < from contact of urine.—Inflammatory swelling in vagina, with a sensation as if it were raw and excoriated.—Swelling of labia, with heat, hardness, shining redness, great sensitiveness to touch, and burning, pulsative, and shooting pains.—Prolapsus uteri et vaginć; feels > after coitus.—Sterility with too profuse menstruation.—Easy coitus and certain conception.—Hard swelling in breasts, with pain as from ulceration (at every menstrual period), or with suppuration and actual ulceration;

ulcerated nipples.—Milk in breasts instead of menses; in breasts of boys or girls.—Excoriation of breasts.—The infant rejects the milk.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, with febrile shivering, hypochondriacal humour, dislike to all food, and constipation.—Catarrh with cough, hoarseness, fluent coryza and sore throat.—Continual hoarseness and loss of voice.—Nasal voice.—Burning and tickling in the larynx with hoarseness.—Dry cough, sometimes fatiguing and shaking, principally in bed, in evening, or at night, also during sleep, and on waking in morning, excited by a tickling, or a sensation of dryness in chest, and < by speaking.—Cough, as if caused by irritation in stomach.—Convulsive cough, with retching.—Spasmodic cough (whooping-cough); two paroxysms follow one another rapidly, from tickling in larynx and upper part of chest, at night, without cough during day, with expectoration of acrid yellowish mucus, which is sometimes mixed with coagulated blood, tasting putrid or salty.—Cough < in night air, at night and when lying on l. side.—Dyspnśa (sensation of spasmodic contraction when coughing or sneezing).—Pains in head and chest when coughing, as if these parts were about to burst; or shootings in occiput; or pain as from excoriation in chest, and pain in loins.—Inclination to vomit and fits of choking, when coughing.—Cough with expectoration of pure blood.—Bloody sputa in tuberculosis.—Hoarse cough, with sensation of dryness and shootings in throat.

18. Chest.—Difficult respiration, as from want of breath, or short and loud respiration.—Breath having a bad smell.—Shortness of breath when going upstairs and when walking quickly.—Anxious oppression of chest, and difficulty of respiration, with want to take a deep inspiration, chiefly after a meal, or with attacks of suffocation at night, or in evening in bed, when lying down (on l. side).—Sensation of dryness in chest.—Want of breath, with squeezing and tension in chest, and sensation, on least movement, or attempt to speak, as if life were coming to an end.—Sharp pains, and sensation as if muscles of chest were bruised.—Aching in chest, sometimes penetrating to back, with inability to take a full inspiration.—Burning in chest, sometimes extending to throat.—Soreness and burning in chest.—Lancinations (as if caused by knives) in chest and sides, or as far as the back, principally when breathing, sneezing, and coughing.—Stitches in r. chest through from scapula; inflammation of lungs.—Sensation as of a contraction and of swelling, and pain as from excoriation and ulceration, in chest.—Suppuration of lungs after hćmorrhages, or after pneumonia.—Emphysema of lungs.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart; on slightest exertion.—Fainting.—Fatal syncope.

20. Neck and Back.—Burning and drawing pain in back and in nape of neck.—Indurated lymphatics.—Rigidity and rheumatic swelling of nape of neck, and of neck.—Shootings in muscles of neck.—Engorgement and inflammatory swelling of glands of neck, with shooting and pressive pains.—Shooting pains, instability, and weakness in loins.—Pain as from a bruise in sacrum, back, and

shoulder-blades.—Erysipelatous inflammation extending from back like a girdle around abdomen (zona).

22. Upper Limbs.—Sharp (rheumatic) pains in shoulders and arms, principally at night, and when moving them.—Jerking in arms and fingers.—Hot and red (arthritic) swelling of elbow, as far as hand.—Itching miliary eruption on arms.—Furfuraceous and burning tetters on forearms and on wrist.—Tremor of hands, with weakness; could neither feed nor dress himself.—Cracking, weakness, and sensation of paralysis in hand.—Sweat on palms.—Eruption like moist itch on hands, with violent nightly itching.—Cramp-like contraction of hands and fingers.—Swelling of joints of fingers.—Deep and bleeding fissures and rhagades in hands and fingers.—Cramp-like pains, and tendency to become stiff in hands when using them.—Swelling of wrist, with pain on touching or moving it.—Rigidity of wrists.—Painful stiffness of r. wrist-joint.—Ulceration at the nails.—Exfoliation of fingers (of finger-nails).—Deadness of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sharp and lancinating (rheumatic) pains in hip-joints, as well as thighs and knees, chiefly at night, and during movement, and often with a sensation of coldness in diseased parts.—Tearing in the hip-joint and knee, < at night, or with pulsating pain, suppuration commencing.—Burning in nates.—Soreness between thighs and genitals.—Burning in periosteum of tibić.—Drawing in tibia.—Great weakness, heaviness, and painful weariness in thighs and legs.—Weakness and giving way in knees, could scarcely stand.—Sensation of rigidity, of torpor and cramps in thighs.—Itching pimples on thighs.—Śdematous, transparent swelling, of thighs and legs.—Dropsical swelling of legs.—Tension in hams, as if tendons were too short.—Itching miliary eruption in legs.—Tetters on thighs and legs.—Contraction of legs, and cramps in calves of legs and toes.—Swelling of instep or heels, with sharp or shooting pains.—Wrenching pains in foot.—Coldness and sweat in feet.—Painful swelling of metatarsal bones.—Swelling of toes.—Ulceration at nails.

24. Generalities.—Śdema of face, hands, and feet with ańćmia.—Cellulitis with lumpiness in any region.—Periostitis then necrosis.—Tearing and drawing, or shooting pains in limbs, chiefly at night, in heat of bed, which renders the pain insupportable.—Red and shining inflammatory swellings.—Inflammations ending in exudations and suppurations.—Nocturnal pains in bones.—Softening of the bones, so they will bend (rickets); enlargement of; caries of; inflammation of; prickling of; tearing in.—Affections of shoulder-blades; shin-bones; bones of the leg.—Sufferings < at night, or in evening, also from fresh (evening) air.—Throbbings, sensation of dislocation, and arthritic pains in joints, with swelling.—Rheumatic and catarrhal inflammations.—Rheumatic pains, with profuse sweat, which affords no relief.—The patient feels much better in morning and during repose, and esp. when lying down than when seated or walking.—Whole body feels as if bruised, with soreness in all bones.—Great agitation in limbs, with pains in joints, principally in evening.—Great fatigue, weakness, and rapid loss of

strength, with great uneasiness of body and mind.—Ebullition of blood, and frequent trembling, even after least exertion.—Sanguineous congestions (to head, chest, and abdomen) and hćmorrhages.—Great tendency of limbs to become numb.—Contractions of some parts.—Cramps, convulsive movements, and nocturnal attacks of epilepsy, with cries, rigidity of body, distension of abdomen, itching in nose, and thirst.—Sensation of coldness in outer parts; burning pain of inner parts; cutting in inner parts; darting pains in outer parts; darting in bones.—Sallow-coloured face.—Eructations; vomiting of bile.—Blackness of outer parts; bleeding from inner parts; restlessness of body; inflammation of inner parts, also of mucous membranes; secretion of mucus increased from any of mucous membranes.—Scurvy, particularly where there is much salivation; wasting away of soft parts; strictures after inflammation; inflammatory swellings, parts which are usually white turn red; zona or shingles.—Tonic spasms and tetanus.—Cataleptic rigidity of body.—Fainting fits.—Paralysis of several of limbs.—Emaciation and atrophy of whole body.—Excitability and sensitiveness of all the organs.—Cannot lie on r. side.

25. Skin.—Yellow colour of the skin, with perspiration which imparts a yellow colour to linen.—Skin dirty yellow, rough and dry.—(Jaundice.).—Engorgement, inflammation, and ulceration of the glands, with pulsative and shooting pains, hard swelling, red and shining, or without any perceptible alteration in skin.—Miliary, urticarial, pimpled, or pustular and purulent eruptions.—Exanthema burning; pock-shaped (hence, think of this remedy in small-pox); of scarlet colour; with swelling; purulent exanthema, *i.e.*, ulcerating; ecchymoses appear, of black and blue spots, without receiving any external injury.—Erysipelas.—Spacelus; brown mortification.—Tetters in general; burning suppurating.—Ulcers in general; with burning on edges; hard on edges with bloody pus; with corroding pus; with ichorous pus; having too little pus; too thin pus; thin, tenacious, sticky pus; swollen, inflamed; looking like lard; prickling; pulsating; painful on the edges; swollen on edges.—Flat, painless ulcers, pate, covered with phlegm-like pus; on scalp, skin of penis, &c.—Primary and secondary syphilis; round coppery red spots shining through skin.—Itching pimples, which burn after being scratched.—Eruptions which resemble scabies, and which bleed readily.—Wounds ulcerate easily (and become gangrened).—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Spots red and raised, or maculć hepaticć, or which resemble scorbutic spots.—Small and very itchy pimples, which ulcerate, and become encrusted.—Tettery, excoriated, and oozing spots, or dry, itching, and mealy tetters.—Desquamation of skin.—Phagedenic ulcers, or bluish, fungous, and easily bleeding, or superficial, and appearing as if bitten by insects, or secreting an ichorous and corrosive pus.—Chancrous ulcers.—Violent and voluptuous itching over whole body, principally in evening, or at night, < by heat of bed, and sometimes attended by burning after scratching.—Thickening of periosteum; exostosis and caries; abscess in joints; great brittleness of bones.

26. Sleep.—Excessive sleepiness, day and night; deep and prolonged sleep.—Great sleepiness during day.—Inclination to sleep without the power to do so.—Sleep retarded in evening, and too early awakening in morning.—Failing asleep late; complaints preventing sleep (as toothache, or any severe pain or trouble, &c.); sleeplessness in general before midnight.—Very light and unquiet sleep, with frequent awaking, starts, and fright.—Sleeplessness from nervous excitability.—Frequent, anxious, horrible, fantastic, historical, vivid and voluptuous dreams; dreams of robbers, of dogs that bite, of rebellion, of floods, of discharges of firearms, &c.—At night, restlessness, anxiety, agitation and tossing, uneasiness, pains, heat or sweat, ebullition of blood, cries, tears, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and many other affections.—On going to sleep: < of the pains, starts, and frightful spectres before the sight.—During sleep: talking, groans, sighs, short respiration, with mouth open and hands cold; on waking, sweat, cries, tears, and incoherent expressions.

27. Fever.—Chilliness early in morning, when rising, but more so in evening after lying down, as if cold water had been thrown over him, and not > by heat of stove.—Chilliness at night with frequent micturition.—Chilliness between the diarrhśic stools.—Internal chilliness with heat of face.—Heat while in bed; as soon as one rises chilliness.—Heat after midnight with violent thirst for cold drinks.—Heat with anxiety and constriction of chest alternating with chilliness.—Perspiration towards morning, with thirst and palpitation of heart; from least exertion even when eating.—Perspiration in evening before going to sleep.—Very debilitating night-sweats.—Perspiration gives no relief, and accompanies all ailments.—Intermittent fever.—Chilliness in evening in bed, afterwards heat with violent thirst.—Chilliness and heat without thirst, towards morning thirst; during perspiration, palpitation of heart and nausea, the perspiration smells sour or fetid.—Coldness, shivering, and shuddering over whole body, principally after having slept, either by day and night, or only at night, or in evening, and in morning in bed, and sometimes with bluish colour of skin, icy coldness in hands and feet, muscular palpitations, convulsive movements of head, arms, and legs, contusive pain in limbs, and inclination to lie down, trembling in limbs, sharp pains in head, want to urinate, somnolence, &c.—Ebullitions with trembling from slight exertion.—Heat in face and head, with redness and burning of cheeks, and coldness, or shivering, or shuddering over whole body; or heat, mingled with shiverings or sweats.—During the heat, insatiable thirst, great desire for milk, and < of pains when uncovered.—Febrile attacks at night, or in evening; fever, with inflammatory symptoms, or with putridity; slow and hectic fever.—Pulse, irregular, or quick, strong, and intermittent, or weak, slow and trembling (generally full and fast, with violent beating in arteries).—Copious, excessive, and colliquative sweats, both day and night, in morning, in evening after lying down, and when eating, and sometimes fetid, clammy, sour, or oily, giving linen a yellow colour, and burning the skin.—Sweat, with nausea and inclination to vomit, great fatigue, thirst, anxiety, obstructed respiration, stitches in side, &c.

Mercurius Præcipitatus Albus.

White Precipitate. Mercurammonium chloride. NH_2HgCl. Trituration.

Clinical.—Dwarfism. Eczema faciei.

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Merc. præcip. alb*. are taken entirely from poisonings. The most peculiar symptoms are: Green tongue; bilious stools scalding anus; and the old-mannish appearance of a child poisoned with it. Mossa (*H. R*., ix. 28) relates (*1*) a case of chronic eczema of the face in an elderly man, a moistening eruption < in winter and from exposure to cold; vesicles on a reddened, swollen skin dry into scales which exfoliate; eyelids, especially lower, œdematous, corners reddened; lachrymation; ear involved; itching and burning on head preventing sleep. *Merc. præcip. alb*. 3 gr. i. every third day. First the burning itching ceased. Then formation of blisters abated. Exfoliation continued a long time, but the skin finally became normal. (*2*) Girl, 2, eruption on face and large part of scalp, covered with thick yellow crust, matter exuding from cracks. Offensive odour; swollen cervical glands. *Merc. præcip. alb*. 3 gr. i once in three days cured in four weeks.

Relations.—*Compare:* Dwarfish children, Bar. c., Syph. Eczema, Mez., Æthiops. ant.

SYMPTOMS.

6. Face.—Face: much flushed; greatly swollen.—In one night a child (poisoned with 20 gr.) had undergone a remarkable change; had become in appearance "quite an old man."

8. Mouth.—Gums much swollen.—Tongue: much coated; thick greenish fur.

11. Stomach.—Thirst urgent.—Nausea and vomiting.—Vomits deeply blood-stained fluid.—Much pain at stomach.

12. Abdomen.—After half an hour pain began in epigastrium, gradually spreading over whole abdomen.—Great pain in abdomen; continuing after taking any, even liquid, food, for more than a week.—Constant griping.—Whole abdomen painful to pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—One copious stool with mucous shreds in some quantities, much dark blood.—Numerous scanty stools with much blood.—Almost pure bile causing great scalding of anus.

24. Generalities.—Slight subsultus.—Collapse.—During the night the child shrieked as from great pain, in the morning it had changed to the appearance of an old man.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy, semi-comatose.

27. Fever.—Cold, clammy skin, much congestion of cutaneous vessels.—General perspiration.

Mercurius Præcipitatus Ruber.

Red Precipitate. Red Oxide of Mercury. HgO. Trituration.

Clinical.—Anus, burning in. Chancroid. Gonorrhœa. Mucous patches. Pemphigus neonatorum.

Characteristics.—This intensely irritating mercurial was investigated by Hahnemann. All the usual mercurial symptoms were intensified. Hansen has used it in practice, and gives these as indications [which are not all found in the provings]: Gonorrhœa when the urethra is felt as a hard string. Phagedænic ulcer and bubo. Indurated ulcer, deep, with red, hard edges, and especially when spreading. Syphilitic iritis when the pains have ceased. Pemphigus neonatorum and intertrigo syphilitica. Mucous patches on scrotum and by anus, with or without fissures. Eczema, acute or chronic, much sero-purulent or purulent exudation, also externally (in ointment 1 to 40 of prepared lard). Tinea tonsurans, circinata and sycosis. Folliculitis barbæ (internally and externally).—These are Hansen's own observations. In the symptoms of the proving a sensation "as of a hot iron in anus moving up and down" looks like a possible keynote.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Apprehension.

3. Eyes.—Fierce, intent look.—Chemosis.—Blepharitis (cured in a prover).

6. Face.—Remarkable redness of face and eyes.—Dropsical condition of face.—Cheeks and lips enormously swollen.

8. Mouth.—Inflamed gums.—Tongue enormously swollen and protruding.—Two holes in tongue.—Inside of mouth coated with a substance like decayed cheese.—Whole anterior portion of mucous membrane of cheeks, gums, and under surface of tongue sloughed away, and four teeth were lost in the process of syringing.—As the parts healed the jaws became completely closed by contracting cicatrices.—Tongue was reduced and firmly adherent to floor of mouth and cheeks.—Strong mercurial odour.—Burning in mouth and throat; pains prevent sleep.—Mouth very sore; flakes of epithelium separate.—Itching over whole mouth

without salivation.—Profuse salivation.—Blood and saliva of the most fetid odour flowed constantly from mouth.

9. Throat.—Throat inflamed.—Burning like hot ashes on swallowing the powder.

11. Stomach.—Unquenchable thirst.—Nausea; vomiting.—Vomit: with cutting in abdomen; blackish blood; bloody mucus; followed by diarrhœa.—Pains in stomach and whole abdomen.—Agonising pain in stomach with burning heat and nausea.

12. Abdomen.—Occasional pain in l. hypochondrium.—Abdomen distended and painful to contact.—Agonising colic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constant urging; gradually became <, and spread over whole intestinal canal, with constant sensation in anus as of a glowing hot iron moving up and down.—Most excessive tenesmus, with scanty discharge of blood, with cutting, burning pains.—Diarrhœa: excessively violent; with violent cramps.—Stools: mainly blood; involuntary, greenish, and offensive.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Larynx inflamed and swollen, even outside.—(Paroxysms of suffocation at night on lying down and while falling asleep; obliged to jump up suddenly, when it disappeared.).—Oppression of chest.

19. Heart.—(Violent palpitation that seemed as if it would burst the chest.—Small, hard pulse.)

24. Generalities.—General trembling.—Convulsions.—Cramps of internal organs; and in legs.—Spasmodic contraction of extremities.

27. Fever.—Cold, perspiring skin.—Cold sweat.

Mercurius Protoiodatus.

Mercurius iodatus. Green Iodide of Mercury. Mercurious iodide. HgI. Trituration.

Clinical.—Blepharitis ciliaris. Breast, tumour of. Catarrh. Chancre. Crusta lactea. Diphtheria. Eyes, syphilitic affections of. Goître. Intra-ocular affections. Leucorrhœa; of children. Ozæna. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Scabies sicca. Syphilis. *Throat, sore*. Tonsillitis. Toothache. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—*Merc. iod*. has had a valuable proving, which has developed a distinct individuality based on the general *Merc*. characteristics. *Lyc*. (which is complementary to *Iod*.) is strongly recalled by some symptoms of *Merc. iod*.,

and *Lyc*. relieved some of the symptoms of the proving. The right-to-left direction was manifested in the throat and chest symptoms; but unlike those of *Lyc*., the throat symptoms were < by warm drinks. Cervical and parotid glands enormously swollen. Much accumulation of tenacious mucus in throat. *Merc. iod*. has a strong characteristic in the tongue—a thick yellow coat at the base; anterior part clean and red. There are many pains in the eyes and orbits. Farrington mentions "corneal ulcers looking as if they had been chipped out by finger-nail." *Merc. iod*. is a medicine of concomitants: There is a head pain following immediately a heart pain; pain in right forearm and left hip simultaneously; pain in heart with pain in abdomen. The teeth feel too long, < by closing the jaws. There is also irresistible desire to clench teeth, and the jaw is stiff and muscles tired from clenching teeth in sleep. Nausea at sight of food. Faint, sick feeling in hypogastrium. Black stools. A cough < by laughing. *Merc. iod*. is *suited to* scrofulous and syphilitic patients; to mucous surfaces covered with squamous epithelium; to effects of draughts whilst perspiring. Kent mentions the cure of "an ulcerated, indurated lump in breast, as large as a goose's egg, with knots in axilla, blueness of the part and no hope." *Merc. iod*. 100, given as often as the pains were severe, cured (*J. of Hcs*., iv. 319). Touch and pressure <. Symptoms are < night; before 1 a.m.; on waking. < Rest. < Lying on left side (many symptoms). > Lying on right side (tired feeling in all limbs). Headache > when mind and body actively engaged. Writing < (arm pain). < At church (faint feeling). < Warm room; warmth of bed. < In spring. Very sensitive to cold and damp weather.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hep.; palpitation, Lyc. *Follows well:* Lach. (scarlatina). *Compare:* Right to left, Lyc. (Merc. bin. left to right). Nausea in hypogastrium, Puls. Black stools, Lept. Cough < laughing, Arg. n. Pains all round orbit, Cinnab. (Farrington says the characteristic of Cinnab. is that "the pain shoots across the eye from canthus to canthus and seems to go around the eye." Merc. iod. somewhat approaches this.) < Warm drinks and empty swallowing, Lach. Thick yellow coating at base of tongue, K. bi. (Nat. p. golden yellow; Nat. s. dirty or greenish grey). < Lying left side, Phos., Arn., Spig. (opp. Merc., which has < lying right side).

Causation.—Cold draught when perspiring. Cold, damp weather. Spring.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—When in bed, imagined a man was in his room intending to perforate his throat with a gimlet (the idea lasted twenty-four hours).—Lively, merry, talkative.—Destructiveness; moodiness; depression of spirits.

2. Head.—Dull frontal headache on waking; with dull soreness of bones of face.—Aching all over head with wave-like motion of blood.—Dizzy headache, like a rush of blood to head, followed by a violent pain above r. temple.—Dizziness when reading, and when rising from a chair.—Occasional shooting pains in

temples; sharp stitches.—Head feels dull and compressed, as if a heavy weight were pressing it down on pillow.—Head feels full and heavy.—Dull frontal headache, with pain in root of nose.—Throbbing pain in (fore) head.—Dull headache on awaking in morning.—Sharp pain on vertex.—Dull dizzy pains over vertex, with inclination to vomit, following immediately after a slight pain at heart.—Headache on vertex, or on r. side.—Severe shooting pain in forehead, superior arch of r. orbit, and root of nose.—Sensation as if skull were cracking.—Violent pain in r. side of head (over r. temple; extending to nape).—Numbness of occiput and nape of neck with stiffness of neck.—Sharp pain in occiput after rising.—Persistent itching of vertex; on l. side of vertex.—Itching of scalp.—Numbness and tingling of scalp.

3. Eyes.—Severe pain and soreness of r. orbit (on rising in morning); of superior arch; of inferior arch; of l. orbit (< by stooping).—Black clouds float before his eyes, when lying on his l. side.—Excessive photophobia.—(Corneal ulcers which look as if they had been chipped out by a finger-nail.

4. Ears.—Sharp, throbbing, boring pain, from within outward, deep in l. ear.—Sudden sharp pain in (r.) external meatus; in internal meatus; < by touch.

5. Nose.—Pain at root of nose (shooting pain).—A great deal of mucus in nose, must constantly clear it.—A great deal of mucus descends through posterior nares into throat.—The r. side of septum and r. nostril are very sore and much swollen.—Sharp pain in septum.—Painful spot on l. ala.

6. Face.—Dull bruised pain in r. malar bone, radiating into forehead and r. side of head, a small spot pulsates and burns like fire; < by touch.—Sharp stitches through head and face.—Soreness of all the face, esp. the bones, with dull frontal headache.—Stinging in l. cheek.—Sharp throbbing in r. cheek.

7. Teeth.—Teeth feel too long; cannot eat.—Sensation of dryness in teeth.—Pain in molars < bringing them together; with feeling as if too long.—Sensation: as if pressed tightly together; as if very tight in their sockets; fulness, grinding, and drawing in teeth with constant desire to press them together.—Grinding at roots of teeth with occasional pain in abdomen; with soreness deep behind umbilicus at 12 midnight.—Pressed teeth together so hard during sleep the muscles were lame and tired on waking.—Jaws stiff.—Toothache after filling.

8. Mouth.—Mouth, teeth, and lips dry and sticky, back part of tongue is covered with a thick, dirty yellow coat.—Fine, bright, and red eruption on roof of mouth.—Tongue coated: yellowish white; dirty yellow; light brown.—Small, red, raised elevations on tongue.—Coating always on back of tongue (thick, dirty yellow; esp. on rising in the morning).—Coating bright yellow, tip and edges red.

9. Throat.—Burning in throat; when swallowing saliva.—Dryness of mouth and throat; with frequent empty swallowing.—Pharynx, tonsils, and uvula red and

congested.—Fauces and pharynx red and inflamed; tonsils swollen; esp. r.; sensation of a lump as if swollen.—(Cheesy white lumps on r. tonsil, each pricking as if a bit of toothpick stuck in every time he swallowed.).—Throat dry and burning with pain when swallowing.—Excessive secretion of tenacious mucus in throat, difficult to dislodge; hawking causes gagging.—Posterior wall of pharynx dotted with patches of mucus and small spots, which look ulcerated.—The mucous patches on tonsils and walls of pharynx are easily detached.—Accumulation of mucus in throat in morning.

11. Stomach.—Thirst excessive; for acids or sour drinks.—Nausea, with suffocation about heart and dizziness.—Weak, empty feeling at stomach, with nausea.—Nausea, with sensation of disgust at sight of food.—Burning at stomach, with pain as from a blow.—Sudden, sharp, momentary pain at stomach as if a knife were driven in.

12. Abdomen.—Hardness of abdomen.—Heat at umbilicus, as from a hot coal, < when inspiring.—Aching in region of liver, pain going from r. to l. and causing giddiness.—Stitching pain in region of liver > by pressing hand upon it.—Pain in l. hypochondrium, with dizziness on awakening in morning.—Faint, sick feeling in hypogastrium before stool.—Indolent buboes.

13. Stool.—Pressure high up in rectum with sensation of nausea and fainting.—Small stool, of very tough fæces, almost of consistency of putty, requiring great straining for their evacuations.—Stools: thin, light yellowish brown, frothy; soft, copious, dark; black.—Nightly (10 p.m.) inclination to stool with small evacuation disappeared during the proving.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine copious and of a dark red colour.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sharp shooting stitches in end of penis, through glans.—Copious seminal emissions, preceded by lewd dreams.—Dreams that he must urinate; this was followed by an emission.—Seminal emission, of which he knew nothing till morning.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses slight at onset, with pain.—Copious muco-purulent discharge from vagina the entire month.—Yellow leucorrhœa, esp. of young girls and children.—Morning sickness of pregnancy; vomit, greenish yellow, bitter fluid, with burning and sinking at stomach.—Breast, tumour of.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Slight hacking cough when inspiring.—Hoarseness and aphonia.—Goître with difficult breathing, suffocation at night; cough < night, and arises from tickling in larynx and from laughing.

18. Chest.—Sharp pain in chest, behind sternum.—Throbbing pain behind sternum.—Stitches through (r. side of) chest.—The pains in the chest appear l. side; those which appear r. side always proceed to l.—Sensation in l. breast above nipple

as if wind was in cellular tissue; frequent palpitation, a single kick and jump (> by *Lyc*).

19. Heart.—Stitching pain in heart.—Sudden but lasting pain about heart, taking away breath.—Sudden spasmodic action of heart, she thought it had jumped out of its place.—Pulse weak, irregular.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck stiff, soreness in occiput, < when lying; < when turning head.—Soreness and numbness between scapulæ.—Throbbing pain between shoulders.—Severe pain as if bruised over entire scapular region.—Throbbing pain in r. scapula.—Excruciating, sharp, sticking pain in back.

21. Limbs.—Bone pains.—Tired feeling in all limbs, < lying l. side, > lying r. side.—Pain in r. forearm and l. hip simultaneously.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness and wearied feeling in r. arm, < by writing.—Lameness and stiffness of r. shoulder.—Rheumatic, laming pain in r. arm, < by writing.—Soreness and lameness of l. shoulder and arm at night when lying on the l. side.—Soreness and pain of r. arm; < from pressure, rubbing and passive motion.—Sharp pain in r. shoulder, obliging him to cease writing.—Heavy feeling of r. arm.—Lame numbness of l. shoulder and l. arm.—Rheumatic pain in r. hand, at night, in bed.—In fingers: numbness; stiffness; pricking pains.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weariness in the legs, with dull pains and tingling.—Heavy laming pains in the calves of both legs, with pain in l. knee-joint.—Pain in sole of l. foot, with feeling of faintness through the whole body.—Sharp pain in r. big toe.

24. Generalities.—Sticking pains: both scapulæ, r. temple, r. side of chest, l. ear, along outer borders of both hands and both little fingers.—Heaviness of limbs, with laziness and drowsiness.—Languid and sleepy.—Faintness, wants to lie down.—Excessive tired feeling of all limbs, esp. when lying on l. side, > by lying on r. side.—Glands swollen and indurated.—Milk crust in children of a syphilitic taint.

25. Skin.—Troublesome itching over whole body, not > by scratching; < at night, esp. in bed.—Persistent itching spots over whole body, following each other in rapid succession.—Itching of scalp.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness without restlessness; before 1 a.m.—Frightful dreams; of coffins and drowning; nightmare.

27. Fever.—Pulse weak, irregular, and labouring.—Chills with trembling all over body.

Mercurius.

(*1*) MERCURIUS OXYDULATUS NIGER.

Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni. Dimercuros ammonium nitrate. $_2(NH_2Hg_2)NO_3H_2O$. [A mercurial preparation devised by Hahnemann as a substitute for the corrosive mercurial salts in use at the time, and at once adopted in all countries on account of its much milder and more efficacious anti-syphilitic qualities. It was prepared by precipitating Mercury from its solution in nitric acid by means of caustic ammonia. This is the preparation Hahnemann used in his proving.] Trituration.

(*2*) MERCURIUS VIVUS.

Hydrargyrum. Argentum vivum. Chamćleon minerale, &c. Metallic Mercury. Quicksilver. Hg (A. W. 199.8). [Although Hahnemann proved Mercurius solubilis, he recommended the use of triturations of the pure metal in practice as being the simplest mercurial preparation, and more easily obtained and equally available with Merc. sol. for prescribing on the symptoms of the latter.] Trituration. [Decoction: water in which quicksilver has been boiled for half an hour.]

Clinical.—[The letters *s* and *v* indicate the preparation—Solubilis or Vivus—mentioned in the *Prescriber* in connection with the malady the name of which they follow; they are not intended to indicate a preference of one over the other.] *Abscess (s)*. Anćmia. Aphthć. Appendicitis. *Balanitis (s). Bone, disease of (s)*. Brain, inflammation of. *Breath, offensive (s). Bronchitis (s). Bubo (s)*. Cancrum oris. *Catarrh (s)*. Chancre. *Chicken-pox (s). Cold (s)*. Condylomata. *Cough (s). Dentition, abnormal (s). Diarrhśa (s)*. Dysentery. *Dyspepsia (s). Ecthyma (s)*. Eczema. Emaciation. *Excoriation (s). Eyes, affections of (s)*; gouty inflammation of. Fainting. Fevers. Fissures. *Glandular swellings (s). Gout (s). Gum-boil (s). Gums, unhealthy (s). Heart, affections of (s). Herpes (s)*. Hydrophobia. *Jaundice (s). Joints, affections of (s)*. Leucorrhśa; in little girls. *Liver, affections of (s). Lumbago (s)*. Mania. *Measles (s). Melancholia (s)*. Meningitis. Mollities ossium. Mucous patches. Mumps. *Noises in the head (s). Odour, of body, offensive (s)*. Ovaries, affections of. *Pancreatitis (s). Parametritis (s)*. Parotitis. Peritonitis. *Perspiration, abnormal (s). Phimosis (s). Pregnancy, affections of (s.). Prostate, disease of (s). Purpura (s) (v). Pyćmia (s). Ranula (s). Rheumatism (s) (v)*. Rickets. Rigg's disease. *Salivation (s). Scurvy (s). Small-pox (s)*. Stomatitis. *Suppuration (s)*. Surgical fever. *Syphilis (s). Taste, disordered (s). Teeth, affections of (v). Throat-deafness (s). Throat, soreness of (v). Tongue, affections of (s) (v)*; mapped (v). *Toothache (s). Tremors (s). Typhus fever (v). Ulcers (s). Vaccination (s)*. Vomiting (s).

Characteristics.—No pains have been taken to keep distinct *Merc. sol*. and *Merc. viv*., and I do not find it practicable to attempt to separate them. Though *Merc. sol*. was the preparation Hahnemann proved, he recommended *Merc. viv*. as a superior preparation for homśopathic prescribing in his preface to the proving. *Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni* was invented by him in his pre-homśopathic days in response to a general desire for a mercurial preparation which should be at once soluble and non-corrosive, and it at once took its place in pharmacy, a place it has never lost. The method of developing the medicinal power of metallic mercury by graduated trituration was a later discovery, though there was a suggestion of it in the well-known *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ*. To the symptoms of Hahnemann's pathogenesis of *Merc. sol*. are added observed effects of *Mercury* in those engaged in working with the metal, in patients taking *Mercury*, and effects in those applying mercurial inunctions to patients—many having been severely affected by absorbing it through their hands. There is no difference between these effects and the symptoms of the proving so far as the general characteristics are concerned. In the finer characteristics there must be differences. The symptoms of the proving are in general more particularly characterised than the effects of *Merc. viv*. For instance, "At night severe toothache, and when that went off great chilliness through the whole body," belongs to the *Merc. sol*. proving; and so do these: "Vertigo: when sitting at his desk there was whirling in the head, as if he were drunk, he rises up and walks about the room staggering, then anxious heat breaks out over him, with nausea but not to the length of vomiting; at the same time some headache." "From occiput a strong, tearing, continued pain, which went into the forehead and there pressed." The symptoms of nose-bleed and the more finely characterised throat symptoms ("stitches on tonsils"; "stitches into ear on swallowing"; "something hot rises into throat.,"), were produced by *Merc. sol*., so were the majority of the symptoms in the male and female sexual organs. But this is not to say that *Merc. viv*. will not answer equally well, or even better, for curing them. The only bit of comparative experience I have in the action of the two is this: in a case of cold in which *Merc*. seemed indicated, *Merc. sol*. 30 was given and failed, and *Merc. viv*. 30 promptly cured.—We of the present generation can hardly form a conception of the havoc wrought by *Mercury* in the days when it was considered necessary to "touch the gums" in all cases for which *Mercury* was prescribed before any good could be hoped for. The motto, "Salivation is Salvation," tells its own tale. "It was quite an event," says Teste, "when in the sixteenth century the discovery was made that *Mercury* will cure syphilis without the patient being salivated. One error, however, being substituted in place of another, it was supposed that the sweat, the diuresis, or the diarrhśa which followed the exhibition of *Mercury*, replaced the absent salivation; the gross humoralism which prevailed at that period did not allow of another explanation. For a graphic picture of a practice which was part of the ordinary routine until recent times, I quote the following from Bransby Cooper's *First Lines of Surgery*, 6th ed., p. 348: "*Mercury* acts upon some individuals like a poison [!] they are seized with palpitations of the heart, tremblings of the limbs, oppression of the breathing, and irregular pulse. When

such indisposition takes place in a person employing *Mercury* we conclude that this mineral is actually producing a deleterious impression on the system [!]. It was noticed by the late Mr. Pearson that every year, when it was the custom to salivate freely, a certain number of individuals thus treated died suddenly in the Lock Hospital. They were first affected as I have described, and, on attempting to make the slightest effort they dropped down dead. Mr. Pearson learned from experience [!] that these deaths arose from the deleterious action of *Mercury* on the constitution, and the derangement of the system thus excited he proposed to call the *Mercurial erethismus*." Homśopathy has filled out this picture in full detail, and turned this deadly blundering to curative account. There was a fitness in naming this metal after the volatile deity. It provides us with weather-glasses and thermometers, and it turns those who are under its influence into weather-glasses and thermometers likewise. [An electrician, who at one time was required to work with his hands frequently in a trough filled with quicksilver, thereafter could not bear the slightest shock of electricity, though before he could stand very strong ones.] And herein lies one of the grand characteristics of the remedy: as the thermometer is sensitive to *changes* either to *hot or cold*, so is the *Merc*. patient. Other remedies are predominantly one or the other: Merc. is both─ < by heat and < by cold. This is keynote No. 1. No. 2 is "< at night." This is a strong point of correspondence with syphilis. Especially is this noticeable in the bone pains. No. 3 is: Profuse sweat accompanying nearly all complaints and which *does not relieve*; it may even aggravate. Guided chiefly by these two indications: "Profuse sweat with no relief" and "< at night," I have cured many cases of rheumatic fever with *Merc. viv*. 12, without any other remedy. Keynote No. 4 is: The mercurial odour. The mercurial patient is offensive; breath excessively fetid; sweat offensive, mawkish, sweetish. Keynote No. 5 is *tremor*. This symptom is so pronounced and universal that it renders *Merc*. the best general remedy in paralysis agitans. There is tremor of head, of hands, of tongue. Tremors commencing in the fingers. It is the tremor of weakness and paralysis; and as described by B. Cooper it may attack the heart and cause sudden death on the smallest effort. Short of this there is great tendency to fainting; extreme exhaustion after a stool. The tremors may become jerkings and even convulsions. Extreme restlessness. The mind is as weak and tremulous as the body; everything is done hastily. Hurried and rapid talking. On the other hand: slow in answering questions; loss of memory; of will power. Embarrassment. Absent-minded. Imbecility. Time seems to pass slowly. Desire to flee. Homesick. Suicidal. Murderous. *Merc*. is Hahnemann's typical antisyphilitic remedy, as *Sul*. is the typical antipsoric, and *Thuja* the typical antisycotic. In selecting *Merc*. as the remedy for syphilis the old practitioners were so far right, but they did not know how to give it. *Merc*. so far corresponds to syphilis that many undoubted cases of mercurial poisoning have been diagnosed by experts as syphilis. Bones, glands, and skin are affected. Inflammation leads to induration, induration to ulceration. *Merc*, corresponds accurately to the true Hunterian chancre. *Merc*. ulcers have a grey, lardy, ashy, or cheesy base. There are burning or stinging pains in them. Another great feature of *Merc*., almost constituting a

keynote, is the tendency to the formation of pus. In the suppurative stage of small-pox it is specific. Flow of pus, and particularly bloody pus, from any orifice calls for *Merc*. Pus forms in cavities in abscesses, which burn and sting. Discharges are yellow-green in colour. Gonorrhśa. Fetid ear discharge. *Merc*. is a great solvent: it dissolves metals out of their ores and it dissolves living tissues, inducing excessive emaciation. Lowly organised tissues as indurations, exostoses, and some tumours are melted first. Śdema and dropsies are absorbed; rheumatic swellings. If the doses of *Merc*. are large and dropsies disappear rapidly under them, the tissues themselves may disappear also in offensive rapidly decomposing ulcers. The bones soften so that they will bend. Whilst *Merc*. intensifies the action of the absorbents, it may also paralyse them, hence enlargement of glands, with pricking pains, inflammation, suppuration. Next to syphilis, the liver has been the chief excuse for mercurialism, in the past, and *Merc*. certainly has a powerful liver action. The liver is congested, enlarged, inflamed, stitches in the liver, sensitiveness in the liver and *inability to lie on right side*. This "< lying on r. side" is a very characteristic condition of *Merc*., and when present *Merc*. should always be considered. Along with the liver the stomach is disordered. Sweets disagree; aversion to meat, wine, brandy, beer, coffee, greasy food, butter. There is the characteristic flabby, coated, teeth-indented tongue, foul breath, and intense thirst. Throat dry and forepart of tongue moist. *Merc*. is rarely indicated when the tongue is dry. Sliminess is a general characteristic. Slimy stools; stools acrid, knotty, containing pus, viscid. Just before stool a sick, painful, faint feeling comes on. During stool there is tenesmus, or tenesmus and no stool. Dysentery with much straining; never-get-done feeling when there is no more to come. Diarrhśa with slime. "*Merc*. is rarely indicated in these troubles where there is no slime" (Guernsey). *Merc*. affects profoundly the generative organs of both sexes. It has stinging, cutting pains in ovaries; cutting pains from l. to r. in lower abdomen. "Stinging" is very frequent in mercurial pains, and "stinging pain in ovaries is just as likely to need *Merc*. as *Apis*" (Kent). Almost all kinds of eruptions are produced by *Merc*. Scurfy, syphilitic, pustular, moist, oozing, offensive eczema. Shingles. Small-pox. They are all < by warmth and at night and < by cold. In olden times it was recognised that a patient under a "course" of *Mercury* must be very careful not to catch cold. This gives one indication for *Merc*. in abnormal tendency to catch cold. But for this condition it must not be too frequently repeated, as it will aggravate it. The patient needing *Merc*. is sensitive to every draught and yet < by warmth the nasal secretion is acrid, and the nose red and excoriated; dirty-nosed children" (Guernsey). Old catarrhal smell in the nose inside nostrils smarting and burning. Aching, tearing, and out-pressing in the bones. "*Kali iod*. is better for the same bursting in the face, running coryza, and < from heat and warmth of the bed" (Kent). [I find that a much larger percentage of cases of acute cold come under the indications of *Cepa* and *Chlorum* than under those of *Merc*. or any other related remedy. In chronic colds I think first of *Psor*.] The eyes are very markedly influenced by *Merc*.; also the bones round the eye: "Whenever cold settles in the eye in gouty and rheumatic patients" (Kent). Every degree and kind of

inflammation and ulceration is produced by *Merc*. and its salts. J. J. Hirsch, of Prague (*H. R*., vii. 220), relates some striking experiences with a preparation of *Merc. viv*. which he learned from an old allopath. Quicksilver is boiled in water for half an hour, two teaspoonfuls being given every two hours. Hirsch's cases were those of acute inflammation of the brain, in which *Bell*. was indicated, and in one of which *Merc*. (in the ordinary homśopathic preparation) had already been administered in vain. This is the case: A black-haired girl, 9, had malignant scarlatina, which commenced six days before Hirsch (who came as consultant) saw the case, signs of brain inflammation having set in on the third day. Hirsch found her unconscious, sharply defined redness of cheeks, pulse 120, hot skin. Piercing screams were emitted from time to time; boring head in pillows; chewing motion of jaws; gnashing teeth. Lips brown and dry; not much thirst; water not accepted readily; but milk seemed to be relished. Reddened patches here and there, especially along neck. Under the "decoction," which was given to the girl on Hirsch's suggestion, she slowly but steadily improved, and in a week was convalescent.─Among the *Sensations* of *Merc*. are: Vibration in forehead. Head as if in a vice; as if growing larger. As of sparks being emitted from eyes; as of a body underneath lids; as if feathers came from corners of eyes. As if a wedge driven in ear; as if ice in it; as if cold water running out of it. Cracklings in head as from metal plates. As if weight on forehead; as if weight hanging on to nose. As if teeth were loose; were fixed in a mass of pap. As if hot vapours rising into throat; of worm rising into throat, must swallow it down; of apple core sticking in throat. As if mammć would ulcerate. As if everything in chest was dry.─Stabbing pains and stitches, burning, boring, digging, stinging, and dragging pains. Soreness and sensitiveness. Itching; voluptuous itching. *Merc*. is more particularly *suited to:* Light-haired persons with lax skin and muscle; women and children. Scrofulous children. (*Merc*. has relation to psora and sycosis as well as syphilis.) The symptoms are < by touch or pressure. < At night; before falling asleep. < Blowing nose. < During a catarrh. < From cold air. < From taking cold. < From lamplight; firelight. < During perspiration; on getting warm in bed. < Before stool. < During urination and after. < Lying on right side. < Motion; walking; slightest exertion. < Evening. Rest >. Coitus >. Weeping >. < Touching anything cold (= pain in abdomen). < Bending forward (digestion immediately disordered). < After eating (if he eats ever so little it causes a dragging down in stomach).

Relations.─*It antidotes:* Bad effects of sugar; stings of insects; ailments from Arsenic or Copper vapours, Aur., Ant. t, Lach., Bell., Op., Phyt., Val., Chi., Dulc., Mez., Thuj. *It is antidoted by:* Aur. (suicidal mania; caries of bones, especially of patella and nose); Hep. (mental symptoms-anxiety, distress, suicidal and even homicidal mood-bone pains, sore mouth, ulcers, and gastric symptoms); Nit. ac. (periostitis, bones and fibrous tissues; bone pains < at night; aching in shins in damp weather; ulcers in throat, especially of secondary syphilis); Chi. (chronic ptyalism); Dulc. (ptyalism < by every damp change); K. iod. (syphilis and mercurialism, combined, bones, periosteum, glands; ozćna; thin, watery discharge,

upper lip sore and raw; repeated catarrhs after Mercury, every little exposure to damp or wet air = coryza; eyes hot, watery, swollen; neuralgic pains in one or both cheeks; nose stuffed and swollen and at same time profuse watery, scalding coryza; sore throat < every fresh exposure); Kali mur. (scorbutus, fetor); Asaf. (bone affections.—Asaf. is distinguished by extreme sensitiveness of diseased parts; extreme soreness of bones round eye); Staph. (depressed system; wasted, sallow, dark rings round eyes, spongy gums, ulcers on tongue); Iod. (glands); Mez. (nervous system; neuralgia in face, eyes, anywhere); Bell., Caps., Carb. v., Fer., Guaiac., Stilling., Sul., Thuj "all symptoms agreeing, Merc., *high*" (Guernsey). *Incompatible:* Sil. (Merc. and Sil. should never be given immediately before or after each other). *Compatible after:* Aco., Bell., Hep., Lach., Sul. *Before:* Ars., Asaf., Bell., Calc., Chi., Lyc., Nit. ac., Pho., Pul., Rhus, Sep., Sul. *Compare:* Bell. (very close analogue, often complementary; commencing abscess; difficult swallowing fluids; sharp pain through tonsils; pains come suddenly); Hep. (chilliness; something sticking in fauces); Meny. (coldness in ears); Puls. (thick yellow nasal discharge—but that of Puls. is always bland; otitis); Nux (coryza and sore throat—Nux has *scraped* feeling; Merc. is always smarting, raw, or sore.—Dysentery: with Nux tenesmus ceases after stool; with Merc. not, there is the never-get-done feeling); Aco. (dysentery of hot days and cold nights; often precedes Merc., and Sul. follows in like conditions); Lept. (bilious troubles, horribly offensive stools—the *griping* of Lept. continues after stool but not tenesmus); Dig. (gonorrhśa); Euphr. (eyes); Ars. (Merc. < by heat of, but > by rest in bed—Ars. > by heat of, but < by rest in bed); Sul. (itch, pustulous, eczematous eruptions); Spo. (orchitis); Pho. (profuse sweat without >); Ant. c. (dirty tongue; inflammation of eyes < glare of fire or sunshine); Arg. n. (eyes); Kali i. (stitching pains through lungs; Merc. right or left and shooting in different directions; Kal i., from sternum to back < from any motion); Borax (sore mouth); Coloc. (dysentery—Col. > after stool, Merc. <); Chel. (bilious pneumonia); Cham. (diarrhśa; dentition); Caust. (gonorrhśa); Mag. m. (liver pains < touch, < lying right side); Plumb. and Chi. s. (testes); Syph. (syphilis; < heat of stove or bed; < night): Lyc. (hepatitis; tenderness; right to left, wash-leather tongue; sinking immediately after meals); Sul., Puls., and Cham. (< in bed at night); Nit. ac. (dark persons; Merc. fair); Crocus (nose-bleed in tough strings); Sang. (tongue as if burnt); Bry. (wash-leather tongue; < motion; stone in stomach); Apis (stinging pain; fetid breath; ovarian affections); Sabal. (stinging pains in ovaries); Dolichos (itching of gums; jaundice); Magnt. aust. (ulceration of nails); Psor. and Medorrh. (foul body smell); Arn. (foul breath); Mez. (decay of teeth—Merc. of crowns; Mez. of roots); Led. and Sars. (bloody seminal emissions); Sul. (pruritus vulvć < night, < from contact with urine, which must be washed off); Lac c. and Con. (breasts painful, as if would ulcerate at every menstrual period); Chel. and Kal. c. (affect lower lobe right lung; stitches through to back); Kal. c. (suppuration of lungs after pneumonic hćmorrhages); Pic. ac. (boils in auditory meatus); Teucr. and Thuj. (polypi); Can. i. (time passes slowly); Dulc. (sensitive to cold and damp; cold settles in the eyes; furfuraceous eruptions); Graph. (coryza during menses; Mag. c. coryza and sore

throat before and at menses; Merc., dull pain on forehead, with coldness, especially in women, with coryza < before or at menses).

Causation.—Fright. Suppressed gonorrhśa. Suppressed foot-sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great anguish, restlessness (is constantly changing from place to place), and agitation, with fear of losing the reason, or with excessive internal torment, principally in evening, or in bed at night, as if conscious of having committed some crime.—(Post-partum mania; wants to throw child on fire.).—Inclined to sopor, coma.—Moral dejection, with great listlessness, discouragement, dread of labour, and disgust to life.—Great indifference to everything.—Does not even care to eat.—Apprehensions.—Desire to flee with nightly anxiety and apprehensions.—Ill-humour, disposition to be angry, and to fly into a passion, great susceptibility, humour quarrelsome, mistrustful, and suspicious.—Moroseness and repugnance to conversation.—Groans.—Continuous moaning and groaning.—Excitement, and great moral irritability, with a tendency to be easily frightened.—Bad effects from fright, leaving one in a state of great anxiety and < at night.—Home-sickness with nightly anxiety and perspiration.—Distraction, inadvertence, difficulty of conception.—Entire-unfitness for meditation, and tendency to make mistakes while speaking.—Answers questions slowly.—Weakness of memory; and will-power lost.—Instability of ideas, which constantly drive away each other.—Raving.—Delirium; mental derangement of drunkards.—Intellect weak; imbecile.—Low muttering delirium.—Fits of mania or dementia, with disposition to shed tears.—Hurried and rapid speech.—Loss of consciousness and of speech.—Fury, with dread of liquids.

2. Head.—Cloudiness, intoxication, and dizziness, principally in morning, on waking, and on getting up.—Vertigo, principally on getting up, or on raising up head, or when seated, or when lying on back (vertigo with headache); as well as during or after a walk in open air, or in evening, and often with nausea, cloudiness of the eyes (everything becomes black before eyes), distressing heat, and want to lie down.—Vertigo as if one were on a swing.—Dull and stupid feeling with dizziness.—Heaviness, fulness, and aching in head, as if forehead were squeezed by a bandage, or as though cranium were on the point of bursting (with fulness of brain).—(In the evening) painful sensibility of brain, with fatigue of head by noise, > by resting head upon the arm.—Compressive headache, the head feels as if it were in a vice, with nausea; < in open air, from sleeping, eating and drinking; > in room.—Violent headache, which forces compression of head between the hands.—From occiput a strong, tearing, continued pain which went into forehead and there pressed.—Heat and burning, or tearing and drawing pains, or shootings in head, often only semi-lateral, and extending to ears, teeth, and neck.—Burning in head, esp. in l. temple, < at night when lying in bed, > on sitting-up.—Inflammation of the brain with burning and pulsation in forehead, with

sensation as if head were in a hoop; < at night, > after rising.—Weakness in head like a dulness, as if there was a vibration in forehead and turning about in a circle.—Constant rotary motion of head, even when lying.—Ebullition, boring, and digging shocks, and throbbings in head.—Pain, as from a bruise, in brain, while in bed, in morning.—Nocturnal cephalalgia.—Pains in bones of head, and exostosis in the cranium.—Sutures open; large head; precocious mental development.—Swelling of head; soreness of the scalp; sharp and burning pains in integuments of cranium.—Sensation of subcutaneous ulceration in whole head, < at night when becoming warm in bed; > after rising.—Tearing in one (l.) side of head and temple, extending from neck, with insupportable heat and perspiration, < at night and in heat of bed, > towards morning and while lying quiet.—Tension over forehead as from a tape or hoop, < at night in bed; > after rising and from laying hand on it.—Congestion of blood to head with heat in it.—Hydrocephalus.—Sensation of tension of scalp.—Scalp is painful to touch; < when scratching, which is followed by bleeding.—Tearing and stinging in bones of skull.—Itching on hairy scalp, and forehead and temples; < from scratching, when it bleeds and becomes erysipelatous.—Dry, stinging, burning, fetid eruption like yellow crusts, on forepart of head and temples, when scratching inflammation and erysipelas.—Exostoses, with sensation of subcutaneous ulceration on touching them, < at night in bed.—Open fontanelles with dirty colour of face, restless sleep, and sour-smelling night-sweat.—Falling off of hair; mostly on sides of head and temple; with humid eruptions on head or after clammy perspirations of head; with itching at night in bed; < from scratching; with burning, with great tendency to perspiration.—Great chilliness with contractive tearing pain of the scalp, extending from forehead to neck.—Fetid, sour-smelling, oily perspiration on head, and on icy-cold forehead, with burning in skin: < at night in bed, > after rising.—Dry eruption on head; small scabs in hair, sometimes with burning itching; moist scabs, with excoriation of scalp, and destruction of hair.—Sweat on head and forehead, sometimes cold and viscid.

3. Eyes.—Eyes confused, dull, and surrounded by a livid circle.—Pressure in eyes, as from sand, principally when fixing the attention on any object.—Shootings, itching, tickling and burning in eyes, principally in open air.—Eyes red, inflamed, with redness of conjunctiva or sclerotica, and injection of vessels of sclerotica, or of external canthi.—Profuse lachrymation, principally in evening.—Blear-eyedness.—Amaurotic dimness before l. eye.—Twitching of lids.—Excessive sensitiveness of eyes to light, and to brightness of the fire.—Firelight dazzles eyes greatly.—Eyes inflamed, with swollen inverted tarsi.—Pupils dilated.—Inability to open eyes well, as if agglutinated to balls.—Pustules in conjunctiva, and ulcers in cornea.—Eyelids red, inflamed, swollen, ulcerated on margins, and covered with scabs.—Sensation as if a cutting instrument were under eyelid.—Tumour in eyelid, like a stye.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyelids.—Spasmodic closing of eyelids, with difficulty in opening them.—Scabs round the eyes.—Amblyopia and confused sight, as in looking through a mist (periodical loss of sight); momentary loss of

sight; black points, hovering flies, flames and sparks before eyes.—Apparent motion of letters, when reading.

4. Ears.—Tearing, shooting and drawing pains in ears, sometimes with a sensation of coldness, as if there were ice in ear, increased by heat of bed.—As if ice-cold water running out of ears; comes suddenly, lasts a few minutes and recurs; violent itching in ears in intervals.—Ear and auditory tube inflamed, with cramp-like and shooting pains.—Soreness of internal ear.—Meatus swollen with much earache when chewing.—Small ulcers in front of l. membrana tympanis.—Discharge of pus from ear, with ulceration of external ear.—Excoriation and ulceration of the concha auris.—Purulent otorrhśa and fungous excrescences in ear, with tearing in side of head affected, and in face.—Flow of blood from ears.—Discharge of cerumen.—Subcutaneous tumour, and furfuraceous and moist pimples on the lobe.—Hardness of hearing, sometimes with obstruction of ears, which ceases when swallowing or blowing nose (or the obstruction is caused by enlargement of tonsils), or with an extraordinary reverberation of all sorts of sounds in ears.—Tinkling, roaring, ringing, and buzzing in ears, principally in evening.—Obstinate tinnitus.—Painful sensitiveness, and inflammatory swelling of parotids.—Inflammatory swelling of the r. parotid gland with stinging.

5. Nose.—Swelling of the bones of the nose (external nose, as bridge of the nose, may swell up very large on both sides), with painful sensitiveness to touch.—Itching in nose.—Tension, pressure, and sensation of heaviness in nose.—Blackish colour of nose.—Inflammatory swelling and shining redness of nose, with itching.—Scabs in nostrils (bleeding when cleansed).—Discharge of a greenish fetid and corrosive pus from the nostrils.—"Dirty-nosed children.".—Frequent and profuse bleeding from nose, even during sleep, and sometimes when coughing.—Obstruction and dryness of nose.—Frequent sneezing.—Dry coryza, with obstruction in nose, or fluent coryza, with copious discharge of corrosive serum.—Putrid smell from nose.—Painful pustule in nose.

6. Face.—Face, pale or yellowish, or lead-coloured, or earthy (with dull eyes without lustre).—Features discomposed and drawn.—Circle of bluish red round the eyes.—Feverish heat and redness of cheeks.—Bloatedness and swelling of face, principally round eyes.—Swelling of one (r.) side of face with heat and toothache.—Swelling of cheek.—Tearing in bones and muscles (of one side) of face.—Aching and pricking in zygomatic process.—Sensation of tension of skin on face and head.—Sweat on face.—Red and tettery spots on face.—Yellowish scab on face, with discharge of a fetid humour, constant itching day and night, and bleeding of the part after having been scratched.—Crusta lactea.—Lips rough, dry and blackish, with burning when they are touched.—Salt taste on lips.—Swelling and ulceration of lips.—Yellowish scabs, purulent pustules, and small ulcers on the lips and round the chin.—Burning pimples with yellow crusts on lips.—Fissures, rhagades, and ulceration in (lips and) corners of mouth.—Distortion of mouth and convulsive movements of lips.—Masseter muscles contracted so that speech was

difficult.—Atrophy and exfoliation of alveolar processes.—Clenching and immobility of jaws, with inflammatory swelling of lower jaw, and tension in muscles of neck.—Lockjaw with stinging pains and engorgement, and inflammatory swelling of submaxillary glands, with shooting or pulsative pains, or without pain.—Caries of jaw.—Facial paralysis from cold, r. or l. side: almost specific (R. T. C.).

7. Teeth.—Tearing, shooting, or pulsative pains in carious teeth, or in roots of teeth, often extending to ears, and over whole cheek of side affected, sometimes also with painful swelling of cheek or of submaxillary glands, salivation, and shivering.—The nightly pulsating toothache extends to ear.—Appearance or aggravation of toothache, principally in evening, or at night, in heat of the bed, where it is insupportable; renewed by fresh air, as well as by eating, and taking anything hot or cold into mouth.—The teeth are set on edge, grow black, loosen (they are painful when touched by tongue), denuded of gum, and fall out.—Itching, burning, and redness of gums.—Gums are fungous, and bleed easily.—Bleeding of gums when touching them ever so little.—Retraction and swelling of gums, principally at night, with burning pain and sensation of excoriation, on touching them, and when eating.—Gums livid, discoloured, and very sensitive.—Upper border of gums looks indented, the indentation being white and ulcerated.—The swollen gums have white, elevated, ulcerated, pointed edges.—Ulceration of gums.

8. Mouth.—[This remedy covers in general, affections of mouth and fauces; r. side of fauces; r. side of neck; nape of neck (*i.e.*, affections appearing in any of the mentioned places); rarely give *Merc*. if the tongue is dry.—Guernsey].—Putrid smell from the mouth.—Bluish colour, excoriation, and inflammatory swelling of inside of mouth.—Burning pain, vesicles, blisters, aphthć and ulcers in the mouth.—Stomacace.—Sensation of dryness in mouth and palate, or accumulation of tenacious mucus.—Ulceration of orifice of salivary duct, and profuse discharge of excessively fetid saliva, which is sometimes bloody (or tenacious).—Tongue moist, coated with white and thick, or dry, brown, or blackish mucus.—(Excoriated patches like islands on tongue in children, with craving for fat, *v*.).—Hardness, inflammatory swelling (suppuration), and ulceration of tongue, with shooting pains.—Longitudinal furrow on tongue with pricking pains.—Needle pricks in tip of tongue.—Tongue swollen, soft flabby, the edges become indented by the impression of teeth.—Tongue red and swollen; ulcerated; black, with red edges; moist with intense thirst; grey patches on edges, dirty-yellow coat on upper surface.—Aphthć in the mouth; bluish and spongy; ulcers spread without penetrating the flesh.—Inflammation and superficial ulceration of the mucous membranes of mouth.—Salivary glands swollen and painful; saliva fśtid or tastes coppery.—Rigidity, insensibility, and immobility of tongue.—Sensation in tongue as if burnt.—Quivering of tongue.—Rapid and stammering speech; entire loss of speech.—Loss of speech and voice; she hears everything well, but can only reply by signs and grimaces; sunken features, weeping about her condition; cannot sleep, feels very exhausted; good appetite, thirst for beer; fćces and urine passed easily;

lasted three days; (almost complete relief by *Hyo*.).—Ranula.—Ulceration and caries of palate.

9. Throat.—Continuous painful dryness of throat; the mouth being full of water.—Painful dryness of throat, which impedes speech.—Pain, as from excoriation and smarting in throat, or sensation of heat, which ascends into gullet.—Shooting pains in throat and in tonsils, principally when swallowing.—Elongation and swelling of uvula.—Suppuration of tonsils.—Pressure and pains as from excoriation and ulceration, in śsophagus.—Syphilitic ulcers in mouth and throat.—Inflammatory swelling and redness of back parts of mouth and throat.—Erysipelatous inflammation of all soft parts of mouth and throat.—Inflammation and redness of palate.—Angina esp. with stinging pains < by empty deglutition at night and in cold air.—Throat and fauces of a coppery red colour and swollen.—Accumulation of thick and tenacious mucus in throat.—Sensation as if there were a tumour, or some foreign body in throat, which it is necessary to swallow.—Constant want to swallow.—Sensation as if a worm rose up so that he must always swallow, whereby it goes off somewhat though he does not feel anything go down.—When swallowing shooting in tonsils, stitches into ears.—Painful, difficult, and sometimes spasmodic deglutition, with danger of suffocation.—Burning in throat as if from a hot vapour ascending from stomach, with dryness in throat when swallowing, and continuous desire to swallow, with accumulation of water in mouth.—Inability to swallow the least liquid, which escapes through nostrils.—The pains in throat commonly extend to ears, parotids, submaxillary, and cervical glands; they are < for the most part by empty deglutition, as well as at night, in fresh air, and when speaking, and they are often accompanied by salivation.

10. Appetite.—Putrid, salt, sweetish, or metallic taste.—Bitter taste, principally when fasting, in morning.—Rye-bread has a bitter or sweetish taste.—Acid and mucous taste during a meal, also at other times.—Saltish taste on lips.—Violent burning thirst, day and night, with desire for cold drinks, and principally for milk and beer.—Desire for wine and spirits.—Insatiable appetite and craving (or complete loss of appetite), with apparent insipidity of food.—Appetite only for bread and butter; aversion to butter.—Bulimy, with great weakness.—Canine hunger, even after eating.—Want of appetite.—No wish for food, which, however, is agreeable to the taste when eaten.—Thirst more decided than appetite.—Speedy satiety when eating.—Stomach feels replete and constricted.—Dislike to all food, principally solid nutriment, meat, sweetmeats, cooked victuals and coffee.—Has no appetite for dry food, likes liquid food.—Great weakness of digestion, with continued hunger, and pressure in stomach, frequent risings, pyrosis and many other inconveniences after a meal.—Bread is heavy on stomach.

11. Stomach.—Excessive nausea and inclination to vomit, often with incisive and pressive pains in stomach, chest, and abdomen, anxiety and inquietude, headache, vertigo, cloudiness of eyes, and transient heat.—The nausea often increases after a

meal, and is accompanied by a sensation in throat, as if things sweetened with sugar had been eaten.—Rising of air.—Risings, principally after eating, and often of a putrid or bitter or sour and rancid taste.—Violent empty risings.—Regurgitation (of ingesta) after eating and drinking.—Pyrosis, regurgitation of a rancid liquid, and hiccough during and after a meal.—Retching and vomiting of mucous or bitter matters, or of bile.—Violent vomiting with convulsive movements.—Burning, violent pain, and excessive sensibility (esp. to touch) in the stomach, and in the precordial region.—Tension, fulness, and pressure as from a stone in pit of stomach, principally during or after a meal, however little may have been eaten; stomach hangs down heavily.—Sharp constrictive pain in precordial region.—Cramp-like pains in stomach, even after a very light repast.

12. Abdomen.—Painful sensitiveness of hepatic region, with shooting, burning pains, < by every movement of body, or of the parts affected.—Region of liver swollen, painfully sensitive to contact; cannot lie on r. side.—Chronic atrophy of liver, with emaciation and dessication of the body.—Swelling and hardness of liver.—Complete icterus.—Abdomen hard and inflated, with soreness when touched, principally in umbilical region.—Colic which only passes off in a recumbent position.—Violent colic (with diarrhśa), with cuttings, lancinations as if by knives, painful contractions and pinchings in abdomen, principally at night or in cool of evening, esp. when he touches or takes hold of anything cold.—Tension, distension, and pressure, as by a stone, principally in umbilical region (and painfulness to contact).—Burning in abdomen, round the navel.—Excessive and insupportable pains in abdomen, which cease only on lying down.—Pain in abdomen, as if caused by a chill.—Sensation as if intestines were loose, and moving about in abdomen, when walking.—Intestines feel bruised if he lies on r. side.—The pains in abdomen are often accompanied by shivering, or by heat and redness of cheeks, as well as by great sensitiveness of abdomen, and of precordial region, to all contact, and to least pressure.—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen.—Sufferings from flatulency, principally at night, with distension of abdomen, borborygmi, and rumbling.—Cutting stitch in lower abdomen r. to l.; < walking.—Tension, aching, and lancinations in groins as by knives.—Inflammation of peritoneum and of intestines.—Boring pain in r. groin.—Obstruction and inflammatory swelling of inguinal glands, with redness and painful sensitiveness, when walking and standing.—Affections of inner region of liver; external belly, which may be hard and sensitive to touch; inguinal ring, either one (H. N. G.).—Painful hard, hot, sensitive swelling in ileo cćcal region.—Ulceration and suppuration of inguinal glands.—Buboes.—Abdomen externally cold to touch.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: acrid; bloody; knotty; containing pus; viscid.—Complaints before stool (a sick, painful, faint feeling comes on just before).—Complaints during stool; tenesmus; tenesmus without stool; diarrhśa with slime (*Merc*. is rarely indicated in these troubles where there is no slime.—H. N. G.).—Constipation, with hard, tenacious and knotty fćces, which cannot be

expelled without straining.—Fćces of small shape; ribbon-like.—Ineffectual, but frequent want to evacuate, esp. at night, and sometimes with tenesmus, protrusion of hćmorrhoids, and nausea.—Loose and dysenteric evacuations, principally at night, with colic and violent cuttings, urgent want to evacuate, tenesmus and burning in anus, pyrosis, nausea and risings, anguish, heat or cold sweat on face, shivering and shuddering, exhaustion and trembling of all limbs.—Diarrhśa (preceded by colic), caused by the fresh air of evening.—Chilliness between the diarrhśic stools.—During a diarrhśic stool nausea and eructations.—Scanty evacuations of sanguineous mucus.—Evacuations which are mucous, or bilious, or putrid, or acid, or of a greenish or brownish colour, or reddish, or yellow, like sulphur; or a greyish-white.—Fćces of consistence of pap, or frothy, or like hash.—Evacuation of corrosive and burning fćcal matter.—Discharges of bloody mucus accompanied by colic and tenesmus; dysentery.—Discharge of blood, or of mucus, from rectum, even with evacuations that are not loose, and when not at stool, sometimes with tenesmus in anus.—Protrusion of hćmorrhoids.—Ejection of ascarides and lumbrici.—Itching, shootings, and excoriation in anus.—After stool prolapsus ani; or when pressing and straining to stool.—Prolapsus recti, which, when it protrudes, appears black and bloody.—Evacuation of substances undigested, or black, and like pitch; blood and mucus, undigested, smelling sour, excoriating anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine acrid; turbid; too frequent; complaints while passing, and after.—Affections of urethra.—Continued want to urinate, day and night, sometimes with abortive efforts, or with scanty emission.—The stream of urine is excessively small.—Irresistible, sudden desire to urinate.—Frequent and copious emission of urine, as in diabetes, with great emaciation.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Urgent want to urinate, with incontinence of urine.—The quantity of urine emitted is greater than the quantity of fluid drunk.—Wetting the bed at night.—Emission of urine drop by drop.—Urine of a deep colour, or red, or brown, or white, as if mixed with flour or chalk, or of the colour of blood.—Offensive, turbid urine, which forms a sediment.—Sanguineous, pungent, or sour-smelling urine.—Corrosive and burning urine.—Thick sediment from urine.—White and flock-like clouds in urine (or as if containing pus; scanty, fiery red).—Emission of hard mucus, or of flocks, and white threads during or after the emission of urine.—Discharge of blood from urethra.—Incisive and contractive pains in renal region, at night.—Pulsation, incisive pains, burning and shooting in urethra, even when not urinating.—Inflammation of orifice of urethra, and discharge of thick, yellowish, or serous, whitish matter.—Thick greenish (or yellow) discharge from urethra, more at night, (gonorrhśa) with phimosis; chancroids.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increase of sexual desire, and great lasciviousness, with frequent erections and pollutions.—[Erections: little boys may have this, lasting all night, causing emaciation; boys often pull and tear at the prepuce all the time, which may cause great emaciation, and result in death; adults often have this pulling, a kind of itching being the cause, and a feeling as if he "must do so";

collection of smegma behind glans.—H. N. G.].—Total loss of sexual power.—Painful nocturnal erections, and sometimes sanguineous pollutions.—The penis is small, cold, and flabby.—Glans cold and shrivelled.—Voluptuous itching, tingling, tearing, and shooting in glans and prepuce.—Puffing, or inflammatory swelling of prepuce, sometimes with burning pain, fissures, rhagades, and eruptions.—Burning in urethra during coitus.—Purulent secretion between prepuce and glans, sometimes with swelling, heat, and redness of front part of penis.—Swelling of the lymphatic vessels along the penis.—Vesicles and phagedćnic ulcers (chancres) with lard-like, or cheesy, bases, and raised margin, on glans and prepuce.—Sensation of coldness in testes.—Testes, hard and swollen, with shining redness of scrotum, and dragging pain in testes and spermatic cords.—Itching, tingling, and shooting in testes.—Profuse perspiration of parts when walking.—Excoriation between the parts and thighs.—Sloughing of scrotum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Suppression of catamenia.—Catamenia too copious, with uneasiness and colic.—Metrorrhagia.—Discharge of blood in an old woman, eleven years after menses had ceased.—Before catamenia: dry heat, with ebullition of blood, and congestion in head.—Congestion of blood to uterus.—Inflammation of ovaries and uterus.—During catamenia: redness of tongue, with deep-coloured and burning spots, salt taste in mouth, teeth set on edge, and gums blanched.—Leucorrhśa in general; complaints concomitant to leucorrhśa.—Leucorrhśa always < at night; greenish discharge; smarting, corroding, itching, burning after scratching.—Purulent, corrosive leucorrhśa, with itching in the parts, > by washing in cold water.—Hard tubercles on labia majora.—Itching pimples, and nodosities in labia.—Itching of genitals, < from contact of urine.—Inflammatory swelling in vagina, with a sensation as if it were raw and excoriated.—Swelling of labia, with heat, hardness, shining redness, great sensitiveness to touch, and burning, pulsative, and shooting pains.—Prolapsus uteri et vaginć; feels > after coitus.—Sterility with too profuse menstruation.—Easy coitus and certain conception.—Hard swelling in breasts, with pain as from ulceration (at every menstrual period), or with suppuration and actual ulceration; ulcerated nipples.—Milk in breasts instead of menses; in breasts of boys or girls.—Excoriation of breasts.—The infant rejects the milk.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, with febrile shivering, hypochondriacal humour, dislike to all food, and constipation.—Catarrh with cough, hoarseness, fluent coryza and sore throat.—Continual hoarseness and loss of voice.—Nasal voice.—Burning and tickling in the larynx with hoarseness.—Dry cough, sometimes fatiguing and shaking, principally in bed, in evening, or at night, also during sleep, and on waking in morning, excited by a tickling, or a sensation of dryness in chest, and < by speaking.—Cough, as if caused by irritation in stomach.—Convulsive cough, with retching.—Spasmodic cough (whooping-cough); two paroxysms follow one another rapidly, from tickling in larynx and upper part of chest, at night, without cough during day, with expectoration of acrid yellowish mucus, which is sometimes mixed with coagulated blood, tasting putrid or salty.—Cough < in night

air, at night and when lying on l. side.—Dyspnśa (sensation of spasmodic contraction when coughing or sneezing).—Pains in head and chest when coughing, as if these parts were about to burst; or shootings in occiput; or pain as from excoriation in chest, and pain in loins.—Inclination to vomit and fits of choking, when coughing.—Cough with expectoration of pure blood.—Bloody sputa in tuberculosis.—Hoarse cough, with sensation of dryness and shootings in throat.

18. Chest.—Difficult respiration, as from want of breath, or short and loud respiration.—Breath having a bad smell.—Shortness of breath when going upstairs and when walking quickly.—Anxious oppression of chest, and difficulty of respiration, with want to take a deep inspiration, chiefly after a meal, or with attacks of suffocation at night, or in evening in bed, when lying down (on l. side).—Sensation of dryness in chest.—Want of breath, with squeezing and tension in chest, and sensation, on least movement, or attempt to speak, as if life were coming to an end.—Sharp pains, and sensation as if muscles of chest were bruised.—Aching in chest, sometimes penetrating to back, with inability to take a full inspiration.—Burning in chest, sometimes extending to throat.—Soreness and burning in chest.—Lancinations (as if caused by knives) in chest and sides, or as far as the back, principally when breathing, sneezing, and coughing.—Stitches in r. chest through from scapula; inflammation of lungs.—Sensation as of a contraction and of swelling, and pain as from excoriation and ulceration, in chest.—Suppuration of lungs after hćmorrhages, or after pneumonia.—Emphysema of lungs.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart; on slightest exertion.—Fainting.—Fatal syncope.

20. Neck and Back.—Burning and drawing pain in back and in nape of neck.—Indurated lymphatics.—Rigidity and rheumatic swelling of nape of neck, and of neck.—Shootings in muscles of neck.—Engorgement and inflammatory swelling of glands of neck, with shooting and pressive pains.—Shooting pains, instability, and weakness in loins.—Pain as from a bruise in sacrum, back, and shoulder-blades.—Erysipelatous inflammation extending from back like a girdle around abdomen (zona).

22. Upper Limbs.—Sharp (rheumatic) pains in shoulders and arms, principally at night, and when moving them.—Jerking in arms and fingers.—Hot and red (arthritic) swelling of elbow, as far as hand.—Itching miliary eruption on arms.—Furfuraceous and burning tetters on forearms and on wrist.—Tremor of hands, with weakness; could neither feed nor dress himself.—Cracking, weakness, and sensation of paralysis in hand.—Sweat on palms.—Eruption like moist itch on hands, with violent nightly itching.—Cramp-like contraction of hands and fingers.—Swelling of joints of fingers.—Deep and bleeding fissures and rhagades in hands and fingers.—Cramp-like pains, and tendency to become stiff in hands when using them.—Swelling of wrist, with pain on touching or moving it.—Rigidity of

wrists.—Painful stiffness of r. wrist-joint.—Ulceration at the nails.—Exfoliation of fingers (of finger-nails).—Deadness of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sharp and lancinating (rheumatic) pains in hip-joints, as well as thighs and knees, chiefly at night, and during movement, and often with a sensation of coldness in diseased parts.—Tearing in the hip-joint and knee, < at night, or with pulsating pain, suppuration commencing.—Burning in nates.—Soreness between thighs and genitals.—Burning in periosteum of tibić.—Drawing in tibia.—Great weakness, heaviness, and painful weariness in thighs and legs.—Weakness and giving way in knees, could scarcely stand.—Sensation of rigidity, of torpor and cramps in thighs.—Itching pimples on thighs.—Śdematous, transparent swelling, of thighs and legs.—Dropsical swelling of legs.—Tension in hams, as if tendons were too short.—Itching miliary eruption in legs.—Tetters on thighs and legs.—Contraction of legs, and cramps in calves of legs and toes.—Swelling of instep or heels, with sharp or shooting pains.—Wrenching pains in foot.—Coldness and sweat in feet.—Painful swelling of metatarsal bones.—Swelling of toes.—Ulceration at nails.

24. Generalities.—Śdema of face, hands, and feet with ańćmia.—Cellulitis with lumpiness in any region.—Periostitis then necrosis.—Tearing and drawing, or shooting pains in limbs, chiefly at night, in heat of bed, which renders the pain insupportable.—Red and shining inflammatory swellings.—Inflammations ending in exudations and suppurations.—Nocturnal pains in bones.—Softening of the bones, so they will bend (rickets); enlargement of; caries of; inflammation of; prickling of; tearing in.—Affections of shoulder-blades; shin-bones; bones of the leg.—Sufferings < at night, or in evening, also from fresh (evening) air.—Throbbings, sensation of dislocation, and arthritic pains in joints, with swelling.—Rheumatic and catarrhal inflammations.—Rheumatic pains, with profuse sweat, which affords no relief.—The patient feels much better in morning and during repose, and esp. when lying down than when seated or walking.—Whole body feels as if bruised, with soreness in all bones.—Great agitation in limbs, with pains in joints, principally in evening.—Great fatigue, weakness, and rapid loss of strength, with great uneasiness of body and mind.—Ebullition of blood, and frequent trembling, even after least exertion.—Sanguineous congestions (to head, chest, and abdomen) and hćmorrhages.—Great tendency of limbs to become numb.—Contractions of some parts.—Cramps, convulsive movements, and nocturnal attacks of epilepsy, with cries, rigidity of body, distension of abdomen, itching in nose, and thirst.—Sensation of coldness in outer parts; burning pain of inner parts; cutting in inner parts; darting pains in outer parts; darting in bones.—Sallow-coloured face.—Eructations; vomiting of bile.—Blackness of outer parts; bleeding from inner parts; restlessness of body; inflammation of inner parts, also of mucous membranes; secretion of mucus increased from any of mucous membranes.—Scurvy, particularly where there is much salivation; wasting away of soft parts; strictures after inflammation; inflammatory swellings, parts which are usually white turn red; zona or shingles.—Tonic spasms and tetanus.—Cataleptic

rigidity of body.—Fainting fits.—Paralysis of several of limbs.—Emaciation and atrophy of whole body.—Excitability and sensitiveness of all the organs.—Cannot lie on r. side.

25. Skin.—Yellow colour of the skin, with perspiration which imparts a yellow colour to linen.—Skin dirty yellow, rough and dry.—(Jaundice.).—Engorgement, inflammation, and ulceration of the glands, with pulsative and shooting pains, hard swelling, red and shining, or without any perceptible alteration in skin.—Miliary, urticarial, pimpled, or pustular and purulent eruptions.—Exanthema burning; pock-shaped (hence, think of this remedy in small-pox); of scarlet colour; with swelling; purulent exanthema, *i.e.*, ulcerating; ecchymoses appear, of black and blue spots, without receiving any external injury.—Erysipelas.—Spacelus; brown mortification.—Tetters in general; burning suppurating.—Ulcers in general; with burning on edges; hard on edges with bloody pus; with corroding pus; with ichorous pus; having too little pus; too thin pus; thin, tenacious, sticky pus; swollen, inflamed; looking like lard; prickling; pulsating; painful on the edges; swollen on edges.—Flat, painless ulcers, pate, covered with phlegm-like pus; on scalp, skin of penis, &c.—Primary and secondary syphilis; round coppery red spots shining through skin.—Itching pimples, which burn after being scratched.—Eruptions which resemble scabies, and which bleed readily.—Wounds ulcerate easily (and become gangrened).—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Spots red and raised, or maculć hepaticć, or which resemble scorbutic spots.—Small and very itchy pimples, which ulcerate, and become encrusted.—Tettery, excoriated, and oozing spots, or dry, itching, and mealy tetters.—Desquamation of skin.—Phagedenic ulcers, or bluish, fungous, and easily bleeding, or superficial, and appearing as if bitten by insects, or secreting an ichorous and corrosive pus.—Chancrous ulcers.—Violent and voluptuous itching over whole body, principally in evening, or at night, < by heat of bed, and sometimes attended by burning after scratching.—Thickening of periosteum; exostosis and caries; abscess in joints; great brittleness of bones.

26. Sleep.—Excessive sleepiness, day and night; deep and prolonged sleep.—Great sleepiness during day.—Inclination to sleep without the power to do so.—Sleep retarded in evening, and too early awakening in morning.—Failing asleep late; complaints preventing sleep (as toothache, or any severe pain or trouble, &c.); sleeplessness in general before midnight.—Very light and unquiet sleep, with frequent awaking, starts, and fright.—Sleeplessness from nervous excitability.—Frequent, anxious, horrible, fantastic, historical, vivid and voluptuous dreams; dreams of robbers, of dogs that bite, of rebellion, of floods, of discharges of firearms, &c.—At night, restlessness, anxiety, agitation and tossing, uneasiness, pains, heat or sweat, ebullition of blood, cries, tears, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, and many other affections.—On going to sleep: < of the pains, starts, and frightful spectres before the sight.—During sleep: talking, groans, sighs, short respiration, with mouth open and hands cold; on waking, sweat, cries, tears, and incoherent expressions.

27. Fever.—Chilliness early in morning, when rising, but more so in evening after lying down, as if cold water had been thrown over him, and not > by heat of stove.—Chilliness at night with frequent micturition.—Chilliness between the diarrhśic stools.—Internal chilliness with heat of face.—Heat while in bed; as soon as one rises chilliness.—Heat after midnight with violent thirst for cold drinks.—Heat with anxiety and constriction of chest alternating with chilliness.—Perspiration towards morning, with thirst and palpitation of heart; from least exertion even when eating.—Perspiration in evening before going to sleep.—Very debilitating night-sweats.—Perspiration gives no relief, and accompanies all ailments.—Intermittent fever.—Chilliness in evening in bed, afterwards heat with violent thirst.—Chilliness and heat without thirst, towards morning thirst; during perspiration, palpitation of heart and nausea, the perspiration smells sour or fetid.—Coldness, shivering, and shuddering over whole body, principally after having slept, either by day and night, or only at night, or in evening, and in morning in bed, and sometimes with bluish colour of skin, icy coldness in hands and feet, muscular palpitations, convulsive movements of head, arms, and legs, contusive pain in limbs, and inclination to lie down, trembling in limbs, sharp pains in head, want to urinate, somnolence, &c.—Ebullitions with trembling from slight exertion.—Heat in face and head, with redness and burning of cheeks, and coldness, or shivering, or shuddering over whole body; or heat, mingled with shiverings or sweats.—During the heat, insatiable thirst, great desire for milk, and < of pains when uncovered.—Febrile attacks at night, or in evening; fever, with inflammatory symptoms, or with putridity; slow and hectic fever.—Pulse, irregular, or quick, strong, and intermittent, or weak, slow and trembling (generally full and fast, with violent beating in arteries).—Copious, excessive, and colliquative sweats, both day and night, in morning, in evening after lying down, and when eating, and sometimes fetid, clammy, sour, or oily, giving linen a yellow colour, and burning the skin.—Sweat, with nausea and inclination to vomit, great fatigue, thirst, anxiety, obstructed respiration, stitches in side, &c.

Mercurius Sulphocyanatus.

Sulphocyanide of Mercury. (Pharaoh's Serpents.) $Hg(SCN)_2$.

Clinical.—Diphtheria. Œsophagus, stricture of.

Characteristics.—The well-known scientific toy called "Pharaoh's serpents" is composed of the sulphocyanide of mercury. A boy ate one "serpent," and a man took one in water. The symptoms were observed on these two.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excessive anxiety.

2. Head.—Vertigo on attempting to rise.

6. Face.—Pallor, great weakness, cold skin, and frequent shivering.

8. Mouth.—Constant salivation.—Disgusting metallic taste.

9. Throat.—Extreme redness of throat, with white membrane on tonsils.—Most violent burning in fauces.—Heat and constriction in œsophagus, with difficulty in swallowing and burning in epigastric region and nausea.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting.—Epigastrium painful to pressure.

13. Stool.—Bloody stools.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice rough and hoarse.—Tenacious expectoration.

19. Heart.—Pulse intermitting every three beats.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulder-joint.

24. Generalities.—General prostration for some days.

Cinnabaris.

Mercuric Sulphide. Red Sulphide of Mercury. Hg S. Trituration.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Bubo. Catarrh. Chancre. Cystitis. Dysentery. Eye, inflammation of. *Gleet*. Gonorrhœa. Gout. Nose, external, sensitive. Priapism. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Scrofula. *Sleep, abnormal*. Sycosis. Syphilis. Tapeworm. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Cinnabar*. corresponds to sycosis as well as to syphilis, and to combinations of the two. In warts on the prepuce it is more specific than *Thuja*; especially for fan-shaped warts. In the mental sphere there is indolence and indisposition to mental labour. Forgetful. Fretful, easily provoked. Headache with nosebleed. General sensitiveness to touch: bones of skull, scalp, roots of hair; bridge of nose; warts bleed when touched. Sensation on bridge of nose as if touched with metallic substance, uneasy creeping and pressing sensation about nasal bones as from wearing spectacles when not used to them. Jerkings and pullings are frequent. Berridge reports this symptom cured: "Left leg feels shorter than right whilst walking." jerking in penis; occurring during sleep. Tearing stitches in glans. Burning, stinging, itching of corona glandis. Leucorrhœa, the discharge of which causes a pressure in vagina. Hæmorrhages are frequent: nose-

bleed; bleeding piles. In addition to dysenteric symptoms there is obstinate constipation, stools hard and too large. Protrusion of anus during stool. Formication as from a large worm. Little pimples round anus with burning and itching. The skin is much affected. Redness predominates (colour of the drug). Red spots. Heat, redness, and swelling of face, especially about eyes. "We are led to use this for very red and very fiery-looking ulcers, which may occur in the throat or on any other part of the body, in the mouth, on the legs; particularly if there be nodes on the shin-bones. In very angry-looking chancres" (Guernsey). Eruption on posterior cervical region; on inner and lower part of thigh with itching. Warts; pimples; pustules; ulcers; violent itching and pricking, especially about joints. The back of the neck is much affected. Pain extending to occiput when head is thrown back. Pain r. side of neck on turning head. Muscles seem contracted. Glands enlarged. The symptoms are > in open air. Cold and chilly in warm room. < In summer. Most symptoms are < at night. Sweat < at noon. Generally rest >; walking <. Headache < after sleep. After dinner >. Symptoms intermit in severity.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hepar, Nit. ac., Opium, and Sulphur. *Compare:* Camph. (red spots); Lach., Merc., Nit. ac., Thuja (Cinnab. is better than Thuja in warts on prepuce); compare also Sep. (warts on margin of prepuce); Ant. t. (warts at back of glans). Seneg. has > bending head backward, Clem. has headache < from same; Clem. also has vertigo on lifting head up or moving head; Cinnab. has pain in back of neck when head is thrown back.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Indisposition for mental labour.—Sensation of fulness in the head from mental application.—Forgetfulness (forgets things he has to do).—Fretful, easily provoked.—Desire to be alone.

2. Head.—Violent and frightful attack of cephalalgia, in the sinciput and in the temples, mitigated by compression of the head.—Stupefying buzzing in the head, a little after dinner, and in the evening before lying down.—Giddiness in the morning after rising, when stooping, with nausea.—Congestion of blood to the head, particularly to the vertex; worse after eating.—Intense headache; he cannot raise his head from the pillow; relieved by external pressure.—Dull pain in the forehead, which is cold; relieved by heat.—In the morning, after waking, pain in the forehead and top of the head; < when lying on the l. side and back; > and going off, when turning on r. side, and after rising.—Shooting pain in the l. side of the head, with increase of saliva and great flow of urine.—Shooting in the teguments of the head.—Painful sensitiveness of the cranium and of the hair on being touched.

3. Eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, with pressive shootings and constant lachrymation when fixing them on an object.—Shooting pains in inner canthus of r. eye, with burning and itching.—Inflammation of r. eye, with profuse discharge of

mucus from the nose.—Flow of tears.—Sticking pain about the punctum lachrymale of the upper eyelid.—Redness of the whole eye, with swelling of the face.

4. Ears.—Roaring in the ears with swelling of the face (after eating).—Scurfy eruption in r. external ear.—Itching in r. ear.

5. Nose.—Violent fluent coryza, with secretion of burning serum.—Sensation as if touched by a cold metallic body, on a small space over the root of the nose.—Itching of the nose, with bleeding (very dark blood) after blowing it.—Coryza, with lameness of the thighs and aching in the small of the back; lumps of dirty yellow mucus are discharged from the posterior nares.

6. Face.—Heat of the face, which is much swollen, mostly about the eyes.

8. Mouth.—Both corners of the mouth are chapped.—Tongue coated white in the morning.—A small ulcer on the roof of the mouth, on the r. side of the tip of the tongue; on the tip of the tongue.—Burning, constrictive sensation in the palate; taste bitter in the morning.—Salivation and increased flow of urine.—Putrid taste in the mouth.

9. Throat.—Dryness and irritation of the throat (posterior nares, tonsils, fauces) at night, with soreness during the day.—In the morning, secretion of tenacious mucus from posterior nares, in lumps.—Increased dryness of mouth and throat, being obliged to moisten and rinse the mouth every time he wakes.

10. Appetite.—Nocturnal dryness and heat in the mouth and in the throat, with much thirst.—Scanty, tenacious, frothy saliva in the mouth, without thirst; better after drinking.—Pressive contractions in the throat during deglutition.—After a meal, disagreeable sensation of swelling over the whole body, with tightness in the chest and in the stomach.—Appetite increased.

11. Stomach.—At night, heat, which extends upwards from the stomach towards the neck and the head, and disperses on rising up in bed.—Soreness in the stomach, with dizziness and lightness in the head and tightness in the temples.—Nausea, alleviated by eructations.—Nausea, with water-brash (in the evening).

12. Abdomen.—Flashes of heat confined to the abdomen, with great flatulence (worse in the forenoon).

13. Stool and Anus.—Evacuations, soft and frequent, preceded by pinchings in the abdomen; less afterwards.—Bloody dysentery.—Greenish mucous diarrhœa.—Sensation of formication in the anus, as if from a large worm.—Little pimples around the anus, with burning and itching; thin stools and tenesmus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and increasing emission of watery urine; also during the night.—Pain, as if from a sore in the urethra, when urinating; this pain wakes him up at night.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Swelling of the penis.—Pseudo gonorrhœa, with redness and swelling of the prepuce.—Violent itching of the corona glandis, with profuse secretion of pus.—Small, shining red points on the glans penis.—Condyloma.—Blennorrhœa.—Sycotic excrescences.—Sexual desire strongly excited, and great inclination for coition, with great appetite for eating and drinking.—Strong erections in the evening in bed.—Fetid and corrosive sweats, between the scrotum and the thighs when walking.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa, causing, during its discharge, a; pressure in the vagina.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness in the evening.—Dyspnœa, with heat.—Cough from tickling in the throat.—Dry cough, in single shocks, when lying down; > by sitting up.

18. Chest.—Chest oppressed, feels contracted; relieved by stretching himself.—Pain running over the ensiform cartilage, from the seventh rib on the r. side diagonally through the chest.—Pulsative and shooting pains in the chest, esp. when walking.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in back part of neck when head is thrown back, extending to occiput.—Wrenching pains in the vertebræ of the neck.—The muscles of the back part of the neck seem as if contracted.—Tearing in the side of the back, even at night on moving in the bed, > by the heat of the fire.—Aching in the small of the back, as if bruised.—Pain all over the back down to the loins, aggravated on drawing a long breath.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in the l. shoulder, between the clavicle and scapula, interiorly.—Pain in the middle of the upper part of r. arm, as though it would break.—Periodical shooting pains in the arms.—Tearing in the arms when writing, > by the heat of the fire.—Sensation of lameness in r. arm.—Numbness of l. arm, from elbow to end of little finger, it feels as if the "crazy-bone" was struck.—The joints of the fingers and knuckles are red (and hot).

23. Lower Limbs.—Painful jerking in the leg, in the evening, after sleeping.—Shooting, drawing, and aching pains in the thighs, from the hip-joints nearly down to the condyles; < at night.—Violent itching on the inside of thighs, knees, and legs; worse in the knees, esp. at night.—Profuse perspiration between the thighs (when walking).—Rheumatic pain in r. knee-joint; < when walking (ascending), > at rest.—Pain in the tendo Achillis and os calcis after walking.—Coldness in the joints.—Coldness of the feet, day and night.

24. Generalities.—Sensation of lameness in all the limbs.—Pulling and shuddering in the arms and the legs.—Paralytic pains in the limbs, with indolence and drowsiness.—Weariness, languor, tired and prostrated; worse before eating, better when riding in the open air.—General nervous, uneasy sensation.

25. Skin.—Itching: of the nose (bleeding after blowing it); of eyelids; canthi (outer); ears; face (l. side) palms of hands (r.); thighs (inside); knees; legs; at the anus (at night), on the shoulders (evening).—Sensation as if pimples were coming out over the body.—Red papulous eruption, without itching, on both elbows.—Redness of the skin.—Red, fiery-looking ulcers, which may occur in the throat or in any other part of the body, in the mouth, on the legs; particularly if there be nodes on the shin-bones.—Very angry-looking chancres.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness in the daytime and sleeplessness at night; unconquerable desire to sleep after dinner, early in the evening (during the day).—Restlessness and sleeplessness at night, from a constant flow of ideas changing from one thing to another.—Nightly sleeplessness, without causing fatigue.—Restless sleep, with vivid dreams and much talking.—Nightmare after midnight.

27. Fever.—Pulse slower in the forepart of the day, accelerated in the evening.—Coldness and chilliness in the warm room.—Internal and external heat of the body during the whole night.—Profuse perspiration between the thighs.—Perspiration most at noon.

Mercurius Sulphuricus.

Hydrargyrum oxydatum sub-sulphuricum. Yellow precipitate. Turpeth mineral. $HgSO_4 2HgO$. [There is not a little confusion about the identity of this drug in the books. *Turpeth* is correctly given by Allen as $HgSO_4 2HgO$. Hering, who proved and introduced it, *calls* it *Turpethum* and *Turpeth mineral*, but gives the formula $HgSO_4$. The *Pharmacopæia* of the American Institute of Homœopathy *describes* the *white* sulphate, $HgSO_4$, under the heading Mercurius sulphuricus, but says it is "mentioned in Allen's *Encyclopædia*," Vol. vi., p. 325; whereas it is *Turpeth*, the *yellow* precipitate, which is there spoken of.] Trituration.

Clinical.—Dropsy. Dysuria. Hydrothorax.

Characteristics.—Lippe is the chief clinical authority for this medicine. He considers it as important as *Ars*. in dropsies of the chest. The symptoms on which it has been prescribed are clinical, and have been well confirmed. Among them is this: "Pain in right chest extending to scapula; he can scarcely breathe; < 4 to 5 p.m." When *Merc. sul*. acts well, says Lippe, "it produces a profuse watery

diarrhœa with great relief to the patient." It is particularly suited to hydrothorax depending on liver or heart affections. Other confirmed symptoms are: Soreness of tip of tongue. Œdema of legs. Scanty and scalding urine, but clear. Among the *Conditions* of *Merc. sul*. the most peculiar is: < In afternoon; 4-5 p.m. > By profuse diarrhœa (dyspnœa). After diarrhœic stools there is numbness of legs.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cinnabar., Æthiops antimonialis, and other Mercuries. Also in hydrothorax, Ars. < Afternoon, Lyc. Dropsy, Dig.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Low-spirited; with chilliness and yawning.—Ill-humour after eating.

2. Head.—Sensation of giddiness while standing, after headache.—Fulness in head with occasional stitches.—Soreness and heaviness through head (after breakfast and when walking about.).—Violent itching of hairy scalp throughout the proving.

3. Eyes.—Oppression over eyes.—Eyes < from sunlight.

4. Ears.—Burning in ears and in face, after a chill.

5. Nose.—Sneezing; in sunshine; with fluent coryza.—Swelling and soreness of tip of nose.—Itching of nose.

6. Face.—Pale, anxious countenance.—Swelling of parotid gland.

8. Mouth.—Gums and palate dark bluish (black), ulcerated margins.—Mouth clammy, and full of mucus in morning.—Burning, smarting, stinging pain on tip of tongue (l. side, in evening).—Tongue: Greenish yellow down middle; coated white heavily; yellowish at root; the enlarged papillæ stand up like red points, with flat taste in mouth and a reduced pulse.—Lips, gums, fauces, mouth, and tongue swollen; look dry and black.—Salivation.

9. Throat.—Heat and sensation of constriction in throat.—Dryness of tongue and throat.—Burning in mouth and throat.

11. Stomach.—Violent yellow vomiting.—Stomach so irritated nothing would stay on it an instant.—Pain; weight in stomach; tenderness.—Vomiting and diarrhœa.

12. Abdomen.—Coldness or burning in abdomen.—Woke 1 a.m. with severe pains along duodenum to umbilical region.—Soreness in inguinal glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—After drinking coffee, pain in abdomen as if diarrhœa would set in.—Stools soft and earlier in morning than usual.—Sudden and violent pressing to stool while walking compelling him to stand still, causing an anxious perspiration; later the stools are forcibly gushing out in a hot, burning stream of

yellow water; followed by great debility, hiccough and belching.—After the diarrhœic stools sensation of fulness as from congestion to legs, esp. feet, they feel numb when standing.—Violent purging; rice-water motions, some yellow.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminished secretion of urine, does not micturate frequently, but has constant pressure; urine dark, becoming turbid with a scum on it.—Increased secretion of urine, without a sediment.—Urine scanty and scalding, but clear.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Gonorrhœa and syphilitic diseases, with great congestions to the parts.—Swelling of testicles.—Involuntary emission and lascivious dreams.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Roughness in throat and hoarseness.—Sensation of heat in larynx.—Increased expectoration of mucus from larynx" and trachea.

18. Chest.—Burning in chest.—Pain in chest prevents him from breathing.—Pain in r, side of chest, extending to scapula, can scarcely breathe, < from 4 to 5 p.m.—Pressure on chest.—Dyspnœa; in children; hydrothorax.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness in l. forearm and hand, later numbness in r. hand.—Hands icy cold with blue nails.—Stiffness in arms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in knees and lameness, esp. when walking.—Foot-sweat with soreness at ends of the nails.—Ulcers on ankles.

24. Generalities.—Most pains feel as if a dull stick pressed on the parts and were moving in diverse curved lines; feels as if this pain were in the bones.—Debility with sleepiness.—Rheumatic pains.

25. Skin.—Induration of the glands.—Psoriasis: lepra.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning and great sleepiness in afternoon.—Sleeplessness

after midnight.—Awakens with headache in morning.

27. Fever.—Chilliness running up back, with yawning and depression of spirits, followed by dull pain in forehead, burning in face and ears and slight fever.—Chilliness, restlessness, and heaviness in upper part of abdomen, frequent yawning and diminished secretion of urine (afternoon).

Methylene-blue.

Teleamethylthionine chloride. (A diphenyl amine compound, also classed as an "aniline colour"). $C_{16}H_{18}N_3SCl$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Cancer. Cystitis. Epithelioma. Gonorrhœa. Hemicrania. Kidneys, affections of. Malarial fever. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. Pleurisy. Rheumatism. Rheumatoid arthritis. Spasms. Spinal irritation. Suppuration.

Characteristics.—*Methylene-blue* consists of small, indigo-coloured scaly crystals with a bronze-like tinge and dark green in transverse fracture. Slightly soluble in water, forming a deep blue solution. It has been used in old-school practice in doses of about three grains in capsules or pills in rheumatism of joints and muscles; and in rheumatoid arthritis. The kidneys have a distinct attraction for *Meth.-b*., as it appears in the urine within half an hour of the dose; and if the kidneys have their normal permeability the whole is eliminated in thirty-six hours. If there is delay beyond this it indicates that the urea is not being perfectly eliminated and that a tendency to uræmia exists. The aniline products have been used as remedies for malignant growths. Mosetig, of Moorhof (*Med. Press*, Feb. 18, 1901), published a case-treated with *Trichlorate of Aniline*, "an aniline dye." (The terminology of the aniline products has not always been accurately observed, and 1 am not sure that this is not identical with *Methylene-blue*. At any rate, it was an "aniline blue" that Mosetig used.) A man, 50, suffered from cancer of the femur. Mosetig injected into the groin a 1 per cent. solution of "*Trichlorate of Aniline*," increasing the strength, till four grammes were used at one injection. Almost an hour after the first injection the patient became dark blue; the next morning the discoloration was gone. After the four-gramme doses poisoning symptoms appeared—unconsciousness; stertorous breathing; feeble pulse; the whole body becoming dark blue. Artificial breathing and stimulants brought the patient round in four hours. Smaller doses were used after that. In eight weeks he came home, cured, to follow his ordinary work. *Methyl-violet* 1 to 500 and 1 to 1,000 produced equally good results. E. Thomson (quoted *H. W*., xxxiii. 48), states that *Meth.-b*. in 1-5 gr. doses, "with equal parts powdered nutmeg to prevent irritation of the bladder" (a useful item in view of the homœopathic employment), is valuable in habitual headache and hemicrania. Cardamantes, of Athens, gives 10 to 12 grs. ten hours before an expected malarial attack. He says it is useful in combination with *Quinine* or when *Quinine* has failed. Immunity from malaria seems to follow its continued use. *It is apt to cause cystitis*. In this connection an experience related in *H. W*. (xxxiii. 566) is important: A gentleman who suffered excruciating pains from calculus in the kidney, giving rise to pyelitis and cystitis, derived no benefit from any treatment till his doctor gave him *Meth.-b*. with occasional doses of *Eucalyptus. L'Art Médical* (Feb., 1900) gives an account of the use of *Meth.-b*. injection in pleurisies with serous effusion. C. H. Lewis, of New York, first drew off by aspiration 100 cubic centimetres of the liquid, dissolved in this 1 grm.

of *Meth.-b*., and reinjected it into the pleural cavity. The patient soon began to pass greenish urine, and the exudation quickly disappeared, partly from the diuretic effect of *Meth.-b*., partly from its stimulating action on the pleura.
A *watery* solution is not borne, causing pain and irritation of the pleura. The most definite homœopathic experience is that of Halbert (*H. W*., xxxv. 541, quoting *Clinique*). Utilising the affinity of *Meth.-b*. for nerve tissues and nerve cells, Halbert has given it in 3x trituration with success in: Neuralgias of neurasthenia; tremor in neurasthenia; spasticity of hysterial contractions; trophic disturbances, the result of nerve-exhaustion; spinal irritation. He confirms its antimalarial powers, and commends it in typhoid as an intestinal antiseptic. An apparently hopeless case of typhoid was signally benefited by it, the tympanites disappearing as if by magic. Wherever there is pus infection it is indicated, and it has "made a record" with him in gonorrhœa and cystitis.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anilinum; Pyrogen.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Unconsciousness.

2. Head.—(Hemicrania.—Habitual headache).

14. Urinary Organs.—Irritation of the bladder.—(Cystitis.—Gonorrhœa).—Urine greenish.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Stertorous breathing.

18. Chest.—Causes absorption of pleural effusion.

24. Generalities.—Turns the patient dark blue.—(Neurasthenia: tremors; spastic hysterial contractions.—Pus infection).

27. Fever.—(Typhoid.—Malarial fever.—Fever of pus absorption).

Mezereum.

Daphne mezereum. Chamælia germanica. Mezereon, Spurge Olive. (Hilly woods over nearly whole of Europe and Russian Asia.) N. O. Thymelaceæ. Tincture of fresh bark gathered just before the plant flowers in February and March.

Clinical.—*Bones, affections of*. Coccygodynia. Constipation. Contraction of tendons. Crusta lactea. *Ear, affections of*; sensitive to air. *Erythema*. Exostoses.

Eyes, affections of. Glands enlarged. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Hæmaturia. Hernia. *Herpes zoster. Impetigo. Irritation*. Leucorrhœa. Mercury, effects of. *Neuralgia*. Osteoma. Pediculosis. *Pityriasis*. Prolapsus ani. Pruritus senilis. Rheumatism. Scrofula. *Syphilis. Teeth, affections of*. Tinea capitis. Tinea versicolor. *Tongue, affections of*; swelling of. *Ulcers*. Vaccination.

Characteristics.—An idea of the virulence of this poison may be gathered from a case reported in Allen's *Appendix*: A pale girl, 14, having been advised to use Mezereum leaves to make her fat and rosy, went into the woods and used them freely on her cheeks and surrounding parts. Burning soon set in, the whole face swelled enormously, especially nose, eyelids, and hairy scalp. Severe and painful sneezing set in, delirium, dull, unbearable, pressing pains in forehead, a nauseous dryness in throat and constant irritation to dry cough. The face soon showed the appearance of erysipelas bullosum; nostrils closed, she could only breathe through mouth; febrile pulse, burning urine. Oil and compresses were applied, and after the second day desquamation occurred in large pieces. But health did not return. Debility, loss of vitality, mental depression bordering on idiocy followed; then typhoid fever, lasting fully three months, to which she finally succumbed. Poisoning has also been observed from the effects of the berries: dryness and burning of throat and stomach; intense thirst; narcotism, coma, convulsions of eyes and upper limbs were observed. In a child of four, poisoned with the berries, these symptoms occurred: Swollen lips; tongue furred and swollen, protruding, swallowing difficult. The tongue remained quite raw when other symptoms had passed away (*H. W*., xxii. 466). Hahnemann records this: A robust man took Mezereum bark for some ailment, and continued it after the ailment disappeared. Soon, unbearable itching set in all over body, could not sleep a moment. Thirty-six hours after discontinuing it the itching was still increasing, then a few grains of *Camphor* removed it. *Mezereum* is the vegetable analogue of, and is one of the most important antidotes to, *Mercurius*. *Merc*. and *Mez*. antidote one another. Mind, skin, eyes, mucous membranes and bones are affected in much the same way by both; they have the same sensitiveness to damp, cold, and warmth, and the same nightly aggravations. Nash mentions an exception to the < by warmth. In a man whom he cured with *Mez*. of obstinate facial neuralgia, the pains were brought on or greatly < by *eating*, and the only relief the man could get was by holding the painful side close to a *hot stove*. Only *radiated* heat was of any use, hot cloths, wet or dry, gave no relief whatever. *Mez*. affects the long bones more markedly than others, and the least touch is intolerable; but it has, like *Merc*., a strong affinity for the facial bones and teeth. With *Mez*. the decay attacks the roots or sides rather than the crowns (which *Merc*. attacks). The toothache is < at night, < by touch, even with the tongue, and is > by holding the mouth open and drawing in air. Neuralgia about the eyes; the pains radiate and shoot downward, and if there is in addition a sensation in the eye itself as if a cold wind were blowing in it the indications will be very strong. *Mez*. is one of Hahnemann's anti-psorics, and it meets many psoric manifestations. Carroll Dunham has recorded (*Science of Therapeutics*, 462) a notable case of deafness, due to suppressed psora. A Youth,

17, deaf since four, and incapacitated thereby, secludes himself and broods over his trouble. Membranes thickened. At the age of three he had an eruption of thick, whitish scabs, hard, almost horny, covering the whole scalp. There were fissures through which exuded on pressure a thick, yellowish pus, often very offensive. Much itching and disposition to tear off the scabs with the finger-nails, < at night. The treatment (allopathic) was vigorous: A tar cap was placed on the head, and when firmly adherent to the scabs was violently tom off, scabs and all, leaving the whole scalp raw. This was painted with a saturated solution of *Arg. nit*. The eruption did not reappear, but from that time the child was deaf. The eruption was the very counterpart of an eruption observed in a proving by Wehle. *Mez*. 30, three globules in a powder of sugar of milk, was given on each of these dates─February 3, March 1, and September 28, 1857, and January 26, 1858. Improvement set in slowly after the first dose, which was only repeated when the effect of each preceding dose seemed to be exhausted. Finally the hearing was for all practical purposes completely restored. The action of *Mez*. in catarrhal cases is illustrated in another case (*Amer. Hom*., xxi. 417). Miss M. R., 39, brunette, had chronic catarrh. The left ear had long been deaf, and the right had begun to fail. There were noises in the ears. Drum membranes retracted and scarred. The symptoms were: Excessive sensitiveness to the air, even of a fan, and occasionally a sensation as if air went through to the throat. Mucous membrane of naso-pharynx granular and irritable. A dose of *Mez*. given before each meal entirely relieved the symptoms. The ulcers of *Mez*. have thick, yellowish, white scabs. Vesicles appear now and then, and itch and burn. Lint dressings stick to them, and when they are torn away bleeding occurs. Burning vesicles on the sides of the fingers; and ulcers on finger-joints. With eczema there is intolerable itching, < in bed and from touch. Vaccinal eczemas are frequently of the *Mez*. type. *Mez*. is often of great service in herpes zoster, both during the eruption and for the neuralgia remaining after, especially if the pains are burning. In a lecture on *Mez*. by T. S. Hoyne (*Med. Vis*., xiii. 65) are collected many cases illustrating the action of the remedy. Here is a mental case (in a woman) treated by W. E. Payne: No rest when alone; wants company. Ideas vanish while talking; cannot repeat what has been learned by heart. *Looks through the window for hours without being conscious of objects around*. Does not know what she is about; forgets what she is about to utter; looks ill-humoured, pale, wretched, fallen away. *Apprehensiveness at pit of stomach, as when expecting some very unpleasant intelligence*. All symptoms relieved in a single night by *Mez*. 20. (I give the italics as in the original.) Among neuralgic cases are the following: (*1*) Man, 28, violent neuralgia, boring pain in left lower jaw-bone, extending to temple and ear. < Night, > from pressure. *Mez*. 3 relieved in two hours (S. R. Geiser). (*2*) H. G., stout, healthy-looking negro, left supra-orbital neuralgia recurring daily at 9 a.m., increasing till noon, declining till 4 p.m., when it entirely departed leaving no soreness behind. Pain = flow of tears. *Mez*. 1 cured permanently after other remedies had failed Q. W. Vance). (*3*) Mrs. X. had pain in right eye-tooth, daily increasing. Felt too long. Pains much < by pressure on crown and outside root. *Mez*. 2 cured (Oehme). (*4*) Toothache in incisor tooth in lady.

Tooth feels elongated, loose, excessively sensitive, with sensation as if being raised out of its socket. Upper part of tooth excessively painful. *Mez*. 200 cured in a few hours (Hempel). (*5*) The fastenings of a hammock broke, and a lady on it fell, striking the sacrum and coccyx on the stump of a tree. She suffered excruciating pain. *Arn*. was applied locally. In a few weeks she came home, and the coccyx was still so tender she could not sit—only lie or stand. *Arn*. internally and externally for two weeks had no influence. *Mez*. 2 cured in five days (Oehme).—"Constipation after confinement" has proved a good indication for *Mez*.: "My stools are as hard as stone, and as large as my arm. I feel as if they would split me open. They come in sections like mouthfuls, and I become much exhausted and tremble with weakness. Every stool is immediately preceded by chills, and followed by long stitches up rectum." *Mez*. 12 produced a natural stool in twelve hours (H. Noah Martin). *Green discharges* according to Cooper strongly indicate *Mez*. It has cured a case of dry crust on scalp and falling out of hair, accompanied with short sight. *Daphne laureola*, the British representative of the genus, has cured scald-head when *Mez*. failed. The symptoms in this case were < by day, whereas *Mez*. has < at night. The pains of *D. laureola* come on in the morning and affect the entire head or whole left side: *Guaiac*. pains are also < by day and > by warmth (Cooper). Cooper gives me the following cases: (*1*) Woman, 48, had rheumatism which came on ten years before in hands from wearing wet gloves, and extended later to arms and knees; stiffness on walking with loss of muscular power, < in hot weather, "pins and needles" in fingers on elevating arms, cannot grasp things, sometimes one hand burns when other is cold, climacteric flushings. Great relief from *Mez*. Ø. (*2*) Girl, 18, getting thin, with headache across forehead, temples, and eyes, a throbbing with sickness of stomach and water-brash, always < by movement; bowels very confined; menses never appeared. *Mez*. cured; (*3*) Pimples on ankles and backs of feet, horrid taste and clamminess of mouth in morning, pimples > by hard scratching, sluggish bowels. *Mez*. cured. H. B. Esmond (*H. R*., vii. 41) cured with *Mez*. 3x a youth, 17, who had been afflicted with "salt rheum" as long as he could remember. It was absent in summer, but every autumn, as soon as cold weather came, face, neck, hands, and forearms would break out and continue sore till warm weather returned. Another indication for *Mez*. is hypersensitiveness of the ear to air. It has cured a case in which there was a feeling as if air went through the ear to the throat. The rectum and anus are the seat of many characteristic symptoms, stitches, burning itching. During stool the rectum prolapses and the sphincter closes upon the protruded part. This constricting tendency is noticed in the throat and stomach, and also in the tendons. The leg is shortened with pain in hip. Tension in muscles of chest. Pain and stiffness in muscles of neck. Cramp-like contraction over chest and back; and across front of chest. *Sensations* are: Head as if drunk; as if everything in the head would press asunder; as if skull would split; as if top of head gone; as if head bruised; as if head was in an ants' nest. Eyes as if too large; as if drawn back into head. Ears as if too open; as if air pouring into them; as if tympanum was exposed to cold air; as if air was distending right external meatus. Teeth feel too

long. Hard palate, feels as if made of wood. Throat as if narrowing. As if food remained a long time in stomach. Stools feel as if they would split anus. Chest feels too tight. Limbs feel shortened. As if fire darting through muscles. As if millions of insects were crawling on him. Sensation of lightness of body. Bones are very sore and feel distended. Diseased parts wither. *Mez*. is *suited to:* Light-haired persons; phlegmatic temperament; irresolute. The plant flowers in very early spring, even when snow is on the ground, and it is suited to complaints which come on in the earliest months of the year. < From cold; damp; cold winds; sudden changes of weather; heat; warm food. Head pains are > wrapping up head. Prosopalgia > by heat of stove (not by other heat). Drawing in air > toothache. < From touch or pressure. < From motion. Lying down < itching of scalp. Stooping > headache. < Evening and night. < During menses (burning itching inner side of throat). Affections go from above downward; from within outward; and from right to left.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:*—Aco., Bry., Calc. (headache), K. iod., Merc., Nux. *It antidotes:* Merc., Nit. ac., Phos., Alcohol. *Compatible:* Calc., Caust., Ign., Lyc., Merc., Nux, Pho., Puls. *Compare:* In ciliary neuralgia, Spi. (Mez. pains radiate and shoot down, cold feeling in eye; Spi., stabbing pains in or radiating from eye, eyeballs feel swollen), Thuj., Ced., Ars., Merc. Protruded and constricted rectum, Lach. Eczema, Rhus, Anac. Ulcers on finger-joints, Bor., Sep. Feeling of cold wind blowing in eye, Croc. (across eye), Med., Syph., Thuj. (out of eye). Blinking, Mercurialis. Nausea in throat, Cycl., Phos. ac., Stan., Val. (in rectum, Ruta; in hypogastrium, Puls.). Stitch in rectum, Ign., Pho. Long bones, Angust. Carious teeth, Kre. Vesicles appear round ulcers and itch, Hep. Pains in periosteum < at night, Phyt., Merc. Rheumatism and skin, Guaiac., Anac., Rhus.

Causation.—Anger. Mercury. Vaccination.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hypochondriacal humour, with sadness and tears.—(Fearful depression, miserable feeling).—Anguish and inquietude, esp. in solitude, with wish for society.—Indifference about everything and everybody around him.—Aversion to talk. it seems to him to be hard work to utter one word.—Disposed to reproach others or to quarrel.—Irresolute.—Everything seems dead and nothing makes a vivid impression.—Peevishness.—Passion.—Unfitness for labour.—Weak memory (mind is easily confused).—Mental torpor.—Slow conception.—Ideas are frequently lost.

2. Head.—Stupefying confusion in head, as from intoxication, or immoderate pollutions.—Vertigo, which causes falling on one side, with sparkling before eyes.—Headache, with shuddering and shivering, < in open air.—(Splitting headaches: head throbs on movement, begins in frontal sinuses, patient gets rapidly thin, and brings up water from stomach with straining; feels low and

weak.).—Pressive and stunning headache, on one side only of brain.—Headache in temples and sides of head after an exertion and from talking much.—Violent headache and great sensitiveness to least contact after a slight anger.—Compressive or cramp-like pain, as if head were being severed.—Violent, pulsative, and pressive pains in whole head, forehead, nose, and teeth, < by the slightest movement.—Thrilling headache, with vomiting of mucus.—Sensation of torpor, with drawing pains in one side of head.—Pains in bones of cranium, < by touch.—Painful sensitiveness of scalp and of hair to touch.—Gnawing itching in scalp.—Itching eruption on head, sometimes moist.—Head covered with a thick leather-like crust, under which thick and white pus collects here and there, and the hair is glued together.—On head great elevated white scabs, under which ichor collects in great quantity, and which begins to be offensive and breed vermin.—The scabs on head look chalky and extend to eyebrows and nape of neck.—Burning, biting itching on scalp, principally on vertex, when scratching the locality changes but the itching becomes <; this is followed by very sore boils and humid eruptions, < at night and when lying down.—(Hard scabs on head six months, no irritation, much oozing with weakness and trembling of ankles.).—Pains in bones of scalp (on both sides) with swelling and caries, great sensitiveness to contact, cold, motion, < in evening.—Numbness of scalp, with drawing pain in it, generally only on one side; < from cold contact and in evening.—> By heat.—Dandruff, white, dry.

3. Eyes.—Inclination to wink with eyes.—Dryness in eyes, with pressure in them.—Twitching of muscles around eyes.—Lachrymation, with smarting in eyes.—Staring at one spot.—Pain, as if balls of eyes were too large, with aching.—Sensation as if eyes drawn back into head.—Eyes feel strained.—Smarting in internal canthi.—Inflammation of eyes; conjunctiva injected, dirty red.—Three days after one dose *Mez*. Ø eyes became bloodshot, first one then the other, with cramp in both feet and l. upper limb, < night. (R. T. C.).—Myopia, or presbyopia.—Sparks before eyes.—Obstinate twitching of the muscles of the l. upper lid.—Pupils contracted.

4. Ears.—Otalgia, with drawing and acute pullings.—Itching and oozing eruption behind ears (scratching causes small elevations, they are scratched off and feel sore).—Hardness of hearing.—Sensation of stoppage of ears.—Ears feel as if they were too open, and as if air were pouring into them, or as if the tympanum were exposed to the cold air, with a desire to bore with fingers into ear.—Sensation as though air were distending the r. external meatus; afterward in l.; as if roaring would occur.—Tinkling in ears, sometimes with drowsiness.—[Cooper supplies the following additions]: Deafness with headache all over head, < on vertex, as if the bone were breaking, a splitting headache with tenderness of scalp, begins across root of nose and eyes and is < at night, also a sick feeling after food (cured).—Bursting sensation in r. ear with neuralgia of whole side of head (cured).—A rumbling in ears, with feeling of fulness and pressure and dimness of sight (produced).—Swelling of r. ear and itching as if a boil were forcing itself through concha (produced).—Adenoids, post nasal; deafness < when eating, slight

otorrhœa, stuffiness of l. nostril with ozæna.—Very deaf, both membranes highly vascular following cold and acute headache of r. side of head; deafness had lasted 2 1/2 months (cured).—Heavy dulness in l. ear with itching in both eyelids, could scratch them to pieces (cured).

5. Nose.—Twitching (visible) on root of nose.—Excoriation of interior of nose.—Diminution of smell, with sensation of dryness in nose, and sometimes ineffectual desire to sneeze.—Frequent sneezings, accompanied by pain of excoriation in chest.—Fluent coryza, with secretion of liquid and yellow (thin, at times bloody) mucus, excoriation and burning in nose, and eruption on lips, and burning of upper lip.—(Ozæna, 15 years, in woman, 35, < l. nostril: *Mez*. 3x irritated nostril, was then omitted and discharge ceased; this occurred several times, till quite cured.—After *Mez*. Ø, sneezes many times for twenty-four hours, then gets darting pains from head to foot and is hardly able to bear anything to touch her for three days.—R. T. C.)

6. Face.—Grey, earthy complexion.—Face and forehead hot and red, with great restlessness and peevishness.—Paleness of face.—Cramp-like and stunning pressure on cheek-bone, sometimes only on one side (r.), and extending to eye, temple, ear, teeth, neck, and into shoulder.—Drawings in jaw-bones.—Continued and painful twitching in cheeks and eyelids.—Frequent troublesome twitching of muscles in middle of r. cheek.—Furunculi on face.—Child scratches its face constantly; it becomes covered with blood.—In night child scratches its face so that the bed is covered with blood in morning; face is covered with a scab, which the child keeps constantly tearing off anew, and on the spots thus left raw large, fat pustules form.—The ichor from scratched face excoriates other parts.—A honey-like scab around mouth.—Skin of face is of a deep inflammatory redness, the eruption is humid and fat.—Excoriation and burning in lips and commissures.—Lips swollen and cracked, with exfoliation; swelling of lower lip with rhagades.—Upper lip ulcerated, with burning pain when touched.—Shootings in submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Pains in carious teeth.—The hollow teeth decay suddenly.—Drawing, burning, or boring shootings in teeth, and into cheek-bones, and temples.—Jerking and tearing pains in teeth.—Sensation as if teeth were set on edge, and too long.—Toothache < by touch and by movement, as well as during the shiverings in evening.—Teeth pain when touched by the tongue.—Ebullition of blood to the head, shiverings and constipation, during toothache.—Teeth coated with fetid mucus.—Teeth speedily become carious.—Burning vesicles in gums.

8. Mouth.—Burning vesicles in mouth and on tongue.—Tongue swollen, protruding.—Tongue quite raw.—Constant burning in mouth.—Burning in the mouth and throat.—Impeded speech.

9. Throat.—Pressive pain in throat on swallowing.—Roughness, excoriation, smarting scraping, and lancinating in throat and palate.—Burning in throat

(pharynx) and in œsophagus.—Inflammation of throat.—Constriction and contraction of pharynx; the food presses on the part during deglutition.

10. Appetite.—Beer has a bitter taste, and is thrown up when taken.—Increased hunger at noon.—Great hunger or loss of appetite.—Violent hunger in afternoon and evening.—Unusual longing for ham fat.—Burning in the stomach, mouth, and throat, > by eating (swallowing the food).—Repugnance to food.

11. Stomach.—Frequent and empty risings, esp. after drinking.—Sensation of nausea in throat.—Sensation as if posterior part of throat were full of mucus, same after hawking.—Nausea, with accumulation of water in mouth, shuddering and trembling of whole body.—Violent vomitings of greenish and bitter mucus, accompanied by headache.—Vomiting of blood.—Aching in stomach.—Burning, and sensation of heat in stomach.—Inflammation of stomach.—Contraction of diaphragm.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen hard and tense.—Chronic, cramp-like, acute, pulling, pressive, constrictive, and shooting pains in abdomen.—Stitches in l. hypochondrium.—Dull pain in region of spleen.—Heaviness in abdomen.—Sensation of heat, and burning in abdomen.—Inflammation of intestines.—Expansive pressure in inguinal ring.—Drawing in inguinal glands.—Flatulent colic, with rumbling and borborygmi in abdomen, difficult respiration, and shivering.—Many short, fetid, flatulent discharges, esp. before the stool.

13. Stool and Anus.—Difficult stools, of the consistence of thick pap, with urgent want to evacuate.—Constipation.—Constipation, stool dark brown, in knots, very hard balls, with great straining, but not painful.—Stools soft, brown, smelling sour.—Soft stool in evening, fermented stool, not fully digested, smelling very offensive or sour.—Excessive diarrhœa (small stools) with intolerable colic.—Brown fæces, containing some white, glistening bodies.—Scanty, soft, frequent evacuations.—Violent diarrhœa, with insupportable pains in abdomen.—[Passes large quantities of blood by bowel with diarrhœa and sickness; is bilious (cured).—*Mez*. often relieves constipation, esp. with hepatic and uterine inertia.—R. T. C.].—During (or after) stool, prolapse of rectum with constriction of anus, which makes it very difficult to replace; sore and painful to touch.—Before and after stool, creeping in rectum as from ascarides.—Stitch in rectum; upwards (in afternoon).—Biting, sore pain in anus on walking, and a burning in rectum.—Pain in anus and anterior part of penis.—Pinching in anus and near anus l. side.—Crawling in anus; much itching.—Tenesmus, tearing and drawing in anus and perinæum, and through whole urethra.—Coldness and shuddering, before, and after the evacuation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminished secretion of urine.—In morning and forenoon, frequent discharges of large quantities of pale urine.—Flock-like cloudiness, and

reddish sediment in urine.—Hæmaturia.—Sticking in kidney, and pain as if torn.—Pain, as from excoriation, in urethra.—Discharge of mucus from urethra.—Discharge of a few drops of blood after urinating.—Biting burning in forepart of urethra at close of micturition.—After micturition, itching at prepuce.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tearing, jerking, and lancination, in penis.—Tearing and burning lancinations in the end of the glans.—Heat and swelling of penis.—Violent erections and increased sexual desire.—Swelling of testicles.—Fine pricking stitches in penis and tip of glans.—Abundant secretion of smegma behind glans, like gonorrhœa balani.—Swelling (painless) of scrotum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Chronic leucorrhœa, like white of eggs (malignant, corroding), sometimes also serous.—Menses: too frequent and lasting too long; scanty with leucorrhœa and prosopalgia; suppressed.—During pregnancy, diarrhœa and prolapsus recti.—After confinement, constipation, burning and stitches in rectum.—(Climacteric flushings remain away for several months.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with burning and dryness in throat, irritation which excites coughing, rawness in chest, and difficult respiration.—Violent cough, when lying down.—Dry cough, with retching and vomiting, in evening, and at night.—Desire to draw a long breath.—Spasmodic, violent whooping-cough, caused by an irritation in larynx, extending to chest, expectoration in morning, of a yellow, albuminous, tough mucus, tasting salt.—The cough is < in evening till midnight; or day and night, with tension over thorax; when eating or drinking anything hot (has to cough till the food is vomited up); from drinking beer.—Violent inclination to cough low down in trachea; cannot loosen anything by the cough.

18. Chest.—Difficult respiration.—Pain in chest, during inspiration, as if there were adhesions in lungs, and the cavity of the chest were too narrow.—Aching in chest.—Painful tension of muscles of chest.—The chest feels too tight on stooping.—Pain, as from excoriation and burning in sternum.—Stitches in chest, < during inspiration; in (r.) side of chest, < from drawing a long breath.

19. Pulse.—Pulse intermittent; full, tense, hard.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful rigidity of nape of neck, and of neck and external muscles; in r. side of neck and throat, < on motion.—Tearing jerking in sides of neck.—Rheumatic pains in muscles of shoulder-blade; they feel tense and swollen, and prevent motion.—Shootings in back.—Contractive and tensive pain in back, extending to sacrum.—Sacral pains.—(Coccyx tender and sore, from a fall).

22. Upper Limbs.—Dislocating pain in shoulder-joint.—R. arm feels sprained on top of shoulder.—Pain, as from excoriation, in axillæ (r.).—R. hand cold (while writing), l. warm (in a warm room).—Cold hands.—Trembling in r. hand.—Tips of

fingers powerless, cannot hold anything.—The hands (and feet) go to sleep continually.—Drawing and rheumatic tension in arms, with paralytic weakness.—Paralysis of flexors.—Jerking pains in shoulders, arms, hands, and fingers.—Swelling and heat of arm and hand, with twitching and pricking in muscles.—Ulcers on finger-joints.

23. Lower Limbs.—Jerking in hip-joint, as far as knee.—Contraction of leg.—R. hip-joint feels sprained on walking.—Twitching of whole of r. leg.—Pain in hip, the leg is shortened.—Whole leg covered with elevated white scabs.—(Ulcer on leg with intense itching in surrounding skin and in scalp, much < in warmth; with slight diarrhœa.).—Cracking in r. knee when rising in morning.—Legs and feet go to sleep.—Stitches in toes of r. foot.—Pain in periosteum of the long bones, esp. the tibia, < at night in bed, and then the least touch is intolerable.—Pains in bones of thighs and legs.—Tearing, drawing, and tension in thighs, legs, feet, and toes.—Tension and stiffness in knees.—Jerking, and pressive pain in tibia.—Hard swelling of calves of legs.—Jerking pain in toes.—Violent pains in bones of feet; in bones of instep, < when walking.—Pain in ball of little toe.

24. Generalities.—[This remedy is often useful in cases of very violent neuralgic pains about the teeth or face, particularly if the pain be in the l. bone, running toward ear; also neuralgic pains at night in teeth.—Affections of any kind appearing on external head, principally r. side; teeth in l. side; forehead; shin-bone.—Collection of water in mouth, *i.e.*, "mouth waters.".—Urine with real flakes, which float about on the top.—Subsultus tendinum, as in typhoid fever, &c., when by putting the fingers on the wrist or on other parts of the body the tendons are felt to jump and jerk.—Burning, darting sensation in the muscles like fire darting through them.—H. N. G.].—Drawing, rheumatic tearing, and tension in the limbs, with paralytic weakness.—Thrilling pains, which leave a distressing sensation behind them, for a long time.—Drawing, pains in one side of body, with shivering.—Pains, accompanied by shivering and shuddering.—Gnawing pains, as from excoriation in mucous membranes.—Burning in the organs of digestion.—Burning of internal parts, with external chilliness.—Inflammation and swelling of bones; esp. shafts of cylindrical bones; caries, after abuse of Mercury.—Ulceration of bones.—Tension in muscles.—Hot, jerking stitches in various parts of body.—Jerking and quivering of muscles.—Drawings and sensation of weakness in joints; joints feel bruised and weary, as if they would give way.—Contusive pain, and heaviness in all limbs.—Heaviness and indolence of body.—Feeling of great lightness of body.—General sick feeling.—Bending of body in walking.—Emaciation or bloatedness of body and face, with enlargement of abdomen in children.—Pain in the glands.—Abscesses of fibrous parts or tendons.—Predominance of sufferings on one side of the body.—Symptoms < in the evening; < on touching part affected; and on movement.—Great susceptibility to cold air.—Sensitiveness to washing with cold water in morning.

25. Skin.—Sensitiveness to touch.—General desquamation of skin of body; usual liver spots on chest and arms become dark and desquamate.—Red rash, itching violently; < in bed, from touch; burning and change of place after scratching.—Cutaneous ulcers form over bony protuberances.—Ulcers with thick, whitish, yellow scabs, under which thick, yellow pus collects.—Skin covered with elevated white scabs.—Itching, esp. at night (when in bed), more violent and painful (and changed to burning) after scratching the parts, and sometimes with swelling of the part that has been scratched.—Gnawing itching as from vermin.—Miliary eruptions, sometimes chronic.—Furunculi.—Inflamed ulcers, with burning and shooting, or with gnawing pain of excoriation.—Inflammation and swelling of the bones, rachitis, caries.—Ulcers: with an areola, sensitive and easily bleeding when removing the linen, which sticks, painful at night, the pus tends to form an adherent scab, under which a quantity of pus collects, burning and stinging with inflammation.—Vesicles around the ulcers, itching violently and burning, like fire.—Suppuration after inflammation.

26. Sleep.—Great sleepiness by day, with agitated and unrefreshing sleep, at night.—Shocks in body during sleep.—Waking early (towards 2 or 3 a.m.) in consequence of nightmare.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and hard; in the evening accelerated; intermitting at times.—Chilliness, shiverings, and coldness of whole body, esp. in hands and feet, with violent thirst, and sometimes without a desire for warmth.—Chill predominates even in warm room.—Chill with thirst and desire for heat.—Chill from upper arms, extending to back and legs.—Heat in bed, mostly in the head.—Intermittent fever; chill over the whole body accompanied by asthmatic contraction and tightness of chest, in front and back.—During cold stage, a peculiar thirst; dryness in back of mouth, with accumulation of saliva in fore part without any desire to drink.—During cold stage, drowsiness in the warm room.—Sleep, with sweat, after the shiverings (without previous heat).—Fever, accompanied by headache, and paleness of face, the splenetic region painful, swollen, and hard, weakness and great susceptibility to cold air; tertian fever.—Violent inflammatory fever.

Millefolium.

Achillea millefolium. Yarrow. N. O. Compositć. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Cancer. Chlorosis. *Consumption*. Dentition. Diarrhśa. Dysmenorrhśa. Enuresis. Epilepsy. Fistula lachrymalis. Hćmatemesis. Hćmaturia. Hćmoptysis. Hćmorrhages. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Leucorrhśa of children. Lochia, too profuse; suppressed. Milk, absence of. Nipples, sore. *Nose, bleeding of*.

Puerperal convulsions. Puerperal fever. Rodent ulcer. Sterility. Sycosis Hahnemanni. Tetanus. Varices.

Characteristics.—Yarrow was named *Achillea* by Linnćus because the plant is mentioned in the Iliad as having been used by Achilles, on the instruction of Chiron, to heal the wounds of his soldiers. The knowledge of the vulnerary powers of *Mill*. is thus of great antiquity. It received its popular name, "Nose-bleed," because nose-bleed comes on if the leaves are inserted into the nostrils. There is another species of *Achillea*, besides *A. millefolium*, indigenous to Great Britain, *A. ptarmica*, called "sneeze-wort" from its sternutatory properties. *Millefol*. in its hćmorrhages and vulnerary action is closely allied to *Arn*., and it has another action common to many Compositć, that of a convulsant. But this action is again allied to its hćmorrhagic power, for it is chiefly (but not exclusively) in relation to suppressed hćmorrhages (menses) or other secretions as the lochia or milk that the convulsions occur. The hćmorrhages are chiefly florid. As well as hćmorrhages, there are copious mucous discharges, especially when these are due to atony. *Mill*. has a very pronounced relation to pregnancy and the puerperal state. Varicose veins in pregnant women have been cured with it. C. W. (*H. W*., xxvi. 108) relates an interesting experience. A man had severe diarrhśa, profuse dark chocolate-coloured stools, verging on black, and slightly tinged with blood. A club doctor had failed to relieve, but an old woman cured the man with "millefoil tea." C. W. had a collie dog which, when excited, would pull up grass or weeds and swallow them. When it happened to be millefoil this invariably caused: First, rattling of fluid in the bowels, then dark chocolate diarrhśa, changing to black, very offensive, finally blood-tinged. This lasted a day or two. It was at length found that *Ars. iod*. 3x in solution was a complete antidote. Given every ten minutes, as soon as rattling came on, it effectually stopped it. The dog also had fissured pads. *Ars. iod*. did nothing for these, but *Ars*. 30 cured. *Peculiar sensations* are: As if he had forgotten something. As if all blood ascended to head. Right side of head as if screwed together. As if too much blood in eyes. As if cold air passing out of ear. As of a liquid moving from stomach to intestines. Pain as from a blow or sprain in right tendo Achillis. *Mill*. is suited to all wounds which bleed profusely, sprains, and overlifting. The symptoms are < by stooping; < doubling the body (burning in stomach); < much exertion; < by lifting. Lying down > nausea; < hćmoptysis. Violent exercise > vertigo. Symptoms < by coffee, > by wine. *Mill*. is *suited to* the aged; atonic; women and children.

Relations.—Ant. t. relieves the vertigo of Mill., Ars. i. the diarrhśa. Mill. *Antidotes:* Arum mac. *Incompatible:* Coffee (= congestion to head). *Compare:* Erech. (epistaxis and hćmoptysis); Senec. aur. (hćmaturia). Ham. and Ipec. (hćmorrhages); Plat. (Mill. red, clotted; Plat. dark, clotted); Bry., Ustil., and Ham. (hćmatemesis) Aco. (hćmorrhages, profuse flow of bright red blood—Aco., anxiety; Mill., absence of anxiety). The Compositć generally, Arn., Bellis, Calend., &c.

Causation.—Falls (from height). Over-exertion. Lifting. Suppressed lochia. Suppressed menses. Suppressed milk.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Violent, irritable.—Averse to work.—Seems to have forgotten something; does not know what he is doing or wants to do; head dull and confused, esp. evening; < after coffee.—Very excited, with pain in pit of stomach.—Sighing and groaning of children.

2. Head.—Vertigo, falls to r. side and backward, when moving slowly, walking, but not when taking violent exercise; with nausea when stooping, not when lying down (> by *Ant. t.*).—Dull pain in vertex.—Confused, dull headache.—Slight throbbing in arteries of head and face.—Violent movements and painful beatings in head.—Rush of blood to head.—Sensation, as if all the blood were carried towards head.—Acute drawing pains and shootings in r. side of head; sensation in r. side of head as if screwed together.—Violent headache, he strikes head against bed-post or wall, with twitching of eyelids and muscles of forehead.—Sensation of constriction in skin of forehead.—Hair becomes tangled.

3. Eyes.—Glistening, brilliant eyes.—Agglutination of eyes in morning.—Lachrymation and discharges from eyes (fistula lachrymalis).—Sensation of too much blood in eyes.—Inward piercing pressing in eyes, to root of nose and sides of forehead.—Clear, bright vision.—Fog, not near eyes, but at a distance.

4. Ears.—Sensation of stoppage in ears.

5. Nose.—Nose-bleed.—Nose-bleed with congestions to head and chest.—Stuffed nose.

6. Face.—Sensation of heat, as if blood was rising to head.—Redness of face without internal heat.—Tearing: in face to temples; r. lower jaw to ears; then teeth.

7. Teeth.—Toothache: from heating things; rheumatic, with diseased gums.—Gumboil.—Ulcers on gums.—Stomacace.

8. Mouth.—Tongue swollen and coated.—Thirst; mouth dry.

9. Throat.—Elongation of palate.—Uvula relaxed.—Ulceration of throat; pain in l. side when swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Painful gnawing and digging in stomach as from hunger.—Burning in stomach, extending to chest.—Violent pain in pit of stomach (during retrogressive small-pox).—Vomiting when coughing.—Nausea with vertigo.—Hćmatemesis.—Cramps in stomach, with a sensation of a liquid flowing

from stomach to anus.—Burning pain in stomach.—Sensation of fulness in stomach; as if stomach were contracted and filled with earth.—Eructations.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in region of liver.—Congestions to portal system.—Colic during menstruation.—Ascites.—Incarcerated hernia.—Pain as from incarcerated flatulence.—Frequent emission of fetid flatulence.—Violent colic, with bloody diarrhśa (during pregnancy).—Dysentery.—Abdomen distended.

13. Stool and Anus.—Bleeding hćmorrhoids; profuse flow of blood from bowels.—Diarrhśa, preceded by rattling of fluids in abdomen, profuse chocolate-coloured stools, changing to black, very offensive, becoming blood-streaked.—Mucous diarrhśa; bloody; dysentery.—Ascarides.

14. Urinary Organs.—Hćmaturia.—Involuntary micturition; of children.—Bloody urine.—Catarrh of bladder from atony.—Stone in bladder, with retention of urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Swelling of penis or testicles.—The semen is not discharged during an embrace.—Spermatorrhśa.—Sycotic excrescences.—Gonorrhśa; gleet.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Hćmorrhage from uterus from too violent exertions.—Metrorrhagia.—Menses too profuse.—Suppressed menstruation with epileptic attacks.—Barrenness with too profuse menstruation, or tendency to miscarry.—Suppressed lochia with violent fever, suppressed secretion of milk, or convulsions, convulsive motion of all limbs and violent pain.—Lochia too profuse.—Sore nipples.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Rough voice.—Hćmoptysis; florid; after failing from a height; in connection with hćmorrhoidal symptoms.—Very difficult breathing, with tetanic spasms.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest, with bloody expectoration.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Excessive palpitation and bloody sputum.—Ebullitions from coughing blood.—Anxiousness with pain at heart.—Pulse accelerated and contracted.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pricking and numbness of l. arm.—Heat of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Acute drawing pain in knees and legs.—R. tendo-Achillis pains as from a blow or sprain.—Feet go to sleep; first l. foot, later r.; disappearing on walking.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatic and arthritic complaints.—Piercing, drawing, tearing pains in limbs.—Paralysis and contraction of limbs.—Tetanus.—Convulsions after parturition.—Convulsions and fainting attacks of infants.—Hysterical

spasms.—Epileptic spasms from suppressed menstruation.—Congestions.—Hćmorrhages from various organs.—Hćmorrhages from almost all the openings of body.—Mucous discharges from atony.—Wounds bleed profusely, esp. from a fall.—Effects of over-lifting or overexertion.—< In evening and night; > during day.

25. Skin.—Suppressed itch, and from it fever.—Painless varices of pregnant women.—Fistulous ulcers.—Ulceration of internal organs.—Cancerous ulcers.—Wounds; after operation for stone in the bladder.—Bruises, bleeding from wounds.—Bad effects from a fall (from a height) and sprains.

26. Sleep.—Violent yawning without being tired.—Goes to sleep late, and does not feel refreshed in morning.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated and contracted.—Chilliness with pain in (l.) kidney.—Fever heat with thirst.—Heat in hands and feet.—Colliquative perspirations.

Mimosa.

Mimosa humilis. Sensitive Plant. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Ankles, swelling of. Conjunctivitis, rheumatic. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Mimosa* is one of the remedies introduced and proved by Mure. The most notable symptoms were lancinations in the back and limbs, and "swelling and redness of left ankle with tension and lancination." This last symptom has been confirmed. The "sensitive plant" of our hothouses is *M. Pudica*, but the leaves of *M. humilis*, says Mure, "close at the least contact."

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Indolent indifference.

2. Head.—Sensation: of heat in head; as if enlarged.

3. Eyes.—Inflammation of eyes; of l. eye.—Itching.—Vision dim halo round candle.

4. Ears.—Whizzing in ears.

5. Nose.—Sneezing and coryza.

8. Mouth.—Bleeding of gums.—Salivation.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Stomach-ache.—Borborygmi.—Flatulent colic.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa.—Frequent stools with colic.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Inflammatory swelling of scrotum.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough in morning.—Difficult breathing.

20. Back.—Violent lancinations in back.

21. Limbs.—Lancinations in legs and hands; now in arm, now in leg.

22. Upper Limbs.—Twitching of arm, extending to chest.—Numbness of arm and r. hand, ceasing on movement.—Inflammatory swelling of l. hand.—Numbness of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Trembling of legs.—Smarting pain in legs, with paralysis of knee.—Stiffness of bends of knees.—Swelling of l. ankle, with redness, tension, and lancination.

24. Generalities.—Prostration.—Pressure in nape and r. temple.

25. Skin.—Pimples and pimply excrescences about legs and arms.

26. Sleep.—Yawning.—Drowsy in evening, with frequent waking at night.

27. Fever.—Horripilation.

Mitchella.

Mitchella repens. Partridge-beans. N. O. Rubiaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Bladder, irritation of. Dysmenorrhœa. Dysuria. Kidneys, pain in. Metritis.

Characteristics.—Mitchella is a small trailing evergreen bearing a scarlet bean, and is common throughout the United States. It belongs to the same order as *China, Coffea*, and *Ipecac*., and shows its affinity with these in its power over hæmorrhages. Indian women drink a decoction of it before confinement to make labour safe and easy. Eclectics use a concentrated decoction as an application to sore nipples. T. C. Duncan, in his proving, induced pains and burning in the kidneys, and H. P. Hale, who observed the effect on a woman, has recorded some characteristic symptoms in the urinary and uterine sphere. A leading indication is congestion of the uterus with bladder irritation as a concomitant.

Relations.—*Compare:* In congested cervix associated with irritation of neck of bladder, Sep. (Mitch. has no *general* resemblance to Sep.), Eu. pu. (vesical irritation in women), Hydrocot. (Hdrct. has in addition heat and itching in vagina), Apis, Vespa (Vesp. has ulcer round os); Caul., Chim., Act. r., Helon., Puls., Senec., Uva ursi.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression, followed by buoyant spirits.—Inability to concentrate mind.

2. Head.—Severe frontal headache on waking.—Burning in vertex.—Throbbing in occiput.—Scalp sensitive to touch.

3. Eyes.—Eyes dull and heavy.

4. Ears.—Burning in l. pinna.—Dull aching in r. ear.

8. Mouth.—Burning and prickling on tongue.

9. Throat.—Swallowing difficult; tonsils enlarged, esp. l., painless.—Fauces dry.—Pharynx feels constricted, impeding swallowing.—Some enlargement of l. submaxillary gland.

11. Stomach.—Appetite impaired.—Eructations; acid.—Burning in stomach extending whole length of œsophagus.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling.—Whole alimentary tract feels cold; transverse colon tender to pressure.—Distension with flatus.—Griping.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urging; thin stools.—Costive, fæces small, difficult; tenesmus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Heat in kidneys; dull pain in.—Uneasiness in neck of bladder, urging to urinate; burning; 11 a.m.—Urethra (female) and neck of bladder swollen and irritated.—Increased quantity of urine, 1040, acid.—Urine high-coloured, white sediment.—Catarrh of bladder, esp. in women.—Dysuria accompanying uterine complaints.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain, drawing in r. testicle, 1 p.m.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Uterus irritated, severe pain in it, cervix engorged, dark red, swollen.—Engorged uterus; hæmorrhage, bright; with dysuria.—Amenorrhœa; dysmenorrhœa; menorrhagia; menses delayed.—Slow, feeble, ineffective labour pains.—False pains in last month of pregnancy.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Much mucus in bronchi.—Dry, hacking cough in morning.—Breathing difficult 11 a.m.

19. Heart.—At heart: burning pains; uneasy feeling as if its action was being interfered with.—Beats irregular.

20. Neck and Back.—Aching pains running down back.—Dull pain: between shoulders; in kidney region.

21. Limbs.—All muscles feel sore.—Lassitude.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching and burning sensation in r. upper limbs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Walk unsteady, inclines to fall to r.—Aching in lower limbs; in knee-joints.

26. Sleep.—Yawning, drowsy.—Woke in a fright; frightful dreams.

27. Fever.—Chill over whole body with flushes of heat, very sensitive to cold air.

Momordica.

Momordica balsamina. Balsam Apple. N. O. Cucurbitaceæ. Tincture of fresh ripe fruit.

Clinical.—Colic. Dysmenorrhœa. Flatulence. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia.

Characteristics.—*Momordica* was introduced by Dr. Mercier, whose wife made the proving with twenty-four drops of the tincture, producing some very well characterised symptoms. Griping and colic declared its relationship to *Colocynth*. and *Elater*., as also severe pains in back and hypogastrium with painful and excessive menses. A peculiar sensation is: "As if the whole contents of the head had greatly diminished in weight." Farrington gives as a keynote (though it does not appear in the proving) "distension and rumbling in splenic flexure of colon," which he compares with the effects of *Lyc*.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dizziness, lightness in head; sensation as if whole contents of head had greatly diminished in weight.—Slight headache.

3. Eyes.—Sensation of occasional mist or cloud passing before eyes.

6. Face.—Face at times red; but generally very pale.

11. Stomach.—Slight sickness at stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Griping, general colic pains, starting from back and spreading over whole abdomen; piercing, labour-like pains in hypogastrium.—(Accumulation of flatus in splenic flexure of colon; rumbling.)

13. Stools.—Two or three healthy stools [daily?] for several days.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Painful and too profuse menses, but listing only usual time.—Labour pains during menses followed by gushes of blood.—White, light mucous discharge between periods.

19. Heart.—Pulse quick and weak.

20. Back.—Pain at small of back at time of menses, sometimes very acute, beginning at sacrum and coming towards front of pelvis.

24. Generalities.—Weak feeling, sometimes faintness.

Morbillinum.

Morbillin. The nosode of Measles.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Coryza. Cough. Ear, affections of. Eye, affections of. Measles. Skin, affections of.

Characteristics.—The well-known symptoms which characterise an attack of measles may all be taken as guides for its homśopathic use. Its chief use hitherto has been as a prophylactic against infection, and to clear up after effects of an attack. My own use of it has been confined to the 30th and higher, but there is no bar upon lower potencies, and those who prefer them may begin with the 6th. As a prophylactic given to those who are, or may be, exposed to infection, I prescribe a dose of the 30th twice or thrice daily. For an attack of the disease I find nothing better than *Morbil*. 30, eight or ten globules in six ounces of water, a dessertspoonful every two hours.—The effect of this is heightened by giving alternately *Bell*. 30 in the same way. These two medicines will be sufficient to carry through any uncomplicated case, and in my experience do even better than *Pulsatilla*. As the measles poison has a great affinity for the mucous passages, the eyes, the ears and the respiratory mucous membranes, *Morbil*. may be used in such cases like any other homśopathic remedy, when the symptoms correspond.

Relations.—*Complementary:* Bell. *Compare:* Puls., Hep., Merc., Sul.

Morphinum.

MORPHINUM. Morphia. An alkaloid of Opium. $C_{17}H_{19}HO_3$. Trituration. Solution.

MORPHINUM ACETICUM. Acetate of Morphia. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3C_2H_4O_2$. Trituration. Solution.

MORPHINUM MURIATICUM. Hydrochlorate of Morphia. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3HCL$. Trituration. Solution.

MORPHINUM SULPHURICUM. Sulphate of Morphia. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3H_2SO_4$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Chorea. Constipation. Convulsions. *Eyes, affections of*. Headache. *Irritation*. Jaws, clenched. Lightning-stroke. Neuralgia. Palpitation. Sleep, disordered. Strabismus, divergent. Trismus. Tympany. Vertigo. Vision, illusions of.

Characteristics.—*Morphia* is the alkaloid of *Opium*, which contains the most characteristic properties of the drug. The alkaloid itself, the *Acetate*, the *Muriate*, and the *Sulphate* have all been used as pain-deadeners and sleep producers, but I do not find it practicable to attempt to distinguish between them, since the particular salt given has not always been mentioned. Alkaloids do not act in the same way as ordinary bases in their union with acids; the alkaloid does not displace any of the molecules of the acid; a molecule of acid is simply *added to* a molecule of alkaloid and not *integrated with* it. The distinction therefore between salts of alkaloids is less than between salts of metals, &c. I have included effects of all in the Schema; it is probable that the symptoms of any one of them will be sufficient to indicate any other. Rufus L. Thurston (*H. P.*, xv. 563) records a short but very important proving of *Morphinum* on a patient who took a grain for sleeplessness. Among the symptoms was this, which he italicised: "*Vertigo from the least movement of the head*." Not long after, Skinner (*H. P.*, xvi. 123) had a case of vertigo with tendency to fall forward and with this symptom: "Becomes unconscious and all becomes dark, < by movement of any kind, *especially of the head*, and by eating and drinking. *Morph. mur*. 500 (F. C.) cured the case. C. M. Boger (*H. P.*, xvi. 295) cured with *Morph. sulph*. c.m. this case: Miss M., 22, dark, spare. Headache with sensation of being wound up tight. Sleepiness and numbness of lower extremities. *Intense vertigo on least motion of head*. Thus both the *Muriate* and the *Sulphate* availed to cure a symptom produced by the plain alkaloid. In Thurston's case there was also the "wound-up" headache, which is confirmed by Boger's cure as another note of *Morph*. Another feature of Thurston's case was *sudden* faintness. The same symptom was produced, by one-eighth of a

grain of the *Sulphate*, in a case reported by E. V. Ross (*H. P.*, xvi. 524): "Spells of feeling faint come on suddenly, with great anxiety; thought she was going to die." In the same case this peculiar symptom appeared: "Delusion of vision on closing eyes, sees a man standing at foot of bed. The room seems full of white and coloured babies." In my experience the *Acetate* has produced much more violent gastric symptoms than the *Muriate*, but not different in kind. Green vomit is a constant effect. Restlessness and hyperæsthesia are prominent symptoms: restlessness of legs, wants them held; feels as if worms in them. Trembling, twitching, jerking, and convulsions; even tetanus. This is marked in the clenching of the jaws. *Morphia habitués* have extreme susceptibility to pain, and *Morph*. is indicated in neuralgia where the pains are so violent as to threaten convulsions; pain causing twitching or jerking of limbs. Violent and *sudden* neuralgic pains (as well as *sudden* fainting). *Morph*. is just as susceptible emotionally as to pain; "Cannot describe symptoms for tears and sobs." The head is very heavy and hot; drowsiness. The sleep symptoms of *Morph*. are not distinguishable from those of *Opium*. Intense drowsiness. Deep sleep. Half sleeping state: "He lay in a half-waking, half-stupid state, but with perfect ability to think of different things, though at the same time he was busy with confused phantasies; limbs stiff." On the other hand there is sleeplessness and restless sleep with starting up. Dreams may be pleasant or frightful. The symptoms are: < By eating. < By movement. < By (slightest) movement of head. < After sleep (head dull, vertigo as from disordered stomach, after a nap). < In morning (pain in head on waking > on moving about). < By vinegar. > By coffee. *Morph*. cured nervous spasms brought on by lightning-stroke, the spasms being < by any exposure to heat, > by cold; was compelled to go to a cool place *Peculiar sensations* are: Tensive sensations in head as if skull too small for the brain. As if brain wound up. Something shot to head like lightning the instant the injection took place. Sight as if obscured by a fog. Tickling of nose and tip of nose. Tongue as if thick. Teeth as if clenched. Indescribable sensation behind lower half of sternum. As if worms in legs.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Electricity (Morph. acet., *see* ELECTRICITAS). *Antidoted by:* Avena, Atrop., Bell., Strong Coffee; Aco. and Ipec. especially useful for secondary effects. [Keaney (*H. P.*, xv. 195) cured with one dose of Sul. c.m. (Swan) a man who had taken two grains of morphine daily for fifteen years.] *Inimical:* Vinegar (it increases the painful symptoms, vertigo, &c.). *Compare:* Op., Codein., Apomorph. In excessive sensibility, Aco., Cham. Weeps in telling symptoms, Puls. Vertigo on least movement of head, Mosch. (Mosch. has also vertigo from movement of eyelids). < By movement, Bry. (cats and other felines, and fowls, are insensible to Morph. (*H. W.*, xxvi. 334; xxix. 532) as rabbits are to Bell.)

Causation.—Electric shock. Lightning-stroke. Thunderstorms.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excitement.—Could not describe her symptoms for tears and sobs.—Emotions very easily excited.—Sad; melancholy; mute despair.—Great anxiety; thought she was going to die.—Anxious, restless, ran about the room.—Delirium like delirium tremens.—Illusions with hypochondriacal mood; sees brilliantly coloured birds; hears voices; have a sensation of sitting in wet; perceive various odours; thinks he will die; thinks he sees his own burial; that persons about him are growing larger.—Terror, cried out in great alarm.—Ill-humour.—Irritable, wants to be alone.—Flow of ideas rapid and pleasant; but without control of the will; like the condition of dreaming.—Incapable of thinking or fixing mind.—Stupefaction; coma.

2. Head.—After a nap head dull and confused as from disordered stomach, < by vinegar, < after eating, compelled to lie down.—Giddiness and drowsiness; everything turns round.—Dull pain.—Something shot to the head like lightning the instant the injection took place.—Brain feels tense as though wound up tightly.—Vertigo from least motion of head (caused by *Morphinum*; verified by a cure with *Morph. mur*. 500).—Head dull; heavy as lead; hot.—Headache: sudden; intense; pressive; throbbing like a pulse, as if head would burst; in forehead; intolerable r. side; in occiput.—Headache with drowsiness.—Tensive sensation, as if skull too small for brain; reading, writing, thinking very difficult.—Head drawn backward.

3. Eyes.—Eyes: staring; glistening; sparkling; injected; fixed; sunken; lustreless; feel too small for sockets.—Look becomes unsteady.—Ptosis.—Paresis of internal recti; diverging strabismus.—Eyeballs protrude.—Nystagmus.—Pupils: dilated; contracted to a minimum; unequally contracted.—Sight: dim, blurred; obscured by fogs; double with disturbed accommodation and frequently lachrymation.—Delusion of vision on closing eyes, sees a man standing at foot of bed; the room seems full of white and coloured babies.

4. Ears.—Severe pain in l. ear with pain at side of l. eye all day.—Ringing; surring; roaring; tinnitus.

5. Nose.—Sneezing; in paroxysms; coryza.—Tickling in nose, œsophagus and larynx as before a sneeze.—Intense itching, tingling, numb feeling on end of nose, rubs it constantly.

6. Face.—Heavy; confused; wild; haggard expression.—Face: intensely flushed; puffed; livid; cyanotic.—Trismus, teeth clenched.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: dry, brown; red; tip, margins, palate scarlet, tongue violet in middle; at times trembles on putting it out.—Mouth: very dry; dry with thirst, nausea, vomiting, aversion to meat; pastry; bitter, sticky.—Discharge of watery

saliva from mouth.—Made a strange noise with his mouth.—Speech: hasty; stammering; embarrassed and feeble.

9. Throat.—Dryness and constriction in throat.—Burning back of fauces.—Paralysis of pharynx, swallowing almost impossible.—Jugular veins swollen, carotid arteries pulsating.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Great thirst; burning.—Eructations: violent; with much acid mucus.—Nausea, faintness, constant retchings, with alternate flushes of heat and cold.—Nausea with drowsiness.—Vomiting: green matter; sour, bright green fluid; bitter, greenish water.—Pain in stomach < by eating.—Pain in stomach, umbilicus, and bladder.—Constriction; pressure; cramp: colic; crawling in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in umbilical region.—Distension.—Acute pain in abdomen, and along spinal column, on every inspiration.—Colic > turning on back in morning.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa (the acetate generally produced diarrhœa); watery; with horrid tenesmus, straining and burning in rectum, almost causing frenzy.—Constipation for a long time.—Stool retained.—Indolent evacuation of a little fæces with painful urging.

14. Urinary Organs.—Paresis of bladder.—Suppression of stool and urine.—Ineffectual efforts.—Strangury.—Urine: turbid and slimy; diabetic.—Albuminuria.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Impotency.—The sexual excitement, voluptuous sensations and erections are incomplete or do not occur.—Pain in genital and urinary organs, esp. r. spermatic cord.—Diminished desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Amenorrhœa.—Menses too profuse; and too early.—Sterility.—Sexual desire at first increased, afterwards abrogated.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Breathing: stertorous; difficult; slow; thoracic breathing entirely suspended.—Struggling for breath.

18. Chest.—Chest tight, breathing difficult, asked to be raised, saying she felt as if she were dying.—Pain in middle of sternum.—Ill with an indescribable sensation, worse than any pain, behind lower half of sternum.

19. Heart.—Palpitation.—Violent throbbing in heart and carotids.—Congestions of head, palpitations of heart; starts in fright if approached; touch = cramp and twitchings.—Pulse small, weak; dicrotic.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiff-neck.—Great pain in back.—Pain extending along spine.—Pain and twitchings all down spine.—Weakness of the loins.

21. Limbs.—Tremors; twitchings; contractions; stiffness of limbs.—Violent pain in joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stiffness and pain in arms after sleep.—Twitchings, tremblings.—Fingers numb and both thumbs firmly drawn into palms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Gait insecure; tottering, staggering.—Legs swollen.—Cramps in several muscles.—Wandering, sharp pains in legs and feet; numbness of legs and feet with falling on attempting to stand.—Her legs were twitched up and she begged that they might be held, as she could not keep them quiet; it felt as if there were worms in them.—Icy coldness of l. sole as if standing on oil-cloth.

24. Generalities.—*Sudden* attacks of fainting.—Numb feeling all over.—Restlessness.—Convulsions.

25. Skin.—Skin deathly pale.—Purple spots on body.—Skin lost its elasticity.—Eruption like zoster, but without pain.—Itching: constant; violent; all over; nose, neck, loins, inside thighs.

26. Sleep.—Yawning.—Heaviness; drowsiness.—Prolonged deep sleep.—Half waking, half stupid condition, with perfect ability to think of different things though at the same time busy with confused fantasies; during this slumber limbs stiff and immovable, could only be moved by very great exertion of the will.—Heavy sleep with red cheeks.—Sleepless.—Restless sleep with frequent startings.—Sleep restless with headache, fever, and itching of skin.—Dreams: pleasant; frightful.

27. Fever.—Chills and rigors.—Icy coldness; general; of extremities; of l. sole.—Heat: burning; itching; cheeks hot and flushed.—Sweat: profuse; cold, clammy; viscid; colliquative.

Moschus.

Moschus moschiferus. Musk Deer. N. O. Mammalia. Trituration of inspissated secretion contained in preputial follicles.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. *Catalepsy. Croup*. Diabetes. Dyspnśa. Epilepsy. *Fainting. Heart, failure of*. Herpes, mercurial and venereal. *Hiccough*. Hypochondriasis. *Hysteria. Hystero-epilepsy*. Impotence. Laryngismus. Lungs, paralysis of. Pregnancy, complaints of. Rage, fits of. *Stings*. Typhoid. Vertigo. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The well-known power of Musk—the perfume—to produce fainting in some by the mere smelling of it, gives the chief keynote for its use in homśopathy: Faints easily; faints dead away from the least excitement; scolds and rages till she falls unconscious globus hystericus ending in unconsciousness; faints while eating during menses; faints from heart disease. All complaints which have easy fainting as a leading accompaniment may want *Mosch. Coldness* is another keynote. "In nervous or spasmodic complaints where the patient feels very cold: in epileptic fits where there is rigor or chilliness, or shuddering as though the patient was very cold" (H. N. G). The coldness may be general or it may affect single parts as one cheek or one foot. Pallor accompanies it. Sensation as if cool wind blowing on parts. Coldness in tibić. Allied to the chill is another feature in *Mosch.—tension*: tension in muscles, in skin, in mind. Tension in back or before menses; tension in limbs, they feel too short. Pressure outward, in heart. Spasms and twitches. Subsultus tendinum of fevers. Laryngeal spasm. Spasm of chest; of heart, general convulsions. Sexual desire is much excited in both sexes, even in the aged. Diabetes with impotence has been cured by *Mosch*., which has excessive thirst and other symptoms of diabetes. *Mosch*. is *suited to* spoiled, sensitive natures and hysterical women and men. Among the *peculiar sensations* are: As if falling from a height. As of being turned about so rapidly he perceived the current of air produced by the motion. As if cold, wet poultices on head. Headache as if from a heavy weight. As if a cord were frequently drawn and tightened so as to cut head in two. As if a nail pressed on occiput, the point piercing the brain. Rushing in ears as from strong wind or from the wing of a bird. As if facial muscles too short. Movement of lower jaw as if chewing. As if everything in abdomen constricted. Part lain on feels dislocated or sprained. As if larynx closed on breath. As if cold air blowing on him. There is < from pressure. Motion <; must lie down, and lie still. Vertigo < stooping; > on rising. Burning heat in bed. Getting warm > tension in head. Sitting in a room < tension in head; = headache and nausea; = pain in occiput. > In open air. Becoming cold < tension in back of head; = cramps; cramp-like and suffocating constriction of chest. Wants to uncover. < After coitus (vomiting). < After a meal; during a meal. < On side lain on.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. (unconsciousness and coldness), Coff. *Antidote to:* Therid. (headaches). *Compare:* In neuralgic pains and functional diseases from taking cold, Amm., Ign., Mag. m., Valer. One hand cold, the other hot, Chi., Dig., Pul., Ip. Nausea at sight of food, Colch., Lyc., Phos. ac., Saba, Spi. (at *smell* of food, Colch., Eup. perfol.). < After coitus, K. ca. Pain before menses > by flow, Lach. (Mosch. has drawing pulling at beginning of menses ceasing with flow; Zinc. has burning in left ovary ceasing with flow.) Hysteria, Plat. Scolding, Pallad. (but Mosch. keeps it up till falls unconscious), Therid. Faints easily, Ign. Non-reaction from irritable weakness, Ambr., Agar., Asaf., Camph., Cast., Chi., Cocc., Coff., Cypr., Scutel., Tarent., Val., Zn. [Castor. has pains > by pressure, Nux m. error of perception, drowsy, faints, tympany. Val. nerves irritated, can't keep still, > moving, taste tallowy, slimy. Asaf. reversed peristalsis; rancid eructations.

Mag. m. faints at dinner, > eructations; headache > pressure and wrapping up; palpitation > moving; crumbling stools.]

Causation.—Chill.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excitement as from alcohol.—Great absence of mind, sometimes with confused speech.—Preoccupation, during which the patient talks to himself, and gesticulates, as if bereft of reason.—Bustling activity, with weakness, so that everything falls from hands.—Fretful mind.—Cries one moment, uncontrollable laughter the next.—Complaints and lamentations on account of excessive sufferings, with inability to indicate the part affected; when questioned, patient complains still more urgently, but without saying where he suffers.—Apprehension of death, and excessive timidity about dying.—Hypochondriacal anxiety, sometimes with palpitation of heart.—Exceedingly quarrelsome humour and great irascibility, with passion, proceeding even to fury.—Very violent anger, raves and scolds till mouth dry, lips blue, eyes staring, face deathly pale, and she falls unconscious.—Loss of memory.

2. Head.—Vertigo and wavering before eyes, on least movement of head or eyelids.—Vertigo < stooping, > rising.—Vertigo, even to loss of consciousness, or with fainting.—Vertigo, with sensation of falling.—Vertigo, with nausea and vomiting, want to lie down, and desire for coffee.—Dizziness, as from intoxication.—Headache, with nausea and vomiting, which compels lying down.—Heaviness in head.—Compressive and stunning headache, esp. just above root of nose; with nausea in evening, > moving head, and in room, > in open air.—Cramp-like and tensive drawing in head, and esp. in occiput, extending nearly to nape of neck; with nausea, < in evening, when sitting in room, and when becoming cold, > in open air, and when getting warm.—Congestion in head.—Congestion of blood to head, heaviness of head.—Aching and boring pain in occiput, as if a nail were driven into brain; < sitting in a room.

3. Eyes.—Eyes dull, with pressive pain in canthi.—Lachrymation.—Eyes fixed, sparkling, with a sort of dizziness and absence of mind.—Sudden obscuration of eyes.—Eyes turned upwards, fixed and glistening.—Pressing, itching and pimples on eyes.—Small red pimples on upper eyelids.—Itching in canthi.

4. Ears.—Eruptions on ears, with burning pain after being scratched.—Crepitation and cracking in ears.—Roaring before ears.—Detonation in (r.) ear like report of a cannon, accompanied with discharge of a few drops of blood.—Singing tinnitus.—(Noise in ears for four years, like a shrieking steam-engine, stops and changes its character; dates from parturition and occurs at menstrual period.—R. T. C.).—Hardness of hearing.—Discharge of cerumen from ears.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.—Tingling in extremity of nose, as if from insects.

6. Face.—Heat in face, sometimes without redness, and with eyes dull.—Heat in one (l.) cheek, without redness, while the other (r.) is red without heat.—Pale face, with perspiration.—Movement of lower jaw, as if he were chewing.—Earthy pale complexion.—Tension in muscles of face, as if they were too short.

8. Mouth.—Desquamation of lips.—Great dryness in mouth.

11. Stomach.—Putrid taste of food.—Great desire for beer or brandy.—Thirst.—Aversion to food.—Faints while eating.—Spasmodic hiccough.—Violent eructations, sometimes with nausea.—Sudden attacks of nausea; at sight or thought of food.—Nausea, which mounts from epigastrium, with retraction of navel, and cramp-like pains.—Violent vomiting, esp. in morning, and often accompanied by pain in stomach and chest, and distension of epigastrium.—Aching in stomach.—Sensation of fulness and obstruction in region of stomach and epigastrium, sometimes with uneasiness, < after a moderate meal.—Smarting, burning sensation of excoriation, in region of stomach, after a meal.

12. Abdomen.—Hysterical abdominal spasms.—Attacks of painful contraction in umbilical region, with suspended respiration.—Sensation of tension in abdomen, as if clothes were too tight, accompanied by an anxiety which neither permits attention to any kind of labour, nor continuance in one place, but compels constant running from side to side.—Incarceration of flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, esp. after taking coffee.—Stools soft, smell sweetish.—Diarrhśa (involuntary), esp. at night, and sometimes during sleep.—Diarrhśa, with violent cuttings.—The loose evacuations are always mixed with fćcal matter.—Fćces of the colour of sepia.—Urgent and ineffectual want to evacuate.—Stitches in the anus, extending to the bladder.

14. Urinary Organs.—Copious watery urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Great increase of sexual desire, sometimes with insupportable tickling in the parts, or tensive pains in penis.—A small retracted penis in an old man suddenly attains its former size; an impotent man became natural.—Impotence occasioned by a cold; preceding diabetes.—Painful involuntary pollutions without erection.—Erection, with burning pain in urethra.—Erections with desire to urinate.—Nausea and vomiting after coition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Violent sexual desire.—Menses: too early and too profuse, with drawing pain; with intolerable titillation in genitals; great disposition to faint.—Desire greatly excited (in an old woman).—Drawing, and sensation of bearing down towards hypogastrium and the genital organs during

menses.—Dysmenorrhśa with fainting.—Bearing down as if menses would appear.—During pregnancy she complains much, but of nothing in particular.

17, 18. Respiratory Organs and Chest.—A sudden sensation in upper part of larynx as if it closed upon the breath; as if caused by the vapour of sulphur.—Severe dry cough < morning, pain under l. breast on coughing.—Whooping-cough, last stage, with vertigo and constriction of chest and trachea.—Difficult respiration, and shortness of breath, with shootings in chest.—Cramp-like and suffocating constriction in chest, esp. after taking cold (or on going out into cold open air; or becoming cold).—Hysterical spasms of chest.—Cramps in chest, commencing sometimes with an inclination to cough, and afterwards aggravated so as to create despair.—Pressive pain in chest, to extent of obstructing respiration.—Gnawing in chest with sense of suffocation.—Paralysis of lungs, loud rattling of mucus; restlessness; syncope.—Shootings in chest and sides, sometimes with redness and bloatedness of face, dilated pupils, rough and dry tongue, and burning thirst.—The chest is acutely affected, and painful on all sides, with violent and dry cough.—Painful sensitiveness of chest under arms, esp. when pressed.—A pressive pain in l. breast as though the pain would force itself through the nipple.—Angina, tightness of chest, obliged to breathe forcibly.

19. Heart.—Anxious palpitation of heart.—Palpitation; dyspnśa; prostration; nervousness-says, "I shall die, I know I shall die.".—Sensation of trembling around heart, with constriction in whole chest.—Prostration followed by threatened collapse.

20. Neck and Back.—Violent drawings in nape; unable to turn head.—Pain in muscles of neck as if torn from upper and lower attachments.—Drawing pain from second cervical vertebra to r. shoulder.—Drawing pains in spine which extend into hip-joint, and there become so violent that he cries out.—Violent drawing pain in back, as if tissues drawn tense (as before menses).—Partly jerking, partly drawing pains in spine.—Acute pressure l. side of sacrum above coccyx, as if caused by a dull instrument.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing pains along the entire extent of the arm, and esp. in wrists, as from cramp.—Burning, with sensation of coldness, in last joints of fingers.—Swelling of hands, with shooting pains.—Convulsive movements of hands and fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Restlessness in legs, with paralytic weakness, which compels constant movement.—Trembling in legs, as after great fatigue, when seated.—Compressive pain in hollows of knees as though tendons too short.—Paralytic weakness in legs, on sitting down, after walking.—Sensation of coldness on tibia.—Burning pressure on tips of r. toes.—Jerking pains in nails of two first toes as if they would suppurate, could not bear anything to touch them, could only walk barefooted upon the heel.

24. Generalities.—Pricking in limbs, sometimes with pain in the part, affected.—Cramp-like pains in limbs.—Trembling and jerking, over whole body.—Weakness, which is felt more during repose than in movement.—Weakness to the extent of fainting, with nocturnal coldness of skin generally.—Fainting fits: esp. at night (in bed), in evening, or in open air, followed by headache; of hysterical persons.—Hypochondriacal complaints, originating in sexual system.—Wrenching and bruising pain, in side on which patient has been lying.—The sufferings are < when the body is chilled.—Great susceptibility to open air.—Pinching, shootings, and itching, which compels scratching, in different parts of body.—Tetanus.—Convulsions with cramps in chest.—Hysterical symptoms, even in men.—[We may think strongly of this remedy in nervous or spasmodic complaints where the patient feels very cold; in epileptic fits, for instance, where there is rigor or chilliness, or shuddering, as though the patient were very cold.—In complaints where the smell of musk affords great relief.—Where there is a sense of fulness in the inner parts.—Sensations: of coldness of the skin; great sensation of coldness in outer single parts; external chilliness with internal heat.—Pain where there is a sensation of oppression, or a very severe oppressive pain.—H. N. G.]

25. Skin.—Herpes with excessive burning.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness during day, with frequent and vehement yawning.—Coma.—At night, inability to lie long in same position; pain in part on which patient has lain, as of a dislocation, or a bruise.—Vivid dreams, in which the passions are strongly excited.—Dreams in which nothing succeeds.—Sleeplessness during whole night, from excitability of nervous system.—Sleeplessness of hysterical persons.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and accelerated, with ebullitions.—Weak pulse, faintings from anćmia.—Circulation of blood accelerated.—Frequent sensation as of cool air blowing on person, esp. on the parts which are uncovered.—External coldness with internal heat.—One cheek is pale and hot, the other is red and cold.—The one hand is burning hot and pale, the other is cold and red.—Sensation of coldness, mostly in spine, with drawing pains.—The air seems cold; patient seeks fireside.—Frequent slight shuddering, commencing at head and spreading over whole body.—Attacks of burning heat in evening; in bed frequently only on r. side, with restlessness and inclination to uncover.—Sweat every morning.—Clammy perspiration in morning, smelling of musk.

Dolichos.

Dolichos pruriens. Mucuna pruriens. Cowhage. Cow-itch. N. O. Leguminosæ. Trituration or tincture of whole pod.

Clinical.—Cough. Dentition. Gums, neuralgia of. Herpes zoster. Jaundice. *Jaundice, irritation of*. Jaw, pain in. Neuralgia. Pruritus. Sore throat.

Characteristics.—The most characteristic symptoms of *Dolichos* are—a general intense itching without eruption, < by scratching; and a pain in the throat on right side below angle of jaw as if a splinter were embedded vertically in it. It is mainly a right-side medicine, and hence its relation to the liver. It corresponds to exalted nervous sensibility, as in dentition. Gums intensely sensitive; seem to itch. Kraft has recorded (*N. A. J. H.*, 1890, p. 20) a striking cure with *Dolichos* 1,200 (Kent) of a woman who had symptoms of jaundice, white stools, and desperate itching, preventing sleep at night. There was, in addition, enormous distension of abdomen with continuous rattling of wind, intolerance of anything tight round neck or body; intense restlessness, unable to sit still a minute. The symptoms of *Dol*. are < at night. Warmth < itching at night. Cold water burns on the itching skin. Colic from getting feet wet.

Relations.—Aconite *antidotes* it, and in "cases of dentition with fever Aconite should be given before Dolichos to prevent convulsions" (Hering). Dolichos *follows* Rhus in herpes. *Compare:* Bell. (dentition); Arg. n., Hep., Nit. ac. (throat).

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Eyes yellow.

8. Mouth.—Gums (upper) irritated, tumid, excessively painful; can scarcely take food or drink in the mouth.—Pain in the gums prevents sleep.—Soreness and tenderness of gums in teething children.—Gums swollen; neuralgic pains in them; < at night.

9. Throat.—Painful sensation of the throat below the angle of the lower jaw on r. side; it was as if a splinter three-quarters of an inch in length was imbedded vertically in that spot; pain < by swallowing.

12. Abdomen.—Bloated, swollen abdomen (with constipation).—Worms.—Swelling of the liver.

13. Stool.—Constipation during teething or pregnancy.—White stools.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough most troublesome about bed-time and for awhile after going to bed.—Cough, with wheezing and dyspnœa.

18. Chest.—Sharp pain through upper portion of both lungs.

24. Generalities.—Neuralgic pains following herpes zoster.—Twitching of the muscles.—Clonic spasms of the extremities, with loss of consciousness; eyes motionless; eyelids open.

25. Skin.—Intolerable itching all over the body; < at night, preventing sleep; scratching < the itching; there is nothing perceptible on the skin.—Jaundice, with itching of the skin.—Dry, tettery eruptions on arms and legs, resembling zona.—Pain under l. axilla for three days, when an herpetic eruption breaks out on axilla of affected side, spreading in rings forward to sternum and backward to spine with burning and smarting.

Mucuna Urens.

Mucuna urens. Horse-Eye. (Hot regions of Venezuela.) N. O. Leguminosć. The pulverised bean is macerated in five times its weight of alcohol.

Clinical.—Hćmorrhoidal discharges. Hćmorrhoids.

Characteristics.—*In New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies* (p. 220) is a letter by Delgado Palacios, of Venezuela, pointing out that the name *Dolichos*, given to Cowhage or Cow-itch in homśopathic literature (see Vol. I.), is not in accordance with latest botanical terminology. Cowhage is really a *Mucuna, Mucuna* and *Dolichos* being separate genera of the Leguminosć. They are so described in the *Treasury of Botany*. (Allen gives Linnćus as the authority for the name *Dolichos puriens*.) Palacios has used *M. urens*, with which, he says, modern botanists consider Cowhage identical; but he does not name his plant *M. Pruriens*, an alternative name of Cowhage, and as he says, further, that *M. urens* is a "special plant which grows in the calid regions of Venezuela," and that the beans are "very difficult to obtain," I think it best to give the plant a separate notice. This is the more desirable as Palacios uses an entirely different preparation. In *Dolichos* (I retain the name for the sake of distinction) the entire *pod* is used, the *stinging hairs* being the most important part of it. Palacios uses the pulverised *bean* for making his tincture. His chief use for it is in hćmorrhoids and complaints arising from the hćmorrhoidal diathesis. The keynote symptom is *burning*. There may or may not be bleeding. Affections of liver, uterus, bladder, testicles, when accompanied by hćmorrhoids, are likely to be cured by *M. urens*. He gives one drop daily of the Ř tincture, and sometimes makes an ointment of it as well. He

places more reliance in it than in *Hamamelis* and *Æscul. h*. There is no pathogenesis.

Murex.

Murex purpurea. Purple-fish. N. O. Gasteropoda. Trituration of desiccated juice. Trituration or tincture of fresh juice. (The fresh preparation is to be preferred, though the dried is the usual one.)

Clinical.—Abortion. Breasts, pains in. Cervix uteri, affections of. Climacteric sufferings. *Diabetes*. Dysmenorrhœa. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Nymphomania. Pregnancy, affections of. *Uterus, prolapse of*.

Characteristics.—Petroz first proved the Purple-fish, *Murex*, which, like the Ink-fish, *Sepia*, produces the chief intensity of its action in the female generative sphere. They are chiefly distinguished in that *Murex* produces frantic sexual desire, and tends to have excessive hæmorrhage with large clots, *Sepia* having, in general, scanty flow. Another leading feature of *Murex* is: Consciousness of the womb; sore pain in uterus. In addition there are cutting pains confined to the cervix and os. The sinking, all-gone sensation is very well marked in both remedies, and also the feeling of bearing down and prolapse. *Murex* has a sensation of dryness and constriction in the womb. The pains are frequently diagonal and shoot from ovary to opposite breast. Another peculiar symptom of *Murex* is: A feeling as if something were pressing on a sore spot in the pelvis. This is analogous to a general sensitiveness to touch. The least contact with the parts causes violent sexual excitement. The cervix is sensitive to the examining finger. The slightest touch causes bleeding of excoriation on cervix. (May be thought of in cauliflower excrescences.) There is excessive secretion of urine, and frequent necessity to rise at night to urinate. This nightly polyuria, with the hungry craving of *Murex* and other symptoms, has led to its successful use in diabetes. *Murex is suited to:* the melancholic, or sanguine, lymphatic temperament; to climacteric sufferings. There is very great depression of spirits, a sort of deep hypochondriacal state. If there is leucorrhœa, the spirits are > when leucorrhœa is <, and *vice versâ*. Walking is difficult, all joints are weak, during pregnancy. > Putting head back. < By exertion. > Pressure and support. < Night. < After sleep. Must lie down from weakness, but lying down < all symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Uterine congestion, cervix affected, Sep. (Sep. is passive; Murex feels disgust and despair at her sexual desires). Shooting pains in uterus, prolapse, melancholy, Aur. (Aur. has induration). Nocturnal polyuria, Kre. Sexual erethism, Lil. t., Plat., Orig. Dragging down, Bell. Prolapsus uteri, Æsc. h., Sec., Plat., Bell., Lil. t., Nux, Nux m., Pod., Pul., Sep. Consciousness of womb, Helon., Hdrfb. Climacteric, Lach., Sep., Sul. > Throwing head back, Seneg.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxious, apprehensive, timorous; great sadness towards evening, with repugnance to conversation, and compression of ideas.—(She is happier when leucorrhœa is <, and *vice versâ*.).—Weakness of memory, with difficulty in finding words to express his thoughts.

2. Head.—Confusion in head, with unfitness for labour; sometimes with inclination to sleep, or dulness of head.—Heaviness in head, as in sultry weather; or else frequent, alternating from time to time with great clearness of thought.—Headache, in morning, on awakening, which disappears on rising.—Pain in occiput, sometimes very acute.—Pain in l. temple.—Aching pain in forehead, or in forehead and r. temple, cramp-like squeezing at back of head, requiring the hand to be placed upon it, or the head to be thrown back, which > the pain.

4. Ears.—Cramp-like squeezing behind ears.—Noise in ears, with aggravation of heaviness of head.

5. Nose.—Distressing coldness of nose all day.

6. Face.—Burning sensation of one cheek, r. in evening, l. in morning.

11. Stomach.—Hunger, sometimes in morning only, and unfelt during a meal.—Awful hunger and emptiness, even after a meal.—Tensive pain in r. hypochondrium.—Colic, sharp pain, as from a cutting blow in l. side of hypogastrium, which continues painful throughout evening.

13. Stool and Anus.—Difficult evacuations; constipation, during more than five days.—Pressure in anus, like painful lancinations.—Sensation of heavy weight pressing on rectum; swelling of hæmorrhoids.—During stool: bloody leucorrhœa; discharge of pure blood by vulva.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to urinate during day; at night, with emission of colourless urine.—Fetid urine, almost like valerian, with a white sediment, and discharge of a small quantity of mucus after urination.—Slight discharge of blood when making water.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Extreme irritation of genital parts, with ardent sexual desire to a degree almost maniacal; slightest touch reawakens desire.—Sensation of dryness, and of constriction in uterus; pulsation; incisive pain, as if caused by cutting instruments.—Violent pains in r. side, crossing abdomen to l. breast.—Violent lancination in l. side, in evening.—Distinct feeling of womb.—Burning, shooting, and stitching pains in cervix.—Knife-thrusts in uterus as if os were cut.—Stitches on l. side of uterus from below upward.—Feeling as if something pressing on a sore spot in pelvis, r. side of uterus, going into abdomen

to thorax.—Violent bearing down with symptoms of prolapse, > by crossing legs.—Sensation of weight and of expansion in labia majora.—Sensation of weight in vagina during the abdominal pains.—Menstruation too profuse.—Hæmorrhages.—Expels large coagula.—During the profuse menstruation, sensation of constriction at uterus.—Leucorrhœa: serous; greenish; thick; becoming sanguineous; reappearance of sanguineous leucorrhœa while at stool.—Violent pains, acute lancinations in breasts.—During pregnancy: leucorrhœa; sensation of pelvic bones getting loose.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice changed, hoarse.—Cough: in morning while fasting; dry, hard, with oppression of chest.

18. Chest.—Wheezing in chest, when breathing, in evening.—Pain in chest, as if it had been bruised.—Lancinating and burning pains below false ribs on l. side, towards back.—Sensation as of a snake creeping over entire region of short ribs.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation of heart and throbbing of arteries.

20. Back.—Lumbago, sometimes burning, and with pain like excoriation.—On extending the body, esp. in bed, pain in hips and lumbar region.—Pains in pelvic region.—Sensation as if bones of pelvis getting loose.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in forearm, below elbow.—Heat in hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Great weakness and fatigue in legs, which sometimes fail and compel patient to seat himself.—Intolerable creeping pain in r. hip.—In thighs: violent contusive pain; burning heat in forepart; acute pain, in forepart, on raising body, which renders contact with anything insupportable; sensation of throbbing in forepart of thighs.

24. Generalities.—Great fatigue; for several days symptoms more violent when seated than when walking; they cease while walking, and reappear on sitting down.

25. Skin.—Skin dry, as if about to crack.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness, sometimes with sadness.—Urgent inclination to sleep, towards 9 p.m.—Sleep interrupted by pains, like those of catamenia.—Awakening with fright, with urgent want to make water, and abundant emission.—Distressing dreams, from which patient sometimes awakens with a start.

Muriaticum Acidum.

Hydrochloric acid. HCl. First dilutions with distilled water.

Clinical.—*Anus, prolapse of*. Chilblains. Chorea. Deafness (cerebral). *Diphtheria. Enteric fever*. Ephelis. *Feet, soles, pains in*. Gastric disorders. *Hæmorrhoids. Hemiopia*. Impotence. Measles. Mercurial ulceration. Mouth, aphthæ; psoriasis of tongue; ulcers. *Scarlatina*. Scurvy. Tendo Achillis, affections of. *Tongue, affections of*; psoriasis of. Typhus. Varices. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The popular name of *Mur. ac*., "Spirit of Salt," describes at once its nature and origin. It is a colourless gas, with a pungent, suffocating odour, and acid taste, and it is manufactured from Salt (*Nat. m*.) by the action of sulphuric acid. It is freely soluble in water, and the saturated solution contains 43 per cent. of the gas. Teste, who did much to define the powers of *Mur. ac*., groups with it *Agn. cast*. and *Hyos*., and he considers its action corresponds perfectly to a typical case of typhus. Among the common features of the group he gives; Stupefying headache. Obscuration of sight and optical illusions. Whizzing noises in the ears and hardness of hearing. Nose-bleed and loss of smell. Rough, cracked lips, and foul breath. Scurvy of mouth. Paralysis of tongue. Loss of taste. Distended, sensitive abdomen, pricking, bruised pain in abdominal walls. Serous, fetid diarrhœa, not very painful. Involuntary stool. Throat pains. Paralysis of bladder. Excited sexual desire. Impotence. Hoarseness, spasmodic cough. Stitches about heart. Fever with stinging heat, frequent, small, intermittent pulse, earthy or livid skin. Like *Nit. ac., Mur. ac*. is a powerful antidote to *Merc*., and it meets conditions caused by *Mercury*, and also similar conditions otherwise arising. Like other disinfectants, it causes as well as remedies rapid decomposition of tissue, and dynamically cures low putrid conditions met with in disease. The distinctive features of *Mur. ac*. are: Muscular prostration from blood-poisoning going on to paralysis, finally of brain or heart. *Burning* is a great feature in its symptomatology, as its escharotic powers might suggest—ulcers (especially their margins), eruptions, piles, varices, stomach, and abdomen. It sours the excretions and makes them acrid. Offensive secretions, offensive breath and body-smell; and it is indicated in fevers of all kinds, exanthematous, typhoid, puerperal as well as diphtheria, when these symptoms with the mental and paretic state are present. The mucous membranes are dry, bleeding, cracked, and ulcerated. Sordes on teeth. Burning, and burning eruptions on lips. Piles like a bunch of grapes which look purple and *burn* when touched. Prolapse of rectum, whilst straining to pass water. Urination involuntary or difficult; there is straining and dribbling, and the straining causes the rectum to prolapse; it may also cause involuntary stool. This may be due to local conditions, or it may be a consequence of a low state of health. *Mur. ac*. not only corresponds to low febrile states it also meets many of their sequelæ. Deafness, otitis, and glandular swellings about the ears often require *Mur. ac*. Among the *peculiar sensations* of the remedy are: Hair, as if drawn upwards; as if

standing on end. Brain: as if loose; beaten or tom to pieces; brain clasped by a hand, and bruised and tom. Occiput as if filled with lead. Mouth as if glued up with insipid mucus. As if some obstruction must be pulled out of throat. Burning as if under skin of coccyx. As if place was jammed in in tendo-Achillis. Deadness and numbness in forehead, in fingers. The tongue is shrunken; and paralysed. The parched, shrunken tongue is an indication in typhoid or other fevers. [*Mur. ac*. has a marked action on the tongue. Cooper cured with it these cases: (*1*) Man, 52, whose sister had died of cancer, had a hard, deep, warty ulcer, size of a small bean on under surface of tongue, l. side, with much surrounding hardness and little discharge. (*2*) Tongue swollen, makes him talk thick, much ulcerated, especially r. side, is hard, with swelling followed by lupoid ulcer, on corresponding side of nose; had been going on ten months.] Tendency "to slide down to the foot of the bed" was noted by Hahnemann and has been amply confirmed. It indicates an extremely low vital condition. *Mur. ac*. is *suited* to persons of black hair and dark eyes. The skin is much affected, and is sensitive to the sun's rays─eczema solare and freckles. Black pocks. Blind boils frothy when touched. The symptoms are: < By touch. The itching of anus and scrotum is not > by scratching. Warmth >; cold washing, cold drinks <. Cold wind and open air > headache. > Uncovering (during fever). < Evening and night. Rest < most symptoms. Lying on r. side < vertigo. Motion < vertigo; > tearing pains. < After sleep. < After eating (diarrhœa). > After drinking.

Relations.─*Antidoted by:* Carbonates of alkalies and earths (poisoning cases); to small doses: Camph., Bry. (Teste says the surest antidote is Ipec.). *It antidotes:* Merc., Opium. It "cures the muscular weakness following the excessive use of Opium" (Hering). *It follows well:* Bry., Merc., Rhus. *Compare:* In typhoid states, Bry. (Bry. has < motion), Rhus (restlessness, > by motion; Rhus has less debility), Phos. ac. (Phos. ac. has less prostration, is apathetic, indifferent, Mur. ac. taciturn), Apis (Apis has blisters on tongue, and it catches teeth when attempt is made to protrude it), Ars. (Ars. has scanty evacuations), Bapt. (Bapt., has besotted look, tongue red on edges), Bell. (Bell. more active, hyperæmia), K. permang. (throat symptoms, œdematous uvula), Sul. ac. (Sul. ac. has not > uncovering), Gels. (with Gels. the muscular prostration is *expressed*, with Mur. ac. it is unconscious), Nit. ac. (thin, excoriating discharge from nose, intermittent pulse and loss of appetite), Arum tri. Piles during menses, Amm. c., Collins., Graph., Pho., Pul., Sul. Piles sensitive, Bell., Caust. Early morning hunger, Ant. c., Calc., Saba., Lyc. Cannot bear the thought or sight of meat, Nit. ac. Irritable, disposed to anger and chagrin, Nux. Cracked lips; sore mouth; < after sleep, Nat. m.; coryza, Chlorum. Tendo-Achillis, affection of, Val. Mur. ac. is a constituent of the gastric juice, and must therefore be considered as allied to the Sarcodes and proximate principle of the tissues, *e.g*., Cholesterin.

Causation.─Sun.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness.—Taciturnity and reserve, anxiety, apprehension and peevishness.—Indecision and inquietude.—Ideas respecting recent events crowd upon the mind during labour.—Disposition to be angry and to give way to passion.—Unconsciousness.

2. Head.—Turning vertigo; < moving eyes; with staggering gait.—Headache provoked by walking in open air, and esp. by a sharp wind.—Headache, < by rising up in bed, and by moving the eyes > by moving the body), disappearing on taking exercise.—Heaviness, esp. in occiput, with cloudiness of eyes, greatly < by looking intently at an object.—Jerking, beating, tearing from l. half of occiput to forehead; soon same on r.—(Pressure on vertex, dimness of sight, faint feeling coming irregularly; sickish after meals, bad taste and fatigue on waking; thinks some one is walking behind, and cannot stir out alone.).—Heavy feeling in occiput, with drawing stitches, < r. side close to nape, with swollen gland tender to touch; intoxicated feeling at same time.—Headache as if brain were bruised, torn, or demolished.—Feeling as if brain were loose.—Tearing and stitches in head, coming on in periodical shocks.—Feeling of failing asleep and deadness.—Tearing in r. parietal bone.—Shocks, tearings, or shootings in head.

3. Eyes.—Itching smarting in canthi.—Itching in eyes.—Stitches out of eyes.—Shootings across eyes.—Swelling and redness of eyelids.—Vertical hemiopia.—(Neuralgia over l. eye, hemiopia and double vision, which is always followed by headache, numbness down r. arm and aphasia.—R. T. C.)

4. Ears.—Otalgia (with pressive pain), like spasmodic and acute pullings.—Pulsation in ears.—Insensibility of auditory tube.—Scabious eruptions in ears.—Hardness of hearing and deafness.—Acuteness of hearing, with sensibility to noise.—Ticking of watch is heard better than the voice (cerebral deafness).—Tinkling, buzzing, and whistling before the ears.

5. Nose.—Ulceration of nostrils.—Sore nostrils with stinging pain.—Obstruction of nose.—Coryza, with thick yellow, or serous and corrosive mucus.—Continuous bleeding from nose.—Coryza, with itching, tickling, and sneezing.

6. Face.—Heat in face, with burning redness of cheeks, when walking in open air, without thirst.—Ephelis.—Eruption of scabious pimples on face, forehead, and temples; whole face red; every summer.—Furuncules on temple.—Burning in lips.—Puffiness of lower lip, it feels heavy and burns.—Eruptions on lips, sometimes covered with scabs.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, with pulsative pain, < by cold drinks, > by heat.—Toothache, with sensation of pressing asunder.—Tingling in teeth.—Scorbutic gums, swollen, easily bleeding and ulcerating.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth, with paralysis of tongue.—Profuse accumulation of saliva.—Heaviness of tongue, when speaking, as if it were made of lead, which prevents him from talking.—Deep-seated ulcers (with black base), vesicles, or pustules on tongue.—Small tumours r. side of tongue.—The tongue becomes sore and bluish.—The tongue dwindles (atrophy of tongue).—(Psoriasis of tongue.).—Mucous lining of the lips, and mouth inflamed, red, raw, painful, dotted with whitish points; fetid breath; stomatitis.—Parched tongue.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with pain as from excoriation, rawness, and smarting in throat and palate.—Dry throat with burning in chest.—Mucous lining of throat and fauces deep dark red, swollen and burning; covered with greyish-white diphtheritic-like deposits.—Swelling of uvula; of tonsils.—Much saliva that must be swallowed.—Attempting to swallow produces violent spasms and choking.

10. Appetite.—Taste of rancid grease in throat.—Acrid and putrid taste (like rotten eggs, with ptyalism) in throat.—All food has a sweetish taste, and esp. beer, which is disliked.—Bulimy and excessive thirst.—Dislike to meat.—Appetite lost.

11. Stomach.—Risings, putrid or bitter.—Hiccough (before and after dinner).—Vomiting of food.—Vomiting of bile, at night, with nausea and eructations.—Uneasiness in stomach, as indicating serious illness.—Sensation of emptiness in the stomach and œsophagus, not > by eating.—Contractive pain in stomach, with sensation as if it were retracted.—Pressive tension and cramp-like pain in hypochondria.

12. Abdomen.—Uneasiness in abdomen, as in serious illness.—Fulness and inflation of the abdomen; from small quantities of food.—Cramp-like pains in abdomen, with cuttings and pinchings, extending from umbilical region into sides, accompanied by borborygmi.—Sensation of emptiness in abdomen.—Lancination in groins.

13. Stool and Anus.—Difficult evacuations of fæces, as from inactivity of rectum.—Fæces of too small a size.—Diarrhœa, with smarting and burning in rectum and anus.—Stercoral diarrhœa.—Involuntary evacuation of liquid and serous fæces when urinating.—Discharge of blood during stools.—Prolapsus recti, when urinating.—Itching in anus.—Hæmorrhoids protruding like a bunch of grapes.—Swollen and bluish hæmorrhoidal excrescences, with burning pain as from excoriation; < by touch.—Bleeding hæmorrhoids.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tenesmus of bladder.—Frequent want to urinate, with abundant emission.—Immoderate emission of aqueous urine.—Slow emission of urine.—Weakness of bladder.—Involuntary discharge of urine.—Relaxation of bladder, and of neck of bladder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Excoriation of prepuce.—Soreness in the margin of prepuce.—Itching of scrotum not > by scratching.—Suppression of sexual desire.—Feeling of weakness in genital organs, penis relaxed.—Impotence.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sensation of a bearing down towards genital organs, as if preparatory to catamenia.—During menses sad and taciturn.—Ulcers in genitals, with putrid discharge, much sensitiveness and general weakness.—Cannot bear the least touch even of sheets on genitals.—Too early catamenia, and too profuse.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with sore feeling in chest.—Chronic hoarseness.—Violent and sobbing cough, followed by a gurgling in bottom of chest.—Breathing deep and groaning; moaning.

18. Chest.—Deep respiration with groans.—Lancinating pains in chest, during a violent movement, and during inspiration.—Tensive pain in sternum.—Incisive shocks in chest, with dull pressure on posterior part of chest, and with oppression.—Oppression across chest (evening).

19. Heart and Pulse.—Stitches in chest, and on heart, when taking a long breath and on violent motion.—Pulse rapid and very feeble; and small.—Shootings in region of heart.—Shock in heart at night, so violent that it is felt in face.

20. Back.—Aching pain in back, as from having been bent double for a long time, or from a strain.—Shootings in shoulder-blades.—Furunculi in back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic weakness, and wrenching pain in shoulder.—Heaviness of arms, esp. the forearms.—Tearing, aching, and pulling in arms.—Drawing tension in elbow-joint.—Cramp-like drawings and heaviness in forearm.—Incisive tearing in forearm, hands, and fingers.—Voluptuous itching and tickling, and lancinating, in palms.—Scabby eruption on back of hand, and upper part of fingers.—Cramp-like pain in fleshy part of thumb when writing.—Swelling of extremity of fingers, with burning.—Nocturnal torpor and paleness of fingers, which are as if dead.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearing and cramp-like pulling in thighs.—Wavering gait from weakness of the thighs.—Itching, tettery spots on thighs.—Swelling of knees.—Drawing tension in calf of leg, and in tendo-Achillis, when walking.—Lancinations in tendo-Achillis, day and night, which hinder walking and sleeping.—Putrid, painful ulcers in legs, with burning in their circumference.—Coldness of feet.—Swelling and redness of extremity of toes, with burning.

24. Generalities.—[This remedy is often called for in cases where the patient cannot urinate without having the bowels moved at the same time; in typhus or low

grades of fever where we find this symptom with great prostration; patient may think he is going to pass a little wind, when urine will come away also.—Hæmorrhoids very tender to the touch, so much so that he can scarcely bear to use paper after an evacuation; after confinement, hæmorrhoids protrude so that the pressure of a sheet can scarcely be borne.—In low types of fever the patient often slips down toward the foot of the bed, and must be lifted up every little while.—Cannot bear the sight or thought of meat, it is so distasteful.—Urine too copious, both night and day.—Affections in general, of any kind, appearing in the tendo-Achillis; the soles of the feet.—Scurvy, particularly if the parts affected are very sore and tender to the touch.—Itching of the skin > by scratching.—Putrid ulcers.—H. N. G.].—Tearing and incisive (rheumatic) pains in limbs, during repose, > during movement.—Restlessness; frequent changing of position.—Contusive pains in all joints.—Painful sensibility of periosteum of bones, as in intermittent fever.—Coldness of extremities.—Dropsical swellings.—Indolence and dread of movement, with inclination to remain seated.—Excessive depression; on sitting down, the eyelids close; the lower jaw hangs down, he slides down in bed.—Tottering gait, from weakness of thighs and knees.—Great sensitiveness to damp weather.—Paralysis of tongue and sphincter ani.

25. Skin.—Itching, voluptuous and lancinating tickling, with want to scratch.—Scabious eruptions, which itch in heat of bed.—Furunculi, with shooting pain when they are touched.—Putrid and painful ulcers, with burning at margins.—Fetid odour of ulcers; also they are covered with a scurf.—Black pustules.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness during day, which disappears on taking exercise.—Sleeplessness before midnight.—Before midnight, continued snoring, groaning, tossing, talking, and tendency to slide downwards in bed.—Frequent and early waking, caused by a coldness that is felt in bed.—Anxious dreams.

27. Fever.—Predominant sensation of cold.—Shivering, with yawning and stretching, without thirst, and not followed by heat.—Chill in the evening, with coldness in back, with external warmth and burning in face.—Shuddering over whole body, with hot cheeks and cold hands.—Burning heat, esp. in palms and soles.—Night and morning sweat.—In evening, the perspiration is first cold on the feet.—Typhus fever, lower jaw hangs down, atrophy of tongue, involuntary watery stools when passing urine, great debility, with sliding down in bed, loud moaning.—Heat without thirst, with agitation, and desire to throw off clothes at night.—Pulse weak and slow.—Intermittent pulse, every third beat.—Nocturnal sweat, on going to sleep in evening, or before midnight, esp. on head and back.

Musa.

Musa sapientum. Banana. N. O. Palmaceæ. Tincture of the flowers.

Clinical.—Constipation. Cystitis. Hæmorrhoids (bleeding).

Characteristics.—Jenner (*M. H. R.*, ix. 549) proved the tincture of Banana flowers and produced costiveness and sensation of fulness about anus, in a person of regular habits; and he cured with it a bad case of bleeding hæmorrhoids. It also produced pain in the bladder and passage of mucus with urine. Crichton Campbell commends bananas baked in their skins as an ideal food, or even a "cure," for brain workers, nervous persons, and anæmics (*H. W.*, xxxii. 478). A syrup made with the juice of bananas extracted by heat is commended as a remedy in chronic bronchitis with insufficient expectoration and marked dyspnœa.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dull, heavy, frontal headache.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Dry, rough, and extremely astringent taste and feeling in mouth, tongue, and fauces, but afterwards an increase of saliva.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Rumbling in stomach and bowels with expulsion of flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Costiveness (in a person of very regular habits) with feeling of fulness about anus.—(Improvement and ultimate cure of profusely bleeding hæmorrhoids; in a case which had resisted every kind of treatment,)

14. Urinary Organs.—Discharge of large quantities of mucus with the urine, with dull, aching pain in bladder region.

Mygale.

Mygale Lasiodora Cubana. A large black Cuban Spider. N. O. Arachnida. Tincture of living spider.

Clinical.—Chordee. Chorea. Gonorrhœa.

Characteristics.—The pathogenetic data of *Mygale* consist of a proving by a young lady and the effect of a bite on a man. In the latter case, inflammation ensued which spread along the lymphatics, violet and afterwards green discoloration; chill followed by fever, dry mouth, and great thirst, trembling,

dyspnœa, despondency, and fear of death. The prover developed sadness; dry mouth; nausea with great palpitation, dim sight, and great general weakness; increased flow of urine, hot, scalding, with stinging in urethra. This last symptom has led to the successful use of *Myg*. in gonorrhœa, chordee, and syphilis. The "trembling" observed in the man suggests its use in nervous cases, but the sphere of *Myg*. in chorea has been developed from the clinical side. In the cases cured with it, twitching and contractions of facial muscles have been very prominent; convulsive movements of head to right side; twitching of one side of body, mostly right. The twitchings may be so violent as to prevent walking. Limbs are quiet during sleep, movements < in morning. Nausea with strong palpitation should be an indication. Symptoms < by eating. < Sitting (legs in constant motion).

Relations.—*Compare:* In chorea, Aga., Act. r., Ign., Stram., Ziz. Tarent., Ant. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirious, talked about his business and was restless all night.—Sad; despondent with anxious expression.—Fear of death.

2. Head.—Frontal headache; dull.—Head often jerked to one side (r.).

3. Eyes.—Nausea with dimness of sight; weakness; palpitation.

4. Ears.—Acute aching in r. ear.

6. Face.—Constant twitching of muscles of face.—Face flushed.

8. Mouth.—Grating of teeth at night.—Tongue dry and parched; dry and brown-coated.

11. Stomach.—Aversion to food; no appetite whatever for dinner, took nothing till tea-time, then only a cup of tea and a small piece of bread; > after eating.—Excessive thirst.—Nausea with strong palpitation, dim sight.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine: increased; stinging in urethra; burning hot, scalding.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Chordee.—Protracted gonorrhœa.—Syphilis.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Difficult breathing.—Words jerked out when effort is made to talk.

19. Heart.—Strong palpitation, accompanying nausea and dimness of sight and general weakness.—Pulse 130.

20. Back.—Pain in back extending around to front.

21. Limbs.—Twitching and jerking of muscles of one arm and leg, usually r.—Convulsive, uncontrollable movements of arms and legs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Intense redness in streaks in course of lymphatics, from calf up to body, with great anxiety, twitching of limbs.—Local inflammation extensive, from foot to knee, leaving a large violet spot which changed in a few hours to green.

26. Sleep.—Restless all night with ridiculous dreams.

27. Fever.—Severe chill lasting thirty minutes; then fever with excessive thirst and trembling of limbs.

Myosotis.

Myosotis symphytifolia. "Black-root." (Marshy places in Indiana. N. O. Boraginaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Bronchitis, chronic. Cough. Lungs, affections of.

Characteristics.—Hale has collected some clinical experiences with Myosotis (which differs from *M. Palustris* in having large Symphytum-like leaves), showing it to have a strong affinity for the respiratory organs. The left lower lung was most affected. Copious expectoration, emaciation, night-sweat. During the cough there was gagging or vomiting; cough < during or immediately after eating; pain in left side (lower lung) not < in any position, but < while coughing and sensitive to percussion. Profuse sweat day and night.

Relations.—*Compare:* Symphytum (botan.). Stann. (lung disease).

Myrica Cerifera.

Myrica cerifera. Wax Myrtle. Bayberry. Candleberry. N. O. Myricaceæ. Tincture of fresh bark of root.

Clinical.—Catarrh. Conjunctivitis. Heart, affections of. Jaundice. Leucorrhœa. Liver, affections of. Pharynx, affections of. Tendo-Achillis, pain in. Throat, sore. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—According to Hale, though *Myrica* was known to older botanic practitioners, it was Samuel Thomson, of *Lobelia* fame, who established its

reputation. Thomson had a crude pathology of his own which served him to some extent. One of his ideas was that the digestive tract was liable to become fouled with a copious mucous lining. This he called "canker"; and he stated of *Myrica* that it "has the power of disengaging the thick, viscid secretions of the mucous membrane of the stomach." *Myrica*, says Hale, formed the chief ingredient in Thomson's famous "Composition powder." The provings confirm Thomson's observation, in that *Myrica* produced abundant secretion of tenacious mucus in the throat, difficult to detach. This may be considered one of the keynotes of the remedy. Profuse catarrhal discharges of old standing, of all kinds may require *Myrica*, especially if offensive, tenacious, and difficult to detach. Leucorrhœa, bronchorrhœa, intestinal catarrh, pharyngeal catarrh, stomatitis. Hale says as a local application in diphtheria it rivals *Guaiacum*. Perhaps allied to the catarrhal state of the intestinal tract is the liver disorder setup by the drug. These are the distinctive features: Aching pain in liver, fulness, drowsiness, despondency, dull, heavy headache, < in morning, dirty, dingy, yellowish white of eyes, lids abnormally red, weakness, ash-coloured stools, slow pulse, pains under scapulæ (< left), dirty yellow tongue, muscular soreness, aching in limbs, jaundice of all degrees. There is also the nasal obstruction, post-nasal catarrh which often accompanies disordered liver. It is in cases attended with jaundice that *Myrica* has had the greatest success, cases of black jaundice having been cured with it, and it meets the itching of jaundice as well. Urticaria is not unfrequently found associated with liver affections, and Douglass cured with it this case (*Clinique*, xxi. 108, quoting *Hahn. Advocate*): Miss O., 18, complained of itching and stinging on face, neck, right forearm and leg. Sensation as if insects crawling on face, must brush them away. Skin yellowish. Tongue, thickly coated yellow. Felt sick all over and rather irritable. *Myrica* 6x every two hours improved at once and cured in ten days. Burnett has used *Myrica* with excellent effect in cancerous and other grave diseases of the liver, especially when attended with jaundice. He has given material doses. It has generally been given in the lower attenuations. *Myrica* has also an action on the heart, and is thus closely related to *Digitalis* in several points. There are sharp pains about the heart with increased, audible pulsations, but slow pulse. The heart pains are < lying on left side. Pains in left chest and under scapulæ (especially left), and pain in middle lobe of right lung. The symptoms are: < By warmth of bed; < after sleep; < in morning; by motion. > After breakfast; > in open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* In tenacious secretions, K. bi., Hydrast. Jaundice, light-coloured stools, slow pulse, Dig. (Dig. has pulse *irregular* as well as slow; the tongue of Dig. has not the thick, tenacious coat of Myrica). Liver, Berb., Chel., Chim., Pod., Hep., Merc., Cholest., Hydrast. Urticaria and liver disorder, Ast. fl. Sore all over, Bapt. Leucorrhœa, Hydrast. Pain through left chest to scapula, Therid., Illic., Pix.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great despondency; dejected; irritable.—Cannot concentrate mind on any subject.—Dull, drowsy state.—Exhilaration, then depression and pressure about head; exhilaration, then excitement preventing sleep, with restlessness.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with dulness and drowsiness, (during lectures) with rush of blood to head and face, on stooping; with nausea.—Awakens with pain in forehead, temples, and small of back, > in open air.—Dull, heavy feeling over and in eyes.—Throbbing: of arteries in the head; and in face with fulness; in superficial veins on waking.—Empty feeling in head.

3. Eyes.—Eyes congested and yellow.—Eyes feel dull and heavy; also on awaking.—Eyes burn and tire easily when reading; lids heavy.—Dirty, dingy, yellowish sclerotics; lids abnormally red.—Smarting in l. conjunctiva, then pain in r. ball.—Smarting in eyes, feeling of sand in them, difficulty in closing lids.—Quivering sensation in l. upper lid.—Pain in r. brow.

4. Ears.—Pain in back of l. ear.—Ringing in ears; in l.

5. Nose.—Pain in nose; in l. side of nose, shifting to l. axilla, where it was sharp and lancinating.—Coryza.—Post-nasal catarrh.

6. Face.—Yellow colour of face and neck; jaundice.—Fulness, with heat and throbbing, esp. after being out in open air.—Pressure in malar bones.—Sharp, darting pain in r. articulation of jaw.

8. Mouth.—Breath offensive.—Sweetish taste about palate.—Thick, yellowish, dark, dry, and crusty coating on tongue, rendering it almost immovable.—Tongue dirty yellow.—Foul, bad taste; cannot eat because of it; bitter, nauseous taste.—Adhesive coating over, buccal membrane; dry, scaly crusts on roof of mouth, that water scarcely moistens or dissolves.—Mouth dry; thirst; water relieves only partially for awhile.

9. Throat.—Semi-lancinating pain near r. tonsil in afternoon.—Excruciating feeling in posterior nares, as from a fresh cold.—Constriction; causing constant need to swallow.—Swollen feeling inside in morning.—Stringy mucus in throat; detached with difficulty.—Throat and nasal organs filled with an offensive, tenacious mucus, detached with difficulty.—Pharynx dry; sore, as if it would crack, impeding and finally obstructing, deglutition.—Slimy, glutinous frothy mucus in pharynx; even gargling scarcely detaches it; causes disgusting taste, prevents eating.

11. Stomach.—Hunger, yet full feeling, as after a hasty meal.—Unnatural hunger; then indigestion; then jaundice.—Loss of appetite; loathing of food, but desire for acids.—Fulness and pressure, or weak, sinking feeling in stomach.—Acidity at 8.30

a.m.—Burning with bitter, nauseous sensation in fauces, the burning changing into griping from l. epigastrium in a straight line to l. of navel.—Heartburn, with increase of saliva, which had to be expectorated frequently.

12. Abdomen.—Dull pain in region of liver; fulness; drowsiness; debility; mushy, clay-coloured stools; jaundice.—Griping pains; rumbling; urging to stool; passing only flatus.—Weak, faint feeling, as if diarrhœa would ensue.—Offensive flatus when walking.—Pain in umbilical region: after breakfast; in a spot in umbilical region an hour after dinner, with accumulation of flatus; heavy.—Rumbling above umbilicus.—Rumbling in umbilical region, with griping.

13. Stool.—Passing of much offensive flatus.—Loose stools, mushy, with tenesmus and cramp-like sensation in umbilical region.—Stools light yellow, mushy, clay-coloured; jaundice.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine beer-coloured, with yellowish froth; pinkish-brown sediment, scanty.—Micturition difficult, bladder seemed to lack contractive, expelling power.—Urine increased; and limpid.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Desire lost.—Chronic gonorrhœa.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa excoriating, fetid, thick, yellowish.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Smarting in larynx and trachea.—Tickling cough which had troubled him on lying down at night was > in morning.

18. Chest.—Pain: in l. chest; in middle lobe of r. lung; in l. lung at 8 p.m.—Constriction of chest at night when lying on l. side, with audible beating of heart.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Sharp pain in region of heart.—Stinging, cramp-like sensation to l. of præcordia and under ribs.—Heart's impulse increased, but pulse sixty.—Impulse increased, pulsation audible, with constriction in chest on lying on l. side.—Pulse feeble, irregular.

20. Neck and Back.—Dull aching in back and head, dragging; lassitude.—Pain in nape at 2 p.m.; in neck at 7 a.m., < nape, with stiffness.—Pain under scapulæ; under l. scapula at 11 p.m.; in l. scapula and arm, extending to end of little finger.—Sharp, plunging pain in region of l. kidney.—Pain in lumbar region with general chilliness on going outdoors; heavy; dragging. in morning on waking, also till afternoon.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sharp lancinations in l. axilla.—Tearing in l. arm, < upper arm, sometimes extending to forearm, with darting pain in middle and ring fingers.—Lame feeling in r. arm, < about wrist, with heaviness.—Pain in l. upper arm at 8.45 a.m.; in r. third and little fingers at 9 a.m.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain at 7 a.m.; centring in muscular parts above knees, also soreness and occasional darting pains.—Sharp shooting in r. thigh, then in l. thigh, then pain in l. shoulder.—Drawing pain in muscles above knee at night.—Piercing pain in inner side of l. knee.—Pain from knee down at 12.50 p.m., with coldness of lower limbs; contractive, in middle of leg, a little outside of outer edge of tibia, < motion, occasionally changing to burning pain, with soreness to touch.—Pain in calves, with trembling, so that walking is unpleasant, pain < l.—Pain in l. tendo-Achillis, < touch and motion, with soreness; in hollow of r. foot.—Bruised pain in l. heel.

24. Generalities.—Pain in whole body as before ague, at 10 p.m.; shifting pain.—Languor: in morning on waking, with pain in back; with soreness of muscles of thighs, as if he had taken cold. < From warmth of bed at night, disturbing sleep; > after breakfast; > in open air.—Slight nervous excitement and restlessness; soon followed by a sick, debilitated sensation.—General muscular lameness and soreness; lassitude; depression of spirits.

25. Skin.—Yellow jaundiced appearance; itching as from flea-bites.—Pimples in different parts, a painful one on nose.—Itching: near insertion of deltoid in both arms; of face, then creeping sensation; and stinging-like flea-bites, on r. side of face, then on neck, shoulder, forearm, midway between r. knee and ankle.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness; vertigo; semi-stupor.—Restless, or sleeps soundly until toward morning; awakens generally feeling worse.—Unrefreshing sleep, with frequent wakings and bad dreams.—Amorous dreams, with emission.—Ugly dreams, at one time that his head was attacked by enormous, bugs, which he felt obliged to kill with difficulty.

27. Fever.—Chilliness on going out of doors; slight aching in lumbar region.—Excited, feverish feeling, alternating with chilliness; warm sensation along spine, then chill and gentle sweat.—Face hot and flushed.

Myristica Sebifera.

Myristica sebifera. Ucuuba (Brazilian name). N. O. Myristicaceć. Trituration of red, acrid, very poisonous gum obtained by incising bark.

Clinical.—Elephantiasis Arabum. Joints, suppuration of. Suppuration. Ulceration. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—*Myristica sebifera* belongs to the same order as the nutmeg-tree, *Nux moschata*. Our preparation of the latter is made from the powdered nut. Mure proved and introduced *Myr. seb*., and in the proving occurs this symptom:

"Pain in the finger-nails with swelling of the phalanges." This, apparently, led to its use in whitlow, in which many successes have been reported by Chancerel *pčre* and others. Spanish homśopaths have used *Myr. seb*. extensively. Olivé, of Gros, has reported cures with it of: Scrofulous osteitis; callous ulcers-phlegmonous erysipelas. Cartier (*Rev. Hom. Fran*., quoted *Rev. Hom. Belge*, December, 1898, p. 261) gives two experiences of his own with the remedy. (*1*) A young girl had been three months with her leg in a splint for inflammation of the knee and doughy swelling of entire limb. Cartier came to the conclusion that there was pus in the joint. *Myr. seb*. 3, five drops three times a day, was given for three months. Five months later the swelling and inflammation were all gone; walking gave no pain; but the joint was anchylosed. (*2*) An old man, 87, was seized with sudden arthritis of the shoulder, with intense fever. Allopaths first diagnosed it as osteomyelitis, but later a surgeon was called in, who pronounced it an arthritis purulent from the onset. After he had passed through the hands of eminent old-school authorities in Paris, who said nothing could be done, Cartier was sent for, and found the shoulder quite full of pus, and a particularly painful spot on the scapula, at a point where the bone was said by one authority to be attacked. *Myr. seb*. 3, five drops three times a day, was given. In ten days there was no longer suppuration, the size of the joint had become normal, and the tender spot was gone. *Myr. seb*. has evidently great power over the suppurative process as affecting joints. Hansen says Kippax regards it as the principal remedy in elephantiasis Arabum.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nux mosch., Silic., Calc., Sul., Septic., Pyrogen.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Indifferent and careless.—Cannot concentrate his thoughts.—Vexed by a song which keeps running in his head.

2. Head.—Vertigo, r. to l. on waking in morning.—Dizziness in morning.—Head heavy.—Pain (with pressure outwards) in frontal eminence; at noon; intermitting; > in open air.

6. Face.—Very red face.

8. Mouth.—Tongue white and cracked.—Whole mouth with tonsils and upper pharynx painful and sensitive to contact; every mouthful seems to wound the parts when chewed or swallowed.—Palate insensible with loss of taste.—Taste: bitter; of copper, which excites spitting of blood.

9. Throat.—Burning at bottom of throat.—Constriction at isthmus of pharynx; this pain increases progressively.—Difficulty in swallowing saliva.

10. Appetite.—Thirst.

12. Abdomen.—Sensation as if a foreign body, as large as a walnut, had lodged in l. inguinal region, all forenoon.

13. Stool.—Stools mixed with yellow mucus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Less frequent micturition; urine scanty although he drinks much; reddish yellow.

18. Chest.—Hard pressure during night on both sides of chest, not affecting breathing.

20. Neck.—Pinching, r. side of neck.

22. Upper Limbs.—Hands stiff as if from squeezing something for long time.—Pain in l. hand.—Pain in hands < when they touch each other.—Formication on l. thumb-joint.—Pain in finger-nails with swelling of phalanges.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pinching pain in r. calf.

25. Skin.—Two pimples on l. cheek, quickly disappearing.

26. Sleep.—Cannot get to sleep, evening, in bed.—Restless sleep with dreams about business; about disputes; unconnected, about houses being built commencing with top stories.—Violent starting in sleep.

Myrtus Communis.

Myrtle. (Closely allied to Granatum, the Pomegranate-tree.) N. O. Myrtaceæ. Tincture of fresh shoots and leaves. Tincture of fresh flowering shoots and leaves.

Clinical.—Catarrhal fevers. Chest, stitches in. Coryza. Cough. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—*Myrt. com*. is an unproved remedy, the symptoms of the Schema being entirely clinical. Hering gives an account of it. It has a very powerful action on the left lung, especially the upper part. It is to the upper left lung what *Oxal. ac*. is to the lower. This is the keynote: Pain in upper left lung going right through from the front to the left scapula. Cases of phthisis, hæmoptysis, hepatisation, lung syphilis having this symptom present have been cured with *Myrt*. The pain is mostly stitching, but may be throbbing, aching, or burning. It is < in morning, > evening, < by breathing, yawning, coughing. The cough is dry, hollow; excited by a tickling in upper anterior lobes. Hering has cured catarrhal fever with tickling cough < morning and > evening; with great lassitude in afternoon. This

last symptom is important. So is evening > of cough and of tickling in lungs. < From change of atmosphere. Every atmospheric change = cough, coryza, and catarrhal fever.

Relations.—*Compare:* Pains through left chest to scapula, Therid., Illic., Pix., Sul. (Pain through lower lobe of left lung, Oxal. ac.) *Compare also:* Phos., Bry.

SYMPTOMS.

5. Nose.—Coryza with cough.

9. Throat.—Dryness in throat; pains in throat and chest, with expectoration of blood.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry, hollow cough, from tickling in upper anterior lobes of lungs; < morning; > evening; great lassitude in afternoon.—Cough, coryza, and catarrhal fever setting in with every atmospheric change.

18. Chest.—Pain in chest; acute; pressing; cough with tightness.—Pain in upper part of l. chest through to shoulder, < taking a deep breath and making a strong motion.—Stitching in l. apex straight through to scapula, < breathing, yawning, coughing.—Burning in l. chest with throbbing, aching, tickling.—Hepatisation of l. lung.—Hæmoptysis.—Phthisis, esp. from maltreated syphilis.

27. Fever.—Catarrhal fevers with pain in elbow and knee-joints, with dry, hollow cough, caused by tickling in upper and front part of lungs, esp. in morning, > evening, accompanied by lassitude in afternoon.

Nabalus.

Nabalus serpentarius. Prenanthes serpentaria. White Lettuce. Rattlesnake-root. N. O. Compositæ (subord. Chicoraceæ). Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Constipation. Ophthalmia.

Characteristics.—*Nabalus* is a native American plant much used in domestic practice as a remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery. There is only one proving, with 1st and 3rd dilutions by a married woman, aged 19. The symptoms resemble somewhat those of its botanical relative, *Lactuca*, especially in constipation and somnolence. The most curious symptom was susceptibility to magnetism and to the personal aura of others. Irritability of temper and occipital pain was < evening.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression followed by unusual buoyancy.—Continued melancholy.—Irritable.

2. Head.—Tipsy sensation.—Deep-seated frontal pains behind r. eyeball and over eye.—Headache with irritability and irritation of eyes, throat, and skin.—Occipital pains with stiffness in nucha, < evenings.

3. Eyes.—Great and lasting irritation of eyelids and margins; the margins sting and smart and are slightly swollen.—Sight weak.

5. Nose.—R. nostril sore.—Smell and taste slightly impaired.

9. Throat.—Throat sore; tickling and scraping (l.), < lying down and swallowing saliva; then both eyes (< l.) tingle and fill with tears.

11. Stomach.—Appetite and thirst diminished.—Desire for lemons.—Burning eructations.

13. Stool.—Constipation: only three stools in twelve days, hard, painful, followed by prostration.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sharp pain (transient) in r. kidney.—Urine diminished.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sharp throbbing in uterus.—White, jelly-like discharge from vagina; with weakness.—Menses delayed.

24. Generalities.—Dull pains in joints and numbness on waking.—Susceptibility to magnetic contact and to the personal aura of her friends.—Heaviness, as if blood-vessels filled with lead; body heavy, she leans about.

25. Skin.—Subcutaneous glands irritated and swollen, esp. behind r. ear and in neck.—Prickling as from suppressed perspiration; itching, general.

26. Sleep.—Somnolence.—Night sleep prolonged, afterwards lighter and more broken.

27. Fever.—Chilliness not > by heat of fire.—No febrile reaction except occasional flushes over head and face.

Naja.

Naja tripudians. Cobra di Capello. The hooded snake of Hindustan. N. O. Elapidæ. Tincture of the fresh virus. Trituration of sugar of milk saturated with fresh virus.

Clinical.—*Angina pectoris*. Asthma. Dysmenia. Hay-fever. *Headache. Heart, affections of. Œsophagus, spasmodic stricture of. Ovaries, affections of. Plague*. Spinal irritation (of nucha). *Throat, sore*.

Characteristics.—The poison of the deadly cobra has been used from ancient times, says P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. Hom. Rev*., vi. 6), by Indian practitioners in many nervous and blood diseases. It was introduced into homœopathy by Russell and Stokes, who made the first provings along with some forty other provers, including Gillow, Pope, and Drysdale. It is rather remarkable that with so many able provers *Naja* should not have attained anything approaching the place of importance occupied by *Lach*. Nash suggests this may be due to the fact that many of the provings of *Lach*. were made with the 30th potency, whilst those of *Naja* were with low potencies. Majumdar had no success with *Naja* until he obtained fresh virus from the snake charmers (the cobra is the snake they charm) and made attenuations of that. Previously the *Naja* used by Indian homœopaths had been re-imported into India from England in the form of attenuations. Deane in his experience in the plague epidemic of 1899-1900 found *Naja* prepared from the fresh virus more efficacious than *Lachesis*, and he found its action more prompt if injected under the skin than if given by the mouth. The affinity of *Naja* for the medulla oblongata and cerebellum is well shown in an experience of Frank Buckland (*Curiosities of Natural History*, 2nd edition, 225, quoted *C. D. P*.) after skinning a rat killed by a cobra bite: "I had not walked a hundred yards before all of a sudden I felt just as if somebody had come behind me and struck me a severe blow on the head and neck, and at the same time I experienced a most acute pain and sense of oppression at the chest, as though a hot iron had been run in and a hundredweight put on the top of it." His face turned green. He staggered into a chemist's shop and managed to get some ammonia, and was then able to walk to a friend's house, where he drank four large wineglasses of brandy without feeling

tipsy. He was then able to start for his own house, and for the first time felt a most acute pain under the nail of left thumb, the pain running up the arm. About an hour before he examined the rat he had cleaned his nail with a penknife, and had slightly separated the skin, and that was how the virus entered. These symptoms of Buckland's are highly characteristic and valuable. The "hot-iron" symptom and weight on the chest should be especially noted. Majumdar (I*nd. H. R*., vi. 8) relates this case: A young woman suffering from a heart affection had oppression of chest amounting almost to suffocation feeble, irregular, almost imperceptible pulse; anæmic appearance inability to speak. One dose of Naja was given, followed in four hours by a second. These sufficed for the cure. The next day, when the doctor called, his patient addressed him in a loud voice: "Doctor, you gave me a poison last night." When asked to explain, she said that after the first dose she "*felt awful heat in her system*." This must be put beside Buckland's *hot iron* as a *Naja* indication. Majumdar has saved a number of apparently hopeless cases of cholera with *Naja*, in the collapse stage, with pulselessness and difficulty of breathing. In addition to the above symptoms of heart failure and distress the following will be found to be leading symptoms in heart cases: "Depression and lowness about the heart." "Inability to speak, with choking, nervous, chronic palpitation." "Severe pains in left temple, cardiac and ovarian regions." "Sensation as if heart and ovary were drawn together." "Pains about heart extending to nape of neck, left shoulder and arm, with anxiety and fear of death." Pulse slow, irregular. Symptoms < at night; on walking; by lying on left side. Ina case cured by Russell there was "dragging and anxiety in the præcordia occurring in great grief." According to Hering, nervous phenomena predominate in *Naja* over other serpent poisons. It "acts primarily upon nervous system, especially on respiratory nerves, pneumo-gastric, and glosso-pharyngeal." The last gives the characteristic "choking" of *Naja* and other serpents. Andrew M. Neatby (*M. H. R*., December, 1899) relates a cure with *Naja* 6 which had nervous palpitations and faintness; frequent sensation of swelling or "choking" in the throat, with dyspnœa, and occasionally of anæsthesia down right side. Another characteristic is "grasping at throat" with the choking sensations. Œsophagismus. Diphtheria with impending paralysis of heart indicates *Naja*, but the characteristic left to right direction of *Lach*. does not appear in the *Naja* provings. *Naja* has, however, < at night; patient awakens gasping; surface blue. *Naja* has somewhat marked neuralgias and headaches: Neuralgic pain in head, preceded or followed by nausea or vomiting, severe, throbbing in left orbital region drawing from thence back to occiput; from over-eating; from mental or physical exertion. Headache after cessation of catamenia. Dull, heavy constriction in forehead on waking. Dull shoots up occiput. Among the *Sensations* of *Naja* are "screwing-up" sensations and crampy pains: as if head screwed together; as if heart and ovary were drawn up together; crampy pains in left ovary; pains in temple and ovarian regions. Pain from heart to scapula. Sensation as of a hair in larynx; pain as from needles in tonsil. The left side is predominantly affected. Mahlon Preston (*Med. Adv*., xviii. 532) cured himself with *Naja* 30 of asthma with difficult breathing, < lying down, > sitting up. He

cured many cases of hay-fever and autumnal catarrh, the symptoms being—(*1*) Flow of water from nose for a few minutes; then (*2*) intense sneezing, which > the breathing. After recurring for a few days there is dryness in the lungs with great difficulty of breathing, < on lying down, Kent cured with *Naja* 45m a case having these symptoms: "Almost constant heat of head and face. Pulse slow, sometimes as slow as 45. Cannot endure any mental exertion. Sweating of palms. Appetite voracious. Stitching pains in heart" (*Med. Adv.*, xxii. 164). "Sweating palms" was a symptom which had been present from childhood and was cured with the others. Flora A. Waddell (*H. R.*, viii. 445) relates a case in which heart pains were concomitant with left ovarian affection. The pains came on a week before menses, increased till the flow appeared, and then disappeared till next month. *Naja* entirely relieved. The following case was cured by Bunn (*H. W.*, xxxi. 501): Miss S., 22, dysmenia since the function was established. Dilatation, galvanism, &c., had been tried in vain. She had shooting frontal headache, pains in eyeballs necessitating rubbing. Cramp pain in region of left. ovary. Faintness. Hypogastrium extremely sensitive to touch at time of menses. Examination revealed nothing abnormal except sensitiveness of ovarian region. Extreme restlessness with the pain. During the menses the pains suddenly became very severe. The flow stopped when the pain was at its worst, and returned next day with relief from pain. *Naja* 30 was given, and the next period passed absolutely free from discomfort. The symptoms are: < By touch; riding in carriage; at 3 p.m. (headache); at night; after sleep; by eating by alcohol; by exertion; by motion; by walking; lying on side on left side. Great > of pain and breathing by lying on right side. Very sensitive to cold. > By walking in open air; by smoking.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ammonia, Stimulants (effects of bite); Tabac. (to potencies). *Compare:* Depression and suicidal tendency, Aur. Ulcer on frænum linguæ, Nat. c., Agar. Headache from before backwards, Anac., Bry., Nux (from behind forwards, Gels., Lac can., Sang., Sil., Spi.). Diphtheria, Ar. t. Heart, Ars., Cact., Iberis, Lach., Spigel., Dig. Collapse, Carb. v., Camph., Tab. Mouth wide open, tongue cold, Camph. Loss of speech, Dulc., Gels., Caust., Hyo., Lauro. Dark red colour of fauces, Ail., Bapt., Phyt.

Causation.—Grief.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Suicidal insanity.—Wandering of the mind.—Sad and serious; irresolute; melancholia; makes himself wretched brooding over imaginary wrongs and misfortunes.—Very forgetful; absent-minded.—Insensible; loss of consciousness.—Insanity, he suddenly split his own head in two with an axe.—Sadness: > evening; with irresolution, with distress about sexual organs; with headache and inability for exertion; as if everything were done wrong and could not be rectified, with increased perception of what I ought to do and uncontrollable inclination not to do it, causing restlessness.—Affected easily by wine or alcoholic

drinks.—Stupid and confused feeling.—Consciousness almost or quite lost.—Insensible; and speechless.—Comatose.

2. Head.—Vertigo, lasting a short time, followed by "stounding" pain in r. side of head.—Feeling of hollowness over entire head.—Confusion and dulness in head; in morning.—Dull frontal headache.—Very severe headache with intense depression.—Constriction across forehead.—Sensation as if brain of forehead was loose.—Severe throbbing and aching in temples.—Heat and congestion in head.—Headache supervening on cessation of menses.—Headache: all day; in morning on waking; in evening.—Very bad headache and stomach-ache at 9 p.m., caused by eating a pear.—Headache at night, slept much but conscious of headache in sleep.—Headache with intense depression, pain usually began in temples, < r., deep-seated, involving eyes, occasionally shooting, extending as a dull aching over forehead and vertex, < motion, slightly > open air, > smoking and alcoholic liquors.—Throbbing aching at 3 p.m.—Bad headache, just like a scald, < over l. eye, after breakfast; oppressive, at 8.30 a.m.—Neuralgic headache extending backwards from orbital region.—Heaviness.—Aching in temples; in morning on waking, with heaviness in eyes; about noon over r. temple and gradually extending to forehead, > afternoon; in evening.—Aching in vertex; with cold feet.—Shooting up occiput.—Feeling as of a blow from behind on head and nape.—Scurf on scalp.—Sensitiveness of scalp.—Hair falls off; esp. crown.

3. Eyes.—Eyes fixed and staring; wide open and insensible to light.—Heaviness in eyelids.—Loss of the sense of vision.—Eyes require constant cleansing with lids, frequent prickling, vision confused on looking at small print, have to rub eyes and look at it closely.—Pupils dilated.—Pain in balls requiring them to be rubbed frequently; with tired feeling on looking at a book.—Hot pain at back of balls.—Ptosis and paralysis of iris.—Eyes wide open and insensible to light.—Lids swollen in morning.

4. Ears.—Whizzing in l., ear with insipid, almost nauseous taste in mouth.—Noise as of a mill, waking him in morning.

5. Nose.—Severe coryza, thin, acrid secretion.—Nose sore, hot, and swollen; with thin discharge.—Stuffing of nose, beginning in morning, increasing later, < in open air, > by discharge of thin, watery mucus.—Soreness of l. wing, with irritation; soreness of r. nostril, with ulcerated feeling.—Wing of nose becomes sore, with heat and tenderness; worse next day with swelling and pain, secretion suffused; next day > by an eruption on its edge.

6. Face.—Pale, thin, haggard; greenish-yellow colour; livid.—Neuralgic pains in face, sometimes shooting to eye and temple.—Lips dry, parched, and cracked, hot and sore.—Jaws firmly clenched.—Face red on rising, > washing, and covered with knots like erysipelas.—Face red in evening and burning.—Cheeks red, esp. cheek-bones, patchy.—Gnawing in l. upper jaw, soon after midnight, sometimes shooting

to eye and temple.—Bruised pain in l. condyle of jaw, < moving it.—Drawing pain in r. jaw.—Sore on under lip opposite canine tooth, and gum swollen and inflamed.—Pimple on upper lip.—Purple sordes on lips, gum, and tongue.—Lips dry, black pores and cracks; dry, painful, excoriated.

7. Teeth.—Gnawing toothache; gums hot, swollen, and painful to touch.—Gnawing and aching in l. teeth and side of jaw.—Pain in stumps of decayed teeth towards evening, with feeling in face and limbs as after catching cold, pain in face < night, and gums hot, swollen, and painful to touch, third day the swelling of gums extended to the other side, afterwards gnawing in l. sound teeth, next day drawing aching in l. teeth, < when stomach is empty.

8. Mouth.—Mouth wide open, tongue cold.—Tongue coated thick yellow; white, dry, no thirst.—Ulcers on frænum.—Great dryness of the mouth.—Foaming at mouth.—Taste insipid, bitter, sour, metallic.—Loss of speech.

9. Throat.—Much mucus in throat.—Pressure and gagging in throat.—Roughness and scraping in throat.—Grasping at throat, with sense of choking.—Dryness and constriction of throat and fauces.—Soreness and pricking in l. side of throat.—Stricture of the œsophagus; deglutition difficult or impossible.—Dark red colour of the fauces.—Redness of l. side in morning, with pain on swallowing.—Inflammation of l. tonsil at 8 a.m., with pain.—Shooting in l. tonsil.—Spasm.—Starting about his throat (external).

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite.—Craving for stimulants, which < the sufferings.—Thirst.

11. Stomach.—Eructations; heartburn.—Nausea, with faint feeling; vomiting.—Uneasy, disagreeable feeling in stomach, as from indigestion; pressure as from stones, after a meal.—Eructations tasting like barley-water; eructations of hot, foul air.—Acidity in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Cutting, twisting, griping pains.—Much flatulence, with rumbling and colicky pains.—Swelling, with feeling of tightness and flatulence; swelling with tension and pain, the tightness spreading towards heart.—Rumbling in afternoon, with cutting; rumbling in evening after dinner, with aching as before diarrhœa, and often when sitting still a heavy pulsation appeared almost to lift up the bowels; rumbling after dinner with aching.—Flatulence; during day; at night, with pain.—Intermittent sticking backward in hypochondria during the day.—Anguish in l. hypochondrium and l. loin after dinner with flatulence.—Frequent griping in umbilical region.—Frequent cutting in umbilical region and small of back in afternoon, then profuse and sudden leucorrhœa.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sudden urging to stool.—Bilious diarrhœa.—Constipation.—Feeling of a large stool which when voided was

small.—Urging always sudden, whether followed by diarrhœa or not.—Sudden urging, then small bilious stool.—Heat in anal region, with itching smarting at anus.—Diarrhœa: with pain in abdomen; profuse; sudden; slimy, white or green (in an infant); bilious, always preceded by sudden urging and griping in abdomen; then stool omitted for two days, then stool partly costive, partly loose, with pain in abdomen.

14. Urinary Organs.—Uneasiness and pressure in bladder.—Urine deposits red sediment, mixed with mucus.—Urine of deep straw colour.—Urine loaded with lithates and mucus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual desire.—Nocturnal emissions.—Peculiar distress, great desire, but no physical power, with depression of mind.—Stinging, somewhat burning pain along r. side of penis, immediately under skin, at night in bed and in morning after rising.—Instinct and power excited.—Desire on going to bed, with little physical power, with frequent waking, vivid imaginations, painful state of mind, involuntary emissions, then prostration and distress.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Crampy pain in l. ovary.—Aching in l. ovary with pains in heart; come on a week before menses, grow worse till menses appear, then easier till next month.—Thin, whitish leucorrhœa in afternoon.—Milk decreased, next day returned freely; afterwards scanty.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough with tightness and fulness in larynx.—Irritation and tickling in larynx and trachea.—Hoarseness; short, hoarse cough.—Short, puffing cough, every minute, 4 p.m.—Dry, hacking cough; blood-spitting.—Expectoration of whitish viscid mucus in morning on waking.—Spitting of blood, which had no tendency to coagulate.—Respiration very slow; shallow, and scarcely perceptible; laboured and difficult; gasping for breath.

18. Chest.—Uneasiness and dull, heavy pain in chest.—Lancinating pains, < on deep inspiration.—Asthmatic constriction of chest; cannot expand lungs; followed by mucous expectoration.—Pain in l. pectoral muscles in forenoon.—Occasional pain top of both mammæ.—Most acute pain and oppression in chest as if a hot iron had been run in and a hundredweight put on top of it, instantly > by hartshorn and water.—Heavy pain over lower half of r. chest, with stabbing on deep inspiration; cannot cough for the stabbing; < lying l. side, > lying on affected side.—Dull pain to r. of sternum.—Tenderness over sternum and in throat.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Feeling of depression and uneasiness about heart.—Severe pain in region of heart.—Fluttering and palpitation of heart.—Audible beating of heart.—Pulse slow and irregular in rhythm and force; weak and thready, scarcely perceptible.—Action only recognised by pushing hand up behind sternum, then felt only a faint thrill resembling the cardiac thrill felt in the same way on a newborn

infant.—Pulse rapid; and full; 120, some beats tolerably full and strong, afterwards 32, irregular in rhythm and force, some of the beats full and bounding.

20. Neck and Back.—Cutting in nape.—Aching in nape.—Shooting from inner and upper angle of l. scapula to front of chest.—Tired feeling in dorsal vertebræ all day, with the peculiar burning often attendant on exhaustion.—Rheumatic pains in neck and back.—Pain between the shoulders as if in spine, afterwards involving scapulæ; in morning on waking; < moving arms.—Dragging sensation in spine between shoulders.—Aching in loins.—Acute pain in small of back; gnawing pain.

21. Limbs.—Sudden prostration of strength in limbs.—Rheumatic pains in limbs.—Drawing, lacerating in various parts of r limbs, < motion.—Aching: in ankles, lower part of thighs, wrists, and shoulder-joints; in all parts on waking; bruised, on waking.—In afternoon occasional rheumatic pains in thighs and arms, < shoulder-joints; shifting rheumatism (drawing aching), pain in arms, shoulders, and legs, < l.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in shoulders; rheumatic drawing in l. shoulder in morning.—Burning pain in wrist, and he hung down his arm, from which a few drops of blood fell (from the bite).—Swelling: of hand and thumb; of hand and arm, with spots; of bitten hand, and of arm and breast of same side, with livid spots.—Numbness (crampy) and shifting rheumatic pains, < in shoulder-joints, and numbness of hands as if asleep.—Numb pain and feeling as if ether had been allowed to evaporate.—Aching in r. fourth and little fingers, then sensation of digging in middle of l. triceps, acute pain under l. thumb-nail (where virus had entered) running up arm.—(Sweating palms.)

23. Lower Limbs.—Sudden weakness when walking in evening.—Staggering when walking.—Dragging when walking, with weariness.—Pressive and drawing sensations on points in lower limbs and feet.—Pain anteriorly in r. thigh; posteriorly in thighs in afternoon.—Shooting down leg and tingling in feet.—Drawing pain in lower part of tendo Achillis, < motion, afterwards increased to lameness, > evening.—Pain in the bitten toe, ascending to top of thigh, then pain in belly, which was tense and swollen, then the pain descended in the same track in which it had risen.

24. Generalities.—Languor; fatigue; torpor.—Organs seem to be drawn together, esp. ovary and heart.—Depression of both mental and physical powers.—Symptoms < from stimulants; > when walking in open air.—Swelling of body.—Local inflammation.—Appearance as if intoxicated.—Convulsive movement of mouth and limbs.—Rolling about as if weak and faint.—Moaned, grasped his throat, tossed his head from side to side and moved his arms and legs uneasily.—Unnatural quiet, with groans and complaints of slight pains in the bitten arm.—Sensation of wasting away.—Restlessness in afternoon.—Inclination to lie in

bed in morning.—Inability to support himself in a sitting posture.—Swooning fits.—Loss of sense of feeling.

25. Skin.—Creeping, itching, and tingling sensation in skin.—Skin swelled, mottled, and of dark purple, livid colour.—Large pimples on inflamed base.—Small white blisters on inflamed base, with much itching.—Gangrene.—Boil-like swelling on back of middle phalanx of r. little finger.—Painful chilblains on feet.—Pimple: on upper lip; on l. ala nasi; on inflamed base, on tip of nose, nose sore in consequence; painful on brow.—White itching blisters on inflamed base, on neck and body in afternoon.

26. Sleep.—Yawning; great sleepiness.—Restless, disturbed sleep.—Vivid dreams.—Little inclination for sleep, brain irritable.—Sleepiness in evening, and weakness, went to bed at 9 p.m. and fell asleep immediately; < after tea, > hard walking and profuse sweat.—Dozing and moaning.—Long and vivid dreams, little recollection of the subjects.—A vivid dreamy night; affairs of the day recalled, with additions, and new plans for the morrow.—Dreams of murders, suicides, fires, &c.

27. Fever.—Body cold and collapsed.—Extremities very cold; icy coldness of feet.—Burning heat in face.—Feels very uncomfortable, hot, and feverish.—Free perspiration.—Heat, but he refused water; heat with prostration; with discomfort, dry lips, and tender, hot mouth.—Head hot; and full of blood.—Burning of ear.—Flushes of heat in face at different times of day; flushes in face, < l. side.—Hands hot, and much sweat in palms.—General sweat; cold, clammy.

Naphthalinum.

Naphthalene. $C_{10}H_8$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Amblyopia. Asthma. Bronchitis. Cataract. Diarrhśa. Eczema. Flatulence. *Gleet. Gonorrhśa. Hay-asthma*. Phthisis. Psoriasis. Retina, detached. Typhoid fever. Whooping-cough. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Naphthalin* is a hydro-carbon obtained by distillation from coal-tar. It consists of colourless, transparent, lustrous scales, or, when crystallised, of rhombic tables or prisms. It is an unproved remedy, and has been used in old-school practice as an intestinal antiseptic and vermifuge, as an expectorant, as a remedy for eczema and psoriasis, as an antiseptic application to wounds. Some cases of poisoning have been reported. A boy, 12 (*Brit. Med. Journ*., August 5, 1899), came home one evening apparently drunk: semi-conscious, staggering, unable to answer questions. He had eaten two "bon-bons," which were really moth-destroyers, each tablet containing two grammes of pure *Naphthalin*. An emetic was promptly administered, and the next day the boy was still drowsy but quite

conscious. The drowsiness lasted four days. Four grammes were given to a cat. In an hour and a half the hind limbs became ataxic. Swaying movements of the entire body were noticed even when the animal was at rest. Attacks of sneezing from nasal irritation, the animal frequently attempting to remove the irritation by rubbing his nose. In two hours inco-ordination had increased. Twitching of facial muscles. Saliva flowed freely from the mouth. This experiment is important as bearing on the use made of the remedy in hay-fever. Other experiences are quoted from the *Brit. Med. Journ*. in *H. W*., xxxiv. 525. Evers records chronic illness, loss of appetite, headache, and eczema over both legs as due to *Naph*. which was used as a moth powder and sprinkled on bedding. In a case of typhoid the patient was given 6 grammes of *Naph*. during the first three days. After this the dose was increased to 7 grammes. On the evening of the sixth day the patient began to be restless, and the following evening was delirious. Next day: drowsy, respiration laboured, irregular. Lips and face cyanotic. Slight twitching in all muscles. Pulse regular, 92. Temperature had fallen to normal. Urine dark brown and after standing became black. When *Naph*. was discontinued the symptoms vanished in four days. In three cases in which *Naph*. had been applied to wounds there was sudden onset of fever, headache, loss of appetite; in one of them there was temporary mania with incontinence of urine and fćces; in two of them albuminuria. All symptoms rapidly disappeared when *Naph*. was discontinued. Other cases are collected in *C. D. P*., the symptoms of which will be found arranged in the Schema. Lippincott (*H. W*., xxi. 35) was the first to use *Naph*. in cases of hay-fever, having heard that hay-fever sufferers who went into factories where Naphtha was much used were always cured. His experience of its value was speedily confirmed by other observers. *Naph*. 1x and 2x were used in the first trials. W. Louis Hartmann, of Syracuse, N.Y., is the chief homśopathic authority for this remedy (*N. A. J. H*., xii. 630). His leading indications for it are: Acute coryza with fluent excoriating discharge and much sneezing. Paroxysms of coughing following each other in rapid succession so that the patient is unable to take his breath (as in asthma and whooping-cough). He has found it more often indicated than any other drug in whooping-cough. The spasmodic action and the cyanosis of the drug are good indications here, though it is not necessary to wait till the child is blue before prescribing *Naph*. If any remedy is needed after *Naph*., *Drosera* follows admirably. In a case of phthisis of left lung *Naph*. removed these symptoms: Unable to sleep for cough; if he dozed off it was sure to wake him. Exhausting night-sweats and during the day thin, offensive diarrhśa. Hartmann uses the ix trit., having been disappointed with higher attenuations. Another action of *Naph*. is on the eye, cases of opacity of the lens having been traced to its action. For the expulsion of threadworms after the bowels have been freely opened by a cathartic, *Naph*. is given in doses of gr. 1/4 to gr. 1/2 four times a day for two days. The dose should not be given after a meal, and all fats and oils should be abstained from during the treatment, which may be repeated once or twice after leaving a week's interval. (The nose irritation in the poisoned cat is significant of the vermicide action

of *Naph*.). J. Meredith (*H. W*., xxvii. 215) cured with the 6x incarcerated flatus in transverse colon causing cardiac distress.

Relations.—*Compare:* Salol., Carbol. ac., Anilin., Methyl.—b., and coal-tar products generally. In coughs, Dros. (which follows Naph. well), Coc. c., Arn., Bell., Coral., Ipec. In phthisis, Petrol., Bacil. In eye affections, Cholestr. In gonorrhśa, Thuja, Petrosel., Salol. In hay-fever, Pso., Sabad., Ars., Cepa, Kali i. In worms, Cina., Teucr.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mania.—Delirium.—Intoxication.—Loss of consciousness.

2. Head.—Headache with fever, drowsiness, and loss of appetite.

3. Eyes.—Coryza.—Eyes inflamed, painful, bloodshot (hay-fever).—Cataract.—Amblyopia.—[Detached retina.—Shiny bodies in vitreous.—White patches on retina, of oxalate, sulphate, and carbonate of calcium.—Fundus thickly studded with brilliant points; or, a large white patch usually at lower part of pupil, increasing in size and concealing vessels of choroid.—Crystalline lens dim (in rabbits poisoned with *Naph*.; they died of parenchymatous nephritis; similar chalk-white spots to those in fundus oculi were found in pleura, kidneys, liver, and convex surface of brain).]

5. Nose.—Coryza; irritation of nose; thin, excoriating discharge; much sneezing.—(Hay-fever.).—The animal constantly rubs his nose to remove the irritation (in poisoned cat).—Attacks of sneezing (cat).

6. Face.—Lips and face cyanotic.—Face pale yellow.—Twitching of facial muscles (cat).

8. Mouth.—Saliva flows from the mouth (cat).

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.

12. Abdomen.—Incarcerated flatus in transverse colon causing cardiac distress (removed with 6x).

13. Stool and Anus.—Incontinence of urine and fćces.—(Thin, offensive diarrhśa of phthisis.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Sudden, violent desire to urinate; meatus urinarius red and swollen, prepuce śdematous.—Gonorrhśa.—Gleet.—Incontinence of urine.—Urine: dark brown, becoming black after standing; albuminous.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Śdema of prepuce.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration: laboured and irregular; asthmatic.—Cough in incessant paroxysms almost arresting breath.—Night cough preventing sleep.—Cough with blue or purple face.—Expectoration: free, thick, tenacious; almost absent.—Cough in violent paroxysms compelling the patient to hold his head for the pain.

24. Generalities.—Chronic illness.—Sudden onset of symptoms.—General muscular twitchings.—Restlessness.—Staggering, drunken gait.—Ataxia.—Paralysis of lower limbs (animals).

25. Skin.—Eczema.—(Psoriasis.)

26. Sleep.—Very great drowsiness lasting some days.

27. Fever.—Sudden onset of fever, headache, and loss of appetite.—(Temperature reduced in typhoid.)

Narcissus.

Narcissus pseudonarcissus. Daffodil. N. O. Amaryllidaceć. Tincture of unexpanded blossom-buds, stem, leaf, and flower. Trituration of the alkaloid.

Clinical.—Bronchitis. Cough. Coryza. Diarrhśa.

Characteristics.—Ringer experimented with the alkaloid (sulphate and nitrate) obtained from flowers and bulbs of the daffodil, and produced the symptoms recorded in the Schema. A patient of mine once had a very severe cough set up by daffodils used in some profusion as a decoration of a dinner-table. In Ringer's experiments the bulb preparation produced the greater number of effects, including salivation, sinking, vomiting, and diarrhśa. The flower preparation acted on the head and eyes, and dried up a profuse perspiration of the hands. A fatal case of poisoning from eating the flowers is on record (*H. W.*, xxxvi. 244). A salad of onions in which were mixed some bulbs of *Narcissus poeticus* caused tormina, burning, copious stools with dreadful griping, obtuse senses, fainting, cold hands, cold sweat, symptoms not distinguishable from the usual effects of *Colchicum*, and similar to those of *Narc. Pseud*. The one homśopathic use of *Narc*. on record is that of J. Meredith (*H. W.*, xxxi. 123). He made a conserve of flowers, buds, and stems by mashing them with six to ten times their weight of sugar in a Wedgwood mortar with a wooden pestle. Counting this as 1x, he made sugar attenuations to 4x, and with these he cured a case of bronchitis with *continuous* cough which had resisted many of the standard remedies.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cepa, Colch., Lil. t.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Frontal headache.

3. Eyes.—Running at eyes.—Pupils unduly dilated.—Pupils contracted at first, dilated later.

5. Nose.—Severe coryza.

8. Mouth.—Increased flow of saliva.—Free salivation of very ropy saliva.

9. Throat.—Throat dry.

11. Stomach.—Hiccough; sinking, faint feeling.—Sinking, sick sensation.—Heartburn.—Vomiting.—Rumbling.

13. Stool.—Diarrhśa with severe aching below l. free ribs.—Stools: watery; relaxed; loose; some solid.

19. Heart.—Pulse increased.

24. Generalities.—Faintness and drowsiness.

27. Fever.—Hand which was quite wet with perspiration became dry in twelve minutes.

Narcotinum.

An alkaloid obtained from Opium. $C_{22}H_{23}NO_7$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Bladder, paralysis of.

Characteristics.—*Narcotinum* has been rather extensively proved, but very few distinctive symptoms were elicited. The most notable symptoms were dry, clammy mouth; thick, indistinct speech, and paralysis of bladder. The vertiginous symptoms were like those of *Morphin*., and the general symptoms those of *Opium* and its other alkaloids.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Calm, placid, pleasurable sensation.—Difficulty in fixing attention.

2. Head.—Mazy, confused sensation.—Vertigo and nausea < on motion or exertion.—Headache and roaring in head.

3. Eyes.—Eyes congested.—Vision blurred.—Pupils contracted.

6. Face.—Expression dull.—Face red.

8. Mouth.—Mouth dry and clammy.—Speech thick and indistinct.

11. Stomach.—No appetite; no thirst.—Sudden nausea and vomiting on least exertion.—Paroxysms of easy vomiting.—Vomiting > all symptoms.

13. Stool.—Constipation; but less than *Morphine*.

14. Urinary Organs.—Slow evacuation of urine from deficient contractile power.—Torpor of bladder, quite unable to empty it.—Urine diminished.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice changed, hoarse.—(Chronic cough removed.).—Breathing short, hurried.

18. Chest.—Agreeable warmth in chest with deep breathing.

19. Heart.—Pulse accelerated; later retarded.

23. Lower Limbs.—Staggering gait.

24. Generalities.—Languor and lassitude.

25. Skin.—Peculiar disagreeable crawling in limbs.—Considerable itching of whole surface, esp. nose and inside of thighs.

26. Sleep.—Somnolence.—When dozing, all sorts of grotesque figures dance before the sight; or sensation of falling into an immense fire in company of same figures; with the falling sensation there was starting.

27. Fever.—Chilliness; chattering of teeth; coldness.—Universal sensation of warmth.—Heat and redness of face.—Much sweat, wetting all clothes next the skin.

Natrum Arsenicicum.

Sodium arsenate. Hydric, di-sodic arsenate. $Na_2HAsO_4 12H_2O$.

Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—Coryza. Diphtheria. Eyes, inflammation of; granular lids. Hćmoptysis. Interscapular pain. Miner's asthma. Nose, affections of; root of, pain in. Śsophagus,

constriction of. *Pityriasis rubra*. Post-nasal catarrh. Testicles, neuralgia of. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—*Nat. ars*. has been very extensively proved, notably by Imbert Gourbeyre. The irritating arsenical effects preponderate. The principal clinical use of *Nat. ars*. has been in diphtheria (dark purple throat, great swelling, much prostration, *not much pain*) and in affections of the eyes and nose, and root of nose. Some of the *Peculiar Symptoms* are: Wavering, floating sensation on turning head. Eyeballs feel stiff feel too large for lids to close over. Scratching beneath lids on rolling eyeballs. Pain at root of nose. Feeling as if thyroid body were compressed by thumb and finger. Feeling of lump in throat; of blow on testicle; as if smoke inhaled into lungs. Emaciation. Śdema. Pain between scapulć > bending forward. There is the restlessness of *Arsen*.; and the thirst, and also the chilliness, with the hot head and headache < by heat. The symptoms are < on pressure. < By motion; jarring; least exertion. Interscapular pain > bending forward. < On moving is very prominent throughout the proving; also < during the day. Nasal, obstruction and chilliness < at night. There is the *Arsen*. chilliness and sensitiveness to cold air; but itching is < when heated by exercise; warm things = burning in stomach; and cold drinks < nausea. Wind = conjunctivitis. Right side of head; left testicle; and left leg most affected.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ars., K. ca. (śdema about eyes and face); Apis (diphtheria with sac-like swelling of uvula; but Apis has much pain, Nat. ars. has not); Ar. t. (diphtheria; Ar. t. has less swelling and more pain); Kali b. (tenacious mucus); Nat. m. (throat); Lyc. (stopped catarrh).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Nervous restlessness.—Depressed, as if something impending.—Cannot concentrate mind; dull, listless; forgetful.

2. Head.—Vacant feeling in whole head.—Wavering, floating sensation on turning head quickly.—Confused feeling; head heavy, dull.—Feeling of heat and fulness in whole head.—Severe sharp headache in forehead, above eyes, < r. eye.—Numbness in forehead, evening.—Dull aching in frontal region and root of nose; on awaking in morning; severe during day; indisposed to study or speak.—Aching across brow over orbits and eyeballs.—Fulness in forehead with throbbing in top of head.—Every motion jars the head.—Headache < from heat, pressure, and tobacco-smoke.

3. Eyes.—Vision weakened; objects blur when he looks at them for a short time; eyes sensitive to light.—Eyes soon tire and pain when reading or writing.—Feels as though he must close lids to protect the weak eyes.—Lids disposed to close; cannot open them as wide as usual.—Stiffness of eyeballs.—Eyeballs feel too large when closing lids over them.—Blood-vessels of balls and lids much congested, whole

orbital region swollen; śdema of orbital region.—Congestion of conjunctiva from least exposure to cold or wind; conjunctiva dry and painful.—Eyes smart as from wood smoke; smarting and lachrymation on going into open air.—Inner surface of lower lids granulated.—Edges chronically inflamed; morning agglutination.—Aching through and over brows and orbits, and in temples on awaking.—Eye symptoms < in morning, > towards evening.

4. Ears.—Shooting pain over r. ear, after noon.—Hearing dull.—Rushing noise in r. ear synchronous with pulse.

5. Nose.—Smell defective or lost.—Patient feels stuffed up in nose and chest.—Nose constantly stuffed up, < at night and in morning; must breathe at night with mouth open.—Nasal discharge yellow, tough; hawked or drops from posterior nares.—Pieces of hardened bluish mucus flow from nose, after which mucous membrane feels raw.—Dry crust in nose; when removed blood follows.—Nasal mucous membrane thickened, can inhale air, but difficult to exhale.—Compressive pain at root of nose and in forehead; catarrh.

6. Face.—Face flushed and hot; feels puffed.—Malar bones feel large, as if swollen.—Face swollen, śdematous; more in orbital region; < mornings on awaking.—Corners of mouth fissured; also indurated.—Muscles of mastication stiff, painful o move jaw.

8. Mouth.—Teeth and gums tender.—Tongue furred; coated yellow; deep red, corrugated, anterior part fissured; large, moist, fissured, flabby.—Ulcer in mouth, very sore.—Mouth watery.—Taste: insipid; clammy; pasty; bitter; sour.

9. Throat.—Fauces dry on swallowing and on inspiration, < in morning and after a cold.—Fauces and pharynx red and glossy.—Tonsils, fauces, and pharynx purplish and śdematous; patched with yellow mucus; diphtheria.—Uvula, tonsils, and pharynx thickened; surface irregular, swollen, purplish-red, covered with yellowish-grey mucus, which is hawked out.—Hawks up greyish (or white) tenacious mucus.—Constricted choking feeling in throat; as if thyroid body compressed between thumb and finger.—Feeling as of a pin sticking in throat; or of a lump in throat; always < in morning.

11. Stomach.—Drinks often, but little at a time; very thirsty, < by drinking.—Belching and sour eructations.—Nausea, < from drink of cold water.—Vomits large quantities of sour water, < after eating.—Stomach feels sore; warm things cause a sensation of burning, and can be felt entering stomach.—Moderate dinner lies heavy; feeling of fulness.—Epigastrium tender.—Sinking sensation; with dull feeling over eyes.—Hćmatemesis.

12. Abdomen.—Pain from time to time shifting through bowels, > by passage of flatus or stool.—Gas forms rapidly, > when bowels move; colic from flatus and before stool.—Pain in groins; also in Poupart's ligaments.

13. Stool and Anus.—Alternate diarrhśa and constipation.—Stool thin, soft, dark, followed by burning at the anus.—Yellowish, watery, copious, painless, hurries out of bed in morning; preceded by colic, > after.

14. Urinary Organs.—Dull aching in kidneys, with profuse urine.—Sore feeling in region of bladder, < while urinating.—Urine copious, frequent, clear; heat precipitates phosphates; contains some epithelial scales, casts, and fat globules.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Dull cutting in groins along Poupart's ligaments, followed by sickening sensation in l. testicle, as after a blow; testicle very sensitive while pain lasted.—Emission during sleep.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dark slate-coloured, scanty mucus in larynx, detached with difficulty.—Oppressed or stuffed sensation all day from larynx to bottom of sternum.—Roughness and irritation in bronchi mornings, with slight cough.—Lungs feel dry, as though smoke had been inhaled.—Dry cough, with feeling of tightness and oppression in middle and upper third of chest.—Chest feels full and oppressed; < during exertion and on full inspiration.—Sharp, quick pain below seventh rib anteriorly.—Supra-clavicular regions sore on pressure.—Shooting pain under r. breast; sore on pressure.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Oppression about heart on least exertion.—Pulse irregular, variable in volume, slower than usual.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck stiff and sore.—Soreness at lower cervical vertebrć down to joints of and under both scapulć.—Pain and soreness in back.—Severe pain between scapulć; > moving forward; < from inspiration.—Pain in lumbar region.

21. Limbs.—Neuralgic pains occur frequently.—Joints feel stiff; pains erratic, < in joints and on l. side.—Lower limbs feel heavy; weary, bruised feelings.—Aching anteriorly down legs, until restless, uneasy feeling is produced.—Knee-joints crack.—Shaking in tibia when walking.—Corns appear on bottom of each little toe.

24. Generalities.—Restless, nervous, cannot sit still without great effort.—Feels tired all over; desire to remain quiet.—More susceptible to cold air, takes cold easily.—Pains show preference for l. leg.—Śdema.—Marked emaciation; after previous increase of flesh.

25. Skin.—Squamous eruption, scales thin, white, and when removed leave skin slightly reddened; if scales remain they cause itching, < when warm from exercise.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy, heavy, restless; wakes as if frightened.

27. Fever.—Chilly, disposed to wrap up or get near a fire.—Skin hot and dry.—Surface cool, covered with cold, clammy sweat.

Natrum Cacodylicum.

Cacodylate of Soda. $(CH_3)_2$,AsONa. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Phthisis.

Characteristics.—*Cacodyl* (which signifies evil-smelling) is, like Cyanogen, a compound radicle, having the formula $As(CH_3)_2$. It was first obtained by Bunsen in 1837 as *dicacodyl*, $As_2(CH_3)_4$. It is a clear liquid refracting light strongly, heavier than water, of insupportably offensive smell, its vapour being highly poisonous. *Cacodylic acid*, $(CH_3)_2$ AsOOH, is a crystalline arsenic compound, soluble in water, odourless, and though containing 54.4 per cent. of metallic arsenic, not an active poison. This acid (and more particularly its sodium salt) has been used on the recommendation of Armand Gautier, Professor of Chemistry at the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, as a "cure" for consumption; the non-poisonous nature of this salt enables the patients to take it in large doses. But it is not always harmless. Murrell (*Med. Press*, December 19, 1900) gave it in pill of one grain three times a day to a young woman, 21. Poisoning symptoms set in suddenly after the eleventh dose: constant vomiting; tongue like a piece of raw beef; conjunctivæ inflamed; eyelids œdematous: breath of gangrenous odour; peripheral neuritis; wrist-drop; paralysis of left leg. The odour was noticed on second day; the other symptoms came suddenly. These are good indications for homœopaths.

Natrum Carbonicum.

Sodium carbonate. (The common "Soda" of the shops, purified; *not* the Bicarbonate of Soda, $NaHCO_3$). $Na_2CO_3 1OH_2O$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. *Anidrosis*. Ankles, weak. Burns. Cornea, ulcers on. Corns. Coryza. Deafness. Dysmenia. Dyspepsia. Goître. *Hands, chapped*. Headache. Heels, blisters on. Herpes: iris; circinatus. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. *Ichthyosis*. Lisping. Moles. Nose, swollen; eruptions on; red. Ozćna. Post-nasal catarrh. Presbyopia. Priapism. Rheumatism. School-headache. Scrofula. Stammering. Sterility. Sunstroke, chronic effects of. *Throat, mucus in*. Toothache. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Nat. carb*. is the typical salt of the *Natrum* group. It was proved by Hahnemann, and is one of the antipsoric remedies of the *Chronic Diseases*. In old-school practice its chief uses are as an external application in solution to burns and eczema, as a douche in nasal or vaginal catarrh. *Nat. c*. forms the alkaline basis in most soaps, and most persons know by experience the effect of using soap with an excess of alkali. It almost burns off the superficial layers of the epidermis, and leaves the skin dry and cracked. The provings, whilst developing in *Nat. c*. a remedy of polychrest importance, confirms its irritating action, and show *Nat. c*. to be a true remedy for chapped hands and faces, rough, dry skins, eczema, herpes, warts and scrofulous conditions of skin. On the mucous membranes the effects are no less irritating. The whole alimentary tract from mouth to anus is irritated—vesicles, ulcers, catarrh. In the eyes the irritation goes on to keratitis and ulceration of cornea. The nose is swollen and ulcerated, with a thick yellow or green offensive discharge. Thick, yellow, putrid leucorrhśa. The predominant mental condition of *Nat. c*. is one of profound sadness, depression, and melancholy; constantly occupied with sad thoughts; though there is also the opposite, great gaiety and talkativeness. The hypochondriacal mood is often an accompaniment of the condition of the digestive mucous membrane. The depression and irritability is < after a meal, the aggravation diminishing as digestion advances, "as the food passes through the *duodenum*." Such patients, says Farrington, are decidedly averse to society, even that of their own family. The indigestion is < from vegetables and starchy foods. < From milk. The tongue has some characteristic symptoms, notably affection of the under surface and frćnum, and it is so heavy and unwieldy that the patient has difficulty in speaking. The common practice of taking Bicarbonate of Soda for indigestion and heartburn is founded on a true relationship (though *Nat. c*. is the *Carbonate* and not the *Bi*-carbonate), but the indiscriminate and excessive use of it only intensifies the trouble. The nearest analogue of *Nat. c*. in this and in the female sexual sphere is *Sepia*. The nervous system is strongly affected, and symptoms of hysteria appear. A leading note is < from exertion, mental or bodily. Great debility from any exertion; unsteady walk, any little obstruction on pavement = falling; or he falls without any apparent cause. There are contractions of muscles and tendons, and also relaxation of tissues. Ankle-joints are weak and burn. Twitching in muscles and limbs. I have cured with *Nat. c*. "jerking of hands on going to sleep." Among the *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if head too large. As if forehead would burst. As if head would be drawn back. As if ears were closed up. As of a bubble bursting in ear. As if tip of tongue were cracked. Dryness of mouth as if caused by heat of breath. As if veins of right leg were bruised. Motion as from a fśtus in uterus. Blisters on points of toes as if scalded. Emaciation, ancćmia, bloating are prominent effects of *Nat. c*.; as also is swelling and induration of glands. *Nat. c*. is *suited to:* Light-haired people; persons of leuco-phlegmatic constitution with aversion to open air, and to exercise, mental or physical. Stitches go from within out. Right upper and left lower are particularly affected. A peculiar symptom of *Nat. c*. is "discharge of mucus after an embrace" in the woman; and sterility as a

result. In *Med. Adv*., xviii. 248 and 370, are two cases in point, one cured by J. C. Guernsey and the other by W. Jefferson Guernsey. In both cases the woman complained that she "could not retain the semen" after the embrace. Some of the grand keynotes of the remedy are to be found in its modalities. Prominent among these are < from sun; heat; gaslight. < From mental exertion; from physical exertion or strain; from least effort. < From music. *Nat. c*. has great debility from heat of summer; from chronic effects of sunstroke, every spell of warm weather = headache. Headache from sun or working under gaslight. At the same time there is great aversion to cold air, < from draught of air, change of clothing, getting wet, drinking cold water, < damp weather, change of weather. < From storms. *Nat. c*. has extreme sensitiveness to electric changes. There is great thirst for cold water, but < on drinking it (stitches in spleen). < By rest; < lying on left side (palpitation; stitch in back to anus); < sitting. Moving >. Moving head = cracking in cervical vertebrć. Moving = profuse sweat. Most symptoms come on or are < in morning. "Sinking" 10 to 11 a.m. < On alternate days. < During full moon. Eating > sinking, < dyspepsia and hypochondriasis. < From milk; from vegetable diet; from cold drink when over-heated. > By pressure, rubbing, scratching, wiping with hand. > Boring into ears and nose with fingers.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Sp. nit. dul. *It antidotes:* Chi. *Complementary:* Sep., (Kali salts). *Compatible:* Calc., Nux, Pul., Sep., Sul. *Compare:* Nat. sul. (Nat. sul. is preferable for yeast-like vomiting, with pallid, dirty, livid tongue). Nat. m. (hypochondriasis—that of Nat. c. keeps pace with indigestion, that of Nat. m. with degree of constipation; head and face > uncovering; leucorrhśa). Sep. (indifferent to family; melancholy, apprehensive; < by music; backache < by sitting; bearing down; boring through from tip of left scapula;—Sep. has more empty feeling, and it does not "fill up" till after supper; Nat. c. sinking < 10 to 11 a.m., > eating, which = distension). Pic. ac. (priapism towards morning, emission and no desire). Nux (hypochondriasis; morning retching—Nux, of pregnancy or after debauch). Pho., Rho., Sil., Pet., < from thunderstorm. Sul. ac., Sul., Caust. (falls easily). Lyc. (> uncovering; ulcer on heel—Lyc. on instep; right upper, left lower). Am. c., Am. m., Cep. (sore heels). Bry. (cough in warm room). Sep. (eruption on back of hands; Sep. ulcers about joints of hands). Calc. (coldness in abdomen;—icy coldness in stomach, Calc., Colch., Ars., Ambr.;—burning heat in stomach, Ars., Apis). Sil. (intolerance of draught; cough from draught of air;—< open air, Calc.; < change of temperature, Lach.). Agar., Naj. (ulcer on frćnum linguć). Aco., Calc., Glo. (headache from sun's rays). Zn., Sul., Indm. (weakness and goneness at stomach 11 a.m.). Calc. (chapped hands). K. ca., chapped face. Debility from heat of summer, Ant. c. Headache from sun or gaslight, Glo., Lach. < From music, Sabi. Catarrh, profuse discharge by day, stopped at night, Nux. Bearing down as if everything would come out, Agar., Lil. t., Murex. Easily sprained ankles, Led. Foot bends under, Carb. an., Nat. m. Boring fingers into nose, &c., Cina (the boring of Nat. c. >; that of Cina does not).

Causation.—Cold drink when over-heated. Milk. Sun's rays (chronic effects). Gaslight. Heat. Change of temperature. Storms. Electric states. Over-study. Strains. Sweat, suppression of.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Marked degree of gaiety.—Joyous talkativeness.—Inclination to sing.—Sadness and discouragement, with tears, and inquietude respecting the future.—Inquietude, with fits of anguish, esp. during a storm, and while engaged in intellectual labour.—Mind much agitated, every event (music) causes trembling.—Timidity.—Estrangement from individuals and from society.—Hypochondriacal humour and disgust of life.—Dejection.—Disposition to take alarm.—Irritable.—Spite and malevolence.—Disposition to be angry, and violent fits of passion.—Difficulty in conceiving and combining ideas when reading or listening.—Makes mistakes in writing.—Difficulty of comprehension, which is unnatural to him when in health; imbecility, or weakness of intellect.—Unfitness for intellectual labour and meditation, which fatigue the head.—Infirmity of purpose.

2. Head.—Dulness and confusion of the head.—Confusion of head, esp. in a room, and during repose.—Vertigo, esp. after drinking wine, and after intellectual labour.—Headache, in the sun, or on turning head quickly.—Sensation of pressive fulness in head, as if forehead were going to burst.—Pressive headache, with nausea, risings, and cloudiness of eyes.—Eructations and dimness of sight, in evening; < in room.—Cramp-like tearing in forehead, extending to eyes and point of nose.—Headache, with shootings, sometimes across eyes (and stitches out of eyes).—Shocks across head.—Pulsative headache in vertex, every morning.—Congestion and heat in head.—Tearing in exterior of sinciput, every day at a certain hour.—Drawing and tension in r. side of occiput as if head would be drawn back.—Profuse falling out of hair.—Boil on occiput.—Both occipital protuberances sore to touch.

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyes, esp. when reading and writing.—Stitches in eyes, from within outwards.—Lancinations across eyes.—Inflammation of eyes and lids, with photophobia.—Heaviness of upper lids.—Inflammatory swelling of r. upper lid.—Swelling of lids.—Dim eyes; has to wipe them constantly.—Ulcers on cornea.—Abscess in lachrymal gland.—Frequent closing of lids, and difficulty in opening them.—Confused sight, with black dancing specks, or bright sparkling before eyes.—Dazzling flashing before eyes on awaking.—Inability to read small print, as in presbyopia.—Down before eyes.—Pupils dilated.

4. Ears.—Shootings in ears.—Otalgia, with sharp, piercing stitches in ears.—Great sensibility to noise.—Sensation of deafness, as from stoppage of ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Tinkling, music, buzzing, bursting of a bubble, roaring, and throbbing in ears.—Dryness and heat.—[Old Otorrhśa and deafness that has come from typhoid

fever.—Deafness with ozćna, thick feeling in throat and amenorrhśa in light-haired girls.—Deafness with acne punctata.—Deafness with recurring earache—(cases cured by Cooper).]

5. Nose.—Red nose with white pimples on it.—Great sensitiveness of nose.—Desquamation of bridge and point of nose; painful when touched.—Ulceration in bottom of nostrils.—Obstruction of nose, sometimes with discharge of hard and fetid pieces of mucus.—Hard, fetid pieces from one nostril.—Coryza every second day.—Coryza, fluent; violent sneezing.—Intermittent coryza, with burning in eyes.—Much nasal mucus passes through mouth.—Continued coryza and cough, excited by a chill and the least current of air, disappearing only after perspiration.—Thick green, or yellow, mucus in nose.—Bleeding of nose.—Troubles of external nose, may attain a morbid size; puffiness of nose.

6. Face.—Heat of face.—Bloatedness of face.—Cheeks red and swollen.—Redness and burning heat, or great paleness in face, with livid circle under eyes, swollen eyelids.—Face alternately pale and red.—Ephelis in face.—Itching and humid eruption in nose and mouth.—Yellow spots on forehead and upper lip.—Yellowish colour of face.—Swelling of lips.—Swelling of upper lip.—Burning rhagades in lower lip.—Eruptions, tetters, and ulcers round mouth and lips.—Engorgement of submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with digging, boring pain, esp. after and during a meal, and particularly after eating things sweetened with sugar or fruits.—Pressive toothache at night, with swelling of lower lip and gums.—Excessive sensitiveness of lower teeth.

8. Mouth.—Constant dryness of mouth and lips.—Vesicles and smooth ulcers, with burning, in the mouth.—Burning about tip of tongue, as if it were cracked.—Pimples on tip of tongue.—Tensive blisters on r. margin of tongue.—Papular eruption beneath tongue, painful to touch.—Pustule near frćnum.—Ulcer on frćnum.—Tongue not facile, speech difficult.—Lisping.—Stammering, from (dry tongue and) heaviness of tongue.

9. Throat.—Roughness, scraping, and dryness of throat and palate.—Throat and śsophagus feel rough, scraped, and dry.—Spasmodic contraction of śsophagus and stomach.—Accumulation of mucus in throat.—Violent hawking up of thick mucus which constantly collects again.—Much nasal mucus passes through the posterior nares.—Swelling of submaxillary glands.

10. Appetite.—Bitter taste in mouth.—The food tastes bitter.—Acid taste in mouth, while tongue is loaded with a thick coating.—Incessant thirst; great desire for cold water a few hours after dinner.—Violent thirst, and uneasiness after drinking anything cold.—Extreme, voracious hunger, esp. in morning, arising out of a

sensation of faintness and emptiness.—Empty eructations (after eating).—Gluttony.—Repugnance to milk and diarrhśa after partaking of it.—Great weakness of digestion, with peevishness and hypochondriacal humour, after a meal, or the least departure from regimen.—Distension, heaviness, and aching in stomach and epigastrium after a meal.

11. Stomach.—Stomach weak, easily disordered.—Frequent risings during and after a meal.—Waterbrash.—Heartburn after fat food.—Violent retching in morning, without actual vomiting.—Painful eructations.—Sensation of qualmishness in stomach, and continued nausea.—Frequent hiccough, esp. after a meal.—Pyrosis and scraping in throat, esp. after partaking of fat food.—Pressure in stomach, esp. after a meal.—Painful sensibility of region of stomach and epigastrium, on being touched and while speaking.—Drawing, pressive, and incisive pains in stomach.—Contractive cramps in stomach.—Colic, with constriction around stomach.—Sensation of emptiness in stomach, with nausea.—Gnawing and pressure with gone feeling 10 or 11 a.m., > from eating.—Distension of stomach and epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in hypochondria.—Very weak digestion; after eating, hypochondriacal humour.—Lancinations in the l. hypochondrium, sometimes after drinking anything cold.—Lancinations in hepatic region (chronic inflammation of liver).—Violent stitches in hepatic and splenic regions.—Pain in abdomen, after waking in morning.—Abdomen (hard) enlarged and distended.—Nocturnal pains in abdomen, with tension in upper part of abdomen, and diarrhśa.—Colic, with retraction of navel, and hardness of integuments of abdomen.—Swellings on abdomen, as if intestines distended by wind here and there.—Shootings and diggings in abdomen.—Shootings and drawings in sides of abdomen.—Accumulation, incarceration, and painful movements of flatus in abdomen.—Abundant expulsion of flatus of a sour or fetid smell.—Swelling of glands of groin and axilla; generally painful.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent want to evacuate, without result, or followed by a scanty and insufficient evacuation.—Hard and difficult evacuation.—Soft or liquid fćces, with strong and very urgent want to go to stool, and tenesmus ani.—Loose, yellow evacuations.—Diarrhśa which is marked by a sudden and obligatory call to stool, which escapes with great haste, noise, and rushing, often producing considerable commotion in abdomen; discharge almost involuntary; often a yellow substance like the pulp of an orange in the discharge, which may sometimes be observed in women at change of life.—Diarrhśa, with cuttings, after a chill, or after partaking of milk.—The stool is watery and is discharged in a gush.—Sanguineous evacuations.—Stool spotted with blood.—Stool like sheep's dung, with great straining; balls of mucus like peas.—Discharge of tćnia during evacuation.—Burning and incisive pains in anus and rectum during and after stool.—Itching and tingling in anus.—Lancinations in perinćum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and urgent want to urinate, day and night, with scanty, or excessive, discharge.—Involuntary micturition at night.—Wetting the bed.—Urine of a bright (or dark) yellow colour, of a sourish smell, or fetid and turbid, with mucous sediment.—Mucus in urine.—Urine smells like horse urine.—Burning in urethra during and after emission of urine.—Jerks, acute pullings, and smarting in urethra.—Deep-coloured urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain, as from a bruise, in testes.—Heaviness and pressive drawings in testes.—Excoriation of scrotum.—Soreness between scrotum and thighs.—Secretion behind glans, as in gonorrhśa balani.—Inflammation, swelling, and tendency to excoriation, of glans and prepuce.—Increased sexual desire, almost like priapism, with continued and painful pollutions and erections.—Incomplete coition.—Emissions without erections.—Glans penis easily becomes sore.—Discharge of prostatic fluid when urinating, and during a difficult evacuation.—Great tendency to perspire after coition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pressure in hypogastrium as if everything were bearing down towards genital parts, and were about to protrude (and menses would come on).—Catamenia too early, with headache, sacral and abdominal pains.—Deficient menstruation in adults.—Metrorrhagia.—Deformity of cervix uteri.—Excoriation at vulva, between thighs.—Discharge of mucus from vagina, after coition (causing sterility).—Profuse, thick, and yellowish, or fetid leucorrhśa, sometimes preceded by cuttings (ceasing after urination).—Motion as from fśtus in uterus.—(Conception appears to be promoted by the action of *Nat c.*).—Expels moles, prevents false conception.—Labour pains weak or accompanied by anguish and sweat, with desire to be rubbed.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Short cough, with rattling in chest.—Hoarseness and roughness in chest, with coryza, febrile shivering, and scraping and painful cough.—Continual catarrh, with coryza and cough, excited by least current of air or slightest chill, and disappearing only when perspiration supervenes.—Cough excited by tickling in throat.—Violent and dry cough on passing from cold to hot temperature.—Cough, with expectoration which has a salt taste, or which consists of greenish and fetid pus.—Expectoration of small substances, with rattling of mucus in chest.—Cough, with expectoration of blood.

18. Chest.—Shortness of breath, sometimes with difficult respiration.—Dyspnśa.—Dyspnśa and shortness of breathing, occasioned by tension of chest.—Tension in chest during inspiration.—Pressure on chest.—Shootings in chest and sides of chest.—Continual coldness in l. side.

19. Heart.—Violent and anxious palpitation of heart, esp. on going upstairs, or at night, when lying on the l. side.—Painful cracking in region of heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Rigidity of the nape.—Cracking of the cervical vertebrć when moving head.—Swelling in glands of neck.—Hard swelling of thyroid gland.—Goître; pain, pressing.—(Goître decreased in size.).—Boring pain in tip of l. scapula; extends to point of ensiform cartilage.—Pain, as from excoriation, in sacrum.—Lancinations in sacrum when seated.—Backache; violent pain in small of back after walking.—Drawings and cramp-like tension in back and nape of neck.—Tingling in back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching in shoulders.—Drawing and tearing (rheumatic) in shoulders, arms, and elbows, with lassitude in those parts.—Heaviness, rigidity, and pains in arms, which take away the power to lift them.—The r. arm and r. hand become numb and painful to move from pain in muscles.—Jerking and thrilling sensation in arms, hands, and fingers, esp. on grasping an object.—Drawing tension in forearms and hands.—Warts on arms.—Incisive pains in hands.—Tearing and boring in metacarpal bones, esp. in evening and morning in bed.—Burning in joints of hands in evening.—Swelling of hands (in afternoon).—Trembling of hands (morning).—(Hands become numb, painful, and prone to ulcerate—R. T. C.).—Skin of hands dry, rough, and cracked.—Warts (or herpes) on the back of hands.—Red spots and tetters on hands.—Jerking in joints of fingers.—Distortion (contraction) of fingers.—Burning, itching, and burning blisters on fingers, as if stung by nettles.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tension in bend of knee; the muscles are shortened.—Hollow of knees painful on motion.—Great heaviness in legs and feet, with stiffness when seated and when walking.—Jerking in thighs.—Tettery eruption on the buttocks.—Contraction of tendons of ham.—Tetters on ham.—Pressive and cramp-like drawing in legs.—Cramp and pulling in calves of legs, as if too short.—Legs swollen, red, inflamed, and covered with ulcers.—Blotches (as in lepra) on legs.—Incisive pains and cramps in feet.—Burning in joints of foot in evening.—Swelling of feet, or soles of the feet, with shootings, when planting foot on the ground.—Tendency to dislocate and sprain joint of foot.—The ankle is so weak that it gives way; the foot bends under when stepping on it.—Coldness of feet.—Chronic ulcers in heel, proceeding from gnawing vesicles.—Black, ulcerated pustule on heel.—Throbbing and crawling in both heels.—Cracks and excoriation between toes.—Swelling of (big) toes, with tearing, and pain as from excoriation, which banishes sleep.—Blisters on extremity of the toes, as from a burn.—Boring, drawing, and shooting in corns.

24. Generalities.—Mucus in urine.—Nocturnal erections; nocturnal pollutions.—Bad smell of the expectoration.—Troubles appearing in the back part of head; also heel.—Cutting pain in the outer parts.—Hysterics.—Old sprains; one who is easily sprained, *i.e.*, a disposition to be sprained by any exertion.—Exanthema purulent, or filled with pus.—Falling out of the hair.—Inclination to perspire, which may be caused by any exertion.—Cramp-like tearing, principally in arms and legs.—Paralytic drawings and tearings in joints, esp. in evening and at night.—Contractions of muscles (hands, bend of the knee,

neck).—Contraction of tendons.—Jerkings in limbs, joints, and muscles.—Tingling, stinging in muscles.—Strong tendency to dislocations, and to strain back.—Swelling and induration of glands.—Symptoms < during a storm.—Most symptoms manifest themselves when seated, and are > by movement, pressure, or rubbing.—Anguish, trembling, and sweat, during pains.—Great agitation of whole body in evening.—Excessive morbid sensibility; with trembling, also when playing the piano.—Relaxation and want of stability in whole body (in morning).—Unsteady gait.—Heaviness and indolence, esp. in morning, with fear of movement.—It hurts to lie on the l. side.—Paralytic, contusive pain in morning, and great lassitude in limbs.—Lassitude, so great as to cause sinking down, after a moderate walk.—Prolonged weakness.—Emaciation, with pale complexion, dilated pupils, and deep-coloured urine.—Repugnance to open air.—Great tendency to chill, followed by coryza, or colic with diarrhśa.

25. Skin.—Ulcers, with swelling and inflammatory redness of affected parts.—Skin dry, rough, and chapped.—Red, hard blotches.—Dryness of skin, with profuse sweat from least exercise or slightest labour.—Itching over whole body, as from fleas.—Tingling under the skin.—Scabies.—Tettery eruption.—Herpes: iris; circinatus.—The tetters spread and suppurate.—Yellow rings, like remains of tettery spots.—Leprous tubercles.—Warts; painful to touch.—Shootings, incisive pains, and burning in injured parts.—Itch-like eruption in lower part of abdomen.

26. Sleep.—Irresistible disposition to sleep, with much yawning, by day, with deferred sleep in evening, and difficulty to wake in morning.—Uneasy sleep, full of vivid dreams, sometimes confused and lascivious, with violent erections and pollutions.—Dreams; pleasant; amorous.—Anxious dreams, which, after waking, seem to be true.—Frightful dreams of deaths, floods, quarrels, robbers, devils, thieves, &c.—Dreams about travelling.—At night, great uneasiness in body, ebullition of blood, palpitation of heart, and nightmare, toothache, colic, and vertigo with anguish.—Jerking and shocks during sleep.—Waking too early.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated mostly at night, with ebullitions.—Febrile shuddering, with cold hands and hot cheeks, or *vice versâ*, but always without thirst.—(Shivering fits between 3 and 4 a.m. induced by overfatigue and anxiety—R. T. C.).—Coldness of hands and feet.—Coldness and chilliness the whole day, more so in forenoon, with cold hands and feet with hot head; or the reverse, hot hands and feet with cold cheeks.—Heat with great debility and sleep.—Heat with perspiration over whole body.—Burning hot perspiration on forehead when the hat presses him.—Perspiration while eating.—Burning in feet, esp. soles, on walking.—Sweats in morning.—Nocturnal sweat, often alternating with dryness of skin.—Cold and constant sweat, as from anguish, with trembling from the pains.—Profuse sweat from the least physical exertion.

Natrum Hypochlorosum.

Natrum chloratum. Liquor sodæ chloratæ. Labarraque's solution. Attenuations of the B. P. solution.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Chlorosis. Globus. Gravel (white and red). Hæmaturia. Headache. Hysteria. Infra-mammary pain. Metrorrhagia. Nephritis. Ovaries, affections of. Priapism. Scurvy. Smarting eruptions. Subinvolution. Tongue, shrivelled; swollen. Toothache. Uterus, sodden; waterlogged. Vertigo caduca.

Characteristics.—*Nat. hyp*., the well-known disinfecting fluid, is one of Cooper's additions to the materia medica. His proving has brought out some very characteristic features, although there is a close general resemblance to *Nat. mur*. Cooper's grand characteristic indication is: Water-logged uterus. The womb is sodden, heavy, low down in pelvis; bearing down in pelvis, with tendency to prolapse. The state of subinvolution after confinement corresponds very closely to this, and I have frequently seen *Nat. hyp*. do good work in such cases. The drug affects profoundly the entire organism, and causes rapid emaciation, fainting, weakness, with a flabbiness most pronounced along the mucous tracts, with a diffused hydrogenoid condition and a tendency to leucocytosis. Among the notable symptoms are: Vertigo causing falling. Paralysed feeling in brain. Sensation as if top of skull were about to float off; as though cranial bones were being crossed over each other. Swelling, neuralgic pains, and suppuration about jaws. Tongue swollen; or shrivelled at sides. Swelling of both hands in morning on waking. Gatherings on fingers. Pain in hip-joint reflected from ovary. Drowsiness, cannot sit down without falling asleep. Swelling low down in abdomen, going up to chest and causing dyspnœa (a suggestion of hysterical globus). A weight seems to fall from pit of chest to pit of abdomen, with aching, dull sensation on vertex. The symptoms are < by eating or drinking; < lying on either side (thumping noise in ears); < by warmth. < By drinking least drop of cold water (smarting of pimples; also < by washing, and by warm drinks). < Before each menstrual period. < Before stool, > after.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls. (rheumatic and myalgic symptoms); Guaiac.; (also, probably, the antidotes to Nat. m.). *Complementary:* Sep. *Compare:* Nat. c., Nat. m., K. chl., Chlor. In uterine bearing down, Heliot., Sep. Womb feels as if it opened and shut (Sep. "clutching and relaxing"). Feels as if womb were pushed up when she sits down, Fe. i. Easily overpowered with heat, Sep., Nat. m., Nat. c. Bloated feeling after meals; < by warm drinks, Lyc. Uterine engorgement, Aur. n. m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Much distressed, laughs, cries, talks in sleep; keeps her husband awake.—Very low-spirited and depressed, could cry all day.

2. Head.—Vertigo caduca; constant and characteristic; with aching across forehead.—Swimming feeling as though top of cranium about to float off, < looking up.—Paralysed feeling in brain, in all limbs, numb finger-tips, recurrent fainting.—Feeling as though cranial bones were being crossed over one another; as if she must fall forward; silly feeling.—Pain across forehead, extending down nose and up over entire head, great tenderness of scalp; thumping in ears < lying either side; puts back of head against pillow to gain sleep.—Pain darting from temple to temple, coming and going suddenly.—Throbbing headache in l. temple, immediately after midday meal, > after tea.—Pain r. side of head, from behind mastoid process to upper part of orbit "across the eye," causes eye to feel stiff and weak, < after sleep, but continuing day and night.

4. Ears.—Pain under r. ear when swallowing, with much pain, tenderness, and swelling up side of head, followed by a most painful gathering which broke and discharged strongly.

5. Nose.—Influenza, much nasal discharge, sore places on inside of cheeks, beginning on l.—Epistaxis, dark-coloured blood comes away in clots by day and night (produced in a pregnant woman).

6. Face.—Pain l. side of face, shooting up from decayed tooth; < first thing in morning and last thing at night; gumboils form one after another.—Neuralgia l. side of face, from lower jaw up, and across eyes and nose to forehead.—Tugging l. side of face, < by warmth; coming every half-hour.—Swelling affecting l. upper and lower jaw, a swelling inside between gum and tongue; throbbing and shooting in the part extending up to temple and down l. side of neck; > cold applications, < by worry.

8. Mouth.—Teeth become loose, r. lower jaw swollen, sore, tongue swollen; cannot chew; pain < night (in a phthisical patient, suppuration took place in two weeks).—Teeth become brittle.—Tongue white; shrivelled at sides; taste as after sucking alum; appetite for meat fell off.—Tongue furred in morning; putrid taste throughout day.—Aphthæ.—Sore pimples inside lips.

9. Throat.—Throat red and sore.—Sore irritable spot in throat and along both sides of tongue.—Sore throat with difficult swallowing; flat ulcer on tongue far back towards root.

11. Stomach.—Nausea; sick feeling when lying down.—A weight seems to fall from pit of chest to pit of abdomen, with aching, dull sensation on vertex (after each dose).

12. Abdomen.—Swelling low, in abdomen going up to chest and causing dyspnœa, < after eating, with much flatus.—Bloated, tight feeling across upper abdomen, after eating and drinking, not > by loosening clothes; with sick

feeling.—Aching l. side of waist preventing sitting upright.—Fearful pain in lower abdomen which settled in r. hip-joint and spread over whole abdomen (lasted a week and left her cured of the following: Tenderness of abdomen; a pain in r. hip-joint with inability to flex hip or abdomen for the pain; voiding "white gravel" with great pain. These she had had twelve months, and they followed on the cessation of a menorrhagia, the primary cause being probably ovarian).

13. Stool and Anus.—Cutting pain like knives in anus, comes between 6 and 7 p.m., and goes away during the night.—Constipation for three days, then a large, hard, offensive motion is passed.—Great exhaustion as if about to die before bowels act; sudden and forcible expulsion, with consequent complete relief.

14. Urinary Organs.—Within twenty-four hours, diffuse nephritis; urine scanty, smoke-coloured, then black, containing blood, much albumen, and casts.—Vomiting, diarrhœa, headaches; coma (died on fourth day; man, drank ten drachms).—Scalding when urinating, with itching and smarting of vagina.—Excessive action of kidneys after each dose.—Red sand in urine.—White gravel (cured).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Almost unconquerable desire after each dose, with priapism.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Opening and shutting sensation in womb.—Uterine bearing down; severe backache and headache; lightheaded, sickish, < night.—Bearing down, uterus congested, enlarged, sensitive; constant oozing of blood, < any exertion.—Violent metrorrhagia.—Menses come on at once, a week before time.—Menses clotted, black.—Period a week over time; during first day more than usual aching in back.—(Ovarian affection with pain in r. hip supervening on suppressed metrorrhagia.).—Leucorrhœa.—Water-logged uterus.—Subinvolution.—(Seemed to cause prolapsed uterus to rise out of its place.).—Feels as if womb were pushed up when she sits down (Farrington).—Swelling in l. ovarian region at time of menses.—Pruritus.—L. inframammary pain.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough, distressing, with little phlegm, constant during day.

18. Chest.—Tightness with dyspnœa; weight in front of chest.—(Feeling as if something gnawing in front of chest.).—Pain across upper chest off and on, with pain across hypochondria and pains extending down both sides of waist to womb causing phlegmy discharge.—Pain under l. axilla and l. breast, < lying down, with sickish, giddy feeling; obliged to keep sitting down when walking about.—L. inframammary pain, affects l. side chest, shoulders, and vertex.

19. Heart.—Pain under heart with catching inspiration.

20. Back.—Much pain across small of back, < morning on rising; with want of appetite for breakfast, has fair appetite for supper.

21. Limbs.—Aching in all limbs, feels bereft of all power, as though would faint on slightest movement.

22. Upper Limbs.—Both hands swollen every morning (in three cases).—L. hand swollen one morning, next morning only r.—Small gatherings on fingers of both hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in both hip-joints and calves of legs with tingling extending to toes.—Extreme weakness in ankles and knees.

24. Generalities.—Rapid emaciation.—Seems quite overpowered.—Very weak, shooting pains all over body and in limbs, esp. between scapulæ and at their inferior angles; < morning before rising; shooting pains worse in anus and very bad in bed; < by day.—Drowsy and lazy.—Strange lifeless feeling, with apprehension of fainting.—Exhaustion before bowels act, > after.—Symptoms < before menstrual period.—The nervous symptoms come on very irregularly.

25. Skin.—Pimples come out on skin, smart when washed, on going into open air, on drinking least drop of cold water.—Pimply irritating rash on face, < night.—Red, smarting rash on face and neck; < after meals, after warm drinks; uniformly red with tendency to blister.—Sores angry-looking, moist, break out about mouth.—Small gatherings on fingers of both hands.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness after meals.—Drowsy by day, wakeful by night.—Cannot sit down without falling asleep.—Disinclined to rise in morning.—Child looks ghastly, as if dead, when asleep; his sleep is quiet.

Natrum Iodatum.

Iodide of Sodium. NaI. Solution.

Clinical.—Coryza. Hay-fever. Heart, affections of. Laryngitis. Pharyngitis.

Characteristics.—This unproved sodium salt has been used largely in cardiac cases by French practitioners, and in rheumatism, pneumonia, asthma, chronic bronchitis, scrofula, tertiary syphilis. It forms an important part of certain sprays for hay-asthma. Hansen mentions it as indicated in cases of chronic pharyngitis; and coryza and chronic laryngitis.

Natrum Lacticum.

Sodium lactate. $Na.C_3H_5O_3$, Solution.

Clinical.—Gout. Gouty concretions. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—Allen has collected a few observations on the effects of large doses, which I have schematised below. Skinner has removed with it, in potencies, gouty or rheumatic concretions ("chalk stones") in fingers.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Lacs, Lact. ac. In "chalk stones," Lyc., Calc.

SYMPTOMS.

11. Stomach.—Unusual hunger and thirst.—Vomiting (from very large doses).

23. Lower Limbs.—Great weakness of lower limbs, analogous to anxietas tibiarum after great physical exertion.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatoid pains.—Abnormal sense of fatigue, yawning and sleepiness.

26. Sleep.—Sleep more prolonged and sounder.—Yawning and sleepiness.

Natrum Muriaticum.

Sodium chloride. Common Salt. NaCl. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—*Addison's disease. Anæmia. Aphthæ. Atrophy*. Brain-fag. *Catarrh*. Chorea. *Constipation. Cough. Cracks in the skin. Debility. Depression*. Diabetes. Disparunia. Dropsy. *Dyspepsia*. Epilepsy. *Erysipelas. Eyes, affections of*. Eye-strain. *Face, complexion unhealthy*. Gleet. Glossopharyngeal paralysis. *Goître*. Gonorrhœa. *Gout. Headache. Heart, affections of*. Hemiopia. Hernia. Herpes. Herpes circinatis. *Hiccough. Hodgkin's disease*.
Hydroa. *Hypochondriasis*. *Intermittent fever. Leucocythæmia. Leucorrhœa. Lips, eruption on*. Lungs, œdema of. *Menstruation, disorders of. Mouth, inflammation of. Nettlerash. Pediculosis*. Ranula. *Seborrhœa. Self-abuse*. Somnambulism. Speech, embarrassed. *Spermatorrhœa*. Spinal irritation. *Spleen, enlarged. Sterility*. Stomatitis. Sunstroke. *Taste, lost; disordered. Tongue, blistered; white coated; heavy*. Trifacial-nerve paralysis. Ulcers. Varices. Vaginismus. *Vertigo. Warts*. Whooping-cough. Worms. *Yawning*.

Characteristics.—If *Nat. carb*. is the typical salt of the Natrum group (as *Kali carb*. is of the Kalis), *Nat. m*. is the most important. In power and range it stands in the first rank of homœopathic remedies, but it has an additional significance, in that it exemplifies the power of attenuation in a remarkable way. The problems involved in *Nat. m*. may be regarded in a sense as the *pons asinorum* of homœopathy. Those who are able to grasp in a practical way the homœopathic uses of this remedy are not likely to meet with any insuperable difficulties elsewhere. Those who can see nothing but "common salt" in *Nat. m*. may conclude that they have not "the root of the matter" in them. It may be inconceivable to some that the attenuations of *Nat. m*. should act independently, as curative or pathogenetic, at the same time that crude salt is being ingested in quantities; and it may seem that an infinitesimal amount of a substance which is a necessary constituent of our tissues cannot possibly have any action at all; but this problem is constantly before the homœopathist, and if he cannot master it in respect to *Nat. m*. he need not trouble his brains to try elsewhere. *Nat. m*. has been extensively proved, both in the lower triturations and in the 30th and higher attenuations, and the latter produced the most marked effects. I have mentioned in the Preface an experience of my own, which I will give here in more detail. For a common cold which had proved troublesome I took eight globules of *Nat. m*. 200. The next day the cold was not better, but I felt ill, and presently a copious, gushing, watery, light-coloured diarrhœa set in, and persisted for some days, draining all my tissues and reducing my weight by half a stone before I could think of the cause. Then the dose of *Nat. m*. flashed on my mind, and I at once began to smell at a bottle of Sweet Nitre, the antidote. The diarrhœa and all other symptoms vanished in a way I have never forgotten; and the lesson was well worth all the suffering I had undergone. My weight came back as rapidly as it had disappeared. In *Nat. m*. is illustrated the antidotal action of a substance of high attenuation over the effect of a lower. A large number of people are steadily poisoning themselves by taking excessive quantities of salt with their food; and it is generally useful to ask patients if they are fond of salt. Without restricting the amount of salt taken, *Nat. m*. 30 will antidote most of the effects of the crude, and enable the patient to cut down the quantity taken afterwards. But the effect of a high potency can also be antidoted by a higher. A patient to whom I gave *Nat. m*. 1m developed this new symptom: Aching pain deep in left shoulder and down the arm; < lying on right side; no tenderness. A single dose of *Nat. m*. c.m. quickly removed it. *Nat. m*. is one of the remedies adopted by Schüssler from homœopathy. Though arrived at by a different route, his indications are for the most part identical with Hahnemann's, and a recital of them will serve to emphasise some points; and there is no need to accept Schüssler's semi-material theories as an all-sufficient explanation of the remedy's action, for they do not anything like cover the field. Says Schüssler: "The water which is introduced into the digestive canal in drinking or with the food enters into the blood through the epithelial cells of the mucous membrane by means of the common salt contained in these cells and in the blood, for salt has the well-known property of attracting water. Water is intended to moisten all the tissues, *i.e*., cells.

Every cell contains soda. The nascent chlorine which is split off from the *Nat. m*. of the intercellular fluid combines with this soda. The *Nat. m*. arising by this combination attracts water. By this means the cell is enlarged and divides up. Only in this way can cells divide so as to form additional cells. If there is no common salt formed in the cells, then the water intended to moisten them remains in the intercellular fluids, and hydræmia results. Such patients have a watery, bloated face; they are tired and sleepy and inclined to weep. They are chilly, suffer from cold extremities, and have a sensation of cold along the spine. At the same time they have a strong desire for common salt. (The cells deficient in salt cry for salt.) The common salt, of which they consume comparatively large quantities, does not heal their disease, because the cells can only receive the common salt in very attenuated solutions. The redundant common salt present in the intercellular fluid may in such cases cause the patients to have a salty taste in their mouth, and the pathological secretions of the mucous membranes, as also of excoriations of the skin, may be corrosive (salt-rheum)." Disturbances in the distribution of salt in the cells cause: Lachrymation; salivation; toothache with salivation; watery diarrhœa; mucous diarrhœa; lack of mucus; catarrh of stomach with vomiting of mucus; water-brash; vesicles clear as water on skin or conjunctiva; constipation.—Thus far Schüssler. But whilst using his theory as a useful means of stringing many characteristics of *Nat. m*. together, it is necessary to free oneself from them entirely in order to see the remedy in all its range of action. A complete view of the symptom picture can alone give that. In old-school practice *Nat. m*. is used chiefly in solution as a douche or spray in nasal and other catarrhs, and in the mixture of "Brandy and Salt," in which large quantities of salt are given for pulmonary hæmorrhages. The relation to catarrh, which Schüssler brings out, is specific. Excessively fluent coryza, with much sneezing; sore nose, especially the left wing; cold sores on lips and nose; loss of smell and taste, are indications which I have verified repeatedly in acute colds and the tendency to them. With the coryza there is copious lachrymation; and whether or not Schüssler is right on the chemistry of the process, *Nat. m*. is indicated by *tears*. ("Flow of tears with cough" is Burnett's keynote of *Nat. m*. in whooping-cough, *H. W*., xviii. 179.) The characteristic of the tearful *Nat. m*. patient is that she (or he) wants to be alone; any attempt to console irritates beyond endurance. "Wants to be alone to cry." "Very much inclined to weep and be excited." There are even tears with laughter. For in addition to the sadness there is hysterical laughter; laughs till she weeps at things not at all ludicrous. The excitement of *Nat. m*. is always followed by melancholy. The hypochondriasis and hysteria of *Nat. m*. generally go *pari passu* in the degree of constipation; and *Nat. m*. is one of the most commonly needed remedies in that complaint. The most characteristic symptom in this connection is a sensation of "contraction of the rectum during stool; hard fæces at first evacuated with the greatest exertion, which causes tearing in anus, bleeding and soreness; afterwards thin stools also passed; constipated every other day." There is also retention of stool; and a feeling after stool as if there were more to pass. *Nat. m*. answers equally well to constipation and diarrhœa when the collateral symptoms

correspond. The constipation is often found associated with anæmia; with chilliness, cold feet and chills down the back; with indigestion such as is met with in victims of masturbation: *Nat. m*. is one of the most helpful of remedies in such cases. The unclean complexion of earthy line, "dirty face" in spite of any amount of washing, is a still further indication. The skin is greasy from excess of sebaceous secretion. *Nat. m*. corresponds to affections due to loss of fluids. This recalls *China*, with which it has a very important antidotal relation. Both correspond to the effects of masturbation, hæmorrhages, and loss of fluids; both are remedies for intermittent fever, and *Nat. m*. is the chief antidote to the effects of over-dosing with *China* and *Quinine*. Another important antidotal relation of *Nat. m*. is to *Arg. n*. And here another interesting fact appears-namely, the parallel between chemical and the dynamic action. Salt is the best antidote to poisoning with nitrate of silver, as it changes the soluble nitrate of silver into the insoluble harmless chloride. *Nat. m*. in the attenuations is also the best remedy for the ill effects of *Arg. n*. whether used as a cautery or administered as a medicine. Whenever there is a history of cauterisation and *Arg. n*. has been used, *Nat. m*. will do great good. Scrofulous ophthalmia which has been treated locally in vain with *Arg. n*.; sore throats that have been cauterised; the effects local and remote of uterine injections of *Arg. n*., or cauterisings of the os uteri. W. J. Guernsey (*H. P*., vii. 127) relates a striking instance of the last. Mrs. P., 32, complained of "lump" in the throat which could not be swallowed, and yet required constant efforts to do so. < On empty swallowing; yet on swallowing food it seemed to *pass over a sore spot. Bar. c., Lach., Bell*. were given in succession in vain. Remembering the injunction of the *Organon*, § 207, to inquire as to what allopathic treatment a patient has been subjected to in order to discover if there is anything to correct, Guernsey discovered that the patient had had a severe ulceration of the womb which had been "burnt out" several times and was "now well." She had had a very profuse discharge, but that had stopped, and on the same day she had commenced to "choke" with the throat trouble. *Nat. m*. 295m (F.) was given. In a few days the throat was better and the discharge had returned, much to the patient's horror. Without further treatment throat and vaginal discharge were both cured. Lambert has recorded (*L. H. H. Rep*., vii. 144) several cases of headache associated with errors of refraction and consequent eye-strain cured with *Nat. m*. 30. The headaches were noticed on waking. In one case it was like a cloud over brain with intense depression and had lasted ten years. It disappeared before the vision was corrected. The effect of living too exclusively on salt food in producing scurvy gives a key to the use of *Nat. m*. in many conditions of blood degeneration, hæmorrhage, and skin disorder and ulceration. In aphthous and ulcerative conditions of the mouth it is a leading remedy. The characteristic tongue of *Nat. m*. is either a mapped tongue, with red islands; or a clean shining tongue with froth along each side. There are many characteristic symptoms in connection with the tongue: hair sensation; numbness and stiffness of one side; heavy, embarrassing speech. *Nat. m*. corresponds to children who are late in talking. The tongue is blistered; sticks to roof of mouth. Dryness of mouth and throat. Unquenchable

thirst. Nausea. Vomiting. The drying-up property of *Nat. m*. is general. One very characteristic effect is dryness of vagina, with painful coitus; aversion to coitus (in the female); aversion to men. Menses may be early and profuse; or scanty and delayed. *Nat. m*. corresponds to many cases of anæmia, and especially to delay in the first appearance of the menses. Much bearing down and much leucorrhœa. Backache generally accompanies these, and the backache has this peculiarity, that it is > by pressure; by lying down with the back on something hard. There is also sensitiveness of the back and spinal irritation. With the menses there is generally headache, both before, during, or after. The headaches of *Nat. m*. are intermitting. They come on in the morning on first waking up and last throughout the day; or else they come on at 10 or 11 a.m. They are < from mental exertion. *Nat. m*. is one of the first remedies for headaches of schoolgirls. Headache with partial blindness. Headache much < by coughing. Throbbing; beating as with little hammers; pain as if the head would burst. The throbbing headache has its analogue in palpitation of the heart. *Nat. m*. is a great heart remedy. Fluttering palpitation with faint feeling, < lying down. In one case of huge hypertrophy with degeneration of most of the valves, the patient told me nothing gave her so much relief as *Nat. m*. (which I had given for some incidental condition). Very characteristic is sense of coldness at heart or precordia with trembling of heart. Constrictive sensations run throughout this remedy: in heart; chest scalp; throat; rectum; of anus (sensation as if anus were closed) cramps in uterus; vaginismus; contraction of hamstrings. Paralytic symptoms with numbness are the counterpart of these. *Nat. m*. has the sinking sensation of the antipsorics. Great hunger, with no appetite. Eats heartily but emaciates. Heartburn after eating. Emaciates whilst living well. Ravenous appetite but grows thin, especially about neck. There are some very characteristic desires and aversions: *Desires*: bitter things; beer; farinaceous foot; sour things; salt; oysters; fish; milk. *Aversion to:* bread; meat; coffee; tobacco. While eating, sweat on face. Is > when stomach is empty. After eating: empty eructations; nausea; acidity; sleepiness; heartburn; palpitation; epigastric pressure and heat radiating up to chest. Violent hiccough. The nausea and vomiting of *Nat. m*. have been turned to account in the morning sickness of pregnancy. One patient, who said she could "eat the brine out of a mackerel kit," was cured with a single dose of *Nat. m*. (*Amer. Hom*., xxiii. 385). *Nat. m*. is a great periodic remedy. It not only antidotes *Quinine*, but it causes intermittents on its own account. Chilliness predominates. Chill 10 to 11 a.m. with thirst, drinks after a meal; fever blisters round mouth. Fever with violent headache; great thirst; nausea; vomiting; blueness; faint; averse to uncover. Fever may come on without chill 10 to 11 a.m. Sweat > headache and other symptoms though it weakens; averse to uncover. There are many eruptions, herpes, hydroa, eczema. Eczema on hair margins, especially at back of head. Warts on palms of hands. Corns. Painful scars. *Nat. m*. is *suited to:* Cachectic persons; old people; teething children; anæmic, chlorotic people with catarrhal troubles; tuberculous; scrofulous; dropsical; emaciated persons. Among *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if head too heavy and would fall forward; as if some displacement in head had taken place; as if cold wind blowing

through head; as though forehead would burst on coughing; as if head in a vice; pain like a rope round head drawing tighter and tighter; as if nail driven in left side of head. As if eyeballs too large; as if foreign body in eyes; as if eye being torn open. As if a small worm squirming in nose. Of hair on tongue. Splinter in throat. Plug in throat. As if one had to swallow over a lump. Difficulty of talking, as if organs of speech weak. As if foreign body sticking in cardiac orifice behind sternum. When walking, as if abdominal viscera loose, dragging. As if rough, hard, foreign substance in rectum. As if there was a string between uterus and sacrum in hind part of fornix. Back as if beaten; broken. *Nat. m*. corresponds to effects of going to seaside; and if patients say they are always < at seaside or cannot stay by the sea, *Nat. m*. will probably be the remedy. Constipation at seaside. But > at seaside may also indicate it. There is great desire for open air and washing in cold water. < Heat of stove; of room; of sun. < In summer. Warm food < toothache. Drawing in air < toothache; cold drink < toothache. Likes to be covered but it does not >. Lying down > vertigo, headache, constriction of scalp; < cough; fluttering of heart. Lying on left side <. Moving, least exertion <. Exercising arms > breathing. Walking <. In back troubles, can stoop readily but it hurts to straighten. < Mental exertion; talking; writing; reading. < After sleep. Coitus <. Most symptoms are < in morning; < after sleep. < 10 to 11 a.m. < During full moon. < By eating. < From bread, acid food, fat, wine. < After breakfast. > Going without regular meals. < Touch and pressure. Full sensation is > by tight clothes. Back > lying on something hard. > Rubbing.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Smelling Nit sp. dulc.; Phos. (especially abuse of salt in food); Ars, (bad effects of sea-bathing). Nux will relieve headache if persistent, or prostration if prolonged after Nat. m. *Antidote to:* Arg. n. (abuse of, as cautery); Quinine (when diseases continue intermittent and patients suffer from headache, constipation, disturbed sleep); Apis (bee-stings). Nat. m. should not be given *during* the paroxysm of fever. *Complementary:* Apis, Sep., Caps. Nat. m. is the *Chronic* of: Ign. (its vegetable analogue); also of Apis and Caps. *Compatible:* Before—Sep., Thuja; after—Kali m., Kali p., Kali s., Nat. sul., Calc. ph., Fer. p. *Compare:* Borax, Nat. c., Nat. hyp., K. chl. In mapped tongue, Ars., Rhus, K. bi., Tarax., Ran. s. (acidity). Hypochondriasis with indigestion, Nat. s. (Nat. m. melancholy keeps step with the constipation; Nat. s. melancholy with degree of indigestion). Lachrymose, Puls. (> consolation), Sep., Ign. Schoolgirls' headache, Calc., Calc. p. Headache coming and going with sun, Spi., Gels., Glo., Sang. Headache with partial blindness, K. bi., Ir. v. Half sight, Aur., Lith. c., Lyc., Titan. Headache with cough, Caps., Bry., Sul. (Sul. occiput, Nat. m. forehead). Spurting of urine with cough, Fer., Scill., Caust., Pul. Ravenous yet wastes, Iod. (Nat. m., especially neck). Distended stomach > tight clothing, Fl. ac. (opp. Lach., Hep.). Hydroa labialis, Hep., Rhus, Ars., Camph. Herpes circinatus, Sep., Bar. c., Tell. Chill 10 a.m., Stn. (Stn. hectic, Nat. m. intermittent). Paralysed by emotion, Gels., Staph. Amenorrhœa, K. ca. (acts when Nat. m. fails). Backache, spinal irritation, K. ca. Cold feeling about heart, Petrol. Spinal irritation, Act. r. (Nat. m. > lying flat, Act. r. < from touch). Oily sweat on face, Bry. Intermittents, chill

beginning in small of back, Eup. pf.; Rhus (chill begins in one leg, or thigh, or between shoulders), Gels. (runs up spine). Prolapsus uteri, Sep., Lil. t. Sensation of foreign body in anus, Sep. (ball). Constriction in anus, Lach., Bell., Caust., Nit. ac., Ign., Op., Pho. Sadness during menses, Lyc., Nit. ac., Sep. (Nat. m. < or > 10 a.m.). Stitches in heart, Spi., Ars., K. ca., Carb. v. < After sleep, Lach., Sul. Ripping-up sensation of anus after stool, Sep. Stomatitis, Caps., Sul. ac. Dreams persist after waking, Chi. Chilblains on feet only, Lyc. Sinking 11 a.m., Sul. Breasts painful before menses, Calc., Con. Umbilical hernia with absence of urging, Bry., Ver. (with urging, Nux, Cocc.). Laughs at serious things, Anac., Pho., Lyc., Plat. Weeps if looked at, Kissingen. Hair sensation on tongue, Sil. Head and face > uncovering, Nat. c., Lyc. Headache from eye-strain, Onos. (Teste includes Nat. m. in his Lycopod. group, with Viol. t. and Ant. c.)

Causation.—Disappointment. Fright. Fit of passion. Loss of fluids. Masturbation. Injury to head. Quinine. Lunar caustic. Bread. Fat. Wine. Acid food. Salt.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy sadness, which induces a constant recurrence to unpleasant recollections, and much weeping; all attempts at consolation <.—Obliged to weep.—Hypochondriacal, tired of life.—Joyless, taciturn.—Great tendency to start.—Hurriedness, with anxiety and fluttering of heart.—Prefers to be alone.—Anthropophobia.—Anxiety respecting the future.—Anguish, sometimes during a storm, but esp. at night.—Indifference, laconic speech, moroseness, and unfitness for labour.—Impatient precipitation and irritability.—Timidity.—Hatred to persons who have formerly given offence.—Irascibility and rage, easily provoked.—Inclination to laugh.—Laughs so immoderately at something not ludicrous that tears come into her eyes and she looks as if she had been weeping.—Alternate gaiety and ill-humour.—Laughs immoderately and cannot be quieted.—Difficulty of thinking; absence of mind.—Weakness of memory and excessive forgetfulness.—Heedlessness and distraction.—Tendency to make mistakes in speaking and writing.—Brain-fag, with sleeplessness, gloomy forebodings.—Exhaustion after talking, embarrassment of brain.—Incapacity for reflection, and fatigue from intellectual labour.—Distraction; does not know what he ought to say.—Awkwardness.

2. Head.—Painful confusion in head.—Emptiness of head with anguish.—Weariness in head.—Vertigo, during which everything seems to turn round before eyes, with tendency to fall forwards, esp. on walking and getting out of bed.—Vertigo: in forenoon; pressing head down when sitting; on rising from bed and on waking; on stooping; on turning round (on turning in bed from r. side to l.); everything seems to turn in circle; with flickering before eyes and dulness of head; and nausea woke her 5 a.m., > lying with head high; on crossing a stone bridge the stones seemed to sink under feet; > lying down; keeping quiet; by cold applications.—Intermittent reeling like vertigo; < moving head, like a thrust from vertex to forehead, for the

moment depriving him of his senses.—Burning on the vertex.—Vertigo, with shocks in head and dizziness.—Violent headache, as if the head would burst.—Sensation of congestion of blood to head; head feels heavy.—Stitches through head, extending to neck and chest.—Heat in head, with redness of face, nausea and vomiting.—Periodical headaches during, after, or before menses.—Headache in morning, on waking; on turning, and while moving body or head; when running; or in cold air; or after being thwarted.—Heaviness of head, every day, esp. in occiput, forcing eyes to close; < in the morning; from warmth and motion; > when sitting, lying, or perspiring.—Headache, as if head were about to split; or as if it were tight and compressed, esp. when writing.—Fits of headache, with nausea and vomiting (eructations, colic, and trembling of limbs).—Aching and compression in head, esp. in temples and above eyes, < by frowning.—Acute pullings and shootings in head, esp. above eyes, with want to lie down, and clouded sight.—Lancinating shocks across head.—Throbbing, pulsation, and hammering in head, esp. during movement, > when lying with head high; > by perspiration.—Rheumatic (tearing) pain in head, from root of nose extending to forehead, with nausea, vomiting, vanishing of sight; < in morning when waking from sleep, from mental exertion and motion; > sitting still or lying down.—Throbbing and drawing pains in forehead.—Sensation on moving head as if brain wavered.—Painful sensitiveness of scalp, as if excoriated.—Contraction and mobility of scalp.—Tendency of head to become easily chilled.—Sweat on head, esp. in morning and at night.—Scurf on scalp.—Great sensitiveness of scalp; with greasy, shining face; sensitiveness of forehead and the borders of hair; < in warm room, > in open air.—Itching eruption of margins of hair at nape of neck.—Abundant falling off of hair (as soon as it is touched, more on forepart of head and temple), even of whiskers; and on the genitals, esp. during child-bed.

3. Eyes.—Itching in eyes.—Shootings, smarting, and burning in eyes.—Inflammation of eyes.—Corrosive lachrymation (morning).—Frequent lachrymation.—Secretion of humour in external canthi.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyes.—Eyelids continually red and ulcerated.—Inflammation of eyes with ulcerated lids and glutinous mucus in (external) canthi.—Spasmodic closing of lids, esp. in morning, in the evening (during twilight) and at night.—Eyes give out on using them.—(Headache associated with eye-strain; esp. headache on waking.).—Feeling as if balls were too large and compressed.—Pressure in eyes on looking intently at anything.—Sensation of sand in eyes, mornings.—Cloudiness of sight when stooping and walking, as well as on reading and writing.—Sight confused, as from down before eyes, or looking through a veil.—Letters appear confused, when reading.—Diplopia.—Hemiopia (perpendicular).—Presbyopia.—Weakness of sight, as from incipient amaurosis.—Black specks, luminous marks, and sparks before eyes.—Fiery, zigzag appearance around all things.—Affections of r. eye; angles of eyes; momentary loss of sight.—Myopia.

4. Ears.—Shootings in ears.—Pulsations and beatings in ears.—Swelling and heat of ears.—Discharge (of pus) from ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Tinkling, ringing,

rumbling, and humming in ears.—Painful cracking in ear when masticating.—Itching behind ears.

5. Nose.—Numbness and insensibility of one side of nose.—Inflammation and swelling of nose, on one side (l.) only, with pain when touched.—Boring in bones of nose. Excoriation of interior of nose, with swelling of interior wings.—Scabs and scurf in nose.—Scurf on the nose.—Loss of smell and taste.—Abortive sneezing.—Obstruction and dryness of nose.—Dry coryza, sometimes in morning only.—Violent coryza, fluent or dry, with loss of smell and taste, and sneezing.—Bleeding of nose (when coughing at night) when stooping.—Blood clotted.—Painful burning pustules below septum of nose, afterwards confluent and covered with a scab.

6. Face.—Face yellowish, pale, livid, earthy.—Face shining, as if greasy.—Swelling of face.—Itching and eruption of pimples on face and forehead.—Heat in face.—Pains in zygomatic process, during mastication, like those of ulceration.—Lips dry, chapped, cracked, or excoriated and ulcerated, with scabs, and burning and smarting eruption.—Fever blisters on the lips.—Ulcer on (l.) cheek.—Tingling and numbness of lips.—Tettery eruption round mouth.—Swelling of lips.—Sanguineous vesicles in internal surface of upper lip, with burning pain when touched.—Granulated and ulcerated eruption on chin.—Frequent swelling of submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Teeth very sensitive to air and touch.—Drawing, like extraction, in teeth, extending into ear and throat, after a meal, and at night, with swelling of cheek.—Lancinations, boring, and pulsation in carious teeth.—Looseness and caries of teeth.—Fistula in gums.—Gums swollen, easily bleeding, and very sensitive to cold or hot things.—Putrid inflammation of gums.—Ulcers in gums.

8. Mouth.—Ulcers and vesicles on tongue and in mouth, with burning smarting, and pain from contact with food and drink.—Blisters like pearls about the mouth; esp. in intermittent fever.—Hæmoptysis.—Speech embarrassed in consequence of heaviness of tongue.—One half of tongue numb and stiff.—Tongue stiff and, with hard palate, unusually dry.—Prolonged sensation, as of a hair on tongue.—Dryness of mouth, lips, and esp. of tongue.—Burning at tip of tongue.—Mapped tongue; red insular patches; ringworm on r. side.—Tongue: clean, shiny, bubbles of frothy saliva along sides; clean in front, dirty at back; broad, pallid, puffy, with pasty coat.—Swelling under tongue, with stinging pain; ranula.—Numbness on lips and one side of tongue (trifacial and glosso-pharyngeal paralysis.).—Copious salivation; saliva salty.

9. Throat.—A sensation during deglutition as of a plug in throat.—Spasms in the throat.—Swelling; sensation of constriction and stitches in throat.—Long-continued sore throat, with sensation as if she had to swallow over a lump.—Inflammation of throat, with shooting pain and ulceration.—Expectoration of mucus, on hawking,

esp. in morning.—Frequent hawking of salty-tasting mucus.—Swelling of cervical glands.

10. Appetite.—Loss of taste (and smell).—Bitter taste in mouth.—Putrid or acid taste, as when fasting.—Putrid taste of water.—After-taste of food, esp. of acids.—Continual thirst, often with nausea, distension of abdomen, and other unpleasant symptoms after drinking.—Loss of appetite, esp. for bread, and repugnance to tobacco smoke.—(Vomiting of pregnancy with aversion to bread.).—Dislike to food, esp. when fat.—Sufferings from acid food, from bread, fat, and wine.—Immoderate appetite in afternoon and evening.—Bulimy, without appetite, with fulness and satiety, however little may have been eaten.—Desire for acids.—Longing for bitter food and drink.—Sweat on face during a meal.—After a meal, empty risings, nausea, fulness and inflation of the abdomen and stomach, somnolence, head confused, acidity in the mouth, and pyrosis, palpitation, and intermittent or accelerated pulse.—Disagreeable risings after fat food or milk.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with taste of food.—Violent hiccough.—Sensation as if a foreign body were sticking in the cardiac orifice and behind sternum.—Acid and acrid risings, sometimes with taste of food.—Pyrosis, which ascends from stomach.—Nausea, esp. in morning.—Waterbrash, with revolving sensation in stomach, sometimes followed by a sour vomiting of food.—Vomiting of food and bile.—Aching of stomach in morning, or during the day, with nausea, and sudden sinking.—Pressure at epigastrium, as if there were a hard body in stomach.—Epigastrium swollen and painful, when touched and pressed, as if it were ulcerated.—Contractive cramps in stomach, sometimes with nausea.—Shocks and clawing in pit of stomach.—Pulsation in epigastrium.—Red spots on pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Drawing, tension, pressure, pinching, and shootings in hepatic region (chronic inflammation of liver).—Pain, shootings, and pressure in splenic region.—(Reduces size of enlarged spleen.).—Cramp in diaphragm on stooping.—Inflammation of abdomen.—Swelling of abdomen.—Tensive, pressive, and hypochondriacal uneasiness in abdomen.—Pressive pain in abdomen.—Drawing and contractive pains in abdomen, like labour pains.—Daily cuttings and pinchings in abdomen, sometimes in morning, and at night.—Rigidity in l. side of abdomen.—Incarceration of flatus, sometimes at night.—Colic with nausea > by discharge of flatulence.—Loud grumbling and borborygmi in abdomen.—Burning in intestines.—Pain in ring when coughing, extending into testicles, as if spermatic cords would be torn to pieces.—Protrusion of hernia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, sometimes prolonged, or every second day.—Frequent, urging, and ineffectual effort to evacuate, or scanty evacuation.—Stools difficult to discharge, hard, dry, crumbling, like sheep's dung.—Hard and broken evacuations.—Difficult evacuation of fæces, often with tearing and shooting in rectum and anus.—Evacuations too frequent.—Prolonged

relaxation of abdomen.—Diarrhœa like water, with colic.—Alternate constipation and diarrhœa, irregular unsatisfactory stools.—Diarrhœa, with colic, and evacuation of mucous matter.—Painless watery diarrhœa.—Involuntary evacuations.—Discharge of blood during evacuations.—Burning in anus and rectum, during and after stools.—Shootings, excoriation, and pulsation in rectum.—Cramp-like constriction, and feeling of contraction in rectum.—Prolapsus recti, and burning pain in anus, with oozing of sanguineous and sanious matter.—Painful and shooting hæmorrhoidal tumours in anus.—Excoriation in anus, and between the buttocks, esp. when walking.—Tetters in anus.—Lumbrici.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and urgent want to urinate, day and night, sometimes every hour, with copious emission.—Involuntary emission of urine, sometimes on coughing, walking, laughing, or sneezing.—Nocturnal emission of urine.—Clear urine, with red sediment, resembling brick-dust.—Discharge of mucus from urethra, after the emission of urine.—Discharge of mucus from urethra during and after urination, causing itching and biting.—Discharge of mucus from urethra, which is sometimes yellowish, as in gonorrhœa.—After micturition spasmodic contraction in abdomen; burning, drawing, and cutting in urethra.—During micturition stitches in bladder, smarting, burning in urethra; smarting and soreness in vulva.—Urine dark, like coffee, or black.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching, tetters, and excoriation between scrotum and thighs.—Itching and stinging on glans and scrotum.—Secretion behind glans, like gonorrhœa balani.—Phimosis.—Excessive excitement of genital organs, and of the amative feelings; or dulness of sexual desire.—Want of energy during coition.—Impotence.—Pollutions after coition.—Strong fetid odour from genital organs.—Hydrocele.—Loss of hair from pubes.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pressure and general bearing down towards genital organs every morning; has to sit down to prevent prolapsus.—Prolapsus uteri with aching in loins, > lying on back; cutting in urethra after micturition.—Catamenia premature and profuse; or retarded and scanty.—Sterility, with too early and too profuse menstruation.—Prolonged catamenia.—Suppression of catamenia.—Difficulty in appearance of first menses.—Headache before, during, and after catamenia.—Before catamenia, moroseness and irritability.—At commencement of catamenia, sadness.—During catamenia, cramps in abdomen.—Spitting blood at menstrual nisus; bloody saliva.—Itching in genital organs.—Repugnance to coition.—Coition: painful from dryness of vagina; burning smarting during; in anæmic women with dry mouth and dry skin.—Leucorrhœa, with headache, disposition to diarrhœa, colic, and mucous evacuations.—Acrid (greenish) leucorrhœa (increased discharge when walking), with yellow colour of face.—Abundant discharge of transparent, whitish, and thick mucus from vagina.—Vulvitis with falling off of hair.—Itching of external parts with falling off of hair.—Pimples on mons veneris.—Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy; morning sickness with vomiting of frothy, watery phlegm.—During pregnancy:

dysuria; albuminuria; craves salt; congestion to chest; palpitation; hæmorrhoids; cough; escape of urine.—Labour slow, pains feeble, apparently from sad feelings and forebodings.—Loss of hair in children or during lactation.—Child refuses breast; nursing sore mouth.—Lancinating pains in breasts.—Stitches beneath nipples.—Dull stitch beneath r. nipple, also in abdomen.—Breasts sensitive to slightest touch.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, and sensation of dryness in larynx.—Dry cough with rattling in chest.—Accumulation of mucus in larynx in morning.—Chest embarrassed with catarrh and cough.—Cough excited by a tickling in throat, or in epigastrium, day and night, esp. on walking or taking a deep inspiration.—Cough in morning.—Choking, spasmodic cough in bed, in evening.—Short, chronic cough, with expectoration of mucus and swelling in chest.—Cough, with expectoration of bloody mucus.—Cough, with sanguineous expectoration, retching and vomiting.—Pains in head, on coughing, as if forehead were about to burst.—Whooping-cough caused by tickling in throat or pit of stomach, with expectoration (only in morning) of yellow or blood-streaked mucus, with violent pain in head, or with shocks; beating and hammering in head; involuntary micturition; stitches in liver.—Tears stream down his face whenever he coughs (whooping-cough). Breath: hot; offensive.—Shortness of breath, esp. when walking quickly.—Obstructed respiration, esp. during manual labour, > when exercising arms and in the open air.—Wheezing respiration in bed, in evening.

18. Chest.—Pains in chest (dyspnœa on ascending stairs and shortness of breathing), as if caused by internal tension.—Stitches in the chest and sides with shortness of breathing, esp. when taking a long inspiration.—Breath short and chest tight, and as if a dry stick of wood were down the throat, with cough.—Lancinating pains in chest and sides of chest, with impeded respiration, sometimes when taking a full inspiration, and when coughing.

19. Heart.—Anxious and violent palpitation of heart at every movement of body, but principally when lying on l. side.—After eating, breath impeded, with violent palpitation.—Jerking and shooting pain in region of heart.—Fluttering motion of heart.—Irregular and intermittent palpitation of heart.—Jerking movement of heart.—Enlargement of heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Aching, rigidity, and tension in nape.—Stitches in neck and back of head.—Painful stiffness of the neck.—Throat and neck emaciate rapidly, esp. during summer complaint.—Goître of a large size.—Scurf under axillæ.—Scabs in axilla; painful soreness of cervical glands when coughing.—Engorgement of axillary glands.—Contusive pain and feeling of paralysis in sacrum, esp. in morning.—Paralytic weakness nearly all day, > from lying, < from eating.—Shootings, incisive pains, and violent pulsation in sacral region.—Tearing across loins and hips.—Nocturnal pains in back.—Over-sensitiveness of

spine.—Pain in back > by lying on something hard.—Lassitude, pressive tension, and pulling in back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Wrenching pains in joints of shoulders and fingers.—Lassitude and paralytic heaviness of arms.—Contusive pain in arms and hands, but esp. in shoulder-joints (sensation of lameness and of a sprain), which prevents arms from being elevated or moved.—Digging in arms.—Shocks in elbow.—Lancinations in muscles and joints of hands and fingers.—Brownish spots on back of hand.—Warts on palms.—Skin of hands dry and cracked, esp. round the nails.—Coldness of hands.—Cramp in arms, hands, finger and thumb.—Sweat on hands.—Difficulty in bending the joints of the fingers.—Numbness and tingling in the fingers.—Tingling in the hands (and feet), esp. on joints and tips of fingers and toes.—Trembling of hands when writing.—Swelling of r. hand.—Numerous flaws in the nails.—Hang-nails.—Whitish hives on arms and hands.—Panaritium.

23. Lower Limbs.—Wrenching pain in hips, with shootings.—Drawing pains in thighs, knees, and legs.—Restlessness and jerking in limbs (in legs, compelling one to move them constantly).—Paralytic weakness of legs, and esp. of joint of foot.—Pain as if knees and ankles were sprained.—Weakness and trembling of lower extremities, on rising from a seat, > from continued walking.—Jerking of muscles of thighs.—Tension in bends of limbs and sensation as if the tendons were shortened; painful contraction of tendons of ham.—Wrenching pain in joints of knee and foot.—Lassitude in knees and calves.—Cramps in lower legs and calves.—Tetters in hams.—Tension in legs and calves.—Great heaviness in legs and feet.—Burning in feet.—Swelling of feet.—Coldness of feet.—Pain as from ulceration in malleoli, when putting down foot, and on touching the parts.—Sensation as if limb had gone to sleep (feet, fingers).—Suppression of perspiration of feet.—Redness of great toe, with acute pullings and shootings, when walking, and after standing a long time.—Tetters on malleoli.—Corns on feet, with shooting and boring pains.

24. Generalities.—Pressive drawing in limbs.—Rigidity of all joints, which crack when moved.—Contraction of tendons (muscles shortened).—Jerking in the muscles and limbs.—Jerking of r. side and head.—Tendency to dislocation, and to strain back.—Old sprains.—Paralysis.—Swelling of glands.—Fungus hæmatodes; polypus; hang-nails.—Fits of uneasiness, esp. in morning or evening, with nausea, weakness, deadly paleness in face, headache, numbness of limbs, want to lie down, &c.—Bad effects of a disappointment.—After fright, chorea.—After fit of passion, paralysis. The symptoms manifest themselves, are renewed, or <, generally when lying down, and esp. at night, or in morning; and are > by rising up in bed.—The nocturnal pains suspend respiration, and occasion a sort of semi-lateral paralysis.—General ebullition of blood, with pulsation over whole body, on slightest movement.—Trembling of whole body, caused by tobacco smoking.—Congestion in head, chest, and stomach, with coldness of legs.—Obstruction from inactivity of the bowels.—Affections of the pit of the

stomach; rectum; external belly.—Reddish urine; complaints after making water.—Uneasiness and inconvenience after prolonged speaking.—Great relaxation of all physical and moral powers, after fatigue.—Heaviness and indolence, esp. after having risen in morning, with repugnance to movement and walking.—Excessive soreness and lassitude in limbs, esp. in morning, and when seated.—Hysterical debility; in morning in bed.—Great weakness.—Alternate weakness and agility in limbs.—Great emaciation (more of body than face).—Tendency to take cold.—Inquietude in body, with shivering.

25. Skin.—Miliary eruption, with shooting pain.—Itching and pricking in skin.—Rash over whole body, with stinging sensation in skin.—Red tetter in hollow of knees.—Pain and redness of an old cicatrix.—Skin of hands, esp. about nails, dry, cracked; hang-nails.—Whitish hives on arms and hands.—Itching tubercles.—Nettle-rash after violent exercise (itching).—Tetters.—Furunculi.—Exanthema on mouth; lips; in intermittent fever where there are large exanthematous spots looking like large peas, on lips (cold sores); lips look puffy.—Warts; on palms of hands.—Panaritium.—Varices.—Corns.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness during day, with frequent yawning.—Retarded sleep, and sleeplessness at night, with ineffectual efforts to go to sleep.—Difficulty in falling asleep again, at night, after awaking.—Difficulty in waking, and excessively drowsy lassitude early in morning.—Agitated sleep, full of vivid and lascivious dreams, with prolonged erections and pollutions.—Anxious, distressing dreams, with tears and talking during sleep.—Frightful dreams of quarrels, murders, fire, thieves, &c.—Dreams of thieves in the house, making so strong an impression that patient wakes up and cannot go to sleep again until the house has been searched; fantastic dreams.—Dreams of burning thirst; starts and talks in sleep and tosses about.—Dreams which still keep possession of the mind after waking, and which are believed to be realities.—Ebullition of blood at night, with anxious heat (perspiration, violent throbbing of the arteries) and palpitation of heart.—Nightmare.—Somnambulism.—At night, pains in back, quivering, apparently of the nerves, frequent emission of urine, headache, colic, asthmatic sufferings, and great anguish of body.

27. Fever.—Frequent, internal, shudderings.—Continued shivering and want of vital heat.—Chill predominates; chilliness internally, as from want of vital heat, with icy coldness of hands and feet (evening).—Continued chilliness from morning till noon.—Shivering, with and without thirst.—Shivering and shuddering, with drowsiness, followed by slight perspiration.—Flushes of heat and shivering alternately, with headache; chilliness over back and perspiration in axilla and on soles of feet.—Continuous heat in afternoon, with violent headache and unconsciousness; they are gradually > during the perspiration which follows.—Violent perspiration > the painful symptoms present during fever.—Debilitating, somewhat sour-smelling perspiration.—Chilliness with increasing headache in forehead every day at 9 a.m. until noon; afterwards heat

with gradually increasing perspiration and thirst, the headache decreasing afterwards gradually.—Heat with burning thirst.—Dejection before fever.—Before shivering, headache; during shivering, short breathing, yawning, and desire to sleep.—During heat, violent headache, dizziness, cloudiness of eyes, vertigo, and redness of face.—Fever, with pains in bones, pains in back, yellowish complexion, headache, weakness, bitter taste in mouth, ulceration at commissures of lips, want of appetite, pressure at pit of stomach, with great sensitiveness of that part to touch; quotidian or tertian fever, generally commencing in morning by shiverings, followed by heat and thirst.—In forenoon chilliness for three hours, with blue nails and chattering of teeth; this is followed by heat, lasting as long, accompanied by obscuration of sight, stitches in head much thirst, pains in back, followed by perspiration.—[Ague, fever at noon, generally 9 to 11 hard chill, great thirst for large quantities of water, longing for salt food, headache during the heat, profuse sweat and complete apyrexia leaving languor and debility.—Spleen and liver enlargement and obstinate constipation.—Pernicious fever and fever with anæmia often benefited by *Nat. m*. (Majumdar)].—Typhus fever, with debility, dryness of tongue, and violent thirst.—Pulse irregular and often intermittent (esp. when lying on l. side).—Pulse at one time rapid and weak, at another full and slow.—The pulsations shake whole body.—Intermittent fever: chilliness with great thirst; afterwards great heat with violent thirst and excessive headache; at last profuse perspiration.—Intermittent fevers after the abuse of *Chininum sulph*. (< during hot stage).—During apyrexia: stitches about the liver; languor; emaciation; fever blisters on lips.—Sweat in morning.—Profuse sweat, too easily excited by movement.—After the fever passes off the patient wishes to retain a recumbent position, does not "feel able" to get up or go about anything.

Natrum Nitricum.

Nitrate of Sodium. Cubic Nitre. Chili Saltpetre. Sodic Nitrate. $NaNO_3$, Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Constipation. Debility. Distension. Flatulence. Otalgia. Otitis.

Characteristics.—*Na. n*. has had a considerable proving, and among the peculiar symptoms were: Heat in left ear; coldness in right. Heat spreading left to right. Coldness streaming through upper part of body. Coldness of left foot. Pressing-inward pains: in temple and forehead; in malar bones. Flatulent troubles with weight in lower abdomen. Painful retraction of abdominal muscles. Painful constipation. Anæmia and excessive exhaustion. The symptoms were < by exertion; ascending stairs; sitting bent over; deep inspiration. *Na. n*. was Rademacher's *Aconite*. He used it in inflammations of all kinds, especially laryngo-tracheitis and croup, acute pneumonia, acute rheumatism and heart affections, purpura, hæmorrhages, inflammations of the eye, exophthalmic goître (Hansen).

Relations.—*Compare:* K. nit. Abdomen mostly contracted, constipation, Plumb. (Na. n. should be a good antidote to lead poisoning).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great ill-humour (mental indolence).

2. Head.—Head dull; as from too much study.—Pressing inward pain l. temple and forehead, with heat.

4. Ears.—Pain in r. ear, as if in drum; with sensation of binding up in ears.—Otalgia: in evening; with warmth in ear, coldness of r. concha, burning heat of l., which extends beyond the temple.

6. Face.—Face pale, thin.—Inward pressing in malar bones.

8. Mouth.—Tongue whitish.—Distressing burning dryness in mouth and throat.

9. Throat.—Some dull stitches back of throat on drawing air through nose (evening, in bed).

10. Appetite.—Coppery taste on lips and tongue.—Acid taste.—Appetite diminished.—Repugnance to coffee.

11. Stomach.—Sour risings.—Sufferings from flatulency, with pressive pains, esp. in epigastrium and chest, < by movement, and > by risings or expulsion of flatus.—Flatulence with pressure in pit of stomach and under sternum.

12. Abdomen.—Distended abdomen, with a feeling of heaviness in it, followed by emission of a quantity of wind and eructations.—Painful retraction of abdominal muscles towards spinal column.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation: fæces of a large size; the stool is discharged with difficulty, slow, and with the sensation after the stool as if the fæces were still remaining.—Stool always consisted of isolated fæcal masses, evacuated with great exertion; during last days of proving constant desire to go to stool.—Stool indolent, only after effort, leaving sensation as if more to follow.—Stool retarded one day.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent distressing desire, increased mucous secretion of passages.—Profuse emission (in spite of summer heat and profuse perspiration).—Urine very light colour and high specific gravity.

18. Chest.—Pressive pains below outer part r. pectoral muscle, as if between and on ribs, on deep breathing, whilst sitting bent over.

19. Heart.—Pulse become slower; smaller, softer.

21. Limbs.—Aching, contusive pain in the joints; and in adductors of thighs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pressing-asunder pain in first joint of r. index and middle fingers.

24. Generalities.—The blood became colour of cherry juice; white corpuscles increased, red diminished; watery constituents increased.—Weakness, disinclined for exertion.—Exhaustion, esp. in knees, during a walk (after a slight venesection).—Exhaustion < every motion, esp. going up stairs.

26. Sleep.—Overpowering inclination to sleep, which, however, did not refresh.

27. Fever.—A fine cold sensation streams through body, esp. upper part and arms, followed by increased warmth after a quarter of an hour in bed.—General shivering chill at times.—Feet cold (and feel cold) up to calves.—Icy coldness of l. foot extending half up leg (both in warm room and when walking).—Whole l. concha becomes burning hot, r. remaining cold; heat soon extended over l. temple, then changed to pressing-inward pain; later heat spread to r. side of head, esp. concha, thence over face with pressive pain in l. frontal sinuses, in afternoon.

Natrum Nitrosum.

Nitrite of Sodium. $NaNO_2$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Apoplexy. Cyanosis. Fainting. Gastro-enteritis.

Characteristics.—Ringer and Murrell (*Lancet*, November 3, 1883—*C. D. P.*) administered ten grains of *Na. ntrs.*, dissolved in an ounce of water, to fourteen men and four women. To twelve men and four women it was given in five-gr. doses. In almost all it produced alarming symptoms of the apoplectic order. A cat had 4 c.c. of a 10 per cent. aqueous solution injected under the skin, and died of the effects. Collischorm (quoted *H. P.*, x. 469) relates two cases of accidental poisoning with *Nat. nitros*. (*1*) The first patient was affected with: Diarrhœa and fainting, bitter eructations, heavily coated tongue, and on the chest an eruption like syphilitic roseola. Traces of albumen in urine. During the night, copious alvine discharges with faintishness. The following day, intense cyanosis. Urine dark yellow, containing copious urates. Next day he took 2.5 grin.; cyanosis diminished and the measly eruption spread all over the body except the face. (*2*) The second patient had the cyanosis, diarrhœa, and faintings in an aggravated form so that collapse threatened. Strong Coffee and omission of the drug removed the symptoms. < Motion. > Lying down. The concomitance of fainting with other affections may prove a keynote: "Copious liquid stools at night with faintness."

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coffee. *Compare:* Amyl. nit. Glon. < By motion, Bry.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Thought she would have died.—So much upset she feared she would never get over it.

2. Head.—Giddy, as if he would become insensible; lips, face, hands became blue, had to lie down half an hour before he dared move.—Face and head seemed swollen throbbed violently till she thought they would burst.—Head felt as if it would split in two.—Terrible headache, < on motion, esp. going up stairs.

3. Eyes.—Staring eyes and livid lips.—Pupils widely dilated (cat).

6. Face.—Face lips, hands turned blue.—Lips turned black and throbbed for hours.—Deadly pale.

8. Mouth.—Tongue protruded, dark colour (cat).—Heavily coated tongue.

11. Stomach.—Bitter eructations.—Feels very sick, but did not actually vomit.—Nausea and eructations.—Vomiting (two cases from 5-gr. doses).—The medicine kept rising, so he could not keep it down.—Stomach firmly contracted (cat).

12. Abdomen.—Intestines firmly contracted (cat).—Liver of dark colour (cat).

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa; copious stools with fainting; in the night.

14. Urinary Organs.—Bladder firmly contracted (cat).—Urine: dark yellow; copious urates; trace of albumen; methæmoglobin.

19. Heart.—Heart came on beating very fast; he throbbed all over.—L. ventrical contracted, r. dilated (cat).—Blood very dark, almost like treacle (cat).

24. Generalities.—Took all his strength away.—Trembling sensation all over and suddenly fell on the floor.—The women were more severely affected than the men.—Ten minutes after the dose felt a trembling sensation all over and suddenly fell on the floor; whilst lying there she perspired freely; face and head felt swollen, throbbed violently; felt sick.—Faintness, nervousness.—Went off in hysterics, could not hold a limb still.

25. Skin.—Rash like roseola syphilitica on chest, measly, spreading to abdomen and thighs, covered gradually all the body except the face.

27. Fever.—Violent perspiration.

Natrum Phosphoricum.

Phosphate of Soda. Hydric Disodic Phosphate. Na_2HPO_4, $12H_2O$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Acidity (infants). Conjunctivitis. Diabetes. Dyspepsia. Enteralgia. Erysipelas. Gastralgia. Glands, scrofulous swelling of. Goître. Gout. Intertrigo. Leucocytosis. Leucorrhœa. Morphinomania. Phthisis. Post-nasal catarrh. Rheumatism. Scrofula. *Sighing*. Sterility. *Threadworms*. Urticaria. *Worms*.

Characteristics.—As *Nat. phos*. is one of Schüssler's introductions I will first quote what he has to say about it: "*Nat. phos*. is contained in the blood-corpuscles, in the cells of the muscles, of the nerves and of the brain, as well as in the intercellular fluids. Through the presence of *Nat. p*. lactic acid is decomposed into carbonic acid and water. *Nat. p*. is able to bind to itself carbonic acid, receiving into itself two parts of carbonic acid for every volume of phosphoric acid. When it has thus bound the carbonic acid it conveys it to the lungs. The oxygen flowing into the lungs liberates the carbonic acid, which is only loosely attached to the *Nat. p*.; the carbonic acid is then exhaled and exchanged for oxygen, which is absorbed by the iron of the blood-corpuscles. *Nat. p*. is the remedy for those diseases which are caused by an excess of lactic acid. It therefore answers to the diseases of infants, who, having been fed to excess with milk and sugar, suffer from redundant acids. The symptoms in such cases are: Sour eructations, vomiting of sour, cheesy masses; yellowish-green, so-called hacked diarrhœas; colic, spasms with acidity. Uric acid is dissolved in the blood by two factors, the warmth of the blood and *Nat. p*. If uric acid is deposited from its solution in the joints or near them, owing to a deficiency of *Nat. p*., or when it combines with the base of *Carbonate of soda* into urate of soda, which is insoluble, then there arises podagra or acute arthritic rheumatism. During an acute attack of podagra the secretion of uric acid in the urine is diminished by just so much as is retained of it in the diseased parts. *Nat. p*. also serves to saponify the fatty acids; it therefore cures those dyspeptic ailments which arise from eating fat food, or which are aggravated thereby."—*Nat. p*. has been proved, chiefly in the attenuations, under Farrington's direction. Schüssler's indications do not all appear in the provings, but I insert them in the Schema and distinguish them by (S). The correspondence is tolerably close. In the proving the nose-irritation and itching anus of the worm-condition was developed. Atony of bladder. Hair sensation on tongue. Tightness of muscles and tendons. Seminal emissions. Charles Mohr, who was one of the provers, relates in *Amer. Med. Monthly* (Oct., 1897) the effect it had on him and the use he made of it. After being under the influence of the drug some time (without knowing what it was) he had much itching at the ankle-joints, with an eczematous eruption. Fear, especially at night, that something would happen. Headache; some nausea; defect of vision, one pupil dilated. The symptoms had to be antidoted with *Sepia*. Two years after, Mohr had a patient with visional disturbance and headache, and when these were at their

worst he had a sense of fear, < at night, and an eruption about the ankles which began with itching. *Nat. p*. 6x cured promptly. M. J. Luys (*H. W*., xxxiv. 477) has successfully overcome the morphia habit by subcutaneous injections of *Nat. ph*. with glycerine and water.—The symptoms are < walking, especially up stairs. Warmth of bed = itching at anus from worms. Thunderstorm < pains; = trembling and palpitation. When big toe pains heart pains are >. There is periodicity in the action. < From coitus.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Sep. (especially eruption and swelling about joints); Apis (urticaria). *Compare:* Acidity and scrofula, Calc., Rheum. Gout, Benz. ac., Guaiac., Lyc., Urt. ur., Sul. Gastric catarrh, Calc., Carb. v., Kali c., Nux, Robin., Carbol. ac. Speech impeded, Nat. m. Hair sensation, Nat. m., K. bi., Sil. < From coitus, K. ca., Caust. Worms, Abrot., Cina, Teucr. Drinking water = cough, Sil.; (Caust. > cough). Emissions causing weak back and knees, Nat. m.

Causation.—Sugar. Milk. Fat food. Bitter foods. Thunderstorms.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy, esp. after emissions.—Despondent; could not study; imagined he was going to have typhoid fever.—Fears bad news.—Nervous fears on waking.—Easily startled.—Irritable.—Memory lost.

2. Head.—Dizzy, as if he would fall; objects turn round on rising or moving.—Dulness in head and at root of nose.—Fulness in head; flushes of heat, afterwards sweat.—Fulness in forehead, over eyes; in morning; while studying; With cutting in r. temple.—Sharp cutting r. side of head with, at times, dull aching over eyes.

3. Eyes.—Eyes weak; < from gas-light 8 p.m.—Slight burning, lachrymation, must rub eyes.—Cutting in r. eye.—Eyes feel as if sand in them.—Pain over eyes.—Pressure on r. eye during menses.—Pressure over r. eye with sighing.—Pain in l. orbit, with pain in bowels, extending up into chest; flatulence.—R. supraorbital neuralgia.—Lids heavy, itch along margins.—Dryness of l. eyeball with bruised pain.—Vision: dim; flickering; halo round gas-light.—(Squinting, with worms.).—Disturbed vision, one pupil dilated.

4. Ears.—Lobe of r. ear burning and itching so intolerably has to scratch it till it bleeds.—Sensation in ears as of water dropping from a height into a long round vessel.—Fulness in ears, aching in r. meatus.—Itching and tickling in (r.) Eustachian tube from middle ear.—Imagines he hears footsteps in next room.

5. Nose.—Fulness at root of nose; skin feels drawn tight over it.—Nose as if full of mucus, but discharge slight.—L. nostril sore, painful; picks it constantly; scales

form.—Pricking in l. (and r.) nostril, brings tears to eyes.—Offensive odour before nose.

6. Face.—Shooting pain in r. cheek.—Peculiar stitching pain along cheek into ears.—Great soreness r. lower jaw at angle; occasional slight darting through jaw.—Intense itching of face esp. nose.

8. Mouth.—Teeth in morning and mouth all day covered with a brownish mucus.—Gumboils on molars.—Tongue coated dirty white, brown centre.—Moist, golden-yellow, or creamy coating back part of roof of mouth (S).—Sensation of hairs on tip of tongue, followed by prickling numbness of whole mouth.—Stinging on tip of tongue.—Bad taste (coppery) on waking.—Tries to say a word, but it will not come out; feels as if something closed in throat preventing speech.

9. Throat.—Mucus in throat.—Tough clear white phlegm in posterior nares.—Thick yellow mucus drops from posterior nares; < night; wakens him; must sit up to clear throat.—Sensation of lump in throat.—R. side of throat sore; sensation as of a pin pricking it; < swallowing liquids, > swallowing solids; throbbing in region of l. tonsils.

11. Stomach.—Acidity in children fed with excess of milk and sugar (S).—Dyspepsia from f at food, or < by fat food (S).—Canine hunger with gone feeling in stomach.—Desires: strong-tasting things; eggs; fried fish; beer, which >.—Aversion to: bread-and-butter.—Sour eructations (S).—Eructations after eating.—Goneness; in stomach and abdomen, even in chest; < after eating.—Heaviness and pressure in epigastrium.—Vomiting of sour cheesy masses (S).

12. Abdomen.—Sharp cutting in hypochondria and l. iliac region.—Flatulence, < after eating; rumbling.—Whilst at stool, sensation as if a marble dropped down descending colon.—Colic, and pressure, with acidity (S).—Colic, as from wind pressing on bladder, causing frequent inclination and urging to stool.—Colicky pains while walking.—Colic in hypogastrium; soreness.

13. Stool and Anus.—Burning contracting pain in anus and lower rectum (on waking from troubled dream).—Sticking as from splinter in anus on walking.—Sore, raw feeling.—Itching soreness; must scratch.—Must bring will to bear to prevent escape of fæces.—Diarrhœa with colic; fears to pass flatus for fear fæces should escape.—After coitus (man) urging to stool and urination: stools small, loose.—Yellowish green, so-called "hacked diarrhœa" (S).—Stool: yellowish brown.; profuse, thin, yellowish brown.—*Before stool*: Weak feeling in rectum and sphincter.—Small stool before breakfast, soft yet with effort; sudden urging while eating; afterwards, watery yellowish brown, painless stool.—Large, soft stool, easily expelled, with feeling afterwards as if much remained behind.—Costive.—One day costive, next diarrhœa.—Intestinal, long or round

worms, with acidity, picking nose, occasional squinting, pain in bowels, restless sleep (S).

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning during micturation.—After coitus burning and itching at meatus.—Frequent micturition.—Obliged to vomit from pressure of wind on bladder, pressure not > thereby.—Passed a large quantity of urine on arising in morning.—Bladder semi-paralysed: flow soon stops, and requires straining.—Urine: increased, pale; scanty, dark.—(Diabetes, hepatic form).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections almost nightly, preceded by slight pains in testicles (< l.).—Drawing in testes and cords.—Emissions: at night with vivid dreams; after coitus; without dreams.—Semen, thin, watery, smells like stale urine.—Emissions followed by weak back and trembling of knees.—Great itching of scrotum; prepuce; anus.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses five days early.—*During menses*: feet icy cold by day, burn at night in bed; pressure in r. eye; flow at first paler than usual.—*After menses*: symptoms <; trembling at heart, headache; paralytic aching in r. wrist; knees feel as if tendons shortened.—Leucorrhœa: creamy or honey-coloured; sour-smelling, acrid, and watery (S).—Prolapsus uteri with weak sinking sensation after defecation.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Cough from drinking water.—Cough from tickling in throat.—Constant cough and hawking; pain in chest in mammary region.

18. Chest.—Empty feeling in chest,< after a meal.—Pain through chest (< Q after dinner.—Pain from r. clavicle diagonally to stomach, intense, caused starting, followed by hoarseness.—Burning deep in chest, < r. side.—Sudden feeling of fulness.—Contracted feeling; muscles as if drawn; aching pains.—Weight above ensiform cartilage, with empty feeling.—Lower third of sternum, pain as if torn in two.—(Phthisis florida in young subjects).

19. Heart.—Trembling about heart < going up stairs.—Feeling as if a lump or bubble started from heart and were forced through arteries.—Heart feels uneasy, esp. about base, when pains in limbs and great toe are better.—Pulses felt all over body.—Pulse, quick, jerking.

20. Neck and Back.—Crick in both sides of neck.—Scrofulous swelling of lymphatic glands (S).—Goître.—Weakness in back towards evening.—Slight pain in l. scapula.—Sharp pain in r. sacro-iliac joint.

21. Limbs.—R. wrist and l. ankle weak, ache as if paralysed (after menses).—Drawing in hands, feet, wrist-joints, and l. shoulder.

22. Upper Limbs.—Synovial crepitation.—Arm (l.) feels gone, tired.—Arms weak, must let them drop.—Heaviness of r. arm.—Contraction of extensors in back of arm, often, when writing.—Rheumatic pain in r. shoulder; feels nervous.—Shooting pains from neck over r. shoulder.—Deep-seated pain in r. wrist going into palm.—Drawing cramping; paralytic aching (during menses) in r. wrist.—Numbness in r. hand and arm.—Crampy pain in l. hand, esp. index finger.—Numbness in r. fingers, occasional darting, < ring fingers.—Severe shooting pains in l. middle and index fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Synovial crepitation.—Sudden giving way of legs while walking, as though they would be paralysed.—Hamstrings stiff.—Sharp, shooting front of l. thigh.—Knees feel as if tendons shortened; (also at menses).—Stitching in l. knee.—When walking: calves feel pulled tight, as if needles piercing calf.—Pain in ball of foot; in (r.) big toe.—Gout (S).—Rheumatism (S).—Much itching at ankle-joints; even eczematous eruption.

24. Generalities.—Lassitude: in morning; in hot weather.—Nervous.—Sore.—Wakes at midnight; soon a sensation like electric shock through body; trembling and palpitation as from fright.—Deposits in joints (S).

25. Skin.—Itching; < after going to bed; hives (*Apis* >).—Itching papules on r. ear; about joints.—Itching of scrotum, prepuce, and anus.—Chafing of skin.—Eczema, with acidity, honey-coloured secretion.—Crusta lactea.—Golden-yellow scabs.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy all day, most forenoon; falls asleep sitting.—Unusual excitement, could not sleep till 1, awoke again at 5, unrested.—Sleepless 12 to 3 a.m.—Dreams: sexual; vexing; of the dead.

27. Fever.—Chilly: during menses; most on chest; followed by hot flushes round body.—Feet icy cold by day, burn at night (during menses).—Cannot get to sleep feels so hot; thoughts crowd on his mind.—Flashes of heat and sweat.—Face burns.—Exceedingly sour-smelling sweats (S).—Intermittent fever with vomiting of sour masses (S).

Natrum Salicylicum.

Salicylate of Sodium. $(NaC_7H_5O_3)_2H_2O$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Abscess. Boils. Debility. Depression. *Ears, noises in*. Fever. *Méničre's disease. Noises in the head*. Śdema. Periostitis. Rheumatism. Stammering. Strabismus divergens.

Characteristics.—The introduction of Salicylic acid and *Nat. sal*. into general practice as remedies in rheumatism led to much overdosing, the records of which are found in *Allen* and *C. D. P*., and I have arranged them below in the Schema. The most marked and persistent of the symptoms produced by *Nat. sal*. is giddiness, < on rising from lying, and intense tinnitus aurium with deafness. This combination of symptoms has led to the successful homśopathic use of *Nat. sal*. in Ménière's disease and similar conditions. In some of the overdosings high fever with delirium was produced. *Nat. sal*. has been used freely in the manufacture of beer to prevent fermentation, and this has caused poisoning symptoms, notably sweating and tenderness of the feet with dark coloured and enlarged veins (*H. W*., xxv. 500, 566). *Nat. sal*. has evidently an affinity for the joints, since it causes many of its poisoning symptoms simultaneously with the removal of the joint pains of gout and rheumatism. It has been used with success in homśopathic practice in the treatment of periosteal rheumatism. Divergent strabismus and stammering were marked pathogenetic effects in one case, and should lead to homśopathic uses. It has caused irritation of inguinal glands, and has cured abscess in axilla. Having given *Nat. sal*. 3 to a patient recovering from influenza who had symptoms of vertigo with noises in the head, the patient was so much relieved by the medicine of her weakness and depression that she named the remedy her "tonic." W. R. Rice published a case in the *Brit. Med. Jour*., November 30, 1897, in which he gave a lady 10-gr. doses of *Nat. sal*. every four hours. After the third dose "most alarming prostration, mental and bodily," set in. Pulse became weak and compressible, fell to 35 per minute, and the temperature became subnormal. On stopping *Nat. sal*. the symptoms rapidly passed off. Ebstein has claimed for *Nat. sal*. in ordinary dosage a controlling power over glycosuria, and R. T. Williamson (*B. M. J*., March 30, 1901) has confirmed this in some cases.

Relations.—*Compare:* Gaulth., Salix mol., Salix nig., Sal. ac., Salol. In Ménière's disease, Chi., Kali i., Carb. sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Vomiting, unconsciousness, at times wild delirium, from which she recovered with loud cries.—Weariness and depression.—Highly nervous dread.—Sometimes has hallucinations; sometimes half-asleep; sometimes rational.—Apathetic.

2. Head.—Giddiness, deafness, noises in ears.—Giddiness, > lying down, < raising head or sitting up; objects all seem to move to r.—Burning pains on skin of forehead.—Severe headache as though head would burst.

3. Eyes.—Amblyopia.—Pupils dilated, very slightly sensitive to light; marked divergent strabismus.—Eyes have a peculiar sparkle.—Does not see distant objects; mydriasis.

4. Ears.—Constant noises in ears, deafness; direct and perosseous.

6. Face.—L. face red; both eyelids, upper lip śdematous.—Anxious expression, red face.

8. Mouth.—Speech hoarse, indistinct, stammering, some words she cannot pronounce.—Dryness in mouth and throat with great thirst.

11. Stomach.—Great thirst.—Appetite lost.—Vomiting; unconsciousness.

12. Abdomen.—Inguinal glands swollen, sensitive.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhśa; great thirst.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Absolute but temporary impotence.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnśa; with great heat.—Breathing so noisy it was heard in street; > when supported in half-sitting posture; gasps for air; respiration exceedingly forcible.—Breathing shallow.—Respiration 60, not superficial.—Panting respiration like that of a hunting-dog.

19. Heart.—Pulse stronger, arterial pressure increased.—Pulse irregular, sometimes very quick, sometimes nearly normal velocity, small, weak.—Pulse weak, compressible, falls to 35 beats a minute.

22. Upper Limbs.—(Axillary abscess.).—Strong itching on back of r. hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Feet swollen, soles tender, veins of dorsa much congested (from drinking ale containing *Nat. sal.*).

24. Generalities.—Alarming prostration, mental and bodily.—L. side of face, lower limbs, r. chest diffusely reddened, both eyelids, upper lip, great part of legs slightly śdematous.—Eyelids, hands, face, and legs swollen.—Dull and heavy.—Tingling over whole body.—Very restless; condition constantly changing.

25. Skin.—Soon after first dose, intense tingling and itching of skin; diffuse redness; śdema.—Urticaria over greater part of body, esp. legs and abdomen, with śdema of arms.—Intense erythematous rash.—Pemphigoid eruption on, hands and other parts of body.—On forehead, face, and legs skin very red in circumscribed patches, redness disappearing on pressure.

27. Fever.—Wild delirium, great heat, dyspnśa.—Temperature 107°, with intense thirst.—Fever and rash come only with disappearance of rheumatic pains.—Temperature became subnormal, pulse 35.

Natrum Selenicum.

Selenate of Sodium. $NaSeO_4$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Laryngeal phthisis. *Laryngitis, chronic*.

Characteristics.—This is an unproved remedy, but it has a decided affinity for the larynx. According to Hansen its use in homœopathy was first suggested by Meyhoffer, who gave the indication in laryngeal phthisis as: "Expectoration of small lumps of bloody mucus with slight hoarseness." It is best suited to the early stage of the disease.

Natrum Silicofluoricum.

Salufer. Na_2SiF_6. Solution.

Clinical.—Bones, affections of. Caries. Ethmoiditis. Tumours.

Characteristics.—Cooper is the chief authority for this remedy. It must be used carefully, as it has an extraordinary penetrating power. Cooper calls it the medicinal "bone scraper" in cases of caries. With a lotion of three grains to a tumbler of water he healed up quickly a case of lupus. He has seen ethmoiditis set up by it. Burnett has cured tumours with it given internally.

Natrum Sulphuricum.

Sodium Sulphate. Sal Mirabile. Soda vitriolata. Glauber's Salt. Na_2SO_4. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—*Asthma. Biliousness*. Brain, injuries of. Condylomata. Debility; of drunkards. *Diabetes*. Dyspepsia; of drunkards. Enuresis. Epilepsy; traumatic. Epistaxis (menstrual). Fistulous abscesses. *Gonorrhśa*. Headache. Hydrćmia. Influenza. Leucćmia. Liver, enlarged. Malaria. Migraine. Nephritic scarlatina. Ophthalmia. Panaritium. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Photophobia. Phthisis. *Sciatica*. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Spleen, affections of. Sycosis. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Natrum sulph*. is a much honoured drug. It was discovered by Glauber in 1658 and named by him *Sal Mirabile*. It has been named *after* him *Sal Glauberi*. It is the chief ingredient in many mineral Spas, notably those of Carlsbad. It was proved by Schreter, Hartlaub, Trinks, and others. It was studied by Grauvogl, who found in it the typical remedy for his "hydrogenoid constitution"; and it forms one of the tissue remedies of Schüssler. From whichever side it has been studied the indications arrived at are practically agreed upon by all, though

the homśopathist has the widest field. Grauvogl described as the hydrogenoid constitution the state in which there is extreme sensitiveness to damp, wetting, bathing, watery foods, and residence near fresh water, especially standing water. Periodicity is also another feature of this state. This constitution he considered as providing the soil for gonorrhśal infection. It corresponds to Hahnemann's sycosis. *Nat. sul*. was Grauvogl's leading anti-hydrogenoid. It will be seen by the following quotation that Schüssler by another route reaches the same conclusion: "The action of the *Sodium sulphate* is contrary to that of the *Sodium chloride*. Both, indeed, have the faculty of attracting water, but the end is a contrary one; *Nat. mur*. attracts the water destined to be put to use in the organism, but *Nat. sul*. attracts the water formed during the retrogressive metamorphosis of the cells, and secures its elimination from the organism. *Nat. mur*. causes the splitting up of the cells necessary for their multiplication; *Nat. sul*. withdraws water from the superannuated leucocytes, and thus causes their destruction. The latter salt is, therefore, a remedy for leucćmia. *Nat. sul*. is a stimulant of the epithelial cells and of the nerves, as will appear in what follows. In consequence of the activity excited by *Nat. sul*. in the epithelial cells in the urinary canals, superfluous water with the products of the tissue changes, dissolved or suspended therein, flows into the kidneys, in order to leave the organism in the form of urine through the ureters and the bladder. While *Nat. sul*. stimulates the epithelial cells of the biliary ducts, the pancreatic ducts and of the intestines, it causes the secretion of the excretions of these organs. *Nat. sul*. is also intended to stimulate the functions of the nerves of the biliary apparatus, of the pancreas, and of the intestines. If the *sensory* nerves of the bladder are not stimulated by *Nat. sul*., the impulse to void urine does not come to man's consciousness; thence there follows involuntary micturition (wetting the bed). If the motory nerves of the detrusor are not stimulated, there results retention of urine. In consequence of an irregular action of *Nat. sul*. on the epithelial cells and the nerves of the biliary apparatus, there arises either a diminution or an increase of the secretion and excretion of the bile. If the motory nerves of the colon are not sufficiently influenced through *Nat. sul*. there arise constipation and flatulent colic. If in consequence of a disturbance in the motion of the molecules of *Nat. sul*. the elimination of the superfluous water from the intercellular spaces takes place too slowly, there arises hydrćmia, and functional disturbances in the apparatus for the secretion of bile cause the following diseases: Chills and fever, bilious fever, influenza, diabetes, bilious vomiting, bilious diarrhśa, śdema, śdematous erysipelas; on the skip, vesicles containing yellowish water, moist herpes, herpes circinatus, sycotic excrescences, catarrhs with yellowish green or green secretions. The state of health of persons suffering from hydrćmia is always < in humid weather, near the water, and in damp, moist underground dwellings; it is improved by contrary conditions." *Nat. sul*. is Schüssler's specific for epidemic influenza. Homśopathy welcomes the keynotes provided by these two great observers, and incorporates them with the data furnished by her own provings and clinical observations, with which they entirely agree. Grauvogl and Schüssler used *Nat. sul*. in the lower triturations, but homśopaths need not confine

themselves to any. When the correspondence is exact the highest attenuations will act better than the lower; when the likeness is more general the lower will give the best results. The provings bring out the cardinal symptoms of the sycotic constitution: Early morning aggravation (the syphilitic is < from sunset to sunrise); the periodicity and intermittent character of the symptoms, the predominant chilliness and sensitiveness to damp, clearly relates *Nat. sul*. to *Thuja*, the vaccinal nosodes and other sycotic remedies. But these uses of *Nat. sul*., whilst guiding the homśopath (and if he is ignorant of them he will miss making many cures), do not limit or hamper him. *Nat. sul*. has a clear individuality independent of these relations. *Nat. sul*. has many strongly-marked symptoms of the mind and head. It has headache with drowsiness; basal headache, as if the bones at the base of the brain were crushed; pressure on both sides or on r. side of occiput. Mental troubles arising from injury to the head. Like other Natrums, it has mental symptoms < from music. Low spirits even to suicidal impulse. Irritability < morning. Such conditions arise in conditions of nervous exhaustion brought on by debilitating diseases. There is also "Cheerfulness; after loose stools." *Nat. sul*. has nose-bleed before and during menses (not vicarious like *Bry*). Toothache is < by warm things, intolerable by hot things, and > by holding cold water in the mouth. In scrofulous ophthalmia, granular lids, &c., *Nat. sul*. has a great curative sphere. H. C. Allen says that with the possible exception of *Graph*., no remedy has "such terrible sensitiveness to light." *Nat. sul*. has a decided relation to fingers and toes. A case of panaritium is reported (*N. A. J. H*., xiii. 265) in a young woman, 21. Sticking ulcerative pain under nail of right index finger, and in phalanges of various fingers. Pulsation in tip of little finger. > Out of doors. *Nat. sul*. 30 in water, a teaspoonful every two hours. Pain ceased rapidly; well in two days. (Six months before patient had one on another finger which gave great pain, and went on to suppuration). S. M. Pease (*Med. Adv*., xxv. 28) cured a very chronic case of intermittent fever with *Nat. sul*., to which he was led by this symptom: "When he took off his boots at night the ball of the right great toe invariably itched." Its counterpart may be found in the Schema. Asthma is very frequently a sycotic manifestation, and *Nat. sul*. corresponds to the breathing and skin symptoms often met with in asthma. Asthma of malarial districts. Humid asthma of children; with every fresh cold an attack of asthma. Attacks of asthma frequently occur in the early morning hours. Leonard (*H. W*., xxxiii. 465) has cured with *Nat. sul*. 200x a very violent asthma which was always induced by any unusual exertion. Bellairs (*H. W*., xxx. 407) cured with *Nat. sul*. 3x a chronic case in a man, 35, who had "looseness of the bowels at each attack." There were no evidences of the sycotic constitution in this case. W. J. Guernsey (*H. P*., vii. 129) has recorded a similar case: Mrs. S., 36. Violent attacked asthma; greenish, purulent sputa; *a loose evacuation immediately after rising the last two days*. *Nat. sul*. 500 was given in water, every two hours. Was enabled to lie down the same night, and all symptoms rapidly cleared up. Another case by the same observer is this: Mrs. C., 42. Subject to attacks for years. Expectoration greenish and remarkably copious. *Nat. sul*. in water every three hours. Improvement began after a few doses, expectoration

became paler and less abundant. Felt better than for years previously. A case of megrim cured by Baltzer with *Nat. sul*. 30 is reported in *Archiv. f. Hom*., ii. 317 (*H. W*., xxix. 408). One peculiar feature of it was that there was *salivation with the headache*. Miss P., 19, had had headache every fortnight for years. Shooting pain in right temple begins in morning after rising, increases till evening, and only ceases about 1 a.m., when she gets to sleep. > By cold compresses; in open air; in dark room; by vomiting. < By noise; light; eating (does not eat anything on the days when the pain is on, or it would be <); stooping; during menstruation. During headache mouth always full of water, causing her to spit constantly. *Puls*. and *Phos*. relieved temporarily, but the megrim returned with vomiting and flushes of heat. After headache much thirst and craving for acids. Before headache, irritability. *Nat. sul*. cured. Traumatic epilepsy resulting from injury to the head has been cured with *Nat. sul*. (*H. W*., xxxv. 258). The dreams of *Nat. sul*. are remarkable. Heermann of Paris cured a young lady, a patient of mine, whose sleep was disturbed by dreams of *fighting*.—Mahlon Preston (*Med. Adv*., xviii. 533) has cured many cases of threatened consumption having "pains flying from the chest beginning with a dry cough." Gregg (to whom Preston refers) gives the symptoms: "All-gone, empty feeling in chest, a sense of weakness in chest, must hold chest with both hands when coughing for support to relieve the weakness" (*Repertory*, p. 322). Gregg refers "must hold chest because of pain and soreness, feels as if it would fly to pieces," to *Bry*. and *Phos. Nat. sul*. has both. *Peculiar sensations* of *Nat. Sul*. are: As if forehead would burst. As if a screw being driven in. As if top of head would split. As if brain was loose and fell to left temple. As if brain crushed in a vice, or something gnawing there. As if bells ringing in ears. As if tympanum was pressed out. As if something forcing its way out of ears. Weight on chest. Lump or ball in throat. Burning: on top of head; right. eye; edges of lids; gums palate; anus; abdomen; soles to knees. Creeping in scalp to vertex. Crawling in eyes. Symptoms are < by touch (liver abdomen; scalp; pimples). < Pressure of tight clothing. Pressure (of hand) > pressure in head; and soreness of chest. Scratching = burning. Rest < most ailments (can hardly find a position where pain in hip is tolerable, and the > by changing does not last long). Turning or twisting body very painful. Obliged to lie on back. Lying down > pressure in head. Lying on side > violent colic. Lying on left side < (engorged liver). Motion, exercise, walking >. Fatiguing arm = pain in head. Exertion = asthma. Whilst walking, menses flow freely. Swallowing, talking, rising from seat <. Many symptoms < in morning, > after breakfast, and in open air. Colic 2 a.m. or 2 to 5 a.m. Asthma 4 to 5 a.m. After midnight: twitching of hands and feet during sleep. Ailments which arise or are < from damp weather, or dwelling in damp houses, damp soil, weather changing to damp, getting wet. Every Spring, eruption on chest. Open air < liver; left hypochondrium; piercing pain in groins with urging to urinate. Open air > pain; panaritium. < Warm room. > Cold air and cold water (toothache). Cold food or drink < diarrhśa. During storm, flatulent colic <. > Dry weather; sitting up (cough); changing position. Retaining urine = pain in back.

Relations.—*Compatible:* Fer. p. (polyuria); Na. m. (skin disease); Thuj. (sycosis and hydrogenoid constitution); Bell. *Compare:* Carlsb., Nat. m., and Sul. In sycosis, Malan., Vacc., Variol., Thuj., Nit. ac., Sabi., Sil., Merc., Nux. Condylomata, Thuj., Merc. In hydrogenoid state, Aran. d. Eye symptoms, Graph., Hep., Sul. Cough and diarrhśa, Bry. Cough and urine, Lyc. Toothache > by cold, Coff., Puls. Chest pain > holding with both hands, Nicc. (right lung, Bry). Hip disease, Stilling. Pains in limbs > motion; < damp, Rhs. Granular lids like small blisters, Thuj. Inability to think, Na. c. Greenish-yellow coatings and discharge (golden yellow, Nat. p.). Tendo Achillis, Val. Pressure of clothes <, Lach., Lyc. (>, Nat. m.). Must change position, but it is painful and gives little >, Caust. (Caust. has > in Wet weather). Jaundice from anger; toothache > cold, Cham.

Causation.—Anger. Injury to head (fall). Suppressed gonorrhśa.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness; inclined to weep.—Melancholy with periodical attacks of mania.—Timidity; weak; enfeebled.—Satiety of life, suicidal; has to use all self-control to prevent shooting himself.—Mental results of injury to head.—Jaundice after anger.—Melancholy and lachrymation, esp. after hearing (lively) music.—Cheerfulness, happy mood; after loose stools.—Ill-humour, with dislike to conversation, and laconic mode of speaking.—Quarrelsome humour, with gloomy aspect; < mornings.

2. Head.—Vertigo in evening (at 6 p.m.), with vomiting of sour mucus.—Turning vertigo after dinner, with buzzing in head.—Vertigo after a meal; the heat extends from abdomen to the head; > after forehead becomes moist.—Headache on reading, with heat and perspiration.—Aching and compression in the occiput, and sides of head, even at night.—Pain in vertex, as if head were about to split.—Hot feeling on vertex.—Heaviness in head, with bleeding of nose.—Tearing pains and clawing in forehead, sometimes immediately after dinner, with great drowsiness.—Periodical attacks in r. side of forehead.—Pain as if forehead would burst, after a meal.—Boring pains in head.—Painful shocks in head, as from electric sparks.—Jerks in head, tossing it to right side (forenoon).—Feeling of looseness of brain, as if it were falling to l. temple (in forenoon on stooping).—Irritation of brain after lesions of head.—Shootings in sides of head, on fatiguing arms.—Violent and throbbing headache, esp. in temples.—Headache in base of brain, gnawing; as if in a vice; as if bones being crushed.—Tearing pressure in occiput, both sides; r. side.—Painful sensibility of scalp, when combed.—Tearing at exterior of vertex, at night, with shivering and shaking, and chattering of teeth.

3. Eyes.—Heaviness of eyelids, as if weights were on them.—Itching on edges of lids mornings.—Aching in eyes, esp. in evening, when reading by candle-light.—Tearing pain round eye.—Burning in eyes, sometimes morning and evening, with great dryness, or profuse lachrymation (with discharge of burning water, with

dimness of sight).—Dimness of sight, from weakness of eyes.—Burning in r. eye, < near fire; burning of edges of eyelids.—Nocturnal agglutination of lids.—Confused sight.—Sparks before eyes, after blowing nose.—Photophobia, esp. on waking in morning.

4. Ears.—Otalgia, as if tympanum were propelled outwards.—Lancinations in ears.—Piercing pain in r. ear inward; lightning-like stitches in ear; < going from cold air into warm room; < in damp weather, living on wet ground, &c.—Ringing in ears, as of bells.—Tinkling in ears.

5. Nose.—Coryza, with obstruction of nose, which scarcely permits respiration.—Nose-bleed: before menses; during menses (in afternoon); stops and returns often.—Sneezing, with fluent coryza.

6. Face.—Face pale and sickly, as after a nocturnal debauch, with gloomy aspect.—Tearing in face, and esp. in cheek-bones.—Itching of face.—Vesicles on lower lip.—Pimples on chin, they burn when touching them.—Dryness of lips, with burning and desquamation.—Inflamed and burning blisters on upper lip.—Painful rigidity in maxillary joint, which prevents the mouth being opened.

7. Teeth.—Drawing pains in teeth, with looseness, and a sensation as if elongated, > by cold air, and by smoking tobacco.—Pulsative, throbbing toothache at night, with great agitation, < from warm drinks.—Toothache, > from holding cold water in mouth.—Tearing in carious teeth, on getting out of bed, at night.—Burning in gums.—Shifting and painless swelling in gums.—Purulent vesicles on gums.

8. Mouth.—Dryness with redness of gums and thirst.—Dryness of mouth, with thirst, esp. in morning.—Burning in mouth, tongue, and palate (as from pepper, or highly-seasoned food).—Tongue, dirty greenish grey or greenish brown coat at root; greenish coat with malarial symptoms.—Tongue covered with mucus; slimy taste in mouth.—Burning blisters on tip of tongue.—Burning of palate as if sore and raw (during menses).—Blisters on palate, with great sensitiveness; > by cold; can hardly eat; > from cold things.—Burning vesicles on tongue.—Accumulation of an acid water in mouth.—Much saliva after meals.—(Salivation during headache.)

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with painful and obstructed deglutition (urging to swallow saliva) and inflammatory swelling of uvula and amygdalć.—Frequent constriction of throat when walking.—Constriction and dryness in throat, extending to śsophagus.—Accumulation of mucus in throat, < at night; with hawking up of salt mucus in morning.—Ulcers on tonsils.

10. Appetite.—Mucous taste.—Burning thirst for very cold drinks, esp. in the evening; < after violent exercise.—Want of appetite, and repugnance to food.—Head confused, and eyes clouded, during a meal.—After a meal, sweat on

face, oppression of chest, and accumulation of water in mouth, with inclination to vomit.

11. Stomach.—Sour regurgitation.—Frequent hiccough; in evening; after eating bread-and-butter.—Nausea, with lancination in eyes.—Qualmishness before eating.—Water-brash, in evening.—Vomiting of salt or acidulated water, or of acid mucus (preceded by giddiness), followed by great dejection, and burning pains in head.—Fulness in stomach, descending to chest, with obstructed respiration, in bed, in evening.—Boring pains in stomach, as if it would be perforated, or burning and pinching in morning after rising; > after breakfast.—Beating in stomach, with nausea.

12. Abdomen.—Painful sensitiveness of the hepatic region to the touch, during a walk, or to a sudden jar.—Stitches in the region of the liver while walking in the open air.—Throbbing, tension, and lancinations in hepatic region.—Shootings in l. hypochondrium (while walking in the open air).—Pains as from a bruise in abdomen, at night, with pains in loins; the patient is awakened by pains, which are insupportable, except when lying on side.—Transient burning, passing over different parts of abdomen, in evening.—Painful digging in abdomen during menses, in evening, followed by thirst.—Contractive pain in abdomen, extending to chest, with tightness of breath, and subsequent diarrhśa.—Distension, burning, and shootings in groins.—Stitch from the left groin to the axilla.—Inflammation of r. groin; typhlitis.—Painful accumulation of flatus.—Pinching in abdomen with sensation as if bowels were distended.—Pinching in whole abdomen, with rumbling, shifting and subsequent diarrhśa.—Flatulent colic, with pinching in abdomen; < before breakfast; > in afternoon by emission of flatulence.—Flatulent colic; accumulation and difficult emission of flatulence.—Incarceration of flatulence.—Rumbling borborygmi, and movements in abdomen.—Frequent expulsion of offensive flatus (in the morning, after meals, and with the loose stools).—Piercing pain in r. flank.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard and knotty fćces (with pressure), often mixed with blood and mucus.—Frequent soft and loose evacuations.—Half-liquid stools, with tenesmus.—Diarrhśa, preceded by pain in the groins and hypogastrium.—Yellow liquid stools after rising from bed in the morning.—During stool profuse emission of flatulence.—Constant uneasiness in the bowels and urging to stool (chronic diarrhśa; tuberculosis abdominalis).—After stool, burning at the anus.—Itching of the anus.—Diarrhśa; < in wet weather; in morning; after vegetables and farinaceous food; also in cold evening air.—Knotty, wart-like eruptions on the anus and between the thighs; sycosis.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent emission of urine, with sediment of a yellow colour, or like brick-dust.—Piercing in both groins, with urging to urinate, afternoon while walking outdoors.—Burning in urethra, after and during emission

of urine, or with pain in the small of back on retaining urine.—Urine scanty; dark and passed more frequently, had to get up several times at night.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent itching in genital organs (glans or penis, obliging one to rub).—Gonorrhśa: thick, yellowish-green discharge; painless; chronic; suppressed.—Itching of scrotum, with burning after scratching.—Itching of perinćum and mons veneris.—Excited sexual desire (evening); erections (morning).—Sweat on scrotum, in evening.—Increased sexual desire.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia scanty, retarded, with colic, and suppressed stools, or hard fćces.—Headache, and epistaxis, during catamenia.—The blood of the catamenia is acrid and corrosive, or coagulated, and flows only in morning.—Leucorrhśa: acrid, corrosive; parts inflamed, swollen, covered with vesicles, size of lentils, filled with pus (after parturition).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Short breath when walking; gradually > by rest.—If he coughs while standing he feels a sharp stitch in l. side of chest, with shortness of breath.—Dry cough, excited by a tickling, with roughness of trachea, and sensation of excoriation in chest, < at night, and > by rising up in bed and holding chest with both hands.—Loose cough, with expectoration, shortness of breath, and shooting in l. side of chest, when sitting, when yawning, during an inspiration.

18. Chest.—Asthma: humid asthma of children; with every fresh cold an attack of asthma; attacks < early morning hours; asthma with early morning diarrhśa.—Shortness of breath, esp. when walking.—Oppression in chest.—Pressure on chest as of a heavy load.—Empty, all-gone, weak feeling in chest, must support it with both hands when coughing.—Pressure in l. side of chest, near lumbar region; < from motion and pressure.—Stitches in l. side of chest.—Shootings in chest and sides of chest, which are painful, esp. when coughing.

20. Neck and Back.—Stitches in nape of neck at night.—Jerking tearings and tension in muscles, on l. side of neck.—Soreness up and down spine and neck.—Contusive pains in sacrum, or pain as from ulceration, esp. at night.—Lancinations in loins, when seated.—Tearing and gnawing pains along spine.—Incisive shootings between the shoulder-blades.—Lancinations in axillć.

21. Limbs.—Painful sensibility of limbs, which feel as if bruised, or fatigued.—Prostration; tired, weary, esp. knees.—Attacks come on suddenly.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing in bones and muscles of arms, and forearms.—Heaviness of arms.—Sensation of fulness and rigidity in hands.—Tearing and shootings in hands and fingers.—Trembling and weakness of hands, which prevents the holding of anything heavy.—Loss of strength of l. hand, is unable to hold anything heavy.—Burning and redness in back of hand, as from

the stinging of nettles.—Shooting pain of ulceration under nails.—Panaritium.—Tingling in the tips of the fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sharp pains in the hips (in morning on rising, and all day, particularly on making certain motions), on stooping, esp. when rising from a seat, and, at night, in bed.—Stabbing pain in l. hip (after a fall).—The pain in hip is > in certain positions, but compels one to move again after a short time, causing intense suffering.—Heat and burning in legs, morning and evening.—Tearing and drawing in legs, and esp. in tendo-Achillis and calf.—Legs and thighs feel weary and exhausted.—In heels lancinating pain, tearing and ulcerating pain.—Great lassitude and uneasiness in feet.—Shooting tearing, and pain as from ulceration in feet.—Violent itching of toes, and between toes, esp. on taking off shoes and stockings at night.

24. Generalities.—Tearing and shooting, or jerking, or jerking tearings in limbs, and other parts, esp. during evening and night.—Sore across abdomen sides and back.—Trembling in body, with spasmodic movements of muscles, and accompanied by anxious apprehension.—Symptoms manifest themselves during repose, and are > by movement.—The patient feels > in open air.

25. Skin.—Itching, and itching pimples, which burn after being scratched.—Eczema, moist and oozing profusely.—Itching while undressing.—Wart-like, raised, red lumps all over body.

26. Sleep.—Great sleepiness during day, esp. in forenoon; failing asleep while reading or writing.—Sleeplessness caused by great agitation.—Uneasy sleep, with anxious and disagreeable dreams.—Jerking of limbs during sleep.—Starting as if in a fright, soon after falling asleep.—Dreams in which patient imagines himself to be flying.—Dreams of an expanse of water, of one drowning in it; of things floating on a river.—Anxious, frightful dreams disturb the sleep.—Dreams of being insulted and fighting; of being involved in a mob-fight.—Twitching of hands (and feet) during sleep (more so after midnight).—Trembling of hands on waking, and also when writing.

27. Fever.—Waking at night with chilliness, shaking and chattering of teeth, with anguish and thirst.—Shiverings with coldness, esp. in evening, or at night, sometimes with anguish, quaking, and chattering of teeth, generally without thirst.—Coldness and shuddering with thirst.—Internal coldness, with stretching and yawning.—In morning, after a walk, shivering and shaking, and coldness, with heat in head, and yellowness of face.—Perspiration in morning.—During shivering fit, heat in forehead and hands.—Dry, general heat, in the afternoon.—Sudden flashes of heat towards evening.—Profuse sweat, at night.

Natrum Sulphurosum.

Sulphite of Sodium. Sodic Sulphite. $Na_2SO_37H_2O$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa.

Characteristics.—Clarence Bartlett (*H. W.*, xxi. 251) relates a case of chronic diarrhœa in which "the stools were watery and looked very much like yeast" cured with *Nat. sulphuros*. 3x given, after the failure of many other remedies, at the suggestion of Farrington on the indication "*yeasty stools*." The patient had pain in right scapula as if bathed in hot water; was much debilitated; taking food provoked a stool. The face was whitish waxy, except the cheeks, which were a "light freckle colour."

Nectrianinum.

Nosode of cancer of trees (Nectria ditissima). Dilution. Trituration of the parasite.

Clinical.—Carcinoma. Epithelioma.

Characteristics.—*Nectrianinum* is a clear liquid of a yellowish-brown hue which was prepared by Bra and Chaussé (*Med. Rev. of Rev.*, April, 1900, quoted *H. M.*, xxxv. 533) as follows: Cultures (of Nectria) of two months of age, on grape broth, are evaporated on a water bath until reduced to one-third of their original volume. They are filtered through paper and again through porcelain. The liquid is then taken to the autoclave at a temperature of 120° C. This assures that all spores are killed. Injected into healthy animals in 5 c.c. doses several times a week no result is observed. In cancerous men and animals, on the contrary, the injections cause a rise of temperature in from two to four hours of 1° to 3°. If the dose is increased the hyperthermia is accompanied by chills, sensation of cold, accelerated pulse, palpitation, headache, thirst. The crisis terminates after some hours in polyuria and profound sleep. In very advanced cancer reaction may not occur. In a summary of the results the observers say that *Nectrianinum* has caused: "Arrest or diminution of hæmorrhages; suppression of fetid discharges; a tendency at times to epidermisation of the neoplasm with a corresponding well-defined arrest in its evolution." The patients were < when treatment was discontinued and > when it was resumed. A maximum of 4 c.c. per day was never exceeded.

Relations.—*Compare:* Scirrh., Epitheliomin.

Niccolum.

Niccolum metallicum. Metallic Nickel. Ni. (A.W. 58.6). Trituration. Niccolum carbonicum. Carbonate of Nickel. $NiCO_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Asthenopia. Clavus. Cough. Dysmenia. Face, chapped. Headache; nervous; periodic. Hiccough. Migraine. Nasal catarrh. Neck, cracking in. Ophthalmia. Speech, impeded. Throat, sore. Tongue, stiff. Toothache. Vision, impaired. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Nickel is found associated with Cobalt. It is said to have received its name (Nickel, the devil) from the miners, who considered it "false ore" as they were mining for copper. The word Cobalt (Kobold) has possibly a similar derivation. Nickel forms the chief ingredient in the alloy known as "German silver." It was proved by Nenning, and the pathogenesis contains some striking symptoms, many of which have been confirmed. Sir James Y. Simpson used the Sulphate of Nickel ($NiSO_4$) in "periodic headaches of a very severe character," and the provings show that the metal and the carbonate are equally appropriate in this connection. H. Moser (*Am. H.*, xxiii. 61) has cured cases when the pain is: < 10 to 11 a.m., and may be so intense as to cause the patient to cry out; appears first left side, may jump to right; disappears in evening. It has also cured dysmenia; hoarseness, and cough; and cracking in cervical vertebræ on moving the head. Hering says it is *suited to:* "Literary men and others who suffer from periodical nervous headaches; weak, asthenopic, weak digestion, constipation; < morning on awaking." It has some characteristic coughs: "Must sit up and hold head with both hands with the cough." The child must be held up when coughing or it will go into convulsions; Mahony (*Med. Adv*. xxvi. 112) cured with *Nicc*. 200 a middle-aged lady who had "loose hacking cough day and evening, and at 9 a.m.; *has to put arms on thighs when coughing*." *Peculiar sensations are:* As if sweat would break out. As if brain were cut to pieces. As if she had not slept enough. As if a nail was sticking in head. As if neck sprained. Abdominal pains go from left to right. W. A. Clausen (*Med. Ad*., xxiv. 369) has supplied a keynote for the sore throat of *Nicc*.: Right side, *with exquisite tenderness, soreness to touch externally* on affected side.—The symptoms are generally < from motion. Talking and yawning < sore throat. Coughing > roughness of throat. Heaviness of hands and feet are > by motion. < After midnight and on pressure. > In open air. Cold > pain in face. Washing > burning of eyes. Cold water = redness of eyes. Most symptoms are > after eating. Must sit up and hold the head with both hands when coughing: or has to put arms on thighs when coughing.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cobalt., Plat. In "objects appear large," Hyo., Nat. m., Pho. (objects appear small, Hyo., Plat., Stram.). Objects appear blue, Lyc., Stram., Zn. Diplopia; rainbow colours round light, Pho., Gels. Coryza, Nux, Sul. Red face, Fer. Chapped face, Na. c. Toothache with tearing in ear, Mang. Periodical headache, Gels. Sil., Sul. Emptiness in stomach, Carb. an., Ign., Sep. (Nicc. has it *without*

desire for food). Cracking in neck and stiff jaw, Petrol. Headache, menses, chilliness, Puls. Feels refreshed in morning without having slept, Fl. ac., Cob. Annual hoarseness, Ars. Literary men, Nux. Sore throat, Lyc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Low-spirited; fears something evil will happen.—Vexed and very angry from least contradiction.—Anxious moroseness and inquietude.—Trembling and fright with desire for solitude.—Dislike to conversation.—Anxiety on moving as if sweat would break out.

2. Head.—Dulness, does not comprehend the conversation, and is unable to relate properly in conversation.—Vertigo: in the morning; when rising after stooping, in evening; when awaking, with nausea and desire to vomit.—Vertigo, with dizziness and staggering, as from weakness, < on getting up in the morning.—Heaviness and painful fulness in head, principally in forehead (compelling to rub forehead with hand), with vertigo; in morning, as if she had not slept sufficiently.—Heat and heaviness in forehead (afternoon).—Headache all day, in forenoon with vomiting of bile.—Heat in head, compelling him to seek open air, with thirst (afternoon).—Headache, in a room, and after a walk in open air.—Pressure on vertex as from a hand.—As if a nail sticking in vertex.—Pain in both sides of head, as if it were breaking.—Stitches in head (when stooping).—Tearing and shootings in head (and l. eye in paroxysms).—Periodical (every fortnight) headache.

3. Eyes.—Heat and redness of eyes, with pressing in them.—The eyes are swollen and cannot he opened in morning.—Agglutination of eyes in morning.—Eyelids are red and swollen, with lachrymation and swelling of meibomian glands.—Cold water causes redness of eyes with tension.—Dryness and heat of eyes (in evening).—Frequent burning, and pressing in eyes (in evening).—Violent twitching in eye, with lachrymation and difficulty of vision.—Painful jerking in balls of eyes, with a sensation as if they were about to be violently convulsed.—Vision very much impaired, esp. in evening.—Distant objects appear too large; the light appears double; is surrounded by the colours of the rainbow.—Objects look blue (before r. eye).—Cloud before eyes (morning).—Stitches in edges of eyelids like electric sparks, < on touching them.

4. Ears.—Stinging in ears.—Shootings in ears.—Sudden deafness, with roaring and humming in ears; evening.

5. Nose.—Dryness of nose.—Frequent sneezing.—Obstruction of nose; nose stopped up (r. side) at night.—Coryza, fluent during day, and dry during night.—Stinging, tearing, and soreness at root of nose.—Redness and swelling at tip of nose, with burning and tearing in nostrils.—Eruption on nose.

6. Face.—R. side of face red and hot.—Redness of face with burning and itching like erysipelas.—Sensation of heaviness in face, as if swollen.—Swelling of r. side of face, with sore throat.—The pain in the swollen face wakes him at night, is > by cold.—Painful sensitiveness and cramp in maxillary joint, which hinders mouth from being easily opened.—Skin of face chapped.—Itching tetters on cheeks.—Eruption on lips.—Twitching of upper lip at intervals.

7. Teeth.—Swelling of gums.—Gnawing odontalgia, in evening.—Toothache, with tearing in ears; toothache, with tearing in r. ear.—All teeth feel loose and elongated.—When molar teeth (decayed) are sucked a sour, fetid water is drawn from them.

8. Mouth.—Abundant accumulation of sweetish saliva in mouth.—Breath is offensive, of which he himself is not aware.—Bitter taste in mouth in morning.—Stiffness of the tongue, it is difficult to talk.

9. Throat.—Pain in the (sore) throat, < when speaking or yawning, in evening.—Whole throat feels sore as if ulcerated on swallowing, < in morning; r. side of neck very sensitive, painful to pressure.—Inflammation in throat, with swelling of tonsils on r. side, as well as of face and neck, which are painful when touched.—Spasmodic contractions, and sensation of strangulation in throat.—Accumulation of thick mucus in throat, with stinging pain.—Stitches in throat (uvula) on swallowing.

10. Appetite.—Farinaceous taste in mouth on rising in morning.—Aversion to meat.—Risings, with taste of roasted meat.—Want of appetite.—Thirst in evening.—Violent thirst day and night.

11. Stomach.—Violent hiccough, esp. in evening.—Hiccough (at night).—Sensation of emptiness in stomach, without hunger.—Sensation of great fulness in stomach after eating.—Bitter and sour eructations.—Nausea (morning).—Pressure in stomach, > by eructations.—Painful sensation of constriction of stomach.—Cuttings (violent pain, like stabs with a knife) in epigastrium and hypochondria.—Stitches in stomach extending to back.—Burning in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Violent stitches, as with knives, in hypochondria.—Cuttings with diarrhœa.—Pinching around navel.—Painless rumbling in abdomen.—Tension of abdomen, and discharge of flatulence (during the menses).

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation: ineffectual urging to go to stool, stool very hard (tenacious) and only discharged with great effort, has to press hard to discharge the stool.—Diarrhœa: with yellow mucus; expulsion with great force and much flatulence; diarrhœa after drinking milk, and tenesmus; preceded by cuttings or burning in anus.—During stool, burning and stitches in rectum and anus.—After stool, itching, burning, and stitches at anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine, also at right.—Burning urine.—Burning at orifice of urethra during micturition.—After micturition, discharge of thin leucorrhœa.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections (after dinner).—Itching on a small spot of scrotum, scratching does not > it.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia, premature, scanty, and of too short duration.—During menses, bloated abdomen, colic, pain in small of back, great debility, burning of eyes.—Leucorrhœa; watery, esp. after micturition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Roughness in throat > by coughing.—Hoarseness, day and night; every year at same time.—Cough from tickling in trachea; in evening, after lying down.—Dry hacking cough, like the tick of a clock in its regularity.—Dry, scraping cough, from tickling in trachea, with sleeplessness from midnight till 4 a.m.—At night violent cough, compelling one to sit up and to hold head.—Loose, hacking cough, day and evening and at 9 a.m.; has to put arms on thighs when coughing.—Expectoration of white mucus.

18. Chest.—When coughing, dyspnœa and pressure on chest.—Stitches in chest (l. side) when breathing.—Shootings in chest, esp. when laughing.—Pressure and heaviness on chest.—Pain, as from excoriation, in chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Cracking and wrenching pain in neck (nape) when moving head (forward or backward); on rising again after stooping.—Cracking in cervical vertebræ on moving head.—Pain in neck, as from a sprain.—Stitches in small of back (afternoon).—Pain in the small of back during a soft stool.

21. Limbs.—Heaviness in the hands and feet > by motion.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulders as if sprained.—Rheumatic pains in elbows, extending to hands; in fingers.—Hands feel heavy, tremble, feel bruised.

23. Lower Limbs.—Stitches in r. patella.—Rheumatic pains from knees downward.—Feet feel heavy, tremble, and are weak.—Stitches in l. heel.—Itching in l. heel.

24. Generalities.—Tearing and shooting in the limbs and other parts.—Symptoms < in evening, and at right; > in open air.—Great restlessness < at night, from agitation; is compelled to change position continually; with vomiting and colic after suppressed menstruation.—Great debility, esp. in evening.

25. Skin.—Itching over the whole body, but mostly on the neck, as from fleas; not > by scratching, but followed by small vesicles.—Itching and pimples in small

of back.—Itching on shoulders; scratching does not >.—Itching tetters.—Itching herpes on hips.—Itching on l. heel.

26. Sleep.—Wakefulness.—Sleeplessness from midnight till 4 a.m., and dry, scraping cough, from tickling in trachea.—Frequent awakening, at night, from agitation.—Vertigo when awaking with nausea and desire to vomit.—In morning heaviness in forehead, as if she had not slept sufficiently.—Pain in swollen face wakens, him at night, it is > by cold.—Feels refreshed in morning without having slept.—At 3 a.m. restlessness and heat; everything feels sore, compelling one to rise and walk about to obtain relief from it.—Awakens after midnight with colic.

27. Fever.—Predominance of coldness.—Chill is preceded or begins with yawning and sleepiness.—Chill, with chattering and shaking, followed by profuse general perspiration (evening in bed).—Heat with burning thirst, esp. in evening and at night.—Heat in evening, followed by chill.—Continuous chill, with moist palms of hands.—Heat, restlessness, and vomiting at night (must rise).—Anxious heat with violent thirst.—Dry heat with thirst, every afternoon at 3 o'clock.—Heat with perspiration and thirst, followed by chill.—Morning sweat.

Niccolum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Nickel. $NiSO_4$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Headache. Neuralgia, periodic.

Characteristics.—J. Y. Simpson cured with *Ni. s*. periodical headaches of very severe character. Hale used with success the 2x trit. in periodic neuralgias of malarial origin.

Nicotinum.

Nicotine. An alkaloid from Nicotiana tabacum. $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$. Solutions in distilled water or alcohol.

Clinical.—Aura of epilepsy. Brain-fag. Collapse. Epilepsy. Seasickness. Spasms. Tetanus. Tobacco, effects of.

Characteristics.—*Nicotin*. has had a very heroic proving by Falk, Wochenfeld, Wertheim, Schroff, and Reil. Very violent tonic and clonic spasms were produced; indistinctness of senses; loss of consciousness. *Peculiar symptoms* and *sensations* were: Great sensitiveness of eye to light, along with

indistinct vision. Aura in upper jaw. As though a sharp brush had been drawn through œsophagus to stomach. Disagreeable sensation extending upwards and downwards from stomach. Emptiness and faintness in stomach. Coldness extends *from* tips of fingers and toes over trunk; and warmth streams into them from the stomach. Jerking respiration.

Relations.—*Antidotes:* See under Tabac. *Compare:* Tabac., Digit., Lobel., Œnanth., Absinth.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium with frightful visions.—Inability to think or fix attention on any subject.

2. Head.—Vertigo and headache.—Dulness of head, heaviness, dizziness, stupefaction.—Head drawn back with rigidity of muscles of neck and back.

3. Eyes.—Eyelids feel too heavy.—Lachrymation.—Pupils dilated.—Indistinct vision with sensitiveness of eye to light.

4. Ears.—Indistinct hearing; sensation as if ears filled with cotton.

5. Nose.—Expired air had odour of alcohol (to provers and others).

6. Face.—Face pale, features drawn.—Sensation of an aura in upper jaw.

8. Mouth.—Sharp burning sensation in tongue.—Increased saliva.—Scraping, burning taste, esp. low down in throat, causing hiccough and hawking.

9. Throat.—Dryness; and scraping in throat.—Sensation as though a sharp brush drawn through œsophagus to stomach.—Sensation of dysphagia.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Great aversion to tobacco and tobacco-smoking (one prover, a smoker, was unable to smoke more than a few whiffs; the other, a non-smoker, could not approach any one who was smoking).—Eructation with some vomiting which >.—Hiccough.—Disagreeable sensation extending from stomach upwards and downwards.—Persistent sensation of emptiness and faintness in stomach and intestines.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen distended.—Disagreeable sensation through whole intestinal canal.

13. Stool and Anus.—Excessive desire for stool, > by emission of flatus and urine.—Stool retarded.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urgent desire; urine copious; increased.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration very rapid; difficult.

18. Chest.—Oppression: compelling deep breathing; sensation of foreign body behind sternum.

19. Heart.—Pulse increased in frequency in direct proportion to dose.—Pulse and respiration very irregular, sometimes becoming very rapid, sometimes sinking.—Constant sinking of pulse.

22. Upper Limbs.—Formication, beginning in tips of fingers, extending to wrists and afterwards to elbows.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness of lower limbs, esp. going up stairs.

24. Generalities.—Peculiar clonic spasms that gradually increased for forty minutes; extremities began to tremble; the trembling extended at last over whole body, which became violently shaken; respiratory muscles most affected, breathing difficult and impeded, every respiratory effort consisting of a series of short jerks in quick succession; expiration accomplished in same manner as inspiration.—Excitement.—Uneasiness.—So weak could scarcely hold up head.—Paroxysms of faintness beginning with a vanishing of senses and ending with loss of consciousness.

25. Skin.—Skin dry.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy.—Restless night; sleepless, hot and excited.

27. Fever.—Extremities icy cold.—Coldness beginning in tips of fingers and toes and extending to trunk.—Shaking chill.—Sensation of warmth commencing in stomach, rapidly extending over chest and to head, and like a streaming into tips of fingers and toes; not followed by sweat.—Cold sweat.

Nitri Spiritus Dulcis.

Spiritus ætheris nitrosi. Nitrous Ether. Sweet Spirit of Nitre. [A mixture of alcohol, water, and ethyl nitrite ($C_2H_5NO_2$): it contains no "nitre" (Kali nit.)]. Dilution.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Gall-stones. Mouth, sore. Prosopalgia. Tibiæ, pains in. Typhoid. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Nit. spi. dulc*. has been proved by Lembke. It has been found to be an antidote to several medicines (an instance is given *under Nat. m.). It* was

recommended by Hahnemann for hospital typhoid with apathy, and has been used with success in typhoid fevers with symptoms of cerebral paralysis; in diarrhœa and sore mouth of salt caters. Poisonings with *N. s. d.* give a perfect picture of the typhoid state. It has been used as a remedy for incarcerated gall-stones, given beaten up with yolk of egg, and applied outwardly in the same form. The symptoms of *N. s. d.* go from below upward. They are much < on passive motion, riding in carriage. Catching cold in stormy weather = prosopalgia. Cold <. Walking < breathing and heart. < Afternoon. Among the effects of salt cured by *N. s. d.* are: Sore mouth; scurvy; bloody diarrhœa; hands covered with warts. < From cheese. In fevers Hahnemann advised that *N. s. d.* should be given thus: a few drops dissolved in an ounce of water, a teaspoonful every three hours.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Nat. m. (crude or in potencies); Nat. c.; Phyt. *Antidoted by:* Calc., Carb. v., Caust., Con., Kali c., Nat. c., Nat. m., K. nit., Op., Sep. *Incompatible:* Dig., Ran. b. *Compare:* Lyc. (< afternoon; fulness after meals). Coloc. (< from cheese). Hell., Phos. ac. (typhoid, sensorial apathy, stupor—Phos. ac. has apathy more pronounced than N. s. d., Hell. most of all).

Causation.—Cheese. Salt. Stormy weather.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Complete apathy, without desire for anything.—Delirious and incoherent in manner; dizzy as if intoxicated; when roused could answer questions, complained of headache, and said he found it difficult to walk straight of late.—Excessive ill-humour, irascibility, passion, and quarrelsome disposition, with tendency to weep, dislike to labour and conversation.

3. Eyes.—Black spots and rings float before eyes; pupils contracted.—Stitches in eyes and lids; burning on margins.—Pupils somewhat dilated, acting feebly.

6. Face.—Sensation as of a cloud over upper part of face.—Haggard look.—Paleness of face, with eyes sunken, and surrounded by livid circles.—Chronic soreness at corners of mouth (in salt eaters).—Boring and pressure in bones of face.

8. Mouth.—Tongue dry.—Heat in mouth; sour taste.—Cankers after eating cheese.—Accumulation of water in mouth.

9. Throat.—Sensation of contraction in throat, with pain, as of a plug, in gullet.

10. Appetite.—Want of appetite.

11. Stomach.—Continued nausea and loathing.—After a meal, vomiting of sour matter and mucus, followed by headache.—Vomiting and

purging.—Pyrosis.—Contractive pain and aching in stomach, with sensation of fulness, immediately after a meal.

12. Abdomen.—Shootings, cuttings, and burning pains in abdomen.—Gall-stones.

13. Stool.—Epidemic dysentery with lethargy.—Bloody diarrhœa after purging (from salt).—Constipation marked.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine very scanty.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Stitches in glans.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia scanty and irregular.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Inhalations intermit.—Stertorous breathing.—Breathing slow, regular; on walking a short distance it becomes very hurried; if persisted in, quick, difficult, painful, and a most distressing sense of painful constriction is felt under sternum.—Short, dry cough.

18. Chest.—Cramp rising up in œsophagus, extending to upper chest wall.—Pressure in and under sternum.

19. Heart.—Pulse 60, small, hard.—Violent, tumultuous beating, < walking; frequently in evening on lying down.

20. Neck and Back.—Violent pressure in nape and cervical vertebræ.—Sensation as of hot water creeping through back from below upward.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness, heaviness, stitches through shoulders, arms, hands, and fingers.—Nails blue.

23. Lower Limbs.—Boring, pressing pains in lower limbs.—Boring in tibiæ.—Stitches in toes.—Nails blue.

24. Generalities.—Great fatigue; a recumbent position can alone mitigate and tranquillise it.—Excessive emaciation.—Swelling of veins.—< Afternoon.—Very sensitive to cold.

25. Skin.—Shiverings and acute drawing pains in the bones.—Skin and tongue dry.

27. Fever.—Chilliness: internal with cold hands; frequent; creeping, under skin, from small of back to lower limbs.—Heat: in head and face; nape and occiput; with swollen veins; from cervical spine into occiput; in head and face with chilliness in back and cold hands; in back; with inclination to perspire.—Typhoid with sensorial apathy and semi-paralysis of brain; wild, staring eyes.—Adynamic fevers, with nervous symptoms such as shootings, jerkings, &c.

Nitricum Acidum.

Nitric acid. Aqua fortis. HNO_3. Solution.

Clinical.—*Actinomycosis. Anus, fissure of. Axilla, offensive perspiration of. Bladder, chronic catarrh of. Breath, offensive*. Bright's disease. *Bronchitis. Bubo. Chancre. Cheloid*. Chilblains. Choking, easy. Climacteric. Cold, easily taken. *Condylomata. Constipation. Corns. Cough. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Ear, affections of*. Epilepsy. *Eyes, affections of. Feet, perspiring*. Fistula; lachrymal. *Freckles*. Frost-bites. *Glandular swellings*. Gleet. *Gums, sore*. Hćmaturia. Hćmorrhages. *Herpes*. Herpes preputialis. Ingrowing toe-nail. *Iritis, syphilitic. Irritation*. Jaw-joint, cracking in. *Menstruation*, excessive. Metrorrhagia. *Mouth, sore. Mucous patches. Muscć volitantes*. Myopia. *Nails, affections of. Ozćna*. Paralysis (l. side). *Perspiration, abnormal*. Phimosis. *Polypus. Proctitis. Prostate, suppuration of*. Ranula. *Rectum, affections of*. Rickets. *Salivation*. Spine, injury to. *Syphilis. Taste, disordered. Tongue, ulceration of. Ulcers. Warts*. Wens. *Whooping-cough*.

Characteristics.—When strong *Nitric acid* comes in contact with the skin it destroys the upper layers and turns them yellow, but as it coagulates their albumen it to a certain extent forms a barrier against its own further action, its action therein differing from that of *Sulphuric acid*. When swallowed it acts as an irritant poison; when its fumes are inhaled it may destroy life by suffocative spasm of the glottis or by intense bronchitis. It is used in old-school practice as an escharotic for warts and warty tumours; for phagedćnic ulcers, chancres, poisoned bites. The dilute acid is used internally in fevers to quench thirst; in bronchitis and phthisis to diminish the excessive secretions; in some cases of syphilis; in phosphaturia. It has even been injected into the bladder in a dilute form to dissolve calculi (Brunton). In the light of provings and poisonings all these uses are seen to have more or less specific relationship. "Phthisis," "syphilis," and "warty growths" represent Hahnemann's three miasms, Psora, Syphilis, and Sycosis; and *Nit. ac*. belongs almost equally to all three. But in addition to its miasm relationship, *Nit. ac*. has drug relationships of great importance. It is one of the chief antidotes of *Merc*., and it is in cases of syphilis that have been overdosed with *Merc*. that its action is most brilliant. I have known it do equally well when used after over-dosing with *Kali iod*., whether in syphilitic or non-syphilitic cases. In phthisical cases it follows the action of *Kali c*. in homśopathic practice. In sycotic cases *Thuj*. follows it well. The localities in which the action of *Nit. ac*. is very strongly marked are—(*1*) the muco-cutaneous orifices and adjoining parts. Burnett made a brilliant cure of actinomycosis with *Nit. ac*. 3x in a patient who had been the round of the London consultants, and had doubtless taken much *Kali iod*. The localities in which the disease manifested itself, the region of the mouth and anus, gave Burnett his indication. The mouth (especially its angles) and anus are prominent seats of syphilitic action, and also of the action of the other miasms, the condylomata and

fissures of sycosis; the fissures, fistulć, hćmorrhoids, and sore mouth of psora. The right eye, the male genitals, and the bones are other localities for which *Nit. ac*. has a very strong affinity. In his directions about this remedy Hahnemann makes the remark that it is rarely required by patients who suffer from constipation. In my experience this is absolutely wrong. Constipation, as the symptoms of the Schema would indicate, is a prominent indication for *Nit. ac*., and I have cured almost as many cases with this as with any other single remedy. I have generally found, when I have had an opportunity of testing them, that Hahnemann's *positive* directions are thoroughly trustworthy; but his *negative* directions are quite as likely to be wrong as right. The characteristic discharges of *Nit. ac*. are offensive, thin, excoriating; if purulent they are a dirty yellowish green, not laudable pus. Ulcers have profuse exuberant granulations, and bleed easily. The dressing causes bleeding, and every touch causes "sticking pain as if from splinters." This is a grand keynote of *Nit. ac*., and will serve to indicate it wherever it is found. It requires a touch or movement to elicit it. When it occurs in the throat it requires the act of swallowing to set it up; in the anus, the passage of the stool; in ulcers, the touch of a dressing. It may occur from touch in any part of the body; in abdomen; in Ingrowing toe-nails. In the phthisical cases calling for *Nit. ac*. the chest walls are extremely sore to touch; there is sudden rush of blood to chest; hectic; frequent hćmorrhages, bright red, profuse; sharp stitches through right chest to scapula. Great dyspnśa, cannot talk for getting out of breath; morning hoarseness; cough tickling, seems to annoy all night; at times loose and rattling; loud râles through chest; sputa offensive, bloody, purulent, dirty green; exhausting diarrhśa; exhausting sweats towards morning, chilly; heat in flashes or only on hands and feet. The suffocating effect of *Nit. ac*. fumes is an indication of its affinity for the respiratory organs. Here is an example (*H. W*., xxiv. 537): A two-gallon bottle of *Nitric acid* in the store of Mr. Harold Woolley, of Manchester, had become fractured. Water was thrown upon the bottle, and whiting placed about it to neutralise the fumes which issued from the fracture. Mr. Woolley superintended the process, and was in contact with the fumes for two hours. This happened in the afternoon. Next day Mr. Woolley complained of being unwell, and although medical aid was promptly summoned he died at five o'clock in the afternoon, death being attributed to "rapid congestion and inflammation of the lungs, in consequence of inhaling the fumes."—*Nit. ac*. is indicated in typhus when pneumonia supervenes; and when hćmorrhage from the bowels occurs. The stools are green, slimy, offensive, may be purulent; the hćmorrhages are profuse and bright red. With diarrhśa there is rawness and soreness of anus; the stool is putrid; in children may contain lumps of casein. Slimy stools, from excess of mucus passed with much straining. Or they may be (especially in scrofulous children) pale, pasty, sour, offensive. A keynote of *Nit. ac*. stools, whether loose or constipated, is pain *after stool*. There is pain during stool as if anus and rectum were torn and pierced, and violent pains after stool, lasting for hours. All the other orifices of the body are affected by *Nit. ac*.: Chancres and herpes about penis and prepuce; growths about vagina and cervix; leucorrhśa, immediately after menses;

flesh-coloured, stringy, offensive. The nose, ears, and eyes are also influenced, and *Nit. ac*. is one of the first remedies in syphilitic eye affections, as iritis. Among the hćmorrhages of *Nit. ac*. is hćmaturia. Goullon published a case in *Archiv*., ii. 36. (New Series), translated by Mossa, *Rev. H. Française*, ix. 136. A painter's apprentice, 15, after gilding an object, was seized with vertigo, with coldness, and soon with violent pain in bladder region. Next day he passed pure blood, bright red, with frequent strangury; the urine separated itself distinctly from the blood. During short intervals the blood did not flow. Tongue white, swollen. *Nit. ac*. 3 one drop was given, and in twenty-four hours the boy was cured. The urine of *Nit. ac*. affords one of the most important of all its keynotes: Urine of a *strong odour, like horses'*; or extremely offensive. Whenever this occurs as a concomitant in any case it is likely that other symptoms will point to *Nit. ac*. Fetid sweats on feet, hands, or in axilla no less point to *Nit. ac*. Among the hćmorrhages of *Nit. ac*. are those occurring in cachectic women after confinement or abortion. H. N. Coons (*Amer. Hom*.) records the case of an anćmic woman, four weeks after miscarriage, had constant pelvic hćmorrhage, at times coming with a gush; constant heavy feeling, much < standing or walking. *Nit. ac*. 2x, 20 drops in three ounces of water, a teaspoonful every two hours, quickly arrested bleeding and cured. As showing the value of peculiar symptoms, D. C. Perkins relates (*Amer. Hom*., xxii. 12) the case of a woman who said she was very ill, but could only describe her illness by saying that she" felt like a pulp-mill." *Nit. ac*. has "borborygmus as if a boiler was working in the bowels," and *Nit. ac*. proved to be the remedy. The *sensitiveness* to touch runs through the entire symptomatology, including the symptoms of the mind. The mind is weak, no ideas; if she exerts her mind thoughts vanish. Mind easily affected, inclined to weep. Hopeless despair. On the other hand, there is nervous excitability (especially after *Merc*.—it is the *excitable* form of mercurialism that *Nit. ac*. best meets); peevishness; irritable, quarrelsome; fits of rage and cursing; inveterate ill-will unmoved by apologies. The head is *sensitive* to the slightest jar; to the rattle of waggons in the street, or even to the step of one walking across the floor. The head is very sensitive, even to pressure of hat; sensitive to combing, and on part lain on. Eruptions and ulcers bleed easily when touched. Eyes are sensitive to light. The ears present an exception, for deafness is > riding in a train or carriage. Sensitiveness of the head while out driving and stopping suddenly. The tongue is sensitive even to soft food. *Nit. ac*. is *suited to:* Persons of dark, swarthy complexion, with black hair and eyes; lean persons of rigid fibre; brunette rather than blonde nervous temperament. Persons suffering from chronic diseases who take cold easily and are disposed to diarrhśa. Old people with great weakness. Hydrogenoid constitutions. *Peculiar sensations are:* As if head in a vice from ear to ear over vertex. As if some one were forcibly pressing head; head tightly bound; constricted by tape; contused. As of a gathering in left temple. Pain as from splinters in eruption. As if warm water were flowing from and over eyes (first right, then left). As if teeth soft and spongy. As if abdomen would burst. As if a boiler working in bowels. As if a band round bones. As if dogs were gnawing flesh and bones, and as if sinews were being pulled up.

As if ball of great toe had been frozen. As if splinters in great toe; in carbuncles, &c. Cramp-like pains, stinging, shooting, burning, pressure, and soreness. Excessive physical irritability, hysteria. Pains, even slight ones, affect him violently. Prostration, sick feeling, faints from least motion. Epilepsy > riding in carriage. Left-sided paralysis. Twitchings in various parts; frequent starts in upper part of body. Easily takes cold. Emaciated. Tedious suppuration. A characteristic *accompaniment* of *Nit. ac*. is "Profuse sweat breaks out on hands and feet." When this occurs in spinal injuries *Nit. ac*. is the remedy (B. Simmons, *H. P*., ix. 327). W. M. James (*Med. Cent*., vi. 325) cured this remarkable case: A girl had frequent attacks of *petit mal*, sometimes as many as fifty a day between the periods. At the beginning of the menses she had spasms so violent that they dislocated both humeri. *Nit. ac*. 200 given persistently put an end to the attacks, gradually. The first few times after commencing *Nit. ac*. there were spasms but no dislocation. Mohr (*H. R*., xiii. 210) gave *Nit. ac*. 3x to a man who suffered from cancer of the liver with bloody diarrhśa, followed by constipation; violent pains in stomach and liver; unable to sleep; or unable to take any food without much pain, mostly vomiting. *Nit. ac*. removed the pain and relieved the constipation entirely, and the patient died without an hour's suffering from the time he received *Nit. ac*. J. H. Fulton cured with one dose of *Nit. ac*. 200 R. M., 28, who had had bleeding piles for eighteen months. He had frequent bloody and slimy stools; but *always* bright red blood *after stools*, from a dessertspoonful to half a teacupful. When the stools were hard there was much pain in passing them. Burning in anus after stools (*Med. Adv*., xxxiii. 268). The symptoms are < by touch; pressure (of hat); > riding in carriage. < Eating (during and after eating, sweat). < Milk and fat food. < Exercise, exertion, effort, raising. arm, walking, standing. < Exerting mind. Lying down > headache. Night-sweat on parts lain on. Many symptoms come on towards morning. Cannot sleep after 2 a.m. Cough < on rising, during day, and at bedtime. Many symptoms, including bone-pains, come on in night. Warmth and cold both <. Warm weather < hćmorrhoids; covering up = night-sweats. Least exposure = chills. Cold or warm things = tearing and shooting in teeth. Washing = warts to bleed. Cold weather < chilblains. Cold water > warm water feeling in eyes. Winter < chronic cough; hiccough; chilblains.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Calc., Hep., Merc., Mez., Sul. *It antidotes:* Calc., Dig., Merc. *Compatible before:* Calc., Puls., Sul.; Arn. (collapse in dysentery); Kre. (diphtheritic dysentery); Sec. (gangrene of mucous membrane); Sul. (scrofulous ophthalmia). *Compatible after:* Calc., Nat. c., Puls., Sul., *Thuj. (Nupia); Carb*. an. (bubo); K. ca. (phthisis, &c.); Aur. (abuse of Merc.); Mez. (secondary syphilis); Hep. (throat, &c.). *Complementary:* Calad., Ars. *Resembles:* Ars. (morbid fear of cholera). *Incompatible:* Lach. *Compare:* Medorrh., Syph., Pso., Mur. ac., Nit. mur. ac. Merc. (Merc. suited to light-haired people; Nit. ac. to dark). Dark-haired people, Iod. > Riding in carriage, Graph. (Graph. is not sensitive; Nit. ac. is). Spinal injuries, Arn., Rhus, Hyper., Calc. Punctured wounds, Led. < On awaking, Lach., Nat. m., Sul. < Hat on, Carb. v., Calc. p., Nat. c. Ingrowing toe-nail, Mgt. aust. Stringy leucorrhśa, K. bi. Pains appear and disappear suddenly, Lyc., Bell.

Pains affect violently, Aco., Cham., Hep. Sensitiveness, Hep. Choking easily, K. ca. < Warmth or cold, Merc. Dyspepsia from effects of salt, Nit. s. d. Shooting from below upward in vagina, Sul., Sep., Pul., Pho., Alum. Piles < walking, Csc. h. Phimosis, Can. s., Merc., Sul., Thuj. Strong odour of urine, Benz. ac. Brownish scattered spots in dark-haired people, Petr. Splinter pains, Arg. n., Hep., Sul. Ulcers, Merc. (Merc. more superficial, Nit. ac. deeper, granulating, bleeding easily). Sore, excoriated anus, Merc., Sul., Cham., Ars., Pul., Syph., Chi. Straining at stool, Merc., Nux (with Merc. there is straining before, during, and after stool; with Nux there is complete > after stool; with Nit. ac. there is excoriating, cutting pain going on for hours after stool). Ulcers threatening to perforate cornea, Sil., Calc. (Nit. ac. follows Calc.). Condylomata, enlarged tonsils (syphilitic or sycotic), fissures, balanorrhśa, greenish leucorrhśa, Thuj. (Nit. ac. has more aching in bones, especially bones without muscular coverings, as shin bones). Disposition to swear, Anac. Diphtheria, sore mouth, scarlatina, Ar. t. Constriction at anus, Lach.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness, despondency.—Excessive melancholy and fits of anguish, esp. in evening, or at night.—Uneasiness respecting health, with fear of death.—Excessive nervousness, great excitability, esp. after the abuse of Mercury.—Easily startled and frightened.—Unfitness for labour.—Concentration in self.—Taciturn, disinclined to communicate anything.—Vexed at trifles.—Attacks of rage, despair, with cursing and maledictions.—Irritability and obstinacy.—Passion.—Prolonged rancour.—Fits of rage and despair, with oaths and imprecations.—Inclination to weep.—Nostalgia.—Timid and apprehensive disposition.—Weakness of intellectual faculties, with unfitness for intellectual labour.—Excessive weakness of memory.—Comes over with feeling as if would go out of her mind, with burning feeling on vertex (Agg. from 3x, R. T. C.).—Woman, 20, intemperate, syphilitic, poor physical condition, restless, destructive of clothing, talking incoherently and continuously sleepless, excited at any one's approach, using profane and vulgar language (cured with 2x. G. S. Adams, *Westb. As. Rep*., 1889).

2. Head.—Vertigo when walking and when seated.—Vertigo, which compels lying down, esp. in morning and evening.—Vertigo, with weakness, nausea, or headache.—Pressing headache from without to within, with nausea; < by noise; > on lying down or when riding in a carriage.—Headache, on waking in morning.—Great sensitiveness of head to noise of carriages, or to a heavy tread.—Attacks of headache, with nausea and vomiting.—Sensation of fulness and heaviness in head, with tension and pressure extending into eyes.—Tearing in forehead, vertex, and occiput.—Lancinations in almost all parts of head, which sometimes compel patient to lie down, and disturb sleep at night.—Pulsative headache.—Congestion of blood to head, with internal heat.—Flushing and great heat of head, with tendency to perspiration of head and general wave of heat (produced in man, 60, when taking 30th—R. T. C.).—Drawing and pressive pains in

bones of head, with sensation as if they were constricted by a tape, < in evening and at night; > from cold air and while riding in a carriage.—Painful sensitiveness of scalp; a head-dress is oppressive.—Tension in scalp.—Itching of scalp.—Humid eruption on head.—Humid, stinging-itching eruption on vertex and on temples, extending down to whiskers, bleeding very easily on scratching it, and feeling very sore when lying on it.—Inflammatory swellings on the scalp, suppurating or becoming carious; most painful from external pressure or when lying on them.—Wens.—Falling off of hair, with humid eruptions, paining as if splinters were thrust in, or when touched; also on the genitals, after abuse of Mercury; with nervous headaches, great debility and emaciation.—Ulcerated, running, and burning places on head.

3. Eyes.—Eyes dull and sunken.—Aching and shootings in eyes.—Pressure and stinging in eyes.—Inflammation of eyes, esp. after suppressed syphilis or after the abuse of Mercury.—Ulceration of eyes.—Fistula lachrymalis.—Specks on cornea.—Swelling of lids.—Frequent lachrymation, esp. when reading, with painful sensitiveness of eyes.—Difficulty to open eyes in morning (they are surrounded by a yellow circle).—Paralysis of upper lids.—The pupils contract with difficulty.—Myopia.—Diplopia.—Mist, spots, nets, sparks, and black spots dancing before eyes.—Sight confused, eyes clouded.—Eyes dazzled by daylight.—Double vision of horizontal objects.—Obscuration of sight while reading; short-sighted.—Iritis, which continually relapses; also old cases spoiled by Mercury.—(Smarting of eyes after iritis.—Constantly recurring pustular ophthalmia.—Proliferation of cornea, result of scrofulous inflammation).

4. Ears.—Shootings in ears.—Stitches in the (r.) ear.—Dryness in interior of ear.—Ulceration of mastoid apophysis.—Discharge from ears.—Excoriation behind ears, with itching and suppuration.—Obstruction of ears.—Hardness of hearing, esp. when relieved by riding in a carriage or in the cars, *i.e.*, hears better (like *Graphit.*).—Hardness of hearing, principally from elongation, induration and swelling of tonsils (after the abuse of Mercury).—Clapping, throbbing, and rumbling in ears.—Beating and humming in ears.—Echo in ears of one's own speech.—Cracking in ears during mastication.—Swelling of parotids.—Swelling of glands beneath and behind l. ear with stitches and tearing extending through the ear.—Wen on the lobe of the ear.—[*Nit. ac.* has a special but very ill-defined power in deafness and tinnitus.—Woman, 55, deaf fifteen years with tinnitus in both ears, constant in l., intermittent in r., not > in noise; *Nit ac.* 200 caused great < of noises for two days, then gradual cessation with complete relief of tinnitus in three days.—In another lady *Nit ac.* 6 always = noises.—In young man *Nit ac.* always = heavy, dull deafness with fulness of head as from a cold, a regular eustachian blockage.—Deafness after measles, hiccough and clear expectoration (cured).—R. T. C.]

5. Nose.—Redness of point of nose, which is covered with scabby vesicles.—Itching tetters on alć nasi.—Shooting prickings in nose (as from splinters)

when touched.—Pain, as of excoriation, and burning, with scabs in nose.—Bleeding of nose, excited by weeping, or in morning; the blood that is emitted is black.—A fetid odour is perceived when breathing through nose.—Fetid odour from nose.—Condylomatous excrescence, like a sycosis in nose.—Abortive sneezing.—Dryness and obstruction of nose.—Violent fluent coryza, with headache, cough, swelling and ulceration of nose (the mucus is only discharged through the posterior nares).—Dry coryza, with dryness of throat and nose.—Coryza, with dry cough, headache, hoarseness, and stitches in throat.—Wings of nose inflamed and swollen.—Discharge of thick and corrosive mucus from nose.—Fetid and yellowish mucus in nose.—Large soft protuberances on alć covered with crusts; syphilis.—(Ozćna with clear discharge.)

6. Face.—Paleness of face, with eyes deep-sunk.—Yellow colour of face, and esp. round eyes, with redness of cheeks.—Dark yellow, almost brown complexion.—Dark freckles on face.—Cramp-like pain and tearing in cheeks and zygomatic process.—Swelling of cheeks.—Bloatedness around eyes on waking early.—Eruption of pimples on face, forehead, and temples.—Scurfy pustules on face, with margins, large, red, and covered with scabs; syphilis.—Erysipelatous swelling of cheek, with shooting pain, nausea, and fever.—Furfuraceous skin over whole face.—Itching eruption and tetters in whiskers.—Black pores in face.—Swelling (and itching) of lips.—Lips cracked.—Ulceration of lips, commissures.—Ulcers on red of lips.—Furunculi on chin.—Painful swelling of the submaxillary glands.—Cracking of jaws when chewing and eating.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, with jerking, shooting, drawing, or pulsative pain, principally at night, or in bed, in evening.—Pain in carious teeth.—The teeth feel elongated.—Pain on chewing.—Stitching or boring pains in teeth when touched by anything cold or warm.—Teeth become yellow and loose.—Gums bleed, and are white and swollen.—Stomacace.

8. Mouth.—Offensive and putrid (cadaverous) smell from mouth.—Excoriation of tongue, palate, and internal surface of gums, with acute shooting pains.—Ulcers (mercurial and syphilitic) in mouth and fauces, with pricking pains.—Ulcerated spots on inner surface of cheeks, with sticking pains as from a splinter.—Corners of mouth ulcerated; with stitches.—Tongue is very sensitive; even mild food causes a smarting sensation.—White, dry tongue, in morning.—Tongue: coated green (with ptyalism); coated yellow, sometimes white in mornings.—Blisters and ulcers on tongue; and margins, with burning pain when touched.—Bites tongue when chewing; and cheeks.—Tongue sensitive, even to soft food, which causes smarting.—Profuse flow of saliva.—Saliva bloody in morning.—Saliva has foul odour.—Sour taste in mouth.—Mucous membrane of mouth swollen and ulcerated; with pricking pains; after abuse of Mercury.—Ranula.—Salivation (also with ulcers on the fauces), sometimes from febrile attacks.—Great dryness of the mouth, with burning thirst.

9. Throat.—Ulcer, with shooting pain in the mouth and throat.—Inflammation of the throat; with shooting pains; also after the abuse of Mercury, or with burning and soreness, esp. on swallowing liquids.—Tonsils (uvula and fauces) red and swollen.—Great dryness and heat in the throat.—Much mucus in the throat posteriorly.—Sore throat on swallowing, as if swollen; raw and ulcerated.—Burning sensation, and pain as of excoriation, in throat.—Swallowing very difficult, as from constriction of the pharynx.—Diphtheritic patches on tonsils and fauces, extending to mouth, lips, nose.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite.—Milk is not digested.—Bitter taste in mouth, esp. after eating.—Complaints < while eating; from abuse of Mercury.—Sour taste., with burning in throat.—Sweetish taste in mouth.—Violent thirst even in morning, on rising.—Dislike to meat, and things sweetened with sugar.—Repugnance to bread, which leaves a sour taste, and causes vomiting.—Craving for earth, chalk, lime, or fat food, and herring.—Sharp hunger, with disgust to life.—Difficulty in digesting milk.—Nausea from fat food.—Sweat, during and after a meal.—After drinking, during a meal, pain, as from excoriation in throat, śsophagus, and stomach, or else colic.

11. Stomach.—After a meal, fulness in stomach, lassitude with heat, sweat, and palpitation of heart from least movement, or nausea, risings, flatulency, headache with vomiting, sleep, anguish, &c.—Nausea after eating with heaviness and dulness of head.—Sour risings.—Inclination to vomit.—Pyrosis.—Water-brash, after drinking quickly.—Hiccough.—Frequent nausea, and inclination to vomit, often attended by anguish, trembling, and shivering.—Bitter and sour vomitings, with frequent risings (after a meal).—Stomach and abdomen tense after a moderate meal, clothes seem too tight.—Aching of stomach.—Burning, or sensation of coldness in stomach.—Pain in cardia, on passing of food into stomach.—Cramp in stomach.—Lancinations in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Stitches in hepatic region, < from motion.—Tensive pressure and shootings in the l. hypochondrium.—Pains in the abdomen, like those which follow a chill.—Excessive inflation of abdomen, also in morning.—Frequent pinchings and incisive pains in abdomen (esp. in morning in bed).—Pain, as from ulceration, in the lower part of the abdomen.—Shootings in abdomen, esp. when touched.—Inguinal hernia, even in children.—Swelling and suppuration of inguinal glands.—Tendency to suffer from a chill in abdomen (colic from cold).—Accumulation of flatus in abdomen.—Borborygmus as if a boiler was working in abdomen.—(Sensation in abdomen like machinery working.).—Rumbling and borborygmi in abdomen.—Incarceration of flatus (in upper abdomen), esp. morning and evening.

13. Stool and Anus.—Difficult and irregular evacuations.—Before stool: colic; cutting constant pressing in rectum; constant but fruitless desire.—During stool nausea; tenesmus; spasm of anus; cutting in anus and rectum; acute pain in

abdomen; sensation as if fćces remained and could not be expelled; splinter-like pains in rectum (with ineffectual urging); burning; tearing; palpitation of heart.—After stool-continued urging; exhaustion; irritation, anxiety, general uneasiness; anus sore, raw; cutting, straining, shooting in rectum, continuing for hours; prolapse with sensation of constriction in anus; stitching pains; hćmorrhage; discharge of prostatic fluid.—Constipation.—Inability to evacuate fćces.—Constant ineffectual desire, not > by stool.—Fćces hard and dry.—Constipation with fissure symptoms: bleeding, pain, distending stool.—Evacuations too frequent.—Urgent desire to evacuate.—Loose evacuations, sometimes mucous, or of a putrid smell.—Offensive and undigested evacuations.—Much discharge of blood after stool.—Sanguineous, dysenteric evacuations, with tenesmus.—Black, offensive blood; mucous pseudo-membranes, with straining and burning in rectum.—Colic, before stools.—After stools, excitability and dejection.—Burning pain, and itching in anus and rectum; with prolapse.—Sticking in rectum, and spasmodic contraction in anus during stool; fissures.—Oozing excoriation at anus.—Hćmorrhoids, protruding, painless or burning.—Pain as if rectum would be torn asunder during a stool.—Swelling of hćmorrhoidal tumours in anus, which bleed at every evacuation.—Moisture on anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to urinate, with scanty emission of a fetid urine, deep-coloured or brownish.—Incontinence of urine.—Painful emission of urine.—Micturition in a thin stream, as from a stricture.—Urine cold when it passes.—Fetid urine, having an intolerably offensive, strong smell, or smells like horse's urine.—Urine reddish; usually offensive.—Red sediment and sand in urine.—Smarting and burning in urethra when urinating.—Discharge of mucus, which is sometimes sanguineous, or of pus from urethra.—Swelling (dark red) of orifice of urethra.—Needle-like stitches in orifice of urethra.—Ulcers in urethra.—Discharge of prostatic fluid after a difficult stool.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Affections of male genital organs in general; glans penis; erections.—Violent itching in genital organs.—Falling off of hair from parts.—Excoriation between scrotum and thighs.—Red spots covered with scabs on prepuce.—Small, itching vesicles on prepuce, bursting soon and forming a scurf.—Secretion behind glans, as in gonorrhśa balani.—Swelling, inflammation of prepuce, and phimosis.—Paraphimosis.—Ulcers, like chancres (after Mercury; esp. with exuberant granulations), on prepuce and glans (with pricking, stinging pains).—Deep, fistulous, irregular, ragged ulcers on the glans, with elevated, lead-coloured, extremely sensitive edges.—Syphilis; secondary syphilis.—Excrescences, like sycosis, on prepuce and glans, with smarting pain and bleeding when touched, with oozing of a fetid and sweetish pus.—Red, scurfy spots on the corona glandis.—Relaxation of testes.—Inflammatory swelling of testes, with painful drawing of the spermatic cord, as far as side of abdomen.—Absence of sexual desire and of erections.—Great lasciviousness, with copious discharge of prostatic fluid.—Painful, and almost spasmodic, nocturnal erections.—Frequent pollutions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Itching, burning pain, and sensation of dryness in vulva.—Great failing off of hair of genitals.—Stitches up vagina, or from without inward, when walking in open air.—Violent stitches in vagina.—Excoriations in vulva between thighs.—Ulcer, with burning itching in vagina.—Excrescences on vaginal portion of uterus as large as lentils; great voluptuousness of mucous membrane in genitals after coitus.—Uterine hćmorrhages from overexertion of body.—Metrorrhagia, a principal remedy (R. T. C.).—Coffee-ground, offensive discharge from uterus at climaxis, or after labour.—Before menses: throbbing in nape of neck and small of back.—Menses: too early and too profuse, blood very dark and thick; irregular, scanty, and like muddy water.—During menses: eructations, cramp-like pail, in abdomen as if it would burst; very offensive urine; bruised pain in limbs; down thighs; labour-like pains in abdomen and back; palpitation of heart, anxiety, trembling; heaviness; burning in eyes; toothache and swelling of gums.—After menses: violent pains through abdomen and a sudden gush of "muddy water"; brown or thick leucorrhśa, finally a thin, watery, flesh-coloured, offensive discharge, sometimes acrid; greenish, mucous leucorrhśa.—White glairy leucorrhśa, followed by backache (cured, R. T. C.).—Menses reappear: a few days after cessation, and are pale red; fourteen days after cessation, not profusely.—Stringy mucous leucorrhśa, flesh-coloured.—(Leucorrhśa staining, yellow.—Leucorrhśa leaving spots with black borders on linen.).—Catamenia too early; or suppressed.—Cramps in the hypogastrium, and bearing down towards the genital organs, during catamenia.—Fetid, mucous, corrosive leucorrhśa.—Fetid discharge of a reddish brown colour (like brown water) from vagina.—Hard nodosities on breast.—Atrophy of breasts.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with coryza, cough, and shooting pains in throat.—Roughness in bronchia.—Bronchitis.—Scratching and stinging in larynx, with hoarseness; esp. when talking for a long time.—Whistling inspiration with râles.—Scraping and shootings in the trachea, esp. after reading aloud, or after a long conversation.—Cough, with shootings and pain in throat and chest, as if parts excoriated.—Cough only in day.—Dry, barking cough, esp. in evening, on lying down.—Violent, shaking, barking cough, caused by tickling in larynx and pit of stomach, with expectoration during day of blood, mixed with clots, or of yellow, acrid pus, tasting bitter, sour, or salt, and of offensive smell.—Cough, with vomiting.—Cough causing anxiety and vomiting of mucus and food.—Rough, dry cough before midnight.—Shaking cough at night, with obstructed respiration, almost as in whooping-cough.—When coughing, lancinations in loins, or pain in head, stomach, and hypochondria, or pain, as from excoriation, and shootings in chest.—Empyema with considerable muco-purulent sputum.—Purulent, yellowish expectoration with cough.—Short cough, with expectoration of black, coagulated blood.—Phthisis pulmonalis (after *Kali carb*.).

18. Chest.—Wheezing respiration, esp. during manual labour.—Obstructed respiration.—Shortness of breath.—[Panting breathing, esp. when reading or

stooping over a desk, in schoolboys (cured).—Dyspnśa and vertigo in children (cured). R. T. C.].—Loss of breath and palpitation of heart on walking and going up stairs.—Contractive cramps in chest.—Shooting and stitches in chest and sides (r. side and scapula).—Pain, as from excoriation, in chest, on breathing and coughing.—Rapid congestion and inflammation of the lungs.

19. Heart.—Dyspnśa, palpitation of the heart and anguish when going up stairs.—Congestion in chest, with anguish, heat, and palpitation of heart.—Nervous palpitation caused by slightest mental excitement.—Pulse very irregular; one normal beat is often followed by two small rapid beats—the fourth entirely intermits; alternate hard, rapid, and small beats.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck stiff and sore from least cold.—Rigidity of the nape of the neck.—Swelling of the glands of the neck and axillć.—Offensive sweat in axillć.—Suppuration of the axillary glands.—Pain in the back and loins after a chill.—Drawing in lumbar region, as if stiff.—Pain between the scapulć.—Neuralgic pains up back, esp. l. side.—Pain in back and down thighs.—Itching on back.—Stitches in sacral region.—Shootings in and between shoulder-blades, with stiffness of the neck.

21. Limbs.—Tearing or pulling in limbs, esp. after a chill.—Cracking joints.—Frozen limbs.—Epileptic fits, preceded by pulling in limbs, and followed by rigidity of body and stertorous breathing.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pressive pain in shoulder-joint.—Drawing in arms.—Jerking in muscles of arms.—Contusive pain in arms, which hinders them from being lifted up.—Drawing (rheumatic) and tearing in forearms and hands.—Weakness and trembling of the forearms and hands.—Warts on arms.—Cracks and rhagades in hands.—Coppery spots on hands.—Coldness of hands.—Roughness of skin of hands.—Tensive pain in joints of fingers.—Swelling of fingers, esp. at joints, with shooting pain.—Falling asleep of hands.—Fingers dead and benumbed in cold air.—Chilblains on fingers and hands.—Tetters between fingers.—White spots on nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Wrenching pain in hip, which causes lameness.—Tensive pain in r. hip-joint.—Digging, gnawing pains in flesh and bones.—Bruised pain as from excessive fatigue.—Lassitude, heaviness, and coldness in legs and feet.—Constant coldness of feet.—Drawing tearings (rheumatic) in legs and feet.—Restlessness in legs in evening.—Itching in thighs.—Pains in thighs, on rising from a seat.—Pain in ham, which prevents resting on foot.—Rigidity and shooting in knee.—Failing of joints of knee and foot.—Pain in patella, impeding walking.—Weakness of knee.—Legs (< l.) very sore in front along shin from ankle to knee; bound flannel on them to see if it would >.—Violent cramp in calf of leg, esp. at night and towards morning, as well as on walking, after having been seated.—Jerking in calves of legs.—Shootings in heel, when resting on it.—Sweat on feet, sometimes

fetid, with excoriation between toes.—Chilblains on toes.—Ingrowing of toe-nails; where nail seems to have grown into flesh, but in reality has not—very sore, with more or less ulceration, and a feeling as if a sharp splinter were being stuck into affected part on any contact.

24. Generalities.—Shooting pains, as if caused by splinters stuck into affected part on slightest contact with anything; same in throat on swallowing.—Sensation as if a band were around affected part or parts; as though a band around bones; jerking pain in inner parts.—Rickets.—Inflammation, swelling, and suppuration of glands.—Pains on change of weather.—Pains which are perceptible during sleep.—Aggravation of the symptoms in the evening and at night.—Riding in a carriage > most symptoms.—Great weakness and general lassitude, with trembling, heaviness of legs, and desire to remain lying down, esp. in evening or morning.—Hysteria.—Epileptic attacks.—Syphilis (secondary).—Sycotic condylomata; and sycosis.—Jaundice, with constipation.—Pains in bones.—Frequent drawing pains in almost all parts of body, suddenly appearing and disappearing.—Epileptic attacks after midnight, beginning like a mouse moving up and down l. side, then loss of consciousness.—Excessive emaciation.—Tendency to take cold.—Affections in general, of any kind, appearing in r. eye (*e.g.*, as if a grain of sand was there); r. side of neck; nape of neck; l. hypochondriac region; l. chest; inguinal glands; l. lower extremity; bones of head.

25. Skin.—Dryness of the skin.—Itching nettle-rash, also on face, and esp. in open air.—Blackness of pores.—Brown sphacelus.—Reddish-brown spots (scattered over body, esp. if in dark-haired people) and deep-coloured ephelis on skin.—Copper or violet-coloured spots.—Itching tetters.—Pimples, or exanthema in general; stinging exanthema.—Pain from chilblains and corns on feet.—In a moderately cold temperature limbs become as if frozen, inflamed, and itching, and skin cracks.—Large furunculi.—Mercurial ulcers.—Carious ulcers.—Complaints < from punctured wounds.—Wounds and ulcers, with lancinations as by splinters, or with burning pains (esp. when they are touched), and which bleed easily.—Inflammation and painful sensitiveness of the bones.—Caries.—Inflammation, swelling, and suppuration of the glands.—Ulceration of the bones.—Rachitis.—Ulcers with sanious, sanguineous, and corrosive suppuration.—Pains in old scars on a change of weather.—Condylomata moist, like cauliflower, hard, rhagadic, or in thin pedicles.—Tightness of skin.—Swelling of glands.—Warts.—Wens.

26. Sleep.—Inclination to sleep during day, from weakness, with vertigo.—Sleep retarded in evening, and early, difficult (or too late) awakening in morning.—Sleeplessness, as from over-excitement.—Complaints concomitant to waking; too much perspiration, which smells badly.—Complaints < in evening; in night; on awakening.—Incomplete and agitated sleep, and frequent awaking with pain and a start.—Sleep unrefreshing.—At night, bleeding at nose, headache, toothache, thirst, gastralgia, colic, pains in limbs, nightmare, anguish, palpitation of heart, nausea, vomiting, and many other sufferings.—Anxious sleep, with

throbbing.—Many fantastical, voluptuous, anxious, frightful dreams, often with cries, plaintive groans, talking, and starts with fright.—Dreams of death, of spectres, of business of day, of crimes, of festivities, &c.—Shocks in body and jerks in limbs during sleep.

27. Fever.—Chilliness mostly in the afternoon and evening, and after lying down.—Chilliness, with internal heat at same time.—Chilliness in morning in bed, after previous heat.—Heat esp. on hands and face.—Flushes of heat with perspiration on hands.—General coldness of skin.—Continued (chilliness or) coldness.—Fever in afternoon; shivering and heat.—Internal heat, without thirst, continued, or by fits.—At night internal, dry heat, with inclination to uncover oneself.—Heat with perspiration and debility after eating.—Perspiration every night, or on alternate nights; the most profuse on the side on which one lies.—Dry heat at night, with violent thirst.—Nocturnal sweat, fetid or acid.—Acid sweat, like horse's urine, by day.—Intermittent fever.—Chilliness in afternoon (an hour and a half, while in open air), followed by dry heat when in bed, accompanied by all sorts of fancies while in a state of half-waking, without sleep; sleep and perspiration only come on towards morning.—Chilliness in the afternoon, for an hour; afterwards profuse perspiration for two hours over whole body; there is no thirst either in the cold or hot stage.

Nitrogenum Oxygenatum.

Nitrous Oxide Gas. Laughing Gas. NO. Solution.

Clinical.—Enuresis. Epilepsy. Hysteria. Lungs, congestion of.

Characteristics.—This well-known anæsthetic, introduced by Sir Humphrey Davy, has given rise to some pathological symptoms which I have collected in the Schema. Some of them were observed by myself on a girl of twelve who had congestion of the right lung setting in within a few hours of the anæsthesia (*H. W.*, xxv. 64); and on a man, 30, who had blisters round his mouth, inside, on two occasions after being under gas; was troubled with drowsiness for weeks after, and had acneous spots on his face. Others are from the observations of Mr. Silk (*H. W.*, xxv. 462); and the rest are from provings recorded by Allen. Silk observed that females were very much more liable to ill effects than males. One of his patients, an epileptic girl, otherwise healthy, when he removed the face-piece, struggled to get her hands up, and afterwards described her feelings as "pain in the forehead where the aura commenced." In one epileptic patient (not Mr. Silk's) a fit actually did occur. Rhythmic movement of the arms or legs is a common occurrence. One prover had his piles cured as an incidental result of his experiments.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bell. (?). *Compare:* Nit. ac. In congestion, Ver. v.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Unusual exaltation of mind; most agreeable sensations and fancies; involuntary desire to laugh.—No command over himself.—Mental torture beyond endurance.—Mind extremely susceptible to suggestion.—After the giddiness, rapid rush of thoughts; afterwards unconsciousness.

2. Head.—On going into open air, vertigo and staggering to l.—Giddiness after palpitation.—A kind of waving of the head.—Numb feeling on head, spreading thence over body, before the paroxysms.—Aching in head and along spine as if they were asleep.—Headache after return of consciousness.

3. Eyes.—Widely dilated pupils.—Pupils first dilated, later contracted.—Protruding eyeballs.

4. Ears.—On waking from unconsciousness, voices of others seemed to come from a great distance; or to be in a whisper.

6. Face.—Face livid with unconsciousness.—Face swollen.—Blue lips, ears, face; afterwards face dusky.—Acne.—Jaws firmly clenched.

8. Mouth.—Mouth and head feel numb, as though asleep.—Eruption of blisters round mouth inside.—Point of tongue thrust between teeth.

9. Throat.—Weakness and feeling of constriction in throat; dysphagia.

11. Stomach.—Pressure in epigastrium.—Nausea and vomiting on return of consciousness; next day a bilious attack.

13. Anus.—(Hæmorrhoidal pains from which he suffered entirely disappeared.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Involuntary micturition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Erotic movements and sexual illusions.—Anæsthesia in a nursing woman brought on a bilious attack next day, and the infant was made ill.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing: quick; thick and stertorous.—Suffocative feeling.—Cough with hæmoptysis.—Cough early morning.

18. Chest.—Great pain at chest; cough with hæmoptysis; > hot applications to chest; it seemed as if something which was obstructing the chest dropped down into stomach.—Sharp pain in front of chest, < lying on r. side.—R. chest congested and dull on percussion.

19. Heart.—Great lividity and tendency to faint (in a cardiac case).—Palpitation of heart, afterwards felt and heard in head.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension in sides of neck in region of carotids.—Drawing in neck, as though skin were contracted or cords shortened.—Sensation of drawing in muscles, esp. lumbar muscles.

24. Generalities.—In a patient suffering from valvular disease heart there was a more than usual degree of lividity during anæsthesia, and a tendency to syncope afterwards.—Rhythmic movement of arms or legs.—Opisthotonos, most common in females; much struggling.—Epileptic convulsion (in an epileptic) during the anæsthesia.—Pain in forehead where the aura commenced (in an epileptic under the gas).—Increased muscular rigor. Muscular weakness.—Muscular pains in joints revived.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy.—Drowsiness continued for weeks after the gas.—Screamed whenever she fell asleep.

27. Fever.—Coldness of feet and legs to knees between the paroxysms of consciousness.—Fever every afternoon from 3 to 6.—Delirium in evening.—Face covered with perspiration after return of consciousness.

Nitroso-muriaticum Acidum.

Nitro-muriatic Acid. Aqua Regia. (A mixture of Chloronitric Acid, Chloronitrous Acid, Chlorine and water:

$N_2O_2Cl_4 + H_2O + Cl_2 + NOCl$ in watery solution.

Prepared by mixing 18 parts of Nitric Acid with 82 parts of Muriatic Acid.) Dilution.

Clinical.—Anus, constricted. Constipation. Digestion, slow. *Gravel*. Mouth, sore. *Oxaluria*. Salivation, intermittent. Scurvy.

Characteristics.—*Nit. mur. ac*. has been proved in the lower dilutions and in the 30th; and some experiments have been made by Dr. Scott (quoted *C. D. P.*), who acidulated his bath with the acid, and sponged his body with acidulated water. Sponging and bathing had the same effect, and I have marked his symptoms with (*b*) in the Schema. Scott noticed that the symptoms were more marked as the proportion of *Muriatic acid* was increased. Salivation and sore mouth and throat with dysphagia were produced in Scott and the provers. Scott noticed that the salivation was intermittent. Weakness was felt by all. Headache with drowsiness.

Slow digestion. Pricking pains. Symptoms were < after eating and by exercise. *Nat. mur. ac*. has a clinical reputation in oxaluria and gravel.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Nervous irritation and restlessness (b).—Lowness, depression.

2. Head.—Headache and great sleepiness, < 1-3 p.m.—Frontal headache with dizziness.—Sensation in temples as if brain distended.—While leaning to l. side, sudden sticking ache in l. temple, preceded by twitching of anterior fibres of temporal muscle.—Sensation on rising from bed as if brain was all in occiput, making it feel heavy.

8. Mouth.—Odd sensation about gums, jaws, and teeth (b) gums somewhat reddened (b).—Pain in some parts of palate or mouth small superficial ulceration over inside of mouth and tongue; excoriation with salivation and depression (b).—Salivation intermittent, no fœtor (b).—Large blister inside lower lip; cannot help biting it.—Immediately a sense of pressure or fulness in parotid, submaxillary and sublingual glands (in the order named), with some increase of saliva, < l. side.—Extreme salivation, could not spit it out fast enough (soon after fluttering of heart).—Metallic, coppery taste (b).

9. Throat.—While writing at a very low table spasmodic, tremulous contractions in pharynx near levator palati muscles.—Pain on swallowing all down œsophagus, with burning there and in roof of mouth (b).

11. Stomach.—Evacuation of flatus and eructations.—Food took longer to digest than usual.

12. Abdomen.—On rising, sensation from l. hypochondrium to rectum as of desire for stool.—Slight colic in lower abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sudden increase of secretion of bile.—Free, loose, yellowish, pappy stool, after breakfast.—Constipation; 7 p.m. desire for stool, unable to pass anything owing to constriction of sphincter ani; by pressing with finger at end of coccyx and pressing with abdominal muscles, a small amount of fæces evacuated.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urging in penis and bladder; aching in hips, thighs, and small of back; after a short delay some pale urine passed.

17. Respiratory Organs.—The fumes caught her breath and produced inflammation of larynx and bronchi (nearly proved fatal).—Breathing easier than usual.

19. Heart.—Palpitation.—Fluttering at heart; while eating; while moving.

20. Neck and Back.—Whilst taking a cold bath catching pain in back muscles (r.).—Heavy pain in loins.

21. Limbs.—Sticking in various parts of limbs successively; whilst walking.

23. Lower Limbs.—Languid aching through hips and thighs (front) and small of back.

24. Generalities.—Weak, physically and mentally depressed.

26. Sleep.—Slept unusually well and felt better for it.—Sleepy with headache.

27. Fever.—Chill passing upward; while sitting near stove.—Slight feverishness.—Perspiration increased, often to a great extent.

Nitrum.Kali Nitricum.

Nitrum. Nitre. Saltpetre. Nitrate of Potassium. Potassic Nitrate. KNO_3. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Asthma. *Chest, pain in*. Colic. Diabetes insipidus. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. Enuresis. Gastritis. Headache. Heart, affections of. Herpes preputialis. Menière's disease. Menorrhagia. Nose, bleeding of. Peritonitis. Phthisis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Polypus. Rheumatism. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*K. n*. is known in old-school practice principally as a "refrigerant diuretic," and as the active agent in the well-known "nitre papers," which are burnt for producing fumes to allay attacks of asthma. It has also been used in rheumatism, and for incontinence of urine in children. It has been extensively proved by homœopaths, and symptoms have been added from cases of poisoning, so that its characteristics are well defined. It is almost equal to *K. ca*. in producing stitching pains; and it is like it in having a cough at 3 a.m. The pains produced by *K. n*. are very severe—stitching, cutting, lancinating, tearing, and pressing. And there is, as with many other *Kalis*, much external sensitiveness—of scalp; of abdomen; of testes. That its anti-asthmatic properties are homœopathic is abundantly shown in the respiratory symptoms it produces. Its "diuretic" properties are utilised homœopathically in diabetes insipidus, and its use in enuresis must come in the same category. *K. n*. acts with great intensity on the abdominal and pelvic organs, producing most painful colics, diarrhœa, and dysentery; in the male sexual sphere, excitement and pain in testes and cords; in the female, menorrhagia with flow of *ink-like* blackness. This is very characteristic. Another characteristic of *K. n*. is < from eating veal, or effects of eating it—headache, diarrhœa, &c. The mental state of *K. n*. is chiefly one of peevishness, fretfulness, and *ennui*. There are

many curious symptoms in the nose: "The pain-like contraction in the eyes, forehead, and face concentrates in the tip of the nose"; "Swollen feeling in right nostril, which is painful on pressure" sore pain in upper part of right nostril with external sensitiveness these two last symptoms led to the cure of a large nasal polypus in a girl. In a poisoning case there was in the period of recovery intense vertigo with tinnitus, which should indicate *K. n*. in some cases of Menière's disease. Easy intoxication by wine or beer was noted by several provers. A peculiar symptom is a sour taste *in the throat*. Another peculiar symptom is in connection with the asthmatic state. The breathlessness is so great that the patient though thirsty can only drink a sip at a time between the breaths. Allen thus defines the asthma of *K. n*.: Asthma with excessive dyspnœa, faintness and nausea, with dull stitches or with burning pain in chest, rather free expectoration. A solution of saltpetre as an application was an old remedy for inveterate mange in cats. Nitre with Sulphur and Charcoal forms gunpowder. A teaspoonful of this in hot water was a favourite remedy for gonorrhœa among soldiers in the days when black powder was used. In the lower triturations gunpowder has cured ascarides in adults. In some experiments made by myself with gunpowder 2x, severe herpes facialis involving right eyebrow and right side of nose was developed. The most characteristic < is from veal; < from wine or beer, < from a slight draught of air (headache). < After washing in cold water (eye). < 3 a.m. (cough). < Lying with head low (dyspnœa), < in morning; afternoon; evening; after midnight. Walking < many symptoms. < Breathing; < by coffee. > Lying down; lying right side; uncovering head (pain in parietal region). *Suited to:* asthmatic constitutions and chest complaints.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Smelling Nit. sp. dul. Ipec. relieved the cough. Smelling Camph. intensified the sufferings. *Follows well:* Aco. in dysentery, and is *followed well by* Nux in the same. Also *follow well:* Bell., Calc., Puls., Rhus, Sep. K. n. *antidotes* the renal symptoms of Caust. *Compare:* Arn., Dros., Nat. m., Nit ac.

Causation.—Eating veal.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excitement after a glass of wine as if he had taken too much.—Anxiety and agitation.—Despondency, out of humour, uneasy.—Ennui; lachrymose mood, sad expression.—Fretful; peevish.—Disinclined to think or work.—Half stupor.—Discouragement and fear of death.

2. Head.—Confusion almost like intoxication.—Vertigo; on sleeping; tends to fall forwards; to r. and backwards after drinking beer.—Fainting fits with vertigo in morning on standing, > on sitting down; afterwards obscuration of sight with great weakness and drowsiness; pain in small of back And constriction in abdomen; staggering gait with vertigo.—Vertigo and tinnitus.—Headache in vertex on rising.—Headache, after eating veal.—Headache, with contraction of eyelids, from

one evening to another, insupportable on stooping head.—Headache, alternately with cramp-like tearing in joints of fingers.—Stunning (stupefying) heaviness of the head, in morning, as after intoxication.—Pressive pains in head, < by coffee, and > by motion of a carriage.—Headache with heat; < towards evening.—Pains in r. frontal sinus with stopped catarrh.—Pressive headache: in forehead towards root of nose; on either side, in vertex as if a stone were lying on it.—Headache on vertex as if the hair were being pulled.—Violent pain r. side of head from a slight draught of air.—Coldness in occiput with pains in head.—Compression in occiput, producing rigidity in surrounding parts.—A feeling of contraction in head, which seems to extend to nose.—Cramp-like drawing in occiput and nape, which = head to be thrown back.—Stinging pain in head.—Lancinating headache.—Pains in occiput are > by unbinding hair.—Painful sensitiveness of scalp.—Scurfy spots on head.—Profuse falling out of hair.

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyes, with lachrymation and photophobia, < in morning, after washing with cold water.—Transient blindness.—Cloudiness of sight.—Coloured circles before eyes.—In evening, candles appear surrounded by a rainbow-like halo.—Everything appears black before eyes (after smelling Camphor).

4. Ears.—Shooting in ears, in evening, < by lying down on ear.—Tension, shootings and tearing behind ears; behind r. ear.—Inflammation and swelling of lobe of r. ear, with burning, and jerkings pain.—Tingling in ears.—Tinkling and ringing in ears.—Chronic deafness, from paralysis of auditory nerve.—Vertigo and tinnitus.

5. Nose.—Burning, in nose, with digging, and clawing pain, < by touch.—The nasal bones are painful, esp. to the touch.—Inflammation of extremity of nose, with shooting pain.—Swelling of interior of nose.—Swollen feeling in r. nostril.—Ulcers in the nostrils covered by a scurf.—Epistaxis, with acrid blood (sharp, like vinegar).—Violent coryza, with obstruction of nose, and loss of smell.

6. Face.—Pale and sickly complexion.—Face sunken, cold nose.—Muscles of face convulsed, jerking.—Heat on face without rapid pulse.—Redness and tension in cheeks, with < of the headache.—Tearing in bones of face.—The pain-like contraction in eyes, forehead and face concentrates in tip of nose.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with lancinating drawing, or tearing pains in teeth and head.—Shooting in carious teeth, when touched.—Pulsative toothache, at night, < by cold things.—Swelling of gums, of an inflammatory or scorbutic character; they bleed readily.

8. Mouth.—Fetid breath.—Burning blister at tip of tongue.—Crawling on tongue.—Tongue loaded with a white coating.—Taste: disagreeable; nauseous; disgusting; sourish, in throat in morning on rising.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with shooting pain and inflammation of velum palati, and uvula (during deglutition).—Impeded deglutition from tension and cutting in the larynx.—Loss of speech.—Nocturnal pain in throat, as if it were contracting with obstructed respiration.

10. Appetite.—Want of appetite, with burning and continued thirst.—Appetite, principally in evening.—Ravenous hunger returned between 10 and 11 a.m., and alternated with cutting pain in region of r. umbilicus.—Ravenous hunger without real appetite.—Cannot drink for want of breath, drinks in sips.—Painful sensation in upper orifice of stomach.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, as if about to vomit, esp. at night.—Heaving, ineffectual retching after each dose of 30th, mouth gets sore, feels altogether poorly (Cooper).—Retching, and vomiting of mucus, mixed with blood.—Pains in stomach, with a sensation as if something were turning about in it.—Gnawing, spasmodic weakness, and pressure on epigastrium.—Faint-like weakness at stomach pit.—Violent cramps in stomach, with contractive pain (esp. after eating veal).—Shootings in stomach and epigastrium.—Sensation of coldness, or of burning in stomach.—(Inflammation of stomach.).—Severe gastric pain recurs after every meal for years after a single large dose (Fraser).

12. Abdomen.—Exceedingly violent pain in abdomen after eating veal, esp. at r. side.—Excessive distension of abdomen.—Griping about umbilicus; and beneath short ribs l. side; > by emission of (fetid) flatus.—Griping and cutting in abdomen before normal stool.—Stitching and sticking pains; abdomen swollen and very tender to touch; coldness of lower extremities; stiff feeling in affected parts as if made of wood (peritonitis).—Cutting pains, which disappear towards evening.—Shooting pains in abdomen.—Incarceration of flatus, esp. in afternoon and evening.—Very loud rumbling in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Fæces hard, difficult, and retarded, evacuated with much effort (by violent pressing).—Urgent want to evacuate, with tenesmus.—Soft fæces, with cutting pains.—Diarrhœa after eating veal.—Stools: watery; thin fæcal; bloody; soft and diarrhœa-like; sluggish; hard like sheep's dung.—Before stool: violent colic; urging.—During stool: cutting colic in whole intestinal canal; tenesmus.—After stool: cutting colic; tenesmus; burning and stinging in anus.—Diarrhœa, sometimes without pain, or colliquative.—Frequent pressing in rectum.—Dysentery with much cutting pain, great thirst and icy coldness of feet.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to urinate, and profuse emission of a clear urine, with a reddish cloud.—Burning in urethra while urinating and greatly diminished urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections, increased sexual desire and pleasure.—Prickling sticking in glans.—Smarting in orifice of prepuce.—Frequent

itching of glans.—Swelling in l. epididymis.—After unsatisfied desire, violent drawing tension and pressure in both testes, extending along cords into abdomen, lasting some hours, testicles very painful.—Sensitiveness of both testes which are drawn up with a pressive sensation in them.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early, and too profuse, with discharge of blood black as ink.—Menses retarded; suppressed.—Abortion at second month.—Before and during catamenia, violent pains in abdomen and sacrum.—White serous leucorrhœa, which stiffens linen, and is discharged during the sacral pains.—Frequent sticking beneath l. female breast.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with roughness and scraping in throat.—Tension, and incisive pains in larynx, with obstructed deglutition.—Irritation to cough caused by tickling in larynx.—Sudden violent irritation to cough in r. side near pit of throat, as if in r. bronchus, neither painful nor, itching; it could be suppressed by a slow, deep breath and by an effort of will.—Cough with expectoration and pressive pain beneath sternum.—Cutting under sternum when coughing.—Pressing pain under sternum when coughing with a feeling of warmth in same locality.—Cough, which awakens patient about 3 a.m., with violent headache.—Cough in open air, or when going up stairs, also whenever the breath is held in.—Dry cough, esp. in morning.—When coughing, incisive pains in chest, until the mucus is detached.—Cough, with shootings in chest, and expectoration of pure blood.—Cough, with purulent expectoration, and colliquative sweats.

18. Chest.—Cannot drink for want of breath; must take it in little sips; children take cup in both hands and drink greedily one sip after another.—Obstructed respiration, which does not permit lying down with the head low.—Oppression on chest, when ascending.—Pain in chest with pressive tension, accompanied by a sensation of roughness under sternum, which excites violent coughing.—Contractive pain in chest, commencing from the back, with sensation of constriction in lungs.—Lancinations in chest, esp. when taking a full inspiration, when lying down, and when coughing, accompanied by excessive anguish and oppression.—(Inflammation of lungs.).—Sticking in l. side near sternum.—Sticking in l. side of chest, cutting and tearing in lungs.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Violent palpitation of heart, esp. when lying in bed, at night, waking him.—Stitches in heart.—Full pulse.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in nape of neck, extending into shoulders, as if hair were violently pulled.—Shooting pains in sacral region.—Violent pains in loins, night and morning, on waking.—Pains in back on stooping.—Full, tense feeling in back as if kidneys engorged (removed at once by 1x dil.—Cooper).—Aching in lumbar region, during repose, < esp. by coughing.—Shootings in and between

scapulæ, often accompanied by oppressed respiration, < at night, when lying on back, > by lying on r. side.

21. Limbs.—Drawing in limbs with paralytic weakness.—Tearing in limbs, day and night, >, but for a short time only, by friction.—Rheumatic pains and stitches in limbs and joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic tearing in shoulders, at night.—Tearing and shooting in joints of arms, elbow, hands and fingers, principally at night, with heaviness, a sensation as if the hand were too large, and swelling of fingers.—Numbness and tingling in arms and hands.—Drawing and tearing in arms, from shoulder to fingers.—Wrenching pain in joints of fingers.—Paralysis of the arms after each dose of *K. n.*, crude, taken for headache several times repeated.—Weakness in arms, hands, and fingers, which prevents the holding of anything firmly.—Cramp-like tearing in joints of fingers, alternating with headache.—Cramps and rigidity in joints of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in the legs.—Tearing in legs.—Great lassitude and paralytic weakness in legs, after short walk.—Jerking tearing in soles.—Numbness and tingling in feet.—Contraction of toes.

24. Generalities.—Affected parts feel numb, as if made of wood.—Tearing, shooting, and drawing pains.—Most symptoms occur in evening, after midnight, and in afternoon.—The symptoms which have manifested themselves during the day disappear on lying down in evening.—Rapid swelling of whole body.—Great dejection in morning, with sensation of heat in face, and burning in forehead.—Inflammation of internal organs.—Lassitude, which is greater when seated than during movement.

25. Skin.—Lancinations in skin, pricking like needles, followed by burning, principally in face.—Tubercles, size of a pea, also on face.—Burning vesicles, filled with yellowish serum, which break when scratched, and then cease to burn.—Sudden dropsical swelling.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness during day.—Disturbed sleep at night; constant dreaming, with frequent awakening.—Coma somnolentum.—Anxious and uneasy dreams about dangerous situations.—Nightmare.

27. Fever.—Pulse full, hard, and rapid.—Pulse slow in morning, rapid in afternoon and evening.—Extraordinary shiverings not > by hot drinks or coverings.—Shivering in evening, with pain.—Coldness in afternoon, with thirst; or coldness, preceded by headache, with adipsia, and followed by nocturnal heat, without thirst or sweat.—Quotidian fever, with drawing pains in limbs.—Profuse and colliquative sweat.—Sweat in morning, esp. on chest.

Nuphar Luteum.

Small Yellow Pond Lily. N. O. Nymphæaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Cholerine. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Headache. Impotence. Psoriasis. Rhus poisoning. Seminal emissions. Typhoid-fever.

Characteristics.—*Nuphar l.*, the Yellow Pond Lily, was proved by Pitet, and many of his symptoms have been clinically confirmed. Most marked was a *yellow* diarrhœa coming on in the early hours of the morning. With the diarrhœa is great exhaustion. *Nuph.* has cured many cases of diarrhœa so characterised, and even cases of typhoid fever. Another marked feature of the proving was the excessive depression of the male generative system; and *Nuph.* has done good work in analogous conditions, and headaches associated therewith. The diarrhœa was < 4 to 6 a.m.; < after the least excess of any kind. Weakness and itching were < evening. Walking = painful shocks in hams; and pain in flank, which was > by pressure. < Day after coitus.

Relations.—*Compare:* Early morning diarrhœa, Sul., Nat. sul., Rumex, Pod. Sexual debility, Gels., Con., Dig., Nat. m., Chi.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Impatient of slightest contradiction.—Excessive moral sensibility, acute pain on witnessing sufferings of animals.

2. Head.—Heaviness of head.—Bruised shaking in brain.—Dull pains in front part of base of brain on level of orbits.—Bruised, painful shocks, r. anterior side of brain on walking.—Lancination in r. and l. anterior lobes of brain.—Headaches attending depressed states of generative organs.—(Pityriasis capitis very much aggravated, with much itching and falling out of the hair).

3. Eyes.—When standing in sun brilliant sparks filled field of vision, converging from circumference to centre (an old symptom revived, and subsequently reproduced frequently, esp. after hard coughing).

8. Mouth.—Sweetish taste.—Tongue white; mouth pasty.

11. Stomach.—Painful sensation of weariness in stomach; digestion slow; wind colic, < early morning, with liquid, sour-smelling stools; with sexual weakness and pollutions; < after coitus.—Exhaustion in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Colicky pains all round waist; < 5 to 7 a.m.

13. Stool and Anus.—Smarting and burning at anus after every stool.—Stitches as from needles in rectum, above anus.—Soft stools preceded by some colic for several days; or painless diarrhœa.—Yellow diarrhœa, esp. very early in morning (4 to 6 a.m.).—Stools: liquid, yellow, fetid.—Much exhaustion with stools; sense of exhaustion in epigastric region.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine deposits copious reddish sand, which is hard and adheres to the vessel.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Entire absence of erections and desire; voluptuous ideas which fill imagination do not cause erections.—Penis retracted, scrotum relaxed.—Diminution of lascivious thoughts and desires for some days; opposite effect during succeeding days.—Weakening nocturnal emissions while convalescing from typhoid.—Involuntary losses during sleep, at stool, and when urinating, with complete absence of erections; inability to effect coitus; weakness; impaired digestion; pale, languid.—Lancinations in r. testicle; in l. testicle; with pains at extremity of penis.

18. Chest.—Pain behind sternum, when running, as though subjacent organs violently shaken.

20. Back.—Dull pain in l. lower lumbar region.—When walking painful stitch to flank, > by pressure.—Sensitive on renal region.

21. Limbs.—Weakness and loss of power in limbs, < evening.

22. Upper Limbs.—Lupus on arms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Prickings back of l. thigh.—Constant restlessness and fatigue of legs.—Lancinations in plantar surface of r. great toe.

25. Skin.—Violent itching.—On different parts of body red blotches, tolerably regular in outline, ovoid or circular, prominent and covered with little silvery white scales; violent itching, < evening; as eruption disappeared, scales ceased to be reproduced, and skin at place of each blotch became pale red or yellowish.—(*Rhus tox* poisoning; relieved pain and swelling and hastened recovery. .).—Psoriasis; pityriasis capitis.

Nux juglans. Juglans Regia.

Nux juglans. Walnut. Juglandaceæ. Tincture of leaves and of rind of green fruit.

Clinical.—Acne. Anus, burning in. Axillary glands, suppuration of. Chancre. Ecthyma. Eyes, pain over. Favus. Flatulence. Headache. Herpes. Herpes preputialis. Levitation, sensation of. Menorrhagia. Purpura. Ringworm. Scurvy. Spleen, pain in. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—"It was said that in the golden age, when men lived upon acorns, the gods lived upon Walnuts, and hence the name of juglans, *Jovis glans*, or Jupiter's nuts" (*Treasury of Botany*). From many points of view the walnut-tree is of very great importance, and well deserves its lofty name. Besides providing food, at any rate fit for the gods, and wood at once light and strong, a sap that yields sugar, a fruit that yields a dye and an oil, and serves for pickles, the Royal Nut has a place in medicine which deserves to be better known. The *Treasury of Botany* gives a hint to homœopaths in this remark: "Its plantation should not be too near dwellings, as some persons are affected by the powerful aroma of its foliage." The remarkably brain-like appearance of the nut has given rise to the notion that it is a "brain-food." I cannot say that there is any other ground for it; but in Clotar Müller, who was the first to prove *Jug. r.*, it produced this curious symptom: "Excited, as if intoxicated, in the evening in bed, and a feeling as if the head were floating in the air"; showing a decided brain action, such as we generally associate with the "wine" rather than the "walnuts" of dessert. Peevishness and mental indolence were other mental symptoms noted. The head symptoms are as marked as those of *Jug. c.*, but the lancinating pains were not noted in the occiput as with that remedy, but in the forehead. There are few remedies which cause flatulence and bloating of the abdomen more markedly than *Jug. r.* It appears to affect the spleen more than the liver (opposite of *Jug. c.*). There is diarrhœa, and many rectal and anal symptoms; but the diarrhœa is not so distinctly bilious as that of *Jug. c.* Like *Carya alba* and *Jug. c.*, *Jug. r.* is hæmorrhagic, the blood being black and clotted (uterine). Remarkable symptoms of inflammation and ulceration appeared in the male sexual organs. This to a large extent belongs to the general integumatary action of the remedy. It was Clotar Müller who made the observation that "In the digestive organs it causes derangement and irritation, which simultaneously call forth abnormal symptoms in other organs, especially in the head. After this action, which is *brief*, appear various exanthematous symptoms, which appear late and run a chronic course." The skin symptoms of the *Regia* are more pronounced and varied than those of *Cinerea*. This has led to its more frequent use in scrofula, as skin and gland affections go much together. Farrington says *Jug. r.* is one of the best remedies in "tinea favosa, especially in the scalp behind the ear, itching is intense at night so that the patient has difficulty in sleeping." Scabs appear on arms and in axillæ. In the proving of *Jug. r.* the

symptoms went from the right axilla to left. In a patient of mine, a nurse who had poisoned her left arm some years before from a septic and possibly syphilitic case, inflammation of the axillary glands ensued, first of left then of right, leaving an eczematous itching condition. The glands of the groin also became affected. *Elaps*. 200 had relieved the bulk of the conditions, but there was still a little irritation occasionally in the axillæ, and I thought I might expedite matters by giving *Jug. r*. 12 three times a day. This is what happened: Five days after beginning the *Jug. r*. an eruption of minute vesicles appeared on her back, itching much. It extended all up the centre of the back from sacrum to mid-dorsal region, spreading out below, tapering above. She had scratched holes in two places. The rash was < after washing. But *all soreness and irritation had gone from the arms and axillæ*. I antidoted with *Rhus* 12. Four years later she had had no more trouble with the glands. Cl. Müller, who experienced the axillary skin symptoms in his own person, had never suffered from a skin affection before. One of the provers was cured of an itching eruption of the legs from which he had suffered in winter for four years, the itching commencing as soon as he began to undress. Many of the symptoms closely resembled syphilis, and the affection of the cheek in one of the provers was actually diagnosed as syphilitic by a medical man who saw him in Cl. Müller's absence. The left side of head, face, and abdomen mostly affected. Axillary symptoms proceed from right to left. The symptoms generally are < by motion; migraine < by speaking; pain in abdomen < by laughing. There is < after fat food. < Evening at 9 p.m., and after 9. The itching is < at night. Warmth of bed < toothache. It removed a winter rash < by undressing. Rash caused in my case was < by washing.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Rhus. *Compare:* jug. c., Carya alb. (botan); Rhus (skin); Graph. (tinea favosa behind ears); Rumex (rash < undressing); Mezer., Merc.; Cean. (spleen); Lyc. (flatulence). *Follows well:* Elaps. (axillary affections; black hæmorrhages); Sulph. (head, hot, cold extremities); Grind. (pain over l. eye).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excited in evening in bed as if intoxicated, and feeling as if the head were floating in the air.—Peevish and discontented in evening.—Disinclined to talk or argue, as was customary with him; mental indolence.—Inattention when reading and disinclination to work.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Headache after dinner and in evening; with flushed face.—Feeling in head and nose as in beginning of coryza.—Confusion in head.—Burning heat in head in the evening with icy-cold extremities.—Heaviness in head.—Lancinations in forehead.—Pain in l. side of forehead.—Pain above l. eye., with pain in eyes.—Pain above eyes, < motion; < shaking head or moving eyes; with yawning and sleepiness.—Pain above eyes, as if dizzy.—Throbbing in temples, > going into, open air, returning on entering warm room, with sharp pain

in front part of head.—Migraine in a spot In region of l. parietal bone preventing speaking.

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyes.—Pressive pain above eye (l.) < by motion.—Feeling of coryza.

4. Ears.—Aching and fulness in r., then l. ear, then discharge of pus from both ears, external ear inflamed and two painful sores on it.—Burning in l. ear, then redness and swelling, then pimple on inside, then discharge of pus from both ears, < l., with burning and redness of l. external ear, and feeling as if something dropped inside of ear at every step, and soreness preventing lying on l. side of head.

6. Face.—Swelling of l. cheek and upper lip, with swelling of gum over l. upper incisors, without previous toothache, then a hard, reddish painful swelling in l. cheek, in the middle of which was a sharply-defined, depressed dark red, yielding circle, pus could be seen through the thin skin, the apparently sound tooth was drawn, and ichorous pus (from an abscess) was discharged through the opening, then the swelling disappeared.

8. Mouth.—Tearing in hollow teeth, < warmth of bed.—Tongue coated white; in morning, with bitter, slimy taste.—Tongue covered with white mucus.—Salivation.—Inclination to keep mouth dry after dinner, could not make up his mind to drink wine or water as usual.—Taste bitter.—Taste slimy in morning on waking.

9. Throat.—Hawking of much mucus.

10. Appetite.—Appetite increased.—Unusually great appetite without increase of thirst.—Appetite lost.—Thirstlessness while eating, and aversion to wine.—Aversion to tobacco-smoking in evening.—Thirst increased.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: violent; frequent; loud; tasting as after eating fat.—Fulness and bloatedness of the stomach, which prevent one from eating while one has a good appetite, > from eructations.—Hiccough more violent after eating.—Nausea at 6 a.m.; and after supper.—Vomiting; woke suddenly, vomited food eaten four hours before, then slept without further trouble.—Burning in stomach.—Pain in epigastric region, with distension of abdomen.

12. Abdomen.—Fulness, bloatedness, tension, and heaviness in the abdomen, with frequent desire to go to stool, > by eructations and discharge of flatulence.—Distension: after eating; after dinner, with emission of flatus; with sudden desire for stool; so that he must loosen his clothes, with pressure in stomach; so that he could eat but little in spite of good appetite; tympanitic hardness of the abdomen.—Rumbling; with griping; with pressive pain in epigastric region.—Emission of flatus; especially when lying down.—Pain in

abdomen > eructations.—Wandering pains.—Pressive and drawing pain, < motion, > appearance of menses (fifteen days too soon), then for eight days (instead of three as usual), copious discharge of blackish blood, often in large clots, with exhaustion and loss of appetite.—Drawing, with pressure in region of spleen.—Sticking beneath l. lowest ribs.—Pressure in region of spleen, with eructations.—Pain beneath the l. false ribs, < deep breathing, laughing or stooping.—Pain in l. side on rapid walking.—Pain over l. side with wandering gripings in intestines.—Pain above umbilicus.—Pain in hypogastrium, with nausea.—Sticking in hypogastrium on moving or stooping.—Cutting in r. hypogastric region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: liquid twice a day; preceded or accompanied by pain in abdomen; thin; soft, large, at last almost thin.—Stool hard; difficult; scanty.—Stool delayed.—Constipation.—Bowels confined in morning, natural in afternoon.—Large stool, then burning pain and pressure in anus.—Stool scanty and frequent; difficult; omitted.—Itching at the anus in the evening in bed, with stitches, compelling one to walk about.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to pass water from loss of tone of sphincter.—Constant urging and involuntary dribbling.—Continuous desire to urinate, and frequent micturition day and night, with very profuse discharge.—Obliged to urinate at night.—Obliged to urinate often; and much at a time.—Copious urine; but no thirst.—Urine scanty and clear.—Urine dark red.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Frequent erections day and night.—Burning in penis after coition with his wife, with abrasion where prepuce joins penis, afterwards a suppurating streak half-way around between glans and prepuce, then the ulcer became larger, margins hard, base lardaceous, bleeding on slight pressure, often there was a small scab, from beneath which pus oozed and which often came off and left a suppurating ulcer, afterwards a healthy scab formed in the middle and fell off, leaving healthy skin, so that instead of one long narrow there were two small round ulcers; these healed and left no scar.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation too early and too profuse; discharge of a large quantity of black clots; preceded by pressive drawing pains in abdomen, < by motion; accompanied with general exhaustion and loss of appetite.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Aphonia or great hoarseness.

18. Chest.—Itching on the sternum.—Sticking in lungs not dependent on motion or respiration.—Oppression.

19. Pulse.—Pulse rapid and full.

20. Back.—Stitches in sacral region.—Violent stitches in the small of the back, causing one to tremble.

21. Limbs.—Drawing pain as if sprained, in first phalanx and joint of l. thumb, < motion, and while in bed the same pain in r. great toe.—Sticking and itching in r. leg and r. fingers.—Drawing and paralysed feeling in legs and knees, with weakness and with giving way of knees when walking, and a similar sensation in r. hand.

22. Upper Limbs.—Itching of skin of axilla (r.); tetters formed; afterwards (l.).—Electric starts in forearms and hands wake him as he falls asleep.—Weak feeling in r. hand.—Intermittent pain in r. index.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in the hips or knees, impeding walking.—Sticking in inner condyle of knee and feeling of impediment when walking.—Rheumatic pain in knee impeding walking.—Pain in r. instep when walking, and sensation of impediment.—A burning itching eruption of lower extremities occurring in winter, itching commencing as soon as he undressed, was cured by the proving.

24. Generalities.—Muscles relaxed.—Exhaustion and disinclination for the usual business.—Intoxicated sensation; as if flying.

25. Skin.—Eruption behind ears of children.—Itching eruption over the whole body.—Pimples on face; red pimples on face, neck, shoulders, and back, some containing thickish fluid; pimples on nape, discharging moisture when scratched (like acne).—Itching: here and there; on sternum; on hands; r. hand; dorsum of r. hand, then on feet, forehead, scalp and abdomen; r. fingers in afternoon; legs, arms and abdomen at night, with tossing about and inability to sleep; here and there causing restless sleep, with dreams and erections; on flexor surface of r. forearm, near elbow, with burning and red spot, in the middle of which was a pimple, the redness disappeared, but the pimple was painful and pus formed.—Painful, large blood-boils on the shoulder and in the region of the liver.—Glandular swellings (scrofulous swellings).—Pustules as in eczema, with burning-itching, red, cracked skin, discharging a greenish fluid stiffening the linen.—Syphilitic, scrofulous and mercurial ulcers and herpes.—Itching in r. axilla, with burning, skin sore and cracked then red and scaly, it became moist, on margin of tetter burning vesicles, the tetter < after perspiring much, the perspiration, with the secretion from the eruption, stiffened the linen and stained it greenish-yellow, the pain sometimes so great that violent motion of the arms was impossible, there were always new vesicles and larger extent of redness after increased burning and itching, the same trouble in l. axilla, then a furuncle on shoulder, on coracoid process, then a painful furuncle over biceps, with circumscribed redness and induration, discharging bloody matter, then two red itching spots on r. elbow, upon which a yellow pustule formed, a furuncle, with induration and pain, between 9th and 10th ribs, with thick, bloody discharge, leaving an induration, about this time a red spot near seat of

second furuncle, becoming like an indurated gland, at this time on l. instep, then on r. redness, with itching and vesicles, leaving hard scurf, whereby the whole place became elevated and painful, the scabs were pressed in by the boots and rubbed off so that the part was raw, after healing the spot was bluish red and swollen.

26. Sleep.—Yawning; in afternoon, with stretching.—Sleepiness.—Inability to sleep after dinner though inclined to do so earlier than usual.—Restless sleep, with frightful dreams.—Restless dreams.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and frequent in the evening.—Cold limbs; after 9 p.m., with hot head.—Alternations of cold and heat in short attacks during the day.—Alternations of coldness and heat over whole body, with heaviness of head, which after eating increased to pain, > after 3 p.m.—Heat over whole body in evening.—Frequent and sudden attacks of flushes of heat.—Heat in flushes, with confusion of head.—Burning hot face in the evening, with cold extremities.—Hot head in evening.—Hot hands at 9 p.m., with rapid pulse, then general sweat.—Sweat staining greenish yellow and stiffening linen.

Nux Moschata.

Myristica fragrans. M. officinalis. M. moschata. Nutmeg. N. O. Myristicaceæ. Tincture of powdered seeds deprived of the Mace. [This is the official direction. But it would be well to make a tincture of the nut with the Mace, as some symptoms of Mace are included. Also a fresh nut and fresh plant tincture should be prepared and tested.]

Clinical.—Abortion. Apoplexy. Asthma, hysteric. Brain, softening of; infantile affections of. Catalepsy. Chilblains. Cholerine. Clairaudience. Clairvoyance. Convulsions. Cough. *Debility*. Deltoid rheumatism. Dysmenia. Dyspepsia. *Eructations. Eyes, sight weak*. Fainting. *Flatulence*. Freckles. Frost-bite. Gastralgia. Hæmorrhage. Headache. Head, convulsive movement of. Hiccough. Hoarseness. Hysteria. Intermittent fever. Locomotor ataxy. Lumbago. Marasmus. Menopause. Menorrhagia. Menses, suppressed. Metrorrhagia. Mind, affections of. Pelvis, congestion of. *Perspiration, bloody; hysterical*. Pregnancy, complaints of. Ptosis. Puerperal convulsions. Renal colic. Rheumatism. *Sleep, overpowering*. Speech, defective. Stammering. Strangury. Toothache. Turpentine, effects of. Typhoid, hæmorrhage in. Uterus, prolapse of. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Nux mosch*. is one of the many examples of powerfully poisonous and medicinal substances used as common articles of food. The Nutmeg has a popular repute for putting off the menstrual period or else for bringing it on; as a remedy for diarrhœa, and also for boils. It is the use of ground Nutmeg for these purposes that has led to many cases of poisoning, and has supplied a large

number of the symptoms of the Schema. *Nux m*. is one of the most profoundly active of psychical remedies in the Materia Medica, producing states of exaltation resembling hysteria, and the mesmeric state with exalted senses and consciousness of double personality. A case reported by Stonham (*M. H. R*., xl. 494) brings this out. A dark-haired young man ate two nutmegs one morning. In afternoon was exhilarated, able to do more than usual, to argue on any subject. At dinner mouth dry, great thirst, felt he could not drink enough to quench it. After dinner, head felt strange as if in a dream; but he joined a small musical party, as he had intended. *He seemed to be two persons, and his real, conscious self seemed to be watching his other self playing*. He could not play well; and had to desist. He seemed lost, and when spoken to would come to himself with a start. Hearing for distant sounds much more acute than usual. A woman who ate several nutmegs with the idea of bringing on abortion had the hallucination that she had *two heads*. A. P. Williamson records (*N. Y. Med. Times*, October, 1882) one case of a woman who took grated nutmeg for diarrhœa. After second dose of half nutmeg head felt queer and dizzy, then head felt large, could not reply to questions, though eyes were open and seemed to understand. Pupils dilated, eyes staring, face pale, respiration laboured. Semi-conscious and had to be shouted at, but relapsed into semi-consciousness. Pulse at first small or rapid, but during unconscious period, irregular, fuller, and weak. When consciousness first returned kept hands to her head "to prevent it falling off"; was obliged to move her head with her hands, "it being too large and heavy for her body." Her chest felt as if in a vice. For some days was unable to use words properly, frequently obliged to stop in middle of a sentence and change it entirely from not being able to use appropriate words. Exaltation of the senses and sensibilities runs through the remedy. One hypersensitive patient to whom I gave a single dose of *Nux m*. 30, said it seemed to put a coat of cotton wool over her. The senses of sight and touch are exalted in the same way as hearing. The mental disturbance may take all the protean forms of hysteria and even mania. Vanishing of thought. One man had complete loss of memory of his past life, and did not recover it for a week. The sensorium is disturbed as much as the mind, and a state of staggering, helpless drunkenness is induced. Connected with this are the sleep symptoms of *Nux m*., which give the leading keynote of the remedy—*Drowsiness. Nux m*. is needed for drowsiness more frequently than *Opium* itself. When any complaint causes drowsiness or is accompanied by drowsiness, *Nux m*. must be considered; and if in addition there is chilliness and thirstlessness, *Nux m*. must be given. For *Nux m*. is a chilly medicine, < by cold and damp, > by warmth (with one or two exceptions). *Chilliness* may be considered the second keynote. But quite as important is the third—*Dryness*. The dryness may be only sensation, or it may be actual as well. Dryness of the mouth and tongue (usually, but not always, *without thirst*); tongue so dry it adheres to the roof of the mouth. Neurotic patients who always awaken with a very dry mouth and tongue. "The *saliva seems thick, like cotton*." (I cured with *Nux m*. 30 a very bad case of indigestion with acne in a youth who had this symptom). Eyes dry; too dry to close the lids. The skin is dry;

and *Nux m*. is suited to people who readily perspire. Another keynote is *tendency to fainting*. This is allied to the drowsiness, sudden loss of memory, and vanishing of ideas. Persons who easily faint away from sight of blood; from standing (as to have a dress tried on) and those who have faintness or fainting during or associated with evacuations; these are likely to want *Nux m*. One or more of the above conditions will be present in the majority of cases needing *Nux m*.; but there are few remedies which have more of the *striking and peculiar* symptoms, the value of which Hahnemann was the first to perceive, than this remedy, and when these are present (or the well-marked conditions of < and >) they will be sufficient indication independently of those mentioned. Here are some *Sensations:* As if drunk. Limbs as if floating in the air. Forehead as if as large again. Forehead as if pushed out. As if brain struck against side of head. Brain as if loose. Objects appear much too large. Pain as of a rough body in Eustachian tube. Pricking as of electric sparks on cheek. As if wind incarcerated in stomach. As if a piece of bacon were in throat. As if food had formed itself into lumps in stomach. As if a piece of wood stretched across small of back were pressing from within out. As if heart would be squeezed off. As if something grasped heart. As if heart were beating in a vacuum. As if it were difficult to move tongue. As if blood were rushing to heart, and then all over body As if left shoulder contained lead. As if a string were tied round arms. As of a grasping hand in upper arm. Pains as if bruised, sprained, wrenched; as if bones smashed. As if electrified. Pressure, throbbing, drawing, burning, are all common sensations. The *sensitiveness* of *Nux m*. comes out in the soreness of parts lain on. The use of Nutmeg as a condiment has doubtless its origin in the fact that *Nux m*. is specifically related to weak digestion. It is indicated in conditions of excessive flatulence, and when the smallest excess in eating or drinking sets up indigestion. The domestic use in menstrual irregularities has also a specific foundation. "Irregularity" is the chief note of the remedy here. Much bearing-down pain; blood dark. Uterine prolapse and displacements have been remedied by it, and threatened abortion warded off. In pregnancy, labour, the puerperal state (convulsions, head jerked forward), it has a large sphere. There is a cough occurring only when warm in bed, or < then. In constipation with drowsiness, *Nux m*. is as often indicated as *Opium*. Faintness during or after stool is a great indication. *Nux m*. is also hæmorrhoidal and hæmorrhagic. Protruding piles. Hæmorrhage of typhus; fetid flatus. Incontinence of urine. The hæmorrhages of *Nux m*. are dark. All kinds of spasms and convulsions are developed in the provings. Catalepsy. Clairvoyant state: answers questions accurately quite out of her sphere, and on returning to consciousness knows nothing about it. Jactitation of muscles, chorea, jerks in inner parts in muscles; recovers with a start. Paralysis; with spasms and trembling; of tongue; eyelids; œsophagus. Locomotor ataxy excited by cold and wet. Puffiness, swellings, dropsy of outer parts. Buzzing sensation with numbness of hands and feet. The symptoms are < by touch. Pressure > some symptoms and < others. Lying on parts = soreness. Riding in carriage = headache; water-brash; backache. Rest > headache; < bellyache; backache; rheumatism. Raising head from pillow = deathly sickness. Lying

down < head. < On side lain on. Stitches in spleen = bending double. Motion <. Shaking head <. Walking <; (> palpitation). Many symptoms appear in the morning. Drowsy by day. Dry mouth < evening and night. Diarrhœa < night. Heat >; hot summer < (summer complaint of children); hot weather = loose feeling in brain. Heat of bed < or = cough. Warmth of room = hands to feel as if frozen. Warmth > other symptoms. Open air <. Walking against wind = hoarseness. < Damp, wet weather; cold weather; getting wet; before a shower; washing. A bath = check of menstrual flow. < After eating and drinking; after cold drink. Drinking = dry cough; colic. Drinking beer = strangury. Brandy = electrifying effect. Milk = diarrhœa. Alcohol <. Eating a little too much = headache. *Nux m*. is *suited to:* Children. Women. Pregnant women. Persons with cool, dry skin, who do no t easily perspire. Weakness of old age. Dyspepsia of old people. Constitutions with stiff, straight hair rather than crisp and curly. Delicate constitutions. Hydrogenoid constitution. P. P. Wells (*Med. Adv*., xxi. 84) says that "in brain affections of infantile life—in the stupor, insensibility, and unconquerable desire to sleep—whether in idiopathic affections of the brain or in those occuring during cholera infantum—*Nux m*. is one of the most precious remedies in the materia medica." J. C. White (*H. P*., xvii. 326) gives a striking instance of *Nux m*. headache > by *hard pressure* in a man convalescing from a severe gunshot-wound of the head. He wanted the nurse to "bear her whole weight on it." With the headache was rapid, anxious breathing, as if he could not get air enough and the "wind would be shut off." *Nux m*. always relieved it. The 3x was first given, then a higher potency.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Lauro., Gels., Nux, Op., Zn., Val. *It antidotes:* Ars., Lauro., Rhodo., Lead colic, Turpentine, Alcohol, bad yeasty beer. *Compatible:* Lyc., Nux, Puls., Rhus, Stram., Ant. t. *Compare:* Myristica sebifera (boils and suppuration). Hysterical temperament, Ign. (Nux m. has excessive dryness of mouth). Rheumatism of left deltoid, Mg. c., Ferr. (right deltoid, Sang.). Prolapsus uteri, Æsc. h., Sep., Plat., Lil., Murex, Nux, Pod., Pul., Sep. All ailments accompanied by sleepiness, Ant. t., Op. Loss of memory, Anac., Lac c., Lyc. Does not recognise well-known streets, Can. i., Lach., Camph. bro. Dry mouth, Agar., Lach. Dry throat without thirst, Puls. Soreness of parts lain on, Bapt., Pyr. Distress in stomach while eating or immediately after, K. bi. Epidemic in autumn, white, fetid stools, Colch. Leucorrhœa in place of menses, Cocculus. Physometra, Bro., Lyc., Lac c. Sudden hoarseness from walking against wind, Euphras., Hep. Cough during pregnancy, Con. (of menstrual period, Lach.). Effects of getting wet; damp weather; lying in damp places, Nat. s., Rhod., Rhus; of cold, moist winds, Ars., Calc., Dulc. (cold, dry winds, Aco., Bry.). Effect of riding in carriage, Coccul. < Lying on painful side (Puls. < on painless). Pressure and pushing towards genitals, Nat. m., Bell., Sep., Sul. Head tends to fall to left (Lac d. to right). Faintness during or associated with evacuations, Apis, Pul., Spi., Ver. (faintness with scanty stools, Crot. t., Dulc., Ox. ac., Pet., Sars., Sul. Drowsiness with headache, Bruc., Gins., Gels. (difficult to keep eyes open), Heracl., Sul. Sinking immediately after meals, Ars., Cin., Lyc. Bar sensation, Hæmatox. (across

chest. Nux m. has removed "Sensation of bar across abdomen, with ends projecting out at back like a bar." Arsen. has also acted curatively in a similar sensation). Bloody sweat, Nux, Lyc., Calc., Lach., Arn. Cannot sweat, Staph. Nipples retracted, Sars. < Working in water, Calc. Drink = cough (Caust., drink > cough). Nausea on raising head from pillow, Bry. Throat dry without thirst (Merc. mouth moist with thirst). Fainting, Mosch. Grasped heart, Cact., Lil. t.

Causation.—Fright. Mental exertion. Suppressed eruption. Bath (suppressed menses). Over-eating. Milk. Bad beer. Alcohol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Weeping mood with burning in eyes and lachrymation.—Fickleness, with desire sometimes for one thing, at others for something else.—Great inclination to laugh, to make a jest of everything, esp. when in open air, sometimes with a stupid look, as if imbecile.—Incessant flow of facetious ideas.—Everything about him seemed ludicrous.—Humour grave and gay alternately.—Mentally excited and exhilarated.—Facility of arguing.—After dining, head felt strange as if in a dream.—Seemed to be two persons, his real conscious self seemed to be watching his other self playing (piano).—Could not play well, struck false notes, and was obliged to give it up.—Seemed lost when spoken to, and would come to himself with a start.—Transient loss of memory, but a perfect consciousness of all that I said or did.—Surroundings seem changed; fanciful, dreamy images; does not recognise well-known streets.—Weakness of memory; loss of memory.—Entirely lost memory of his past life.—Hallucination that she has two heads.—Sense of impending dissolution; besought me piteously not to let her die.—Slowness of apprehension, dizziness, difficult conception.—Want of ideas, as from absence of mind; vanishing of thoughts in reading, disposition to go to sleep.—Dulness of senses, thoughtlessness, with slowly returning consciousness.—Dementia and mental alienation (idiocy).—Mania, with odd speeches and ridiculous gestures.—Delirium with violent vertigo, improper talk, loud tone and voice and total sleeplessness.—The least exertion or mental excitement = somnolence.—Unable to use words properly; frequently obliged to stop in middle of a sentence and change it entirely from not being able to use appropriate words.

2. Head.—Confusion and pressive heaviness in head, and esp. in forehead.—Reeling (while walking in open air).—Head seemed whirling round; eyes starting from head.—Staggering, with anguish, rigidity of body and giddiness (and insensibility).—Vertigo, as from drunkenness, with delirium and mumbling, giddiness or insensibility.—Emptiness and faint feeling at 5.30 p.m.—Head drops forward while sitting.—Headache, as from indigestion, esp. after breakfast.—Pressive headache, with heaviness and confusion of head.—Affections of the temples, headaches with very dry mouth and no desire for water.—Pain in head, esp. in temples, with internal heat, and a sensation of wavering in brain on

moving head.—Sounds as if chains were in her head.—Pains mostly in occiput; if touched there says it touches her brain.—Says, "Oh, don't you hear my brains crack?" jumps with an outcry of pain and says, "Oh, don't you hear them?" (the brains).—Sensation as if brain were striking against skull, with sleepiness after a meal; < from cold, > from warmth and heat.—Sensitiveness of head as from soreness, esp. sensitive to slightest touch in a draught of air (wind); < in cold and from lying down, > from hard pressure and from external heat.—Violent, constricting, burning, stinging pains over r. eye, with red face, compression of lips and jaws; when attacks are most intense, unconsciousness, immobility of l. leg; face swelled; speech lost; continually moving his hand to painful place; head convulsively drawn from one side to the other, distorts his face.—Headache and drowsiness with great debility and pain in pericardium; salt taste and indigestion (A. E. Small).—Head feels full, expanded; as if it would burst.—Headache from inward heat, with burning.—Head seemed bulky and rolled around uncontrollably had to support (or move) it with both hands.—Head tends to fall to l. moves convulsively from side to side; from before backward.—Complaints < by shaking head; by raising head from pillow.—Painful sensitiveness of temple to touch.—Pressive and pulsative headache, esp. above l. eye.—Painless pulsation in head with fear to go to sleep.—Sensation as if all vessels pulsating, esp. on head, a throbbing, pressing pain confined to small spots, chiefly to l. supraorbital ridge.—Severe tearing in (l.) occiput towards nape of neck.—The headache is generally felt after a meal, and more particularly after breakfast or after overloading the stomach (in the slightest degree).

3. Eyes.—Dryness of eyes, and sensation of dryness, which impedes movements of lids.—In evening it is difficult to read by artificial light.—Blindness then fainting.—Profuse lachrymation and burning pains in eyes.—Tension round eyes and in lids.—Sensation of fulness in eyes, with contraction of pupils.—Pulsating, pressing pain on a small spot over l. eye.—Illusions of vision: objects appear too distant, too large, or too small.—Sees two objects instead of one.—Weakness of sight.—Blue rings around eyes.

4. Ears.—Otalgia, with shooting pains (stinging pain, r. ear).—Pain in Eustachian tube, as if caused by a rough body, on a change of weather, and esp. on approach of rain or wind.—Hearing for distant sounds increased; heard people talking in a low voice in a passage outside his room, which would have been quite inaudible ordinarily.—Struck false notes on playing piano.—Over-sensitiveness of hearing.—Buzzing in ears; as if stopped.—(Tinnitus preventing sleep.—R. T. C.)

5. Nose.—Sneezing; early in morning.—Over-sensitiveness to smell; loss of smell.—Catarrh < in cold, damp weather.—Nose-bleed, blood usually dark, black.—Obstruction of nose, sometimes semi-lateral (esp. l.).

6. Face.—Paleness of face, and blue circle round eyes.—Heat in face with slight redness of cheeks.—Expression: agonised; hippocratic; singular; silly, and

occasionally would give a diabolic grin.—Lips: swollen and sticking together; burning.—Drawing mouth awry.—Pustules with hard red borders on chin.—Compression of jaws.—Cannot close jaws; as if paralysed.—Sensation of swelling throughout the l. side of the face, with burning pricking, as from electric fluid.—Freckles in face.

7. Teeth.—Painfulness of teeth while eating (dry bread).—Shooting and tearing pains in teeth, extending as far as ears and temples, with lancinations in teeth, on sucking them, and < of pains from cold air and contact.—Nightly tearing in teeth, with inability to close jaws, which are as if paralysed.—Shooting pains in teeth, < by external heat.—Toothache produced by damp evening air, with compressive pains (as if grasped by forceps) in teeth, and pains in nape of neck; teeth feel as, if loose; warm water > the pains.—Toothache of pregnant women > by warmth.—Toothache, after labour with the hands in water, or in consequence of a chill.—Shocks in molar teeth after drinking cold water.—Toothache from washing, from cold, from damp, cold air.—Teeth blunted (dull), as if covered with lime.—Bleeding of gums readily.

8. Mouth.—Dryness, and sensation of dryness in mouth (of the tongue and lips, extending to the throat), without thirst.—Very dry mouth, so dry that the tongue may adhere to roof of mouth, but no desire for water, rather an aversion to it (opp. *Merc*., which has tongue very moist, perhaps dripping with saliva, yet there is great thirst.).—Sensation as if soft palate was rolling or curling up on itself from tip to base.—Fetid breath.—Saliva seems like cotton.—Abundant accumulation of thick mucus and of saliva in mouth.—Paralysis of the tongue, speech difficult; indistinct.—Sensation of torpor in tongue, on being touched, as if made of leather.—Dryness and sensation of dryness in tongue.—Tongue coated white (with mucus).—Aphthæ.—Swelling of mucous follicles under tongue.

9. Throat.—Great dryness and sensation of dryness in throat (without thirst), with scraping.—Difficulty of deglutition as from paralysis of throat.

10. Appetite.—Taste in mouth, as after eating much salt.—Clammy (pappy) taste, or taste of chalk in mouth.—Hunger and immoderate appetite (thirst diminished), esp. towards noon.—Thirst, excessive, cannot drink enough.—Diminution of appetite and prompt satiety.—Absence of thirst.—Dejection and uneasiness after a meal.—Weak digestion and stomach (esp. in the aged).—< After eating and drinking.

11. Stomach.—Acrid risings (debility; scraping eructations) shortly after a meal.—Nausea from motion of a carriage; from irritation of pessaries.—Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy.—Deathly nausea if her head were raised from pillow.—Nausea and vomiting with inclination to sleep.—Irritation of stomach from over-taxed mental powers.—Sufferings, esp. pains in head, < after a meal (esp. breakfast).—Fulness of stomach, with impeded respiration.—Sensation of heat, and

of burning pain in stomach.—Inflation of stomach.—Crawling from pit of stomach to throat.—Cramps in stomach, with very weak digestion.—Pressure in stomach, as from incarceration of flatus.

12. Abdomen.—Pressure in liver, as if caused by hard and pointed bodies.—Swelling of liver; heaviness in the region of liver; swelling of spleen.—Sensation of weight in hypochondria and upper abdomen.—Rumbling in abdomen.—Colic with tearing pains.—Colic pain in abdomen immediately after eating and < after drinking, only during day, with dry mouth and thirstlessness.—Inflation of abdomen, with nausea, and digging in umbilical region.—Abdomen enormously distended; after meals.—Sore pain and distension round abdomen, with aching and numbness round anus, and burning pain just above anus, < at night, with piles that discharge mucus only, a bearing-down of both anus and womb with vaginal cuttings; much numbness of lower back and palpitation of heart (cured, R. T. C.).—Cutting pains (in abdomen and screwing pain around the navel), as from worms, with drowsiness.—Nocturnal sufferings from flatulence, which disturb or prevent sleep.—Lump in hypogastrium (with uterine complaints).

13. Stool and Anus.—Soft, sluggish fæces, difficult to evacuate.—Rectum inactive.—Diarrhœa from weakness, or in consequence of a chill.—Bloody, putrid diarrhœa (in typhus fever).—Diarrhœa, like fried eggs, with complete absence of appetite (in children).—Diarrhœa of undigested substances (with fainting).—Violent diarrhœa with cramps all over abdomen and great faintness (agg., R. T. C.).—Summer complaint—summer diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa, with want of appetite and drowsiness (in summer) in children.—Mucous diarrhœa, as from worms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning and incisive pains when urinating.—Renal colic and discharge of calculi.—Painful strangury.—Urine with a violet-like smell.—Renal colic.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Absence of sexual desire.—Weakness of genital functions.—Absence of erections, even while indulging in voluptuous thoughts.—Desire with relaxed organs.—Inclined to coitus but erections weak and of short duration.—Flow of prostatic fluid.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia irregular (sometimes too early, then again too late).—Before catamenia: sacral pains and lassitude, with pressure in the stomach, water-brash, and hepatic pains.—During catamenia: sensation of a general bearing down towards the hypogastrium, and drawing in limbs.—During a hæmorrhage from uterus or menstruation, pressure in abdomen, drawing down into the legs from navel.—Spasmodic, false labour pains.—Threatening miscarriage.—Pain of uterus from pessary.—Flatulent distension of uterus.—Leucorrhœa in place of menses.—Flatus from vagina.—Metrorrhagia; menorrhagia; blood thick and dark.—Menses preceded by pain in small of back as

if a piece of wood, stretched across there, were pressing from within out.—Suppressed catamenia.—Breasts too small, and without milk.—Nipples retracted.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice tremulous.—Altered voice; hoarseness.—Hoarseness and catarrh.—Sudden hoarseness, when walking against the wind.—Cough, with pain in chest, as if raw.—Cough with great soreness in the larynx or the chest.—Dry cough, with suspended respiration after a chill in the water.—Cough with or without expectoration when becoming warm in bed in evening, or when becoming warm from working.—Cough <, or only, when becoming warm in bed.—Hæmoptysis.—Cough during pregnancy.—Cough with expectoration of blood.—Dyspnœa.—Shortness of breath, esp. after a meal.—Obstructed respiration.—Difficult inhalation; hysteric asthma.

18. Chest.—Contraction of throat like strangulation.—Oppression of chest, generally coming from epigastrium.—Fulness and distressing sensation of a load on chest.—Burning in chest; peculiar dead feeling and swelling.—Stitches in chest; tightness, spitting of blood.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation of heart, sometimes with attacks of fainting (followed by sleep).—Quivering of heart.—Trembling, fluttering of heart, as from fright, fear, or sadness.—Paroxysms of palpitation after midnight as if heart were stopping and then beating violently, with loud belching, > drinking hot water and keeping warm; must walk about.—Oppression of heart extends to throat.—Feeling of rush of blood to heart, and thence to head and all over body.—Hysteria cordis.—Heart felt as if beating in a vacuum.—Feels as if her head would burst and her heart would be squeezed off.—Sensation as if something grasped heart.—Pulse small, slow, and weak.—Pulse accelerated.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing in muscles of nape, caused by damp air.—Neck so weak, head drops forward on chest.—Contusive pain in loins or back (as if broken or bruised).—Pain in small of back when riding in a carriage.—Bruised pain at side of lumbar vertebræ.—Great pressure in back, from within out, during menses.—Lassitude in loins and knees.—Tabes dorsalis.

21. Limbs.—Drawing in limbs, esp. during repose, as after a chill.—Numbness in all limbs.—Sensation as if limbs floating in the air.—Pains in limbs and joints, and other symptoms in cold (damp) weather.—The symptoms are < by cold air and > by external heat.

22. Upper Limbs.—Bad smell under arms and between breasts of women.—Rheumatism of l. shoulder.—In arms, creeping from below.—Steady drawing from fingers to shoulders.—As if a string tied round arms.—Cold hands as if frozen, with buzzing in hands on entering a room.

23. Lower Limbs.—Great lassitude, esp. in loins and knees, as after a long journey, with inclination to sleep.—Pain in r. knee, as if sprained, esp. when moving and going up stairs.—Terrible pain in both legs as if bones smashed to pieces.—Dull pain in periosteum of r. tibia.—Feeling in calves as from a blow.—Cramp: in calves before going to sleep; in feet with inward burning.—Feet cold with appearance of menses.—Soles always wet.—Buzzing sensation in all toes as if frost-bitten, esp. metatarso-phalangeal joints, it spreads over soles to heels, with pain as if bruised from jumping.

24. Generalities.—Digging and pressive pains, which pass from place to place, occupy only a small space, continue but a few moments, and soon return.—Rheumatic pains (from cold, damp air).—The pains come in points all over body, and are < on l. side (obs., R. T. C.).—Loss of sensation in different parts.—Apprehensive of paralysis (cured).—Creeping sensations down the limbs.—Fainting fits.—Hysterical paroxysms.—Convulsions (of children).—Convulsions: epileptic, with consciousness; children, with diarrhœa; catalepsy.—Anæmia.—Marasmus of children.—Sensation of dryness in inner parts; buzzing, humming, or "funny feeling" in body; dryness of skin.—< In the open air; in cold air, in cold and wet weather; when the weather changes, whether from dry and pleasant to wet, or *vice versâ*, until it becomes settled; in wet weather; in windy weather; lying on painful side.—> In the room; air being warm; in dry weather.—Coldness and fainting with pains; esp. headache.—Faints easily, from sight of blood, from standing (trying on dress).—Excessively painful sensitiveness of whole body; even on lying on a soft couch, every part which is undermost soon becomes painful.—Great agitation of muscular system.—Lassitude and necessity to lie down after the slightest fatigue.—Apoplexy.—Great lassitude, esp. in loins and knees, as after a long journey, with inclination to sleep.

25. Skin.—Cold and dry skin, with but slight tendency to perspire.—Cold skin over whole body; skin very sensitive to cold, moist air.—Chilblains.—Old patch of psoriasis on metacarpal aspect of thumb goes away (R. T. C.).—Bluish spots on the skin.—Acne.—Freckles.

26. Sleep.—Affections accompanied by a desire to sleep and a tendency to faint away.—Great sleepiness with all complaints, particularly with pains.—Starting in sleep, but does not always awake.—Starting in sleep like electric shocks with nightmare.—Dreams: of falling from high places; of being pursued.—Great drowsiness.—Coma somnolentum and heaviness.—Complaints causing sleepiness.

27. Fever.—Pulse accelerated.—Great sensibility to cold air, which soon occasions shivering, with paleness of face.—Frequent shivering.—State of chilliness, as when suddenly cooled after perspiring, with pain in nape of neck and in all the bones.—Chilliness without thirst.—Chilliness whenever uncovering oneself, and chilliness in open, esp. wet, air; at once > in warm room.—Chilliness in evening with great drowsiness.—Chilliness and drowsiness predominate.—Heat without

thirst; want of perspiration; no thirst.—Heat in face and hands in morning, with hypochondriac mood and thirstlessness and dryness of mouth and throat.—Intermittent fever with sleepiness and dryness of mouth and throat with thirstlessness.—Double tertian fever, with inclination to sleep, tongue white, rattling in throat, sanguineous expectoration, and moderate thirst, during heat.—Malignant fever, with putrid or colliquative diarrhœa.—Perspiration scanty, but at times red like blood.—Bloody sweat; hysterical.

Nux Vomica.

Strychnos nux vomica. Poison nut. N. O. Loganiaceć. Tincture and Trituration of imported seeds.

Clinical.—*Acne rosacea. Alcoholism. Amaurosis. Amblyopia. Anger, effects of. Apoplexy. Asthma. Bilious attack. Biliousness. Bladder, affections of. Bone, nodes on. Bra in, affections of. Breath, sour*. Carriage-sickness. Catarrh. *Clavus. Cold. Colic. Constipation. Convulsions. Cough. Cramp. Delirium. Diarrhśa. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Emissions*. Epilepsy. *Erotomania. Eyes, affections of; gouty inflammation of*. Gall-stones. *Gastrodynia. Gout. Hćmorrhoids. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hernia*. Hydrocele. *Hypochondriasis. Impotence. Intermittent fever*. Lisping. *Liver disorders. Locomotor ataxy. Lumbago*. Masturbation. *Muscć volitantes. Myelitis*. Night-blindness. *Nightmare. Nose, affections of*. Nymphomania. *Paralysis; spastic*. Paraphimosis. *Pregnancy, affections of*; spurious. *Pylorus, disease of*. Renal calculi. Sea-sickness. Sexual perversion. *Sleep, abnormal. Speech, disordered. Spermatorrhśa*. Strabismus. *Taste, disordered. Tea, effects of. Tenesmus. Tobacco habit. Tongue, affections of. Trachea, affections of. Urethra, spasm of. Urine, frequent passing of*. Uterus, prolapse of. Vagina, prolapse of. *Vertigo. Waterbrash*. Worms. *Yawning*.

Characteristics.—*Strychnos nux vomica* is a moderate-sized tree native of the Coromandel Coast and Cochin China. The fruit is very like an orange in appearance and contains numerous seeds of flattened circular outline, about the size of a halfpenny, ash-grey in colour, covered with fine silky hairs. The seeds are intensely bitter, owing to the presence of *Strychnia* and *Brucia* which exist in the seeds together with certain peculiar acids; but the pulp is innocuous and is said to be eaten by birds. If nitric acid be added to the seeds a deep orange-yellow colour is produced. The wood of the tree is very bitter. It is used in India in cases of intermittent fever and snake-bites. A decoction of the leaves is used externally in rheumatism (abridged from *Treas*. of *Bot*.). Under *Brucea antidysenterica* I have told how the bark of the tree was imported into Europe in mistake for *Angustura*. The tree from which the *Ignatia*" beans" are obtained is unknown, but it is not doubted to be a *Strychnos*; the seeds actually contain a larger proportion of *Strychnia* than those of *Nux vomica*. The difference in the character of the two

remedies proves the wisdom of Hahnemann's method of studying medicines. If there was nothing more than the chemistry of the drugs to go by *Ignatia* and *Nux vomica* might be used indifferently; with the knowledge Hahnemann has given us of their characteristic features they are seldom even thought of in connection with the same case.─In the cases of poisoning with *Nux*, the most marked feature is the spasms and convulsions which cause death by arresting respiratory movements. "Convulsions with consciousness." "Spasms with tetanic rigidity of nearly all the muscles of the body, with interruption of a few minutes, during which the muscles were relaxed; the pulse became soft and the patient recovered consciousness and speech; the spasm was *renewed by the slightest touch*, though at times it would immediately *cease* when the patient was *tightly grasped*, or the elbow was straightened up." "During the spasms evident relief was afforded by forcible extension of the body." In the case of two persons, a man and wife, who both took the poison, the reporter says: "As the convulsions came on the heads were drawn back, there was spasmodic clenching of teeth, heels fixed to the ground, eyes as if protruding from their sockets, and both, curiously enough, kept exclaiming, 'Hold me! Hold me!' although there was a person on either side of each." One of the patients afterwards said that if a fire had been lit under him he could not have moved, although at the same time he kept crying, "Hold me!" "Convulsions came on beginning with slight twitchings in muscles of lower extremities." "Convulsions with red face and closed eyes." The general effect of the spasms was to cause opisthotonos and throwing back of the head, though in some the body was spasmodically drawn sideways. The tetanus of *Nux* differs from traumatic or idiopathic tetanus in that the spasms of the former are less continuous, do not invariably begin with the muscles of the jaws, but preferably in the lower extremities, and are not accompanied by rise of temperature. "*Spasm*" is the first keynote of *Nux* and the second is "*exaggerated sensitiveness*." Both are brought to the front in the poisoning cases, and the provings bring out their developments in almost all regions of the body. The spasms affect all the voluntary muscles of the body and the involuntary muscles as well─śsophagus, stomach, intestines, uterus, bladder, rectum, and the spasms and irritability go through the pathogenesis. There is irritability of bladder and rectum at the same time; constant urging and desire and very little passed; prolapse of rectum with constipation; or there may be incontinence of both urine and fćces. Uterine bearing down and prolapse; cramps at menstrual periods and pressure on bladder and rectum.

The *irritability* and *excessive sensitiveness* of *Nux* depicted in the tetanic seizures and drawn facial expression applies to mind as well as body. *Nux* is especially *suited to:* (*1*) Very particular, zealous persons, inclined to get angry and excited, or of a spiteful, malicious disposition. (*2*) Ardent persons; or, disposed to anger, spite, or deception; always irritable or impatient. (*3*) Nervous, melancholic people, troubled with indigestion; venous constitution with tendency to hćmorrhoids. (*4*) Thin, irritable, choleric persons with dark hair, who make great mental exertion or lead a sedentary life. (*5*) Vigorous persons of dry habit, tense fibre, ardent and irascible temperament and tenacious disposition. (*6*) Bilious

temperament. (*7*) Persons addicted to wine, coffee, or pepper and condiments, who live a sedentary life with much mental exertion. (*8*) Debauchees, thin, irritable, venous. (*9*) Drugged subjects. Throughout all these classes moral, mental, nervous, and muscular tension or spasms may be traced (but *ennui*, loss of energy may also be indications for *Nux*: they are alternating states). There are few drugs which produce a greater degree of irritability than *Nux*, running, as it does, to the verge of homicidal and suicidal impulse. Intestinal spasm is exemplified in the spasms which follow eating unripe fruit and other digestive irregularities; and sometimes they take the form of incipient hernia. Hernia, inguinal and umbilical, has been cured with *Nux*, and I have seen a case of strangulated hernia resolved by *Nux* whilst preparations for operation were in progress.—Although there are many pains in connection with the rectum, *constipation* or spasm is the leading feature: "Constrictive sensation at times as if he would be obliged to go to stool." "After a stool it seemed as if some remained behind and could not be evacuated, with a sensation of constriction in rectum, not in anus." "Discharge of bright blood with the fćces, with sensation of constriction and contraction in rectum during stool." "Stool daily though always with a colicky sensation in abdomen, and with the stool, it always seems as if it was not enough." "Frequent, ineffectual desire for stool; after the usual evacuation." *Nux* is very far from being a panacea for constipation and hćmorrhoids, but its indications are perfectly clear and when they are present it will not disappoint the prescriber. The diarrhśa of *Nux* is sudden and drives patient out of bed; or is involuntary; or comes on after a meal. Alternate constipation and diarrhśa. In the dysentery of *Nux* the straining ceases as soon as the motion passes. This distinguishes *Nux* from some other remedies. There is tendency to faint after diarrhrśic stools; and also after vomiting. This tendency to fainting is another example of the *Nux* sensitiveness. It occurs from odours; in a warm room; after eating; after every labour pain. *Nux* has proved curative in epilepsy when the fit occurred during stool. *Nux* is hćmorrhagic. There is metrorrhagia (in high livers), and also menorrhagia. Menses too early and profuse, flow dark; faints easily; irregular, cease flowing at night-time. The pains are cramping and cause nausea and fainting; twisting, moving about in abdomen; soreness across pubes; cramps in bladder. During pregnancy: hiccough; morning sickness; varicose veins; hćmorrhoids; false pains. Labour pains are violent and = fainting. Lochia scanty, offensive; nipples sore, white spot in centre; tensive pains when nursing. Desire is excited in both sexes, and here again the sensitiveness of *Nux* is observed—the slightest provocation suffices to excite the sexual passion. Spasm is the chief note of *Nux* in the respiratory sphere, where it produces a variety of asthmatic states, a dry, persistent fatiguing cough which = headache as if the skull would split. The general conditions of *Nux* are the best guides in such cases. But it must not be supposed that *Nux* cannot cure cases which are not purely spasmodic. I have cured with *Nux* many cases of bronchitis with copious moist râles and expectoration. In addition to spasms, *Nux* causes languor; great nervous debility (as from sexual or other excesses); trembling; excitement with trembling; paralysis. Paralysis after apoplexy, parts cold, numb,

emaciated. Hemiplegia. Locomotor ataxy has been relieved by it. *Nux* is a drowsy medicine and it also produces sleeplessness. Wakes 3 a.m. and lies awake for hours, falls asleep when it is time to rise and feels heavy and unrefreshed. It is curative in cases where sleep is unattainable except from a stimulant. The symptoms of *Nux* are > after undisturbed sleep; < when sleep is disturbed. The third keynote of *Nux* is *Chilliness*. *Nux* is one of Grauvogl's chief hydrogenoids, and, like so many other "bitters," it is a great remedy in intermittents─intermittent fevers, periodic neuralgias. Chilliness: Cannot get warm in bed at night. Coldness of whole body with blue hands; with blue skin. Cold, moist hands with cold tip of nose. Repugnance to cold or cold air; chilly on least movement; from being uncovered; must be covered in every stage of fever, chill, heat, or sweat. In the fever there is great heat, whole body burning hot, face red and hot, yet patient cannot move or uncover without being chilly (H. C. Allen). But *Nux* may have "Intolerance of covering during sweat with heat." *Nux* has hunger with aversion to food; loss of appetite; and sudden satiety. A patient to whom I gave *Nux* 30 said that immediately after each dose she felt as if she had had nothing to eat for a week. Another patient from the same medicine developed: "Hot feeling up in throat. Biliousness. General heat and scarlet redness of face. Headache." The red face of *Nux* is a characteristic feature. Nash gives a characteristic of the menses of *Nux*: "Catamenia a few days before the time, and rather too copious, or keeping on several days longer, with complaints at the onset which remain until it is over." Nash remarks that *Calc*. has the same, but the temperaments differ, and he adds this useful note: He found that patients that required *Nux* for this condition could hardly ever take *Puls*. for anything. For instance, if they had a green, bland, thick discharge, and *Puls*. were given, it would often bring on too early and profuse menstruation. *Sep*., on the other hand, would cure the catarrh and not interfere with the menses. Nash deservedly italicises Bśninghausen's keynote: "Feels < in morning, soon after waking; also after mental exertion; after eating and in cold air." *Sour breath* I have noticed to be a very leading indication for *Nux*. Hering gives the gastric disorder of *Nux* thus: "After eating; sour taste, pressure in stomach an hour or two afterwards, with hypochondriacal mood, tightness about waist; must loosen clothing, confused, cannot use mind two or three hours after a meal, epigastrium bloated, with pressure as from a stone in stomach." The pressure *two or three hours after* eating distinguishes *Nux* from *Nux m*. and *K. bi*., which have it *immediately* after.─*Nux* has many eye-symptoms. Sircar cured cases of night-blindness with *Nux* 6. He connected the disorder with the liver (*Calcutta J. of Med*., xiv. 454). F. A. Griffith (*H. P*., ix. 211) gives an interesting example of the use of *Nux* in cases which have been much drugged. Living in a part where there are no other homśopaths he had mostly heavily-drugged patients to deal with. His plan was to give *Nux* 30 four times daily for four days and then see the patient again and take a new picture. A man, 45, had had sciatica for six months and had taken a great deal of strong medicine internally. After four days of *Nux* 30 Griffith was surprised to find his patient almost well; the trouble having "got well from above downward"; at last localising in the heel. One dose of *Sep*. c.m. completed

the cure.—O. W. Smith (*H. P.*, ix. 210) reports this symptom as having been caused by *Nux*: "Sensation under middle of sternum like a lump of hot lead as large as two fists." Among the *peculiar sensations* are: As if something heavy fell into head. As if his head were immensely larger than his body. As if pressing a nail into brain; into vertex. As if brain beaten or cleft with an axe. As if skull pressed asunder. As if hot water in eye. As if eyes would be pressed out. As if he had received a bruise over eye. As if a hot plate of iron were nearly in contact with face. Face feels as if he were sitting before a hot fire. As if a ball or plug in throat. As if skin scratched off throat with a sharp instrument. As if throat too narrow. As if a stone in abdomen. As if abdomen raw and sore. As if bowels, bladder, and rectum were pressed with a sharp instrument. As if hernia would occur. As if everything in region of umbilicus were being shattered and torn. Navel as if drawn in. Chest as if drawn together. As if room had been exhausted of air. As if something torn loose in chest. As if blood would be jerked out of veins. As of a band above knees; round body. Stiffness. Numbness. Burning. Stitches. Symptoms are < in morning; in open air; by motion; by mental exertion. Each of these is a characteristic; a combination of two or three of them may be considered a keynote. < In morning is the greatly predominating feature of *Nux*. [The best time to give *Nux* is in the evening at bedtime, that is, well away from the time of its chief aggravations.] Cough and some other symptoms are < in night; < after midnight; < 3 or 4 a.m. During day, drowsiness. Menses return at full moon. Although *Nux* is sensitive to chill, draught, and air, most symptoms being < by cold, cold water, and by getting wet; still the symptoms generally are < in dry weather, > in wet weather. But wet weather < facial neuralgia; and wet, warm weather = gastric and bilious fever. Warm room and warm covering > headache. But warm room = fainting. Summer heat is insupportable; sunshine < headache. Open air > flatulence and asthma and < all other symptoms. < In wind. Rest >. > Lying down; on side. Motion <. Exertion, physical or mental, <. < From shaking head. Eating <. Milk sours on stomach. When eating: heat in head. < From coffee; cold food; cold water; wine. Alcoholic drinks both < and >. Touch <. Pressure >; but cannot bear tight clothing. Rubbing >. Riding in carriage = sickness. Coughing <; shocks are felt in pit of stomach with every cough. < From pollutions. < From stomach derangement. < After stool; before urinating; when yawning; < during and after menses (old symptoms are renewed and new ones occur). < On waking at night. When it "all medicines disagree" *Nux* will often cure the morbid sensitiveness and other troubles with it. < From music. There is very great > for a short time after a stool.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Wine, Coffee, Aco., Bell., Camph., Cham., Coccul., Op., Pal., Plat., Stram., Thuj. (ineffectual desire to pass water).—*It antidotes:* Narcotic, drastic, and vegetable remedies. Bad effects of anomalies in foods, *e.g.*, Ginger, Nutmeg, Pepper, and so-called "hot" medicines; Mag. cit., Alcohol, Merc. (tremors), Mez. (neuralgia), Ether, Thuj. (urination). *Compatible after:* Ars., Ipec., Mg. mur., Pho., Sep., Sul. *Compatible before:* Bry., Pul., Sul. *Complementary:* Sul. (Calc.). *Incompatible:* Zinc. [Nux and Puls. have many symptoms in common, but

are opposite in temperament and conditions. For all that they may be required by the same patient when temperaments and conditions are mixed. In clearly Nux cases Sep. follows better than Puls.] *Compare:* In tetanus, Picrotox, Veratrin., Thebain. Cic., Hcy. ac., Bell., Aco., Physo., Phyto., Cura., Camph. Cerebro-spinal affections, Pic. ac. Fainting in nervous women, Ign., Nx. m., Mosch. Gastric troubles, Bism., Ars., Kre., Lyc., Pul., Carb. v. (Carb. v. often follows Nux well in ill effects of debauchery). Asthma, Zingib., Carb. v., Lyc., Nat. s. Paralysis of sphincters, Sep., Bell., Sul. (Nux at any time; Sep. in first sleep; Sul. and Bell. in deep sleep). Bad temper before and during menses, Cham. (Cham. does not know it, Nux does), Mag. m. (Lyc., before menses). Wakes 3 a.m. and cannot get to sleep, K. ca., Ars., Calc., Sep. Night-watching effects, sensitiveness, effects of noise, travelling by land or sea, umbilical hernia, Coccul. Fear of losing senses, Calc., Lyc., Sul. Desire to kill those there is most reason to love, Hep., Ars. Fainting or faints after every evacuation, Dig., Nx. m. Piles, Ćsc. Leucorrhśa staining yellow, Agn. c., Carb. an., Chel., Kre. (Nit. ac.), Sep., Pru. sp., Thuj. Bloody sweat, Nx. m., Lyc., Calc. Impotence from abuse, Calc., Sul. Stricture of rectum, Nat. m., Op. > In wet weather, Alm. Renal colic, Ocim., Tabac. Bad effects of masturbation, Chi., Nat. m., Calc., Sul., Con., Lyc., Cobalt. Sensitiveness, Amb., Asar., Castor., Nux m. Scraped feeling in throat, Apis. "Stopped-up" nose., Cham. (Cham. feels stopped, but discharges hot water; Nux no secretion whatever). Pain with stool, > after Coloc. (Merc. pain and tenesmus continue after stool).

Causation.—Anger. Coffee. Alcohol. Debauchery. Masturbation. Sexual excess. Injury.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hypochondriacal, peevish, morose (stubborn), thoughtful and sorrowful humour, sometimes with inclination to weep, without being able to do so.—Hypochondriac humour of persons of sedentary habits, and of those who dissipate at night, with abdominal sufferings.—Inclined to find fault and scold; morose; stubborn; an insane desire when alone with her husband, whom she adores, to kill him.—Melancholy, with great uneasiness respecting the health, eagerness to speak of the disease, despair of a cure, and fear of approaching death.—Desire for solitude, repose, and tranquillity, with repugnance to conversation.—Anguish, anxiety, and excessive uneasiness, often with agitation which allows no rest whatever, as from consciousness of having committed a crime, and which urges even to suicide; but is afraid to die.—The fits of anguish take place mostly on lying down in evening, or after midnight, towards morning, and are sometimes accompanied by palpitation of heart, heat and sweat, nausea, and vomiting, dilation of pupils, and oppression of heart.—After anger, chilliness alternating with heat, vomiting of bile and thirst.—Moral exaltation and excitability, with extreme susceptibility of all organs, great sensitiveness to least pain, to least smell, noise or movement, extraordinary readiness to take fright, and

sensibility so great that music even causes tears to flow.—Light and music unbearable.—Anxiety and restlessness in the evening.—Does not wish to be touched; wants to be alone.—Dizziness of the mind, *i.e.*, an unsteady, wavering condition.—Incontrollable irritability, and lamentations, complaints and cries (during the sufferings), sometimes with heat, and redness of cheeks.—Timidity, mistrust, and suspicion, with wavering and indecision.—Frightfully apprehensive about getting married, girl lies on a sofa and throws her arms and legs about and refuses to see a doctor (cured with high potency, Skinner).—Inclination to weep, with great susceptibility and irritability, disposition to be angry (habitual), to yield readily to passion, to criticise, and to utter reproaches.—Spiteful, malicious.—Delirium tremens, with over-sensitiveness, nervous excitability, and malicious vehemence.—Every harmless word offends; every little noise frightens; cannot bear the least, even suitable medicine.—Humour peevish and malevolent; quarrels, insults, and invectives, with immodest expressions and excessive jealousy, mingled with tears and cries.—Fiery, excited temperament.—Ill-humour, vexation, and anger, breaking out in acts of violence.—Awkwardness and drowsiness.—The time passes too slowly.—*Ennui* (great laziness), with dislike to and unfitness for bodily and mental labour.—Incapacity for meditation; tendency to misapply words when speaking; difficulty in finding suitable expressions; mistaking weights and measures; frequent confusion when writing, with omission of syllables, or entire words.—Extravagant and frantic actions, frightful visions, loss of consciousness and delirium, sometimes with murmuring.

2. Head.—Head bewildered, and confused, with cloudiness, as after a debauch, principally in open air, and in sun.—Intoxication, stupor, and dizziness.—Intoxication from the drunkenness of the previous day, with vanishing of sight and hearing; < after dinner and in sun.—Vertigo with sensation of revolving and of wavering of the brain, principally during or after a meal, as well as when walking and exercising in open air (> when wrapping head up in warm room and when at rest), on sneezing, on coughing, on stooping or on rising up again, in morning or in evening in bed, when lying on back, and often with cloudiness of eyes, danger of falling, staggering, fainting, buzzing in ears, and loss of consciousness.—Heaviness and pressure in head after dinner, esp. on moving eyes.—Congestion of blood to head (with burning in it and with heat and redness of the bloated face; < in morning, on moving head and when walking in open air), with humming in ears.—Loss of consciousness, with coma somnolentum, and paralysis of lower jaw, of organs of deglutition, and extremities.—Pressing headache in forehead, with sour vomiting; < in morning in bed, > when leaning head against something or when lying on back.—Pressing in head as if something heavy were sinking down in forehead or head.—Tension in forehead as if it were pressed in at night and in morning, < on exposing head to cold air.—Periodical headache in forehead, sore as from ulceration, with constipation.—Stunning headache in the morning, after eating, and in sunshine.—Pressing headache as if skull pressed asunder.—Heaviness, pressure, and sensation of expansion in head, as if forehead were bursting, principally above eyes.—Burning in forehead in morning

on waking and after eating; < from mental exertion and when exercising in open air; > when at rest and in the warm room.—Bruised sensation of brain; generally one- (r.) sided, > when lying on painless side.—Sensation as from a bruise in the back part of the head.—Tearing, drawing or jerking pains in head, or shootings, or blows or pulsative pains, or digging, and sensation as if a nail were driven into brain, or tension and squeezing, or pain as of ulceration.—Violent jerking or dull stitches in l. side of brain, from orbit to parietal bone or occiput.—Pain in occiput and cervical spine with pressure as of a stone in stomach, with vomiting of food and sour mucus, followed by languor and weariness (cured with 30th, R. T. C.).—Pressing in vertex.—Shocks and sounds in brain at every step.—Semi-lateral headaches from excessive use of coffee.—The headaches are often deeply seated in brain, or in occiput, or on one side only, or in forehead, as far as eyes, and at root of nose; they appear principally in morning after waking, or rising, or after a meal, or in open air, or recurring at same hour every day, and they are <, or renewed, by intellectual labour and meditation, by wine, coffee, rough and hot weather, by walking, stooping, or moving head.—Rheumatic headache with nausea and acid vomiting.—Headache with unfitness for meditation, or with loss of consciousness and delirium, or with nausea, eructations, and vomiting, or with heat and redness of the cheeks, and shiverings in rest of body, or with fatigue, lassitude, and great need to lie down.—Head is turned backwards, during convulsions.—Small, painful swelling (nodes) on forehead.—Soreness of scalp, and roots of hair, with great sensitiveness to touch.—Pain, like excoriation, in scalp, from a rough wind (> warmly covering head).—Liability to take cold on head mostly from dry wind, draught of air.—Small painful tumours on forehead.—Clammy sweat on forehead, when walking in open air.—Semi-lateral, fetid sweat on head during the semi-lateral pains (head cold to touch; the pain with anxiety and dread < from uncovering).

3. Eyes.—Eyes surrounded by a livid circle, and full of tears.—Pressive and tensive pains in eyes, < on opening them, and looking into the air.—Tearing pains in eyes by night, or burning pain, smarting, sensation of dryness, itching and tickling, as from salt, < in canthi (itching > from rubbing).—Smarting, dry sensation in inner canthi, in morning in bed.—Bruise-like pain in eye.—Eyes inflamed, with redness and swelling of sclerotica, or of conjunctiva.—Inflammation of sclerotica, with stitches and aversion to light of sun.—Yellow colour of sclerotica, principally in lower part of eyeballs.—Ecchymosis of the sclerotica, and sanguineous discharge from eyes.—Painless, circumscribed red spots, like extravasation of blood, in white of eye.—Canthi red, and full of humour, with nocturnal agglutination.—Pupils dilated, or contracted.—Burning itching, or sharp drawing pains, or sensation of excoriation in lids and in margins, < in morning on being touched.—Twitching of lids.—Swelling and redness of the lids.—Movement of lids difficult on account of stiffness of muscles.—Contraction of lids as from heaviness.—Eyes fixed and brilliant.—Anxious staring look.—Excessive sensitiveness of the eyes to light of day, < in morning.—Sparks, or black and greyish spots before eyes.—Presbyopia.—Amaurotic cloudiness of eyes.—Sensation, as if all objects

were brighter than they really are.—Sparks (or streaks), like lightning before eyes.—(Night-blindness.)

4. Ears.—Otalgia with tearing-stinging pains.—Tension in the ears when he raises his face.—Squeezing in ear, < when chewing, and clenching teeth.—Tingling and itching in ears, esp. at night.—Itching in the ear and through the Eustachian tube, which compels frequent swallowing.—Deafness from blockage of r. Eustachian tube with hard mucus.—The pains in the ear are < after entering the room and in bed.—Acute and painful blows (tearing) and shootings in ears, which extort cries, < in bed, in morning.—Stitches in ear when swallowing.—Pain in ear on swallowing, as if it were pressed from outside.—(Pain shoots from one ear to the other when swallowing).—Ringing, roaring and hissing in ears.—Humming in ears.—Sighing, whistling, buzzing, and tinkling in ears, or cracking when masticating.—Words sound loudly in the ears of the speaker.—Swelling of parotids.

5. Nose.—Insupportable itching in nose.—Sensitiveness and inflammatory redness of the internal nose.—Pain, as of excoriation, or ulceration, in nostrils also margins.—Obstruction of nose, sometimes on one side only, and often with itching in nostrils, and discharge of mucus.—Troublesome, dry catarrh of nose, which usually comes on very early in morning.—(Dry sneezings, chronic coryza; much mucus after getting up as if cold air caught her nose, and which lasted an hour, R. T. C.).—Obstruction in head, < in morning, or at night, and dry coryza with heat and heaviness in forehead, and stoppage of nostrils (in infants).—Fluent coryza by day, or in morning, with dryness and nocturnal stoppage of nose.—Tip of nose cold.—Scraping (crawling) in nose and throat, heat in nostrils (with headache, heat in face, chilliness) and frequent sneezing during coryza (which is fluent during day, < in warm room, > in the cold air; dry coryza during evening and night).—Acrid discharge from the obstructed nose.—Sanguineous mucus in nose.—Bleeding in nose, and discharge of clots of (dark) blood from nostrils.—Fetid exhalation from nose.—Great acuteness of smell.—Odour before nose, like burning sulphur, decayed cheese, or snuff of a candle.

6. Face.—Sickly aspect, with livid circles round eyes, and sharpened nose.—Face pale, yellowish (esp. round nose and mouth) and earthy.—Yellowness around mouth and nose, or around eyes.—Reddish-yellow face.—Heat (swelling) and redness of face or (of one) of the cheeks, sometimes alternating with paleness.—Patient feels as though sitting before a hot fire.—Cold sweat on face.—Muscular palpitations in bed, in evening, or tingling itching in face.—Drawing in masseter muscles, with stiffness.—Tearing and drawing pains in face, sometimes only on one side, extending into ear, with swelling of cheek (and pain in cheek-bone).—Tension round mouth, nose, and eyes, with swelling of the parts.—Swelling of face, sometimes only on one side, swelling of a pale colour.—Pimples in face from the excessive use of spirituous liquors.—Intermittent neuralgia; < in infra-orbital branch of trifacial; always < in morning; > sometimes when lying in bed, esp. after abuse of coffee or liquors.—Small, purulent pimples

on cheeks and head.—Painful dryness, fissure and desquamation of lips.—Scabs and (corroding) ulceration on the red part of lips, and corners of the mouth.—Small, purulent pimples round lips and chin.—Sensation of excoriation, and small ulcers, on internal surface of lips (painful to touch).—Tettery eruption on chin.—Distortion of mouth.—Side-to-side movement of jaws.—Spasmodic clenching of jaws.—Periodical prosopalgia nervosa, < at night.—Shooting (swelling) in sub-maxillary glands, when swallowing.

7. Teeth.—Pains, as of excoriation, or ulceration, or drawing, jerking pains, with shootings, or searching and boring in teeth, and jaws, or only in carious teeth, < at night, or in morning on Waking, or after dinner, or when walking in open air, or when breathing fresh air, or in evening, or from meditation and any intellectual effort; often extending into head, ears, and zygomatic process, or with painful engorgement of sub-maxillary glands, swelling and soreness of gums, red and hot spots on cheek and neck, plaintive disposition, and dejection.—Tearing in the teeth extending to head through bones of face, renewed from cold drink, > by warmth.—Stinging in decayed teeth; burning-stinging in one whole row of teeth.—Toothache often semilateral; sometimes < by heat of room, and > in open air.—Toothache from taking cold; caused or < by mental exertion; > heat.—Drinks and hot soups, as well as cold water, wine, and coffee, equally renew or < the toothache.—Loosening and loss of teeth.—Grinding teeth.—Stomacace.—Putrid and painful (white) swelling of gums, sometimes with pulsation, as in an abscess, burning, pulling, and ready bleeding.—Ulcer in gums.

8. Mouth.—Aphthć (of children).—Small aphthous ulcers in mouth and throat, with putrid smell; bloody saliva runs out at night; gums scorbutic; spits coagulated blood.—Fetid, putrid, and cadaverous smell from mouth: principally after a meal, and when fasting in morning.—Great dryness, principally of fore part of mouth and tongue, esp. after midnight.—Pain in mouth, tongue, and palate as if the whole were raw and excoriated.—Accumulation of yellowish white mucus in mouth.—Ulcers of a fetid smell, pimples and painful blisters in mouth, tongue, palate, and throat.—Inflammatory swelling of palate, throat, and gums, with difficult deglutition.—Inflammatory swelling and stitches in palate.—Accumulation of water in mouth; nocturnal salivation; bloody saliva; hćmoptysis.—Tongue covered with a (heavy) white, thick, or yellowish coating; or tongue dry, cracked (on edges), brownish or blackish, with bright red margins.—Great heaviness of tongue, with difficulty of speech, and sensation when speaking, as if tongue had become thicker.—Stuttering.—Lisping.—Sour taste in mouth, sour odour of breath.

9. Throat.—Scraping (as after heartburn) and pain as from excoriation, in throat, < when swallowing, and when breathing fresh (cold) air.—Sensation of swelling in palate, and pain during empty deglutition, as if there were a tumour, or a plug in throat, or as if pharynx were contracted.—Lancinations in throat, < when swallowing, and sometimes extending as far as ears.—Swelling of uvula, and tonsils, with pressive and shooting pains.—Relaxed uvula with its attendant cough

(many cases cured, R. T. C.).—Choking, or spasmodic contraction in throat.—Pain from pharynx to pit of stomach in morning.—Tickling sensation in throat, with a desire to scratch.—Burning in throat, < at night, and sometimes extending to mouth and śsophagus.

10. Appetite.—Salt, sulphurous, sweetish, metallic, herbaceous, or mucous taste in mouth.—Acid taste in mouth, < in morning, or after eating (and drinking).—Acid taste of food, esp. of bread (of rye or of wheat) and of milk.—Putrid taste, < in the morning.—Bitter taste in mouth, of sputa, of food, and esp. of bread.—Insipidity of food (hunger with aversion to food), esp. of milk, bread, meat, coffee, and tobacco.—Want of appetite, and dislike to food, esp. rye-bread, tobacco, and coffee, and sometimes with constant thirst.—No hunger.—Thirst, sometimes with dislike to all drinks, principally water, milk, and beer, or with desire for beer or milk.—Ravenous hunger after drinking beer.—Craving for brandy or for chalk.—Hunger, sometimes with dislike to food, or prompt satiety.—Tastelessness for all food.—Periodical bulimy in afternoon.—During a meal, heat in head, sweat on forehead, nausea, and fainting.—After a meal, risings and regurgitations, nausea, inclination to vomit, and vomiting of food, pressure and cramp-like pains in stomach, pressive inflation in epigastrium, colic, pyrosis, head bewildered and painful, uneasiness and hypochondriacal humour, anxiety, vertigo, and syncope, coldness and shivering, with heat in head and face, redness of cheeks, fatigue, and drowsiness.—Drinks oppress the stomach, and often cause nausea, with inclination to vomit.—Rye-bread and acids equally occasion sufferings, but fattest food is sometimes taken with impunity.—Animal food <.

11. Stomach.—Abortive risings, with painful feeling of spasmodic contraction in śsophagus.—Frequent, and often bitter and acid risings and regurgitations.—Frequent and violent hiccough.—They want to belch, but a kind of śsophageal constriction seems to prevent it.—Belching of wind, which is difficult.—Pyrosis, < after taking acids, or fat food.—Continual nausea, and inclination to vomit, < in morning, or during a meal, or after eating or drinking.—Constant sick feelings affecting body here and there.—Heartburn.—Scraped sensation in pit of stomach.—Nausea, particularly where patient feels very sick at the stomach, feels "If I only could vomit, I would be so much better.".—Waterbrash.—Empty vomiturition; straining to vomit (in drunkards).—Periodical attacks of vomiting; of food, of sour-smelling mucus, of dark, clotted blood; and during pregnancy.—Retching, and violent vomiting of mucus and sour matter, or of food, or insipid matter, or bile, < after having drunk or eaten, or in morning, or else at night, and often with headache, cramps in legs and feet, anxiety, and trembling of limbs.—Regurgitation and vomiting of blood, mixed with clots and black substances, with cuttings, ebullition in the chest, and flow of black blood, with hard fćces.—After dinner (some hours after), pressure in stomach, dulness of head and hypochondriacal mood.—Colic and pressure in stomach extending to shoulders in morning, fasting, and after eating.—Pressure and tension in pit of stomach, with tension opposite, between shoulder-

blades.—Constrictive colic generally, with waterbrash.—Colic of coffee and brandy drinkers.—Pressure on stomach and epigastrium, as by a stone, or cramp-like, contractive, and gnawing pains; < after drinking or eating, or in morning, or when walking in open air, or after partaking of coffee, or at night, and often with tension and inflation of the epigastrium, oppression and constriction of chest, eructations, retching, and vomiting.—Sinking in pit of chest with craving appetite follows an overdose.—Disordered stomach from over-eating; from debauchery; from high living; from drugs; from sedentary habits.—Pain, as from a bruise, pulsation, burning pain, sensation of excoriation and distressing pains in stomach.—Painful sensitiveness in pit of stomach to least pressure; tight clothes are insupportable.—Great uneasiness in prćcordial region, as if heart would burst.—Sensation in cardia as if the food were stopped there and returned into śsophagus.

12. Abdomen.—Sensation as if everything in abdomen would fall down, obliging him to walk carefully.—Affections in the inner belly generally; also upper belly, inner part; sense of stricture or tightness around hypochondriac region.—Contractive pain in the hypochondria.—Cannot bear his clothes tight around hypochondria.—Stitches in region of liver; < from contact or motion.—Throbbing pain as from hepatic abscesses.—Jaundice; gall-stones.—Painful sensitiveness of hepatic region to the slightest touch, and to every movement, with pulsative, shooting, pressive, and tensive pains.—Pressure and stinging in region of liver.—Swelling (inflammation) and induration of the hepatic region.—Aching, tension, fulness, and distension of abdomen, and esp. of epigastrium, < after a meal.—Periodical (colic) pains in abdomen, esp. after eating and drinking.—Colic, with cramp-like, contractive, and compressive pains, or cuttings and shootings, or sharp and drawing pains in the umbilical region, in sides, and in hypogastrium, < after a meal, or after having partaken of coffee, in morning, and often with inclination to vomit, eructations, heat of face, lassitude, and drowsiness.—Pain in abdomen in open air, as from a chill, with sensation as of an approaching attack of diarrhśa.—Sensation of heaviness, and swelling in abdomen.—Heat and burning, or sensation of excoriation, as if parts were raw, or pain, as from a bruise in abdomen.—Congestion of blood and ebullition in abdomen.—Movements in abdomen as from something alive, and commotion of intestines when walking.—Labour-like spasms in abdomen and uterus, extending into legs.—Flatulent colic, sometimes in morning, but principally after eating or drinking, and often with pressive pains, as if caused by stones: great flatulency, which is incarcerated in hypochondria, or mounts towards chest, frequent borborygmi, and grumbling in abdomen, pressure on anus, perinćum, and urinary organs (towards the genitals), sacral pains, distension of abdomen, anxiety, fatigue, and necessity to lie down.—Pain, as from a bruise in integuments of abdomen, < when moving, pressing on them, coughing, laughing, &c., with painful sensitiveness to touch.—Jerking and twitching in abdominal muscles.—Palpitation of abdominal muscles, with sensation as if something were running about in them.—Sensation of weakness in inguinal ring, as if a hernia were about to

protrude.—Hernia; incarcerated hernia.—Swelling of inguinal glands.—Excoriation in angle of groin.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent but ineffectual and anxious effort to evacuate (in infants) or sensation as if anus were contracted or closed.—A constipated feeling, whatever the state of the bowels.—Constant urging sensation in rectum for a stool which never comes, or a small portion of fćcal matter may be passed with this urging, leaving the sensation as though a little lump were left behind the rectum which was yet to come away.—Obstinate constipation, often as from inactivity or obstruction of intestines, with hard and difficult fćces (often streaked with blood) of too large a size.—Stools like pitch, with blood.—Incomplete evacuations, with colic, and sensation of constriction in rectum.—Constipation and loose evacuations, alternately.—Fćces, partly soft or liquid, partly hard, with much flatus.—Small, loose, aqueous evacuations, or mucous and sanguineous, with colic and cuttings, pains in loins and tenesmus, pain as from excoriation in rectum, and burning pain in anus.—Whitish or greenish, deep-coloured mucous evacuations.—Dysenteric stools, with cutting at navel, pressing and straining on rectum, and discharge of bloody mucus with fćces.—Discharge of slimy matter and of bloody mucus, or of pure blood, also with loose evacuations.—Contractive pain in rectum during evacuations, and at other times.—Discharge of bright-red blood with fćces with constriction and spasmodic contraction of rectum.—Painful, spasmodically closed anus.—Swelling and closing of anus.—Painful blind hćmorrhoidal tumours.—Blind hćmorrhoids; with sticking beating or pressive pain in rectum and anus; after a stool and after a meal.—Hćmorrhoids, with pain as from excoriation, shooting, burning pain, and pressure in anus and rectum, < during meditation and intellectual labour.—Bloodless piles in hysterical women (R. T. C.).—Discharge of blood from anus.—Jerking in anus when not at stool.—Itching, tickling, and tingling in anus and rectum, as from ascarides.—Discharge of ascarides.—Aching and itching in perinćum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Strangury; complaints before making water.—Abortive inclination to urinate, with pressure on urinary organs, troublesome pains in neck of bladder, and painful emission of urine, drop by drop.—Spasmodic contraction of urethra.—Painful emission of thick urine.—Frequent emission of watery and pate urine, sometimes with discharge of thick mucus or purulent matter from urethra (during and after micturition).—Tenacious mucus passes with urine, without pain.—Urine: reddish with sediment of the colour of brick-dust; turbid, with dirty yellow sediment in morning and when thinking.—Urine sometimes scanty, sometimes copious, flatus passes with urination (cured, R. T. C.).—Pressure to urinate at night, with discharge of a few drops of red, bloody, burning urine.—Hćmaturia.—Pains in renal region, as if a foreign body were there, with inability to lie on side affected, scanty emission of some drops of a saturated urine, and discharge of blood from urethra.—Burning pain in neck of bladder and in anterior part of urethra when making water.—Constriction in fore part of urethra

extending backward.—Itching, and pains as of excoriation, in urethra, before, during, and after emission of urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tickling and itching in glans, and biting itching in inner surface of prepuce.—Excoriation and retraction of prepuce.—Prepuce sore on margin.—Copious (increased) secretion of smegma behind glans.—Itching, shootings, and constrictive pain in testes.—Easily excited, strong sexual desire, with painful erections (esp. in the morning; after mid-day nap).—Increased sexual desire, with frequent erections and pollutions, < in morning.—Hydrocele.—Itching of scrotum.—Pollutions, with flaccidity of penis, sometimes followed by coldness and weakness in lower extremities.—Complaints from involuntary seminal emissions.—Masturbation and its consequences.—Sexual perversion.—Nightly emissions, with lascivious dreams; from high living, &c.; bad effects of sexual excesses.—Dry heat of body and dryness of mouth after coition.—Inflammatory swelling of testes, with painful sensitiveness to touch, hardness and retraction of testes (with stinging and spasmodic contraction extending to spermatic cords).—Cramp-like pain and sensation of contraction in spermatic cord.—Flaccidity of penis during coition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Swelling of uterus, with great sensitiveness to touch.—Prolapsus vaginć, or prolapsus uteri.—Cramp-like and contractive pains in uterus and hypogastrium, extending to thighs, with painful pressure towards the parts (and discharge of mucus).—Congestion to and bearing down of uterus.—Bearing-down with dysuria, cannot sit down without pain.—Inflammation of the uterus and external parts.—Burning in pudenda.—Burning heat in the parts, with sexual desire.—Extasis erotica on slightest excitation, < in bed in morning.—Catamenia: premature and too scanty; too early and too profuse, with dark, black blood.—Metrorrhagia.—Return of catamenia at the period of full moon.—Menses excessive, with much vaginal irritation (agg., R. T. C.).—During the catamenia, spasmodic colic, nausea and vomiting in morning, great fatigue (attacks of faintness), cephalalgia, with shiverings and rheumatic pains in limbs.—During and after menstruation, appearance of new and < of old ailments.—False and inefficient labour pains, with frequent pressure to urinate and to pass stool.—After-pains too violent and of too long duration.—Fainting away after every labour pain; in labour where, with every pain there is a sensation as though the bowels ought to be moved; in threatened abortion, or retained placenta, after abortion or parturition, with a constant feeling of uneasiness in rectum, as though bowels ought to be moved; hćmorrhage from uterus with the same symptom.—Discharge of a yellowish and fetid mucus from vagina.—Internal swelling of the vagina, with burning pain, < on touch.—Pains as from excoriation in mammć.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrhal hoarseness and painful roughness of larynx and chest, < in morning or in bed, in evening, with scraping in throat, accumulation of tenacious mucus, which it is impossible to detach, headache, heat and redness of

face, shiverings and constipation.—Sensation of contraction in gullet, with danger of suffocation.—Inability to speak in a loud voice.—Dry, and sometimes continued, fatiguing, and also spasmodic cough, excited most frequently by a sensation of tickling and itching, or of roughness and scraping, in throat, appearing principally in morning or in bed in evening or at night, esp. after midnight or after dinner, or periodically every second day, < from exertion, from cold air, from eating and drinking, from smoking tobacco, from becoming cold, from acids.—Dry cough, with pain, in the head, as if it would burst, or with great soreness in the upper part of the abdomen.—The cough is dry in the evening and at night; expectoration during the day.—Whooping-cough caused by a tickling in the throat and larynx, with expectoration during the day of yellow, grey, cold mucus, mostly tasting sour or sweet, and last of bright red blood.—Renewal or provocation of the cough by movement, meditation, or reading, and lying on back.—Suffocative attacks after midnight from spasmodic contraction of the larynx.—When coughing, shooting and pains as of excoriation in larynx; headache, as if the cranium were about to burst, and pain as from a bruise in epigastrium, and sometimes also vomiting, danger of suffocation, and bleeding from nose and mouth.—Itching in larynx.—Acute bronchitis.—The dry cough becomes moist, and expectoration is established, when walking in open air.—Expectoration of coagulated blood with cough.—Tight, dry, hacking cough; with bloody expectoration; blood dark; sour taste of expectoration.

18. Chest.—Difficult respiration, shortness of breath, asthmatic constriction and oppression of chest, < at night or in morning, or in bed in evening, when lying down as well as when going up an ascent, or when walking or after dinner, and often with choking, anxiety, pressure in epigastrium, humming in ears, quick pulse and sweat.—(The wind catches her on going out into open air and takes away her breath.—Hay asthma. R. T. C.).—During the attacks of asthma all tight clothing round the hypochondria is insupportable.—Slow and wheezing respiration, sometimes alternately with quick breathing.—Breath fetid or of an acid smell.—Want to take a full inspiration.—Pain as from constriction, and cramp-like contraction in chest.—Heavy, pressing pain in chest, as from a heavy load.—Tensive pressure in chest, as from a weight, < at night and in open, air, and often with difficult respiration.—Dyspnśa; asthma from spasmodic constriction of lower thorax.—Shootings in chest and in sides, < by breathing and by movement in thorax.—Sensation as if something were torn loose in chest.—Heat and burning in chest (with congestion to it), sometimes, at night, with agitation, anxiety, and sleeplessness.—Pain, as of a bruise, in chest, often with shortness of breath, and principally in the sternum and sides.—Intercostal neuralgia, > when lying on well side.—Pulsation in chest and sides.

19. Heart.—Shootings, blows in region of heart.—Anxious palpitation of the heart.—Palpitation < eating; from coffee; from protracted study; when lying down or in morning, sometimes with nausea, inclination to vomit, and sensation of heaviness in chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Pulling pain as from a bruise, rigidity, and sensation of heaviness in nape of neck.—Swelling of muscles of neck, with pain as if they were too short.—Cervico-brachial neuralgia, neck stiff, < in the morning or after eating, and from touch.—Pains, like those of a bruise, in back and loins, with sensation of weakness in those parts, as after childbirth (also after difficult parturition).—Pain as if bruised in the small of the back and back so violent that he cannot move.—(Lumbago, esp. with constipation and vesical weakness, stiffness across loins.—Cannot turn in bed, R. T. C.).—Dreads to stoop for fear of back catching her.—Sacral pains at night, which do not permit turning in bed.—Wrenching pain (or tension between the shoulder-blades), or pain like that caused by a strain, in back and shoulder-blades.—Back spasmodically curved like an arch.—Jerks like electric shocks up spinal column, which raised up body; respiration checked.—Rheumatic, drawing, and burning pains in back, sometimes in evening.—Convulsions in back, with throwing back of head.—Burning, pressing, and stitches between the shoulder-blades.—Shootings and constrictive, pains between shoulder-blades.

21. Limbs.—Bruised pain in limbs and joints, < in morning in bed; > on rising.—Spasmodic pain in joints after yawning and stretching, with chilliness and internal beating.—Trembling of limbs and jerking of heart.—Great weariness and relaxation in all limbs after taking open air.—Chilliness of back and limbs in morning, with pain of skin as from freezing cold, and falling asleep of limbs.—Sensation of sudden loss of power in extremities in morning.—Falling asleep of arms, hands, and soles of feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains, with sensation of weakness in shoulders and arms.—Soreness in shoulder-joint.—Drawing in the arms, extending from the shoulder to the fingers, with sensation as if the arm were asleep; loss of motion of the arm, esp. at night.—Sluggishness, heaviness, weariness, and feebleness of arms.—Paralysis of arm, with insensibility, and sensation as of ebullition of blood (as if the blood would start out of the veins).—Pulling in arms, with sensation of torpor and immobility, < at night.—Itching miliary eruption on arms.—Swelling of muscles of forearms, with pain as if they had been burned.—Numbness and torpor of forearms in morning.—Wrenching pain in wrists.—Paralytic weakness of hand.—Tendency of hands and fingers to be benumbed.—Cold, sweaty hands, with cold nose.—Hands cold and chilly.—Profuse, and sometimes cold, sweat on palms.—Heat in palms.—Swelling of veins in arms and hands.—Pale swelling of hands and fingers.—Cramp-like contraction of hands and fingers, with pain, as if tendons were too short, principally during the shiverings, or after midnight.—Hot and painful swelling of thumb, which becomes an abscess at the joint.—Redness and burning itching in fingers, as with chilblains.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pimples, with gnawing itching on buttocks.—Shootings, wrenching pain, and jerking in coxo-femoral joint.—Sharp and shooting pains in thighs, with torpor and paralytic weakness, < by movement and touch.—Pain in

thighs as if broken.—Miliaria, with burning itching, and furunculi on thighs and knees.—Coldness or sweating of thighs at night.—Great heaviness, tottering, weakness, and tottering of legs, with yielding of knees, and inability to walk or stand alone.—A child falls easily when walking.—Rigidity and tension in hams, as if tendons too short, principally on rising from a seat.—Sensation of dryness in knee-joint, with cracking on moving it.—Painful swelling of knee, with gouty nodosities.—Tendency of (lower) legs to become numb and dead.—Paralysis, coldness, and insensibility of legs.—Tensive pain and cramps in calves, < at night, or in evening, or after midnight, or in morning in bed.—Sensation of paralysis of legs, with sensation of a painful stripe down on inside of thigh.—Cramps in feet and toes.—Red swelling of leg, with black, painful spots.—Facility of dislocation of instep.—Swelling in back of feet.—Feet readily become numb (dead).—When he walks he drags the feet; he cannot lift them up.—Contraction of toes.—Burning itching in toes, as from chilblains.

24. Generalities.—Shooting, shaking pains, or jerking, tearing, and drawing pains, with sensation of torpor and of paralytic weakness in parts affected.—Complaints in back small of back; lumbago, rheumatism, &c., where patient cannot turn over something seeming to be in the back which prevents turning over; strong aversion to open air, can't turn over if air is let in under bedclothes, also makes him chilly.—Pains which are felt to be so insupportable that patient would prefer death to the suffering.—Affections in general of knee-joint.—Pains in limbs and joints as if they had been bruised, chiefly while in bed in morning, and during or after movement.—Tension and rigidity, numbness and torpor, heaviness, lassitude, and paralysis of limbs.—Trembling of the limbs.—Palpitation of muscles, or sensation as if something were moving in them.—Immobility of joints.—Cramp-like contractions of several parts.—Spasms which the patient compares to electric shocks.—Feeling of electric shocks after each dose.—Affections in general of anus and rectum.—Attacks of convulsions, cramps, tetanus, and other spasms, sometimes with cries, throwing back of head, trembling of limbs, involuntary evacuation of fćces and emission of urine, vomiting, profuse sweat, thirst, and rattling respiration.—Affections of bladder in general.—Every distressing emotion brings a recurrence of the epileptic fits.—The attacks of chorea are followed by sensation of torpor and numbness in parts affected.—Attacks of uneasiness, principally after dinner, in evening, or at night, and sometimes with nausea, which ascends from pit of stomach, anxiety, weakness, and trembling of limbs, transient heat and paleness of face, tinkling in ears, pains in pit of stomach, tingling in feet and hands, and necessity to lie down.—Affections in general of r. hypochondrium; r. abdominal ring; r. side of sexual organs; r. side generally, *left* side of chest.—R. abdominal ring where there is a protruding hernia.—Fainting fits after least exertion, principally after walking in open air, and sometimes with vertigo, stunning, sparkling, blackness before eyes and ebullition of blood.—Bleeding in inner parts, esp. if the blood be dark.—Great lassitude and fatigue, even in morning on waking, or after getting up, and great exhaustion after shortest walk in open air.—Rapid and general prostration of strength, and great weakness of muscles,

with staggering gait and prostration.—Excitability of whole nervous system, with too great sensitiveness of all the organs, principally those of sight and hearing.—Affections in general of larynx, trachea, gums, inner mouth, palate, gullet, r. side of face, forehead.—Excessive sensitiveness and repugnance to the open air, and to a current of air, with great tendency to take cold.—Heaviness of body, indolence and dread of every movement, with great desire to remain lying down or sitting, positions in which almost all the pains are >.—The sufferings which have appeared during repose in a room are > by walking in the open air, and *vice versâ*.—Coffee, wine, tobacco-smoke, meditation and watching, as well as windy weather, also provoke or < many of the sufferings.—Patient generally feels < on rising in morning or towards 8 or 9 p.m., as well as after dinner, and many sufferings recur regularly at one or other of these periods.—Fainting fits; may faint after every labour pain; or patient may have vomiting spells, and faint away after each attack; in diarrhśa may faint after every stool.—Emaciation of body.—<: Waking at 4 a.m.; after midnight; from mental affections; from anger; anger with anxiety; with vehemence; in open air; before breakfast; suppressed catarrh; in cold air; dry weather; while coughing (sometimes shocks are felt in pit of the stomach with every cough); from drinking; in drunkards; after eating (too much); from exertion of mind; from shaking head; also from uncovering it; after intoxication; lying on back; after menstruation; from narcotic medicine; from noise; brandy; coffee; cold food; cold water; wine; involuntary pollutions; pressure of clothes, derangement of the stomach, after stool; before urinating; while walking in open air; in clear, fine weather; in wind; when yawning.—On waking in night.—>: Head symptoms better from having head wrapped up or covered; lying down; lying on side; from loosening garments; in room; from warmth in general or hot things; on getting warm, and on getting warm in bed; in damp and wet weather; after discharging wind; while lying in bed.

25. Skin.—Pale or yellowish colour of skin.—Yellowness, with dislike to food, and syncope.—Jaundice; inflammation of mucous membranes; increased secretions of mucus; scurvy.—Cold and bluish skin during shiverings.—Pricking and burning itching, in morning or evening, when undressing, and also at night.—Sensitiveness and pain as of excoriation over the whole skin, with sensation of numbness in any place that is touched.—Eruptions with burning itching.—Chilblains, with burning itching, bleeding fissures, and swelling of a pale redness.—Furunculi.—Bluish spots, like bruises.—Ulcers with elevated margins of a pale red colour.—Miliary and pimpled eruptions, with burning itching.

26. Sleep.—Goes to sleep late from crowding of thoughts on him.—Goes to sleep late; wakens at 3 a.m. and lies awake till break of day, when he falls into a dull sleep full of dreams, from which it is hard to rouse, and wakens late, feeling tired.—Great disposition to sleep, principally when rising in morning, or after dinner, or early in evening, and often with sleeplessness at night.—Gentle and prolonged sleep in morning, with difficult waking.—Sleep too short, with difficulty in going to sleep again before midnight, and inability to remain in bed after three

o'clock in morning (feels pretty well at that time, lies awake two or three hours, feels miserably, bad taste in the mouth, &c.—Great flow of ideas in bed in evening, which often drive away sleep till morning.—The morning sleep < all complaints.—Much yawning and sleepiness during day.—Yawning in general; yawning with stretching of limbs.—Sleeps mostly lying on the back.—Loud snoring respiration during sleep.—Comatose state, with heavy and profound sleep during day.—Light nocturnal sleep, with frequent waking, or like a kind of coma vigil, with reveries full of troubles and agitation, and a sort of weariness as if the night were too long.—Sleeplessness from flatus.—During sleep: frequent starts with fright, groans, lamentations, much talking, weeping; delirium, with an impulsive desire to run away from the bed, stertorous or whistling respiration, the patient lying on his back, with the arms raised over the head.—Continual, fantastic, terrible, and anxious or voluptuous dreams, full of cruelties and horror, or of meditation and cares; dreams of vermin, mutilated bodies, teeth falling out, of the occupations of the day, and of urgent business.—Uneasiness in thighs, anxiety and restlessness, heat and ebullition of blood at night.—On waking in morning pain in limbs, as if they were bruised, great lassitude, with necessity to remain lying down, fits of stretching and of convulsive yawning.—Nightmare.

27. Fever.—Shivering, shuddering, and coldness, principally at night, or in evening after lying down, or in morning, or in open air, or on least movement, even during hot weather, also after drinking, after being angry, and on throwing off bedclothes.—Chilliness and coldness, which cannot be relieved by external heat.—After chill sleeps till hot stage sets in.—General internal heat.—Heat precedes chill.—Heat of single parts while others are chilly.—Heat ascending from throat.—Intermittent fever.—Chill in evening; then one hour's sleep, which is followed by heat, with headache, tingling in ears and nausea.—Coldness, shiverings, and partial shudderings, principally in the back and extremities.—Congestive intermittent fevers, with vertigo, anguish, chills, delirium, accompanied by vivid visions and distension of stomach; with stitches in sides and abdomen.—Intermittent fever characterised by a sense of paralysis at beginning of fever.—During shiverings, skin, hands and feet, face and nails, are cold and bluish; or pain, congestion of blood, and heat in head, with redness and heat of face, or (of one) of the cheeks; thirst for beer; cramp-like contraction of feet and toes; or shootings in side and abdomen, pains in back and loins, pulling in limbs, stretchings, spasmodic yawning, and want to lie down.—Anticipating morning fever; first moderate chilliness, with blue nails without thirst, then thirst and long-lasting violent fever and heat, with stitches in temples followed by light perspiration.—Heat, principally at night or towards morning, or when walking in open air, and sometimes only in head or face, with redness of cheeks, or in feet and hands, with partial coldness or shudderings and shiverings in rest of body.—Heat with aversion to be uncovered, and from it at owe chilliness.—Heat which is < from the least exertion or motion, even in open", air.—During heat, vertigo, headache, shivering on making least movement or becoming in slightest degree uncovered, thirst or repugnance to drink, with dryness of mouth, nausea, vomiting, buzzing in

ears, redness of urine, and pains in chest.—Heat during night, without thirst.—Febrile attacks, esp. morning or evening, or at night, and composed for the most part of shivering, with partial heat (followed by sweat), or of heat, preceded or followed by or mixed with shivering, or heat alternately with shivering, with continued thirst for beer sometimes, however, before the shivering, and after the heat; type, quotidian or tertian.—Compound fevers in general.—Febrile attacks, with congestion and pains in head and gastrico-mucous or bilious sufferings (or with constipation), or with loss of consciousness, great weakness and prostration, even at very commencement of attack.—Pulse full, hard, and frequent, or small, quick, feeble, or intermittent (every fourth or fifth beat intermits).—Profuse sweat, sometimes fetid or acid, or of a mouldy smell; cold and clammy sweat; partial or semi-lateral sweat, principally in head and upper parts of body; nocturnal sweat, principally after midnight or towards the morning; sweat during movement in open air; sweat alternately with shivering or followed by heat and thirst for beer.—Perspiration only on one (r.) side of body, or only on upper part of body.—Cold, clammy perspiration in face.—During the sweats there is sometimes a remission of the pains or soreness of the parts which press the bed in lying down, shuddering or colic when in the least uncovered, inclination to vomit, heat in face and hands, dryness of lips and anterior portion of mouth.

Nyctanthes.

Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis. Sephalika (Sanskrit). Harsinghar (Hindi). (Forests of Central India.) Night-jasmine of India. N. O. Jasminaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves, collected March to April.

Clinical.—Fevers, bilious; remittent. Rheumatism. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—*Nyctanthes* is a small tree of the jasmine family, having brilliant, highly fragrant flowers, white and yellow, which do not expand till evening and which fall off about sunrise. Thus during the day the tree loses all its brightness, and hence is called "The Sad Tree" (*Arbor tristis*). "Nyctanthes" means "Night-flowering." S. C. Ghose has given an account of the medicinal properties of this plant (*H. W.*, xxxvi. 24). He has used it extensively in cases of bilious and remittent fevers, rheumatism and sciatica, and the constipation of children. It is "bitter, tonic, and expectorant, and a mild purgative." In the fever there is thirst before and during chills, and bitter vomiting at close of chill. Not much sweat. Ghose compares it with *Eupat. perf.* He has made a short proving of it.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxious and restless.

2. Head.—Headache.

8. Mouth.—Tongue enveloped with a thick, whitish or yellowish pus.

11. Stomach.—Severe burning in stomach, > from cold applications.—Bilious vomiting occurs every time he takes a drink.

12. Abdomen.—Liver tender.—Stitches in liver region, which is very sensitive to touch.

13. Stool.—Profuse bilious stools with nausea; or there may be constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine high-coloured.

27. Fever.—Insatiable thirst before and during chill and fever.—Bitter vomiting at close of chill.—Constant nausea may or may not be present.—Drinking = vomiting; patient very restless.—Constipation or bilious stools.—Sweat not generally marked.

Nymphća Odorata.

Sweet Water Lily. N. O. Nymphćaceć. Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Back, pain in. Coryza. Diarrhśa. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—Hale mentions this emblem of purity and its traditional reputation as a dissipator of venereal desires. There has been only one proving (by Dr. Cowles), and no definite clinical experience. Like *Nuphar*, it has early morning looseness of bowels.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Head feels very heavy.

5. Nose.—Severe coryza.

9. Throat.—Throat sore as from a cold, frequent desire to swallow with painful deglutition.—Tingling; roughness in throat.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in hypogastrium and back, and a stool 7 a.m.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools in early morning, 7 a.m.; also 11 a.m.—Thin stool with a little pain and smarting at anus, 1.30 p.m.—Pain in bowels for a few moments at a time, sharp, and passage of foul flatus.—Looseness of bowels with pain.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased flow of urine.—Some urine passed involuntarily.—Sensation as if urine was not all passed, with feeling of weakness in lumbar region.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Slight increase of sexual feeling.—Slight excitement.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—(Used as an injection to stop leucorrhśa.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Some cough in morning.

20. Back.—Pain in back.—Feeling of weakness in lumbar region; with sensation as if urine was not all passed.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness and pain in bones and lower limbs.

24. Generalities.—Dull, weak, and unfit for work.

26. Sleep.—Lascivious dreams.

27. Fever.—Chilly feeling.

Ocimum Canum.

Ocimum canum. O. incanescens (Mart.). O. fluminense (Wells) Alfavaca (Portuguese). N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Breasts, painful. Bubo. *Calculus, renal, passage of*. Diarrhœa. Gravel. Kidneys, diseases of. Renal colic. Urine, abnormal. Vagina, prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*Ocim. can*. is one of the remedies we owe to Mure, who tells us that it is used in Brazil "as a specific for diseases of the kidneys, bladder, and urethra." He gives a short list of nineteen symptoms (apparently partly clinical and partly pathogenetic) which stamp him as a true observer. His indications have been confirmed many times. "Renal colic, with violent vomiting every fifteen minutes; one wrings one's hands and moans and cries all the time. Red urine with brick-dust sediment after the attack." The urine may be "saffron colour" or "thick, purulent, with an intolerable smell of musk." In two cases published by myself (*J. B. H. S*., January, 1896; *H. W*., xxxi. 178) the following symptoms were removed: (*1*) Man, 27, every three or four weeks, seized with violent pains of a dull leaden character in right side of abdomen; commencing in morning, lasting twelve to fifteen hours. For four hours from commencement of attack the pain steadily increased, culminating in vomiting, first of sour fluid, then slime, lastly of a fluid like coffee. After the vomiting some relief of pain. Urine contained no sediment. The attacks had lasted seven years. At first they began in the evening. There was a history of epilepsy in the family, and as a child the patient had had three fits. *Ocim. can*. 200, one dose, was given, and there were no more attacks for about two years. On their recurrence *Ocim. can*. failed to control them; but *Diosc*. Ø (given by a doctor in U.S.A.) succeeded. (*2*) Lady, 24, severe pain right flank shooting round to back. Frequent micturition; urine sometimes depositing clots. *Tereb*. 3 gave some relief, but it was not permanent. *Ocim. can*. 200, a few globules in water, a teaspoonful every two days, rapidly relieved the symptoms and cleared up that part of the case, and there has been no return to the present date. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. H. R*., vi. 11) relates (*1*) the case of a medical man, 45. Majumdar was sent for at 4 a.m. one morning, and found the patient in great agony; pain in upper part of region of right kidney, extending downwards and forwards to pubes. Constant vomiting, bilious, acid, tossing about without any relief. After *Calc. c*. 30, *Lyc., Sep., Sarsa*., and *Berb*. had been given in vain, *Ocim. can*. 3x gave immediate relief, and no other remedy was required. (*2*) Man, 50, excruciating pain in left kidney, for which he had received *Opium* under allopathic treatment without relief. Majumdar saw the patient on the sixth day of the attack The suffering was extreme, vomiting of bile, constant nausea, bowels constipated. *Ocim. can*. 3x, one drop every three

hours, speedily gave relief, and two days later two small uric acid calculi were passed. No recurrence (*Ibid*., ix. 126). Majumdar adds that *Ocim. can*. is the sacred *Toolsi* of India, and that the Kabirajes use it in diseases of the liver and bilious remittent fevers. All the members of the *Ocimum* genus are aromatic. The Sweet or Common Basil. *O. basilicum*, is one of the best known. The vaginal prolapse, excessive sensitiveness of the breasts and pain on nursing, are important symptoms. *Concomitant symptoms* are: Vomiting; cries; tossing about and wringing hands.

Relations.—*Followed well by:* Diosc. *Compare:* Labiatæ. In renal colic, Dios., Calc., Berb., Lyc., Coloc. In painful breasts, Borax (empty feeling; Ocim. can. compressive), Crotal., Phelland. Prolapsed vagina, Staph.

SYMPTOMS.

12. Abdomen.—Swelling of the inguinal glands.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa, several attacks a day.

14. Urinary Organs.—Turbid urine, depositing a white and albuminous sediment.—Urine of a saffron colour.—Red (bloody) urine with brickdust sediment after the attack.—Thick, purulent urine, with an intolerable smell of musk.—Burning during micturition.—Crampy pain in the kidneys.—Renal colic (r. and also l.) with violent vomiting every fifteen minutes; she twists about, wrings her hands, screams and groans.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Heat, swelling, and excessive sensibility of the l. testicle.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Lancinations in the labia majora.—Swelling of the whole vulva.—Falling of the vagina, so as to issue even from the vulva.—Itching at the breasts.—Engorgement of the mammary glands.—The tips of the breasts are very painful; the least contact extorts a cry.—Compressive pain in the breast, as is the case with wet-nurses.

23. Lower Limbs.—Numbness of r. thigh for two days.

24. Generalities.—It is employed in bath for rheumatism.

25. Skin.—Acts as an irritant.

26. Sleep.—Dreams about being poisoned.—Dreams about her parents, friends, children.

27. Fever.—Is sudorific.—Used in bilious remittent fevers.

Śnanthe Crocata.

Śnanthe crocata. Hemlock Drop-wort. (Marshy places.) N. O. Umbelliferć. Tincture of fresh root, at time of flowering.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Apoplexy. Breast, pain in. Convulsions. Cough. Diaphragm, spasm of. *Epilepsy*. Hystero-epilepsy. Śsophagus, inflammation of; stricture, of. Priapism. Puerperal convulsions. Sciatica. Speech, lost. Status epilepticus. Stomatitis. *Tetanus*. Tongue, swollen; ulcerated.

Characteristics.—*Śnanthe crocata* is one of the most poisonous of the Umbelliferć, and many accidents have happened from the use of the root in mistake for parsnips, and of the leaves in salads and soups. These have furnished the symptoms of the pathogenesis. Some of them are given in *C. D. P.* A man, 40, when fasting, ate the root. He soon complained of great heat in throat; half an hour after became speechless, fell down unconscious, and was seized with terrible convulsions, which lasted three-quarters of an hour and ended in death. It was impossible to give medicine on account of the jaws being closed by trismus the whole time. Post-mortem examination of those who have died of this poisoning reveal—(*1*) Extreme postmortem rigidity. (*2*) Hands strongly clenched with thumb applied forcibly to palm. (*3*) Purple surface; nails blue. (*4*) Black fluid blood effused under scalp; veins of pia mater distended; brain substance strongly injected; sinuses distended; escape of blood beneath pia mater covering both hemispheres. (*5*) Sheath of spinal cord strongly congested. (*6*) Respiratory mucous membranes deep red, covered with frothy mucus; lungs dull, blackish with extravasations. (*7*) Heart contained black fluid blood. (*8*) Alimentary mucous membrane injected, with points of extravasation. Two striking cases are reported in *Brit. Med. Jour*., March 3, 1900 (*H. W*., xxxv. 277), which illustrate the epileptic suddenness of the drug's action: (*1*) J. M., without any previous warning, fell down in a fit in the dining-hall as he was finishing dinner. The fit was regarded as epileptic. He regained consciousness soon after. Whilst being removed from the dining-hall to the ward he had a second severe fit with vomiting; face livid, pupils dilated and fixed; conjunctivć insensible; bloody foam about mouth and nostrils; breathing stertorous; complete insensibility. Six severe fits followed with an interval of a few seconds between. The convulsion was clonic and general, but attained its greatest intensity in lower limbs first; next upper limbs; lastly in face. Death took place from asphyxia, the heart continuing to beat a few seconds after respiration ceased. (*2*) T. F. was seized with a severe fit when going out to resume work on the farm after dinner. He vomited a quantity of food, and emesis was kept up by giving *Ipecacuanha wine*, followed by copious draughts of tepid water. There was no unconsciousness, but a marked mental change *after the convulsions*;

the patient was delirious and talked incessantly to himself; drowsy and averse to be questioned. Face pale, pupils dilated, pulse weak and slow. Two hours later he recovered, and told how J. M. had given him a piece of "carrot" of which J. M. had himself eaten. T. F. took two bites of it and threw the rest away. The sudden falling and the subsequent *status epilepticus* are well depicted in these two cases. In homśopathic practice it has been given with much success in cases of epilepsy. With the 3x I once gave great temporary relief in a case of idiopathic tetanus, which, however, terminated fatally. The cases of epilepsy in which it is particularly indicated are those in which there is during the fit: vomiting; tympanitis; or semi-priapism. Epilepsy arising from disorders of the sexual sphere. Dr. McLellan, of New jersey, tells me of a case of his in which a young woman, 19, of a very healthy family, who had never menstruated, had become almost idiotic in consequence, and at the periods when the menses should have come on there were epileptiform seizures of minor intensity. The state of mind was such that, after taking the best advice in Paris and the States without avail, the patient was about to be put away. *Śn. c*. was given, and the next period passed without any epileptic symptoms. But there was no sign of the flow. *Bell*. was now given, and at the next period the flow came on, and the patient's mind was entirely restored. J. S. Garrison (*S. J. of H*., xiv. 135) reports a case of hystero-epilepsy. Mrs. T., 32, commenced to menstruate at sixteen. At first there was no pain, but later there was. Married at twenty-three, she had two children, one eighteen months after marriage, and the other seventeen months after the first. About the fourth month of the first pregnancy she began to be troubled with weight and pressure in pelvis and groins so that she could hardly walk. This lasted till the confinement. At the sixth month she had the first convulsion, and she had two others between that and the confinement. During the afternoon of the last three days before confinement she had a sensation as if she had been struck on the side of the head, and she fell, but without loss of consciousness. Severe headache followed. She had no more convulsions till after the baby died at five months, when she had one. But three months later she became pregnant again and convulsions recommenced, continuing at irregular intervals till confinement, when they ceased till she began to move about. They then recurred at intervals, varying from six weeks to six months, and when they did come there were always three or four very close-together. The mental condition grew worse all the time. The fits came suddenly without premonition; except that at first she had a slight feeling of dread, and occasionally could see herself as dead. The attacks varied from momentary unconsciousness to epileptiform seizures with dulness and sleepiness for varying times. At first they came in the night; later in the day, sometimes two in one day. They usually began with the menses. The uterus was much enlarged and the parts greatly relaxed. The urine had a very low specific gravity. *Śn. c*. 2x was given, five drops four times a day, on November 16, 1894. On December 12th there was a severe attack, apparently induced by errors of diet, a week after appearance of menses. The medicine was continued for ten months with constant improvement in health, and with no further convulsions. J. S. Cooper (*H. R*., xi. 354) relates the case of a

clergyman in attendance on one of the Federal generals at Gettysburg, who was wounded in the forehead by a fragment of shell, taken prisoner, and kept in prison twenty months. On his release he was quite a wreck, and soon began to have light epileptic seizures, which gradually got worse, and when seen by J. S. Cooper, twenty-five years later, he was having four or five fits a day, could not write his name, and at times would take to his heels and run four or five miles into the country before he could be caught. *Śn. c*. 4, five drops every four hours, was prescribed. After the first dose he had a very bad fit. The dose was diminished. He began to improve, and in less than a year was in perfect health. *Śn. c*. was not taken continuously, but when he "felt nervous" he would take a few doses. F. H. Fish (*H. R*., vii. 80) cured a girl, 16, sanguine, well grown, who at eight began to have fits of absent-mindedness at irregular intervals. At twelve menstruation commenced; at fourteen epileptic seizures, having no relation to the menstrual periods. The fits were so severe that sixty to one hundred grains of *Potassium bromide* was required to keep them under control. *Śn. c*. Ř, five drops in six ounces of water: a teaspoonful every three hours, and later less often. She had not another spasm, and lost her absent-mindedness and became cheerful and active. W. K. Fowler (*Amer. Hom*., quoted *H. W.,* xxxv. 212) reports this case: A teamster, 60, nineteen years before got into a fight, had three ribs broken, and was struck in stomach with butt of gun. Two weeks later had pneumonia on the injured side, and after that epileptic seizures. Before the attacks: pain in stomach going through to spine; pain in second cervical vertebra. Attacks induced by worry and by becoming very tired. Severe attacks after day's work was finished. *Śn. c*. on discs, four discs every three hours for a month. After this there was only one slight attack after a hard day's work during the four months he was under observation. W. B. Carpenter relates (*Med. Cent*., quoted *H. W*., xxxv. 369) the case of F. M., 29, of good family history, who had meningitis at age of three, and had some unusual trouble after vaccination. In 1894 (aged 23) had a severe accidental blow with a sledge hammer on frontal bone immediately over nose. In 1896 had his first convulsive attack, coming on during sleep, and only noticed by his wife; a shuddering and stiffening of the body, turning of the head, grinding teeth and groaning. In the morning patient noticed a dull, heavy feeling of the head, and sensation as if whole body weighted down. For two years the attacks occurred only at night, and were known to the patient by these feelings next day. The attacks increased in severity, and now began to come in the day, and were preceded by an aura like the sound of distant bells, then a buzzing as of bees, increasing in intensity till he fell unconscious, this condition lasting from ten to sixty minutes. For months the patient had this strange symptom: On looking upward a filmy shower of black rods and rings seemed to come from above and disappear on reaching the level of his eyes. Fits recurred at intervals of one to four weeks. Bromides were then given, and there were no fits for seven months, when they no longer controlled, and he consulted Carpenter, who noted these additional symptoms: Twitching of individual muscles during attack, with frothy mucus before mouth; dulness in head, haziness before eyes: burning dryness in throat; obstinate constipation; chilly feelings over body; languor and heaviness

of mind and body. *Śn. c*. 4x and 6x made a complete change in a few months, brightening the mind, energising the body, and stopping the seizures for several months. Among *peculiar symptoms* are: Cold as if dead during convulsions; noise in throat as if being choked. Burning. Burning heat. Numbness. Legs stretched straight out. Swallowing = soreness of throat. Pressure < pain in throat; > deep pain in thorax. All symptoms < from water (in three women poisoned by it).

Relations.—*Compare:* Phelland., Cicut. v., Con. In epilepsy, Bufo. In priapism, Pic. ac.

Causation.—Injuries.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Furious delirium, as if drunk; insanity; hallucinations.—Sudden and complete loss of consciousness.—Delirium like delirium tremens; constantly moved from place to place, talked without cessation and without knowing what they said; grasped at imaginary objects.—Epileptic insanity; sudden furious attack.—(Epileptic condition at periods when menses are due in amenorrhśa.).—Averse to be questioned.—Coma after convulsions.

2. Head.—Vertigo: with falling; with nausea, vomiting, syncope, and convulsions.—Suddenly falls down backward.—Headache and giddiness.—Apoplectic conditions; speechless; insensible; face puffed and livid; pupils dilated; respiration laborious; limbs contracted; trismus.—Pain all over, but esp. in head.—Momentary sensation of pungent heat determining to head.—Hyperćmia of brain; extravasation and serous exudation.—Violent pain in head.—Hair fell off.

3. Eyes.—Eyes: much sunk; full and projecting; inflamed.—Pupils first contracted, then dilated.—Eyes turned upward and inward; and firmly fixed.—Eyes red.—Saw nothing on awaking.—Vision disturbed; obscured.

5. Nose.—Bleeding from the nose.

6. Face.—Rapid, convulsive twitching of muscles of the face.—Face: livid and turgid, pale and cold; ghastly; anxious.—Risus sardonicus.—Lips blue.—Bloody froth issuing from mouth and nostrils.—Trismus; jaws rigidly closed.—Rose-coloured spots on face.

8. Mouth.—Convulsive movement of teeth.—Tongue half bitten through.—Tongue: sore and swollen; and protruded; slightly furred; raw at tip; ulcerated at edges; clean, moist, trembling.—Foaming at mouth; bloody mucus.—Excoriation; inflammation; blisters.—Mouth dry and parched.—Loss of speech.

9. Throat.—Pressure on throat gives pain; it is sore when he swallows.—Violent constriction and burning in the throat.—Pharyngitis.—Śsophagitis.—Power of swallowing lost.

10. Appetite.—Total loss of appetite, with debility.—Thirst; craves cold drinks, evening.—Cannot bear to drink anything hot.

11. Stomach.—Constant and continued eructations, strongly flavoured by the plant.—Distressing hiccough.—Cardialgia.—Nausea and vomiting.—Nausea, > if vomiting occurs.—Vomited in their fits.—Vomiting and diarrhśa.—Vomit: clear watery liquid; blood.—Obstinate vomiting, continued for days, not > by anything.—Heat; biting heat; burning in stomach and epigastrium.—Tenderness at stomach.—Burning heat at throat and stomach with disturbed intellect.

12. Abdomen.—Much distended, with colic pains.—Griping and tormina.—Gastro-enteritis with violent pain and vomiting.—Tympanites with the convulsions.—Great tenderness; slightest touch on any part of abdomen = great pain.

13. Stool.—Stool: involuntary; diarrhśa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Micturition painful.—Urine copious; dark; turbid; reddish.—Sediment: copious; white; thick yellow.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Semi-priapism.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Convulsive respiration; breathing laboured, hurried, stertorous, short; interrupted by constant sighing and convulsive cough; hardly perceptible.—Spasm of diaphragm.—Burning and constriction in larynx.—Cough for four or five days, < at night, excited by tickling at top of throat; during cough rattling in lower chest; sputa thick, heavy, white and yellow, adheres to vessel, a little frothy, copious; aching pain in l. side of thorax, < from deep inspiration, > from deep pressure.—Expectoration: reddish; bloody; white; frothy.

18. Chest.—Lungs hyperćmic; hepatised in spots.—Pleuritic exudation.—Chest firmly fixed.—Pain in r. side under the ribs.—Pain in breast.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pain in region of heart.—Pulse: small, feeble, irregular, scarcely perceptible; accelerated before the fit.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain along spinal column.—Intense action of dorsal and lumbar muscles; opisthotonos.

21. Limbs.—Numbness and feebleness of limbs.—Loss of nails and hair.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arms flexed at elbow in a right angle.—Rapid convulsive twitchings of muscles of hands.—Hands clenched during tetanus.—Irritation of arms and hands with sharp lancinating pains.—Neck bluish.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain along tract of sciatic and crural nerves, commencing in spinal column.—Cramps in calves.—Legs stretched straight out.

24. Generalities.—Epileptiform convulsions.—Terrible convulsions, followed by coma or deep sleep.—Convulsions, with vertigo, madness, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, risus sardonicus, eyeballs turned up, pupils dilated.—Sudden convulsions, trismus, biting of tongue; followed by total unconsciousness.—Convulsions with swollen, livid face; bloody froth from mouth and nostrils; convulsive respirations; insensibility; feeble pulse; prostration.—All symptoms < from water.

25. Skin.—Rose-coloured rash on face, chest, arms, and abdomen.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy.—Roused with difficulty.—In a deep sleep, snoring loudly and moaning.

27. Fever.—Deadly cold and pale.—Face and extremities cold and blue.—Extreme coldness; loss of animal heat.—Burning heat that mounted to head.—Slight fever with pain at pit of stomach.—Profuse sweat; offensive; accompanied all symptoms.

Śnothera.

Śnothera biennis. Large Evening Primrose. Tree Primrose. (North America.)
N. O. Onagraceć. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Cholera infantum. Diarrhśa. Hydrocephaloid.

Characteristics.—There is a proving recorded by T. Riker Nute on a woman who took on two occasions—(*1*) a teaspoonful, (*2*) 30 drops of the liquid extract for the relief of a wearisome feeling of mental and physical oppression, and on each occasion, notably the first, distinct poisoning symptoms were developed. A kind of general paralysis of mental and bodily forces was induced, and at the same time copious and easy evacuations of bowels and bladder, followed by relief of the general symptoms. It is in *effortless diarrhśa* that *Śnoth*. has been most successfully used in homśopathic practice. Farrington gives the indications: Exhausting, watery diarrhśa without effort; with nervous exhaustion; even incipient hydrocephaloid. Hurd (*H. R*., x. 419) cured a man, 65, who had "severe pains in his stomach after meals for over two years" with 25-drop doses of the

tincture. General numbness; general warm sweat with urgent desire to micturate; > after evacuation of bowels and bladder, are noteworthy symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* In diarrhśa, Ipec., Gnaphal, Nuphar. In > from copious urination, Ign., Gels. In > after stool, Bry., Colch., Colo., Crot., Oxyt., Rhus, Spi., Sul. Paralytic symptoms, Gels.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Half-unconscious; unable to think, raise head, move or speak.

2. Head.—Light-headed.—Violent vertigo with swimming sensation.—Dizziness with weakness of limbs and fluttering about heart, > by free action of bowels and copious discharge of urine.

3. Eyes.—Unable to raise eyelids.

12. Abdomen.—Cramps in muscles of extremities and abdomen, with a wringing, twisting pain beneath umbilicus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Pressing desire to evacuate bowels, and a copious, consistent, and apparently natural stool promptly evacuated, without least pain or muscular effort; three hours later another, and still another about midnight.

14. Urinary Organs.—With the appearance of a warm perspiration over entire surface came an urgent desire to micturate; passed without effort a large quantity of light-coloured, bland, unirritating urine; an hour later again passed water freely; and again 9 p.m., and after midnight.

21. Limbs.—Cramps in muscles of extremities.—Weakness of extremities.

24. Generalities.—Violent vertigo preventing movement; numbness and prickling of entire surface, nearly driving her mad; severe rigors and cramps; desire to be covered, rubbed, and have a warm drink.—Dizziness with weakness in limbs, fluttering about heart, with numbness and prickling on skin, griping under umbilicus, all passes off with free action of bowels and copious discharge of urine.

25. Skin.—Numbness and prickling of entire surface.

27. Fever.—Rigors.—Warm sweat on entire surface with urgent desire to micturate.

Oleander.

Nerium Oleander. Rose Laurel. (South Europe, North Africa, West Asia. Thrives best in moist ground.) N. O. Apocynaceæ. Tincture of the leaves.

Clinical.—Brain, affections of. *Eczema*. Fainting. Headache. Hyperæsthesia. *Lienteria*. Memory, weakened. Numbness. Nursing women, affections of. Palpitation. Paralysis. *Perichondritis*. Rheumatism. *Scalp, eruption on*. Spasms. Spine, affections of. Strabismus. Tongue, coated; parched. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Oleander*, which is one of the remedies proved by Hahnemann, has been recognised as a powerful poison from antiquity. In the Cape de Verde Islands the petals of *Olean*. blossoms are used with dried orange-peel in all kinds of fevers to promote perspiration and drive out the rash. In animals poisoned by it, the heart becomes paralysed, first the auricles, then the entire heart. Goullon (*H. R*., xii. 402) refers to poisoning cases in which "anguish, inflammation of the stomach, diarrhœa, swoons," and even death had occurred. "Palpitation of the heart, anxiety, insomnia, and unconsciousness," were observed by Petrus de Alvano, and Morgagni noted "vomiting, thirst, slumbering, speechlessness, and death." Goullon also quotes instances of suffering from exhalations of the flowers, and even from the plants when not in flower. A young man, 18, fell sick, had attacks of vertigo, suffered from great weakness of the muscles, headache > in evening, < every morning after waking, which was a difficult process. In addition: pale face; white-coated tongue; slow pulse. On leaving for change of air he soon got quite well; but ill again as soon as he returned. Some oleanders in his bedroom were then suspected by his doctor, and on their removal all the trouble vanished. The doctor then recalled that when a student he had some oleanders before his windows, and in autumn, when the nights were cold, be took them into his bedroom, with this result: On waking in the morning heavy head and sensation of weariness, could only leave his bed by great exertion. As soon as he put his foot to the ground was seized with vertigo and reeled. Having traced this to the oleanders, he purposely repeated the experiment, and always with the same result. Hahnemann says of *Olean*.: "It will be found to be, if not a complete remedy, yet an indispensable intermediate remedy in some kinds of mental derangements, *e.g*., absence of mind, and in certain kinds of painless paralysis, in eruptions on the head, and in some external head affections." Experience has confirmed the truth of these remarks, and more especially of the latter part of them. *Olean*. is in the front rank of remedies affecting the scalp, more particularly the back part of the scalp or commencing there. "Desquamation of the epidermis of the scalp;" "violent gnawing itching on the scalp, as from lice; after scratching, a smarting as if scratched raw" are symptoms which have been repeatedly verified by cures, and I have confirmed Cooper's experience in one very bad case, in a schoolboy, that a single dose of the Ø may give the best possible result in such cases. The condition was: Head very sore and irritable; covered with crusts; sore to touch. Glands in neck swollen and

sore to touch. *Olean*. Ø two drops in a powder at bedtime on November 14th. On November 27th an aggravation was reported, and the eruption had spread from the head to the back. From this time rapid improvement set in.—The skin generally of *Olean*. is very sensitive and easily chafed and chapped, and this occurring concomitantly with other *Olean*. conditions (for example, gastro-enteritis), forms a strong indication. The paralytic symptoms of *Olean*. are in constant evidence. Involuntary evacuation of fæces and urine. The digestion is paralysed, and the food passes completely undigested. Infants soil their diapers every time they pass flatus. Momentary loss of sight. *Peculiar sensations*, suggestive of paralysis, are: Buzzing and humming sensations in the body. Numb or painless paralysed feeling as if inner parts were distended. Pulsations in outer parts. Gnawing itching; biting or pungent pain after scratching. Numbness of skin, or itching numbness. *Olean*. corresponds to "trembling after nursing" in nursing women; to weak memory and slow perception; to functional paralysis. The headaches are mostly pressive and stupefying. Pressure as if a hundredweight were pressing brain forward, and as if everything would come out at forehead. A curious feature in connection with some of the headaches is that they are > by looking cross-eyed; or by looking sideways. This is a clinical observation well verified. There is also cloudiness of vision, < by looking sideways. Eyes distorted. *Olean*. should cure some cases of strabismus. The left side is most affected; violent contraction of muscles, < left side. Numbness of upper and lower extremities has been frequently confirmed. A case of poisoning is recorded (*H. W*., xxxiii. 9, from *Amer. Hom*.) in which a boy of four put a broken *Oleander* leaf into his mouth, but quickly spat it out. In a few minutes the tongue became red and raw where the leaf had touched it. The patch, one inch by one half inch, involving the side and part of dorsum of tongue, appeared denuded, and this appearance remained a year later. Ten months after the occurrence, general roughness of the skin had developed, with a papulo-pustular eruption on ankles and calves. The symptoms are < (after first >) by scratching; by rubbing. < In open air; by draught of air. Getting out of bed > toothache. There is thirst for cold water. Motion > stiffness of thighs. Mastication < toothache and headache. Looking down < (vertigo, &c.). Looking sideways < dim vision; > headache. Squinting > headache. Rising up < headache; vertigo. Stooping pain over heart.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. (acute effects); Sul. (chronic effects). *Compatible:* Con., Lyc., Nat. m., Pul., Rhus, Sep., Spi. *Compare:* In irritability, Staph., Hyo., Nux. In fits of passion followed by quick repentance, Croc. Affections of nursing women, Carb. an. In lienteria, Fer. (Fer. has no pain, stool apt to occur *during* a meal), Ars. (Ars. has diarrhœa from chilling stomach; indigestion of cold things; stool yellow, with stool great pain, burning, < after midnight, great thirst), Arg. n. (bowels act as soon as patient drinks), Chi. (watery stool containing undigested food; very debilitating; stools may escape involuntarily after a meal; caused or < by eating fruits), Apis, Pho., and Pho. ac. (wide-open anus). In crusta lactea, Mez., Sul., Viol. t., Vinca min., Melitag. Gone feeling, Sep. (Olean. has with it sense of distension in abdomen, chest feels empty and cold).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness, and want of self-confidence.—Repugnance to labour and great indolence.—Irascibility, moroseness, and ill-humour.—Temper which can bear no contradiction.—Fits of passion, followed by speedy repentance.—Weakness of memory.—Slowness of perception.—Great abstraction and inattention.—Confusion when reading; difficulty of grasping the connection when reading a long sentence.—Loss of memory.—Giddiness.—Dulness of intellect, with difficult conception.—Poetical reveries concerning the future.—Immediately walked five yards and fell senseless (after an ounce of expressed juice).

2. Head.—Turning vertigo, with tottering of limbs.—Vertigo on rising after lying down, or on looking downwards, when rising.—Vertigo when rising from bed, or if looking fixedly at any object, or when looking down while standing.—When standing erect, dizzy with double vision on looking down, not on looking straight before him.—Vertigo with turning, darkness, and scintillations before eyes.—Vertigo when in bed if he turns to either side.—Headache with stupefaction, as if brain were tightened; as if a dull nail forced into head over mastoid process.—Painful heaviness in head, > by lying down.—Headache < reading and holding up head, > lying down, < again with nausea on rising.—Violent pressive pains in temples, at one time higher up, at another lower down, while chewing.—Dull pressure in head (from within out), as if forehead were about to split.—Painful and pulsative beating in head.—Headache > by looking cross-eyed; by looking sideways.—Boring in brain.—Aching of exterior of head.—Gnawing itching in scalp, with soreness after scratching.—Biting itching on scalp, as from vermin, principally on back of head and behind ears; > when first scratching it, which is followed by burning and soreness, which gives place to burning-itching; < in evening when undressing.—Furfuraceous or humid scabs on head (< on back of head), with itching, esp. at night, and burning after scratching.—Desquamation of scalp.

3. Eyes.—Eyes: sunk in sockets; distorted; turned up; fixed; stony; lustreless.—Lids involuntarily drawn together, as if sleepy.—Pain in eyes, as if fatigued from too much reading.—Aching in eyes.—Burning pains and tension in eyelids, esp. when reading.—Lachrymation.—Double vision.—Cloudiness of eyes when looking sideways.—Momentary loss of sight; blue colour about the eyes.

4. Ears.—Acute aching in ears.—Cramp-like drawing in ear.—Singing, tinkling, and rumbling in ears.—Red and rough tettery spots in fore part of ear, with fetid running (ulcers) behind (and around) ears.

5. Nose.—Stupefying and dull pressure in nose.—Itching round nose.

6. Face.—Face pale and wan (sunken in the morning), with blue circles round the eyes.—Dull and stupefying pressure in the bones of the face, and esp. in the

zygomatic process, extending deeply into the head.—Heat of cheeks without redness, and *vice versâ*.—Paleness, alternately with deep redness, of face.—Red swelling of face, round eyes.—Tuberculous eruption on face and forehead.—Lips brownish and dry.—Sensation of numbness and swelling in upper lip.—Swelling round commissures of lips.—Lower jaw trembles with yawning.—Stiffness of muscles of jaws.

7. Teeth.—Toothache (only) during mastication, with incisive pressure.—Tearing and drawing in teeth (molar; l. upper second bicuspid), sometimes at night, but only in bed (with anxiety, nausea, and frequent micturition), and which disappear on getting up.—Sensation of looseness in teeth, with gums of a bluish white.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth, and tongue loaded with a white coating.—Rough, foul, white tongue, with raised papillæ.—Tongue red and raw where touched with *Oleander* leaf; the patch involved the side and part of upper surface, and was still present a year after.—Loss of speech.

9. Throat.—Burning pain in throat.—Numb sensation ascending from throat externally to head.—Sensation as if a cool wind were blowing on l. side of throat.—Sharp pressive pain on l. side of throat, near Adam's apple.—Irritation of pharynx.—Pain as of a dull point pressing on œsophagus (r. side); cervical muscles also painful to external pressure.

10. Appetite.—All food has a mawkish (flat) and insipid taste (in evening).—Clammy taste in mouth.—Bulimy, with tremor of hands, from eager craving for food, often with absence of appetite.—Violent empty eructations, while eating.—Thirst, esp. for cold water.—Dizziness while eating greedily at noon.—Empty goneness after eating, > by brandy.

11. Stomach.—Risings of a putrid smell.—Violent, empty risings, sometimes after a meal.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, accumulation of saliva in mouth, followed by violent hunger.—Sickness and prostration follow the dose; feels queer all next day (cure followed.—R. T. C.).—Vomiting of food, or of bitter serum, of a yellowish-green colour.—After vomiting ravenous hunger and thirst, with great weakness over whole body.—Sensation of emptiness in stomach, with fulness of abdomen.—Beatings and pulsations in epigastrium, as from being over-heated.—Beating and pulsation in pit of stomach as if the beats of the heart were felt through whole thorax.

12. Abdomen.—Pinchings in the abdomen, as if caused by diarrhœa.—Shootings and gnawings in the abdomen.—Stitches and gnawing about the navel.—Sensation of emptiness and weakness in the intestines.—Gurgling and borborygmi in the abdomen, with excessive emission of flatus of a putrid smell.

13. Stool and Anus.—Ineffectual want to evacuate.—Liquid, soft, yellow fæces.—First diarrhœa, then hard, difficult stools; during pregnancy.—Evacuation of the food which he had taken on the previous day.—Evacuation, almost involuntary, of undigested matter; imagines he is only emitting flatulence.—Chronic diarrhœa; undigested food, < in morning.—Burning pain in anus before and after evacuation, and at other times.—Involuntary stools; in children when passing flatus (every time they pass wind they soil the diaper).

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine.—Brownish, burning urine, with whitish sediment.—Frequent emission of urine, esp. after partaking of coffee.—Nausea and frequent micturition at night when lying down, with anxiety and drawing in molar teeth.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—After nursing, tremors; so weak she can scarcely walk across the room.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Short, shaking cough, provoked by a tickling in pharynx.—Violent shaking cough from tickling in larynx.—Accumulation of viscid mucus in trachea.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest when lying down, with deep and slow respiration.—Weak respiration.—Oppressive and compressive pain, or sensation of emptiness in chest.—Dull or tensive lancinations in chest, in sternum, and sides (l.), esp. on taking a full inspiration (and expiration).—Sensation of coldness in chest.—Stitches in diaphragm.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Drawings about heart, < by stooping, and lasting during expiration.—Violent and sometimes anxious palpitation of heart, with a sensation as if chest were dilating.—Pulse very changeable and irregular; weak and slow in morning, full and rapid in evening.—(A principal heart remedy.—R. T. C.).

20. Neck and Back.—Violent pulsation of the carotids.—Tearing in nape in bed in evening.—Pain in back as from a strain.—Tensive, burning, and acute lancinations in back.

21. Limbs.—Severe cramps in limbs.—Numbness of upper and lower limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Wrenching pain in arms on lifting them.—Jerking in muscles of arms.—Cramp-like drawings and tearing in arms and fingers.—Dull aching in forearms, hands, and fingers, as if caused by a blow or a bruise.—Veins of hands swollen.—Swelling and rigidity of fingers, with burning pain.—Fingers rigid and thumbs turned into palms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Contusive pain in buttocks.—Sensation of weakness in thighs, legs, feet, and soles, as if those parts were benumbed.—Great weakness of

knees.—Dull aching, and sometimes shooting in thighs, feet, and toes.—Paralysis of legs and feet; painless.—L. knee that had stiffened becomes supple (in a case of general paralysis of insane.—R. T. C.).—Sensation of vibration and resonance in legs and feet, esp. in soles.—Cramp-like drawing in legs and feet.—Cramps in calves when seated.—Constant coldness of feet.

24. Generalities.—Cramp-like tension, as if the bones were broken, in limbs and other parts of the body.—Cramping of entire body gradually creeping on (cured.—R. T. C.).—Convulsive spasms with clammy and cold skin; pulse scarcely perceptible.—Great weakness, which scarcely permits walking.—Sensation as if inner parts were distended; pulsations in outer parts.—Fainting as from weakness, > by perspiration.—Buzzing or humming in body.—Sensation of vibration and resonance in whole body.—Tension in whole body.—Paralytic rigidity of limbs and painless paralysis.—(One of the best remedies for paralysis.—H. N. G.).—Want of animal heat in limbs.—Syncope, as from weakness, sometimes with loss of consciousness, which disappears after perspiring.—Weakness and general lassitude, with trembling of knees when lying down, and of hands when writing.—Languor, as if life were about to terminate.—Inclination to stretch the limbs.—Torpor and insensibility of whole body.—Symptoms generally on l. side; l. ear; affections of scalp.

25. Skin.—Violent itching of various parts of body; eruption, bleeding, oozing out of fluid, forming scabs.—Dropsy of outer parts.—Chapping of skin; want of perspiration.—Numbness of skin, or itching numbness.—Gnawing itching, which compels scratching, sometimes when undressing.—Skin very sensitive, with redness and excoriation, even when gently scratched.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning, with shuddering and jerking of muscles.—Want to lie down, with a sort of coma.—Very difficult waking in the morning; can only leave his bed by great exertion.—Sleeplessness and agitation at night.—Agitated and lascivious dreams, and frequent waking.—Voluptuous dreams with seminal emissions.

27. Fever.—Frequent fits of quick shuddering.—Sensation of heat, with general shivering.—Transient heat, esp. during intellectual labour.—Flushes of heat periodically, esp. from bodily or mental exertion.—Pulse frequent and full, or irregular and variable.—Chilliness and chills over the whole body periodically, with heat of face and coldness of hands.—External chilliness with internal heat without thirst.—Want of vital heat.—Febrile chilliness over whole body, without thirst or subsequent heat.—Cold, clammy sweat.

Oleum Animale.

Oleum animale æthereum. Oleum cornu cervi. Dippel's Oil. Bone-naphtha. Dilutions in alcohol.

Clinical.—Asthma. Breasts, affections of. *Cancer*. Constipation. Coryza. Facial paralysis. Gonorrhœa. Migraine. Polyuria. Prostate, affections of. Spermatic cord, neuralgia of. Testes, neuralgia in; retraction of.

Characteristics.—*Ol. an*. is an empyreumatic oil obtained in the preparation of bone-black, and further distilled and rectified for medicinal use. It was discovered in 1711 by Johann Conrad Dippel, the alchemist, and discoverer of Prussian-blue. Dippel obtained it in the first instance by distillation of stags' horns: hence the name *Oleum cornu cervi*, with which *the Ol. an*. as at present prepared is considered identical; the deciduous horns of the stag partaking more of the nature of bone than the permanent horns of cattle. As rectified it is "a colourless or slightly yellow, thin, oily liquid, with a penetrating but not disagreeable odour and an acrid, burning taste, which changes to a cool and bitter one. It darkens and thickens on exposure to air and light, and is extremely volatile. A drop on paper evaporates without leaving a greasy stain." Its composition is extremely complex, but it may be regarded as belonging to the group of volatile carbons. Sircar (*Calc. J. of Med*., xvi. 249) gives an interesting account of *Ol. an*., and quotes from *Hahn. Adv*. of April, 1897, a valuable paper on the remedy by C. L. Olds with a discussion thereon. Though it is not the panacea which Dippel imagined it to be when he discovered it, *Ol. an*. is a very powerful medicinal substance, and since it has been well proved by Nenning, Schreter, and Trinks, it has a definite place in the homœopathic materia medica. As is usually the case with combustive products, *Ol. an*. has burning pains and burning sensations in almost all parts, and like the carbons and *K. carb*. it has also stitches and sometimes combinations of the two, "stitches as with red-hot needles." Stitches and pressure may be in all directions, but from behind forward is particularly characteristic. "Stitches from behind forward in breasts; pressure from both sides of the back extends forward." Guided by the former I gave great relief in a case of scirrhus of right breast in which pains darting forward out of the nipple were complained of. "Pulled upward" is another characteristic sensation. It occurs in the malar bones: "Sensation in both malar bones as if pulled forcibly upward." And it also occurs in the testicles. "Both testicles are drawn up and very painful." This led to the cure of a "long-standing neuralgia of spermatic cord; excruciating attacks three or four times every year; pains as if testicles were seized by a hand and pulled very severely." *Ol. an*. 18 gave almost instant and permanent relief (Blakely Raue's *Rec*., 1870, p. 241). The cure of a case of migraine is quoted in *H. M*., July, 1895. Zwingenberg, after failing with *Sang*., gave *Ol. an*. 2x, five drops in warm water, morning and evening, to a lady who always suffered from migraine the day after a fashionable party, at which she usually wore a heavy diadem on her head.

Polyuria of perfectly clear urine accompanied the migraine and suggested the remedy. This accompaniment may indicate *Ol. an*. in any nervous disorder. Zwingenberg also cured a case of nervous asthma following repelled foot-sweat. In the discussion on Olds' paper some cures were mentioned. Dever cured toothache in an extremely irritable patient, pain > by *pressing the teeth together*. The provings have "stitches in right upper molar *removed by pressure*, after dinner." Dr. Leggett related one case: A very stout Dutch lady, 56 (who had been under constitutional treatment for uterine tumour, engorged liver and cerebral congestion), presented the following symptoms: Sensation as if water rushing back and forth in stomach; fancied the tumour had increased to size it was years ago. She had been walking, standing, and shopping, and had eaten many sweets. Of the remedies having "stomach as if full of water," *Ol. an*. was chosen as more similar to the case than *Mill*. or *Phell*., and was given in 1m attenuation, a single dose. A month later she was better in every way, and a second dose brought still further improvement. This case in connection with my case of breast tumour still further shows the relationship of *Ol. an*. to new growths. Olds in his paper brings out the *striking and peculiar* symptoms of the remedy very clearly. Olds speaks of a proving by himself, but he gives no details of it. Some symptoms mentioned by him I cannot find in Allen or Hering. These I have entered in the Schema and give his authority for each. The Conditions of *Ol. an*. give the most characteristic general features: > from rubbing; < from eating. < In warm room. > In open air. These are general, but there are exceptions. Among the *Peculiar Symptoms* mentioned by Olds are: Twitching of lips and swelling beneath right lower jaw. Malar bone feels as if pulled forcibly upward. Greasy feeling in mouth and accumulation of quantities of saliva white as snow. Relaxation of buccal mucous membrane, patient cannot avoid biting cheek when he eats. Soreness of tongue as if scalded. Sensation as of white of egg dried on lips. Sensation as if cold air penetrated throat although the air is warm; > eating and drinking, < empty swallowing. Desire for soft-boiled eggs or for bread only with aversion to meat. Sensation as if water were in stomach; as if a lump of ice there. Eructations taste like urine, and burn. Sensation as if testicles were seized and pulled forcibly upward. Menses too early and too scanty. Cracking in vertebræ of neck on raising head. Sensation in scalp as if skin had been cut and reunited. Other sensations are: As if blood were rushing to head; to occiput on entering a warm room. As if red-hot needles in chest. As if thumb (and toe) would ulcerate. Cramp-like pains in different parts. Indolence and inclined to sit; taciturn; ill-tempered. Winans (*Med. Adv*., xix. 503) gave *Ol. an*. with success in a case of bilious fever, the patient being a rather fleshy old lady. The indicating symptoms were: Slow pulse (55). Desire for soft-boiled eggs. Itching of left lower eyelid. Sad mood; morose; nothing delights her. Absorbed in self, sad, speaks little. *Sepia* was required to complete the case, one of the new symptoms being yellowness of palms of hands. The left side is predominantly affected; when direction is noted it is from before backward and from behind upward. > By rubbing is very characteristic. > By stretching. > By pressure. *Ol. an*. is a chilly medicine, but the chilliness (and also

coryza) are < in a warm room and > in open air. Tearing in all fingers is > by washing in cold water. Drinking cold water = pressure in stomach. < From hot drinks. Motion > some rheumatic pains. Raising head = cracking of vertebræ. < Eating (sweat; lachrymation; headache). Especially < after dinner. > Swallowing food or drink, < empty swallowing (throat). < By motion; by mental exertion. > Changing position. Sneezing = bursting pain in chest. The majority of symptoms are < in afternoon; also 2 p.m. < Before, during and commencement of menses. < By noise (noises in the head).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Nux, Op. *Follows well:* Bry. *Is followed well by:* Sep. *Compare:* In headache with concomitant polyuria, Ign., Gels. Twitching eyelids, Agar. Gastric symptoms after drinking cold water, Ars., Pho., Carb. v. Pains in testicles, Puls. < By noise (Graph. > by noise). > By rubbing, Pho., Nat. c., Carb. ac., Canth. Coryza < in open air, Cepa. Numb head, Graph. Cracking in nape on moving head, Nicc. Dried white of egg sensation, Alum., Bar. c., Mg. c., Ph. ac., Sul. ac. > Eating and drinking, < empty swallowing, Lach. Eructations taste like urine (Ag. cast., smell like old urine). Sad, despondent, Puls. (unlike Puls., bad tempered). Slow pulse, Apocy. Headache from behind forward; scalding sensation on tongue, Sang. Chilly, Nux, Cyc., K. ca. (but these are < in open air). Burning during micturition, Caust., Naph. Coryza, Naph. Stitches, K. ca., Carb. an. Gnawing in occiput, Glo., Na. sul. Desires bread (Nat. m., aversion to bread). Movements in abdomen, Crocus. Suppressed foot-sweat, Sil., Sul. < From hot drinks (Lyc. >). Cracking in joints, Benz. ac.

Causation.—Suppressed foot-sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness, concentration in self.—Taciturn and thoughtful.—Distraction, and frequent absence of mind.—Loss of ideas (frequent vanishing of thought).

2. Head.—Head confused, with cloudiness, as if stunned.—Pressure on vertex, shifting to occiput.—Dizziness and vertigo, when stooping.—Painful dizziness, early in morning in bed.—Painful sensation of reeling and giddiness, in open air, when stooping.—Numb and paralytic sensation in (l.) side of head.—Aching in head, principally in forehead, sometimes from least intellectual exertion.—Drawing and tearing in head, as after a chill.—Violent boring, and shootings in head, esp. just above eyes (in l. frontal protuberance).—Congestion, with heat and beating in head.—Pressure extending from occiput forward, an hour after dinner.—Semilateral headache, and beating at base of brain and extending to eye on corresponding side; < by motion; by exertion; after eating; > by rubbing (Olds).—Pain in l. occiput, obliging him to hold his head forward.—Dull pressure in small spot on occiput (l.).—Gnawing pain in occipital region (less on l. side).—Boring in small spot l. occiput.—Stitching in occiput.—Tension on scalp with soreness as if skin had been cut and reunited.—Sensation as if blood were rushing to occiput, on entering a

room.—Tearing in outside of head, with tension and sensation of excoriation.—Itching, and burning shooting pain in scalp.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes as if a grain of sand had been introduced into them.—Pressure and drawing in balls of eyes.—Itching, smarting and shooting in eyes, which disappear on rubbing them.—Burning pain in eyes, esp. (in the open air or on waking or) by candlelight in evening.—Lachrymation, and nocturnal agglutination.—Lachrymation when she eats (Olds).—Quivering and starting in eyelids, and eyebrows.—Frequent twitching in l. upper lid.—Confused sight (esp. in the afternoon when writing).—Myopia.—Dark clouds before eyes.—Sensation as if a skin were hanging down over eyes (Olds).—Sight and hearing vanish for a moment.

4. Ears.—Shooting in ears.—Sticking in ears.—Boring and tearing in ears (with dryness of throat).—Singing, tinkling, and buzzing in ears, < by noise.

5. Nose.—Itching burning at tip of nose.—Tickling and tingling itching in nose.—Excoriation of interior of nose.—Burning and running pimples on septum of nose.—Drawing pressing pain at root of nose when in house, nose and head feel stopped; out of doors constant dripping with > to head (Olds).—Sneezing, with painful sensation of bursting, and of excoriation in chest.—Dryness of nose.—Coryza, with thick mucus in nose, which occasions painful tension.—Violent dry coryza.—It seemed as though he had an offensive breath.

6. Face.—Pale, earthy complexion.—Tingling in face.—Burning pains in cheeks, and zygomatic process.—Redness of the cheeks, even when the skin is cold.—Itching pimples and vesicles on the cheeks.—Tension, and cramp-like, and paralytic drawing in face, sometimes semi-lateral (l.).—Paralysed sensation in r. half of face.—The malar bones feel as if pulled forcibly upward.—Itching of the lips.—Sensation as of dried white of egg on lips (Olds).—Lips cracked.—Jerking of lips, in morning, when sleeping.—Cramp in jaw, which scarcely permits mouth to be opened.—Violent cracking in l. articulation of jaw always on opening mouth.—Swelling beneath lower jaw.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia, with drawing and tearing pain, often commencing from ear.—Jerking tearing, and pulsation, in root of a carious tooth, with sensation of coldness coming out of tips of teeth.—Stitches in r. upper molar, removed by pressure, after dinner.

8. Mouth.—Dryness with sour taste in mouth.—Dryness of mouth (and throat) on waking in morning.—Greasy feeling in mouth and on palate.—Abundant accumulation of snow-white saliva in mouth.—Relaxation of buccal mucous membrane; almost impossible for patient to prevent biting cheeks when eating (Olds).—Tongue sore as if scalded.—Burning on tongue posteriorly as from tobacco.—Smarting, and burning sensation in tongue.

9. Throat.—Pain in throat, as if a hard body were introduced into it, esp. during deglutition.—Choking and constriction of throat, particularly in morning and evening.—Dryness of throat, esp. perceptible during empty deglutition.—Retching, constriction, dryness and scraping in throat.—Throat dry with sour taste in mouth.—Throat very dry in morning with sensation as if cold air penetrated, which she was constantly obliged to swallow; swallowing difficult, though food and drink passed easily through pharynx and œsophagus.—Burning pain in throat.—Accumulation of viscid mucus in throat.—Hawking of tenacious mucus after a meal.

10. Appetite.—Fat and clammy taste.—Sourness in mouth.—Want of appetite.—Aversion to meat, and to all food, except bread.—Desire for soft-boiled eggs.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with taste of the food, or of urine.—Empty and burning risings.—Frequent empty eructations, > the nausea and the urging to vomit.—Disgust and nausea, with inclination to vomit, esp. during and after a meal, or with pressure on chest.—Sudden inclination to vomit; stomach seems to turn over; after eructating twice, it disappears.—Stomach very sensitive to external pressure.—Sensation as if stomach were fun of water.—Aching in stomach and præcordial region, sometimes after drinking cold water.—Stinging in the stomach.—Constriction of the stomach.—Sensation, as if something were turning in stomach; as if stomach turned quite over.—Contusive pain in region of stomach.—Sensation of icy coldness, or of burning heat, in stomach.—Burning and heat from stomach to chest.

12. Abdomen.—Dull shootings, and pressure in hepatic region, and spleen (with every breath).—Fulness and distension of abdomen, with painful sensitiveness to least movement of body.—Cramp-like pain in abdomen, in circumscribed places.—Pinchings in abdomen, and esp. after eating or drinking anything hot.—Incisive pains in abdomen, esp. in umbilical region, sometimes With diarrhœa.—Contractive pains in abdomen, extending as far as stomach, with nausea.—Digging and cuttings throughout abdomen.—Drawing in region of the groins, extending into testes.—Accumulation of flatus, with gurgling and movement in abdomen.—Shifting of flatulence in abdomen with rumbling.—Frequent expulsion of fetid flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Hard, scanty, difficult stools, which are not passed without straining.—Difficult stool even when natural.—Soft, frequent evacuations.—Diarrhœa, with cuttings, before, during, and after an evacuation.—Burning and stinging in anus and rectum.—After a stool, pain, as from a bruise in abdomen, or burning pain and aching in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and urgent want to urinate, with tenesmus and scanty emission.—Pressure on bladder.—Small stream of urine.—Pale, and more

abundant, urine, which speedily deposits a cloudy sediment.—Greenish urine.—Turbid urine, with clay-like sediment.—Burning pain when making water.—Itching in urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Drawing shootings and incisive pains in penis.—Burning stinging about root of penis (afternoon).—Drawing pains in testes.—Swelling and retraction of testes, with painful sensitiveness to the touch.—Pressing in prostate gland.—Nocturnal erections and pollutions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature, with scanty discharge of black blood, (preceded and) accompanied by incisive pains in abdomen and loins, lancinating pains in head, and lassitude in hands and feet.—Leucorrhœa, with serous and clear mucus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and roughness in throat.—Hoarseness with inability to talk loud.—Roughness in throat, inducing dry, hacking cough.—Cramp-like contraction in trachea, esp. at night.—Small dry cough, generally in single shocks, with tickling in throat.

18. Chest.—Obstructed respiration, when lying on back, as if pharynx were compressed; disappearing on a change of position.—Oppression of the chest, when going up stairs, or a hill, from distension of the abdomen.—Contusive pain in the chest.—Aching and shootings in the chest.—Incisive pains in chest.—Rushes of blood to chest with dry heat of face.—Anxious ebullition with sensation of heat, and burning in chest, accompanied by a sensation of heat which seems to rise from abdomen.—Violent stitch in upper part of chest, near sternum, as with a red-hot needle; the breast continued to burn for a long time; at 2 p.m.—Violent, sharp stitch in chest by r. axilla.—Stitches in clavicles.—A very long stitch beneath l. mamma.—A sharp stitch in mamma, extending forward, while standing.—Some dull stitches beneath l. mamma, that disappear on rubbing, but return; stitches on r. ring and middle finger at same time.—A pain almost like a shaking beneath and behind l. mamma, disappearing, after rubbing, followed by warmth over whole body.—Tearing in r. mamma.

19. Heart.—Aching, and pain as of a bruise in heart.—Pressure and crushing sensation about heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful sensitiveness, rigidity and tension in the nape of the neck and back.—Cracking in joints of nape on raising head.—Tearing in muscles of r. side of neck whence it extends into r. malar bone, together with tearing in two r. upper molars.—Sensation as if a warm breath extended up the nape with an agreeable feeling.—Drawing and stiffness in r. cervical muscles, not < by motion but < by touch.—Pressure extending forward from both sides of the back.—Fine sticking in back behind l. mamma.—Sudden sticking in region of r. false ribs near spine; spot sensitive to touch.—Burning tearing and stitches above l.

scapula.—Throbbing and pressure at times very violent in sacrum.—Wrenching pain in loins, esp. when stooping and when seated.

21. Limbs.—Lameness of the l. lower limb and l. arm.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing and tearing in the arms, hands, and fingers.—Drawing and digging in r. thumb as if it would ulcerate.—Shootings in arms and hands.—Tingling in fingers.—Numbness of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp-like drawing and tension in thighs and hams, as if the tendons were too short.—Drawing and tearing in thighs, legs, feet and toes.—Shootings in the knees and feet.—Tingling in the limbs.—Great weakness of the legs.—Stiffness of the legs when walking.—Sticking in the sole.—Tingling at one spot in middle of sole, in evening.—Cramp in toes.—Tearing in big toe, which is painful as if ulcerated, particularly near nail.

24. Generalities.—Cramp-like drawings in different parts.—Drawing and tearing in limbs.—Tingling in different parts.—Tension in some of the limbs, as if tendons too short.—Rigidity, and paralytic weakness in limbs, with dejection and trembling.—Languor with indolence; inclination to sit.—Fainting.—Unsteady gait.

25. Skin.—Violent general itching, and sometimes smarting or burning in different parts of skin.—Vesicles, resembling scabious pimples.—Excoriation in bends of joints.

26. Sleep.—Urgent inclination to sleep during day, with yawning and frequent stretching, esp. after dinner.—Prolonged sleep in morning.—Retarded sleep in evening.—Frequent or premature waking in morning, without power to go to sleep again.—Very light sleep, disturbed by least noise.

27. Fever.—Shivering, shuddering, and coldness, frequently accompanied by heat in other parts, or alternating with heat.—Coldness after a walk in open air.—Coldness of whole l. lower limb.—Shuddering from vertex to chest.—Shuddering: in the house; after entering the house; by a stove; entering a warm room from the open air.—Icy coldness creeps up back.—Increase of natural heat, esp. after walking in open air.—Dry heat, in evening.—Dry, pricking heat, particularly in face.—Transient heat, often with sweat in head, chest, and hands.—Transient fits of sweating, esp. during repose.—Perspiration during a meal.

Oleum Jecoris Aselli.

Oleum jecoris Morrhuæ. Cod-liver oil. Oil obtained from the livers of Gadus morrhua and some other allied fishes. N. O. Gadidæ. Tincture. Trituration.

Clinical.—Addison's disease. Alopecia. Amenorrhœa. Anæmia. Asthma. Bones, affections of. Bright's disease. Cold abscess. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhœa. Dwarfishness. Emaciation. Fever. Fistula. Goître. Hair, abnormal growth of. Headache. Heart, palpitation of. Intermittent fever. Joints, stiffness of; fistulæ and abscess around. Liver, diseases of. Lumbago. Phthisis. Pneumonia. Rheumatism. Ringworm. Sacralgia. Sciatica. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Sleeplessness. Spinal irritation. Vision, affections of.

Characteristics.—The number of people who "cannot take cod-liver oil" is very great; which means that *Ol. j. a*. is a pathogenetic as well as a curative agent. Neidhard proved it and elicited some very definite symptoms, and to these have been added effects, curative and pathogenetic, observed on patients. The oil contains a large number of proximate principles of great complexity, to which its specific medicinal properties are due. Recent developments of sarcopathy mark out *Ol. j. a*. as a liver remedy, an ally of *Cholesterine*, and this the provings confirm. Very decided pains in the liver and liver region with great soreness were noted in Neidhard's provings, and these symptoms give one of the keynotes of the remedy—*Soreness*. Not only the liver, but the throat, chest, abdomen, kidneys, ovaries, joints, and back are all sore; the spine is sore as in spinal irritation. Another keynote is the occurrence of palpitation of the heart as a concomitant of other symptoms; with cough; with short breath. Allied to this is a "sense of fluttering, like the movements of a watch, commencing in region of sacrum, gradually rising to occiput, and in its ascent affecting abdomen and chest, so that the patient is transfixed, unable to move hand or foot;" also "creeping sensation all over with a rush of blood to heart." The reputation of *Ol. j. a*. as a remedy for phthisis and scrofulous affections is shown by the provings to be specific, whatever food-value the oil may possess in addition. "Dry, hacking cough night-cough; cough with tough expectoration, yellow or white soreness of chest, especially on coughing; sharp stitches here and there, through chest; burning through to back; burning in spots," are among the symptoms experienced. The fever symptoms are strongly marked, both hectic and intermittent. One very characteristic feature is: "Fever < towards evening *with burning in palms*." Chills running down the back. Feet constantly cold. *Ol. j. a*. is a chilly medicine: sensitive to draughts; feels as if continually taking cold. The cough is < from exposure to cold; < in damp weather. The sensitiveness to chill and damp is part of the intermittent fever action of the remedy, and along with it is affection of the spleen, which is the seat of several symptoms. During the chill and before it there is thirst. When the fever came on the cough was >. The *yellowness* of *Ol. j. a*. appears not only in the expectoration, but in the coating of the tongue, yellow mucus from sore throat, and a yellow Leucorrhœa. On the female sexual organs *Ol. j. a*. has a powerful action, increasing the menstrual flow and restoring it when in abeyance. Burnett has shown that ringworm generally has its constitutional basis in a consumptive habit, and *Bacil*. has again and again proved the remedy. This is paralleled in a local use of the anti-phthisic *Ol. j. a*. which was taught me by De Noë Walker. In recent ringworm the application of the plain oil at bedtime is at once the most innocent

and most effectual of local measures that I know. Before the application the part should be washed well with soft soap. Another use of the remedy taught me by the same authority is as a general application in the case of emaciated, dwarfish, chilly babies and children. A nightly rubbing with the oil soon revolutionises their condition. The nutrition of the skin is improved and the medicinal properties of the oil are absorbed without any tax being put on the organs of digestion. Burnett says olive oil acts as well. That may be, but it does not act better. I have no comparative figures to refer to. When the symptoms indicate *Ol. j. a*. it should certainly have the preference. Defective nutrition; anæmia; weakness and emaciation; deficiency of animal heat. Children who cannot take milk. The headaches are usually frontal; over right eye; bursting after coughing. Other symptoms are: Red face (also in hectic). Voracious appetite. Foul breath. Symptoms go in all directions—from above down; from below up; from front to back; and from back to front. One curious symptom was abnormal growth of hair on the face of a woman. Another was passage of mucus from urethra, with burning, during stool. Symptoms are < by touch; by riding; by a fall. < By motion; raising arm; stooping; bending side inwards; walking. Laughing < cough. Lying down = oppressed feeling; and < cough. Coughing = soreness of chest; headache. Fever > cough. < From draught of air; exposure to cold; living in cold, damp localities.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Iris v. (chill with sick stomach and diarrhœa). *Compare:* Cholest., Fel., and sarcodes generally. In phthisis, ringworm; emaciation, Bac., Pho. Emaciation and ravenous appetite, Iod. Intolerance of milk, Æthus., Calc., Lac v., Mag. c. Pains in head with cough, Caps., Bry., Nat. m. Chilly; effects of damp localities, Nat. sul., Aran. Heavy eyelids, Gels., Op.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Feels miserable all over, with great nervous irritation.—Sensation as if out of her mind.

2. Head.—Giddiness in head.—Dull aching pain in forehead.—Steady aching sensation from l. to r. temple.—Aching about inner part of r. eyebrow as if in periosteum.—Bursting headache after coughing as if head would split.—Pain from occiput to forehead with nausea.

3. Eyes.—Eyes swelled.—Heaviness over eyes with dry and parched hands.—Aching pain in r. eye when using it.—Lachrymation when walking in open air (< l.).—Lids so heavy, can hardly raise them.—During chill, blindness.—Everything turns black.

4. Ears.—Deafness in l. ear, abscess in r.—Fetid discharge from ears.

5. Nose.—Dry coryza, cough and sneezing.—Fluent coryza, hoarseness and rawness of chest.—Chronic catarrh and ozæna.—Nose-bleed when sleeping, with amenorrhœa.

6. Face.—Face red.—A growth of short, thick hair on chin and upper lip (in a woman).

8. Mouth.—(Putrid smell from decayed tooth ceased whilst taking the oil.).—Tongue: loaded; coated yellow.—Parched feeling in mouth.—(Fetid breath cured.)

9. Throat.—Soreness in throat after hawking up phlegm.—Chronic sore throat, with expectoration of yellow mucus.—Tickling in throat; weakness in breath.—Thyroid gland swollen.

11. Stomach.—Voracious appetite diminished (in rickety children).—Appetite lost; could not take milk.—Thirst: great; constant; before and during chill.—Nausea.—Vomiting; of bile and mucus with bitter and acid taste at expiration of chill.—Acid vomiting with the chill.—Burning in stomach.—Weight in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Soreness and heaviness in region of liver < by exercise; sore like a boil on pressure.—Heavy pain in r. side with numbness of r. arm as if dead.—Beating pain in spleen.—Aching in spleen region on breathing and coughing, with pain at apex of scapula (at end of chill).—Jerking, drawing pains in region of spleen.—Flatulence relieved.—(Atrophia mesenterica).

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa: at night and early morning; with the chill.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Soreness in kidneys, following soreness in liver.—Discharge of mucus from urethra with burning, every morning during stool.—Acceleration of urinary secretion.—Urine with bricky sediment.—(Incontinence cured).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Acts as emmenagogue.—Menses reestablished (cure).—Increase of menstrual flow so strong as to render a suspension of the oil necessary.—Soreness of both ovaries; dysmenorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa: yellow; with weak back.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough: all night; hard spells in morning; hacking; tickling in middle of upper chest with palpitation; violent with retching, night and day; with stitches, on raising arm; < from draughts of air; < lying down at night, prevents sleeping; loose all day; from exposure to cold, damp weather; with emaciation and weakness; > when fever comes on.—Expectoration: yellow or

yellowish-green, saltish, tough; tough white; white; bloody mucus.—Breath short, with palpitation of heart; asthmatic.

18. Chest.—Oppression, with heat.—Weakness in chest and back (< l.).—Soreness: all over chest or in centre with hacking cough and aching between shoulders, < r. side; in chest and stomach with cough; < by motion.—Burning pains in spots in some one portion of chest.—Burning and heat in l. chest; through to back, with cough.—Pains in upper chest on coughing.—Pneumonia of both upper lobes of lungs.—Pain through lower chest to back.—Pain r. side above and below scapula; breathing there is arrested by soreness; sharp stitch l. side.—Sensation of excoriation in l. chest; < upper and lower part of l. chest, extending to back.—Weakness in breast; tickling in the throat.—(Phthisis.)

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart; with cough; with short breath.—Rush of blood to heart, with a creeping sensation all over body.—Sudden stitch in heart.—Pulse accelerated, soft, and small.

20. Neck and Back.—Soreness from back to neck.—Pain through back.—Sharp, heavy aching pain in lower spine.—Spinal irritation, sore to touch.—Fluttering from sacrum to occiput.—Weakness and dull aching in sacral region, > by pressure.—Often placed hand on sacrum to support it; often complained of pain in region of sacro-iliac joint; walking increasingly difficult.

21. Limbs.—Continual aching and sore pain in elbow and knee-joints.—Movements in joints were limited; esp. elbows and knees; flexion and extension caused excruciating suffering.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in shoulders.—Hands dry and parched with pain in spleen.—Pain in bones of l. arm.

23. Lower Limbs.—Abscess appeared on l. gluteus maximus near anus, and discharged three times; afterwards another boil r. side of chest.—Hip-joint disease; esp. when originating in bone (rather than in synovial membrane).—Sciatica with atrophy of affected limb.—White swelling of knee.—Rheumatic pain in l. foot.—Fistulæ and abscesses round joints.—Soreness of both feet.—Feet constantly cold.

24. Generalities.—Atrophy.—(Emaciated person gains weight.).—Creeping sensation all over body with rush of blood to heart.—Soreness all round body to back.—Fluttering (like a watch) rising from sacrum to occiput, affecting abdomen and chest in such a way that she becomes transfixed, unable to move hand or foot, and arresting movement if in motion at time of seizure.—Stitches and bearing down in one or other sides; < bending side inward.—Contraction of muscles: musculo-fibrous rheumatism.

25. Skin.—Skin red all over, at night in bed, with irritability, > in morning.—An eruption of small red spots, like psora, appeared, and from that time she made rapid progress.—Eruptions: papular; vesicular; herpetic.—(Scrofulous ulcers discharging a large quantity of pus; cold abscesses.—Lupus.—Ichthyosis.)

26. Sleep.—Less sleepy than usual.—Sleepless after 3 a.m.—Dreams of seeing objects in the room during sleep.

27. Fever.—Constantly chilly; feels as if constantly taking cold.—Chills from occiput down back and round abdomen.—Chill: 3 a.m.; in evening; with some vomiting and purging for six hours; with spasmodic pain in region of navel (returned every evening for four days, relieved by Iris v.).—Chilly on going to bed; afterwards heat, < in hot room; burning face.—Flushes of heat; face red, stomach hot, heat to tips of toes.—Heat in palms; every night.—Fever and excitement every night producing wakefulness.—Tertian intermittent.—Fever followed by violent sweat, esp. of head, neck, and arms.—Sweat: every night; with smell of the oil; only on lower limbs.—Cold perspiration all day.

Ricinus.

Ricinus communis. Palma Christi. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture (made with *hot* alcohol and water) or trituration of fresh seeds. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Aphthæ. Cholera. Cholera infantum. Diarrhœa. Duodenum, catarrh of. Dysentery. Eruptions. Gangrene. Gastro-enteritis. Jaundice. Lactation. Peritonitis.

Characteristics.—The castor-oil plant is a native of India. In the tropics it is a small tree growing to the height of eight or ten feet. Under the name of Palma Christi it is cultivated as an annual in this country, its stems reaching from three to five feet. The oil of medicine is obtained from the seeds. The blandest which is in common use is "cold drawn," *i.e.*, expressed without the aid of heat, and contains the smallest amount of the acrid principle. A decoction of the seeds, which is used in the East and West Indies, contains a much larger proportion. The homœopathic preparation should be made in such a way as to secure the full properties. The leaves have an especially powerful action on the breasts and female generative organs. Hale made the first collection of the pathogenetic effects of *Ric.*, and pointed out its analogy to cholera, which Salzer (*On Cholera*) confirmed. Cases of poisoning, some of them fatal, have been recorded from the ordinary oil, but the greater number of the pathogenetic effects have resulted from eating the seeds. Fatal effects have followed eating three seeds, and one seed has caused violent effects. After twenty seeds gastro-enteritis and death preceded by general

convulsions and collapse occurred. The most detailed case is that of a sergeant who ate seventeen seeds (two years old) as a purgative. Four hours later he had several loose stools, pyrosis, cramps in the stomach, nausea and vomiting, the vomit containing fragments of seeds and drops of oil. The stools became more-numerous and more copious of serous liquid mixed with mucus, and were passed without tenesmus or colic. Later the diarrhœa was accompanied with cramps and chilliness. Other symptoms were: Pale face; forehead covered with cold sweat, features drawn, eyes convulsed and turned up, conjunctiva injected, copious lachrymation. Intelligence quite clear. Headache, vertigo, buzzing in ears, and *sensation as if a bar were laid over his stomach, with profound anguish*. Burning thirst; pyrosis, vomiting fluid lightly coloured with bile, and containing some glairy filaments. Epigastrium very sensitive, pains *radiate* therefrom to navel and hypochondria, not < or > by light or strong pressure. At the same time he felt a sensation of violent constriction in intestines. Diarrhœa became colliquative, stools like cholera-stools. Complete anuria. Voice veiled. Profound adynamia. Next day severe fever followed. A small quantity of dark, thick urine was passed, and was found to be highly albuminous. On the fourth day *pronounced jaundice* appeared. On the sixth day the urine had ceased to be albuminous, and the patient was discharged. Salzer gives to *Ric*. the same importance in cholera *with diarrhœa* that *Camph*. occupies in relation to *spasmodic* cholera. The stools of *Ric*. correspond exactly to the rice-water stools in cholera, whilst those of *Ver. a*. do not. *Ric*. also has *painless evacuations* which are met with in many cases of cholera. *Ric*. therefore corresponds to the diarrhœic stage of cholera, and also to the collapse stage if vomiting and purging still continue. Salzer quotes B. L. Bhaduri as having observed "rice-water stools, cramps, and suppression of urine brought on by eating the seeds." Hale says that before he had learned to use *Ric*. as a homœopathic remedy he had often been discomfited by seeing aphthous diarrhœa cured with small (half-teaspoonful) doses of castor oil, repeated three or four times a day, by old nurses or impatient mothers. Such-diarrhœa often arises in improperly-fed children. It begins with sickness, frequent and griping evacuations, greenish yellow to dark green, becoming more liquid and more or less mixed with slimy or gelatinous mucus or blood. Each stool is accompanied with pain and tenesmus, mouth dry and aphthous, anus inflamed, belly tumid and painful, child becoming more and more feverish and somnolent. Hale later gave a 1x trituration of the oil with sugar. In acute and chronic dysentery, and in those cases in which there is impaction of fæces, Hale has seen the oil promptly curative. Post-mortem examination in the fatal poisoning cases has shown the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane abraded and inflamed. In one case the whole intestinal membrane was coated with blackish blood and that of the stomach reddened and softened. Hering remarked that puerperal fever had become much less common in Philadelphia (where it used to be very common) since homœopaths interdicted the use of castor oil in confinements. *Ric*. has great power over lactation. O. McWilliams (quoted by Hale) observed in the Cape Verde Islands that the leaves of the plant were applied to the breasts to increase the flow of milk if it were delayed, and even to produce it

in women who had never borne children or who had not suckled for years. In increasing the flow of milk in nursing women the breasts were fomented with a decoction of the leaves of the plant, the boiled leaves being afterwards thinly spread on the breasts. For producing milk in others more vigorous measures were resorted to. The women had to sit over a boiling decoction of the leaves, care being taken to prevent the escape of steam. When the decoction was sufficiently coot the parts were bathed with it, and also the breasts, to which the leaves were applied as in the other case. Women with well-developed breasts are more easily influenced. When the breasts are small and shrivelled this treatment acts more on the uterine system, bringing on the menses long before their time or causing immediate flow if the time is near. Tyler Smith experimented with the leaves. In his cases the application produced: Swelling of the breasts, throbbing and other pains in them; swelling of the axillary glands, with pains running down the arms. *Pains in the back like after-pains were caused in every case*. Leucorrhœa was increased. Soon discharges from the breasts became milky, and menses came on too soon. The radiating pains; bar sensation; constricting and cramping pains are the most peculiar.

Relations.—*Compare:* Croton., Jatr., and Euphorbiaceæ. In cholera, rice-water stools, Agar. ph., Jatr. Bar sensation, Hæmatox. Galactogogues, Agn. c., Asaf., Puls. Duodenal catarrh, Berb., Chi., Hydrs., Lyc., Merc., Pod.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—He cannot go into open air after a dose of *Castor Oil* as the brain seems exhausted and easily overpowered (R. T. C.).—Headache; severe.—Acts on base of brain (R. T. C.).—Sudden pain as if seized by something in occiput extending round to backs of ears, eyes, and forehead with rush of blood to head and shocks which come and go as from electricity, thirty times in five days (*agg*.—R. T. C.).

3. Eyes.—Eyes convulsed and turned up; conjunctivæ injected, copious lachrymation; pupils only moderately dilated.

4. Ears.—Buzzing and humming in ears.

6. Face.—Features drawn.—Face slightly congested.—Face pale; features strongly contracted.—Twitchings of mouth.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: coated white; and dry; furred.—Salivation.

9. Throat.—Burning pain in gullet accompanied the vomiting.

11. Stomach.—Anorexia.—Thirst, great; burning.—Pyrosis.—Nausea and vomiting persistent; vomited mattery liquid, slightly coloured by a little bile; contains only a

few mucous threads in suspension.—Vomiting profuse; with burning in gullet and all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera.—Vomiting and purging.—Painless vomiting.—Vomits pultaceous substances.—A kind of bar across stomach, which caused profound anguish.—Pit of stomach very sensitive; pains radiate from this centre, shooting to umbilicus and hypochondria.—Cramps; burning, in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—The different segments of the recti muscles can be seen successively and individually contracting under the skin.—Rumbling.—Feels as if all the intestines violently drawn together.—Violent colic; and yellowish-green vomiting.—Cramps with the diarrhœa.—Pain over abdomen < by pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Violent purging with the diarrhœa.—Bloody diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa without pain.—Diarrhœa almost incessant, colliquative, like cholera.—Rice-water stools.—Stools serous liquid mixed with mucus.—Diarrhœa incessant, with cramps and chilliness.—Complete confinement of bowels for five days; this made him uncomfortable, and caused headache.

14. Urinary Organs.—Complete anuria.—Passes a little dark, thick, highly albuminous urine (lasted four days).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early; excessive.—Leucorrhœa.—Breasts thick, swell, with swelling of axillary glands and pains running down arms.—Thin discharge from breasts becomes milky.—Brings milk in breasts of virgins and women who have not suckled for years.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice altered; veiled.

19. Heart.—Pulse: extremely small, scarcely perceptible, though normal in frequency; very frequent.

20. Back.—Pains in back like after-pains.

21. Limbs.—Prurigo on wrists and bends of knees.

23. Lower Limbs.—Gangrene of one foot necessitates amputation.

24. Generalities.—Pale and listless.—Anæmia.—Profound adynamia.—Collapse.—Convulsions.—Muscular contractions.—Very painful cramps in trunk and limbs.

25. Skin.—Pronounced jaundice; skin saffron yellow.—Pruriginous eruptions, or redness and itching, at wrists and bends of knees.

26. Sleep.—Great desire for sleep.

27. Fever.—Chilliness with the diarrhœa.—Perspiring freely.—Skin moist and cool, esp. lower limbs.—Forehead covered with cold sweat.

Oniscus.

Oniscus asellus. O. armadillo. Armadillo officinalis. Sow-bug. Sow-louse. Cellar-worm. N. O. Isopoda (Class Crustacea of the Articulatæ). Tincture of living animals.

Clinical.—Colic. (Epilepsy.) Hæmoptysis. Strangury. Toothache.

Characteristics.—In Germany *Onis*. has a popular reputation as a remedy for epilepsy. Hering proved a tincture, and Wolff recorded the effect of swallowing three "cellar-worms" in a glass of brandy before an attack of fever. This experience has provided the most characteristic symptoms of the remedy, showing it to be related to *Cantharis, Apis*, and their cognates. These symptoms were noted: Pale face, wild expression, constant vomiting. Very severe colic with meteorism and tension of abdomen. Tenesmus of bladder and rectum. Cutting burning in urethra. The symptoms of Hering's proving showed pains in the head, over the eyes, and down the nose. Constriction of gullet and stomach. Burning in anus. Many erections with disinclination to work. Hawking up of blood-streaked mucus. The last two symptoms again recall *Canth*. Frequent yawning and desire to stretch.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dull heaviness of the head.—Boring pain from behind r. ear on mastoid process, with violent pulsation in the arteries.—Painful pressure above eyebrows and on margin of nose, first l. side, afterwards r.—Painful pressure above the root of the nose.

4. Ears.—Boring behind the r. ear, with increased arterial action.

6. Face.—Pale face; wild expression.

8. Mouth.—Toothache, which had disappeared, returned.—Pressure on soft palate, posteriorly as if it would close.

9. Throat.—Cramps in the gullet, as if it were about to close.—Hawking up of mucus streaked with blood.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with continued pressure at the orifice of the stomach.—Continual vomiting.

12. Abdomen.—Very severe colic, with meteorism and tension of abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent and sudden want to evacuate, with prompt and liquid evacuation.—Burning pain in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tenesmus of bladder and rectum, with absence of stool and urine.—Cutting boring in urethra with excessive bodily restlessness.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Frequent erections, with aversion to labour.

24. Generalities.—In. young patients hæmoptysis is induced by the salt with which these insects abound.—Inclination to stretch.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning.

Ononis.

Ononis arvensis. Rest-harrow. Cammock, N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Headache.

Characteristics.—*Ononis arv*. is indigenous to Britain, growing on barren pastures and on the borders of ill-cultivated fields. It owes its name, "Rest-harrow," to its tough underground roots, which cause stoppages to harrow and plough. In some parts it is called "Cammock," and the country people, having the idea that it communicates its nauseous, goatlike odour to cheese made from the milk of cows who have eaten it, call the cheese so tainted "cammocky" (*Treas. of Bot*.). Cooper records (*H. W*., xxxv. 538) the case of a brickfield labourer, 45, who at 13 was prostrated for a week, apparently with sunstroke; "something seemed to catch the back of his head." At 25, had attacks similar to present. In March, 1900, began to have daily attacks. An aura seems to spread over the head from the occiput; he makes frightful grimaces, but does not scream out; becomes unconscious, turns deathlike and blue in face, and falls down. After the attacks has violent headache, giddiness, and wakeful nights. *Onon*. Ø in single doses at rare intervals produced improvement at once and cured in nine months. A symptom apparently induced by *Onon*. was this: Nose-bleed three or four times in one day, < when washing his face." After that he was better. Hansen gives "chronic nephritis" as having been cured by *Ononis spinosa*.

Onosmodium.

Onosmodium virginianum. False Gromwell (or Gromell). N. O. Boraginaceæ. Tincture of entire fresh plant, including root.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Bladder, irritation of. Breasts, affections of; atrophy of. Colour-blindness. Debility. Diarrhœa. Diplopia. Eyes, affections of. Headache. Locomotor ataxy. Ménière's disease. Neurasthenia. Nose, dryness of. Paralysis. Pregnancy, sickness of. Presbyopia. Seminal emissions. Sexual atony, desire lost. Spine, congestion of. Throat, sore; dry. Urethra, irritation of. Uterus; cramps in; prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*Onosmodium v.*, a member of an American branch of the Borage family closely resembling the British *Onosma*, was proved in material doses by W. E. Green, of Arkansas (*H. M.*, June 1885). Its common name is "False Gromwell"; the real "Gromwell" being another Borage, *Lithospermum*. The most remarkable feature of Green's striking proving is the want of power of concentration or co-ordination produced by the drug. This appears in inability to concentrate thought; to focus eyes; to co-ordinate muscles; to judge the height of impedimenta on stepping. It also appears in vertigo and sensations of numbness and general muscular prostration. Next to the paretic symptoms come neuralgic pains. These are mostly of a dull, heavy aching character, and affect cervical and spinal nerves and pelvic organs—eyes; occiput; eyes to occiput; sacrum—these are the chief centres of pain; throat, bowels, breasts, heart, and limbs being also affected, the left side of the body more than the right. "Feeling of tension in the eyes, as from straining them to read small print," and "desires to have things far off to look at them," show the paralysing effect on the internal eye muscles, and give one of the keynotes of the drug's action. *Onos*. has probably cured more cases of headache associated with eye-strain than any other remedy since it was proved. E. S. Norton published several illustrative cases (*N. A. J. H.*, i. 792): (*1*) Miss C., 23, suffering three years from headache. Pain especially in occiput, which feels "sore and stiff," often extending down spine, which was somewhat sensitive to touch. Dull, aching pain left side of head, occasionally with darting pain through eyes. Aching in eyes, stiff, strained feeling in them if she read more than a little, left worst. Headache < in morning, with some dizziness. The patient had some astigmatism which was corrected with glasses, and *Onos*. 1x at once relieved all the symptoms. (*2*) Mrs. D. had excessive myopia and severe headache: constant dull, stupid ache in right occiput and right eye; < when tired; from coughing; from any sudden motion. A little vertigo and strained feeling in right eye. *Onos*. 3x cured. Norton suggests that neurasthenia and neurasthenic headache may be met with *Onos*. when connected with strains of other kinds besides eye strains. He gives a case of *ear* headache: (*3*) Mrs. B., deaf nine years, four years constant roaring, hissing noise in both ears, with constant dull, pressing pain in occiput, < evening; some pain in ear, and sharp shooting pain in front of auricle; slight vertigo. Chronic

catarrh of both middle ears, membranes thickened; hearing not improved by Politzerisation. *Onos* 1x immediately relieved all the pains, though it did not alter the hearing or noises. Green himself has published some very striking cases (*H. M.*, vii. 530), with some pathogenetic symptoms as well as cures, and also gives an interesting comparative experience with attenuations. *Onos*. was brought to Green's notice by Dr. Durgan, presumably an eclectic or old-school practitioner; for he recommended 20-drop doses, which Green gave in the following cases: (*1*) Mrs. B., 50, had for three weeks vesical irritation, with tormenting tenesmus, a trouble she had had before. *Onos*. Ø was given, 20 drops every three hours. Within a short time Green was sent for, as the remedy produced a *severe soreness and dryness of the throat*. The dose was reduced to five drops, and then to three, and the trouble was entirely relieved in three days. (*2*) Mr. D., after operation for urethral stricture, had severe inflammation of urethra with vesical tenesmus. *Onos*. Ø, five drops every three hours, was prescribed, and there was decided amelioration of the symptoms in twenty-four hours. But there were these new symptoms, which promptly disappeared when the drug was suspended: "I feel as if I had been on a drunk for a week; my head aches and feels full; my mind is confused; I cannot think, remember, or keep my thoughts on my business; my legs are tired and numb, and I cannot walk well." The next case confirms these symptoms. (*3*) Mr. E. had the following symptoms of hyperæmia of the spinal cord: Severe pain in lower dorsal or lumbar regions coming on in night, when lying down, < towards morning, > when up and around. Constant sexual irritation, accompanied by severe erections that were also < by lying on the back. Slightly disturbed muscular co-ordination, with numbness and tingling in feet and legs. Onos. Ø, five drops four times a day, cured in a week. (*4*) Mrs. P. had numbness and aching of lower limbs, oppression about heart, and general muscular prostration. Heart dilated with aortic and mitral murmurs. *Onos*. 1x, five drops every three hours, was given. Next day there was a great improvement, but the patient was obliged to discontinue the medicine because it had developed *urethral irritation*. (*5*) Mrs. H. had severe backache in sacro-lumbar region; dull, aching soreness in uterus and ovaries; vesical tenesmus; colicky pains in bowels; slight nausea; clammy taste and white-coated tongue. *Onos*. 2x, five drops every four hours, was given, and rapid improvement followed. (*6*) Mrs. J., 45, had dull, frontal headache, extending through both temples; dizziness; pain over præcordia and crest of left ilium. Urinary discharge irritating, frequent, profuse, light-coloured, and of low specific gravity (1,010). Muscular prostration confined her to bed. *Onos*. 6 relieved all symptoms in twenty-four hours. (*7*) Mrs. M., 30, blonde. During a thunderstorm she slept in a draught, and on awaking had severe and constant roaring in both ears, with marked deafness. On attempting to get up she staggered and fell. Five days later Green saw her and found: Inability to walk, or even stand without help; constant tinnitus; loss of memory: would repeat orders she had given to servant a short time before. Vision blurred; and on looking closely at anything saw double. Pain in lower part of back and lower limbs. Felt as if treading on cotton; imagined the floor too close to her; would step too high, and by so doing jar her body. Fear

of falling on going up or down stairs. *Onos*. 1x, one drop every two hours. Next day she was worse. The remedy was omitted for twenty-four hours, and then given in 6x, with relief from the first dose, and steady recovery. The female prover had very distressing cramps in uterus and pain in ovaries, and breast and menstrual disturbances.—J. W. Covert (*Hom. News*, xxvi. 256) gave *Onos*. Ø, 5-drop doses every hour till relieved, to a woman who had fibroids and suffered from severe uterine cramps. The attack for which be gave it was the worst the patient had ever had, and the first dose relieved so perfectly that no second was required.—W. A. Yingling (*H. P*., xiii. 385) found out that the depressing action of *Onos*. extends, to the generative sphere, desire being abolished in both male and female. He quotes S. A. Jones as suggesting that this is the primary action of the drug, thereby distinguishing it from *Pic. ac*., in which excitement precedes debility. Jones quotes Hahnemann's canon, that "only the primary symptoms of a drug afford the indications for its therapeutical application" (a canon which Jones endorses as far as the infinitesimal dose is concerned), and he concludes that *Onos*. will correspond to the developed consequences of sexual abuse and *Pic. ac*. to the initial step of sexual debility manifested in erethism. (Jones is a very acute observer, and his comparison has a practical basis; but I do not endorse Hahnemann's dictum, even to the limited extent Jones does.) Yingling many times verified "complete loss of desire" as a leading indication. W. J. Guernsey (*H. P*., viii. 595) greatly relieved with *Onos*. a man, 38, suffering from seminal emissions, the result of masturbation. The uterine pains are all > by undressing and lying on the back. A leading symptom of *Onos*. is dryness: of nose; of mouth; of throat. With this there is a great thirst for cold water, which >. Yingling had an interesting experience in the case of a woman to whom he gave *Onos*. for dryness of the nose and throat. Not only did it cure this, but it also restored the breasts, which were diminutive and almost absent, to their normal size. Yingling's results were obtained mostly from the c.m. attenuation; he had no results from the Ø, and not marked from 30. "Soreness and stiffness" are the frequent symptoms of *Onos*. In the occiput there is pressure upward; and the pains may go from the eye backward. With a laryngeal cough there is gluey expectoration. H. F. Ivens cured a case of headache of ten years' duration, which illustrates the modality < in the dark. The pain was in left temple and over left eye; was not < by noises, light, or use of eyes, but was < in the dark and on lying down. Pellets of *Onos*. Ø were given every twelve hours. The Conditions of *Onos*. are very distinctive, especially the ameliorations. > From cold drinks; from eating; from undressing and lying on back. The headache is an exception to this last, for it is < lying down; and is also < in the dark. < From tight clothing; from motion; from jarring. > From sleep, but only temporarily (headache).

Relations.—*Compare:* Myosotis: Heliot., Symph. (botan.). In uterine misplacement, Heliot., Helonias, Lil. t., Sep., Nat. m., &c. Disorder of vision, Lil. t. (astigmatism), Pic. ac. (myopia), Nat. sul. (myopia). Ocular headache, Gels. (Gels. more right; Onos. more left), Lil. t., Spig., Rut., Bapt.

Causation.—Eye-strain. Sexual excess.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Talkative, but in a disconnected way.—Irritable.—Irresolute.—Minutes seem like hours.—Feeling as if something terrible was going to happen and that she was powerless to help it.—Fear: To look down lest she might fall down stairs; that he might fall into a fire when walking by it, and in spite of all his will-power he did stagger into the fire.—Wants to think and not move, and thinks until she forgets everything and where she is.—Writes very fast, but cannot keep pace with thoughts, omits words and letters, cannot concentrate his thoughts on the subject.—Listless and apathetic.—Forgetful; that he is reading, and he drops the book in vague and listless thought.

2. Head.—Fulness, > eating and sleep.—Heaviness.—Lightness.—Frontal pain: over eyes; < over l. eye; over bridge of nose; in l. eminence; in r. eminence, changing to l., where it remained; running back into neck; heavy, and the same pain in temples and mastoid region.—Pain in l. temple; sharp, darting, in l. temple; darting, throbbing in l. temple.—Dull headache over l. eye and in l. temple; at times so sharp as to be unendurable, < in dark and on lying down.—Pain in mastoid.—Dull, heavy pains in l. side and over l. eye, extending around to back of head and neck, < movement and jar, forcing her to go to bed, when they were > by sleep, but returned soon after waking.—Occipito-frontal pain in morning on waking.—Dull, heavy pain pressing upward in occiput, with dizziness.

3. Eyes.—Pain in and over l. eye.—Feeling in eyes as if she had lost much sleep.—Feeling of tension, as when straining eyes to read small print.—Desire to keep eyes wide open.—Feeling as if eyes were very wide open, and feels as if he wanted to look at objects far away; distant objects look large; it is disagreeable to look at near objects, tense, drawing and tired feeling in ocular muscles.—Optic disc hyperæmic.—Retinal vessels engorged, < l.—Aching in upper part of balls.—Dull, heavy pains in balls, with soreness.—Lids heavy.—Pain in upper part of l. orbit, with feeling of expansion.—Vision impaired; blurred.—(Amblyopia of alcoholism, or from overdosing with *Bromide of Potassium*; hallucinations: sees beautifully dressed people in the streets and in a room.—Colour-blindness for red and green.)

4. Ears.—Fulness in ears.—Hearing impaired.—Singing as from Quinine.

5. Nose.—Dryness of nose; with feeling as from taking cold.—Pain in nasal bones.—Sneezing much in morning; and l. side of nose and l. eye seem affected; on first getting up.

6. Face.—Face flushed least motion or excitement; with > of headache; with full feeling.—Pain in right malar bone, with numbness.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth; and of lips, without thirst; > cold water, with scanty saliva.—Clammy, sticky, feeling in mouth.—Bitter, clammy taste.

9. Throat.—Whitish, sticky discharge from posterior nares, causing constant hawking.—Raw scraping in throat.—Soreness: lasting longer on l. side; it hurts to swallow or speak; momentarily > drinking, with scraping.—Constriction of pharynx when swallowing.—Stuffed feeling in posterior nares.—Dryness: in pharynx and posterior nares; in pharynx, with soreness.—Throat perfectly dry and stiff.—All symptoms > by cold drinks and eating.

10. Appetite.—Appetite increased.—Hunger after siesta; nervous, all day.—Appetite and thirst diminished.—Thirst for cold drinks, of ten.—Distaste for water.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: after eating; nauseous.—Nausea: with bitter, clammy taste; in morning, as in pregnancy.

12. Abdomen.—Distended feeling; > removing clothing; with griping and grumbling.—Colic: > bending backward; below navel; in lower part, > undressing or lying on back; in lower part, as from ice-water.—Uneasy in hypogastrium, as if diarrhœa would come on.—Soreness in hypogastrium.

13. Stool.—Stool: shining, bloody, and stringy, with tenesmus; yellow, mushy; hurrying him out of bed in morning.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning in male urethra, with itching.—Pain in prostatic urethra before and after micturition.—Seldom any desire to urinate.—Micturition frequent, scanty.—Urine: scanty, high-coloured, very acid, sp. gr. high, also of balsamic odour and heavily loaded with urea.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Cold feeling in glans.—Desire diminished.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Desire destroyed.—Itching of vulva, < scratching and contact of leucorrhœa.—Constant feeling as if menses would appear.—Pain in ovaries; < pressure; cutting and throbbing.—Heavy aching, and slowly pulsating pains beginning in one ovary and passing over to the other, leaving a soreness that lasts until the pains return.—Uterine and ovarian pains that had not been felt for years were re-excited.—Uterine cramps as from taking cold during menstruation.—Uterine pains; > undressing and lying on back; bearing down.—Soreness in uterine region, < clothing and pressure.—Leucorrhœa light yellowish, offensive, excoriating and profuse, running down the legs.—Menstruation too early and too prolonged, the two next periods anticipating and profuse.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice husky. Hacking cough, with tough sticky, white expectoration.—Laryngeal cough, > drinking cold water, with expectoration of whitish, sticky phlegm.

18. Chest.—Soreness of chest.—Aching in breasts, < l.; from l. nipple through breast; sharp, under l. breast.—Bruised feeling in l. breast, with pain on pressure.—Breasts feel swollen and engorged; feel swollen and sore, with itching about nipples.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pain in heart, causing apprehension of death.—Pain in region of apex.—Oppression of heart.—Depressed feeling in heart as if it would stop beating.—Action rapid, pulse full and strong.—Pulse: rapid; irregular and weak; and slow.—With every third or fourth beat the diastole is prolonged almost to intermittence.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain: in neck; in a (linear) spot in l. scapular region; in lumbar region; over crest of l. ilium; in lumbar region in morning on waking, > about noon; low down when walking; across lumbar region, with stiffness; bearing down in lumbar region.—Sore, lame feeling in lumbar region.—Tired feeling in lower part of back.

21. Limbs.—Weariness: of legs, knees, and hands, with numbness; of arms and hands.

22. Upper Limbs.—Trembling of arms and hands.—Aching in biceps, elbows, and wrists.—Numbness of l. forearm.—She cannot write nor use the hands well in eating, because she cannot properly co-ordinate the movements.—Shooting in joints of l. fingers.—Pains in joints of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Staggering.—Disturbance of gait, with sensation of insecurity in the step.—The sidewalk seems too high, which causes him to step very high, this jars him and < headache.—Numbness mostly below knees.—Pain: in l. hip; in knees; in knees and tendons about them.—Weariness and numb feeling in knees and legs; in popliteal spaces, < l.—Tremulousness of legs.—Tingling in calves and feet, < l.—Weariness of legs; in evening when walking, with unsteadiness.—Œdematous swelling of ankles.—Heavy pain in l. instep.—Numb tingling pain in outer side of both little toes.

24. Generalities.—Tremulousness from least exertion.—Nervous, trembling feeling, as from hunger.—Nervous and shaky feeling that physically and mentally unfits her for any duty.—Muscles feel unsteady and treacherous.—Inability to lie on l. side.—General distress and full feeling.—Light feeling, somewhat like that caused by chloroform.—Weakness: in morning, with stiffness; with aching, stretching, gaping, and disagreeable feeling.

25. Skin.—Formication in calves.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness.—Sleep: uneasy and interrupted; restless and waking early.—Dreams many, varied.

27. Fever.—Every day about twelve or one o'clock feeling as if I would have a chill.—Flushed feeling over whole body.—No perspiration in very warm weather.

Oophorinum.

Ovarian Extract. A Sarcode. Trituration of expressed juice of ovary of sheep or cow.

Clinical.—Acne rosacea. Climacteric, sufferings of. Flushings. Nervousness, climacteric. Ovaries, tumours of; disease of. Prurigo.

Characteristics.—On the analogy of the action of *Thyroidin* in myxœdema, *Ooph*. has been used with much success in cases of suffering following excision of the ovaries, and for the climacteric sufferings of women. I have had good results with it in such cases in the lower triturations. It has been suggested as a remedy in ovarian cysts. E. Saalfeld (quoted *H. W*., xxxii. 296), in view of Landau's observations on the effect of *Ooph*. on the nervous sufferings of women at the climacteric, gave *Ooph*. to women suffering from acne rosacea and other skin disorders of the climacteric. A woman, 20, after double oophorectomy had lichen-like eczema. This was greatly relieved by *Ooph*. as well as the accompanying nervous symptoms and adiposity. He obtained good results also in some non-climacteric cases as: (*1*) Acne and seborrhœa in chlorotic women. (*2*) A case of prurigo which had lasted from childhood in a woman of 26. In this case the itching was > for a short time after the period. This > *during menses* may prove a keynote, and relates the remedy to *Zinc*.

Opium.

Papaver somniferum. Poppy. N. O. Papaveraceć. (Opium is the gummy exudation of the unripe capsule of the poppy.) Tincture.

Clinical.—After-pains. *Apoplexy. Bladder, paralysis of. Brain, affections of. Cancer. Catalepsy*. Chilblains. *Colic. Constipation. Diabetes mellitus. Dreams*. Dysmenia. *Epilepsy. Fear, effects of*. Fśtus, movements of, excessive. Hernia, incarcerated. Hystero-epilepsy. Ileus. Intestines, obstruction of. Labour pains, abnormal. *Lead colic*. Marasmus. *Measles. Melancholia*. Meningitis. *Paralysis*.

Puerperal convulsions. *Sighing. Sleep, abnormal*. Snoring. *Starting*. Sunstroke. Tympanitis. *Urćmia. Urine, suppression of; retention of*. Uterus, inertia of. Veins, fulness of. *Whooping-cough*.

Characteristics.—*Opium* is one of the most complicated substances in the materia medica. Besides mucilage, albumen, fat, sugar, and salts of *Ammonia, Calcium*, and *Magnesia*, it contains "seventeen or eighteen alkaloids, and two neutral substances, as well as a peculiar acid—meconic acid" (Brunton). Among the alkaloids of *Opium, Apomorphinum, Codeinum, Morphinum* have their several places in the homśopathic materia medica. As the prince of pain-killing palliatives *Opium* has played a very prominent part in old-school therapeutics, and by its seductive properties has reduced many who have sought its help to become its slaves. The effects observed in persons brought under its influence in this way, in opium-smokers and in persons poisoned with massive doses, have produced a large part of the pathogenesis; provings and clinical observations have added the rest. The effects of a poisonous dose of *Opium* are scarcely to be distinguished from a fully developed attack of apoplexy—absolute unconsciousness; complete muscular relaxation; pupils contracted to a pin-point aperture; turgid, bloated, very red, or bluish face; stertorous breathing; pulse slow and full. Death takes place by asphyxia, the heart continuing to beat after breathing has ceased. Minor degrees of the *Opium* influence give: Deep sleep; pleasant, fantastic, or frightful dreams; delirium like delirium tremens. On waking from this stage there is severe headache, nausea, furred tongue, loss of appetite. In still smaller doses (or in the large doses of *Opium habituées*) there is: (*1*) Excitement of circulation, pulse fuller and quicker, surface warm and flushed; increased power of directing energies. If he wishes to sleep, "an agreeable languor followed by sleep comes on. He can be easily aroused from this sleep; and after a few hours the effect passes off, leaving, however, slight headache and languor, with dryness of mouth and slight nausea. If, on the other hand, he wishes to work, he can do this with increased energy; or if he desires to exert the mind, he will find his imagination more vivid, his thoughts more brilliant, and his power of expression, greater" (Christison, quoted by Brunton). In my student days I had the good fortune to be in the skilful hands of Dr. Angus Macdonald through a severe attack of peritonitis (apparently induced by a chill one very severe winter). The treatment was: *Opium*, in pills, two or three times a day; the object being to keep the intestines inactive till such time as the inflammation should subside, and at the same time to relieve me of the pains. The treatment was on perfectly rational grounds, and was completely successful. The inconveniences of it were persistent vomiting, distressing dreams, a state of irritability almost of the *Chamomilla* type, and constipation. This last was the feature which gave me more anxiety than anything else, and, in spite of my doctor's assurances, I could not help fearing that obstruction had taken place. It lasted long after the *Opium* was discontinued, and at last, without any medicinal help, ended, to my great astonishment, in diarrhśa. There had been neither stool nor flatulence pass for many days. Flatus began to pass before the diarrhśa set in. Hahnemann (*M. M. P.*) sums up the action of *Opium* thus: "In the primary action of

small and moderate doses, in which the organism passively, as it were, lets itself be affected by the medicine, it appears to exalt the irritability and activity of the voluntary muscles for a short time, but to diminish those of the involuntary muscles for a longer period; and while it exalts the fancy and courage in its primary action, it appears at the same time to dull and stupefy the external senses, general sensibility and consciousness. Therefore the living organism in its active counteraction produces the opposite of this in the secondary action: Diminished irritability and inactivity of the voluntary and morbidly exalted excitability of the involuntary muscles, and loss of ideas and obtuseness of the fancy, with faintheartedness along with over-sensitiveness of the general sensibility." It is right to say that Hahnemann prefaces the above with the remark that, "It is more difficult to estimate the action of *Opium* than of almost any other drug." This is quite true if we conceive it necessary to divide the effects of the drug into primary and secondary. For my part I have never yet been able to turn to practical account this division into primary and secondary in respect of any drug; and, except for the occasional purpose of arranging the actions of a drug in rememberable form I do not attempt it. I find that whether an Action is "primary" or "secondary" depends on the prover or the patient. I know some people who are made absolutely sleepless by *Opium* in all sorts of doses; and *Op*. 30 has helped me in case of sleeplessness as often as *Coffea*. My experience goes to show that whether the drug-effect is primary or secondary, it is a drug-effect and is good for prescribing on. Hahnemann describes as a rare and transient effect of *Opium* in excitable subjects, occurring primarily but really a sort of reflexion of the secondary state: "Deathly paleness, coldness of the limbs and whole body, cold perspiration, timorous anxiety, trembling and despair, mucous stools, transient vomiting and short cough, and very rarely certain kinds of pain." The last remark is to be taken in connection with a previous one to the effect that *Opium* "does not cause in its primary action one single pain." Here again Hahnemann's negative must be taken with caution. No doubt abnormal *painlessness* is a grand keynote for *Opium*; but in the pathogenesis many acute pains will be found, and among them this recorded by Hahnemann himself: "Horrible labour-like pains in uterus, which compelled her to bend the abdomen double, with anxious, almost ineffectual urging to stool." Whether this be "primary" or "secondary" I know not; but in one of the worst cases of painful menstruation I have ever had to treat *Op*. 30 gave greater and more lasting relief than any other remedy. In one patient to whom I gave *Op*. 30 for constipation, it caused with the onset of the next period "sharp pain which caused vomiting and a desire to sit doubled up and keep warm." J. P. Willard (*H. W*., xxxii. 168) has repeatedly given permanent relief in cases of suffering with *Op*. 2x without producing any narcotic effect. *Opium* can cause cramps and even tetanus as well as the opposite state, the tetanic properties chiefly existing in the alkaloid *Thebain*. *Opium* causes tetanus in frogs but has no effect whatever on birds. The grand characteristic of *Opium* is the drowsiness, inertia, torpor, absence of sensation, absence of reaction, which appears is its general effects. In all complaints with great sopor; painlessness; complaining of nothing and wanting

nothing, *Opium* may be required. I remember reading of the cure of an ulcer of the leg. There were *no sensations* on which a remedy could be diagnosed, but the *absence of sensations* indicated *Opium*, and *Opium* cured. "Want of susceptibility, trembling," is another feature of the same state; lack of vital reaction. Inertia of the intestines results in constipation; of the bladder, in retention; of the uterus, in suspension of the menses. Generally speaking, all secretions are checked except that of the skin, which is excited. This arrest of action seems to explain the sensation of obstruction which occurs in inner parts; and in intestinal obstruction *Opium* has won many triumphs. It was part of Owen Thomas's treatment of intestinal obstruction to give drop doses of *Op*. Ř, and feed the patient on meat soups only—no milk, farinaceous foods, or solids. His idea was to keep the intestines quiet, but the action was clearly homśopathic. In ileus and strangulated hernia it has been given with success and reversed peristalsis and fćcal vomiting are leading indications here. It is equally indicated in the involuntary and unconscious passage of urine and fćces from paralysis of sphincters. Also in uterine inertia during labour *Opium* is often needed. On the other hand, *Opium*, which is a very dangerous remedy to give to children, has this effect on the fśtus in utero, that instead of making it quieter it makes it more lively; hence *Opium* is one of the chief remedies for fśtal movements when they become excessive. *Opium* also follows *Acon*. as a remedy in the asphyxia of the new-born, and in puerperal convulsions. In the cerebral complaints calling for *Opium* there is generally the deep red face, the stertor, and stupor to guide. These are found in apoplexy; in insensibility, and partial or complete paralysis resulting from fright, the fear still remaining; from charcoal vapour; from inhaling gas; from alcohol. The apoplexy of drunkards is accurately pictured in *Opium* poisoning. The spasms of children occur at the approach of strangers, from nursing after the mother has had a fright; from crying; eyes half open and upturned. Screaming before and during a spasm. Epileptic attacks occurring during sleep. Sleep follows the convulsions. Loud snoring. The delirium of *Opium* is marked by: Great loquacity; visions of animals starting out of various parts of the room. Delirium tremens of old sinners; very little drink is sufficient to bring on an attack. The face has a constant expression of fright. If he sleeps the sleep is stertorous. On the other side of the sleep picture, partly mixed up with sleep phenomena, is the exalted sensitiveness and timidity; sensitiveness to fright and other emotions. Sleepy but cannot sleep, sleepless with acuteness of hearing disturbed by sounds ordinarily not heard at all. Twitching trembling of head, hands, and arms. In tetanus *Opium* is called for when the spasms are ushered in with a loud shriek. Nervous and irritable, tendency to start. *Opium* is a great fever remedy. The Opium habit is very common among inhabitants *of the fen districts of Lincolnshire, possibly* contracted to palliate the debility and depression left by ague. Sweat as a concomitant is a characteristic of *Opium*—complaints appearing with perspiration. The skin is hot and damp. An opium-eater's face glistens with fine perspiration. "Very hot, sweltering perspiration." Another condition is described by Guernsey thus: "Patient may not feel cold all day, but may have only a little chill, and at night, when in

bed, complain that *the sheets feel so very hot*." T. F. Allen (*H. R*., xiv. 481) remarks that *Opium* fever may be closely allied to that of *Aco*. (The Ranunculaceć are not far removed from the Papaveraceć.) The *Opium* fever may have high temperature without distinct inflammatory process. It is characterised by intense thirst and great sleepiness, and is without the anguish, fear, and restlessness of the *Aco*. fever. The *Opium* fever may be periodic─intermittent or remittent. Gels. fever is like *Opium* fever but *without thirst*. In regard to the almost universal use of *Opium* or its alkaloids in cases of cancer in old-school practice, Snow contends that it has a certain degree of power over the cancer process. From what we know of its botanical relatives, *Sang*. and *Chel*., this may be true.─Villers cured with *Op*. 200 a case of hystero-epilepsy having these characters: Attack preceded by sensation of swelling of body. Veins protrude; face bluish red. Complete unconsciousness. C. N. Payne (*Med. Adv*., xxv. 198) relates the case of a little girl, aged two, who had never slept properly since birth. She went to sleep at usual time and slept till 10 p.m., when she waked moaning, crying, and tossing about; seems frightened; almost falls asleep again but wakens with a start, screaming and keeping in motion one arm and one leg after waking. Seems sleepy but cannot sleep. Usual naps during day. *Nux, Bell., Cham*. were given in succession in vain. It then transpired that before the baby was twelve hours old it had had four different medicines put into its stomach, one of them being *Paregoric*, which had also been given since, as well as "quieting medicine." During the early months it had colic, with constipation, stools in dark, hard, round balls. Clearly, it was a proving of *Opium*. *Op*. 200 was given. The first night she slept much better, and rapid improvement and cure followed. Seward (*Med. Adv*., xxviii. 367) relates the case of a man who had been given an allopathic dose of *Opium* for diarrhśa, with the result that it made him "raving, fighting crazy, with red face, glistening eyes." He struck out to hit the men who, he said, were after him to kill him, one of them being a butcher with a cleaver. It took two men to hold him on the bed. He did not recognise those about him. *Camph*. was given in repeated doses, and he soon became quieter and would talk and laugh in a very lively manner. He said, "Didn't I give it to them?" He soon after fell asleep, and slept all night, remembering nothing of what had happened when he awoke next morning. Among the *Camph*. symptoms indicating it in the case are: "Great excitement almost amounting to frenzy"; "most furious delirium, being with difficulty restrained in bed by two men." *Peculiar sensations* are: As if from smoke on the brain. As if flying or hovering in air. As if drunk. As if eyes too large for orbits. As if sand or dust in eyes. As if eyelids paralysed. As of a band round chest. As if intestines would be cut to pieces. As of a stone in abdomen. As if something was forced through a narrow space in abdomen. Rolling as of a hard body in right hypochondrium. As though anus closed. As if lower limbs severed from body. *Opium* is specially *suited to*: persons of light hair, lax muscles and want of bodily irritability; persons insensitive to well-chosen remedies. Childhood and old persons (first and second childhood). Drinkers. J. B. S. King (*Med. Adv*., xxvii. 112) noticed that in seven *Opium*-eaters (all that had come under his observation), there was marked

arching of the back, especially of the upper part of the back. In as many *Morphia* takers he had not met with a single case of arched back. The symptoms are: < During and after sleep. < While perspiring. < From stimulants. < From anxiety and fear; reproaches. < During respiration. < On moving. < During pregnancy. Touch < (bed feels hard); abdomen sensitive. There is great susceptibility to cold air, but > uncovering head. Laboured breathing > by cold air. Bed feels hot, > by cold, < from heat. Symptoms reappear or are < on becoming heated. Drinking water > dryness and cough. Getting cold = bronchitis. > Constant walking.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Strong Coffee; Kali permang. solution (about 1 gr. to the pint of water; the patient is made to swallow half a pint every five minutes, and then caused to vomit; later, a somewhat stronger solution may be given and retained); Oxygen inhalations, Camph.; (patient must be kept walking about; if allowed to sleep it may be impossible to wake him again); Bell., Ip., Nux, Vinum., Vanil. Nervous irritability, Cham.; marasmus, Sul., Arg. n., Sars., Camph. *Antidote to:* Bell., Dig., Lach., Merc., Nux, Strych., Plb., Stram., Ant. t. *Followed well by:* Aco., Bell., Bry., Hyo., Nux, Nx. m., Ant. t. *Compare:* The alkaloids, Apomorph., Cod., Morph.; Chel., Sang. (botan.). In first and second childhood, Bar. c., Mill. Apoplexy of drunkards, Bar. c. Lack of vital reaction, Pso. (despair of recovery), Ambra, Chi., Lauro. (chest), Val., Sul., Carb. v. (Op. is sluggish or drowsy). Spasms in infancy after fright of mother (Hyo.—from anger, Cham., Nux). Effects of fright, the fear still remaining, Aco., Hyo. Diarrhśa from fright, Gels., Pul., Ver. (chronic effects of fright, Phos. ac., Nat. m., Sil.). Effects of sudden joy, Coff. Loss of breath on falling asleep, Grind. Sleepy but cannot sleep, Bell., Cham. Bed feels so hot she cannot lie on it, Arn., Bry. Constipation of corpulent, good-natured women, Graph. Stool in round (black) balls like marbles, Chel., Plb., Thuj. Retrocession of exanthem to brain, Zn. < During and after sleep, Lach., Ap. Violent movements of Fśtus, Sil., Thuj., Sul., Croc. (Croc. also has: Sensation as if a living fśtus were moving in abdomen when there is not). Uterine inertia, Morph., Chloral., Secal. Heat in heart, Croc., Lachn., Rho. Loquacity, Cup., Hyo., Lach., Stram., Ver. (gossiping, babbling, Ver., Hyo.; religious subjects, Ver.). Congestion, Ver. v. Apoplexy with convulsions, Bell., Hyo., Lach.; followed by paralysis, Arn. (left side), Bell., Lach., Nux, Rhs. Delirium tremens (Op. old sinners, easily set off; terror; animals start from corners; if sleep, stertorous), Lach. (sees snakes, sensation in throat as of choking; springing out of sleep suddenly as if from a dream), Stram. (symptoms violent, starts from sleep in perfect horror; visions of animals coming from every corner of room; tries to escape; face bright red), Can. i. (errors of perception as to space and time), Ars. (fear of death, won't be left alone); Calc. (the moment he closes his eyes he gets visions which compel him to open them again). Drowsiness with cough, Ant. t. (cough with drowsiness and gaping). Constipation of inertia (little, hard, dry, black balls), Alm. (inertia even with soft stools), Pb. (hard, black balls with spasmodic constriction of anus), Bry. (large stools). Tympanites, Lyc., Carb. v., Colch., Raph. (passes flatus neither up nor down for days). Charcoal vapour, effects of, Bov., Arn. Spasm of lungs,

Mosch., Ip., Dros. *Sudden* effects of emotions, Ign. (Ign., deathly pale or at times flushed; Op., dark red face, bloated; Op., loud screams, more fright. Both correspond to *sudden* effects of emotions only; after punishment, body stiffens out, muscles of face twitch). Cerebral congestion, Hell. (Op., breathing loud, stertorous, pulse full, slow; Hell., pulse weak, almost imperceptible). Constriction of anus, Lach., Pb., Nat. m.

Causation.—Fear. Fright. Anger. Shame. Sudden joy. Charcoal fumes. Alcohol. Lead. Sun.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Carelessness, or great anxiety and uneasiness.—Inconstancy and fickleness.—Strong tendency to take alarm, and timorous character.—Rash and inconsiderate boldness.—Tranquillity of mind, with agreeable reveries, and forgetfulness of sufferings.—Stupidity and imbecility.—Loss of consciousness.—Great flow of ideas, with gaiety and a disposition to indulge in sublime and profound reflections.—Vivid imagination, exaltation of the mind, increased courage, with stupefaction and dulness.—Very easy comprehension.—Illusions of the imagination.—Mania, with fantastical or fixed ideas; patient believes, contrary to fact, that he is not at home.—Delirium with frightful visions, of mice, scorpions, &c., and with desire to run away.—Mendacity.—Rambling speech.—Loquacious delirium, with open eyes and red face; furious delirium.—Fright with fear; is followed by heat in the head and convulsions.—Grief over insults is followed by convulsions.—Drunkenness with stupor as from smoke on the brain; eyes burning, hot and dry.

2. Head.—Confusion in head, with sensation of heat in eyes, and necessity to shut them.—Great confusion, dulness and heaviness of head making thought and writing difficult.—Head bewildered, as after intoxication.—Dizziness as during intoxication.—Vertigo, on sitting up in bed, which compels the patient to lie down again.—Vertigo, after a fright.—Attacks resembling apoplectic fits, with vertigo, buzzing in ears, loss of consciousness, face red, hot, puffed, eyes red and half shut, pupils dilated and insensible, foam at mouth, convulsive movements of limbs, slow, stertorous respiration; before the fits, sleeplessness or sleep, with anxious dreams; ebullition of blood and general heat; after the fit, nervous excitability, laughter, and trembling speech.—Felt as if he had bees in a great hollow in his head.—Aching above r. frontal eminence when reading, with heat, then pinching in r. temple.—Pressing pains in temples.—Cold sweat on forehead.—Headache, < by moving eyes.—Headache, with pressive tension throughout head.—Sensation as if brain were being torn.—Great heaviness of head.—Congestion to head, with strong pulsation.

3. Eyes.—Eyelids hanging, as if paralysed.—Sensation as if eyeballs were too large.—Eyes red, inflamed.—Quivering of eyes and lids.—Eyes half open and are

turned upwards.—Staring look.—Swelling of lower lids.—Eyes fixed, half closed, convulsed, prominent, glassy.—Pupils dilated (insensible to light), and immovable.—Pupils contracted.—Cloudiness of sight.—Sensation of dust in eyes.—Scintillations before eyes.

4. Ears.—Buzzing in ears.—Tinkling in ears.—(Tinnitus like sea roaring, continual, coming at uncertain times for three or four days, in man, 48, who suffers from drowsiness, and was subject to epistaxis.—R. T. C.)

6. Face.—Face pale, earthy, wan, with hollow eyes, and red spots on cheeks.—Face deep red, sometimes brownish, hot and bloated.—Bluish (purple) face.—The face of a suckling was like that of an old man.—Alternate paleness and redness of face.—Swelling of veins in face and head.—Relaxation of all the muscles of the face, the lower lip and jaw hang down.—Trembling, shocks, and convulsive movements of the muscles of the face.—Lips swollen.—Twitching in corners of mouth.—Disfigurement of mouth.—Cramps in jaw.—Lockjaw.—Features distorted.

7. Teeth.—Looseness of teeth.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth, with violent thirst.—Copious salivation.—Hćmoptysis.—Ulcers in mouth, and on tongue.—Tongue purple; white.—Black tongue.—Paralysis of tongue (and difficult articulation).—Voice weak, low, with inability to speak loud without great exertion.

9. Throat.—Dryness of throat.—Swelling and movements in throat, with fits of obstructed deglutition and strangulation, which recur daily.—Inability to swallow.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite.—Bitter or sour taste in throat.—Violent thirst.—Burning thirst, esp. for beer.—Attacks of bulimy, with want of appetite and repugnance to all food.—Slowness and weakness of digestion.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, and retching.—Vomiting, with violent pains in stomach, and convulsions.—Vomiting of blood, or of greenish matter.—Vomiting of fćcal matter, and of urine.—Painful sensitiveness, and inflation of stomach and epigastrium.—Constrictive pressure at stomach, with excessive anguish.—Heaviness and pressure in stomach.—Compression of diaphragm.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen hard, and distended, as in tympanites.—Tympanites.—Lead-colic.—Incarcerated inguinal hernia.—Inactivity of digestive organs.—Intestines sluggish, strongest purgatives, lose their power.—Distension, but no power to expel contents.—Accumulation of much flatus, with rumbling in abdomen.—Weight in abdomen, as of a load.—Tension in hypogastrium, with pain on touch.—Pressive pains in the abdomen, as if the

intestines would be cut to pieces.—Pulsation, pressure, heaviness, and pullings in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation from inactivity of the intestines.—Spasmodic retention of the fćces, esp. in the small intestines.—Constipation, sometimes of long standing.—Constipation: of children; of good-natured women; of lead-poisoning; fćces protrude and recede.—(Confined bowels with bleeding, furred tongue and drowsiness.).—Offensive black fćces.—Frothy (whitish pasty) and liquid diarrhśa, with burning pain in anus, and violent tenesmus.—Involuntary evacuations (of offensive Stool).—Involuntary stools after fright.—Anus spasmodically closed during the colic, with difficult emission of flatus.—Stool composed of hard, round, black balls; grey; crumbling.—Cholera infantum, with stupor, snoring, convulsions.—Evacuation obstructed from indurated fćces.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine, as from inactivity of the bladder.—Retention of urine: from paralysis of fundus of bladder; from spasm of sphincter; from nursing after passion of nurse.—Acute, spasmodic constriction of urethra, with passage of bloody urine.—Scanty, deep-coloured (dark-brown) urine, with sediment like brick-dust.—Emission of blood in urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual desire, with frequent erections and pollutions.—Amorous ecstasy.—Diminished sexual desire, and impotence.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Great excitement of sexual organs, with sexual desire and orgasm.—Perfect loss of sexual desire from lack of nutrition.—Softness of uterus with fetid discharge.—Prolapsus uteri from fright.—Severe labour-like pains in uterus; with urging to stool; > bending double (and by warmth).—(Bearing down with r. groin pain, bloated abdomen, apathetic and drowsy, confined bowels, menses too soon, aching all over. R. T. C.).—Menses: irregular; profuse; violent colic forcing her to bend over; urging to stool; suppressed.—Mucous discharge.—Fetid leucorrhśa.—Suppressed, false, or spasmodic labour-pains.—Puerperal spasm, during and after parturition with loss of consciousness and drowsiness or coma between the paroxysms.—Violent movements of the fśtus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Troublesome hoarseness, as if caused by an accumulation of mucus in trachea, with great dryness in mouth, and white tongue.—Rattling breathing.—Respiration deep; unequal.—Deep snoring breathing, with open mouth.—Dry cough, with tickling and scraping in larynx; > from drink of water, with gaping, drowsiness, yet cannot sleep.—Laryngismus stridulus.—Cough with profuse sweat on whole body.—Weak and low voice.—Violent, dry, hollow cough, < after repose.—Cough during deglutition, or when taking an inspiration, with suspended respiration and blue colour of the face.—Cough, with expectoration of blood, or of thick, frothy, mucus.—Noisy, stertorous, and rattling inspiration.—[Where there is continued and steady stertorous breathing (there may be occasional stertorous breathing, as, for instance,

coming on and lasting a little while after a convulsion-but wait and see whether that does not presently die away; if there is continued stertorous breathing, give *Opium*).—H. N. G.].—Difficult, slow, and intermittent respiration, as from paralysis of the lungs: pneumonia notha.—Obstructed respiration and stifling, with great anguish.—Spasmodic asthma.—Fits of suffocation on making an effort to cough.

18. Chest.—Aching in chest, with shootings in sides during inspiration.—Tension and constriction in chest.—Heat and burning pain in chest, esp. in region of heart.—Suffocative attacks during sleep like nightmare.

19. Heart.—Burning about heart.—Pulsating arteries and swollen veins on neck.—Palpitation after alarming events, fright, grief, sorrow, &c.—Pain in cardiac region with great anxiety, trembling, sleeplessness, talkative delirium.—Pulse: full, slow, quick, hard; irregular; imperceptible.

20. Neck and Back.—Swelling of veins, and beating in arteries of neck.—Bending backwards (spasmodically) of the back.

21. Limbs.—Trembling of all the limbs, esp. arms and hands after fright.—Spasmodic jerkings and numbness of limbs.—Coldness of the extremities.

22. Upper Limbs.—Jerks and convulsive movements in arms.—Paralysis of arms.—Trembling of arms and hands.—Distended veins on the hands.—Chilblains on fingers.—Swelling of veins of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Jerks and convulsive movements of legs.—Weakness, torpor, and paralysis of legs.—Heaviness and swelling of feet.—Chilblains on toes.

24. Generalities.—General insensibility of whole nervous system.—Want of sensitiveness against the effects of medicines, with want of vital reaction.—Great uneasiness in limbs.—Trembling of limbs after fright.—Trembling in whole body, with shocks, jerks in limbs, and general coldness; > by motion of body and uncovering of head.—Convulsive fits, esp. in evening towards midnight, with sleep, involuntary movements of head and arms, with fists closed.—Pupils dilated (*e. g.*, after cholera infantum where the brain is threatened); hardness of hearing; hunger without desire to eat; discharge of urine too scanty; labour pains ceasing; labour too weak.—Apoplexy with stertorous breathing; blackness of outer parts; blueness of the whole skin or cyanosis.—Feeling of numbness in the outer parts; of some kind of obstruction of inner parts; pains like labour pains.—Clonic spasms, esp. when the stertorous breathing lasts all the time between the spells; black-blue swelling here and there over body.—Epileptic convulsions at night, or in morning, with fits of suffocation, loss of consciousness and of sensibility, and violent movements of limbs.—Sleep, after every convulsive attack.—Relaxation of all muscles.—Convulsions, with sudden loud cries.—Convulsions and spasmodic

motions, with foam at the mouth.—Sensation of buzzing and vibration in whole body.—Absence of pain during attacks.—Excessive irritability of voluntary muscles, and diminished irritability of all the others.—Persons, who take *Opium* in excess, become prematurely old.—Tetanus.—Bending backwards of (head or) body.—(Tetanic spasms and opisthotonos begin with loud screams.).—Rigidity of whole body.—Paralysis.—Lead colic.—Paralysis without pain.—Sensation of strength and vigour; or fainting and great weakness.—General emaciation.—Dropsical swelling of whole body.—Intercurrent remedy in chlorosis (R. T. C.).—Aggravation and renewal of sufferings, when over-heated.—Face dark red and hot.—Bed feels so hot she cannot lie on it.

25. Skin.—Skin bluish, with blue spots.—Redness and continued itching of skin, with small, round, and colourless elevations.—Erythema; scarlatina-like eruptions; furfuraceous desquamation, or else in large plaques.—Desquamation of epidermis.—Chilblains.—Dropsical swelling of whole body.

26. Sleep.—Lethargy, with snoring and mouth open, eyes open and convulsed, face red, and puffed, jaw hanging, loss of consciousness, difficult, slow, or intermittent respiration, pulse slow, or even suppressed, and convulsive movement of muscles of face, corners of mouth, and limbs.—Urgent inclination to sleep, with absolute inability to go to sleep.—Incomplete sleep, without power to wake.—Uneasy sleep, with anxious dreams.—Sleeplessness with acuteness of hearing; clocks striking and cocks crowing at a distance keep her awake.—Sleeplessness, with anxious tossing, restlessness, and delirium.—Stupefying, unrefreshing sleep.—During sleep, picking of bedclothes; groaning.—Moaning (whining) during sleep.—Terrific shocks in limbs, during sleep.—Nightmare.—Lascivious, frightful, and anxious dreams.—Dreams and cannot be roused.—Coma vigil.—Pleasant, fantastic dreams.

27. Fever.—General coldness of skin, esp. of limbs.—Coldness and rigidity of whole body.—Chill and diminished animal heat, with stupor, and weak, scarcely perceptible pulse.—Coldness only of limbs.—Burning heat in body, with great redness of face, anxiety, delirium, and agitation.—Pulse, generally full, slow and intermittent, or quick and hard.—Absence of perspiration; heat without perspiration; very hot sweltering perspiration; complaints concomitant to perspiration: *i.e.*, those that may appear with perspiration.—Intermittent fever where the chilliness is followed by heat, with perspiration which may be hot and sweltering; where there is no chill, but the fever is accompanied by this perspiration; patient may not feel cold all day, or may have only a little chill, and at night when in bed complain that "the sheets feel so very hot" (H. N. G.).—Fever, with lethargic sleep, snoring, convulsive movements of limbs, suppressed excretions, and hot perspiration (with quick and anxious breathing).—Heat with damp skin predominates, extending itself from head or stomach over the whole body.—Heat with inclination to be uncovered.—Perspiration of upper part of body, with dry heat of lower part.—Cold perspiration on forehead.—Intermittent fever; first shaking chill, afterwards heat with sleep, during which he perspires

much.—Falling asleep during cold stage and no thirst; during the hot stage thirst and general copious perspiration.—Whole body burning, even when bathed in sweat.—Fever, sometimes with loss of consciousness, or delirium.

Opuntia.

1. OPUNTIA VULGARIS. CACTUS OPUNTIA. (Prickly Pear.)

2. OPUNTIA ALBA SPINA. (Prickly Pear.) N. O. Cactaceæ. Tincture of flowers of O. vulg. Tincture of stems of O. s. a.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa, Nausea. Priapism. Spleen, pains in.

Characteristics.—Two kinds of "Prickly pear" have been proved—*Opun. vulg.* and *Opun. alba spina*. Burdick took one or two deep inhalations of the tincture of the flowers of the former. J. H. Fitch (who proved many of the Cactaceæ) took ten drops of the tincture of the second. The bulk of the symptoms of the proving are Fitch's; but the most peculiar symptom (which has also been verified) is Burdick's: "Nausea extending from stomach down into bowels, with sensation as if diarrhœa would set in." Also "feeling as if bowels had settled down into lower abdomen." Fitch had actual diarrhœa. All the urinary and genital symptoms were his except "Bloody urine," which is an effect of *O. vulg.*, but not Burdick's. Coldness was observed by both provers. The peculiar mental symptoms recalling the swearing tendency of *Anac.*, are Fitch's. Sticking and pricking pains predominate, also numbness and tension.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cact., Cer. b., Anhal. In nausea and sinking-down sensation in stomach and abdomen, Ipec. Blasphemy, Anac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Aberrations of mind; not entirely conscious of it.—Blasphemous mood.—Alternately busy and wanting to pray.—Alternately praying and swearing; fit of rage on thwarting of plans.—Petulant; irritable; vindictive.—Omits and transposes letters in writing.

2. Head.—Tensive feeling in brain.—Sensation as if head transfixed with a lance.

3. Eyes.—Pain in globe of r. eye.—Burning smarting in margin of lids, with feeling of contractions in line of lashes.

5. Nose.—L. nostril bleeds on picking; a little blood and watery mucus.

6. Face.—Pale face.

8. Mouth.—Bites inside of (r.) cheek on chewing.—Teeth sensitive.—Tea tasting insipid.—Saliva in mouth.

9. Throat.—Much mucus rises from throat.—Throat feels sore, afternoon; choked or pinching feeling round top of larynx.—Shuddering on swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Poor appetite for breakfast.—Went without dinner.—Nausea extending from stomach down into bowels, with sensation as if diarrhœa would set in.—Nausea with dull, heavy pain in stomach, with feeling as if cramps would set in.—Alternate nausea of stomach and bowels.

12. Abdomen.—Bloated abdomen.—Pain through spleen and heart.—Sensation as if contents of bowels in lower abdomen were very acrid; < in median line.—Excoriating, sick feeling in lower third of abdomen, with sensation as if bowels had all settled down into lower abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent desire; stools rather loose.—Stool: loose 4 p.m.; evening stool easy at first, afterwards hard; soft, but difficult, with urging in morning; smelling like strong drugs.—In straining at stool varicose veins on l. side enlarged very greatly.

14. Urinary Organs.—Not able to wait.—Urine: increased frequency and quantity; increased quantity, but not frequency; bloody.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain in r. testicle; priapism, with lascivious desire; drawing pains in r. testicle.—Emissions.—Atrophied appearance of genitals.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Heaving respiration, which does not > oppression at chest.—Oppression of chest > by a single heaving respiration.—Cold shudders right through chest.

19. Heart.—Sticking pains through heart.

20. Neck.—Pain in muscles of neck, l. side anteriorly, 12.25 p.m., later of r. side anteriorly below ear; pain and ache in both sides below ears, coming and going.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in proximal ends of first and second metacarpal bones of l. hand.—Pain in l. arm, just below elbow, palmar aspect.

23. Lower Limbs.—After kneeling or resting on lower limbs they become numb, with tingling and pricking.—Pain: in muscles of inner side of l. leg; head of fibula; r. little toe.

24. Generalities.—Prostration.

25. Skin.—Eruption of pimples on neck and behind l. ear, bleeding easily.

26. Sleep.—At night dream of women.

27. Fever.—Cold, chilly.—Cold feet; very chilly in the cold room; coldness of body.

Orchitinum.

Testicular Extract. Spermin. A Sarcode. Trituration.

Clinical.—Climacteric, sufferings of. Debility. Sexual weakness. Senility.

Characteristics.—The use of a testicular extract in cases of senile decay and nervous breakdown was first proposed by Brown-Sequard, and formed one of the examples by which he illustrated his doctrine of "inner secretions." He maintained that the various glands of the organism had, in addition to their obvious secretion or excretion, an additional secretion which was not obvious, but which materially contributed to the welfare of the organism. The doctrine is now generally accepted, and the use of the Sarcodes in general medicine is based upon it. Homœopathy can use these remedies in both ways. *Orch*. has been used with success, in the triturations, in climacteric sufferings; and in old-school practice in the sequelæ of ovariotomy, in cases of debility, sexual weakness, and premature senile decay.

Relations.—*Compare:* Oophorin.

Oreodaphne.

Oreodaphne Californica. Mountain Laurel. Spice-Bush. Balm of Heaven. N. O. Lauraceæ. Tincture of the leaves.

Clinical.—Headache, fronto-occipital; occipital.

Characteristics.—*Oreodaphne Cal*. is a tree which grows to a hundred feet in height. When bruised it emits a strong spicy odour which may cause sneezing. J. Murray Moore proved on himself and friends a tincture of the leaves and produced well-marked fronto-occipital headache < by movement, > by rest. The symptoms were more violent when the tincture was olfacted than when taken internally. The *Med. Cent*. (quoted *H. W*., xx. 84) gives the characteristics of one of its headaches thus: "Dull ache in occipital and cervical regions, extending down to scapulæ; great heaviness of the head, with a constant desire to move the head, which, however, gives no relief."

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Confusion of head.—Dizziness < on stooping and moving about; followed by dull, pressive fronto-occipital headache; > after night's rest.—Internal aching with pressure at inner angle of orbit, r. or l. (esp. l.), never in both simultaneously, extends through brain and across scalp to base of occiput; lasted fro", 30 minutes to 7 hours; < by light; noise; motion; > closing eyes, and perfect quiet.

Origanum.

Origanum marjorana. Sweet Marjoram. N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Breasts, affections of. *Erotomania*. Hysteria. Leucorrhœa. Nipples, irritation of. Nymphomania. Seminal emissions. Sexual irritation.

Characteristics.—The "Wild Marjoram" of this country is *Origanum vulgare*, grows on limestone or chalky soil, and yields an oil called Oil of Thyme. *Orig. marjorana*, the "Sweet Marjoram" (which is used for seasoning in cookery), was proved by Dr. Cessoles on himself and two young women; and the symptoms of the proving showed a distinct relation to the sexual organs, which clinical experience has verified and expanded. All kinds of sexual excitement, in females especially, have been remedied by *Orig*. The sexual symptoms were developed chiefly in the female provers, and were these: Sadness followed by joyfulness and thoughts of marriage. Lascivious dreams. Increased desire for coitus. Swelling and itching of nipples and pains in breasts. The additional symptoms in the Schema are cured symptoms collected by Hering. I have frequently verified the power of *Orig*. in morbid sexual excitement in both sexes. Other curious symptoms were: "Impulse to run." "Heat of head; as the heat increased the head was involuntarily turned from side to side." Symptoms were < evening on lying down (vertigo); and < at night (excessive thirst).

Relations.—*Compare:* In masturbation in girls, Grat. In masturbation; desire to run; heat to head and movements of head; affections of breasts, Bufo. In impulse to run, Iod. *Compare also:* Canth., Can. ind., Collin., Hedeoma, Helon., Plat., Val.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Impossible to remain tranquil.—Disposition much changed (after four or five days): she became earnest, fearful, silent, sad, discontented, despairing, and weary of life; (after ten or twelve days) irritable, restless, with great anxiety and full of ideas, with need of active exercise, of running in open air (from one to five

drops of tincture).—Sadness the whole day, followed by lively mood and excessive joyfulness, with thoughts of marriage, distraction of mind, and desire for active exercise, *impelling her to run* (in another young woman from 30th).—Lascivious ideas with sexual irritation.

2. Head.—Vertigo on lying down in evening.—Headache in temples.—Heat of head; as heat increased, head was involuntarily turned from side to side.

5. Nose.—Nose-bleed.—Tickling and sensation of constriction in tip of nose.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Excessive thirst at night.—Hiccough.

12. Abdomen.—Violent pain in abdomen wakes her from sleep at night.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to micturate, waking him from sleep as many as four times in one night.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Nocturnal emissions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Increased desire for coitus.—Erotomania with inclination to suicide in a young girl; great sexual irritation; deep moroseness, believes herself lost or despised.—Great sexual excitement driving her to onanism; scarcely a day passes without indulgence; whenever she meets a man whose appearance is pleasing she is driven to commit self-abuse.—Nearly idiotic from masturbation.—Sexual irritation with leucorrhœa and irritation of pudenda, in an unmarried woman of forty.—Leucorrhœa, sterility, flatulence of uterus."

18. Chest.—Swelling and itching of nipples with pain in breasts, frequently recurring.

20. Back.—Pains beneath the scapulæ.

21. Limbs.—Cramp in sole of r. foot, in l. leg, in fingers and shoulders.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains in r. hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in r. foot frequently recurring and disappearing.—Pains in the toes.

24. Generalities.—Great physical prostration.—Uneasiness.—Pains in legs and side became so violent that *Camph*. was taken after five days.—Hysteria from excessive irritation of genitals.

25. Skin.—Pale red spots on legs, thighs, and abdomen.—Painful red pimples on outer portion of both legs.

26. Sleep.—Frequent waking from sleep in fright; with trembling.—Dreams: vivid, anxious; lascivious; exciting.

27. Fever.—Heat of head; as the heat increased the head was involuntarily turned from side to side.

Ornithogalum.

Ornithogalum umbellatum. Star of Bethlehem. [A plant of which there are many varieties; nearly allied to Garlic (Allium Sativum)]. N. O. Liliaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Cancer. Flatulence. Gastric ulcer. Stomach, ulceration, of.

Characteristics.—In his *Cancer and Cancer Symptoms* Cooper has published the case of George M., 40, who was suffering from cancer of the stomach, and was operated on in the Cancer Hospital. The operation was abandoned on account of the numerous adhesions, and because it was impossible to remove all the diseased tissue. Cooper saw him first on July 22, 1898, and found him writhing in agony on his bed, unable to keep anything long on his stomach; > by warm foods, < by cold drinks. Pains < at night. They began in stomach, spreading to hands and between shoulders, as if an iron brick were being forced through stomach and chest. There was a visible bulging beneath attachment of diaphragm extending to scrobiculus cordis. Tongue red, coated towards back; bowels confined, sometimes diarrhœa. Patient's father died of gastric ulcer, aged 73. On Saturday, July 23, at 6 p.m., Cooper gave *Ornith*. Ø one dose. This was followed by great pains; he felt almost frantic at 3 a.m. and again at 1 p.m., when the bowels acted. At 3 a.m. he began taking *Carb. v*. 3x every three hours. This was discontinued on July 26th as patient thought it increased the pains, which now extended over the whole body. On the 27th a frothy substance began to come up, giving great relief. Cooper considered this as evidence that the *Ornith*. had touched the disease, but had been restricted in its action by the *Carb. v*. A second dose of *Ornith*. Ø was therefore sent and taken on the evening of July 28th. Almost immediately after the patient began bringing up a black jelly-like substance with great relief to pain and general improvement. From this time the progress was steady. On August 29th the patient in his report said he was keeping fairly well, though at times having great pain in lower part of stomach. And he noted this important additional symptom: "Great difficulty in going to sleep owing to a creepy sensation in limbs. Also on sitting, legs and feet go all of a heap, cannot keep still, cannot read without walking about. Feet also ache and swell." Dose repeated September 9th. On the 18th he reports: Sleep much better. Pain in left leg and foot, but not nearly so bad. Slight pains at bottom of stomach and a little more swelling. Cooper saw him on September 30th, and learned that after the last dose feet and ankles began to swell more, but gradually

got better. On September 23rd right leg felt as if bruised, and is now painful and angry-looking, swollen, and leaves spots on pressure. When eating feels as if food chokes in the stomach; some flatus, bowels regular. Another dose was given, and the effect confirmed Cooper's view that the swelling resulted from "the high pressure put upon the emunctories owing to the setting free of poison in the system." "In a few days," says Cooper, "he came to me in a great fright, and, pulling up his trousers, showed me the terrible condition, as he thought, of his legs. They were swollen, and great red streaks and patches could be seen coursing down the limbs. Believing that these were due to the rapid elimination of the cancer poison, I rather astonished him by insisting on his walking away without any medicine whatever." This patient soon became perfectly well. I saw him myself soon after and examined him thoroughly, and could find no indication of any disease whatever except the scar of the operation. He was alive and well in July, 1901. In the same volume Cooper reproduces from *H. W*. (April, 1898) cases of ulceration of the stomach in elderly women cured with the same remedy. (*1*) Miss J., 50, a thin, drawn-featured woman. Her sister died of cancer of stomach. Fifteen years previously vomited blood, and had been subject to gastric pains ever since. Symptoms: Pains in stomach with sickness; vomiting two or three times a day; feels a pressure in every nerve of body, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another, with pain across the chest sometimes after food, sometimes at night, and sometimes on an empty stomach; *a great deal of wind and sometimes a swollen feeling across the lower chest*; occasional heartburn with rising of food; nasty canker taste in the morning; sleep nut good from the pains; wandering dreams; bowels are confined. *Ornith*. Ø, one dose, November 6th. On 13th was seen again. Symptoms had moderated, vomiting ceased. A new symptom had made its appearance: "Wakes in perspiration at night." That had diminished by the 27th. Pains better; "gets cold before the pains." No heartburn; nasty taste still and confined bowels. Repeated dose. The day after this dose looseness of bowels set in with general relief, which went on increasing under more doses of the remedy till the patient regained almost perfect health and was quite changed in appearance. (*2*) Mrs. K., 62, eighteen months before seized with profuse vomiting of blood. Since then lived on slops and Quaker oats. Lately has spat up clots. Whenever she turns in bed "*feels as if a bag of water turns also*." Feet and legs swollen, unable to walk with ease. A brother is said to have died of cancer. January 12, 1898, *Ornith*. Ø, one dose. January 23rd, so much better she can hardly believe it the effect of the powder. Oppression at stomach gone. The "fluid sack" that rolled about in her inside had seemed to go down, and she felt nothing of it. Feels cheery and light. On February 10th there was a threatened return of the symptoms, but another dose permanently removed them. Cooper adds to the above this account of how he was led to think of *Ornith*. in cancer. "My acquaintance with it in cancer cases was due to the very distinctive disturbance it produced in a woman very sensitive to all alliaceous flavouring substances in food. The dose was taken at midday, and the same evening distension of the stomach and duodenum came on, with *frequent belching of mouthfuls of offensive flatus obliging her to loosen her clothes*, and this

was accompanied by the most hateful depression of spirits and desire for suicide, a feeling of complete prostration and painful sinking across the pit of the chest, and a feeling of sickness that kept her awake the greater part of the night, and that did not pass off for several days. The subject of this disturbance was about fifty-four years of age, of quite a sanguine temperament, inclined to enfeebled digestion, and with a history of pleuritic seizures, and a possible phthisical tendency, but otherwise not subject to any settled form of disease. Since the medicinal thrill above recorded, her general strength, digestion, and capacity for the enjoyment of life have manifestly improved. The *Ornith. umb*. in those sensitive to it goes at once to the pylorus, causes painful spasmodic contraction of it, and distends the duodenum with flatus, its pains being invariably increased when the food attempts to pass the pyloric outlet of the stomach." I have had several opportunities of confirming Cooper's observations on the action of *Ornith*. on the stomach. Mr. W., 44, came to me in August, 1899, with this history: Both parents died of cancer. He had had a weak stomach for two or three years and was wasting. Has to get up in the night to vomit. Brings up green and yellow liquid. Much flatus, "swells up in balls of wind." Abdomen large and hard; spleen rather large. Venous zigzag. Stools loose, watery, slate-coloured. Urine scanty, dark. Vaccinated three or four times. Under *Thuj*. 30 once a week he made good progress, the vomiting ceased, and he began to put on flesh. He developed an offensive body odour, which disappeared under *Sul*. 30; but on October 13th symptoms were rather worse. Some distension; wind does not pass freely. Rumbling before stool. Balls of wind roll about, but not as badly as at first. Frothy, acid vomiting which relieves. I now gave *Ornith*. Ø, one dose, repeated three weeks later, with manifest improvement in the symptoms. Body much less hard and distended; sleep good; appetite good; cessation of vomiting and gain of three pounds in weight. When he returned the symptoms were different and another remedy was required, and then he considered himself cured. I have put into Schema form the main symptoms cured and caused by *Ornith*. Cooper particularly insists on his method being followed: a dose of a single drop being allowed to act till all trace of its action has disappeared.

Relations.—*Compare:* All. sat. In flatulence, indigestion, &c., All. sat.; Abies n., Cham., Chi., Carb. v., Lyc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hateful depression of spirits and desire for suicide.

8. Mouth.—Tongue red, coated towards back.—Nasty canker taste in morning.

11. Stomach.—Distension of stomach and abdomen, with frequent belching of mouthfuls of offensive flatus, obliging her to loosen her clothes, with hateful depression and tendency to suicide; complete prostration and painful sinking across pit of chest; and a feeling of sickness that kept her awake the greater part of the night; (this was followed by great improvement in strength, digestion, and

enjoyment of life.).—Writhing in agony, unable to keep anything long on stomach; > by warm food, < by cold drinks.—Pains < at night, begin in stomach, spread to heart and shoulders, as if an iron brick being forced through stomach and chest.—Bulging beneath attachment of diaphragm extending to scrobiculus cordis.—When eating feels as if choked in stomach.—Pains in stomach with sickness; vomiting two or three times a day.—Great deal of wind and sometimes swollen feeling across lower chest.—Heartburn and rising of food.—Feels as if a bag of water turns when she turns over in bed.

12. Abdomen.—Hardness and distension of abdomen.—Wind in balls rolling from side to side.

13. Stool.—Bowels confined.—Diarrhœa >.

23. Lower Limbs.—Legs and feet go to sleep on sitting.—Creepy feeling in legs keeps him awake at night.—Right leg felt bruised and sore; later, angry and red.—Legs swollen, great red streaks and patches coursing along them.—Legs and feet swollen, preventing walking.

24. Generalities.—Gets cold before the pains.—Feels a pressure in every nerve of the body, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another, with pain across chest, sometimes after food, sometimes at night, and sometimes on an empty stomach.—Restlessness on account of creepy feeling in feet; cannot sit still; cannot read without walking about.

26. Sleep.—Great difficulty in going to sleep owing to creepy feeling in limbs.—Sleep disturbed by pains.—Wandering dreams.—Waking in perspiration at night.

Osmium.

OSMIUM. The Element. Os. (A. W. 190.3). Trituration of the precipitated metal.

OSMICUM ACIDUM. Osmium tetroxide. OsO_4. Dilutions with absolutely pure water.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bronchitis. Cold, liability to. Coryza. *Cough, spasmodic*. Eczema. Erections. Glaucoma. Headache. Hernia. Herpes iris. Larynx, pain in. Penis, sores on. Pollutions. Post-nasal bleeding. Post-nasal growths. Spermatic cords, pains in. Sternum, pain in. Syphilis. Syphilitic eruptions. Testicles, pains in. Tongue, sore. *Trachea, pain in*.

Characteristics.—*Osmium* is a metal of the *Platinum* group, in association with which it is always found. It is the heaviest of them all and the most refractory,

having never been fused. It derives its name (όσμή odour) from the pungent odour of the fumes of *Osmic acid*, which are evolved in the process of separating *Platinum* from its ore, and the effects of which have supplied a number of valuable symptoms in cases recorded by J. G. Blackley (*C. D. P.*). In the arts it is used in the alloy with iridium (*Iridosmium* or *Osmiridium*) for making the tips of gold pens. Triturations of the pure metal have been proved. The symptoms of the metal and of the acid are taken together. The odour of *Osm*. closely resembles that of *Chlorine*, as also do its irritating effect on the respiratory mucous membrane. The odour imparted to the secretions is various it makes the urine smell like violets; the eructations like radishes the axillary sweat like garlic. The respiratory tract is irritated from beginning to end, and not only irritated but pained. The nostrils and larynx are sensitive to cold air. There is pain in larynx, trachea, and in and under sternum on coughing. Even talking causes pain in larynx. Cough convulsive in paroxysms; hollow sounding as if one coughed into an empty tube; caused by irritation in larynx or low down in chest. As with so many remedies causing cough and asthmatic symptoms, *Osm*. is no less irritating to the skin, producing all degrees of irritating eruptions, eczematous and herpetic. In one of Blackley's cases a child born during the time that his father was under the influence of *Osm. ac*. developed eczema, though none of the previously born children were eczematous. In one of the provers the eruption proceeded from above downwards, the eruption disappearing from the upper part of the body and becoming worse on the lower. The downward direction of the symptoms also appeared in the male generative sphere, which was profoundly influenced: "Weakness in both groins towards cords." C. M. Boger (*Med. Couns*., xvi. 264) cured a case in which there was pain in both directions: "Stitching pain upward in left spermatic cord. Creeping sensation downwards in left spermatic cord. Weakness in calves; they give out while walking." [Shootings in the sternum are "up and down."] In another case (man, 44, syphilitic) he cured: "Dull, steady pain in hypogastrium, sore to pressure. Steady aching in glans penis." In the provings the erections were severe almost to priapism, and the ejaculations were longer-lasting and more copious than normal. The kidneys were affected in one of Blackley's cases, incipient nephritis being set up. The headaches of the provings were of a violent description, many of them affecting the base of the brain. A woman, 62, to whom I once gave *Osm*. 2x for a spasmodic cough with pain in the head had a severe aggravation, the headache taking this form: "Sharp pain in centre of forehead going through to back; > by hard pressure on forehead." She discontinued *Osm*. and in two or three days that pain went away, leaving only an ordinary headache. The cough was not relieved. G. S. Norton (*H. W*., xviii. 263) suggests that *Osm*. may be a remedy in many cases of glaucoma. Among the *peculiar sensations* are: As of a band round head. As if he had swallowed broken stones. Cough as if caused by resonance of contiguous parts. As if insects crawling on back and shoulders. Legs and feet as if too full. The symptoms are < by touch (tongue, sternum). < Riding (hoarseness). < Coughing; talking (pain in larynx). Most symptoms are < evening (cough, skin, restlessness). Cough < till midnight. Open air < (coryza, cough).

(One prover was less liable to taking cold in November than usual.) Open air > (smarting in eyes).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Sulphuretted hydrogen, Phos. ac.; Sil. (swollen gums); Hep. and Spo. (pain in larynx); Bell. and Merc. (laryngeal catarrh). *Compare:* Iridium, Selen., Tellur., Thall., Plat., Pallad. In eyes and lungs, Chlor., Bro. Skin of nails, Flu. ac. Itch, Sul. Coryza, cough with pain in larynx, Cep. (but Cep. has > in open air). Eruptions, Ars., Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Morose, irritable, impatient.—Weeping mood, screaming with cough.—Weak, gives up.—Consciousness of mental weakness; misplaces words.—Thoughts of accidents having happened to others, these thoughts grow upon him as if he were to do the same injuries to others.—Disinclination for work.

2. Head.—Dull, heavy headache.—Violent headache above and under the eyes, one-sided, extending to the ears; < below the eyebrows; the eye waters.—Headache in r. upper forehead, a tearing to and fro deep in; at same time similar pains in bones of limbs, deep in, evening.—Sharp bewildering pain centre of forehead going through to back, > by pressing on it.—Aching: in base of brain and jaws at night; extending from base of brain into jaws; < temples, with pain in larynx and hoarseness; nearly preventing sleep; like a band around head above ears.—Pain in vertex and occiput all the afternoon, < throwing head backward, with fulness.—Falling off of the hair.

3. Eyes.—Sharp pain in orbit (as if in bones); lids spasmodically closed.—Burning pain in eyes, with profuse lachrymation.—Weakness of sight (< r. eye).—Dimness of sight; letters run together as from a fog.—Smarting, > open air, but leaving eyes weak, so as to prevent reading, all objects surrounded by a coloured halo, eyes red and swollen.—Flame of candle surrounded by a bluish-green or yellow circle; or a rainbow ring; the flame looks larger or less distinct; at a distance it seems enveloped by dust or smoke.—Veins at fundus large and tortuous.—(Glaucoma.)

4. Ears.—Ringing in r. ear.—Tingling and pain in r. ear.—Earache evenings; first r. then l. ear.—Severe pains in l. petrosum.—[Perforations with irritation of meatus (both sides), sneezing, catarrh, sore throat, pasty posterior nares.—Itching in the ears; profuse nasal catarrh.—Meatus and membrane look red, and latter is perforated; thin but stringy discharge from nose.—Deafness; ears pain when nose is blown; mouth open; sleep noisy.—Girl of 14 with post-nasal growths improved rapidly under Osmic acid, 3x, but was seized with exhaustion; then under *Hydroc. ac.*; got quite well.—(Cures by Cooper)].

5. Nose.—Sensation as if blood rushed into nose from head.—Coryza with sneezing.—Sneezing and fluent coryza, with tickling in larynx, with difficult

respiration.—Discharge from posterior nares of loose mucus.—Burning irritation in nose.—Nostrils sensitive to cold air.—Sense of smell diminished.—(Post-nasal growths: adenoids.—R. T. C.)

7. Teeth.—Jerking pain in a r. upper hollow molar, often preventing, speech, afterwards the pain returned but was drawing, > sucking it with tongue.—Sudden swelling of gum above root of an upper l. incisor after eating pears, with pain and numbness; > by *Silic*.

8. Mouth.—Aching in jaws; pain in muscles of mastication.—Tongue: coated; and bad taste to coffee; fissured and one spot denuded; edges rough (and covered with pimples); red stripe in middle (paining as if sore).—Tongue sensitive to touch when eating and drinking.—Mouth sticky and pasty.—Copious salivation.—Taste of blood; metallic; unusual to tobacco, it causes scraping in throat, cigars cannot be smoked because they provoke cough and < the rawness in larynx; taste blunted.

11. Stomach.—Aversion to cocoa.—Eructations; nausea; vomiting.—Qualmishness and extreme discomfort, with dull pain and heaviness in pit of stomach.—Aversion to coffee and tobacco, disgust at their odour.—Eructations of odour of radishes.—Nausea: in morning, with discomfort in pit of stomach; on coughing; after eating, with pain and heaviness in pit of stomach when riding in open air; > empty eructations.—Vomiting of watery mucus of the odour and taste of the acid, with blackish-grey flakes of mucus.—Paroxysmal vomiting of water, afterwards of yellowish and tenacious substances.—Distension of stomach and abdomen in evening, with difficult passage of flatus.—Constriction in forenoon; in epigastrium before dinner (which I take at 12.30), with weight and often a feeling in stomach as if I had swallowed stones.—Chronic vomiting, with pressure in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen distended and sensitive; much rumbling.—Pain in groins, that on coughing extended into testicles.—Pressure on inguinal rings.—Weakness in groins towards spermatic cords.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa: nine or ten times daily, preceded or followed by colic, nearly always with black blood (no hæmorrhoids); (diarrhœa after coffee).—Stools mushy, frequent.—Bilious stools, partly fluid, delayed, hasty, with burning at anus.—Constipated stools; small, delayed.—Stool: hard, then soft, orange-coloured; dry, full of air, delayed, next day scanty and small; only a small lump like a marble, difficult.—Tendency to piles.—Urging but passage of only flatus; urging, then stool, first part hard, then soft, with burning in anus preventing sleep, urging with desire for stool, but evacuation of only a little mucus.—Constipation.—Burning in anus during and after stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminution or suppression of the urinary secretions.—Urine albuminous; strong-scented (high-coloured, smelling of violets, apparently full of

bile); dark brown (porter-coloured) and scanty; deposits bright-red sediment.—Bright's disease.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent pain on the point of penis and prepuce.—Glans red on l. side, during coition a long-lasting emission of semen.—Throbbing, stinging, pinching in l. side of glans.—Hard erections; often after midnight, always on waking in morning, later they last longer, even after rising, desire moderate.—Erections every morning, earlier and harder.—Pain: in r. testicle; in testicles, preventing sleep all night; in spermatic cords, < l.; in spermatic cords extending into testicles, with inflammatory swelling of r. inguinal glands.—Appetite suppressed, the conjugal act done by volition, and the usual thrill in ejaculation absent.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Larynx, tickling; sore pain; burning.—Mucous secretion increased; profuse secretion of mucus in air passages; it hangs in larynx like a string, causing hawking and coughing with straining to vomit; has to swallow it; when sneezing the mucus becomes loose easily.—Dryness of the throat when coughing.—Hoarseness and pain in larynx; with cough and coryza.—Hoarseness, < from singing, and < on entering the house.—Burning irritation in trachea.—Spasmodic coughs in attacks (with twitching of fingers, dryness of throat and crying).—Cough sounds as if one coughed into an empty tube; or as if caused by resonance of contiguous parts.—Cough with sneezing.—Cough: only in morning; from scraping in larynx; with pain in larynx; with constriction of trachea; convulsive; in short bursts on rising, without expectoration, in short bursts (after coryza), returned during day, disturbing sleep till midnight, from tickling in larynx, after sneezing a lump is loosened, which he must swallow; dry, spasmodic; dry, rattling, difficult to loosen; short, dry, paroxysmal, as if mucous membrane would be torn off, with and followed by raw, sore pain in larynx and trachea, extending to middle of sternum.—Hacking cough; > deep inspiration; < motion in open air, with irritation in larynx.—Cough, with secretion of colourless mucus.—Bronchitis.—Chronic dyspnœa.—(Heaves in horses.)

18. Chest.—Moist râles on breathing and in larynx.—Wandering pneumonia.—Sticking near l. lower rib.—Pain beneath sternum on coughing, extending to sides of chest, with burning soreness, after coughing long lumps of yellow, tenacious mucus were loosened.—Sternum sore, painful to touch, independent of cough.—Shooting up and down in sternum.—Oppression; > deep inspiration, with difficult respiration as if lungs were collapsed and could not get air enough.—Tightness, dread of breathing, sore pain when air enters lungs.—Dryness in chest.

19. Heart.—Anxious palpitation.—Pulse rapid.

20. Back.—Pressive pain in back and loins.—Pain: in sacral region.—Peculiar pain extending from scapula to sacral region, < motion and cough.

21. Limbs.—Heaviness and weariness of limbs, < knees.

22. Upper Limbs.—Perspiration in axillæ smelling like garlic.—Pulsating stinging on inner side of r. shoulder-joint.—Pinching above l. elbow, inwardly and on inner posterior side.—Pain: in middle of l. humerus, then in l. fingers; in bone of l. elbow.—Paralytic pain deep in radius.—Pinching in bones of r. forearm.—Pain in bones of l. wrist in morning after stool.—Pain in r. index, esp. in phalanx, stinging and twitching towards tip, in forenoon.—Stabbing: in tips of l. fingers and thumb; in attacks, in finger tips, < l.—Burning pain in l. ring finger.—Fold remains attached to growing nail, < r. side and mostly middle finger.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rash on thighs and on ankle.—Fulness and restlessness in legs and feet, quite unbearable; has to lie down at 9 p.m.—Legs almost insensible.—Sudden pain in hip-joint as if it would be dislocated, preventing walking.—Ulcerative pain in l. leg and gluteal muscles.—Pain in r. ankle.—Flying cutting in bones and joints of r. foot.—Pinching in bones of l. heel, then r.

24. Generalities.—Great weakness and prostration (all day, with muddled head and aching limbs and body; on rising; on rising after a restless night).—Cutting and pinching pains in limbs.—Tearing to and fro deep in r. upper side of forehead and in bones of limbs in evening.—General sick feeling.—Restless.

25. Skin.—Red spots on dorsum of hands.—Copious exanthema on forearms, hands, and cheecks.—Red-brown papules, with desquamation, on forearm and hand.—Small, itching, pointed vesicles, surrounded by red areola on back of l. hand, between thumb and index (where six years before scabies had broken out), and on ulnar margin of l. hand, from metacarpal joint to phalanges of little finger, and on outer surface of wrist, on r. hand itching, but no vesicles.—Itching as from crawling of insects.—Face red, tender, covered with pimples with watery heads, then pimples on knuckles, gradually spreading over hands and arms, later hands and forearms covered with red, slightly raised circular or elliptical patches, covered with concentric scabs, resembling later stages of herpes iris, most of patches deeply fissured, patches irritable, < morning on rising and at night on undressing, papules on neck.—Redness of hands and arms, with swelling and itching pimples, gradually becoming vesicular; on face, neck, and forearms patches of vesicles on an elevated base, the latter hard, brawny, and pitting on pressure, towards the edges the patches consist of one or two vesicles on the summit of a large pimple, contents of vesicles watery, occasional cracking of affected skin and constant oozing, the itching makes him irritable.—Eruption on forearms, head, and side of face.—Eczematous rash on face and upper limbs.—Prickly heat disappears on upper half of body and increases on lower, first on thigh, then on leg, then on ankle.—Burning stitches in many places, < r. upper lid and at inner border of nail of

l. fourth finger.—Itching: on legs and ankles, in spots near l. hip, 3 to 4 a.m., when erections return; above crest of l. ilium, with redness and pointed spots as if tetter would appear; as from crawling insects, on shoulders and back in evening on going to bed, it scarcely permits sleep.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness; overpowering.—Sleepless.—Restless sleep; with painful dreams.—Sleep heavy, interrupted by nightmare.—Dreams: of fire, confused, but not frightful; unremembered of activity and of serious and important events.

27. Fever.—Shivering, < back.—Fever, with difficult respiration; fever, with hot and dry skin.—Sweat in axilla, smelling of garlic, < evening and night.

Ostrya.

Ostrya virginica. Hop-hornbeam. Iron-wood. Lever-wood. N. O. Cupuliferæ. (Corylaceæ.) Tincture of heart wood.

Clinical.—Headache, dull. Head, numb. Intermittent fever. Liver, affections of. Lumbago. Malaria. Malarial anæmia.

Characteristics.—The Hop-hornbeam, *Ostrya virginica*, is sometimes regarded as a variety of the common Hornbeam naturalised in America, though native to Southern Europe. The chief difference between them is that *Ost. vulg*. has pendulous and *Ost. virg*. upright catkins. The wood, from preparations of which the provings by Burt and others were made, is exceedingly hard and heavy. The symptoms show a marked action on the liver, with the usual dull headache and pain in back and shoulders; cutting, sinking pains in abdomen. Allen put in italics the following: "Tongue coated yellow at root." "Loss of appetite for breakfast and dinner." "Frequent nausea with the dull frontal headache." On the other hand there is increased appetite; hunger wakes the patient at 4 a.m.; and sinking at epigastrium. *Sickening* pains were much complained of. Some of the stools were very black. The symptoms were < moving; stooping; walking. < 6 a.m.; 4 a.m.; 3 p.m.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Macro., Bry., Nux (lumbago). *Compare:* Waking in night hungry, Ign., Lyc. Black stools, Lept.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very nervous, with dull headache.

2. Head.—Light feeling in head (with stomach symptoms); < walking.—Dull headache with numb, prickly feeling in head, face, and hands; < head.—Sharp pain from within out back of mastoid process.—Severe throbbing frontal

headache, < stooping.—Dull frontal headache with nausea.—Severe pressing pain r. temple; and r. molars.—R.—side headache, morning.

4. Ear.—Drawing pain deep in l. ear.

6. Face.—Moist freckles in face, head, and hands.

8. Mouth.—Boring and sharp pain in r. lower molars.—Tongue coated yellow at root.—Taste: coppery, slimy; sweet, shiny; bitter; rough.

11. Stomach.—Appetite greatly increased.—Woke with hunger 4 a.m.—Loss of appetite.—Frequent nausea with the dull frontal headache.—Sour stomach.—Burning distress in epigastrium.—Sensation as if indigestible substance in stomach; > by eating.—Nausea and distress after riding in cold air.—Hard sickening pains in epigastric and umbilical region; awaking him at night.—Sinking in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Dull pain in r. hypochondrium, < by walking; with nervousness and dull headache.—Dull pains in r. lobe of liver with sour eructations.—Retraction of umbilicus.—In umbilical region: frequent, hard sickening, cutting pains; extending into hypogastrium; with desire for stool; with borborygmi and tenesmus; neuralgic pain; constant distress.—Rumbling; flatus; pain waking him in night.—Bowels felt as if bound by lead poisoning.

13. Stool and Anus.—Rectum feels sore; protruded feeling after stool.—Stool: loose; bilious with tenesmus and straining; loose without tenesmus; tenesmus followed by diarrhœic stool; mushy with burning at anus and tenesmus; small, natural; dark-coloured, natural; black, dry lumps 6 p.m.; very black.

20. Back.—Back so painful, can hardly turn in bed; cannot sit up (> by *Macro., Bry., Nux*).—Dull pain in whole dorsal region; extending into l. hypochondrium.—Constant lumbar and sacral pain, < stooping or walking.

21. Limbs.—Arms and legs: aching; dull pains.

22. Upper Limbs.—Fine drawing rheumatic pains in l. fingers, morning.

23. Lower Limbs.—Awoke several times with cramp-like pain in lower limbs, < walking.—Drawing pains in r. ankle.

24. Generalities.—Nervous, languid, weak, uneasy.

26. Sleep.—Constant desire to yawn.—Sleep restless, as after strong tea.

27. Fever.—Cold, chilly about shoulders.—Gentle sweat over entire surface, with feeling of weakness.

Ovi Gallinæ Pellicula.

Membrane of the Shell of a Hen's Egg. The fresh membrane is triturated in 0.95 alcohol, allowed to digest several days, and then potentised (Swan).

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Catarrh. Coryza. Heart, oppression of. Hip, left, pain in. Leucorrhœa. Menstruation, irregular. Ovaries, pains in. Post-nasal catarrh. Pruritus vulvæ. Throat, sore. Uterus, misplacements of; prolapse of; retroverted (?). Vertebræ, pain in. Vulva, soreness of.

Characteristics.—This preparation was made by Swan, and proved by a young lady, a patient of J. C. Boardman. Swan's paper was read before the Denver Homœopathic Club, and published in a number of *Med. Visitor*, the date of which I have lost, with additions from *H. P.*, xiii. 323. Under *Calc. ov. test*. I have given an account of the action of Egg-shells in leucorrhœa, and Swan adds that it has an ancient reputation for "immoderate flux of the courses" (like our *Calc. c.*), and for nocturnal enuresis. The Egg-shells were anciently used powdered fresh or roasted, and as such were and are much used in the treatment of oxyuris vermicularis. Swan prepared the membrane. As an ovarian product it might be expected that all parts of the egg should have an action on ovaries. It is recognised that as an article of diet in some forms eggs have a stimulating effect on the sexual functions. The provings of *Ovi g. p.* bear out this relation. The first prover was a young lady who was known to be unable to bear any extra exertion, but the details of this were not known until after she had taken the first dose of the c.m. sent by Swan. This had the effect of removing suddenly the whole of the trouble which prevented her from exerting herself—a left ovarian pain extending down the left limb, brought on some years before, when she felt something "give way" in the groin whilst shovelling snow. The sensitiveness to exertion never returned, though the dose created much disturbance of the generative functions before it had finished its action. The symptoms of the second prover, a married woman who took the 30th, confirmed the symptoms, both cured and pathogenetic, experienced by the first. This prover had also hæmorrhage from the rectum; incontinence of urine whilst sneezing or coughing; post-nasal catarrh. Yingling contributed this case to *Hahn. Adv.* (quoted *Amer. Hom.*, xxii. 412): H. E., 42, blonde, had these symptoms: A dull, hard, heavy aching in region of heart; generally about apex; extending at times to left ovarian region. Occasionally a cutting which extends to base of heart and prevents breathing; after the cutting a sensation as if something went "thud," after which pain seems to recommence at apex. At times heavy aching in base of heart, which makes breathing very difficult. Only bending backward > respiration. *Ovi g. p.* (a preparation of Fincke's) one dose, dry on the tongue. In a very few minutes the pain was all gone. "Feels splendidly since taking the remedy." Without knowing what it was, said she had "a taste of fresh eggs in the mouth since taking the powder." Among the noteworthy features of the provings are: *Suddenness* of onset and ceasing; both provers manifested these. Jerkings on going to sleep and in

sleep; heat in sacrum, the rest of the body being cool. The bearing-down sensations in the uterus were very marked. Pushing and rushing feeling in womb, as if blood might rush out in torrents (which sometimes happened and sometimes did not). Sensation as if something turned over inside. The symptoms were < by movement; reaching lifting arms; over-exerting. < At menses: before, during, and after though some symptoms were > when flow appeared. > Bending backward (dyspnœa in cured case). > jarring or beating breast (dyspnœa). < Pressure and touch (abdomen, breasts, ovaries); intolerance of pressure of clothing. < Descending stairs. < At full moon.

Relations.—*Compare:* Calc. ov. test. (leucorrhœa, &c.). In pains in heart and left ovary, Naja. Clinkers in catarrh, K. bi. Sensitiveness to touch and pressure, Lact., Lyc. Suddenness of pains, &c., Bell., Lyc. Symptoms > by flow, Lach.

Causation.—Over-exertion. Strain.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—(Deep melancholy; in connection with ovarian pain.).—Depression before menses.—Hopeless, tearful mood.—Profound melancholy, without knowing cause, passing off like a cloud.

2. Head.—Whirling sensation in head and sense of depression.—Dizziness, fear of failing, and catching her breath on descending stairs; or walking on anything narrow when raised above the ground.—Fulness of head with great pressure outward in mastoid region, with headache in occiput (cured).—Occipital headache.—Aching pain, afternoon, from back of l. ear, extending down towards shoulders half-way from neck.

3. Eyes.—Sharp darting pains in l. eye through to occiput; very violent compelling him to press eye to prevent its leaving its socket, which it seemed as if it would do (Ballard).—Sensation of a shade over eyes.—Sunken eyes, haggard look.

5. Nose.—From a slight change of underclothing, severe cold and coryza, with much mucous discharge from nose, came suddenly, lasted three days, ceased as suddenly, much mucus discharged from nose (quite different from usual colds).—Sensation of severe cold, sneezing catarrh, cracked lips.

6. Face.—Looks haggard; eyes sunken; skin discoloured, dark.—Eruption of small pustules on forehead and chin.—Slight soreness and stiffness of jaw (passed off in a few hours).

8. Mouth.—Exceedingly and peculiarly offensive breath during menses (a lady near said it was indescribable, seemed to enter her mouth and pass directly to her womb).—Taste of fresh eggs in the mouth.—Exceedingly acid saliva (cm).

9. Throat.—Sore throat l. side as if it had been scalded; lasted several days, only at night; catarrh with hard clinkers hawked back, which would invariably shoot down the throat.—Sore throat with sensation of a lump on l. side low down causing cough; throat looked inflamed; tonsils swollen.—Sensation of dryness causing cough, tonsils inflamed on one side (*Kalm.* >).

11. Stomach.—Nervous dyspepsia; low spirits; very weak; sleeplessness occurring every week.—Sensation of lump between lower end of sternum and back as if a hard potato had been swallowed; with this severe sacral pain (relieved with cm).—Burning and heaviness in pit of stomach (cured).—Vomited three gall-stones.

12. Abdomen.—Suddenly a pain in epigastrium passing down in middle line, then pain in l. ovary to l. limbs.—Distended almost to bursting, before menses, with bearing-down pain.—Heavy pressing down in lower abdomen.—Between periods, l. side of abdomen very sore, with sharp pains occasionally darting through it, and bearing down in womb as if weight hanging to it.—Pain in hypogastrium, < on side lain on, and in sacrum when lying on back.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation; stools irregular, from five to eight days.—Stool mixed with a sand-like substance that fell heavily to bottom of vessel and was voided with much pain.—Diarrhœa with cutting colic pains (was icy cold), in a collapsed state.—Increased peristalsis.—Diarrhœa mixed with corrugated skins.—Griping cramps and diarrhœa coming suddenly; at night.—While riding in cars, sudden (bright) hæmorrhage from rectum, severe pain across sacrum.—During menses, followed by burning at anus; hæmorrhage from bowels.

14. Urinary Organs.—Every time she sneezes or coughs the urine spurts out (after cessation of menses).—Urine scalds vulva, esp. r. side, which itches intensely.—Urine dark yellow-red.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—(At age of sixteen, whilst shovelling snow, felt something give way in l. groin, causing great pain, extending down thigh to knee, feet, and toes, compelling her to keep in bed; afterwards always set up afresh by any slight extra exertion, using arms, reaching up, lifting; also and esp. whilst menstruating when the ovarian pain was <, and severe bearing-down pains were added; entirely > by keeping quiet and idle. Took *Ovi p. g.* cm (Swan) whilst in the middle of an attack from over-exertion. In about an hour the pains *left suddenly*, she got up and dressed, and was never affected by exercise again).—During menses excessively and peculiarly offensive breath.—Night before menses, awaked 1 a.m. with pushing sensation downward in lower abdomen as though the blood might rush out in torrents, suffering intense, but no blood appeared or any fluid, till following night, when menses came on; during the sensation abdomen was distended as if it would burst.—Four days later, whilst playing banjo, seized with whirling sensation in head, sense of depression, weakness, giving-way feeling in lower limbs and knees, followed by a pushing down (no pain), rushing feeling in

womb followed immediately by a profuse flow of blood, rushing out, lasting an hour and then ceasing, during flow other symptoms completely >.—At 8.30 a.m. seized with a pain in epigastric region passing down middle line, then pain in l. ovarian region, then l. hip, then back of l. thigh to hollow of knee, with weakness of l. side, and esp. l. limb; then another discharge of blood, coming on alternate days.—Heavy pressing down in lower abdomen.—Sensation as if menses coming on (but they did not).—After menses, leucorrhœa, thick, white, cream-like; preceded by sharp pain in womb as during menses; leucorrhœa lasted as long as menses, occurring every morning and not on alternate days as menses did.—While stooping had a pain in l. lower abdomen, and a sensation as if something within her turned or rolled over; ever since has felt exceedingly well, more joyous and happy and more free from attacks of depression; no pain; no blood; no leucorrhœa.—Pains and aches in uterine region and l. ovary as if menses coming on (eighteen days before due).—Itching of r. labia extending outward to edge.—During menses very sleepy.—After menses: slight pain in front of l. thigh; sore spot on pressure in l. ovary; breasts sore, sensitive to pressure.—Menses flowed all night, colourless, profuse, penetrating clothing; in morning began to be red, profuse, painless.—Before menses for twenty-four hours, depression, dull, digging pains in lower abdomen.—Between periods bearing down as if weight hanging to womb.—After menses cannot bear pressure of clothes, has to suspend them from shoulders (passed off suddenly).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent cough, with coryza, oppression, and tightness of chest.

18. Chest.—Tightness across chest, oppression.—Congested, suffocative feeling in chest as from wind, in centre under sternum, > beating it with the hand; by jarring; (query: in heart?).—Breasts sore, sensitive to pressure (after menses).

19. Heart.—Dull, heavy aching in region of heart, generally apex, with cold, numb feeling internally, extending at times to l. ovary (cured).

20. Back.—Backache, with feeling as if a vertebra had dropped out of lumbar region, and as if spine were tied together with strings.—Pain in every vertebra of spine.—Sharp pain through spine crosswise.—Severe pain across sacrum (with hæmorrhage from rectum).—Awakened at night with much heat in sacrum, rest of body cool; good deal of aching pain across sacrum and nates.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in l. hip (from ovarian region), down back of thigh and knee; whole limb weak.—Ache over l. hip, seemed to extend in deep, > during menses, < after.

24. Generalities.—Weakness and giving way feeling,< in lower limbs, esp. knees, followed by pushing down, rushing in womb.—Debility with dread of motion; wants to keep quiet.—Intolerance of bands on wrists, arms, waist, or garters.

26. Sleep.—During sleep, and immediately on going to sleep, whole body jerked (during menses).—Very sleepy during menses; between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. suddenly taken with intense drowsiness, sometimes overcoming the will to keep awake.

27. Fever.—Griping chills.

Calcarea Ovi Testæ.

Egg-shell. Trituration of the shell, not including its lining membrane.

Clinical.—Leucorrhœa. Warts.

Characteristics.—This preparation of *Calcarea* has been used in preference to others in cases of simple bland leucorrhœa. Water in which eggs have been boiled is popularly supposed to have the property of causing warts if brought in contact with the hands. This suggests *Calc. ov. test*. as possibly the best *Calcarea* preparation to prescribe in cases of warts. No doubt *Calc. ov. test*. has the general properties of *Calc. carb. ostrear*. (i.e., ordinary *Calc. carb*.), but it has been little used clinically, "Backache, as if broken in two," is a keynote.

Oxalicum Acidum.

Oxalic Acid. Hydrogen Oxalate. $C_2H_2O_42H_2O$. Trituration. Tincture.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. *Back, pain in. Chest, affections of*. Cholera infantum. Convulsions. Deltoid rheumatism. Enuresis. *Eyes, affections of. Gastrodynia. Gout. Gravel*. Hernia. Indigestion. *Meningitis. Myelitis*. Nails, blue. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. *Nose, affections of. Numbness. Oxaluria. Paralysis*. Pregnancy, sickness of. *Side, pain in*. Spasms. Spermatic cord, neuralgia of. *Stomach, affections of*. Tetanus. Testicles, induration of; pains in. *Tongue, affections of. Urine, abnormal. Voice, altered*.

Characteristics.—If *Opium* is the painless remedy, *Oxal. ac*. may be considered its antithesis: it causes pains excruciating beyond description, and it has this grand keynote distinction, that its pains are all < when the patient thinks of them. And not only that, thinking of pains and conditions will bring them on when they are not actually present. If the patient thinks about urinating he must go instantly and relieve the bladder. Full doses of the poison cause corrosion of the passages, excruciating agony in back, chest, stomach, and abdomen, destruction of mucous membrane, bloody vomit and stool, and death by exhaustion, consciousness being

generally retained to the end, though sense of sight may be lost. Coldness of surface, numbness, mottled skin, blue nails, are present in all degrees of the drug's action, and are leading notes for its use. The excruciating pain in lower back and loss of power in the lower limbs shows an unmistakable action on the spinal cord and its meninges. These symptoms are better seen in less severe cases of poisoning. I take two cases from *C. D. P.* (*1*) A middle-aged shoemaker, a hard drinker, took 1/4 oz. of *Oxal. ac.* in crystals. Prepared chalk was given freely. Symptoms: Severe burning sensation in mouth and throat with great thirst and difficulty in swallowing; excruciating pain in epigastrium, and cold, clammy perspiration; numbness and tingling in extremities, legs drawn up towards abdomen; pulse was just perceptible; breathing slightly spasmodic; features anxious, pallid. At 8 p.m. (nine hours after observer's first visit) hot feeling in throat and tingling in extremities continued. *Voice altered*; instead of a remarkably deep bass it was reduced to a very low key, like one talking in an undertone. This lasted a month, during which period the legs used to "go to sleep" several times a day. After nine weeks the voice, though stronger, was still "a complete old man's voice." (*2*) A woman took three drachms in three ounces of water. Most of it was evacuated within fifteen minutes by stomach-pump. Symptoms: Convulsions; spastic contraction of jaws and limbs; forcible closure of mouth and drawing down of its angles. Dilated alæ nasi, corrugated brows, twitching of facial muscles and insensibility. Great cerebral excitement afterwards occurred with dry coldness of surface and imperceptible pulse. Symptoms were less marked during intermission of tetanic spasms, and declined in three hours. In animals poisoned with *Oxal. ac.* the first symptom is stiffness of hind limbs. Farrington sums up the indications of *Oxal. ac.* in spinal affections: Weak loins, hips, legs, numb back; numb limbs. Limbs blue and cold; weak and numb; < going up stairs. Limbs *stiff*; paroxysm of dyspnœa (as in spinal meningitis). [The mottled purpuric surface of meningitis gives another indication.—J. H. C.] Pains in small spots [especially linear spots]. Pains < when thinking of them. Erections with dulness in occiput. In a case of paraplegia, affecting first right then left leg, of a year's duration, in an American lady, mother of four children, W. M. Butler (*N. A. J. H.*, i. 797) gave great relief with *Oxal. ac.* 3. In a few weeks the motory symptoms were better, then the sensory. Sensation to heat and cold was restored, general tactile sensibility was improved. Some control was gained over bladder and rectum.—The involuntary muscles are affected by *Oxal. ac.* no less than the voluntary. There is frequent ineffectual urging to stool, preceded by a sick, distressing feeling from navel downwards, < when thinking of it, < from drinking coffee. Sugar < pain in stomach. Wine = headache. Faintness and vomiting during stool. After stool > of pain in back. The heart may be paralysed in a few minutes if the dose of the poison is very large, and then it is found flaccid or distended with blood. In an interesting study of *Oxal. ac.*, J. W. Ellis (*J. B. H. S.*, vii. 285) cites a fatal case of poisoning recorded by Boericke (*Med. Cent.*, August, 1894) through exposure of the hands to a saturated solution used for chemical purposes. The symptoms were: Intense pains in head. Hyperæsthesia, especially to light. Spasms of pain down extremities, along

throat muscles, and through spermatic cord. Sensitive spots on spine. De Noë Walker told me of a case of his in which the patient, an elderly, gouty man, was suddenly seized with congestion of spinal meninges with great coldness, blueness, and numbness; complete prostration of strength. *Oxal. ac*. 6 rapidly cured. A patient of mine who used *Oxal. ac*. in his work suffered from: "*Rheumatism of left side*. Starting on falling asleep. When actually at work, acidity." This *left-side* rheumatism is noteworthy, for *Oxal. ac*. is a very *left-sided* remedy. But it has one special region of the left side, as Burnett has graphically illustrated, in which it is supreme. Sharp pains through the lower lobe of the left lung. It matters not what the name of the disease may be—pleurisy, pneumonia, phthisis—when that pain is present *Oxal. ac*. will do its work. The provings give: Sharp shooting pain in left lung and heart, extending down to epigastrium, and lasting some seconds.—In afternoon, stitches several times in left lung.—Sharp, lancinating pain in left lung, coming on so suddenly that it deprives him of breath for a few seconds. Sore sticking in chest extending back to between scapulæ." *Oxal. ac*. has cured many cases of angina pectoris, with symptoms recalling these. A powerful action is developed on the kidneys in the poisoning cases, albumen, blood, and oxalate crystals being found in the urine. *Oxal. ac*. in the attenuations has given good results in cases of oxaluria in which some of the leading symptoms of the remedy, as the backache, numbness, &c., were present.—Enuresis has also been cured (*H. P*., vi. 232) with *Oxal. ac*. 6 in a blonde boy of six. The guiding symptom was: "Sharp shooting pain in left chest, close to sternum and parallel to it. Ellis suggests that *Oxal. ac*. corresponds to many cases of neurasthenia. It is a favourite remedy with S. A. Jones in cardiac trouble, occurring in highly "nervous" patients (*H. R*., v. 13). [Hale cured a case of palpitation with action of heart irregular in force and rhythm, alternating with aphonia, with *Oxal. ac*. 6 (*Org*., ii. 222).] Jones's remarks just quoted are made in reference to a case reported by "*C. F. M*." (*H. R*., iv. 257), and described by the reporter as "lumbago," but considered (in my opinion, correctly) by Jones to be spinal meningitis. This is the case: Mrs. S., 55, suffered for several days with: Terrible pain in lumbar region, extending down thigh and over region of both kidneys. Extremely anxious to change position frequently, but slightest movement, assisted or unassisted, caused her to shriek out in agony. Frequent desire to pass large amounts of urine, but the pain on moving was so great that she would shrink from the attempt. Legs numb and very weak and cold. Pulse rapid. Short, distressed breathing in general, though there were intervals of easier breathing. Appetite normal, though swallowing was difficult and painful. *Oxal. ac*. 30, every half-hour, was given. In two hours she could be placed on the vessel with very little pain. In twelve hours she sat up. In twenty-four hours was entirely relieved. Banergee (*H. P*., xiii. 157) cured a case of strangulated hernia of left side with *Oxal. ac*. 6 trit. He had no definite indication. John Moore reports the case (*H. W*., xv. 53) of a sea captain who suffered much from indigestion. Two years before Moore saw him he had had to undergo operation for strangulated hernia. Ever since he had been subject to these symptoms: Pain in region of navel coming on two hours after eating, accompanied by much flatulence

and bitter and sour eructations. Pain < in night, arousing the patient 3 a.m., and keeping him awake. *Burning sensation from throat downwards* to the region of the pain. The patient had always had a weak digestion, and had met with many severe accidents at sea. *Oxal. ac*. 3, two drops, an hour after meals. He was a little better the first night, and after that slept the night through, and said he had not had so much comfort for years. *Oxal. ac*., the chief constituent of Sorrel (*Rumex Acetosa*) and Wood Sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*), exists in plants that are ordinarily deemed anti-scorbutic and are remarkable for the grateful acidity of their herbage. Inspissated solutions of sorrel have been used successfully as local applications for epithelioma, and with a solution of *Oxal. ac*. and of *Tannic acid*, applied locally, Cooper removed a large patch of erythematous lupus on the cheek. With a solution of 5 gr. to two drachms of water Cooper has often removed troublesome small nævi in infants upon the face and elsewhere, using it perseveringly for weeks or even months. From this it would appear, taking into account that *Oxal. ac*. produces wart-like growths, that, well diluted, it may be regarded as having a beneficial influence, locally and probably internally as well, upon epithelial proliferations of the cuticle. *Ox. ac*. is said to enter largely into the inspissated juice of the Clover (*Trifol. pratense*) which formed Thomson's "cancer plaster," and which is strongly escharotic. Among the *Peculiar Sensations* are: jerking pains, like short stitches, confined to small spots, lasting only a few seconds. Sensation as if all blood had left the brain. As if blood in head was coursing upward and outward. As from a screw behind each ear. Hypogastrium as if bound. Back as if broken or bruised. Wrist as if sprained. Hands as if dead. During shaving as from chafing. Symptoms are < by touch (small spots on head); slightest touch = excruciating pain. < Shaving. Eating > pain in stomach. Soup > gnawing in stomach. Sugar, coffee, wine <. After eating: pains at navel, colic, rumbling in abdomen, urging to stool, weakness. Motion and exercise <. Rest < colic. Lying down = swimming sensation; palpitation; erections; return of colic and diarrhœa; < headache; > pain in left lung. Change of position > pain in back. Slightest exertion = heat. < Evening, night, and early morning. Walking in open air = tickling in larynx. Shaving < (skin of face). After stool: headache and backache >.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Carbonates of Lime and Magnesia. *Compare:* Kali ox. In cholera infantum, Ars., Ip., Ver. In gastralgia, Colch. Gastric symptoms, Kre. In spinal disease, Pic. ac. (Pic. ac. more heaviness; Ox. ac. more numbness, blueness; and pains in small spots), Arg. m., Phos. ac. Induration of testicles, Puls. Headache < from wine, Zn. Faintness during scanty stools, Crot. t., Dulc., Pet., Sars., Sul. (stools not scanty, Apis, Nux m., Pul., Spi., Ver.). Pain lower lobe left lung, Sul. < From sugar, Arg. n. Backache, Variol., Ant. t. < Shaving, Carb. an., Ant. c. < Thinking of ailments, Oxytr., Piper meth. (> thinking of them, Camph.).

Causation.—Coffee.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Diminished power to concentrate ideas.—Great cheerfulness and clearness of mind.—Very much exhilarated; quicker thought and action.—Thinking of his ailments < them.—As soon as he thinks about the pains they return.—Mania.—Aversion to talk; with headache, fulness in face.

2. Head.—Vertigo: with darkness before eyes and sweat; with weakness and thirst; anxiety; headache and perspiration.—Vertigo while looking out of the window; when rising from a seat.—Vertigo; swimming sensation on lying down.—Sensation of emptiness in head; faint feeling, as if all the blood had left the brain.—Dulness in forehead (morning).—Pain in forehead and vertex (dull, heavy headache); on l. side of the forehead on waking.—Pressing pain or, small spots.—Pressing, like screwing, behind both ears.—Headache < after lying down, after sleeping, and on rising; > after stool.—Head affected by drinking wine.—Small spots on head painful to touch.

3. Eyes.—Pain in the balls of the eyes; < in the l.—Pain in both orbits, < l.—Inclination to close the eyes.—Type blurs when reading.—Small, esp. linear, objects appear larger; they are thought to be more distant than they really are.—Vanishing of sight, with giddiness and perspiration; with bleeding of nose.

5. Nose.—Sneezing; watery coryza.—Sneezing, with chilliness.—Stitches in r. nostril on taking a long inspiration.—Pimples in r. side of nose; wing of nose swollen.—Red, shining swelling of r. side of nose, beginning at tip and from there extending.

6. Face.—Face pale and livid, with open mouth and unconsciousness.—Pale colour, with sunken eyes.—Face red, swollen, feeling full; hot or cold; covered by cold perspiration.

7. Teeth.—Pain in decayed molar teeth.—Gums bleed and are painful in spots.—Small ulcers on gums.

8. Mouth.—Tongue swollen, sensitive, red, dry, burning; swollen, with thick, white coating.—Tongue coated white, with nausea, thirst, and loss of taste.—Sour taste in mouth.—In mouth, pain, accumulation of saliva, water, or mucus.

9. Throat.—Burning in throat and stomach (heartburn).—In the throat, scraping (rawness), increased accumulation of thick mucus.—Dryness in throat (in morning) after diarrhœa.—Painful deglutition, esp. in morning.—Difficult deglutition, with sour eructations.

10. Appetite.—Appetite: increased; absent, with loss of taste.—Thirst, with vertigo, loss of appetite, nausea, colic.—Unquenchable thirst.

11. Stomach.—Pain in stomach is > by eating; soup is pleasant when there is gnawing at stomach.—Empty feeling, compelling one to eat.—After eating, eructations, nausea, pains at navel, colic, rumbling in abdomen, urging to stool, weakness.—Heartburn; < evenings.—Empty or sour eructations; of tasteless wind, after each meal.—Sudden hiccough, with eructations; frequent hiccough.—Nausea and thirst with colic; after diarrhœa.—Nausea and frequent vomiting.—Stomach sensitive; slightest touch causes excruciating pain.—Violent pressive pain at pit of stomach.—Burning at pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Violent colic, waking one at night.—Colic, rumbling evening and night).—Colic pain around navel, as if bruised; stitches, with pressing and discharge of flatulence; < on moving, > when at, rest.—Difficult emission of flatus.—Continuous pain in l. hypochondrium as if bruised; stitches.—Incarcerated flatulence (in l. hypochondrium).—Stitches in liver > by taking a deep breath.—Burning in small spots in abdomen.—Cutting pain in abdomen.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Morning diarrhœa; stools soft or watery, with colic around navel and pressing in rectum returning as soon as one lies down again.—Stools: dark, muddy, copious mucus and blood.—Before stool, and from pain with stool, headache.—During stool: micturition; fainting; vomiting.—After stool: nausea and tension in calves; dryness in throat; > of pain in small, of back.—Diarrhœa as soon as one drinks coffee.—Pressing and straining in rectum; tenesmus.—Constipation; no stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Thinking of urinating = necessity to urinate.—Nocturnal incontinence; sharp, shooting pain in l. chest, close to sternum and parallel to it.—Pain in region of kidneys.—Frequent and copious urination, which is clear, straw-coloured; oxaluria.—Albuminuria.—Burning in urethra, as from acrid drops.—Pain in glans penis when urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Great increase of sexual desire.—Red points on glans without itching or soreness.—Erections (forenoon).—Erections with dulness in occiput.—Sensation of heaviness and contusion in testicles; < l.—(During a walk) heaviness of testicles, with drawing pain, extending into (shooting along) the spermatic cords.—Terrible neuralgic pain in cords, < from slightest motion.—Emissions at night with lascivious dreams.—(After taking rhubarb tart, boys with long foreskins often get balanitis from deposit of oxalate of lime crystals.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Much burning pain in genital organs.—During pregnancy, nausea and painful vomiting, a tormenting, cramp-like feeling between pit of stomach and navel; sour taste, heartburn, and waterbrash.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; larynx feels swollen, contracted, raw, with tickling in it (sensation of mucus during talking).—Voice completely altered from a

deep bass to a very low key, like one talking in an undertone; later, though improved, still "a complete old man's voice.".—Constant dry cough on violent exertion.—Mucous secretion in throat increased.—Mucus in small lumps, or hard or thick, yellowish-white phlegm, with black lumps in centre of it.—Difficulty of breathing, with oppression of chest (r. side) when moving about in evening.—Difficulty of breathing, with constrictive pain in the larynx and wheezing (angina pectoris).—Spasmodic breathing.—Paroxysms of short, hurried breathing, with intervals of ease.

18. Chest.—Sharp, shooting pain in l. lung and hepatic region.—Congestion localised base of l. lung.—Dull, heavy, sore pain in chest.—When breathing, stitches in chest and pain above the hip.—Pain in the middle of chest, extending through to back.—Sudden lancinating pain in l. lung, depriving him of breath.—Stitches in l. breast; < during walking.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pain in heart; soreness, stitches from behind forward or from above downwards.—Sharp darting in heart and l. lung, extending to epigastrium.—Pain commencing in præcordial region, extending up sternum and darting out across chest, esp. towards l. side; must keep perfectly quiet (angina pectoris).—Palpitation of heart after lying, down at night; heart in a continual fluttering palpitation.—Beats of heart intermit when thinking of it.—Pulse increased in frequency, almost imperceptible; with coldness, clammy sweat, &c.

20. Back.—Pain in back, under point of shoulder-blade, between shoulders, extending from shoulders to loins; bruised sensation, < beneath tip of l. scapula, with stiffness.—Stitches from chest into scapulæ.—Acute pain in back, gradually extending down thighs, with great torture; seeks relief in change of posture.—Numbness, pricking, causing a sensation of coldness and weakness in back; weakness in loins and hips, extending down to lower extremities; back feels too weak to support body.

21. Limbs.—Strange sensation of numbness in limbs.—Pains in rheumatic gout < from sweets.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain first in l., later in r. deltoid muscle, with inclination to move.—Sharp, lancinating pains in arms; angina pectoris.—R. wrist feels sprained, with inclination to stretch it, and stitches in ulnar region; cannot hold anything.—Numbness of shoulders to tips of fingers.—Numbness of finger-tips.—Pain in (r.) metacarpus and fleshy part of r. thumb, with sensation of fulness, heat, and numbness.—Heaviness of hand; can move fingers but slowly.—Hands are cold, as if dead.—Arthritic pains in fingers; they are drawn in.—Twitching of fingers.—Fingers and nails livid.

23. Lower Limbs.—Blueness, coldness, and almost complete immobility of lower limbs.—Numbness and tickling or pricking in thighs.—Numbness, pain, and

weariness in lower limbs, making it difficult to ascend stairs.—Restlessness in legs.—Knees feel tired.—Violent contracting pain in external tendon of l. knee.—Weariness of lower extremities; they are gone to sleep; paralysis, stiffness.

24. Generalities.—Pains appear on small longitudinal (circumscribed) spots.—Jerking pains, like short stitches, confined to small spots, lasting only a few seconds.—Pains come on periodically.—Peculiar numbness, approaching to palsy.—Paralysis of l. side.—Symptoms recur in paroxysms; intermit for hours or a day.—Blood coagulates very slowly.

25. Skin.—Skin very sensitive, sensation during shaving as from chafing.—Marbled skin (mottled in circular patches).—Skin of face, head, chest, and nates covered with red spots or petechiæ, appearing as if bespattered with blood.—Itching on neck or fingers.—Itching eruption with redness.—Warts.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning; sleepiness during day.—Starts when falling asleep.—Awakens at night with palpitation.—Dreams, with fright and fear; sits up and looks around.

27. Fever.—Pulse more rapid in morning; slower, irregular, weak.—Chilliness, ascending from below upwards.—Creeping chill up spine.—Chilliness with sneezing (evening).—Chill after diarrhœa (afternoon).—Shaking chill, with red face (evening).—Heat from every exertion.—Heat, esp. in the face or on hands.—Flushes of heat, with perspiration.—Perspiration with weakness, or with giddiness.—Night-sweat clammy and cold.

Oxydendron.

Oxydendron arboreum. Sorrel-tree. Sour-wood. Elk-tree. (Rich woods of the Alleghenies.) N. O. Ericaceæ (tribe Andromedeæ). Tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Dropsy.

Characteristics.—*Oxydend. arbor*. is the only species of its genus. It is an unproved remedy, and there is only one observation with it that I know of. M. E. Douglass (quoted *H. W*., xxxii. 547, from *S. J. of H*.) treated Mrs. H. for general dropsy—ascites and anasarca—which dated from an attack of measles treated with ice-drinks and ice-applications seven months before. When Douglass saw her the urine was nearly suppressed, but contained very little albumen. Menses suppressed. Great difficulty of breathing even when sitting, lying down impossible. Had to sit in one chair with feet in another. After the failure of *Apocy*. and several carefully chosen medicines, the legs having burst in several places, Douglass was about to tap the abdomen, but before doing so put *Oxydend*. Ø one drachm in a tumbler of

water and gave three teaspoonfuls every three hours. In forty-eight hours the breathing was better and urine increased. *Oxd*. was continued (with the exception of three days during which *Rhus* was given to combat erysipelas which had set in on left leg), and on the tenth day the patient lay down on the bed and slept three hours. Appetite increased, and in two months she was quite free from dropsy and felt perfectly well though much emaciated.

Oxygenium.

Oxygen (including Ozone, which is Nascent Oxygen.). O. (A. W. 16). Dilutions of distilled water charged with the gas. Dilutions of the preparation called Oxydol.

Clinical.—Anćmia. Cancer. Coryza. Cough. Diabetes. Influenza. Morphia poisoning. Mouth, canker sores in. Strychnine poisoning. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—As we learn more and more how to handle gases they will take a more definite part in the materia medica. I have incorporated in the present Schema a proving by Swan of *Oxy*. 200 (*Organon*, iii. 280), and a proving of *Ozonum* by Dewar, McKendrick and two others, recorded by Allen. Their symptoms I have marked "Oz." With another preparation called *Oxydol*, or *Eau Maiche* (from its inventor), I have had some experiences. It is not chemically distinguishable from Peroxide of Hydrogen, but it has none of the disagreeable features of that substance. It does not bleach articles it may touch, or cause effervescence. It is said to liberate oxygen in nascent state in the tissues when it is taken internally diluted with five or six parts of water. Undiluted its taste is disagreeably metallic, though it can be used undiluted as a gargle without inconvenience. Diluted it has no taste at all. When taken as directed in doses of a tablespoonful with six of water it sometimes causes relaxation of the bowels followed by constipation. In myself it set up all the symptoms of a common cold. As an antiseptic lotion and application I have found it of great value, and as a gargle in cases of sore throat, or rather rawness of the throat when ushering in a cold, I have often known it stop the irritation from going further either up or down. In cases of gonorrhśa it has a useful function in rendering the urine antiseptic, supplying an antiseptic lotion from within, without interfering with the action of the specific homśopathic remedy. I have found it more useful than *Salol* or *Urethane* in such cases. But the disease for which it is chiefly commended by its inventor is cancer. I have given it in a number of cases and have obtained favourable temporary results in some. In one case seen with a colleague in an elderly woman of the working class who had a large fungating cancer of the left breast, Oxyd. was given internally and applied also externally. It caused excessive discharge with corresponding reduction of the tumour, and we hoped for a cure. But after several weeks the patient's legs suddenly swelled; the swelling rapidly increased and she sank, the tumour having

at least three-quarters disappeared. The effect of the *Oxydol* was probably to liberate the disease elements too rapidly for the organism to eliminate them, as Dr. Cooper suggests in his account of *Ornithogal*. Swan's symptoms have been verified in some instances (*H. P.*, x. 400), the following cures being recorded: (*1*) Cough from dryness in upper larynx and constant tickling in throat-pit. Hard, shaking cough causing soreness in epigastric region. Expectoration with every cough, thick, lumpy, tasteless; *Oxy*. 1m.—(*2*) Passing quantities of uric acid like ruby sand; *Oxy*. cm.—(*3*) Cough excited by tickling in throat and causing soreness of chest; 2 to 3 a.m.; > lying on back. *Oxy*. cm cured this case. As a mouth wash in canker sores dilute *Oxydol* is a useful preparation. Now that Oxygen inhalation has become so popular, we may expect some symptoms from those who become addicted to it. With inhalation of Oxygen kept up for ten hours, D. T. Playfair (*Lancet*, quoted *N. A. J. H.*, xiv. 139) cured a desperate case of morphia poisoning (30 grains *Morph. acet*. had been taken) in a young woman of 37. All the usual antidotes had been given before without avail. The patient was entirely well In twenty-four hours. Osterwald of Berlin (*Med. Press*, Jan. 9, 1901) has also shown by experiments on guinea-pigs that *Oxygen* gas is a most efficient antidote to poisoning by *Strychnine* in these animals. After injecting the strychnine in two animals, he placed one in an atmosphere of Oxygen, and no convulsions occurred in this one, whilst they were fully developed in the other. Other experiments fully confirmed these. Korndoerfer (*H. R.*, iii. 189) relates this case illustrating how *Ozone* inhalations may sometimes assist homśopathy: Miss X, 18, tall, slender, intensely pale, chlorotic, had been two years ill, and neither homśopathy nor allopathy had given any relief. She suffered from great weakness, could scarcely walk a hundred yards. Prostration and loss of breath and palpitation from least exertion. Frequent violent headache, < after exertion, especially after going up stairs. Pains along spine, especially aching about small of back. Rheumatic pains in lower limbs. Desires motion, but owing to exhaustion dares not indulge the desire. Stooping gait. Poor appetite. Menses much delayed, and, when appearing, scanty, watery, brownish. All symptoms < in wet weather, and on change from clear to cloudy weather. *Puls*. gave slight relief. *Rhus* caused severe aggravation. It covered the case, but something prevented its acting properly. Korndoerfer thought the action of *Ozone* on the red corpuscles might help. Inhalations, of ten minutes each, three times a week, were given, and then Rhus acted well. The improvement was prompt and continued, and was only interrupted when the experiment was made of trying to do without either of the remedies. Neither was efficacious when given without the other. A cure of diabetes with large doses of *Oxy*. is on record (*H. W.*, xxxii. 567); and many cases of whooping-cough have been cured with inhalations of *Ozone* (*H. W.*, xxxii. 46).

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Morphia and Strychnine poisoning. *Compare:* Chr. ac., K. bich., K. chl., K. perm., Osm. ac., and oxydising agents generally; Chlorum, Electricitas. In antidotal relations, Camph.

Causation.—Morphia. Strychnine.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache in outer half r. eyebrow; pain still in frontal region.—Dull frontal headache, < in spot over l. eye.—Pain in l. temple, which feels cold to touch.—Continued sweat on scalp.

3. Eyes.—Lancinating, paroxysmal pain in r. eyeball, a little to l. of pupil.—Occasional rush of pain, filling whole r. eyeball and extending into r. temple, which then became hot.—Tingling of conjunctivć and skin of face (Oz.).

5. Nose.—Much indurated mucus in nose, necessitating frequent picking; in morning blowing out of lumps, generally tough, opaque, whitish yellow.—Sneezes with the cough (Oz.).

6. Face.—Tingling of skin of face (Oz.).—Rawness in throat (Oz.).

8. Mouth.—Canker sores in mouth and cheeks.

9. Throat.—Irritation of fauces and glottis.

12. Abdomen.—Great flatulence, passing large quantities at stool.; flatus seems to accumulate in rectum; causes desire for stool and fears to pass flatus lest stool should also pass.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Fine stinging rash r. side of scrotum, lasting one day.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent irritating cough and sneezing, followed, by rawness in throat and air passages (Oz.).—Irritation of respiratory tract as when recovering from attack of influenza (same irritation can be produced by breathing electricity given off from a conductor) (Oz.).—Aphonia, with difficulty of controlling voice.—Slight, hoarseness, dryness of throat; towards evening dryness increased round rim of glottis; at midnight woke with choking, burning dryness of glottis and upper larynx; no thirst.—Hoarseness, and hard, shaking, tearing cough from tickling under sternum in night, < lying either side, > lying on back, with profuse, lumpy, tasteless whitish sputa.—Sputa occasionally yellow, purulent.—Dry, hacking cough; 2 to 5 a.m.—Cough = hawking; blowing nose; bursting sensation in chest.

18. Chest.—Tickling under sternum.—Tightness under sternum < bringing shoulders forward.—Suffocating feeling in chest; tendency to breathe slowly (Oz.).

20. Back.—Pains excessive in whole sacral region, apparently in articulations; esp. a sensation of tiredness all through pelvic viscera, even in perineum (Oz.).

22. Upper Limbs.—Itching of skin of metacarpal end of first phalanx of l. index finger, no redness of eruption.

23. Lower Limbs.—Thighs and legs as if overworked; excessively fatigued (Oz.).—Eruption of pimples in the fold of r. side of nates, near anus, becoming very sore and seemingly like blisters; as skin rubbed off it was left very sore.

25. Skin.—Tingling of skin of face and conjunctivć.

27. Fever.—Sweat all over and headache between eyes.—Sweat on scalp and slight moisture over body.

Oxytropis Lamberti.

Oxytropis Lamberti (Pursh). (Including O. Campestris, Hook.) "Loco" Weed. Rattle-weed. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of fresh plant (without root).

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Bladder, irritability of. Cough. Fever. Impotence. Locomotor ataxy. Ovary, pain in. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Spermatic cord, pain in. Sphincters, relaxation of. Testicles, pain in. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The "Loco-weed" or "Crazy-weed" ("loco" is of Spanish origin, and means "crazy") has been variously identified by Gray as *Astragalus legum*, by others as *Astragalus mollissimus*, and by W. S. Gee, who made the proving, as *Oxytropis Lamberti* (*M. A.*, xvii. 441). Probably the writer of the botanical articles in the *Century Dictionary* is nearest the mark in saying that Loco-weed is "any one of several leguminous plants producing the loco-disease in animals. Among them are *Astragalus mollissimus* and *A. Hornii*, with several other species of the genus, and *Oxytropis Lamberti*." Henfry's Botany remarks that the foliage of "*O. Lamberti* is said to be injurious to cattle"; so Dr. Gee was quite justified in taking this plant for the proving. (The Astragali are very closely related to the Oxytropi. *A. gummifera* is the source of *Gum tragacanth*. A few observations with *A. Menziesii* will be found in Vol. I. of this work.) Gee's specimens were obtained by Dr. Hawkes, of Chicago, and a tincture was made from these by Boericke & Tafel. Gee quotes from Coulter's *Manual of the Botany of the Rocky Mountain Region* a description of *Oxytropis Lamberti*. W. D. Gentry in June, 1895, sent Boericke & Tafel specimens of Loco-weed, and as this firm are extremely careful about the botany of the plants they make their tinctures from, I conclude these plants must have been *Oxyt. Lamberti* or they would have mentioned the fact. Gentry makes these remarks concerning the plants he sent (*H. R.*, x. 364): "My attention was first called to this plant last winter during January, soon after my arrival on the territory, as it was almost the only green thing showing itself above the snow, which covered the ground at that time for two or three days. Some cattle had been eating the weed, and as I approached them they tried to move away; but in spite of their efforts they backed towards me, and in their efforts to escape made some ludicrous manœuvres. I observed them closely for more than an hour, and was reminded most forcibly by their actions of the symptoms of locomotor ataxy." Gentry made provings of the Ø tincture of the whole plant and seeds on three

persons. He gives the "leading symptoms," which will be found with his authority (Gent.) appended to each in the Schema. Gentry's observation of loco-disease in *winter* bears out what is said by other writers, namely, that it is only in winter, when food is scanty, that animals can be induced to commence eating the weed; and then they cannot leave off. An account of loco-disease appeared in *Brit. Med. Jour*. of March, 23, 1889 (*H. W*., xxiv. 177), which contains some observations bearing on the *season* at which the disease occurs, and at which the plant is poisonous. I quote from the article: "The animal affected loses flesh; has a feeble, staggering, uncertain gait; a rough coat, and general appearance which is said to be characteristic; it loses all sense of distance or direction, and is liable to fits of rearing, plunging, and wild excitement; pregnant animals drop their offspring prematurely." The account goes on to say that the plant is generally identified as *Astragalus mollissimus*. H. C. Wood and Mr. Kennedy, of Texas, failed to produce poisoning in animals experimented on. Later, Dr. Mary Gage Day made experiments with a decoction of roots, leaves, and stems *gathered in September*. She is convinced from experiments made with materials gathered in different months that the greatest amount of poison is present in autumn and winter after the seeds have ripened—the seasons at which the disease is most rife. The account does not give the botany of the plants she used, but cats, kittens, and a jack-rabbit were decidedly "locoed," and died, the jack-rabbit in ten days after commencing to eat the plant, for which he speedily acquired a liking. In Gee's proving the Ø tincture and potencies from 1x to 30x were used. A number of mind and brain symptoms were produced; despondency, forgetfulness; a feeling as if consciousness would be lost; fulness in the head and instability standing. Two provers had "symptoms < when thinking of them." Gentry's provers had "pleasant, intoxicated feelings." Both Gentry's and Gee's provers had well-marked pains in the eyes and disturbance of vision; and Gentry's had "numb, pithy, or woody feeling about and on the spine"; and "loss of power to control movements of limbs." In Gee's provings there were pains both in testes and ovaries, and one male prover, naturally passionate, became impotent. The symptoms are < on thinking of them (urging to urinate if he thinks of it); > on side lain on; < immediately after eating, > an hour after. Sick, exhausted feeling at 10 a.m.; chill 11.40 a.m. Pain (also bladder irritation) > when moving about; > in cool air. Any little exercise = dry cough. > After stool. > After sleep. Pains go from r. to l. Dyspnœa with chill.

Relations.—*Compare:* Lath., Astrag. menz., Physostig., Laburn., and other Leguminosæ. In symptoms < when thinking of them, Ox. ac. (>, Camph.). Pain in cord and testes, Ox. ac. Pains r. to l., Lyc. > moving about, Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great mental depression.—Stimulation of mind; pleasant, intoxicated feeling (Gent.).—Satisfied indifference to all influences and interests (Gent.).—Cannot think or concentrate his thoughts.—Very forgetful of familiar

words and names.—Disinclination to talk or study.—Wants to be alone.—A feeling as if I would lose consciousness.—All symptoms < when thinking of them.

2. Head.—A feeling as if I would lose consciousness, or as if I would fall when standing.—Sense of fulness of head, and of instability, when standing or sitting.—Head has a feeling of great pressure, esp. on moving eyeballs.—Head, hot.—Was unable to move around on account of this strange, uncertain feeling of numbness, with prickling sensation in l. arm and hand.—Full, uncomfortable feeling in head.—Slight headache in vertex and occiput in forenoon, over eyeballs about noon.—Pain in helix of ear for two or three minutes, then pain commenced between the eyes and went in a straight line up over head and down to base of brain.—Pain across base of brain ("gone in a minute or two").—Pain in occipital region; heavy ache, as if a weight were attached to lower edge, pulling it back, but pain does not extend down back; 1 p.m. to 3 p.m.—Head very sensitive, < on side on which he lies.—Pressure on head > after sleep.—Dull, heavy feeling in head, with uncertain gait and walk, so that she was obliged to lie down, when she fell into a deep sleep and woke up with the metallic taste.—Full, warm feeling about head (Gent.).

3. Eyes.—Feel dull and heavy, blurred, pupils dilated.—When reading, it seems as if a light were reflected from a bright copper plate seen at l. side, as if the light were at the end of the room.—Pain in eyeball.—Pain over r. eye.—Strange feeling of fulness about eyes with sight obscured, so that it appears that one is looking through clear water which produces the seven prismatic colours (Gent.).—Amblyopia from paralysis of nerves and muscles of eyes (Gent.).—Pupils contracted, do not respond to light (Gent.).—Sight lost, with feeling as if from long exposure to strong electric arc-lights. (Gent.).

4. Ears.—Roaring sound in ears.

5. Nose.—Nose very dry; scabs form in it.—Frequent violent sneezing, with fluent coryza in evening.—Nose feels as if sunburnt; red and shining, esp. on alæ.—Feeling of pressure over bridge of nose.—Fluent coryza, somewhat bloody.

8. Mouth.—Mouth very dry, esp. in morning.—Metallic taste in mouth strongly marked.—Gumboil on l. lower jaw; profuse saliva.—Pain in l. lower jaw.

9. Throat.—Slight inflammation of pharynx, a "husky" feeling.—Throat dry and sore.

10. Appetite.—Appetite gradually increasing.—Appetite good; symptoms < after eating, > after an hour.—Loss of appetite (unusual).

11. Stomach.—Eructations, as after taking soda-water (after each powder), with colicky pains, and looseness of bowels (constipated before taking remedy).—Tenderness in epigastric region.—Cold during the chill.

12. Abdomen.—Sharp, lancinating pains all through abdomen, early in evening (observed but once).—Sharp pain, running from r. to l. across bowels, for several minutes, followed by a very strong desire to go to stool; entire relief after stool.—Slight griping pain in region of umbilicus, working down at 8 p.m., followed at 10. p.m. by discharge of flatus.—Full feeling in abdomen, causing short breathing after lying down in bed.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Fæces of consistency of mush, which slips through sphincters in little lumps, very similar to lumps of jelly.—Stools dark brown, or like jelly.—Urgent desire for stool, sometimes removed by passing wind; quantity normal.—Sore feeling in rectum.—Crawling sensation in rectum as if little worms were there.—Stool inclined to be hard; unsatisfied feeling, as though not done.—Stool solid at first, then diarrhœa.—Movement of bowels at an unusual time (6.30 p.m., had moved morning of same day).—Sharp pain from r. to l. across bowels, followed by very strong desire for stool.—Stool, first hard, then loose.—Entire > from pain after stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Characterised from first by a very profuse flow of clear, or almost colourless urine, nearly colour of water.—Three or four times normal quantity.—When thinking of urinating I had to go at once.—No sediment whatever.—Pain in kidneys, hardest in r., with some tenderness.—At expiration of every two or three hours after stopping the remedy there was an enormous flow of pale, straw-coloured urine, and with this would gradually disappear the metallic taste which was so well marked.—Free urination, dark in colour, no distress.—Urine scanty, and looked that of a child troubled with worms, light red-coloured stain on bottom of vessel.—Awoke with a heavy pain in kidneys.—Urine clear on passing, but becomes turbid on standing (third day).—During day urine scanty, with considerable irritation as if muscles of bladder were contracting, > moving about.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—From being naturally of a passionate nature, the desire and ability diminished to impotence.—No sexual desire or ability.—Bruised feeling in testicles, beginning in r. and extending to l. (after going to bed).—Occasional pain of short duration, in glans.—The pain in testicles becomes worse, with extension along spermatic cord and down thighs.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—At l.30 p.m. pain in l. ovary, like something grasping or holding tightly for about an hour, then disappeared.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Slight accumulation of mucus in larynx, hard to cough it up.—Short and quick breathing from the full feeling in abdomen.—Hard

breathing, as though lungs and bronchi were closing as the chill passes off.—A dry cough, from any little exercise.—A short cough, with tightness across chest.

18. Chest.—Oppression in lungs at 9 p.m.—A warm tingling sensation over l. chest, just under skin.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation after lying down at night, for 15 to 20 minutes.—On going to bed, pain, like a wave over heart, < lying down.—Pulse 84, intermittent.

20. Neck.—Pain and stiffness of muscles of back of neck.—Numb, pithy or woody feeling about and in the spine (Gent.).

21. Limbs.—Flesh on under side of limbs sore.—Sore feeling of all the muscles of r. side of body.—All 'the pains come and go quickly, but the muscles remain sore and stiff.—Frequent fine pains all over body until 3 p.m., when all disappeared and felt as well as usual.—Loss of power to control movements of body or limbs (Gent.).

22. Upper Limbs.—Stitching pain in r. wrist for half an hour, leaving a tired feeling in joint.—At 12.30, a sharp, cutting pain running from point of shoulder down front of chest to point of hip-bone, going suddenly.—Flesh feels as though she had taken a heavy cold.—Sharp pain, with coldness, from l. shoulder-joint extending down arm < in shoulder-joint, > sleep; goes away gradually.—Prickling sensation in l. arm and hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Swaying, staggering gait (Gent.).—Patellar-reflex lost (Gent.).—Stitching pain in r. leg and knee-joint for half an hour, leaving a tired feeling in the joint.—Hard pain in l. big toe-joint.—Pain inside of l. leg from groin to knee.

24. Generalities.—At 10 a.m. a very sick, exhausted feeling.—Weakness and insecurity of all power of locomotion (Gent.).—Feeling of intoxication with almost entire loss of vision (Gent.).—Sense of touch greatly impaired (Gent.).—Animals eating it become slaves to it and can never be kept from it; they droop, lose flesh, stand with head hanging down, eyes half closed; suddenly will commence to kick violently at imaginary enemies; they are devoid of malice, but cannot be worked as they don't know when to stop or when to start, or which way to turn, or how to change gait or meet changes in level of road.

26. Sleep.—Dreams of a pleasant or lascivious character.—Wakes often.—On rising feels sad, weary, despondent.—Twitching of muscles on falling asleep roused him (once, for three or four nights).—Dreamed of spiders, bugs (first night), of swimming in water (second night), (not in the habit of dreaming).

27. Fever.—Chill at 11.40 a.m., beginning in back and between shoulders, down over body to feet; stomach feels cold; pains all over body during chill; a peculiar sensation of crawling or contraction of abdominal muscles, hardest about navel, lasted about half an hour.—As chill passes off a smarting in throat and a feeling as though lungs and bronchi would close up, making breathing very difficult; chill lasted until 2 p.m., when all disappeared.—No thirst in either stage.—For four weeks on every seventh day had a chill with all the above symptoms; coldness of spine was continuous for eight weeks, and was then removed by Gels.

Pćonia.

Pćonia officinalis. Peony. N. O. Ranunculaceć. Tincture of the fresh root dug in spring (in autumn the root is said to be inert).

Clinical.—Anus, fissure of; fistula of; affections of. Bed-sores. Breast, ulceration of. Ciliary neuralgia. Coccyx, ulcer on. Hćmorrhoids. Headache. Head, rush of blood to. *Nightmare*. Perineum, ulcer on. Sternum, pain in. *Ulcers*. Varicose veins. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Pćonia* belongs to the great order of Ranunculaceć, which includes the *Aconites, Actćas*, and *Hellebores*. The proving brings out many symptoms of congestion—rush of blood to head, face, chest; burning heat and redness of eyes and face; burning, itching, and swelling of anus; heat in throat; in skin. The symptoms are well characterised, but it is principally the anal and skin symptoms which have been verified in practice. One of the symptoms of the proving is this: "A small ulcer on perineum near anus that constantly oozes very offensive moisture; painful for eight days." This symptom has been expanded by clinical observation, principally Ozanam's, into ulceration in general, ulcers from pressure, as bed-sores, and from ill-fitting boots. "Sensation of splinter sticking in skin of right great toe when touched," and "violent pain as from pressure in left little toe," are guiding symptoms of the provings which put that great prescriber on the right track here. The ulcers are the seat of severe shooting pains. The symptoms of Ozanam's cases are bracketed in the Schema. These observations show the relationship between *Pćon*. and the *Hellebores*. The situation of the ulcer of the proving, together with the anal symptoms—biting, itching, swelling, burning—clearly point to *Pćon*. as a remedy in anal affections such as abscess, fissure, fistula, and piles. The leading indications are intolerable pain during and after stool and oozing of moisture. Experience has proved that varicose veins as well as anal varices are amenable to *Pćon*. The dreams experienced by the provers were of a terrifying nature; and it is interesting to note, as Geyer, one of the provers, does, that both Dioscorides and Plinius cured nightmare with *Pćon*., the

former with the seeds, the latter with the root. Geyer was ignorant of this fact until after he had experienced the nightmare-causing power of the drug. As the tissues are sensitive to pressure and injury, the mind is also sensitive: "Griping pain in abdomen, preceded, and especially followed, by anxiety, trembling of legs and arms as though he were frightened; he became apprehensive if any one spoke to him, and unpleasant news affected him exceedingly." There is fainting with diarrhśa; and the stools are followed by intense chilliness, occurring generally a few hours after he felt the worst. The symptoms were < by motion; by walking. Bad pain in anus compelling him to walk the floor all night; or to roll on the floor. < Coming into warm room. < Touch or pressure. Keeping jaws open > pressure from lower jaw to inner ear. Drinking water > vertigo with nausea. The right side is more affected than the left.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Alo., Ratan. *Compare:* In varices, Ham. In splinter sensation, anal fissure and abscess, in ulcer, Nit. ac. In splinter sensation and ulcers, Arg. n., Hep. In ulcers, Helleb. n., Helleb. v., Silic. In ulcers about the toes, Magn. aust. In diarrhśa, Sul. In effects of bad news, Gels.

Causation.—Bruises. Pressure (bed-sores, tight boots). Bad news.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium.—Excitement.—Apprehension; in evening, with anxiety.—Anxious, afraid to talk with any one; much affected by bad news, after pinching in belly.—Ill-humour.—Depression; after 5 p.m., with irritability.

2. Head.—Vertigo: on every motion (in a warm room), with constant reeling and staggering.—Dulness, heaviness, vertigo, and feeling of heat in head.—Syncope and cold sweat.—Fulness; and rush of blood to head; after 5 p.m., with pain below forehead; and to face with sweat.—Pain and confusion of head.—Pain with dulness of head, roaring in ears, and flickering before eyes.—Gnawing headache.—Headache, with pressive pain in l. side, after a meal (dinner).—Pain in forehead: in morning and evening, and in orbits; above l. brow, with sticking.—Jerking tearing in r. temple, extending into head.—Boring outward in r. temple.—Pain in occiput and in nape.—Heaviness in occiput.

3. Eyes.—Eyes red and watery.—Pain in l. eye; becoming a tearing, with inflammation, injection of conjunctiva, difficult opening of eye on account of pain and photophobia, with lachrymation.—Eyes dry, smarting, not easy to open.—Burning, itching and dryness; of eyes and lids.—Violent tearing around r. eye.—Conjunctivitis of ball and lid, with lachrymation and contracted pupils.—Inflammation of l. ball, with pain as if a grain of sand were under upper lid.—Sticking in r. upper lid towards inner canthus.

4. Ears.—Jerking in cartilages of ears.—Sticking outward in r. ear.—Pinching behind r. ear.—One ear cold, the other hot, 3 p.m.—Itching in concha.—Ringing in ears; in l.

5. Nose.—Stoppage of nose: in evening, in morning in bed, with dryness.—Crawling in tip of nose.

6. Face.—Face red and puffy.—Burning heat in face.—Crawling in upper lip.—Pain extending from articular fossa of lower jaw through inner ear, > keeping jaws open for a long time, as, e.g., when drinking, < pressing them together.

8. Mouth.—Tongue red.

9. Throat.—Biting posteriorly in palate in evening.—Hawking caused by tenacious mucus in throat, with scanty expectoration.—Scraping in throat, necessity to cough and hawk to loosen it, and feeling in posterior nares as if full of mucus.—Sensation as if an acrid, burning vapour ascended throat.—Heat: in fauces extending to pharynx; in throat and śsophagus, < hawking.—Swallowing difficult.

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost.—Thirst.

11. Stomach.—Nausea (on entering a warm room after a moderate walk, with seething in head, vanishing or obscuration of senses, and attacks of faintness).—Vomiting and painful diarrhśa.—Anxious aching (pressing) in epigastrium.—Periodical sticking upward from middle of epigastric region.—Burning in epigastric region at night.

12. Abdomen.—Borborygmi.—Griping pain in forenoon, preceded, and esp. followed, by anxiety, trembling of limbs and arms, as if frightened, and apprehension when any one spoke to him, unpleasant news affected him exceedingly.—Pinching in abdominal muscles.—Cutting; in umbilical region.—Colic; with diarrhśa; transversely across upper abdomen.—Sensitiveness, < along transverse colon and epigastric region, that were hard and retracted.—Crawling in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Biting itching in anus that provokes scratching in afternoon; the orifice seems somewhat swollen.—Hćmorrhoids with fissure in anus; intolerable pains during and after a stool.—Hćmorrhoids and ulceration of rectum.—Very painful and sensitive ulcers and rhagades in rectum.—Very painful ulcer, partly in enlargement, round, sharp-cut edges, and exuding much moisture.—Funnel-shaped ulcer just below coccyx.—Running and fetid ulcer in the anus, towards the perineum.—Sudden pasty diarrhśa, with faintness in abdomen and burning in anus after stool, returning after six hours, then internal chilliness, generally a few hours afterwards he felt the worst.—Stools thin, frequent.

14. Urinary Organs.—Constriction in region of neck of bladder, so that urine passed only in driblets.—Frequent and copious micturition, disturbing sleep at night.—Micturition burning and urine scanty.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—External genitals swollen and painful.

18. Chest.—Sticking in l. chest; parallel with axis of body, on every inspiration from 3.30 to 5 and at 9 p.m.—Sticking: in r. side near sternum, on a level with nipples, at 4 p.m.; near r. nipple, < walking; to r. of ensiform process, with pressure; downward sticking in l. chest; backward sticking as if through heart.—Sticking through whole l. half of chest, beginning beneath clavicle and extending to diaphragm, < region of heart at moment of expiration, and < walking.—Cutting in l. side when sitting bent over.—Sharp pain in ribs above hepatic region, in morning.—Pain: near middle of sternum; beneath manubrium in morning; near both sides of lower part of sternum when eating; in middle of sternum, > night, < next morning, and recurring all the forenoon.—Pain beneath the heart as from anxiety.—Throbbing extending through r. side and from posterior part to nape, where it ended in intermitting pinching.—Rush of blood.—Heat in chest.—(Ulcer on lower part of l. breast, consequent on abscess which had never healed.)

19. Heart.—Dull shooting from front to back through heart.—Pulse contracted.

20. Neck and Back.—Sticking in last cervical vertebra.—Sticking in scapulć; in places in back, > scratching.—Pinching or griping now in dorsal, now in abdominal muscles.—Boring in l. scapula, > motion.—Ulcers over sacrum, bed-sores.

21. Limbs.—Jerking and tearing in extremities; paroxysmal tearing, then numbness; weakness in evening.

22. Upper Limbs.—Acute lancinations under axillć.—Aching in r. upper arm, extending to region of elbow, > motion.—Tickling as if an insect were creeping on forearm.—Tense feeling in muscles across elbow on flexing arms.—Cramp in ulna at wrist.—Sticking griping in l. wrist, behind thumb.—Pain almost a tearing in l. finger-tips.—Shootings and tinglings in fingers.—Dead feeling in one finger.—R. ring finger, which received four weeks previously a blow from a blunt rapier, seems as far as the first and second phalanges dead, cold, devoid of blood, shrivelled, yellow, and without sensation, in afternoon.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp in r. knee (joint) when sitting.—Sudden thrusts (blows) outward or inward side of l. knee.—(Ulcer on anterior surface of r. tibia, from a blow.—Chronic ulcer of r. leg, serpiginous, spreading at edges; severe shooting pains hindering walking by day and rest by night.—Ulcer on l. great toe; on dorsum of foot, from tight boots.).—Sensation in lower part of calf as if aponeurosis of muscles and tendons were tense or bruised, making walking difficult, towards

evening.—Weary pain in ankles when sitting.—Pain in corns.—Swelling of toes, with contraction, intermittent sticking (jerking pains) through them.—Sticking in skin of great toe, as if pressed by shoe, in evening.—Pain in l. little toe as from pressure.

24. Generalities.—Weakness: when walking, with heaving of chest and limbs, so that often she must stand still; > eating, with heaviness of limbs.—< After sleep at night, at noon and in rainy weather.

25. Skin.—Painful ulcer, oozing offensive moisture on perineum, near anus.—Sensitive ulcers on lower part of body.—Crawling in a spot on l. forearm, with a bristling sensation; sticking in the fingers, in the sides; drawing beneath umbilicus, > scratching.—Itching: on calves, > rubbing; on head, chest, and limbs, with burning biting as from nettles; prickling in open air, with sticking; prickling on chest, then in axillć and arms down to sides of chest.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness all afternoon.—Starting on failing asleep, even during day.—Sleep: restless, and dreams unremembered; restless, disturbed the first night by burning in epigastric region, afterwards by voluptuous dreams with emissions, or by anxious and vivid dreams of death, &c.—Sleep unrefreshing, disturbed by many and unrefreshing dreams.—Dreams: unremembered; frightful, of the death of relatives, &c.; quarrelsome; anxious; vivid, wonderful, and amorous; amorous, with emission; amorous after midnight, disturbing sleep; of a ghost sitting upon his chest and oppressing his breath, so that he often woke groaning; of a figure sitting upon his chest, making respiration anxious.

27. Fever.—Shivering.—Coldness of one ear at 5 p.m., with heat of the other.—Coldness of limbs, with (burning) heat in face, back, and chest.—Heat: at night disturbing sleep; general, waking after midnight, with heat in region of stomach.—Hot skin.—Heat in head; in face; as from nettles, on chest, neck, back, and shoulders.—Rush of blood to head and face with sweat.

Palladium.

Palladium. The Metal. Pd. (A. W. 106.5). Trituration.

Clinical.—Constipation. Egotism. Eyelids, margins, blisters on. Headache. Hysteria. Leucorrhœa. *Ovaries, affections of*. Sciatica. Sexual power, diminished. Uterus, affections of; prolapse of. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Palladium*, one of the rare metals, was first separated from native *Platinum* by Wollaston in 1803, and Was named after the planet Pallas, which had been discovered just before that time by Olbers. Hering, who made the

first provings in 1850, says: "If we classify the Sulphides according to their solubility in dilute acids, *Pallad*. must be placed with *Argentum, Rhodium, Ruthenium*, and *Osmium*, and *Platina* remains with the less soluble *Mercury, Aurum*, and *Iridium*. *Platinum* and *Palladium*, both proved in dust form, showed such similarity in their effects that the question arose whether corresponding *differences* might be found. These data can only be furnished by frequent use of *Pallad*. in practice." Clinical experience has done much to distinguish between these two remedies, related as closely in their effects on the human organism as they are closely related in nature. The chief characteristic of *Pallad*. is affections of the right ovary attended with pains which are > by pressure. Skinner cured with *Pallad*. a young lady who had excessive pain in the right ovary during the menses. The only relief she could get was by inducing her sister to sit on that region. This > by pressure distinguishes the pain of *Pallad*. from the similar ovarian pain of *Plat*. Lippe was the first to turn the provings to account, and the mental symptoms provided his best guides. The chief characteristic of *Pallad*. in the mental sphere is "Love of approbation," which lays its victim an easy prey to slights real or imaginary, and easily gives place to a state of "wounded pride and fancied neglect"; irritability which often finds vent in violent expressions. Such a patient is > in society, and < after the party or entertainment. This state of mind (which differs from the hauteur of *Plat*.), when found associated with uterine and ovarian disorders, will surely indicate *Pallad*. There is much uterine bearing down, and even prolapse. Many head symptoms were noted, and this has been confirmed: "Headache across top of head from one ear to the other." According to Hering the pains of *Pallad*. are fleeting and transient and hard to describe. *Peculiar symptoms* are: As if he had grown taller. As if something horrible would happen. As if she were going crazy. As if she could not touch anything. As if head were swung from behind forward. As if brain were being shaken. As if a weight were lying on brain, and were pushed from occiput to forehead. Pressure on head as from finger-tips. As if something hanging in throat near hyoid bone, or a crumb had lodged there. Crawling in abdomen. As if intestines strangulated. As if air-bubbles pressed forcibly through intestines and passed upward. As if an animal were snapping and biting off small portions inside abdomen. As if testicles were bruised. As if parts of groins would tear. As if viscera had gone from flanks. As if bladder was filled. As if uterus would prolapse. As if neck becoming stiff. As if hand shattered. As if heads of femurs were forced out of their sockets and expanded. The symptoms are: > By touch (headache). > By pressure (pains in kidney and ovary). > By rubbing (pain in ovary; burning spot on right cheek bone). Warmth > sciatica; colic (hot cloths). Undressing = itching all over body. Cold < sciatica. Open air > stitches in chest; lameness in arm. Rest >. Motion <. Lying on left side > abdominal symptoms. Walking > stitches in chest. Every step = pain in groin. Keeping thigh flexed > pain in groin. < After exertion. < After social excitement, concerts, &c. > After sleep. Expiration = pushing forward of weight in head. Cutting pains in uterus are > after

stool. Coughing and sneezing < pain in abdomen. Menses come on at full moon (two weeks late, being due at new moon).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Chi. (diarrhœa); Glon. and Bell. (headache). *Complementary:* Plat. *Compare:* Irid., Osm., Plat. (natural allies). Right ovary, Ap., Graph., Pod., Plat. Left ovary, Arg. met. (feeling as if left ovary growing enormously large), Lach. (Lach. < pressure), Lil. t., Act. r., Sul. Tired backache, Helon. Hysteria, introverted state of mind, Tarent. Crumb in throat, Hep. Pain in spleen, Cean. (Pallad. at menses).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Extremely fatigued evening; feels mentally "gone.".—Greatly inclined to use strong language and violent expressions.—Fond of the good opinion of others; also too much weight is laid on their judgment; therefore very excited in society, and her complaints are < next day.—> In company, wants to be flattered.—Easily wounded pride.—Imagines herself neglected.—Great inclination to weep.—Depressing news < all symptoms.—Mental agitation, esp. from society, or musical entertainments, or excited conversation, or motion, < the pain in r. ovary.—Excited and impatient (from headache).—Time passes too slowly.

2. Head.—Is so tired that he reels on coming into a room.—Sensation as if head were swung from behind forward; as if brain were being shaken.—Painful dulness in head with darting to and fro in l. side of it.—Headache across top of head from one ear to the other.—Headache: < in afternoon, had to lie down; inability to sleep; with pulsations over whole body; < or > after sleep.—Headache causing irritability and impatience.—Sensation as if a weight lying on centre of brain; each expiration = sensation as if the weight were pushed from occiput to forehead.—Morning headache with weakness in back.—Sensation of roughness on forehead and slight itching.—Itching on sides of head.

3. Eyes.—Dull, heavy pain in and behind l. eye, in evening, after walking.—Pustule under r. eyelid, < by touch.—Pain in r. eye, temple, and ear.—Pain around l. eye, extending beyond r. eyebrow, while walking at 11 a.m.—Sensation of dryness on the edges of the lids.—Small watery blisters on edges of lower lids.—Dryness and itching of eyes in evening, which is not > by rubbing.—Blue half-circles under eyes.

5. Nose.—Burning in nose with coryza, evening.—When sneezing or coughing, pain in abdomen.—Blood pustule r. cheek, near wing of nose.—Painful pustule on point of nose, bleeds long after being squeezed.

6. Face.—Itching pimples in the face, on the nose, behind the ears; back of r. and l. zygoma; in whiskers.—Growth of whiskers more slow.—Soreness and painfulness of the r. corner of mouth.—Pain in r. and l. lower jaw.

7. Teeth.—Sensation as if upper incisors projecting.—L. upper and outer incisor sensitive, and feels like a foreign body.

8. Mouth.—Tongue red in the middle (morning).—Burning sensation on surface of tongue near tip.—Much tough mucus in mouth and slimy taste.

9. Throat.—Accumulation of tough mucus in throat, with slimy taste, which returns after rinsing out the mouth.—Frequent hawking of small solid lumps, which he must swallow.—Dryness in throat and on tongue, without thirst.—Tickling (or sticking) as if a crumb of bread had lodged in throat.—Sensation when swallowing as if something hanging near hyoid bone.

11. Stomach.—No desire for beer.—At dinner, and after coffee, headache.—Nausea; tasteless eructations, which do not >.

12. Abdomen.—Pain and soreness in liver.—Pain in l. hypochondrium; > by eructations.—Pain in region of spleen.—Crawling sensation in abdomen.—Sensation as if the intestines were entangled and twisted in different directions.—Stitches in l. side near hip-bone but more inward; in intervals peculiar pain as if air bubbles pressed forcibly through intestines and passed upward; sometimes as if an animal tearing off small portions from inside; stitches extend to r. side next day.—Sensation in flanks as if viscera gone.—Violent colic in abdomen, more on the r. side; growing < under continuous eructations; can only endure the pain when lying on l. side; < from sneezing, coughing, and urinating, and in afternoon; returning next day in afternoon, with cold hands and feet, continuous chilliness, and passing of urine like blood mixed with water; after going to bed cramps in legs, which prevent her from moving in bed; > by external heat (hot cloths).—Shooting pains from navel to pelvis.—(Soreness and shaking pain from navel to breasts.).—Swelling and hardness in r. side of abdomen (ovary).—Sharp pains, as darts with a knife, low down in abdomen; > after stool.—Distended abdomen from flatulency.—Every step hurts in l. groin.—Sensation as if something in groin would tear.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent soft stool.—Diarrhœa with very little pain, night and day; cured by *Chi*.—Stool in afternoon or evening instead of morning.—Dull stitches felt at approach of a stool; dull aching twitches l. side of rectum; morning.—Dull pains in rectum, as from too long retained stool, but without urging, at noon.—Knife-like pains in uterus are > after stool.—Constipation; stools hard, frequently whitish (like chalk).

14. Urinary Organs.—Single stitches through bladder, with painful weakness in it.—Frequent micturition; bladder feels full, but little urine is passed.—Pressure in bladder, as if very full.—Dark urine with brick-dust sediment, or colouring, the vessel red.—Muddy (not dark) urine; urine like water mixed with blood.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—In evening and at night no proper erection could be obtained.—Single stitches in urethra, extending down to corona glandis.—Sensation as if testicles were bruised, with pain in abdomen.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pain and weakness as if uterus were sinking down; every motion was esp. painful; she could not well stand.—Heaviness, like a weight in pelvis.—Bearing-down pain.—R. ovary swollen, sore to pressure, with bearing-down pains.—In the region of r. ovary, drawing down and forward; > by rubbing (pressure).—Pain in r. ovary; urgency to urinate but scanty emission and sensation of weight and bearing down in pelvis; prolapsus uteri.—Swelling and induration of r. ovary, with soreness and a shooting pain from navel to pelvis; with a heaviness and weight in pelvis; < from exertion and while standing up, > lying on l. side.—Menses appeared later, at full moon instead of new moon, and accompanied by headache, &c., which were > by *Glon*. and *Bell*.—Pain in abdomen and region of spleen at return of menses.—Feels sore in abdomen after menses, with fear and apprehension that something horrible will happen.—Menstrual discharge while nursing.—Leucorrhœa transparent, like jelly; < before and after menstruation.—Yellow leucorrhœa turned white and thicker and then disappeared.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Frequent hawking of small solid lumps which he must swallow.—When making an expectoration, sensation as if something were pushed into head; when taking a deep breath, stitches in chest.—Coughing and sneezing < pain in abdomen.

18. Chest.—Stitches in r. side of chest, through to the back; < from taking a long breath, > when walking in the open air.—Stitches in r. breast near nipple, running in deep; < deep inspiration.

19. Heart.—Pain in region of heart.—Pressing deep in the l. side of the chest periodical, as if in the heart.—Pain in heart, with paralysis of l. arm.

20. Neck and Back.—Frequent painful spasm in muscles r. side of neck; esp. morning.—Painful drawing in neck, shoulders, and down l. arm.—Pain in back and hips, with coldness of limbs.—Tired feeling in back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sudden stitches in r. shoulder-joint; rheumatic pains in r. shoulder.—Sensation as if sprained in r. shoulder-joint.—Stitches from shoulders into middle of chest.—Pain in r. arm and temple.—Pain in r. wrist extending into forearm.—Sensation of numbness in l. arm, as if paralysed.—Numbness of r. arm and hand at night.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in the r. hip.—Sciatica: r. side; dull aching pain; < towards night and in evening, in cold and from motion; > by warmth and rest.—Darting pain from toes to hip, or from trochanter to hollow of knee.—Tension in l. calf; while walking it becomes tensive in hamstrings.—Itching in l. ankle.

24. Generalities.—Aversion to make any effort to exercise; must lie down.—Stitches; rheumatic pains, suddenly changing and often lasting but a short time; soreness as if bruised.

25. Skin.—Redness of knuckles; warts on knuckles.—Itching and crawling as from fleas on different spots, back, arms, abdomen, thighs, ankles.

26. Sleep.—Great sleepiness; in afternoon (3 p.m.), and early in the evening.—Wakeful till 2 a.m.—Starting in sleep; afternoon.—Dreams: every night; of buildings; wide stairs; many rooms.—Symptoms > by sleep.

27. Fever.—Chilliness with cold hands and feet, with colic.—Coldness of the limbs, with pain in the back.

Pancreatinum.

Extract of Pancreatic and Salivary Glands of Ox or Sheep. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diabetes, pancreatic. Diarrhœa. Mumps. Gout. Pancreas, disease of.

Characteristics.—*Pancreatinum* has been used with success in conditions due to disease or faulty action of the pancreas on the analogy of *Thyroidin* and the other Sarcodes. Burnett says pancreatics are often of great service in gout.

Relations.—*Compare:* In action on pancreas and salivary glands, Ir. v., Nux, Puls., Merc., Iod., jabor., Pilocarpine.

Asimina Triloba.

Paw Paw, or Custard Apple. N. O. Anonaceæ. Tincture of ripe and unripe fruit, green leaves, bark, and root.

Clinical.—Aphthæ. Carbuncle. Cramp. Diarrhœa. Fever. Scarlatina. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—The *Anonaceæ*, to which *Asimina* belongs, are allied to the Magnolia family. From eating the unripe fruit five children developed high fever, sore throat, and a scarlet eruption, with diarrhœa, one of them having eventually a carbuncle. It has also been proved. The mouth, throat and stomach are irritated. Drinks much. Desire for ice-cold things and < after eating.

Relations.—*Compare:* Caps., Bell., Illic. anis (colic).

SYMPTOMS.

8, 9. Mouth and Throat.—Mouth feels corroded; fauces red, swollen; tonsils and submaxillary glands enlarged.

11. Stomach.—Nausea and belching; soreness in regions of stomach and abdomen on pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Colic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa after eating; yellowish discharges; soreness of anus when wiping it.—Sudden urging to stool, with sensation as if a stick the thickness of a thumb passed down the rectum; followed by a sudden diarrhœic stool, repeated every ten or fifteen minutes, with. chilliness, drowsiness, and weak voice.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; the voice is weak and talking is an effort, as if the mucous membrane was thickened.

18. Chest.—Cramp in chest, lasting three hours, with blueness of face.

25. Skin.—Itching when undressing.—Scarlet rash followed by desquamation.

26. Sleep.—Fever, with sleepiness.—Drowsiness and sleeplessness alternating.

27. Fever.—Fever heat, with desire for something icy-cold; with drowsiness; with much thirst.

Paraffinum.

Paraffin. Trituration.

Clinical.—Abdomen, swelling of. Breasts, affections of. Constipation; of children. Diaphragmitis. Indigestion. Leucorrhśa. Menorrhagia. Muscć volitantes. Spine, pains in. Spleen, pain in. Umbilicus, pain in. Uterus, affections of. Vertebrć, affections of. Vision, disorders of.

Characteristics.—"Paraffin" as a *generic term* includes all those substances which have *no affinity for Sulphuric Acid*, and cannot be destroyed by it, Petroleum itself coming within this designation. *Specifically* "Paraffin" is a "tasteless, inodorous, fatty matter, which resists the action of acids and alkalis, obtained by the dry distillation of wood, peat, bituminous coal, petroleum, &c." In the distillation of Petroleum, *Naphthalin* is the first substance that comes off; *Paraffin* is the next. This is the substance the attenuation of which I have successfully used on the indications of Wahle's proving (translated by W. F. Robinson from the Italian, *H.*

R., v., 193), and I conclude this is the substance Wahle proved, though no description of it is given. The symptoms of the proving, which was made on persons of both sexes, are very striking. The pains are: Knife-like stabs; twisting, wrenching pains; stinging and twisting; electric pains. The pains extend from one part to another and alternate. Pain in the stomach alternates with pains in throat and spine. There is sensitiveness to touch about the head. Sensation as if there were fat on the eyes. Sensation as if whole body was swaying to and fro. Sensation of a cord round abdomen. The pains are < bending over. < Standing or walking (these soon bring back the symptoms). > After sleep. > After rest. > By supporting the part. Aversion to tobacco; smoking = pain in stomach. Palpitation accompanies stomach pain. A number of pains were experienced in the groins; stabbing in mons veneris; cutting pain from one iliac crest to the other. With these pains there was leucorrhśa, pruritis vulvć, and other disturbances of the female generative organs. The homśopaths of Rome (says the *H. R*.) have found it serviceable in uterine and other troubles, particularly constipation. I have recorded (*H. W*., xxvi. 319) this case: Mrs. W., 37, mother of three children, suffered since last confinement, five years before, with bearing-down pains, excessive menses, leucorrhśa, constant and violent indigestion with morning retching or vomiting. Pain in back, shoulders, and abdomen after any food, however light. The pains, which "double her up," are < on standing. Much thirst. Constipation with piles. Constant desire to pass water. After *Murex* and *Alston*. had given some relief, the indigestion returned in full force. A few globules of *Paraf*. 30 were dissolved in water and a teaspoonful taken every two or three hours.—In a few days all symptoms of indigestion were gone and did not return. Other symptoms were markedly ameliorated. The catamenia instead of recurring too soon were delayed much beyond the normal time. *Paraf*. has a remarkable action in nodous joints. Cooper has seen swollen joints lessen considerably from its use as a liniment.

Relations.—Compare. Naph., Petr., Eupn., Kre. (Eupn. and Kre. have to each other a relation similar to that between Naph. and Paraf.). Desire to walk fast, Buf., Iod. Uterine symptoms, Sep., Murex, Nat. m., Nat. sul. Intolerance of tight clothing, Lach.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sensation of fear with electric pains in axilla.

2. Head.—Bruised feeling in l. occiput.—Knocking and hammering in head as if all the pulses were beating.—Head heavy and dull; a feeling when leaning forward as if a weight fell toward forehead.—Pressing pain in head, extending from vertex toward forehead as if something would come out.—Pricking stinging in head, extending to l. temporal bone.—Pain as of a contusion in occiput.—At 9 a.m. a pain in l. side of vertex as if a nail were being driven into head, with extension of the pain to l. lower jaw.—Touching l. side of head = pain as if the part were crushed and a feeling as if the whole side of the head were soft and spongy.—Twisting and

wrenching in sinciput so that he must lie down (which >); having lain down a quarter of an hour, and having placed r. hand under head, there was experienced a feeling of painless shock so that the hand under the, head was drawn away and the legs were thrown down from the sofa; soon afterward occurred severe palpitation of heart.—Twisting and wrenching in the whole head as well as the face; of l. side; l. teeth ache as if they would fall out.—Feeling as of knife-stabs under r. temporal bone, extending into r. eye and becoming < on bending over.—On the outside of forehead a pressing pain which seems to thrust inward, passing in half an hour into inside of head.—The l. side of head and face suffers most; pains stinging and twisting, often going and returning at the same time.—Sticking in the forehead extending into the nose.—On touching the vertex the skin pains as if it were suppurating, in the afternoon.—Skin of head feels soft on being touched, or as if suppuration was going on beneath it.—Falling out of hair.

3. Eyes.—Throbbing and sticking over r. eyebrow laterally and from without, extending into lower jaw and there disappearing.—Stinging pains above the l. eye and toward temple.—Raised spots upon cornea.—Eyes seem as if there was a veil before them, morning.—In morning, lids closed with mucus; dry mucus in internal canthi.—Itching in internal canthi which ceases a moment on rubbing, but a sore pain remains, and very soon the itching returns.—Pressing pains under r. upper lids as if from a foreign body; or as if from the prick of a needle.—Lids red, as after crying.—Pain as of a wound in l. external canthus, morning.—Itching of lids, lasting the whole day.—Rubbing > only for a short time.—Feeling in eyes as if they had fat in them.—Feeling in eyes as if always moist.—Eyes moist and fearful.—The mucus in internal canthi is cold and viscid.—Lachrymation and itching of eyes in morning on rising.—In morning, l. eye closed with mucus, and seems to have a veil before it.—Eyes dim, she sees nothing, but feels everything.—On fixing any object for some time eyes become moist, as if a cold wind was blowing into them, with a gentle itching.—In open air there seems to be a black veil before eyes; objects seen seem to be pale, with short sight; little black flies are seen before the eyes.—She sees objects as if in a mist.—White of eye full of blood; < toward the external angle.

4. Ears.—Roaring in r. ear like rumbling of a mill wheel, afternoon.—Gurgling in l. ear like beating of pulse.—Ringing in both ears, morning.—Stinging and twisting in l. ear with a feeling as if it was stopped up; pushing things into ears > temporarily.

5. Nose.—Odour of cordials in nose.—Nose moist, frequent desire to blow it, but without sneezing.—Blood from nose of a dark red colour.

6. Face.—Itching in face as from urticaria, smooth red spots appear.

7. Teeth.—Tearing in r. teeth, extending to r. ear; > by supporting painful cheek.—Stabbing pain in one of the l. lower molars.—Twisting in teeth with

stinging in ear, which after some hours affects whole l. side of head and face, down to lower jaw.—Twisting pain in l. lower teeth and l. temple, sleep impossible.

8. Mouth.—In evening, under upper lip, on the gum, a hard, painless swelling, which broke during the night.—Mouth full of saliva; she was obliged to spit constantly, lasting for twenty-four hours.—Mouth feels sticky.—Mouth without taste and the appetite fails.—Bitter taste in mouth.—Tongue slightly coated; dirty-white in colour; chill, followed by dry heat with thirst, which is soon followed by sweat, lasting a long time.

9. Throat.—Dryness of throat, fauces as if dried up, but without thirst.—Sense of suffocation in pharynx.

11. Stomach.—Acid eructations some hours after eating.—A constant feeling of satiety.—Appetite good, but nothing seems to taste as it should.—Inclination to vomit at 9 p.m.—After eating repeated urging to vomit with expulsion of the ingesta.—Disturbance of stomach with increase of saliva in mouth as if emesis must occur, with stinging pains in forehead and cold over whole body, without thirst or feeling of heat following.—Hunger almost all the time.—Pain across stomach as if a blow had been received; lasts thirty-six hours; can only breathe slowly and carefully.—The pains in stomach extend to chest, causing oppression thereof, and then pass into shoulders, with much belching, and alternating with pains in throat and spine.—Great sensibility of stomach; cannot draw the vest together.—In walking, feeling of relaxation in region of stomach, as if a sore in it were causing pain.—Smoking soon = pain in stomach, and tobacco is distasteful.—Pain as if from a beating in region of stomach; she wished to gape and was obliged to support region of stomach with hand, thereupon a fixed pain in l. hypochondrium as if some of the parts were being twisted.—Stomach swells up like a ball and forces itself upwards; hard and very painful to the touch; there is also very little appetite.—When the pains in stomach subside, those in teeth also disappear (as if a causal relation between the tow).—Weight in stomach as if there was a stone placed upon it, in morning, evening, and after dinner during time of digestion (from half an hour to an hour after meals).—Palpitation of heart with stomach symptoms, so severe as to incapacitate him.—After breakfast, between 9 and 10 a.m., griping and drawing with crawling in stomach, which extends into chest and between shoulders, causing oppression of chest with a sense of heat.

12. Abdomen.—Sense of lassitude in abdomen > when supported.—Swelling of abdomen and nausea as if about to vomit.—Feeling in the abdomen as if he had been disembowelled; he wishes to walk fast which causes the parts to pain severely.—Cutting pains in abdomen, preventing sleep the whole night.—At 9 a.m. colicky pains in abdomen, which ceased after some minutes, and a quantity of white mucus issued from vagina; these attacks are often repeated.—Under umbilicus a cutting pain as if caused by a sharp knife, extending downward to genitals.—Colicky pains for some hours internal to umbilicus with a painful

sensation as if a cord was bound around abdomen above stomach, lasting ten minutes.—Griping sensation in region of umbilicus, extending to spine.—When sitting, spasmodic pains in lower abdomen, extending into rectum and coccyx.—After long sitting the pains are >, but walking makes them <, so that the body must be held in a slightly curved position.—Toward 6 p.m. griping and cutting internal to umbilicus with nausea, afterwards vomiting of acid water and at the end a little food, with twisting pains in vertex and temples; dryness of mouth with much thirst.—At 10 p.m., without having supped, abdomen suddenly swelled as if she had eaten to excess; before and during the attack flat and viscid taste in mouth.—She went to bed in this condition, and on waking in morning the attack was entirely gone, the bowels, however, refused to move.—Painless swelling of abdomen lasting twenty-four hours.—Abdomen hard, tense, and swollen, with painless rumblings unaccompanied with belching of wind; he goes to bed with these symptoms but they are gone in morning.—Pressing arm against stomach and squeezing it > the pain, and then she was able to breathe deeply, which she could not do otherwise.—Stomach swollen in the afternoon; went to bed at 10 p.m. and slept one hour, awoke with urging to vomit, and soon after threw up acid water and the food taken the preceding day.—Griping in abdomen, extending down into rectum, with a feeling as if this organ was ligated; she feels so weak that she has to support herself to keep from failing, with cold sweat in face, lasting half an hour.—Severe itching in abdomen which ceases, and is always followed by copious white expectoration, with flashes of heat in face and great weakness.—At first coldness in feet, then stinging and pressing pains in r. hypochondrium.—From here the pains pass to stomach with swelling of abdomen; then they extend up the spine to the shoulders.—Spasmodic stabbing pains one after the other in mons veneris, when standing on her feet she has a desire to put one foot over the other.—Spasmodic pain in l. inguinal region as of incarcerated wind, which extends upward across abdomen, causing a painful spot in region of spleen.—Drawing and cutting pain from one iliac crest to the other as if a knife had traversed abdomen; often intermitting, and always returning.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constrictive pain below ribs, passing across stomach, with much thirst; five hours later stools, at first very hard with much tenesmus and retracted abdomen; later, fluid, abundant, constant tenesmus, relieving swelling of abdomen a little.—Bowels confined for two days and very hard; evacuation in small pieces.—No evacuation for three days, abdomen seems very full, as if much had been eaten, with loss of appetite.—Evacuations accompanied with stinging, cutting pains in rectum, which persist more than an hour, with vehement tenesmus.—Obstinate constipation in children is readily cured.—The child has a movement only once in three or four days, accompanied with severe pain in anus.—Frequent desire for stool without result.—Stools hard but occurring every day.—After going for three days without stool he is obliged to remain an hour before expelling anything, and becomes very much fatigued.—Evacuations hard as nuts expelled with much difficulty, with spasmodic pains in intestines; the fćces

escape in small pieces.—Chronic constipation with hćmorrhoids and continual urging to stool without result.

14. Urinary Organs.—Passes much urine of ten.—Frequent desire to pass urine after cramps in stomach.—Was obliged to urinate three times in the space of four hours, but only a small quantity each time; otherwise she only urinated once during the same length of time and with strangury.—Urine very hot and light coloured.—Passes much urine, and after a quarter of an hour passes an equally large quantity although she had drunk but little.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Slight itching and burning in vulva when not urinating.—Feeling of heat in the vulva.—Very hot urine causing heat at vulva.—The menstruation appears several days too late.—The menstruation comes on six days too soon, when on the feet the blood flows continuously.—The blood is black and abundant; reddish-black.—During menses: feels cold externally and hot internally and must drink a great deal; cutting pains through body on second day.—White fluid discharge like milk coming away in drops; sweetish odour.—Very profuse white discharge, leaving white and grey spots on the linen, with itching in abdomen.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice hollow and harsh.—A chronic rattling in throat causes a dry cough.

18. Chest.—Whole chest pains as if compressed, and when breathing sharp stabbing pains traverse chest, < l. side.—Stinging in chest which prevents him from taking a long breath.—Pain in region of diaphragm as if it was inflamed; when gaping, drawing pains under r. ribs, extending as far as spine; they come and go frequently and are < by respiration.—Stinging pains under false ribs on l. side, < on lying down, on external pressure and on deep respiration with flashes of heat.—Stabbing pains one after another in upper portion of breast, < when breathing, lasting half an hour.—Twisting pains in l. breast.—The nipples pain on touching them, as if sore inside.

19. Heart.—Pulse weak, thready, increased in frequency.

20. Back.—Drawing and stinging between the shoulders with oppression of breath.—Drawing pains between the shoulders, extending downward along spine, toward liver and upward into chest, then respiration becomes oppressed and frequent shooting pains traverse entire body.—Pains in spine, extending into lumbar vertebrć and then into both sides above crests of ilia and into inguinal regions, where a pain as of inflammation is felt.—The dorsal pains are < by bending.—Pains in spine as if it had been injured, as bad during repose as when in motion.—Pains as if from fatigue in both loins, when ascending stairs.

22. Upper Limbs.—In l. axilla an electric shock which shakes whole body, and in all the joints there occurs a trembling, such as might be produced by an electric machine, and which causes each time a sensation of fear.—Whole r. arm, but esp. axilla, feels as if it had been dislocated by a blow.—Stabbing pain under r. arm toward breast.—R. arm feels heavy and she cannot lift it well; feels a sensation of numbness as if the clothing was too tight, with turgescence of the veins.—Muscles of forearm seem to grow large and have a feeling of stiffness.—Wrenching pains in elbow-joints.—Wrenching pain in joints of l. hand.—Palms very hot.

23. Lower Limbs.—Painful tension in muscles of thigh as if a long walk had been taken.—Wrenching pain on outside of r. knee extending down r. side of leg to malleolus, from thence into the heel, where it ceases.—Wrenching pains in calves, extending into toes; prevent sleep; she does not know where to put her legs.—Trembling of legs from knees to toes so that there is difficulty in walking or raising the feet.—Tearing pains in the calves of the legs, with a feeling of heat, extending down to the toes; the palms of the hands and soles of the feet are very hot.—Tearing pains in articulations of feet and in toes for several hours.—Back and soles of feet are swollen, after thirty-four hours, with tearing pains in ankles and soles, on account of which, though very tired, he was not able to sleep.—A feeling as of electric shocks in all the joints.

24. Generalities.—General weariness, lasting several days.—When sitting down a feeling as if whole body were swaying to and fro.—At 4 p.m. great fatigue with profuse cold sweat and somnolence for two hours.

26. Sleep.—Frequent gaping with great somnolence.—Continued yawning although the joints of the jaw are painful.—She would like to sleep all the time, day and night.—She cannot keep awake and goes to sleep in her chair; her feet go to sleep.—After having passed the night rolling around in bed without waking and passing from one dream to another, she wakes at 5 a.m., the bed-clothing thrown aside and without her nightcap, a thing which had never happened to her before.—Sensual, lascivious dreams.

27. Fever.—Chill, followed by dry heat with thirst, which is soon followed by sweat, lasting a long time.—Chill, heat, and sweat frequently alternating.—Face and hands hot and red; hot sweat on upper part of body, esp. forehead.

Pareira.

Pareira brava. Cessampelos pareira. Velvet Leaf. Virgin Vine. N. O. Menispermaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—*Bladder, catarrh of. Calculus*. Dysuria. Gonorrhœa. Leucorrhœa. Prostate, enlargement of. Renal colic. Urine, slimy.

Characteristics.—*Pareira* is a climbing plant, a native of the West Indies, Central America, and India. The root has a traditional use in diseases of the bladder and urinary organs. A short proving by C. M. Fox, of Denver (*Med. Adv*., xvi. 319), brought out some characteristic symptoms which have been clinically confirmed. Among these are: Violent pains with strangury; must go on "allfours" and press head against floor to pass water at all." "Urethritis with severe pain when passing water, and discharge of mucus from urethra." "Pains down thighs and even to feet when attempting to pass water." "Violent pain in glans penis" with the straining. Fox relates two cases of prostatic enlargement with dysuria in which *Par*. gave complete relief. (*1*) Man, 68, old prostatic affection constant urging with entire inability. Feet and legs much swollen had to be put in a warm bath before catheter could be passed. Only on hands and knees, with forehead pressed on the floor, could he pass a few drops of scalding urine. *Par. b*. 1x gave rapid relief. Swelling disappeared from legs, and he was able to resume his business and continue at it for years. (*2*) Enlarged prostate with retention; severe attacks two or three times a year, when he would have to have the urine drawn off for a week or two. After using *Par. b*. the catheter was not required more than twice in two years. When he feels the symptoms coming on a few drops of *Par. b*. relieve him at once. Many other remedies had been used in vain before *Par. b*. was prescribed.

Relations.—*Compare:* Coccul. (botan.). Spasm and burning in bladder, ropy urine, Chimaph., Uva ursi. Prostatic affections, Hydran., Sabel ser. Renal colic, Ocim. c., Berb. Dysuria, Berb. (Berb. has pain in back extending to hips; Par. b. has pain extending to thighs and even toes. Berb. has paralysis of bladder with discharge of great quantities of mucus, which deposits itself at bottom of vessel and is viscid. Berb. urine lacks the ammoniacal smell of Pareira.) Dribbling urine after micturition, Selen.

SYMPTOMS.

14. Urinary Organs.—Excruciating pains in l. lumbar region; pain radiates from l. kidney to groin, following course of ureter.—Bruised pains in region of kidneys.—Micturition difficult, with much straining only in drops, with sensation as if urine should be emitted in large quantities.—Dropsical swelling of feet and legs; urethritis with severe pain when passing water, and discharge of mucus from urethra.—Violent itching in entire length of urethra with scalding when passing water; distress after urinating, with shooting pain in orifice of urethra.—Urethritis

with prostatic trouble.—Dribbling of urine after micturition.—Violent pains in bladder, and at times in back; l. testicle is painfully drawn up; frequently pains down thighs, during efforts to urinate, shooting down into toes and soles of feet.—Paroxysms of violent pain with the strangury; he cries out loud and can only emit urine when he goes on his knees, pressing his head firmly against the floor; remaining in this position for ten to twenty minutes, perspiration breaks out, and finally the urine begins to drop off with interruptions, accompanied by tearing, burning pains in glans penis.—Dysuria; since confinement, two weeks previously, cannot pass urine in any position except on hands and knees.—Urine smells strongly of ammonia, and contains a large quantity of viscid, thick, white mucus.—Black, bloody, foaming urine, depositing a brick-dust sediment of uric acid; deep red and mucous urine.—The paroxysms appear generally from 3 to 6 a.m.; > through the day.—Almost cartilaginous induration of mucous membrane of bladder.—Enlargement of prostate gland, with retention of urine; pains extending down thighs.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Urethritis with prostatic disorders.—Gonorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Viscous matter lodged in and obstructing bronchi.

23. Lower Limbs.—Œdema of lower limbs.

Parietaria.

Parietaria officinalis. Pellitory-of-the-Wall. N. O. Urticaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Calculi. Nightmare.

Characteristics.—*Pariet*. belongs to the nettles. It grows on old walls, and its ashes contain much Nitre (*K. nit*.). Cooper has used it with success in a case of renal calculus; and in one case it produced nightmare, the patient dreaming of being buried alive in the midst of ruins.

Relations.—*Compare:* Urt. urens, Kali nit.

Paris.

Paris quadrifolia. One-berry. True Love. Herb Paris. (Moist, shady woods in Great Britain.) N. O. Trilliaceæ. (Sometimes considered a sub-order of Smilaceæ, or of Liliaceæ.) Tincture of whole plant when in fruit.

Clinical.—Acidity. After-pains. Brachial neuralgia. Ciliary neuralgia. Ciliary paralysis. Digestion, slow; weak. Gonorrhœa. Headache. Hiccough. Hoarseness.

Hysteria. Mania. Neuralgia. Panaritium. Paralysis. Saliva, sour. Spine, affection of. Touch, sense of, disordered.

Characteristics.—*Paris* betrays its relation to the Lilies and Arums in the symptoms of irritation which it causes in mucous membranes and skin with burning sensations and cramps. The *Treasury of Botany* says of *Paris* that the leaves and stems were "formerly used in medicine, the juice of the berry, though considered poisonous, has been employed in curing inflammation of the eyes." The provings made by Hahnemann, Stapf, and others, bring out a very marked and characteristic action on the eyes, and develop some of the keynote symptoms of the drug. One of these is a sensation of expansion and consequent tension. The head feels as if distended and the scalp too tight. The eyes feel as if much too large for their sockets; as if they were projecting and were being drawn tightly backward by a string to the middle of the brain. *Paris* is one of the drugs which are credited with producing garrulity, vivacity with love of prattling, like tea. A case of loquacious insanity cured with *Paris* 3 was recorded by B. Nath Banerjee (*Calc. J. of Med.*, xii. 60). It brings out many of the leading symptoms of *Paris*, which I have put in italics. Mrs. B., 45, suddenly became loquacious and insane. After a month of Kavirajee treatment without benefit she came under Banerjee's care, October 3, 1893. A year before, the last of her five children, a grownup son, died, and she could not be consoled, and gradually became morose and dull. She ceased to menstruate in February, 1893, but had no uterine troubles or any other illness previous to the present. The symptoms were: *Loquacity*, but not continuous. Every three or four days, if interfered with, maniacal attacks lasting about half an hour. At times foolish behaviour. With difficulty Banerjee obtained the following symptoms from the patient: Vertigo, and whenever she thinks of her lost son, severe headache, the vertex being sensitive to touch. When telling these symptoms, suddenly her *looks became wandering*, and her eyes appeared *as if protruding from their sockets*. She could not relish her food because everything, especially fish, *smell putrid*. Whole body painful, *especially when touched*. She complained of a ball *lodging in the throat and giving her trouble, with burning*. Acidity and *badly smelling diarrhœa*. A peculiar feeling of *coldness of right side of the body while the left side was hot*. All symptoms < in *evening and on motion*. *Ign.* 30, and later 200, was given without any effect. *Paris* acted promptly, and on the third day the patient assured the doctor that she was quite well. The remedy was not repeated and the cure held good. *Paris* is in general a left-side remedy, but it has coldness of the right side, whilst the left side is natural or hot. I cured with *Paris* "numb feeling of left side of head." Numbness affects the upper limbs. The left arm is paralysed, feels stiff, and fingers contracted. "Numbness and prickling in left hand" was removed in a case of spinal affection. "Fingers often feel as if asleep; *objects seem rough to touch*." This disorder of the sense of touch is a marked symptom. And at the same time there is great sensitiveness of the surface. The characteristic mucous secretions are green and tenacious. The diarrhœic stools smell like putrid meat. There is great sensitiveness to offensive odours; also imaginary bad smells: milk and bread smell like putrid meat. The eyes

give out a fetid, ulcer-like smell. *Paris* has "hunger soon after a meal," which is the same thing as the "sinking of the antipsorics, and of the Hellebores, Veratrums, &c. *Peculiar sensations* are: As if scalp were contracted and bones scraped sore. As if a thread were drawn tightly through eye to middle of head. As if head were puffed up, and temples and eyes were pressed out; as if distended the size of a bucket and the walls were too thin. Eyes as if too large; projecting; as if pulled into head by a thread drawn through eyeball; as if he could not open eyes. Ear as if forced apart by a wedge; as if pressed out or torn out; as if a burning heat was rushing out of ears. As though face were drawn to root of nose then back towards occiput as if by a string. Tongue feels too large. Ball in throat. Throat constricted. Stone in stomach. As if internal parts contracted. Heavy load on nape. Fingers as if asleep; dead. All joints as if broken, swelled or dislocated at every motion. Hot stitches in left malar bones. Acidity, sour saliva. The symptoms are < by touch. The scalp is very sensitive to touch. Pressure on a sore spot on head = cries. Pressure with the hand > pressive pain in head. Motion < rest >. Sitting = stitches in coccyx; burning in orifice of urethra vertigo. < From mental exertion; thinking. All symptoms < evening. Tenacious expectoration < morning. Dull pain in neck > in open air. Smoking tobacco = headache. < After eating (hiccough). > By eructations.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coffea. *Compatible:* Calc., Led., Lyc., Nux, Pho., Rhus, Sep., Sul. *Incompatible:* Fe. ph. *Compare:* In spinal headache rising from nape, Sil. (Paris = feeling as if head immensely large). Wild look in eyes, Bell. As if eyes drawn back by thread, Crot. t. Eyeballs feel too large, Sil. Garrulity, Lach., Meph., Stram., Act. r., Agar. Laryngeal affections, Arg. n. (Paris has expectoration noticed mostly in morning, and it is green and tenacious). String-like pain, Al. cp. Heart, Lil. t., Conval. Panaritum, Bor. ac. Imaginary foul smells, Anac. < Motion, Bry.

Causation.—Injury. Suppressions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Disposition to treat others with contempt and disdain.—Silly conduct.—Disposition to utter absurdities with complacency.—Mania with loquacity.—Repugnance to intellectual labour.—Discontent, ill-humour.

2. Head.—Bewildered, confused head.—Vertigo on reading aloud, with difficulty of speech and sight.—Sensitiveness of vertex to contact.—Pains in head are < by meditation.—Pressive pain in the head, which disappears when the hand is pressed upon it.—Sensation of swelling in head, with pressure, as if contents of cranium were forcing themselves through temples and eyes.—Head feels like a bushel, and walls too thin.—Sticking pain in middle of head and in temples; afterwards heavy pressure on forehead, esp. on stooping.—Benumbing stitches in l. side of forehead.—(Numb feeling l. side of head.).—A very sore, painful spot, only when touched, in l. parietal bone.—Tension in brain and integuments of

forehead.—Shootings and lancinations in head.—Pulsative, bubbling headache on waking at night, with great agitation.—Pulsative headache, with a wavering sensation on going up stairs.—Headache after having smoked.—Pain as of excoriation on the exterior of vertex when touched.—Painful sensitiveness and falling off of hair.—Severe pains in occiput, from mental exertion, after a blow.—Headache of Spinal origin rising from nape and producing a feeling as if head unusually large.—(Acute congestion to brain.).—Tension of scalp on forehead and occiput.—Brain, eyes, and skin feel tense, and the bones scraped sore; < from motion, excitement, or using eyes; < in evening.—Scalp sensitive to touch; sore pain in small spots on forehead.—Pain in scalp when touched as if the hair were painful.—Scabs on the head.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes, like a pressure on orbital bones.—Sensation as if eyeballs were too large or swollen; as if orbits too small and lids could not close.—Burning pain in eyes, with lachrymation, esp. after rising in morning.—Jerking and twitching of (r.) upper lid.—Eyes feel heavy as lead.—Eyeballs pain on slightest attempt at motion.—Confused sight and wavering before eyes.—Eyes feel as if projecting with a sensation as if a thread were tightly drawn through eyeball, and backward into middle of brain, very painful; weak sight; stitches through middle of eye.—Wandering, unsteady looks.—Fetid, ulcer-like smell from eyes.

4. Ears.—Otalgia, with tearings.—Sensation as if ears were pressed out or torn out, or forced apart by a wedge.—Sensation as if a burning heat were rushing out of ears.—Pains in ears on swallowing.—Diminution of hearing.—Tinkling in ear.—Ringing in l. ear.

5. Nose.—A sensation of obstruction in upper part of nose, with a discharge of blood when it is blown.—Bread and milk have a putrid smell.—Great sensitiveness to offensive odours; imaginary foul smells.—Obstruction of the nose in the morning, with discharge of thick and sanguineous mucus when it is blown.—Dry alternately with fluent coryza.—Discharge of liquid mucus from nose and eyes, which excites a panting respiration.—Red or greenish mucus blown from nose.

6. Face.—Pains in face, with burning shootings in zygomatic process.—Hot stitches in l. malar bone, painful when touched.—Violent itching, biting, and burning on edges of lower jaw, frequently with red, small, easily-bleeding (miliary) eruption.—Purulent pimples under nose and on chin.—Sanguineous pimples, like grains of millet, on lower jaw.—Pimples on forehead, with pressive pain when touched.—Lips cracked.—Vesicles on the surface of the lower lip.—Herpes round mouth.

7. Teeth.—Drawing toothache, or with drawing pulsations, esp. in teeth which are carious, < by cold things.—Incisive pains in gums every morning.—Gums shrivelled, as if they had been burnt.

8. Mouth.—Mouth dry and parched on awaking in morning.—Collection of water in mouth.—Accumulation of rough and astringent saliva.—White and slimy froth in corners of mouth in morning.—Tongue coated white.—Swelling, pain as of excoriation, and desquamation of velum palati.—Hard (almost painless) swelling of size of a pigeon's egg in palate, which is also hard.—Tongue rough and dry, with sensation as if it were too large.—Clammy and insipid taste.

9. Throat.—Pain in throat as from pressure of a ball.—Shootings, scrapings, and burning pain in throat.—Burning in throat when eating or drinking.—Much mucus in fauces, causing hawking.

11. Stomach.—Voracious appetite.—Hunger very soon after a meal.—Disgusting and pressive risings.—Watery risings.—Nausea with sour taste.—Weakness and slowness of digestion.—Continued hiccough after a meal.—Pressure at stomach, as by a stone, > by risings.—Burning pain extending from stomach into abdomen.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling and rolling in abdomen; cutting, griping pains.—Tensive pain throughout abdomen.—Hard pressure in abdomen.—Incisive drawing and boring in one side of abdomen, at night, while lying upon it.

13. Stool.—Frequent but scanty evacuations of the consistence of pap.—Loose, fetid evacuations, which smell like putrid flesh.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Frequent and urgent want to urinate, with burning pain during the emission.—Urine with greasy cuticle on surface.—Acrid, excoriating urine.—Fiery urine, with clouds in centre, a reddish sediment, and a variegated pellicle after standing for some time.—Sticking in forepart of the urethra.—Burning pain and shootings in urethra (when sitting).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual desire.—Premature catamenia.—Intense after-pains but very imperfect contractions suppressed lochia for forty-eight hours with ineffectual urging to stool weak and feverish; agonising headache, with sensation as though face were drawn to root of nose then back to occiput; eyeballs sore, < on slightest attempt at motion.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sensation of dryness in trachea in morning (on waking).—Troublesome hoarseness and low voice, with continued hawking up of mucus (and burning in larynx).—Periodical painless hoarseness.—Cough with expectoration in the morning, without expectoration in the evening.—Cough with expectoration of viscid mucus, difficult to raise in the morning and evening on lying down.—Cough as if excited by vapour of sulphur in trachea, or as if caused by slimy mucus in pharynx.—Nocturnal cough when lying on the l. side.—Cough with expectoration of slimy, greenish mucus, proceeding from larynx.—Burning in the larynx (bronchitis).

18. Chest.—Obstructed respiration, with necessity to take a full inspiration.—Aching in the r. side of chest.—Shootings in chest and sides of chest.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation of heart during repose and movement: in evening.—Pulse full but slow.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension and weakness in muscles of neck and nape.—Sensation as if neck were stiff and swollen on turning it.—Dull pain in nape, increasing at times in acuteness, with numbness, heat, and weight; > from rest and in open air; < from exertion.—Violent pains in both sides of neck, extending down to fingers, esp. l. side; < from mental exertion.—Pain l. side of neck and shoulders, paralysing arm and depriving of power of mental or bodily exertion.—Pains in the back and nape of the neck on stooping, as if a load were pressing upon them.—Shootings and lancinations in back, also in and between the shoulder-blades, and pulsating stitch in the os coccygis when sitting.

21. Limbs.—Stinging pains in limbs.—All joints painful on motion.—Paralytic pain in limbs.—Stitches in all limbs.—Heaviness in all limbs.—Contractive pressure in joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Heaviness and paralytic weakness in arms and joints of fingers.—Tearings and drawings in fingers, from shoulder to fingers.—Trembling of the hands.—Shootings in the fingers.—Fingers at one time hot, at another cold or dead.—Numbness of fingers.—Panaritium.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearing and drawings in legs, and esp. in coxo-femoral joint.—Paralytic pain in joint of foot.—Tingling in tendo Achillis.—Tearings, drawings, and shootings in toes.—Coldness of feet in bed at night.

24. Generalities.—Affections of any kind on the eyebrows; inner temples.—Continual lancinations in all limbs.—Stinging pains in all parts of body, esp. limbs.—Cramp-like contraction in joints, or sensation on moving and turning them as if broken, swollen, and dislocated.—Sensation of heaviness in whole body.—Sensation of extension in size, *i.e.*, patient feels very large.

25. Skin.—Papular eruptions, esp. on face and lips.—Violent itching in various parts.—Subcutaneous tingling without itching.—Pain as of excoriation in skin, on touching the parts.—Crawling sensations.—Panaritium.

26. Sleep.—Urgent inclination to sleep during the day and early in evening.—Yawning and sleepiness.—Incomplete, broken, and agitated sleep at night, with continued tossing and numerous dreams.—Voluptuous dreams with erections and pollutions.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and slow.—During chill sensation as if skin and other parts of the body were contracted.—Cold feet all night in bed.—Coldness in r. side; l. side natural.—Shiverings, esp. in chest, abdomen, and legs, with cutis anserina and yawning.—Constant coldness with trembling internally (mostly towards evening).—Heat extending from neck down back.—Heat with perspiration on upper part of body.—Itching sweat in the morning, which compels scratching.—Coldness on one side of the body only (r.), with heat on the other side of the body (l.).

Parotidinum.

The nosode of Mumps.

Clinical.—Glandular affections. Meningitis. Mumps. Orchitis. Salivation.

Characteristics.—*Parotidinum* has been used as a prophylactic against infection by mumps. In this instance it is generally given in the 6th or 30th two or three times a day to those exposed to infection. In the disease itself it may be given every four hours, either by itself or alternated with other indicated remedies. The well-known complications which sometimes occur with mumps, cerebral inflammation and orchitis suggest its possible use in these conditions.

Relations.—*Compare:* Merc.

Parthenium.

Parthenium hysterophorus. Bitter-broom. Escoba amarga. N. O. Compositæ (tribe Heliantheæ). Tincture of the dry plant. Trituration or solution of the alkaloid Parthenia.

Clinical.—Abortion. Amenorrhœa. Cheyne-Stokes breathing. Debility. Dyspepsia. Ear, affections of. Fevers. Headache; extending to nose. Liver, pain in. Milk, increased. Neuralgia, periodic. Salivation. Spleen, affections of. Syncope. Toothache. Vision, disordered.

Characteristics.—E. Fornias brought *Parthen*. to light (*H. R.*, i. 42, 71). It is a Cuban remedy of great repute in the treatment of fevers. An alkaloid *Parthenia* was isolated by C. J. Ulrice, of Havana, and Dr. J. L. Duenas published experiments with this on the human organism and on animals. Dr. B. H. B. Sleight proved increasing doses of the Ø tincture, and later on of 6x, which reproduced most of the symptoms of the first proving. The Schema is made up chiefly of Sleight's symptoms; additions from Duenas being marked (D). Dr. Ramirez Tovar has reported these cures by *Parthenia*: (*1*) A lady living in the lower part of the city, where the rain leaves channels of infection, had daily attacks

of intermittent, more intense each day. One grain of the alkaloid was divided into six powders, one every hour after the attack. No further attacks. The patient was nursing at the time, and she noticed a marked increase of milk in the breasts. Half a grain divided into five doses completed the cure. (*2*) A tailor, 30, moved to lower part of the city, and contracted tertian intermittent, the fourth seizure being attended with much pain in left hypochondrium. One grain in five doses cured, though the conditions were unchanged. [The removal of this left hypochondriac pain is important in connection with Burnett's experience with *Helianthus*.] (*3*) Girl, 6, lymphatic, living near the beach of the harbour, ill for seventeen days with malaise, loss of appetite, sleepiness, and fever. Had had Quinine internally and externally and was wasting visibly. The alkaloid, aided by a tonic wine prepared from the extract of the plant, cured. (*4*) Man, 45, of delicate constitution, poorly nourished, straw-yellow face, yellow sclerotics, enlarged liver and spleen, spleen painful to pressure. Had had fever in Panama, had taken Quinine; complained of a pain in right side (more severe in some parts than in others), which commenced at 1 p.m. with shiverings, disappeared in two hours, and returned at precisely the same hour next day. Five doses of ten centigrams each removed the pain. About six weeks later there was a relapse, the pain this time being located in the stomach. One grain in five doses, one dose every two hours, removed the pain, but it returned the third day. The same treatment then removed it permanently. (*5*) Young lady, 18, had periodical facial neuralgia; cured by same treatment., Fornias adds this case: His niece, 5, living in Havana, had been suffering from a continued fever with periodical midday exacerbations, which later on assumed an intermittent form. She had been saturated with Quinine, and complained at the time of *malaise, lassitude, headache, gastric intolerance*, &c., when she was seen by Dr. Govantes, who prescribed an extract of *Parthen. hyst*., three doses a day, each the size of a pea. In four or five days she was free from fever, and made a quick recovery. In the proving the pains were sudden, congestive, out-pushing. A large number were experienced in the head and ears, and singing and fulness in the ears was among them, which points to its antidotal action towards Quinine. The symptoms were < by sudden motion; < after sleep; > after getting up and going about.

Relations.—It *antidotes* Quinine. *Compare:* In spleen affections, Helianth., Ceanoth. In malaise and periodic neuralgia, Malar. off., Chi., Cedr.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Feels dull and stupid.—Difficult to fix attention.—Malaise, apathy, lassitude (D).—Indifference (D).

2. Head.—Vertigo; while sitting, with heat of face and blurred vision.—Heaviness and dulness of head.—Full feeling, esp. in vertex, pressing from within.—Stitching pain in l. temple, of short duration.—Aching pain at l. supra-orbital foramen.—Head heavy, brain feels loose; < moving head.—Head feels as if in a vice.—Sudden stitching and severe plunging pain in l. frontal eminence.—On rising, after restless

night, throbbing deep in brain as if it would push through top of head; "big head," > after moving about and washing face.—Sudden darting pains in r., then l., frontal eminence, < by sudden movement.—Head feels swelled; brief feeling as if blood would burst through face; returning in a few minutes, esp. above nose and root of nose.—Heart beat felt all over head and over eye, < motion.—Pressure at r. frontal eminence, increasing to sharp, penetrating pain, going to root of nose, then to tip, where it is most severe; restlessness succeeds; seems in an bones of nose, < l.—Front of head feels big.

3. Eyes.—Eyes heavy; drowsy.—Aching in eyeballs.—Must look intently to see the words; when writing the letters seem pale and eyes ache.—Aching over eyes; wants to close them.

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears, < l.—Some sharp pain in ears.—Aching at lower edge r. ear spreads over face; ear feels plugged up.—Stitching at lobe of l. ear, deep in and above external auditory meatus.—Dulness and aching in ears, coming suddenly.—Splitting pain over both ears in spots size of a dollar.—Stabbing pain in l. ear.—Singing, dull aching, pushing out in ear.

5. Nose.—Pain at root of nose and in nose; in all bones of nose, < l.—At root of nose stuffed feeling as with dry coryza.—Nose feels swollen; and tender to touch.—Aching in bridge of nose (< l. side) and of upper l. molars.—Aching at end of nose, which feels full of blood.

6. Face.—Bursting, pain in r. malar bone.—Seems as if blood would burst through face.—Aching pains run up from above l. eye-tooth to eye and over face; occurs by starts and stops.

8. Mouth.—Upper teeth feel on edge; pricking pains in sockets.—Head thick, heavy.—Sharp aching twinges in upper molars.—Upper incisors tender at sockets when biting.—Sharp pain in l. upper and lower molars.—Teeth feel too long.—Tingling in tip of tongue.—Profuse, very fluid, salivation.

11. Stomach.—Goneness in epigastrium; hunger.—Irrepressible, tasteless eructations.—Eructations tasting of the drug.—Hard lumps at epigastrium.—Heat and weight in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Severe pain in l. hypochondrium, with tertian fever (cured with *Parthenia*).—Spleen painful to pressure; pain in r. side, worse in some parts than in others, with shiverings 1 p.m. daily (cured with *Parthenia*).—Loud rumbling in bowels; about navel.—Slight colicky pains at navel.—Colic deep in pelvis; pains run down backs of thighs to knees.—Sore.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stabbing pain runs up rectum after passing flatus.—No desire at usual time (10 a.m.), 10.30 p.m. mushy stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Kidneys enlarged and congested (D).—Increased urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Given to pregnant women for febrile conditions, it has caused abortion and premature delivery (D).—Given in a case of subacute tuberculosis, it restored the menses, which had been absent since the illness commenced.—Great increase of milk in breasts of nursing women cured with *Parthenia* of intermittent fever.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Slow, irregular (Cheyne-Stokes) breathing (D).

19. Heart.—Excitation of heart-beats; or slow heart (D).—Progressive slowness of pulse, followed by syncope, cardiac paralysis, and death (D).—Pulse slow, soft, compressible.

22. Upper Limbs.—Hands feel numb, esp. their dorsa.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains run from pelvis down backs of thighs to knees.—Marked diminution of reflex in hips and extinction of voluntary movements (D).

24. Generalities.—Tremors (D).—Muscular relaxation; anæsthesia (D).—Coagulation of blood retarded (D).—The alkaloid is very rapidly absorbed and eliminated.—General depression and lassitude.

26. Sleep.—Restless night, wakes at 3 and 4 a.m., then dozes and dreams till 7.30.—Increased stupor; desire to be quiet (D).

27. Fever.—Rise and fall of temperature, shivering, diminished perspiration (D).

Passiflora.

Passiflora incarnata. Passion Flower. N. O. Passifloraceæ (of the Violal alliance). Tincture of fresh or dried leaves gathered in May. Fluid hydro-alcoholic extract. Powdered inspissated juice.

Clinical.—Burns. Cholera infantum. Convulsions. Delirium tremens. Dentition. Epilepsy. Erysipelas. Exophthalmos. Levitation. Sciatica. Sleeplessness. Tetanus; neonatorum.

Characteristics.—*Passiflora* has not been proved. Its curative action appears to be of a direct kind. Hale introduced it to homœopathy, citing in the *New Remedies* a paper by L. Phares. Phares learned its action from W. B. Lindsay, who used it with extraordinary success in tetanus of the newborn. An aqueous extract of the root Lindsay commended as an application for chancre, erysipelas, irritable piles, and

new burns. Phares confirms the efficacy of *Passif.* in erysipelas (he "never saw anything act so promptly"), ulcers, neuralgia, and tetanus. He cites the case of an old lady who was seized with convulsions of a tetanic nature, and refers to several cases of tetanus in the horse cured by himself and his son, J. H. Phares. One of his own horses was seized with tetanus, and all hope of saying him was given up, when Phares gathered some *Passif.*—stems, leaves, and flowers-pounded, moistened with water, expressed ten or twelve ounces, and poured it down the animal's throat through a tube introduced at the side of his mouth. Though not expected to live half an hour, the horse was found grazing next morning. Farrington considers *Passif.* suited especially to tetanus of hot countries, and refers to two cures by Archibald Bayne of Barbados with the Ø and 1x. It has also been used in convulsions of children and other complaints of dentition, and even in epilepsy. J. W. Covert (*Hom. News*, xxii. 153) reports this case: Mrs. X., 28, had epileptic convulsions for years, from one to twenty fits in a week. The aura was a tight feeling in the chest. By homœopathic treatment Covert succeeded in diminishing the frequency of the attacks, but they would invariably return at the menstrual period. *Passif.* Ø, gtt. vi., six times a day, was given. The next period was passed without a convulsion, but the patient had a violent headache as if the top of the head would come off. This was rapidly controlled by *Glon.* 6. The three following periods passed without any attack. E. S. Prindle (*H. R.*, xv. 21) relates a case of delirium tremens. A German, driver of a beer-waggon, was laid up with a broken arm, when he was seized with delirium tremens of a most ferocious type, which the usual remedies entirely failed to control. *Passif. succus* was now given, two drachms every half-hour. After the third dose the patient quieted down and slept three hours. On awaking he again began to rave, but not as badly as before. Another teaspoonful of *Passif.* put him to sleep, and next morning he was quite sane and allowed his arm to be reset. *Passif.* has been also used for ordinary sleeplessness; for restlessness of fevers for tedious labours when the patient becomes nervous and excitable for breaking off the Morphine habit; cholera infantum with restlessness, excitement, and spasms; neuralgias, internal and of the limbs. G. C. Buchanan (quoted *H. W.*, xxviii. 411) observed some curious effects in a patient, Mrs. V., to whom he gave teaspoonful doses for neuralgia, sleeplessness, and nervousness: "Her eyes seemed to push out of her head and lie on the quilt, her heels seemed to be up in the air; top of her head seemed to lift off." To the observer the eyes seemed to protrude. Later a severe attack of piles developed. The dose was reduced to half-teaspoonfuls, which produced sleep and caused no ill effects. The *Live Stock Journal* (June 28, 1901) mentions an experience recorded in "The Stock Poisoning Plants at Montana". Mr. T. A. Melter gave to a horse a large quantity of passion-flower vine *collected three months after the flowering season* and the horse thrived and fattened on it. At another time the horse accidentally obtained access to a quantity of the same fodder, which, however, had been *collected in the flowering season*, and ate eagerly of it. The day after the meal the horse was found in a stupid state and so remained, steadily losing flesh for six weeks, when he died.

Relations.—*Compare:* In tetanus and epilepsy, Œnan., Nux. Heels seem to go up, Phos. ac.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Violent headache as if top of head would come off (> by *Glon.*).—Top of head seemed to lift off.

3. Eyes.—Eyes looked as if starting from head; seemed to her to push out of her head and lie on the quilt.

13. Stool and Anus.—Severe attack of piles developed.

23. Lower Limbs.—Her heels seemed to be up in the air.

Pastinaca.

Pastinaca sativa. Parsnip. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of roots of second year.

Clinical.—Delirium tremens. Loquacity. Milk, intolerance of.

Characteristics.—The root of the Parsnip, after the first year, is very poisonous, and some cases of poisoning have been observed, the symptoms of which make up the Schema. A state of perfect "delirium tremens" was observed in several persons, illusions of vision, catching at imaginary objects; fighting with one another. A peculiar effect was produced on the stomach; the irritability was depressed and emetics would not act.

Relations.—*Compare:* Æthus, Ziz.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium tremens.—Quiet delirium, illusions of vision, grasped at imaginary objects; incoherent speech; uninterrupted attempts to get out of bed.—Incessant talking.—Fighting.—Fits of convulsive laughter.

2. Head.—Vertigo and general uneasiness.—Sense of weight in head.

6. Face.—Look: staring; vague.—Face pale.

8. Mouth.—Tongue clean, moist, trembling.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting of milk in large curds (child, æt. 2, poisoned).—Irritability of gastric nerves depressed; emetics in double the usual doses have no effect.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing somewhat difficult and slow.

19. Heart.—Suppressed beating of heart; pulse small, weak, slow.

24. Generalities.—In constant motion.

25. Skin.—Skin, red, hot, swollen; eyelids œdematous, translucent.—Blebs on hands and fingers (child, æt. 2, ate and handled wild parsnip).

Paullinia Pinnata.

Paullinia pinnata. N. O. Sapindaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Cramps. Diarrhœa. Head, pains in. Heart, pain in. Neuralgia.

Characteristics.—*Paul. p.* is less well known than *Paullinia sorbilis*, better known under its name *Guarana* (*see* Vol. I.). It was proved by Mure, but I do not know of any clinical experience with the remedy. The predominating pains were lancinating, stitching, and pressing. Constricting pains as with iron bands or with iron plates. Head, abdomen, and chest furnished the largest number of symptoms. The symptoms were < by motion; by inspiration. > In open air (neck); by friction (pain in right shoulder). There was an unusual longing for coffee—to smell and drink it. Sensation as if the chest opened on drawing a breath.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fear of becoming consumptive.—Sad; drowsy; lazy.

2. Head.—Pain above eyes piercing to brain.—Pain with inability to bend head forward.—Hammering sensation in l. temple; in vertex.—Headache as if head were covered with a leaden cap and then struck upon.—Great itching and suppuration at back of head.

3. Eyes.—Pains in eyebrows intersecting at root of nose.—Lancinations in eyes with lachrymation.

4. Ears.—Cutting in cartilage of l. ear extending to neck.—Heat in ears.—Roaring in l. ear.

8. Mouth.—Pain in r. teeth.—Rough, swollen tongue; it feels thick.—Mouth dry; bitter.—Profuse saliva.

9. Throat.—Scraping; digging; itching in throat.

11. Stomach.—Appetite increased; or diminished.—Desires coffee and fruit.—Nausea on waking.—Sensation while talking as if a stone were buried deep in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain as from tight cord round hypochondria.—Borborygmi.—Lancinations: in liver; spleen; umbilicus; groins.

13. Stool.—Constipation.—Diarrhœa.—Colic followed by reddish diarrhœic stool, mixed with slime.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and ineffectual urging to urinate.—Ardor urinæ.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Momentary stabbing in ovaries.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarse voice.—Violent cough with inflammation of throat.—Dry cough.—Yellowish, bitter, difficult, and tenacious expectoration.—Short, rapid breathing.

18. Chest.—Oppression.—Pressure as from an iron band round waist; with pricking in upper chest, < during movement.—Pressure on chest as if squeezed between iron plates and then stabbed.—Burning; itching; lancinations in chest.—Chest feels if breaking open with a crash; while drawing a breath.—Burning in chest across breast, which feels as if compressed by an iron band.—Lancinations under r. breast.—Pain in l. breast.—Pain as of knife thrust in l. nipple at regular intervals.

19. Heart.—Pain in heart extending to last ribs, 6 p.m.—Lancination in præcordial region.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in neck > in open air.—Burning all down back.—Bruised pain in loins; cannot raise herself after stooping.

22. Upper Limbs.—Numbness in shoulders and arms.—Pain in wrists.—Cramp in l. palm.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pricking as with innumerable pins in l. thigh.—Weakness and heaviness of legs.—Numbness of feet after going up stairs.—Pain under sole when walking, < by pressure.

24. Generalities.—Staggering gait.—Pressive and lancinating pains; as if stone or knife driven into side.—Feels bruised all over.—Pains in joints.

25. Skin.—Red patches on face and chest.—Itching in hands and fingers so that she scratches them raw.

26. Sleep.—Sleepless.—Sleep restless.—Dreams: disgusting; of lepers; of dead people.

27. Fever.—Coldness.—Shuddering with drowsiness.—Alternate heat and coldness of face.—Heat: of face; of soles of feet.

Guarana.

Paullinia sorbilis. Brazilian Cocoa. N. O. Sapindaceæ. Alcoholic solution of dried paste made from seeds.

Clinical.—Alcohol, effects of. Coffee, effects of. Diarrhœa. Eyelids, twitching of. Headache.

Characteristics.—Guarana is a climbing shrub of Brazil, the seeds of which contain *Coffeine*, and are used by the natives for making a beverage. In medicine it has found its principal use in conditions of nervous exhaustion; sick headache in those who have abused tea and coffee, the headache being followed by vomiting and excited by any error in diet or depression of mind. Throbbing, congestive headache after excessive use of liquor. Persistent twitching of eyelids is one of its indications. Diarrhœa.

Relations.—*Compare:* Agar. (twitching of eyelids); Ign., Nux in sick headache; Coff., Coca., Thea.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Gaiety; extravagant behaviour.—Mental hyperæsthesia; intellectual excitement.

2. Head.—Sick headache in those who have abused tea and coffee, or in whom nervous headaches followed by vomiting are excited by any error in diet or depression of mind.—Throbbing, congestive headache after excessive use of alcohol.

3. Eyes.—Persistent twitching of eyelids.

13. Stool.—Profuse, green, odourless mucous stools.—Diarrhœa of phthisis.

14. Urinary Organs.—Spasm of bladder.

24. Generalities.—Restlessness, nervousness, weariness.—Neuralgia.—Reduced vital powers; grief; depression of spirits; loss of appetite.—Debility after prostrating diseases.—Paralysis.—Chlorosis.

25. Skin.—Urticaria.—Prurigo.

Pecten.

Scallop. N. O. Pectinidæ. Trituration or tincture of the animal.

Clinical.—Asthma; humid.

Characteristics.—Swan (*Org*., ii. 449), having learned "from a gentleman that every time he entered a room where scallops were being opened he had such a severe attack of asthma that he had to leave or suffocate," potentised the Scallop, and used the preparation with success in similar cases. T. Franklin Smith (*Ibid*.) reports a case of humid asthma cured quickly and permanently with *Pecten* 1m. and c.m., characterised as follows: Quick, laboured breathing; cannot lie flat or on left side; constriction of chest, especially right side. Attacks preceded for two or three days by sneezing and excessive coryza; burning sensation in throat and chest; fulness of head; pulse very quick and wiry; subsequently copious expectoration of tough, stringy, and frothy mucus. Cough < after 6 p.m. Symptoms < at night. *Arsen*. did not relieve.

Pediculus.

Pediculus capitis. Head Louse. N. O. Hemiptera. Tincture of the insects.

Clinical.—Children, diseases of. Colic. Diarrhœa. Ganglion of foot. Hair, falling off. Irritation. Œdema. Psora, hereditary. Skin, affections of. Stammering.

Characteristics.—*Pediculus* belongs to the same class of remedies as *Cimex* and *Trombidium*. It was proved by Mure, who says that he thought that nature pointed to the Louse as a specific for hereditary psora, in which belief he was strengthened by the fact that *Psorinum* develops pediculosis in healthy persons, and he adds that he has found *Pedic*. one of the most useful agents in diseases of children. This is the only clinical observation I have met with in regard to the remedy. Five persons, took part in the proving, but no particulars are given as to the doses they took. All developed symptoms. Among these were: Eagerness and aptitude for study and work. One prover, a stammerer, had unusual fluency of words. Constriction of pharynx. Jerks and starts in evening when sitting or lying. Miliary eruptions, itching, and formication almost all over. The symptoms are < by contact; in evening; after dining; after eating; standing; stooping; walking.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Chi. (anasarca). *Compare:* Colic and diarrhœa after eating, Trombid. Skin, Pso., Sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excessive merriment, laughs at everything.—Causeless melancholy.—Irritability, causeless anger.—Entire carelessness about present or future.—Disposition for study; quick of apprehension; eager for work; writes with feverish rapidity.—(Stammering improved.)

2. Head.—Confusion, on rising, with beating in r. temple.—Headache: with pressure on root of nose; on orbits; with lancinations.—Hair ceases to fall out.—Horripilation of l. half of scalp.—Contraction of scalp.—Sensation as if lifted up by the hair.—Itching of scalp as if lice were running all over it.

3. Eyes.—Rings round eyes.—Eyes: weary; smart as if from weeping.—Sight dim; brain feels compressed.

4. Ears.—Heat in ears.—Roaring in ears.—Cracking in r. ear, when eating.—Whizzing in ears when whistling.

5. Nose.—Inflammation of nasal fossæ.—Lancinations in root of nose.

6. Face.—Face deep red, scarlet.—Swelling of l. cheek.—Lips: dry, swollen, very red; black and cracked.

8. Mouth.—Burning and pricking on sides of tongue, which is red and much cracked.

9. Throat.—Dryness, scraping, soreness, constriction of throat.—Constant swallowing of saliva.

11. Stomach.—Hunger with inability to swallow food; the pharynx feels contracted, followed by faintness and nausea.—Constant nausea; difficult digestion with contraction in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Violent colic making her scream and weep for half an hour at 9 p.m.—Colic and diarrhœa after dinner.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa in evening, continuing next morning.—Small, hard stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and copious discharge of yellowish green urine, with stool almost every day (before the proving, was constipated).—Urine light yellow and very odoriferous.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Prolonged erection; without desire.—Emission at night without amorous dreams.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Very painful lancinations; great heat, and itching in uterus.—Shifting pain in uterus; she cannot lean upon it, evening.—Painful stitch in uterus.—Leucorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry; spasmodic cough.—Suffocative feeling (4 to 6 p.m.) in chest; which is painful to touch.—Chest pains < by contact.—Pain in breasts when drawing breath.

22. Upper Limbs.—Bruised pain in shoulders and arms, which are very sensitive to touch.—Hands tremble so much she cannot sew.

23. Lower Limbs.—Great weakness of legs.—Violent lancinations above r. and l. patella.—Throbbing in l. patella.—Ganglion under foot, very painful when walking.—Skin comes off front of l. leg in patches.

24. Generalities.—Eleven days after all symptoms had disappeared, swelling of breast, face, and almost whole body set in, accompanied by several of symptoms of last days of proving, esp. constriction of pharynx; > by *Chi*. 10, but the itching and large pimples produced by the drug remained long after.—Increased physical strength.—Jerks and startings in evening.—Numbness while drawing breath; shuddering and rigors.—Great weariness when standing; dizziness and faint feeling.

25. Skin.—Red spots on cheeks; white spots on hands.—Red face, hands, feet.—Miliary pimples, on red base and swollen in centre, at nape of neck.—Miliary eruption on inside of arms, forearms, and thighs.—Small red pimples with black points.—After putting feet in hot water they are covered with small red pimples.—Horripilation all over.—Itching and pricking all over.—Itching r. on wrists; on beard; on nape; face and scalp; backs of hands; backs and soles of feet.

26. Sleep.—Yawning.—Drowsy.—Restless sleep.—Dreams: frightful; monstrous; of a hospital, full of vermin; amorous; confused; of being pursued.

27. Fever.—Coldness with rigors.—Heat and dryness of extremities.—Heat: head burning hot, face bright red; of hands.—Sweat of face.—Sweat (cold) of feet, followed by great coldness.

Pelargonium Reniforme.

Rabassum (Dutch). N. O. Geraniaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Dysentery.

Characteristics.—*Pel. ren*. (G. M. H. in *H. W*., xxxiv. 546) is a Kafir remedy for dysentery. The root is cut up very fine or bruised, and then boiled in milk for a considerable time. Many British soldiers were cured of dysentery with it in the Boer War. It is also used for purging in horses. When a horse is attacked during a journey the root (which is very thick) is wrapped up and tied to the bit. The juice mingles with the saliva and is swallowed.

Penthorum Sedoides.

Penthorum sedoides. Virginia Stone-crop. N. O. Crassulaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Coryza. Diarrhœa. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Post-nasal catarrh. Sacrum, pain in. Varicocele.

Characteristics.—*Penth*. was proved by Dr. D. B. Morrow (twice), Dr. Scudder, and a young man, who all took substantial doses. The majority of the symptoms are Morrow's, including the catarrhal symptoms, which have been verified in practice: "A peculiar wet feeling in nares as though a violent coryza would set in," but it did not; the secretion became thickened and pus-like but not increased. The same "wet feeling" was experienced at the same time in trachea and bronchi, which passed from above down as if coryza would set in, followed by a slight feeling of constriction in the chest, which also passed from above down. The next day the nose felt stuffed. The third day the first symptoms were repeated, and the discharge became thick, pus-like, and streaked with blood, and there was an odour in the nose as if from an open sore. Scudder had "fulness in nose and ears." Morrow experienced itching at anus, hæmorrhoids, and pains and sensations in rectum, sacrum, and sacro-iliac joints; his first proving cured "heat and soreness in sacrum with a dull, heavy headache." Hale says *Penth*. is reputed to be curative in catarrh and in diarrhœa. A scalded sensation in the tongue is one of the symptoms. A sense of levitation was also produced. The symptoms proceed from above downward. Morrow (*Med. Adv*., xviii. 540) reports these cures: (*1*) Miss P., 17, blonde, had severe cough of several weeks' duration. < Talking or singing. Frothy, greenish sputa. *Pul*. and *Pho*. failed; *Penth. s*. soon cured. (*2*) Decrepit old lady, 75, sufferer from eczema for twelve years. Previous winter cured of asthma (probably from suppressed eczema) with *Sul*. c.m. Now paretic right side, for which *Pho*. was given. But *Pho*. did not relieve a loose, continual, rattling cough, caused by

tickling at bifurcation of bronchi, with raising much thick, frothy, greenish sputa. *Penth*. Ø pellets quickly cured.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sedum., Hydrangea. In scalded sensation on tongue, and in catarrh, Sang. Catarrh, Puls. Levitation, Can. i., Coccul., Phos. ac., Sticta, Sul., Thu. Jerking of limbs, Meny., Pso.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dull; discouraged; desponding.—Mind is dull, study impossible.

2. Head.—On closing eyes, felt like floating; vertigo.—Dull, heavy headache, with heat and soreness in sacrum (cured during proving).—Catarrhal aching in forehead.—Weight in sinciput.—Itching of hairy scalp.

3. Eyes.—Inner, upper tarsal borders itched and burned.—Full sensation in supra-orbital region.

4. Ears.—Ringing and singing in both ears.

5. Nose.—Discharge from nares thick, pus-like, streaked with blood, and an odour as if from an open sore.—A peculiar wet feeling in nares, as though a violent coryza would set in, which did not; the secretion from the nose became thickened and pus-like, but not increased.—Nose: stuffed as if swollen; fulness of nose and ears.—Contractile feeling of muscles of side of nose affected with catarrh (a secondary symptom).—Itching in nares.

8. Mouth.—Prickling, burning sensation on tongue as though scalded.—Increased flow of saliva (bloody).

9. Throat.—Posterior nares feel raw as if denuded of epithelium.

11. Stomach.—Appetite increased.—Forcible eructation and dejections of small quantities of odourless flatus.—Disgust and nausea.

12. Abdomen.—Borborygmus.—Parieties of abdomen felt thickened.—A clawing, uneasy sensation about umbilicus, which gradually passed to lower bowel.—Twitching in muscles of abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Crawling in lower rectum as though a worm tried to escape.—Burning in rectum at stool, continuing after.—Itching of anus; hæmorrhoids with aching in sacrum and sacro-iliac joint.—After being constipated, semi-fluid evacuation next morning.—Constipation; an atonic condition of bowels and rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Dull aching in kidneys.—Bladder sore to pressure.—Urine increased; burning along urethra when micturating.—Urine alkaline.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual orgasm.—Erethism, almost satyriasis; followed by long-continued depression, approaching impotence.—Varicocele (cured).

17. Respiratory Organs.—(Connected with wet feeling in nose) wet feeling in trachea and bronchi; passing from above down, as if a coryza would set in, followed by a slight feeling of constriction, which passed from above down through chest.—In morning a cough (dry, "as though he would cough his insides out") from deep in chest, with soreness throughout chest.

20. Neck and Back.—Aching through basilar region from back to front.—Aching in sacrum and sacro-iliac joint.—Heat in sacrum with headache (cured).

22. Upper Limbs.—Arm numb.—Hand felt swollen.

23. Lower Limbs.—Trembling feeling of legs for several days, with soreness of knees.—While on lounge muscles of l. leg suddenly contracted, jerking foot up as in stepping; in a moment r. leg performed same manœuvre.

24. Generalities.—General malaise, headache, weakness of limbs, inability to attend to business.

25. Skin.—A long-cured impetiginous eczema reappeared on both legs.—A few hot prickings in skin.—Itching on face and forehead.

26. Sleep.—Dreams: fantastic; voluptuous and increased desire sympathetic with urinary excitement.

27. Fever.—A very few cold chills rushed in succession up spinal column.

Pepsinum.

A proteolytic ferment found in the gastric juice. The Pepsin in general use is extracted from the stomach of the pig. [Alcohol, tannin, and the alkaline carbonates destroy its power. It is prepared in granular form or in glycerinated extract for general use. Homœopathic attenuations maybe made by triturating the secretory layer of a fresh pig's-stomach; by triturating the granular Pepsin with sugar of milk; or by making the lower attenuations of the liquid extracts with distilled water.]

Clinical.—Dyspepsia.

Characteristics.—*Pepsin*. has been supposed to act purely as a *digestive*, but recent discoveries in regard to the action of the sarcodes makes this now scarcely tenable. *Pepsin*. may digest the contents of the stomach; but, like the secretions of other glands, it will in all probability act also, by its specific affinity, on the secretory tissues of the stomach itself.

Persica.

Amygdalus persica. Peach. N. O. Rosaceæ. Tincture of the flowers. Infusion of the bark. Infusion of the leaves.

Clinical.—Eyes, irritation of. Gastric irritation. Genital weakness. Smell, loss of. Sprains. Taste, loss of. Toe-nails, affections of. Vision, disordered. Wrists, affections of.

Characteristics.—The symptoms were obtained by Demeures whilst pounding the flowers for the purpose of making a tincture, and from later provings with the tincture on himself. The sense of vision was disordered and the eyes irritated. The senses of smell and taste were abolished. Pains in vertical lines in abdomen, heart, limbs; weak wrists; pains under great toenails and persistent itching were the chief effects observed. O. S. Haynes (*H. R*., v. 214) relates a case *apropos* of remarks by C. C. Edson on the value of an infusion of Peach *bark* in the gastric irritability of children. An infant in its second summer had acute dyspeptic diarrhœa, with persistent vomiting of all food. No remedy helped, and the child was sent to the mountains; but the change made it worse, and death was hourly expected, when an old local practitioner was called in and prescribed: Two or three fresh Peach *leaves* to be put into a cup of boiling water; the infant to have a drink of the infusion at frequent intervals. The effect was rapid; food was soon retained and the child got well.

Relations.—*Compare:* Amyg. (the peach is hardly distinguishable from the almond, *A. communis*, botanically; almonds have been known to have fleshy drupes), Pru. spi., Pru. virg.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Pressure and itching in eyes from reading, evening; sensation of foreign body in eyes.—Lachrymation from reading.—Dazzling before eyes; objects wave in zigzags; reading impossible; < candle-light.

4. Ears.—Tumour size of nut on lobe of r. ear, very painful to touch.

5. Nose.—Nasal cartilage and upper jaw painful as if bruised (only when touched); nasal cartilage feels thinner than usual.—Persistent loss of smell.

6. Face.—Raw pain middle of lower lip.—Swelling on l. lower jaw.

8. Mouth.—Persistent loss of taste.

12. Abdomen.—Vertical internal pain in line from tip of l. tenth rib cartilage to anterior superior spine of l. ilium.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—During stool ejaculation of semen, without erection followed by empty feeling in hypogastrium and pain in genitals as after excess; painful lassitude in legs, then pain above hips, < in sacral region.

18. Chest.—During dinner stinging pain under false ribs, as from a sharp point, also under scapulæ.—Severe deep-seated prickings above l. nipple.

19. Heart.—Sharp vertical pains in heart region.

22. Upper Limbs.—Wrists sprain easily.—Fatiguing pains in both wrists, and at same time in feet.

23. Lower Limbs.—Vertical lancinations in r. thigh.—Pain in both knees and r. ankle.—Pricking and lancinations, numbness, stiffness of legs.—Itching and sharp pains under great toenails.

24. Generalities.—A single glass of wine is sufficient to intoxicate him.

25. Skin.—Obstinate, intolerable itching on different parts of body, pimples appear.—Sudden local itching.

Polygonum.

POLYGONUM ACRE. P. punctatum, Ell. P. hydropiperoides, Pursh. Smart Weed. (North America.)

And

POLYGONUM HYDROPIPER. Persicaria urens. Water-pepper. (Britain.) Tincture of whole fresh plant. N. O. Polygonaceæ.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Antrum, pain in. Blepharitis. Colic, flatulent. Cough. Diarrhœa.—Dysentery. Dysmenia. Dysuria. Eczema. Epilepsy. Gonorrhœa. Gravel. Hæmorrhoids. Heart, affections of. Hysteria. Laryngitis. Nephritis. Neuralgia.

Orchitis. Prostatitis. Sciatica. Spermatic cord, pain in. Spleen, affections of. Strangury. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Polyg*. was proved by W. E. Payne and others. Additions by Ed. Bayard, included by Hering, appear in the Schema. "Smart Weed," says Hale, "is a popular domestic remedy throughout U.S.A. Applied externally it has the effect of a mustard plaister, and the leaves saturated with hot water are applied to relieve cramps and colic, and as an emollient in inflammation and sprains. The provers were all men, but clinical experience has shown a definite action in the female generative sphere, amenorrhœa, aversion to coitus, and congestion of the ovaries having been cured by it. Leading symptoms are: Aching pains in hips and loins, with weight and tension in pelvis, and "Tearing in groin, < right." The pains are: Lancinating, cutting, pulsating, shooting, wandering, and flashing. One prover described them as like aurora borealis, and a case of sciatica with pains of this description was cured with *Polyg*. The left temple was markedly affected; left side generally more so than right. Sensations of cold were numerous, and alternated or coincided with heat in the same or other parts. Coldness of right side of face when pain in left side was most severe. Burning in chest with cold feeling at pit of stomach. Feet burning, then suddenly cold. Diarrhœa, as with its relations, *Rheum* and *Rumex*, is marked, and also dysuria. There is excessive weakness, trembling, and sensitiveness to cold. Epilepsy and hysteria have been cured with it. The Polygonums are named by Gerarde "Arse-smarts." Burnett (who prescribed *Polyg. hydropiper* under its name *Persicaria urens*) regarded it as a splenic, and as useful in old cases of syphilis. As a splenic he found it often required in cases of gout; and in gouty eczema with much irritation he used it with much benefit in the 6th, 12th, and 30th. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As of sudden rising of scalp. As if whole intestinal contents were fluid. As if hips drawn together. As of galvanic shock through lower extremities. The symptoms are < by cold; damp; change of temperature: this is the most characteristic condition. Warmth >. Pressure of clothing = distress. Lying down = pressure in occiput; dizziness and wavering of sight. Rising = sudden pain in occiput. Bending head down =, and bending head back >, pain in ears.

Relations.—*Compare:* Botan., Fago., Rheum, Rumex. Cough, diarrhœa, Rumex. Burning in mouth and throat, Caps. < Pressure of clothes, Lach. Headache waking him from sleep, Lach. Wandering pains, Puls., K. bi. < From cold and damp, Dulc., Merc., Rhus. > Bending head back, Seneg. Averse to coitus, Nat. m. Plumb. Also Asar., Caulo., Senec., Xanth.

Causation.—Cold. Damp. Sprains.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great depression followed by excessive irritability.—Gloomy views of life, dislike of change and excessive dread of death.

2. Head.—Dizziness.—Pulsative, acute pain in l. temple.—Under pressure of great weariness or excitement a dull, depressing pain through whole head, causing a sensation of torpor and strong desire to sleep, but inability to do so.—Pressure in back of head on lying down.—Pressure and soreness in head during menses.—Pain on sudden rising in back of head with pain over eyes.—Headache < in damp weather, > in moderately warm temperature.—Sensation of sudden rising of scalp, with extreme irritation and increased dry exfoliation.

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyeballs; dry sensation in lids.—Convulsive twitching in lids when closed and when lying down, dizziness and wavering of sight.—Inflammation of edges of lids.

4. Ears.—Dull hearing.—Ringing in ears.—Sudden sounds on tympanum, producing momentary cessation of hearing.—Acute pain in ear when bending head down; > bending head back.—Ear symptoms < in damp atmosphere.—Secretion of ears increased.

5. Nose.—Inflammation, smarting, raw feeling of Schneiderian membrane.—Tickling in nose.—Frequent sneezing as from cold.—Red, inflamed appearance of nostrils, with swollen sensation.—Feeling of congestion through eyes and nose.—Coldness in external nose.

6. Face.—Acute pain in l. face extending to temples, sometimes darting through whole l. side of head.—Excruciating pain and heat in l. side of face, < by cold or damp.—Coldness in r. face when pain most severe in l.—Pain in r. antrum as if proceeding up from a tooth (sound).

8. Mouth.—Gums tender.—Cold or cooling temperature in mouth, producing acute toothache.—Tongue: coated yellow; feels swollen.—Heat and burning: from root of tongue to pit of stomach; from tip of tongue to mouth and throat (r. upper).—Heat in roof of mouth with excitation of salivary glands.—Increased flow of hot saliva, gives no > to parched condition.—Saliva abundant and thin (before thin and scanty).—Taste: bitter; pungent, like pepper.

9. Throat.—Throat dry, hot, burning, with sense of excoriation.—Glands feel swollen; < from cold or moist air.—Contracted feeling in throat after swallowing, followed by thirst.

11. Stomach.—Appetite: voracious; lost.—Food tasteless.—Great thirst for cold water, yet drinking = nausea.—Nausea: as if proceeding from small intestines; with coldness in abdomen.—Acidity.—Weight in stomach.—Burning in stomach.—Cold feeling in stomach: with headache; with burning in chest.—Pressure of clothes = distress.—Pain on pressure followed by throbbing and distress.—Uneasiness in stomach and abdomen.

12. Abdomen.—Burning heat in stomach and bowels.—Tympanites and flatulent colic.—Cutting, lancinating, griping pains, with great rumbling as if whole intestinal contents were in a fluid state and in violent commotion, the movement proceeding from below up, producing nausea and disposition to vomit, with liquid fæces discharged with great force, with pain in loins.—Pain in hypogastric region, rectum, and anus.—Throbbing in l. inguinal glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Copious stool followed by smarting in anus.—Straining at stool with mucous, jelly-like discharges.—Stools: yellowish green; hard, lumpy; dark, followed by burning in rectum.—Urging with discharge of much fetid flatus.—Tenesmus; with nausea; with pulsative pains in hips and loins.—Constipation alternating with diarrhœa.—Interior of anus studded with itching eminences, as from corrugation without contraction, a kind of hæmorrhoidal tumour.—Hæmorrhoids with itching and burning.—Pruritus ani (used as a wash).

14. Urinary Organs.—Inflammation of kidneys from cold.—Cutting pains along ureters to bladder.—Painful cutting and feeling of strangulation at neck of bladder while urinating, lasting long after.—Strangury.—During an attack of gonorrhœa extremely violent pains on urinating, causing him to tremble and cry.—Pulsating pain; pain; and burning in prostate on urinating.—Pains in bladder.—Deposit in urine of mucus and phosphates.—Frequent and profuse discharge of clear, light, or straw-coloured urine.—Albumen.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain in testicles, spermatic cords, and neck of bladder when urinating.—Itching at orifice of urethra and around glans with desire to urinate.—Itching and stinging of prepuce.—Pain and soreness in l. testis, extending along l. spermatic cord; occasionally darting at same time in r. cord and testis.—Loss of power and semen, sometimes followed by inflammation of glans.—Extremely convulsive action in the functional uses.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Intense dislike to coition, followed by perturbation and irritation if approached; inaction of flow of secretions.—Aching pain in hips and loins, and sensation of weight and tension in pelvis.—Menses: absent; delayed, with distress and pain; too copious; tardy; fetid.—During menses: pressure and soreness in head; grinding pain through abdomen.—Congestive weakness and loss of power.—Congestion of ovaries; tearing sensation in groin, < r.—Burning in vagina.—Acrid, excoriating leucorrhœa.—Shooting pains through breasts, with great soreness, distension, and tenderness.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Stifling sensation in larynx; irritability of whole system; weakness of sexual function.—Constriction of larynx.—Crowding and pressure about larynx with irritation of bronchi.—Roughness as of adhesion of mucus to larynx, producing spasmodic hacking and hoarseness.—Hacking cough, < by change of temperature.—Dry cough, in night, excited by tickling,

prickling-tingling in upper anterior part of chest, behind sternum; dry sensation in larynx when coughing.

18. Chest.—Sharp pain under r. scapula, extending into chest and pit of stomach, with heavy beating of heart and throbbing of carotids.—Pulsative pressive pains about xiphoid cartilage.—Cutting in l. chest.—Burning in chest with cold feeling in pit of stomach and shooting pains.

19. Heart.—Sharp, cutting, shooting pains in region of heart, extending to l. scapula.—Increased action of heart with loss of rhythm.

20. Neck and Back.—Awoke at midnight with lameness l. side neck to shoulder, making movement painful; with pulsative, wandering pains.—Pulsative pains in l. loin.—Aching in loins with pain around l. hip-joint.—Pain in back and at lower extremity, acute or drawing, lateral in its action, as if hips being drawn together (kidney affection).—Tearing and drawing in loins on exposure to cold, followed by lameness and soreness.

21. Limbs.—Trembling; bruised feeling; weakness in limbs.—Shooting pains in arms and back of legs.—Distension of blood-vessels in hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains in arms and inability or sense of weakness on lifting slightest weight.—Pains pulsating, intermittent, shooting, wandering, generally shooting down to finger-tips, sometimes shooting up.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sciatica; pain flashing like aurora borealis.—Pulsative pains in hips and loins with ineffectual urging and tenesmus.—Swelling of legs and feet.—Superficial ulcers and sores.

24. Generalities.—Pulsating, wandering, flashing pains, like aurora borealis.

25. Skin.—Skin dry.—Scarlet eruption round waist; itching, burning spasm.—Eczema.—Chronic erysipelatous inflammation.—Old and indolent ulcers.

26. Sleep.—Sleep, restless, uneasy, full of dreams.—Dreams: unremembered; laborious and fatiguing; of headache and wakes with headache.

27. Fever.—Alternation of heats and chills and chills and heats.—Feet alternately hot and cold; burning for an hour, then suddenly cold.—Profuse sweat and trembling of whole body from moderate exercise.

Pestinum.

Plaguinum. Nosode of Plague. Trituration of the virus.

Clinical.—Bubo. Plague. Typhus.

Characteristics.—The prophylaxis and treatment of plague with injections of more or less modified virus of plague by old-school practioners affords evidence that the nosode of plague is available, like other nosodes, for the treatment of cases of the disease from which it is derived.

Petiveria.

Petiveria tetrandra (Gom.). Erva de Pipi. N. O. Phytolaccaceæ. Trituration of fresh root.

Clinical.—Conjunctivitis. Paralysis. Paraplegia.

Characteristics.—Mure proved *Petiv*., and I have given his terminology. Allen says in a note that it is probably identical with the Mexican and West Indian species, *P. alliacea*. Mure's figure corresponds to this, and he says the roots, which are branching and fibrous, "smell strongly of garlic." *P. alliac*. (according to *Treas. of Bot*.) is called "Guinea-hen Weed" in West Indies," and "Raiz de Guine" in Brazil, in which country "it is put into warm baths to restore motion to paralysed limbs." Mure does not mention these names or this fact; but his proving brings out some strongly confirmative symptoms in numbness and paralytic sensations; weariness and weight of eyelids. Cold saliva; internal coldness; coldness inside bones were experienced. The symptoms in general were < by movement; in the morning on waking and on rising; after breakfast and during and after dinner; bending backward.

Relations.—*Compare:* Botan., Phytolacc. In paralysis, Rhus. Cold saliva, Cist.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excessive gaiety; inclination to sing, laugh, jest; followed by sadness and tears.—Vanishing of thought.

2. Head.—Head heavy.—Compressed feeling as if head bound with a warm cloth.—Head feels as if it would split.—Headache > by motion.—Sensation of hot water on scalp penetrating to brain.—Weight at vertex pressing into brain.

3. Eyes.—Eyes half-closed, swollen, surrounded by blue rings, esp. next to nose.—Rapid inflammation of l. eye while at dinner, lasts three days.—Weight on lids compelling to close eyes; on doing so sees a variety of figures.—Pain in eyes as if the balls were pushed out of their sockets.—Painful burning at margin of lids, < on closing them.—Lachrymation.—Conjunctivitis.—Dim sight.

4. Ears.—R. ear deaf, as if stopped.

5. Nose.—Coryza.—Veins of nose swollen, bluish.—Redness of l. wing of nose and cheek.—Dull pain over root of nose, evening.—Nose slightly inflamed and shining.—Intense and sudden itching of bridge of nose.

6. Face.—Redness of l. cheek.—Bruised pain in zygomatic process.—Sensation as if needle stuck in upper lip from within out.

8. Mouth.—Burning tongue as if scalded, morning, on rising.—Dry mouth.—Flow of watery cold saliva, depositing ashy sediment and whitish granules.—Offensive breath.

9. Throat.—Sensation in throat as after eating something astringent.—Pain in throat with difficulty of swallowing saliva.

11. Stomach.—Sharp lancinations in epigastrium from within out; evening; after dinner; on rising.—Stomachache with sensation, of internal coldness.

12. Abdomen.—Long blue horizontal spots on r. hypochondrium.—Lancinations: in hypochondria; through spleen from below up.—Borborygmi, on moving in bed.—Dull pain in hypogastrium.—Circumscribed acute pains in groins.—Colic of descending colon.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa of dark mucus, mixed with fecal matter in separate hard pieces.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Micturition every five minutes from 11 a.m. till evening, with heat in urethra.—Urine: pale, copious.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice seems to come from afar.—Voice hoarse from coughing.—Suffocation, with cold feet.

18. Chest.—Deep-seated, dull pain beneath sternum, < moving neck or bending head forward.—Violent lancinations under r. breast at each inspiration.

19. Heart.—Contraction and throbbing in region of heart, evening.

20. Back.—Strained feeling in spine, g,: sitting upright and bending back, > bending forward.

21. Limbs.—Paralytic numbness, heaviness, and weariness in all limbs; after rising from bed.—Bruised pains in arms and legs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Twitching sensation in shoulder-joint on stooping.—Pricking, burning, crampy pains in arms; with inflammatory redness.—Numbness; at r. arm; at wrist; at fingers (r.); at finger-tips.—Lancinating and heat as from whitlow at tip of r. thumb.—Itching in l. palm.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness of lower limbs.—Sudden numbness of knees with dull pain in tibia.—Numbness, itching and weakness of legs; from knees to soles.

24. Generalities.—General rigor when lying down.—Prostration as from drowsiness but without inclination to sleep.—When walking seems as if she does not touch the ground and would fall.—On lying down body numb.

25. Skin.—Itching, pricking, and formication of skin.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy: all day; with frequent yawning; after dinner.—Sleep deep and prolonged.—Dreams: of corpses and starts up in cold sweat; sad; unpleasant; of quarrels.

27. Fever.—Excessive coldness of hands and feet piercing to bones.—Cold feeling in interior of bones.—Febrile heat with pale face and cold hands.—Dry heat all over, esp. of palms.—Profuse cold sweat all over, with shuddering, after first sleep.—Sweat in palms.

Petroleum.

Oleum petrć. Rock-oil. Coal Oil. Trituration and tincture of the rectified oil. (Preparations of the non-rectified oil should also be made.)

Clinical.—Addison's disease. Albuminuria. *Anćmia*. Angina pectoris. Anus, fissure of. Bed-sores. *Breath, offensive*. Burns. *Chilblains*. Chlorosis. Constipation. *Cracks in skin*. Deafness. *Diarrhśa*. Dysmenia. Dyspepsia. *Ear, affections of. Eczema. Face, rough*. Facial paralysis. *Feet, soles painful. Fester, tendency to*. Fistulć. Frost-bite. Gastric ulcer. Gonorrhśa. Hćmorrhoids. *Hands, chapped*. Headache; occipital. Herpes. Herpes preputialis. *Irritation. Jaw, easily dislocated*. Myopia. *Nose, sore*. Otorrhśa. *Perspiration, offensive. Pregnancy, sickness of*. Presbyopia. Prostatitis. *Psoriasis*. Rheumatism. *Sea-sickness. Skin, affections of*. Sprains. Syphilis. Tabes mesenterica. Toothache. Urethra, stricture of; chronic inflammation of. Varices. *Vomiting*. Warts.

Characteristics.—The *Petrol*. proved by Hahnemann is made by agitating the liquid commercial Petroleum with Sulphuric Acid and then rectifying the portion which this acid does not act upon. It is "a light oily fluid, colourless or of a pale straw colour, and strong characteristic naphthalic smell. Dropped on white paper it evaporates completely, leaving no greasy stain." Under PARAFFIN I have described the relation between *Petrol., Naph*., and *Paraff*. Commercial "Petroleum" and commercial "Paraffin oil" are one and the same. The *Petrol*. of homśopathy is this substance purified and rectified. But in the pathogenesis are included effects observed on those engaged in petroleum works, and those who use "Paraffin oil" in various trades; it would therefore be well to have also a preparation of the crude, non-rectified liquid. *Petrolatum* (Vaseline) consists of hydrocarbons of the Paraffin series, obtained from residues after distillation of lighter oils from crude petroleum; or deposited from crude petroleum on standing. The affections met with in petroleum extractors and refiners are—(*1*) Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue; depressed nutrition, ancćmia, dyspepsia, nerve troubles, irritability, insomnia, respiratory affections. In addition to these is a species of intoxication. A man, a patient of mine who suffered from inveterate eczema, and who had formerly been employed in a factory where much petroleum was used, noticed that his eczema was much better whilst working with petroleum. He told me that the vapour had the singular effect of making some of the workmen insane, causing: Desire to kill; hallucinations, they will see things not actually visible; for instance, "they will see the rails in a station when a train is on them." Boys (who are much affected) will jump at a straight wall and try to scramble up it. A rickety boy, ćt. 2 1/2, who had an unconquerable desire to drink anything liquid within his reach I took one day e good draught of paraffin oil. An Ipecacuanha emetic and a Castor Oil purge got rid of a good deal of it, and a month after he was brought to me with these symptoms: Appetite had. Pale, dark rings round eyes. Every now and then seems to collapse; goes into a corner and will not play; after tea quite bright. Cold sweat in bed; complains of burning heat; then goes cold and clammy. I prescribed *Phos*. 2. In three weeks he was brought back much better. He had lost the pallor and dark rings round the eyes, and had ceased to mope; but he had come out, all over small boils which discharged, the discharge having the odour of paraffin. There was A slight recurrence of the old symptoms a fortnight later, and after that I did not see the boy again till a year later, when he was brought to me for diphtheritic paralysis. Two years after this he was brought to me again. He was now well grown and had no sign of rickets, but some of the old symptoms came back: Languid; inclined to be quiet; averse to play. At times clammy all over body. This time *Petrol*. 30 soon put him right. In the case of a woman who drank paraffin oil when intoxicated, there was epigastric pain so severe that she thought she would go out of her mind, > lying with knees drawn up; tenderness of ileo-cćcal region and of epigastrium; swollen feeling of abdomen, without actual swelling; blood and albumen in urine; pain in back and slight return of menses, which had ceased a week before. These cases show the profound action of *Petrol*. on the organism. It is one of Hahnemann's leading antipsorics, and is

especially closely related to *Graph*. It is *suited* to long-lasting, deep-seated, wasting diseases; lingering gastric and intestinal troubles with or without ulceration. In my experience no remedy corresponds to more cases of chlorosis in young girls, with or without ulceration of the stomach. *Petrol*. (says Kent) corresponds to low conditions in which there is inability to throw out eruptions on the skin; or conditions in which an eruption has disappeared without improvement in health: to reflexions of disease on mucous membranes setting up catarrh. Ozćna; intestinal catarrh. Soreness and cracks about muco-cutaneous orifices. Irritability of skin and irritability of mind are both found in *Petrol*., as in many other remedies: Excitable; angry at trifles. Anxiety with fear. Mental weakness and forgetfulness are also very characteristic, and are generally met with in connection with deep-seated disease. An illusion that there is another person, or another baby in bed, is very characteristic of the remedy, and has led to cures with *Petrol*. of cases of typhoid and puerperal fever. "Falling out of the hair" is a characteristic symptom of *Petrol*., and accounts for the popularity of Petroleum hair-restorers. [*Petrol*. "probably acts on the sebaceous rather than the sudoriferous secretions of the skin, and its local action is on parts where the sebum is abundant."—R. T. C.]. The use of these hair-restorers has caused many violent headaches. So has the use of "Coal Oil" (a tablespoonful to a bucketful of water) by washerwomen to improve the colour of linen. M. T. Bleim (quoted *H. W*., xxvi. 318) thus describes the result in one case: Severe occipital headache, loss of strength, emaciation, diarrhśa, dyspepsia with fulness on eating very little; accumulation of gas; very severe attacks of suffocation, > by eructations of gas. The headaches of *Petrol*. may be in any part, but they are most marked in occiput. Heaviness like lead; pressure, sticking; pulsating; < on shaking head or any jar. Pain travels from occiput to eyes, and is associated with temporary loss of sight and fainting. The vertigo and heaviness of *Petrol*. are often associated with nausea and bilious vomiting. This (nausea with or without vomiting) is one of the grand characteristics of the remedy. It is < by motion in a carriage or on the sea; hence *Petrol*. is one of the first remedies in train-sickness or sea-sickness. The other side of this nausea is another grand characteristic: Awful ravenous hunger, the "sinking" of the chief antipsorics. It is particularly noticed immediately after a stool, in diarrhśa, nervous affections, spinal disease, &c. (Kent). In pulmonary affections *Petrol*. has gained much repute of late in the form of an emulsion. A leading indication for it is "Oppression of the chest; < in cold air." *Petrol*. has a peculiar cough, not infrequently met with in young girls and boys, coming from deep down in the chest, and frequently waking the patient up at night. A student who had a deep, hollow-sounding, hacking cough, excited by laughing, waking him up in the middle of the night, I cured with *Petrol*. 30 after *Arg. n*. and *Arg. met*. had failed to do anything. The cough had persisted some time and caused his family no little anxiety. The discharges of *Petrol*. are thick, purulent, and yellowish green. For the cracked nostrils accompanying and following cold in the head I find the application of vaseline more often useful than other forms of unguent.
The *localities* of *Petrol*. are very like those of *Graph*.: Scalp, behind ears, scrotum,

genitals. The modality "< in winter" has given Nash the key to several cases of eczema, chapped hands, chilblains, and one case of chronic diarrhśa, as soon as he discovered that the patient had eczema of the hands in winter. *Petrol*. 200 was given. The skin is extremely sensitive; all clothing is painful; slight injuries suppurate. Allen's *Appendix* quotes an important case reported by O. Lassar in *Virchow's Archiv*. A man used for four days extensive inunctions with *Petrol*. to relieve himself from scabies. A week later his feet began to swell, and the dropsy, increasing rapidly, spread over abdomen and thorax. In a fortnight it disappeared, but eight days later returned and persisted till death, four months after the inunction. The urine was highly albuminous, and contained hyaline and granular cylinders; but the necropsy revealed no lesion of any organ to account for the dropsy. The, body was extremely śdematous; there was śdema of the lungs and dropsy of the cavities, and whilst in hospital the wrist pulse was small, empty, and of low tension; the blood corpuscles were few, but their relative proportions were normal. Temperature normal, and the skin showed localised areas of inflammation. Along the veins and lymphatics a small-celled growth existed, and in all the layers of the cutis there was a widely distributed nuclear proliferation. *Peculiar symptoms* are: Brain as if wrapped in a fog. As if everything in head were alive. As if head made of wood, or as if bruised. As if a cold breeze were blowing on head. As if head would burst. Veil before eyes. Sand in eyes. As if skin over bridge of nose drawn stiff and tight. As if something were tearing off from pit of stomach. As if a cold stone at heart. Splinter in heel. Upper and lower limbs as if stiff without joints. Jaw as if distended. There is great weakness; fainting; tremor; twitching of limbs; catalepsy; tonic spasms; left-sided paralysis. The notes of the skin affections are: Itching; burning; rawness; bleeding. Burning sensations are very marked; and as *Petrol*. is accountable for so many burning accidents it is fitting that it should make a very good application for burns in the form of vaseline, cosmoline, or *Petrol*. mixed with equal parts of olive oil. *Petrol*. is *suited to:* Persons with light hair and skin. Especially for lean, slender persons. The symptoms are < by touch; by contact of clothing; by scratching; by riding in carriage or ship. Pinching the parts > hćmorrhoids. < From mental exertion. Headache < on shaking head; > by epistaxis; < from light and noise. After stool: hunger immediately. Ravenous hunger; frequently awakened by it at night; easily satisfied, with aversion to meat, fats, cooked or hot food; desire only for dainties, which are eaten with avidity. Eating > gastralgia. Gastralgia comes on whenever the stomach is empty. Empty, weak sensation in stomach. < After eating or drinking. After eating: giddiness; heat in face; cutting in abdomen; eructations; drowsiness; uneasiness. Cabbages, saurkraut = diarrhśa. Colic > by bending double. Exertion, motion, riding, sitting <. Lying down < cough, and distension of abdomen. Vertigo when head lies low. < Cold air. < Winter. < Open air. < Before and during thunderstorm. < Bathing. > Warmth and warm air. < Warmth of bed (itching). Cough is < at night and 2, 4, and 6 a.m. Smoking befogs him; = cough. < After coitus (nervous irritability). Cough < by laughing

(cured). < During day (diarrhśa and dysentery). Throat affections go right to left. Headache back to front.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coccul., Nux, Phos. (in my case), *Antidote to:* Lead poisoning (one of the best remedies), Nit. ac. *Complementary:* Before Sep. *Compatible:* Bry., Calc., Lyc., Nit. ac., Nux, Puls., Sep., Sil., Sul. *Compare:* Graph., Naph., Paraf., Eupn., Kreas., and other Carbons. In sea-sickness, Arn., Coccul., Tab. Nausea of pregnancy, Coccul., Sep. Cracking of joints, Caust. Gastralgia > by eating, Chel., Anac., Graph., Lach. Imagines he has a limb double; illusions of shape, Bap., Stram. Epistaxis > headache (Borax <). Aversion to hot food, Pho. (opp. Lyc.). < From thunderstorms, Pho., Merc., Sil., Rho., Pso. Head as if made of wood; eruptions behind ears and on genitals, Graph. Cold feeling about heart, Nat. m. (< when exerting mind), K. chlo., Graph., K. nit., Ruta. Diarrhśa in early morning, Sul. (Petro. also during day). Loses his way in well-known streets, Glo. (from heat or sun). Moist eruptions about genitals, Thuj. Hot, burning eructations, K. ca., Sep. Faintness during or connected with evacuations, Crot. t., Dulc., Ox. ac., Sul. (these have it with scanty, stools; the rest with copious stools:) Apis, Nux m., Pul., Spi., Ver. Sinking immediately after meals, Ars., Cina, Lyc., Sil., Stp., Urt. ur., Calc., Iod. Brownish scattered spots on dark-haired people, Nit. ac. Loquacity, Lach. (Petrol. on one subject). Hunger after stool (Alo. during stool). Symptoms appear and disappear rapidly, Bell., Mag. p., Lyc.—opp. Plat., Stan. Imagines two babies in bed, Val. Vertigo on rising, Bry. Skin sensitive to clothing; every injury suppurates, Hep. Tender feet, which are bathed in foul-smelling sweat, Graph., Sanic., Sil. Heat and burning of soles and palms, Sang., Sul. Skin < in winter, > in summer, Alm.

Causation.—Vexation. Riding in carriage or ship. Nitric acid (deafness from). Cabbage. Suppressed eruptions. Sprains.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxious and timorous disposition.—Sadness and mental dejection.—Great irresolution.—Uneasiness respecting the future.—Hypochondriacal humour.—Inclination to anger and to scold.—Violent, irascible, insolent temper.—Frequent tears; on slightest provocation.—Loss of memory.—Does not know where she is in the street.—Unfitness for reflection.—Weakness of Apprehension.—Delirium; thinks another person is lying with him in bed (or that he is double, or one limb is double); or always and continuously delirious talk of the same distressing subject.—Imagines he has a third leg which will not keep quiet.—Desire to kill.—Hallucinations of vision.

2. Head.—Head bewildered.—Feeling as if brain wrapped in fog.—Frequent vertigo, esp. on raising eyes.—Vertigo, like that produced by a swinging motion.—Vertigo on stooping, or on rising from bed, or from a seat.—Headache after a fit of anger, or when fasting in morning, as also after a walk in evening.—Attacks of semi-lateral

headache, which compel patient to lie down.—Heaviness and fulness in head in morning, and when stooping.—Pressive or lancinating pressive pains in head, esp. in occiput.—Headache < by all kinds of intellectual labour, to the extent of complete stupefaction.—Tension in head, as if dura mater were tightened.—Cramp-like, drawing, pinching pains in head.—Neuralgic headache, beginning in occiput and extending forward.—Occipital headache, extending to vertex, with vertigo.—Occipital headache, with nausea, esp. in sea-sickness.—Pulsative headache, esp. in occiput (cerebellum).—Pressing stinging in the cerebellum.—Sensation as if all were alive in head.—Scalp painful to touch, as if bruised or ulcerated (followed by numbness and very sore on scratching, < in morning and on becoming heated).—Headache in forehead; every mental exertion causes him to become quite stupid.—Drawing pains in head, forehead, and temples, extending into teeth.—Seborrhśa of scalp.—Eruption on head and nape of neck.—Śdematous swelling and scabs on scalp.—Hair falls off.

3. Eyes.—Itching in eyes.—Itching of lids; obliged to rub them.—(Lids everted.).—Aching, smarting, shooting, and burning pain in eyes.—Conjunctivitis and blepharadenitis.—Inflammation of eyes (with itching and stitches in eyes).—Lachrymal fistula (with dryness of r. side of nose).—Lachrymation.—Jerking and quivering of eyes and lids.—Convulsion of eyes.—Myopia or presbyopia.—Diplopia.—Scintillation and appearance as of a veil before sight; or sparks and black spots.

4. Ears.—Inflammation and painful swelling of meatus auditorius.—Otalgia, with cramp-like and jerking pain.—Dryness, and distressing sensation of dryness, in interior of ear.—Discharge of blood and pus from ears.—Eruption of ears.—Redness, excoriation, and oozing behind ears.—Deafness.—Tinkling, rolling, roaring, ringing, rumbling, cracking, and buzzing in ears.—Excessive secretion of cerumen.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.—Slight epistaxis > headache.—Purulent blisters on nose.—Ulcerated nostrils (and stopped catarrh).—Ozćna, scabs, purulent mucus, cracked nostrils.—Swelling of nose, with discharge of pus, and pair, above root of nose.—Stoppage of nose.—Dryness, and distressing sensation of dryness, in nose.—Much mucus in nose.—Itching on tip of nose.—Coryza with hoarseness.

6. Face.—Heat in face, sometimes after a meal, and with thirst.—Dryness and constriction of skin of face and eyelids as though covered with a thin layer of albumen; cheeks look glazed and contracted.—Pale, yellowish complexion.—Facial paralysis (from inflammatory products in Fallopian canal).—Eruption of pimples on face.—Scurfs around mouth.—Scabby pimples, with shooting pain on lips, and commissures.—Furuncles on lower lip.—Swelling of sub-maxillary glands.—Easy dislocation of maxillary joint in bed in morning with sharp pains.

7. Teeth.—Toothache from contact with open air, < at night, with swelling of cheek.—Numbness of teeth, with pain on clenching them.—Pustule above a hollow tooth like a fistula.—Fistulous vesicles in gums.—Swelling of gums, with shooting pain on being touched.

8. Mouth.—Fetid breath, sometimes like garlic.—Ulcers on inner surface of cheeks (painful when closing teeth).—Much mucus in mouth and throat.—Tongue coated white.—Painful soreness on chewing.—Great dryness of mouth (and throat in morning) with violent thirst (for beer).

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with shooting pain during deglutition.—Swelling and great dryness of throat.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands.—Rawness (stitching and burning) in pharynx, < on swallowing.—Tickling on swallowing, extending to ear.—Dryness and burning in pharynx.—When swallowing the aliment rises towards nasal fossć.—Hawking up of mucus in morning.

10. Appetite.—Putrid, mawkish, mucous, or else bitter or acid taste.—Excessive thirst for beer.—Bulimy.—Hunger with speedy satiety.—Voracity.—Daintiness.—Anorexia.—Repugnance to meat and fat, also to hot and cooked aliments; < by eating cabbage.—Uneasiness during digestion, after almost every kind of food, however little may have been eaten.—After a meal: obscuration and vertigo; nausea; heaviness and pressure at stomach; sleep; or colic, with eructations; or sour risings, congestion in head, cramp in chest, &c.

11. Stomach.—Noisy eructations.—Sour (or bitter eructations or) risings and regurgitations.—Pyrosis.—Frequent nausea, esp. in morning, often with accumulation of water in mouth, obstructed respiration, sour risings, tongue dry and white, stitches in hepatic region, heat in face, vertigo, &c.—After eating, vertigo and giddiness.—Nausea from motion of a carriage.—Nausea and vomiting of pregnant women.—Water-brash.—Heartburn toward evening.—Inclination to vomit.—Greenish, bitter vomiting.—Aching of stomach.—Cramps in stomach.—Pressure on the stomach; colic (at night).—Sensation of emptiness and weakness in stomach.—Weak digestion.—Diarrhśa from suppressed eruptions.—Pain in epigastrium, as if something were being torn away.—Swelling of epigastrium, with pain when touched.—Sensation of fulness in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Pain (cutting) in abdomen, shortly after a meal.—Sensation of great emptiness in abdomen.—Distension and tension in abdomen, with cramp.—Pinchings and cuttings in abdomen, sometimes, with pressing want to evacuate.—Colic, with diarrhśa, at night, towards morning.—Colic > from bending double.—Borborygmi in abdomen, with sensation as if abdomen were entirely empty.—Inguinal hernia.—Fetid flatus.—Sensation of coldness in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Difficult, hard, knotty, and insufficient evacuations.—Frequent diurnal stools, sometimes with evacuation of serous,

yellowish matter.—Diarrhśa, often preceded by cuttings (colic only during the day).—Mucous stools, often mixed with blood.—Burning pain in rectum after evacuation.—Itching tetters in perineum.—Diarrhśa < from riding in carriage.—In anus burning itching; pressure.—Weakness of rectum.—Piles with great itching, < at night from heat of bed; < from rubbing or scratching.—Fissure with great rawness.

14. Urinary Organs.—Constant dribbling of urine after micturition.—Discharge of mucus with the urine.—Frequent emission of urine, with scanty stream of a red or brown and fetid urine.—Urine bloody and turbid; it deposits a red, slimy sand, that adheres tightly to vessel; urine contains albumen, hyalin, and granulated casts; covered with a glistening film and with a red sediment.—Involuntary discharge of urine.—Emission of urine at night.—Wetting the bed.—Burning in urethra.—Stricture of urethra.—(Chronic urethritis.)

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Burning pain, itching, redness, excoriation, and oozing, or itching pimples and tetters, on scrotum and between scrotum and thigh.—Diminished sexual desire.—Frequent pollutions.—Discharge of prostatic fluid.—(Prostatitis.).—Weakness and nervous irritability after coition.—Reddish eruption on glans, with itching.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Itching, soreness, and moisture on external parts.—Repugnance to coition.—Catamenia too early, with a menstrual flux which excites itching.—Leucorrhśa like white of egg.—Leucorrhśa with lascivious dreams.—During pregnancy diarrhśa and vomiting.—Itching and furfur on the mammć; the nipples itch, and have a mealy coating.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with or without coryza.—Cough, with dryness in throat.—Vexatious cough that takes away the breath; cannot cough it out.—Suffocating cough at night.—Dry cough at night, or in evening, after lying down.—At night dry cough, coming deep from chest, caused by a scratching in throat.—Cough from low down in chest.—Hollow, hacking cough, coming on when laughing, waking him in middle of night (cured).—Dry cough, with shootings under sternum.

18. Chest.—Respiration obstructed in cold air.—Rattling and snoring in trachea.—Sensation of heaviness, anxiety, and uneasiness in chest.—Oppression of chest at night.—Shootings in sides of chest.—Herpes on chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart.—Feeling of coldness about heart; as if there was a cold stone in heart.—Fainting, with ebullitions, heat, pressing on heart, palpitation.

20. Neck and Back.—Herpes on nape of neck.—Heaviness and pain in nape of neck.—Painful drawing extending from nape to occiput.—Swelling of glands and eruption on nape of neck.—Sacral pains, which do not permit standing

upright.—Coccyx painful on sitting.—Stiffness in coccyx.—Pain in back, which obstructs every movement.—Weakness and stiffness in back and loins.—Suppuration of the axillary glands.

21. Limbs.—Cracking of the joints.—Inflexibility of the joints.—Sprains; chronic sprains.

22. Upper Limbs.—Fetid sweat of axillć.—Drawing pains in arms and fingers.—Great weakness of arms.—Stiffness of arms and fingers.—Erysipelatous inflammation in arms.—Brown or yellow spots on arms.—Furunculi on forearm.—Tearings in hands.—Burning sensation in palms of hands.—Sweating of hands.—Pain in wrist-joint as if sprained.—Brown spots on wrist.—Bleeding fissures in hands and lingers, esp. in winter.—Salt-rheum, red, raw, burning; moist or covered with thick crusts.—Chilblains and warts on lingers.—Pricking and pain in waits on fingers, evening in bed.—Arthritic stiffness in joints of fingers.—Finger-nails painful when touched as if bruised.—Finger-tips rough, cracked, fissured, with sticking, cutting pain.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cracking in joints of legs.—Cramps in thighs, calves, and feet (all day; in soles at night).—Furunculi in thighs and calves.—Tension in the ham.—Lancinations in knee.—Weakness of knee.—Herpes on knee.—Tuberous, itching eruption on calves of legs.—Herpes on ankle bones.—Burning sensation in soles.—Profuse perspiration on feet.—Fśtid perspiration of feet with tenderness.—Coldness of feet.—Swelling of feet.—Hot swelling of soles.—Swelling and redness of heel with burning pain and shootings, < by walking.—Heels blistered.—Sensation of splinter in heel.—Chilblains on toes, esp. when they itch and are moist; itch and burn; inflamed in cold weather.—Ulcers on the toes, originating in blisters on the toes.—Corns on feet.—Burning and stitching in corns.—Obstinate superficial ulcers on toes, with elevated margins and red bases, with oozings.—Eruption between toes.

24. Generalities.—Affections in general of any kind, appearing on the r. eye; internal or external occiput; behind ears; inner surface of thighs; ball or under part of toes; knee-joint.—Drawing pains in limbs.—Stiffness and tendency to numbness of limbs.—Cracking of joints, with arthritic rigidity and drawing, tearing pains.—Swelling and induration of glands, also after a contusion.—Jerking of limbs by day and during sleep.—Catalepsy; tonic spasms.—Epileptic fits.—Fainting fits, with ebullition of blood, heat, palpitation, and pressure at heart.—Great weakness after least exertion, sometimes with confused sight, trembling of body, buzzing in ears, and nausea.—Weakness, nausea, and other sufferings, from motion of a carriage.—Weakness in morning in bed.—Many of the symptoms appear, or are <, during stormy weather.—Transient heat, ebullition of blood, and perspiration after a walk, or after a fit of anger.—Emaciation; also in children.—Sensation of insupportable and general-uneasiness, with trembling and dejection.—Heaviness and lassitude in all limbs.—Great lassitude morning and evening.—Great tendency

to take cold.—Repugnance to open air, with shivering when exposed to it.—Several symptoms manifest themselves in morning.

25. Skin.—Swelling and induration of the glands; also after contusions.—Great sensibility of the surface of skin.—Miliary urticaria.—Itching tetters.—Itching, excoriated, and running spots on skin.—Brown and yellow spots on skin.—Eruption of itching and burning pustules.—Pruritus of the aged.—Dreadful irritation all over body, very intense in vagina, anus and perineum, preventing sleep (cured—R. T. C.).—Papular eruptions, esp. on face and lips.—Skin sore, crawling sensations.—Rhagades.—The skin is hard to heal.—Skin unhealthy every injury tends to ulceration.—Furunculi.—Ulcers with shooting pains often deep ulcers, with raised edges.—Proud flesh in ulcers.—When a person complains of eruption or itching at night (affecting scrotum particularly), the eruption being either dry or moist.—Chilblains particularly where they itch a good deal and are moist.—Exanthema corroding and spreading; very difficult to heal.—Sensibility of the skin in general.—Sores produced by lying in bed.—Warts.—Corns on feet.—Chilblains, sometimes painful.

26. Sleep.—Disposition to sleep by day and in evening when sitting quietly (yawning).—Broken and agitated sleep at night, with many vivid, anxious, and frightful dreams (as if somebody were lying alongside of him in bed), frequent awakening with a start, and heat with anxiety.—Sensation in morning as of having slept too short a time.

27. Fever.—Shivering with headache, and coldness in hands and face.—Chilliness in open air.—Frequent shivering over whole body, and, on becoming warm, excessive itching of skin.—Shivering or coldness, generally in evening (with heat at the same time), and sometimes with blueness of nails.—Sweat immediately after shivering.—Intermittent fever: Violent chilliness and coldness of hands and face at 10 a.m.; half all hour later heat in the face, esp. in the eyes, with thirst.—Shaking fits, 7 p.m., followed by perspiration, first in face, later all over, except in legs, which are quite cold.—Fever in evening, with hot face and cold feet, after shivering.—Frequent flushes of heat.—Heat after midnight and in morning in bed.—Fever, with full pulse and burning sensation in skin.—Pulse accelerated from every exertion; as soon as reposing, pulse becomes again slow.—Nocturnal heat.—Nocturnal sweat.

Petroselinum.

Carum petroselinum. Petroselinum sativum. Apium petroselinum. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant when coming into bloom.

Clinical.—Catheter fever. Cystitis. Dysuria. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Gravel. Intermittent fever. Night-blindness. Priapism.

Characteristics.—*Petrosel*. is referred to by Hahnemann as a gonorrhœal remedy when frequent desire to urinate exists. It was proved by Bethmann. He obtained only thirty-six symptoms, all in the genito-urinary sphere, but these were very characteristic, and have given the remedy a definite place in homœopathic medicine, especially in gonorrhœa and gleet. The leading indication is: *Sudden urging* to urinate; and drawing, tingling, crawling, or itching in navicular fossa. During micturition, burning and tingling from perineum through whole urethra. After micturition cutting biting in fossa navicularis. Milky or yellow discharge. Parsley tea is a recognised remedy for gonorrhœa in domestic country practice. Parsley eaten after meals, with or without salad oil, is reputed to act as a solvent on uric acid if there is a tendency to its formation in the urine. I have seen a case in which this effect was apparently produced. In gonorrhœa and gleet I have confirmed its efficiency, given in ten-drop closes of the tincture. In a case of dysuria from prostatic enlargement (quoted in *Critique*, vii. 84) there was frequent urging to urinate every half to three-quarters of an hour, with burning pains in bladder and urethra. *Petrosel*. 4x, three drops every hour, took away all the pains and relieved the tenesmus in a few days. The prostate gland itself was not influenced. Hering has collected symptoms from other observers. Farrington says *Petrosel*. is a great "baby medicine" in urinary difficulties. It has cured numbers of cases of intermittent fever; and traumatic or other urethral fevers. [Parsley is said to be poisonous to ferrets. Fresh butter mid parsley applied warm is an old remedy for bruises. An infusion is given to all children recovering from scarlatina by the matron of a suburban infectious hospital. An old gleet has been known to disappear from parsley infusion; and an old Edinburgh surgeon used to give it in all nephritic and vesical diseases that were chronic.—R. T. C.]

Relations.—*Compare:* In gonorrhœa with sudden and frequent urging, Cann. s., Canth., Merc. Screams before urinating from irritation of mucous membrane, Aco., Caust., Borax (Sars., Lyc., and Benz. ac. have screaming before urinating when due to gravel). Gonorrhœa, strangury, frequent urging to urinate; white stools, Dig. (Dig. has slow pulse; often puffed prepuce; Sul. indurated prepuce). Cystitis, Con. (Con. has *intermittent* urination; Petrosel. has inflammation that has travelled back, *sudden*, irresistible desire). Bubbling in back; urinary disorders, Berb. Uric acid tendency, intermittent fevers, Urt. ur.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Blind at night, with swelling of eyes.

4. Ears.—Shrill singing in ears, like a bell ringing out of time, which affects the whole organism.

11. Stomach.—Thirsty and hungry, yet as soon as they begin to eat or drink they lose all desire.—Twitching, jerking pains in epigastrium, flatulent eructations, colic, nausea, and vomiting.

13. Stool and Anus.—Whitish evacuations, like clay; chronic diarrhœa.—Burning at anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sudden urging to urinate.—Child suddenly seized with desire to urinate; if not gratified immediately, jumps up and down with pain.—So much pain when he passes urine as to cause him to shiver and dance round room in agony.—Discharge of a milky fluid from urethra.—Albuminous yellow discharge from urethra; gonorrhœa.—Orifice of urethra agglutinated with mucus.—Creeping and crawling throughout whole length of urethra.—Frequent and almost fruitless want to urinate, every half-hour.—Tingling, lancinating, pressure and drawing, in urethra.—Crawling and pressure in region of Cowper's glands in morning in bed, > while standing and sitting.—During micturition, burning and tingling from perineum through the whole urethra.—Drawing, afterwards itching in fossa navicularis; burning in navicular fossa while urinating.—Frequent desire to urinate, caused by crawling stitch behind navicular fossa.—Frequent voluptuous tickling in navicular fossa.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Priapismus, without curvature of penis.—Pollutions; profuse emission toward morning.

20. Back.—Jerking (or bubbling sensation) in muscles of back and arms.

25. Skin.—Urticaria.

26. Sleep.—Sleep late, with many anxious dreams.

27. Fever.—Ague, esp. quotidian; marked periodicity; stages regular; acute fevers from defective assimilation or perverted innervation, accompanied by flatulent dyspepsia.—Intermittents, complicated with abdominal affections.—Intermittent fevers; complicating traumatic or chronic inflammation of urethra, or even stricture.

Phallus Impudicus.

Stinkhorn. N. O. Fungi. Tincture or infusion of whole fungus.

Clinical.—Gastro-enteralgia. Sweat, viscid. Vertigo. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—Kalieniczensko took live or six teaspoonfuls of an infusion of *Phallus* in twenty-four hours, and the symptoms of the Schema are the effects

observed. There is a general resemblance to the effect of the *Agarici*—vertigo, disordered vision, gastro-enteric disturbance and viscid sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo.

3. Eyes.—Vision: difficult; obscured.—Objects seem coloured grey, as in smoke.

8. Mouth.—Profuse salivation.

9. Throat.—Great dryness of throat, with irritation as from black pepper.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Devouring thirst.—Violent vomitings with profuse salivation.—Gastro-enteralgia.

12. Abdomen.—Painful sensitiveness of whole abdomen.

13. Stool.—Watery diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine deep red, depositing a sediment of urates of lime and soda.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry, oppressive cough.

24. Generalities.—Great feebleness of whole body.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness.

27. Fever.—After four days all the pores became opened, profuse viscid perspiration.

Phaseolus.

PHASEOLUS NANUS. Dwarf-bean. N. O. Trituration of the dried bean. Decoction of dried beans and pods.

PHASEOLUS VULGARIS. Kidney-bean. Leguminosæ. Trituration of the dried bean. Decoction of dried beans and pods.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Breast, tumour of. Diabetes. Dropsy. Hæmaturia. Headache. Heart, affections of; failure of; palpitation of. Hernia. Hydrothorax. Impotence. Pericarditis. Pleurisy. prostate, diseases of; hæmorrhage from. Wounds, punctured.

Characteristics.—I have included under the heading, *Phaseolus* both *P. nanus* and *P. vulgaris*, as I cannot discern any difference in their action. The proving of *P. vulg*. is by Demeures. Some effects of eating mildewed beans in a child recorded by W. Dale are distinguished in the Schema by (D). A. M. Cushing proved *P. nanus*, but has only published the symptoms observed on the heart. These are distinguished by (C). Cured symptoms are bracketed. Some symptoms observed in patients taking the remedy are included in the Schema. The *New Eng. Med. Gaz*. (quoted by Lambert, *H. W*., xxxi. 125) published a translation of a pamphlet by Dr. Heinrich Ramm on the uses of "Bean tea." A lady whom Ramm had treated in vain for mitral disease with liver and kidney complications and dropsy, presented herself one day apparently cured by drinking Bean tea. This led Ramm to try it in other cases, and he found that renal and cardiac dropsies were speedily relieved; urine largely increased in quantity, and in cases of albuminuria, the albumen quickly disappeared. Dropsical effusion into pleura, pericardium, and peritoneum, according to Ramm, also yield to it; and all chronic disorders of the urinary tract from kidneys to urethra; pyelitis, vesical catarrh, gravel, calculi, uric acid, he says, quickly disappear; Ramm considers *Phas*. a most important remedy in gout and in diabetes. Ramm used a decoction of the whole dried ripe pod "of the taller variety." He names it *P. vulgaris*. [The inside of the pod rubbed on warts is said to cure them.—R. T. C.] We owe to A. M. Cushing (*New Eng. Med. Gaz*., January, 1897) the best definition of the power and sphere of action of this remedy. He names it from Gray *P. nanus*, "the common white bean," His paper was read in Boston, and he refers to the "bean-eating city" and to its reputation "for sudden deaths from brain or heart trouble," and for premature ageing of young men. I am not quite sure whether this was jest or earnest, but it points the action of the remedy which in Cushing's proving caused disturbance of the nervous system, genital organs (impotence), stomach, bowels, and kidneys, and this symptom, which brought the proving to an abrupt close: "I suddenly felt a curious sensation in the region of the heart. It was so sudden and strange I immediately felt my pulse, and found it very irregular and feeble, so much so I think I was frightened; at least, I did not take any more of the medicine." "Irregular, weak pulse," "Heart failure," are the chief keynotes of the remedy in heart cases, and correspond with the one heart symptom recorded by Allen. Demeures in his proving experienced severe headache from *fulness* in the brain. Cushing relates two experiences bearing on this. (*1*) He gave a decoction of the dried pods in a hopeless case of uterine cancer with severe general dropsy with apparent relief. Calling one day and expecting to find the patient comfortable, he found her dead. "She suddenly screamed, 'Oh, my head!' grasped it with both hands and was dead." (*2*) A lady doctor, 30, married, no children, never ill except with children's diseases, had had much mental trouble two years before, and had done much cycling. Since then her heart had given trouble. About five times in a minute the heart would give one hard, unpleasant throb, then omit one beat. During the night it was much worse and prevented sleep. *Phas*. 10 was given. Thirty-six hours later the heart would beat a hundred heats without varying, and improvement continued; but the patient had to give up

the remedy on account of the headache it caused, "as if something were pressing hard against each temple", much worse after each close of the medicine. The patient was never subject to headaches. Other cases of Cushing's were: (*3*) Man, 45, dropsy, heart, and other complications. Bean pod decoction enabled him to lie down on a couch, and markedly diminished the dropsy. (*4*) Clergyman, 69, many years invalided on account of heart disease, after unusual exertion was greatly exhausted, and became entirely pulseless, and so remained four days in spite of treatment till *Phas*. 9x was given. In a few hours pulse returned. In thirty-six hours it was regular and strong, and so remained till his death, which occurred two weeks later. (*5*) Lady, 50, weak, tired, badly acting heart for some years. *Phas*. 9x was given, and in forty-eight hours "her heart wheeled into line all right and remains so." (*6*) Lady, 87, heart acted badly, every third beat omitted. After taking *Phas*. two days pulse quite right. (*7*) Confinement case, primapara, urine loaded with albumen, frightful convulsions, forceps delivery. Two hours later the heart failed and no stimulants would start it. *Phas*. 9x was given, and in ten minutes the heart was all right. Twice in the night the dose had to be repeated, but that was all. The albumen rapidly disappeared and a quick recovery was made. (*8*) Man, 92, had been passing bloody urine (apparently as much blood as urine) for a week. Had previously had urinary troubles, urinating several times in the night, and passing catheter twice in twenty-four hours; but for a little time past had not had to use the catheter. Cushing diagnosed prostatic trouble and gave *Phas*. 4x, No. 25 globules in water, a teaspoonful every two hours. (*9*) Another case of prostatic hæmorrhage in a man, 70, was cured by *Phas*. 4x globules dry on the tongue. Well in four days. (*10*) Cushing gives an interesting account (*Med. Vis*., xiii. 375) of *Phas*. as a vulnerary. Fifty years ago he accidentally ran one tine of a hay fork into the top of his foot. A backwoods doctor promised to have him all right next day. He split a medium-sized white bean, bound one half, the flat, split side, on the wound. The pain was so severe Cushing became delirious, went to sleep, and woke well. In forty-one years of practice he has tried it in punctured wounds by rivets, nails, &c., and with perfect success every time. (*11*) A lady, 30, took a tablet containing gr. 12 1/2 of Morphine placed in the middle of a baked bean with suicidal intent. It was in the evening, having fasted since noon. She went to sleep and woke at 7 a.m. next morning, surprised to find herself in this world. She slept again till 11 a.m., when she had to get up, but could not walk. A doctor was sent for. She vomited a little mucus, some dark specks like blood, and a small piece of lettuce, eaten the previous noon. Query: Did *Phas*. antidote Morph.? (*12*) Robust man, 50, had grippe, which developed rheumatism, worse in arms, occasionally below elbows. Pain so severe he could not lie in bed at nights. Drank much water. Passed much urine, which Cushing found to contain 3.5 per cent. of sugar. *Phas*. 5x every four hours removed all but a trace of sugar in eight days, and the patient was in other respects well. S. R. Stone (*Amer. Hom*., xxiv. 123) reports the case of Mr. T., 69, whom he found semi-conscious, yet suffering severely, having been seized with distress in heart region; respiration laboured; pulse 51. Had had attacks previously, but lighter, and the pulse in them had always been slow. *Phas*. 6x was given, at

first every half-hour, then every hour. Next day patient was nearly well, and said he "could feel every dose working." In a case reported by Cushing, a nurse, 50, "had fearful time with her heart palpitating and feeling as if she should die;" *Phas*. 15x cured. Patient "never took anything in her life that did her so much good" (*H. R*., xii. 237). Remarkable symptoms of the proving were: *Soreness to touch*—eyeballs, right rib, epigastrium, right humerus. The headache was < by movement of the head or any mental exertion, reading, writing, &c. Pressure <. Breathing slow; pulse slow or extinct.

Relations.—*Compare:* The Leguminosæ. In heart, Dig., Cratæg., Spig., Lach., Thyr. Punctured wounds, Hyper., Led. Diabetes, Syzyg., Thyr., Nat. sul., Uran. nit.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Could only be roused by speaking loudly (D).—Frightened by irregular action of heart (C).—(Feeling that she would die, with palpitation.)

2. Head.—Headache, chiefly in forehead and orbits, from fulness of brain; < every movement of head; from 12 noon to bedtime; > in bed, < again 10 a.m. next day.—Pain r. side forehead while writing.—Severe headache, as if something pressing hard against each temple, much < after each dose of *Phas*. (in patient cured of heart symptoms, not a subject of headaches).—Suddenly screamed, "Oh, my head!" grasped it with both hands, and was dead (in cancer case taking a decoction of *Phas*., including dried pod, C).

3. Eyes.—Eyeballs (esp. r.) painful to touch as from a blow.—Scalding pain in r. orbit.—Pain in r. orbit when wrinkling skin of forehead.—Very smart itching in inner canthi.—Pain over r. orbit < by any mental exertion.—Pupils widely dilated and insensible (D).

6. Face.—Features expressed suffering (D).

11. Stomach.—Pain in epigastrium when touched, esp. in region of pylorus.—(Severe, dull pain in epigastrium, vomiting, &c., *Phas*. 4x cured.)

12. Abdomen.—Pressure on abdomen apparently gave pain, child shrank from it and drew up legs (D).—Pain like hernia in r. inguinal ring, lasting all day.

14. Urinary Organs.—Bloody urine.—Diabetes.—Uric acid gravel.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Complete impotence (C).—Prostate, enlargement of.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing slow and sighing (D).—(Respirations eight a minute.)

18. Chest.—Cartilage of last true r. rib painful as if bruised.—A hard, rounded, projecting, movable tumour, painful to touch, appears suddenly, above r. nipple, in full state of development (15th day).—(Hydrothorax.)

19. Heart.—Pulse at wrists rapid and almost imperceptible (D).—Sudden curious sensation in region of heart; so sudden and strange he immediately felt his pulse and found it very weak and irregular; was frightened and discontinued the proving (C).—(Sick feeling about heart with weak pulse.).—(Last stage of heart disease, pulseless.—*Phas*. 9x restored pulse, and it remained good till death, three weeks later.).—(For two years, about five times each minute heart would give one hard throb, then omit one beat; < night. *Phas*. 10 cured this and caused headache.).—(Restored heart action in case of puerperal convulsions and albuminuria when heart failed.).—(Unconscious, pulseless, respirations eight a minute.).—(Distress in region of heart, pulse very slow.—Stone.).—Dropsy of pericardium.).—(Fearful palpitation and feeling that she should die.)

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain to touch in extremity of head of r. humerus.

27. Fever.—Bedewed with cold perspiration (D).

Phellandrium.

Œnanthe phellandrium. Phellandrium aquaticum. Water dropwort. Fine-leaved water-hemlock. Horse-bane. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of fresh ripe fruit.

Clinical.—Abdomen, coldness in. Asthma. Breasts, affections of. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Ciliary neuralgia. Coryza. Cough. *Headache*. Influenza. Intermittent fever. *Nipples, painful*. Phthisis. Sleepliness, excessive. Tongue, soreness of.

Characteristics.—*Phelland*. which, like *Œnanthe croc*., grows in moist places, and even in the water itself, has not shown the poisonous properties of the latter. The provings were made by Nenning and Richter with tincture of the seeds. The symptoms show a general resemblance to those of the poisonous Umbelliferæ—vertigo, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, drowsiness and weakness, but *Phelland*. is easily distinguished from the rest in its particular features. The provings developed many symptoms in both mammæ, especially the right, stitches shooting inward being most marked. Clinical experience in nursing women has further brought out its characteristics. The keynote is "Intolerable pain in lactiferous tubes between the acts of nursing." It has also "Pain in nipples on each application of child." Either breast may be affected, but the right breast and nipple were more affected than the left. The breast and chest symptoms have led to the use of *Phelland*. in phthisis and other chest affections, and it is in right-side

affections that *Phelland*. has done its best work. The cough is continuous and suffocating; the sputa purulent and horribly offensive. There are also offensive eructations, smelling of bed-bugs. There is burning as from vesicles on the tongue, and again the right border is most affected. Nausea sick, empty, faint feeling at epigastrium. Burning and stitches. Desire for acids" is a leading symptom. The headaches and eye-pains are a leading feature of *Phelland*. Headaches involving the eyes; with inflammation of the eyes. Heavy headaches; as if a crushing weight were on vertex; as if the head would be drawn back by a weight in the nape. Ciliary neuralgia. Obscured vision. *Phelland*. has the sense of enlargement of the head with fulness. Abnormal sleepiness following confinement has been cured by it. Goullon, junr., calls attention to the value of *Phelland*. as a cough remedy (*H. R*., iii. 151). He regards it as a "universal cough remedy," but particularly useful in phthisicy coughs. He gives this case: Mrs. E., of spare build, has almost always a slight cough, and has had repeated attacks of influenza of weeks' and even months' duration. Of late she suffers early in the morning with continuous cough for an hour or more accompanied by dyspnœa and prostration. *Phelland*. 2x in water, thrice daily, effected a rapid cure. *Phelland*. 2x also cured a young teacher who was harassed by a chronic persistent cough. A. J. T. (*H. R*., i. 170) with *Phelland*. 200 removed in an inveterate coffee-drinker this symptom: "In the evening turns purplish-red in the face, with staring eyes and extreme difficulty in breathing." He found in an old repertory under *Phelland*.: "Livid redness of face 7 to 8 p.m." Ussher (*H. W*., xxiv. 20) had a patient who suffered from excessive sleepiness after the birth of her last child. She would even go to sleep standing over her washtub. *Phelland*. Ø, and later 200, repeated thrice daily, quickly relieved her. *Peculiar sensations* are: As if head were moving to and fro. Sound in brain as if striking a piece of silver. As if a stone or lump of lead on vertex. As if a red-hot iron were moved close to left side of neck. As if blood-vessels in whole body were in vibrating motion. Though there were many symptoms of heat and burning, symptoms of coldness are also pronounced. Coldness of head with headache (also sweat with headache); coldness in abdomen, with movements; icy coldness after stool. *Phelland*. is *suited to:* Persons of a feeble, irritable, lymphatic temperament, with weak and deficient nutrition. The symptoms are < in open air; after dinner; during and after eating; on appearance of menses; sitting; standing; lying down; after spirituous drinks; after drinking water; while swallowing; after stool (coldness in abdomen). > In open air (vertigo and head symptoms); during dinner (headache); eating bread (sore throat); motion, in open air; lying on left side; scratching; rubbing. Chilliness predominates, and the catarrh and asthma of *Phelland*. are > in warm and < in cold seasons. Open air = sense of intoxication; < vertigo. < During increasing moon.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Rheum (diarrhœa). *Compare:* Breast symptoms, Con., Phyt., Bry., Ol. an. (Ol. an. has stitches shooting *out*; Phelland. stitches shooting *in*). Painful nursing, Crot. t. (pains in breast go through to back when nursing), Bov. (empty feeling). Stitches, K. ca. Headache involving eyes, Onos. Pains in right chest, Zn. (right apex, Calc., Ars.; r. middle, Sep.; right base, Chel.,

Lachn., K. ca., Sep.; left apex, Ars.; left base, Ox. ac., Sul.). Last stage of phthisis, sputa terribly offensive, Sil. Offensive breath with cough, Caps. Sleepiness, Op., Nux m.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Character sad, anxious, profoundly meditative, sometimes given to extravagant merriment.—Peevish arrogance.

2. Head.—Confusion in head, as from intoxication.—Heaviness of head, as if too large and too full; as if it would be drawn back by a weight in nape.—Vertigo, which almost occasions falling backward, forward, or sideways, esp. to side to which one turns in room; < (sometimes >) in open air, > by lying down.—Sound in brain as if one were beating on a metal that was freely swinging, which woke him, after which the sound died away (5 a.m.).—Headache, which disappears in open air, and during dinner.—Headache with perspiration on top of head, fifteen minutes after dinner, soon followed by coldness of the head.—Dizzy headache in (l.) forehead with increased warmth of head and hands without perspiration.—Headache involving nerves going to eyes, crushing feeling on vertex with burning of eyes and lachrymation.—Painful heaviness of vertex as if a hard body were lying on it.—Pain like weight on vertex with aching, burning, shooting pains in temples.—Compressive pain in sides of head.—Digging pain in head.—Ebullition of blood, with heat and throbbing in head.—In occiput: intermitting pressure; burning, constrictive sensation; tearing; burrowing; stitches.—Itching, biting like flea-bites in scalp.

3. Eyes.—Itching in eyes.—Burning sensation in lids, morning and evening.—Frequent twitching of l. lids.—Twitching of lids, which close easily from a sensation of heaviness and sleepiness.—Dryness of eyes, with shooting and burning pain.—Frequent tearing in upper r. orbital margin in the bone.—Ciliary neuralgia, < attempting to read or sew; fearful intolerance of light; lids swollen and half-closed.—Lachrymation, esp. in open air.—Sight cloudy, as if directed through a fog, < when looking intently at any object.

4. Ears.—Tearings and boring in ears.—Singing and noises in r. ear.

5. Nose.—Nostrils red, burning, and (with upper lip) swollen.—Itching, confluent vesicles in nostrils.—Loss of smell.—Coryza, with obstruction of nose, can only breathe through mouth.

6. Face.—Heat in face.—Livid redness of face from 7 to 8 p.m.—Tension in skin of face.—Violent, and almost tearing, quivering in cheek.

8. Mouth.—Toothache with tearing or shooting pain.—Gums red, swollen, and painful.—Dryness of mouth and throat at night.—Increase of frothy saliva in mouth,

which it is necessary to expectorate.—Burning pain and burning vesicles on tongue (r. margin towards lip).—Clammy or cheese-like taste.—Sweetish taste after drinking water.—Beer has a bitter taste.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with pressive and shooting pain when not swallowing, and during empty deglutition, but not when swallowing food.

11. Stomach.—Thirst for milk and for beer, with repugnance to and dread of water.—Desire for acid drinks with thirst.—Disgust and nausea with inclination to vomit and to eructate.—Offensive risings, which have the smell of bugs, or with taste of food.—Pain in stomach, as if it were empty.—Sensation as if stomach were full of water, that would run up, followed by a sensation as if a large round body were twisting about in stomach, that afterwards fell downward, followed by rumbling in stomach.—Burning pain in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pinchings in the abdomen.—Sensation of coldness in the abdomen, with movements in intestines.—Icy coldness in intestines; after stool; after spirituous drinks.—Burning extending from abdomen up into stomach, following eructations of the drug.—Pinching and cutting pains as if diarrhœa would come on.—Cutting and pinching in hypogastrium.—Dull stitch in r. flank; on bending to that side violent shock in r. inguinal region, after dinner.—Incarcerated flatus in hypochondria and lumbar region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard fæces, with clawing and pressure at anus.—Liquid evacuation, with tenesmus, followed by pain as of excoriation in anus.—Abundant expulsion of flatus during and after the evacuation.—Burning in anus.—Itching in anus that becomes a burning after rubbing.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pale and scanty urine.—Desire to urinate, but only very little passed, with violent burning in evening.—Urine pale, almost greenish.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching on prepuce, > by scratching.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early.—At commencement of menses, lassitude, yawning, and bruised pain in thighs.—She could neither sit, stand, nor lie for the pain.—Menses flowed only morning and evening, and rather more profusely than usual.—Menses that had just begun ceasea.—Menses twelve days early, lasting only a day and a half, very scanty, though without any difficulties, quite unusual.—Pain in nipples on each application of child.—Always after nursing intolerable pain in r. breast along course of lactiferous tubes; physical and mental distress; hysterical weeping; this occurred some time after micturition, the nipples were sore with purulent discharge, the pain appearing after nipples were healed.—Intolerable pains in lactiferous tubes between the acts of nursing.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and roughness in throat and fluent coryza.—Suffocating, dry cough, with shortness of breath.—Nocturnal cough from accumulation of mucus in throat.—Frequent expectoration of mucus, without cough, in morning.—Shortness of breath, esp. when walking.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest when standing and taking a deep inspiration.—Stitches in chest.—(Phthisis, esp. of r. lung cavity; burning on breathing; continuous cough; profuse sweat; diarrhœa vomiting of, food; copious purulent sputa, terribly offensive; emaciation.).—Pressure on side of chest in bed in morning, which disappears when lying on the side affected.—Sharp stitches, extending inward beneath l. mamma, not affected by breathing.—Painful tearing stitches extend through whole l. mamma.—Violent stitch through r. mamma, near sternum, extending to back between shoulders, then down into r. side of sacrum, that was very painful on breathing, immediately after dinner.—Biting sticking in r. nipple, evening before lying down.

20. Neck and Back.—Sensation on l. side of neck below jaw as if red-hot iron were moved along close to the part.—Tearing in l. side of neck to jaw.—Stitches: between shoulders; in lower end of l. scapula; in sacrum.—Pain as from a bruise in loins when seated.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing in shoulders and arms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearing along anterior surface of r. thigh.—Vibration in calves.—Sensation as of congested blood in knees.

24. Generalities.—Tearing pains in limbs.—Sensation of trembling in all the vessels of the body.—The majority of symptoms appear when patient is quietly seated, standing, or lying down; they are > by movement and in open air.—Great dejection and lassitude.

25. Skin.—Itching, sometimes burning or smarting, disappearing quickly when the parts are scratched.—Small blue spots, like petechiæ.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness during day, with frequent yawning.—So sleepy would fall asleep standing at work, lasting an hour.—Retarded sleep.—Frequent and early waking, or prolonged sleep in morning.—Dreams: of lightning with fright; of a robbery in which he received many blows.

27. Fever.—Predominance of shivering, sometimes with shaking chills, generally neither accompanied nor followed by heat or thirst.—Shuddering, generally in evening, sometimes as if cold water had been poured over body.—Inability to urinate the day after ague attack.—Accelerated pulse.

Phenacetinum.

Para-acetphenatidine. $C_6H_4OC_2H_5NHC_2H_3O$.

Clinical.—Cyanosis. Face, eruption on. Fevers. Headache. Perspiration, excessive. Typhoid fever. Uræmia.

Characteristics.—*Phenacet*. belongs to the Aniline group, and was introduced into old-school practice as a remedy in febrile states and neuralgias, free from the dangers of *Antfeb., Antipyr., Exalg*., &c. Though not so dangerous as these, it is not free from ill effects. These have been well summed up by F. G. Oehme (*H. R*., xv. 506), and I have put them in Schema form, and added a symptom observed by myself on a young lady who had taken *Phenacet*. for headaches: A circumscribed rash on both cheeks which came out red, lasted four days and then peeled, and as soon as it was clear the process was repeated. I tried many remedies with varying success, but it finally disappeared under *Alm*. 30, one powder at bedtime.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety.

2. Head.—Vertigo, faintness.—Headache and flushed face.

3. Eyes.—Œdema of lower lids and fingers.

4. Ears.—Permanent deafness.

6. Face.—Circumscribed, erythematous, exfoliating eruption on both cheeks; fading away and recurring for several weeks (finally cured with *Alm*. 30).

11. Stomach.—Nausea; epigastric pains.

14. Urinary Organs.—Large doses may cause uræmia.—Frequent urination at night (cured in two cases).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnœa.

19. Heart.—Decrease of cardiac vigour; pulse slow, almost imperceptible.

24. Generalities.—Severe cyanosis, esp. of limbs, chilliness, nausea, epigastric pains, faintness, vertigo.—Trembling from nervous excitement.—Weakness and numbness of whole body, cold perspiration, collapse.

25. Skin.—Febrile exanthema; patches profusely scattered on limbs, scanty on trunk; disappearing on pressure, headache, flushed face (from five grains daily).

26. Sleep.—Incessant yawning; drowsiness.

27. Fever.—Chilliness.—Sweating; frequently profuse in low states of the system.

Phlorizinum.

Phlorizin. (A substance discovered in the fresh bark of the Apple, Pear, Cherry, and Plum.) $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diabetes. Herpes preputialis. Intermittent fever.

Characteristics.—*Phloriz*. exists in fine, silky, four-sided, colourless needles, soluble in water. It has a bitter and slightly astringent taste, and has been used in old-school practice as a remedy for intermittent fever, and whilst being administered for this it has produced glycosuria. This observation has led to its successful use by homœopaths in cases of diabetes. Successes with the 3x and 6 have been reported. A patient to whom it was given by Burnett accused him of having given him *a preparation of apples*. The man discovered it because it produced herpes along the dorsum of the penis, an effect which invariably occurred whenever he ventured to eat apples. V. Mering. (*H. W*., xxiv. 535) produced glycosuria in dogs with *Phlor*.; but. if *Syzyg*. was given simultaneously with *Phlor*., no glycosuria appeared.

Phosphoricum Acidum.

Phosphoric acid. H_3PO_4. Dilution. (The dilute acid of B. P. forms the homśopathic 1x. In U.S. the first solution is made of glacial Phosphoric Acid.)

Clinical.—*Amblyopia*. Asthma. Boils. *Brain-fag*. Bronchitis; capillary. Chancre. Chilblains. Cholera. Climacteric flushes and vertigo. Coccygodynia. Condylomata. Corns. Cough. Coxalgia. *Debility. Diabetes. Diarrhśa*. Dyspepsia. *Emissions. Enteric fever*. Enuresis. *Feet, sore*. Flatulence. Ganglion. Gout. *Gravel. Hair, falling off. Headache*; of school children. Hectic. Herpes. *Hip-joint disease. Home-sickness. Impotence. Joints, scrofulous*. Lactation defective. Levitation. Lienteria. Locomotor ataxy. Love, disappointed. Masturbation. *Mental weakness*. Mercurial syphilis. Navel, pains in. Neurasthenia. Nymphomania. Osteo-myelitis. *Perspiration, profuse*. Phosphaturia. *Physometra*. Pimples. *Pregnancy, diarrhśa of*; nausea of. Prepuce, warts on. Psoas abscess. Puerperal eclampsia. *Purpura*. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Scurvy. *Self-abuse. Spermatorrhśa*. Spinal caries. Sycosis Hahnemanni. Syphilis. Tetters. Typhus fever. Ulcers. *Urine, phosphatic*. Uterus, prolapse of. Varices. Vertigo. Warts. Wens. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Phos. ac*. is less poisonous than *Phos*. Our chief knowledge of it is derived from Hahnemann's provings in *M. M. P*. These show a marked action on the emotional and sensorial faculties, a drowsy, depressed, apathetic state being produced, such as is not unfrequently met with in typhoid fevers. The keynote of the *Phos. ac*. stupor is that the patient is easily aroused and then is fully conscious. Indifference; prostrated and stupefied with grief; effects of disappointed love. Home-sick. The mind is confused; thoughts cannot be connected; thinking makes him dizzy. The legs tremble in walking and the limbs are as difficult to control as the thoughts. Many symptoms of vertigo are produced, and one is peculiar. *Phos*. has a sensation as if the chair he was sitting on was rising; *Phos. ac*. has this: Sensation as if the feet were rising until he stood on his head. This very symptom occurred in a patient of Skinner's suffering from small-pox. The disease had been cut short by *Variol*., when the patient, a lady, complained that her feet were rising to the ceiling, and begged her nurses to keep them down. *Phos. ac*. speedily put her straight. *Phos. ac*. causes illusions of the senses as well as of the sensorium, bells are heard, ciphers, sparks, &c., are seen. At the same time there is exalted sensitiveness to light, sound, and odours; "odours take away his breath." A remarkable effect was noted by Becher, one of Hahnemann's provers (the same who experienced the topsy-turvy symptom just mentioned), namely, that the right pupil became widely dilate while the left remained normal: the more he strained the eye the wider the pupil became until the iris almost disappeared. Franz had this symptom "Sees things lying near him (outside the sphere of vision) moving." Meyer had a somewhat analogous mental symptom: "When reading a thousand other thoughts came into his head, and he could not rightly comprehend anything; what he read became as if dark in his head, and he immediately forgot all; what he had long known he could only recall with difficulty." Such states of mind and the senses are frequently observed in those under the influence of grief and other depressing emotions; from over-study; and in the subjects of venereal excesses and seminal loss. But whilst these losses produce extreme weakness of mind and body, and an abashed, sad state of mind with despair of cure, there is one drain which does *not* debilitate—a diarrhśa. "Persistent, painless, watery diarrhśa, often containing undigested particles of food, and which does not debilitate," is a keynote of *Phos. ac*. Another characteristic in connection with the debility of *Phos. ac*. is that though the weakness is very great the patient is *rested by a short sleep*. (*Phos*. also has > by sleep, but not so markedly by a *short* sleep.) The copious discharges of *Phos. ac*. appear in the sweat and urine. The keynote of the enuresis of *Phos. ac*. is that the child passes a *great quantity* of urine. The polyuria and dry mouth and throat give leading correspondences for *Phos. ac*. in diabetes; and when there is in addition a history of sexual excess, or of severe mental or emotional over-strain, the indications will be very clear. White, milky urine; and also white stools, are very characteristic of *Phos. ac*. The urine may be passed clear but turns milky at once, and is very offensive. If flatulence is to be regarded as an excretion that is another instance of the excess of *Phos. ac*. There is meteoristic distension and passing of flatus in large quantities; sometimes with odour of garlic.

"Meteoristic distension; rumbling or gurgling and noise as if there were water in abdomen, < when touched and when the body is bent backward and forward." A case quoted from *H. Maandblad*. illustrates the action of *Phos. ac*. in gastric affections. A married woman, 36, mother of eight children, had for some time been so melancholy and depressed as to be unable to fulfil her household duties. There was no discoverable mental cause, though her condition had been made < by a sudden death in the family. The beginning of the illness was apparently a weakness of the stomach: small appetite; always pain and distension after eating; the food seemed to lie long in the stomach undigested. *Phos. ac*. 6x, ten drops three times a day, soon restored the patient. In connection with the flatulence of *Phos. ac*. there is even bloating of the uterus with gas. The menses are excessive and premature; and there are many symptoms connected with the pregnant and puerperal state, including debility from lactation, *Phos. ac*. has many respiratory symptoms, and this is a keynote: "Weak feeling in chest from talking, coughing, or sitting too long; > by walking." Hoarseness and nasal voice; dyspnśa; capillary bronchitis. The cough seems to be caused by tickling of a feather from middle of chest to larynx, low down in chest, about ensiform cartilage, pit of stomach; is < evening after lying down; expectoration muco-purulent; salty; bloody; offensive. Every draught of air = fresh cold. Cough = headache; nausea and vomiting of food; spurting of urine. A very prominent sensation running through the proving is that of pressure; pressure as from a crushing weight in vertex, forehead, sternum. Pressure in eyes; in navel; in left breast. Squeezing above the knee; in the sole. The hćmorrhages of *Phos. ac*. are dark, profuse, with passive hćmorrhages. A case of land scurvy (quoted *Amer. Hom*., xxii. 421) Contracted in mining camps presented the usual condition of the gums, and also purpureal spots covering the whole body. Patient was able to be about, and had little pain, but was despondent. Pulse weak, very slow. Had been months ill under old-school treatment. *Merc. sol*. was given but did not relieve. *Phos. ac*. given strong enough to taste acid speedily cured. A peculiar symptom of *Phos. ac*. is involuntary biting of tongue in sleep. The sphincters are weakened, and there is involuntary escape of fćces and urine, the latter especially on coughing or movement. *Peculiar sensations* are: As if intoxicated. As if head would burst. As if feet going up. As if weight in head. As if brain crushed. Bones as if scraped with a knife. As if eyeballs too large. As if white of egg had dried on face. As if lower jaw were going to break. Nausea as if in soft palate; in throat. As if stomach being balanced up and down. Heavy load in stomach. Ants crawling over body. Uterus as if filled with wind. Tickling in chest as with a feather; as with down in larynx. Red-hot coal on arm and shoulder, *Phos. ac*. is *suited to:* (*1*) Persons of originally strong constitution weakened by loss of fluids; excesses; violent, acute diseases; chagrin or a long succession of moral emotions. (*2*) Persons of mild disposition. (*3*) Children and young people who have grown too rapidly, tall, slender, and slim; with pains in back and limbs as if beaten; growing pains. Lutze (*Hahn. Adv*., 1900, 664) cured with *Phos. ac*. a German woman, 66, of chronic, early morning, painless diarrhśa after the failure of *Pod*. and partial success of *Gels*. The patient had been ill two years, dating from the time

she came to Brooklyn from Germany to be near her daughters. One of the latter gave Lutze the keynote of the case by telling him that her mother was *home-sick, and wanted to return to Germany, though she had not a single relative there*.—The symptoms are: < By music (every note = stitch in ears; violent pains in head). Slight shock or noise = pressure in head to be extremely violent. Odours = vomiting. Bad news; depressing emotions = cough, diarrhśa, &c. Touch <. Movement of child = escape of stool. Many symptoms are < evening and night. > After short sleep. Many symptoms are > walking. Sitting <. Standing <. < Lying on left side. < Side on which he lies. < Talking. < From mental affections; suppressed eruptions; loss of fluids, especially seminal; masturbation; perspiration; urination. There is desire for warm food; which > pressive pain in stomach. Warm room <. Warmth of bed > pains in bowels. Aversion to uncover in heat. < By draught; wind; snowy air. Cannot bear draught on chest. Every draught fresh cold. Catching cold in summer = diarrhśa. Least cold arthritic pains. Coldness of part < pains. Fresh air = invigoration.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Coff., Staph. *Compatible:* Chi., before or after, in colliquative sweats, diarrhśa, and debility; after Nux in fainting after a meal; after Rhus in typhoid. *Followed well by:* Ars., Bell., Caust., Lyc., Nux, Puls., Sep., Sul., Calc. p., Fer. p., K. ph., Nat. p. *Compare:* Effects of grief, &c., Ign. (Phos. ac. deeper, more settled despair, hair turns grey, crushing weight on vertex). Growing too fast, Calc. (Calc. fast and fat; Phos ac. fast and tall). School headaches, Nat. m., Calc. ph. Typhoid and typhus, Rhus (both have nose-bleed at beginning of typhus, with Rhus it >; with Phos. ac. not: Phos. ac. follows Rhus; both have > by movement). Cina (bores fingers in nose). Pho. (Pho. has more dryness of tongue, more sensorial excitement and intolerance of noises or odours; if diarrhśa is present it is blood-streaked and looks like flesh water). Nit. s. d. (sensorial apathy); Arn. (more developed stupor); Op. (stertor; countenance deeper red, almost brownish red; Phos. ac. sunken hippocratic). Home-sickness, Caps. (Caps. has red cheeks). Lienteric diarrhśa, Chi. (Chi. exhausts rapidly; Phos. ac. not). Loss of seminal fluids, Chi. (Chi. acute; Phos. ac. chronic effects). Tuberculosis, Pho. (Phos. ac. better than Pho. when there is cough from tickling at ensiform cartilage, < evening and lying down at night; weakness causing dyspnśa; < from draught on chest). Diabetes, Lact. ac. Growing pains, Guaiac. Bad news, effects of, Coloc., Gels. As if white of egg had dried on face, Alm., Bar. acet. Affections of palate, Mang. Aversion to bread; effects of masturbation, Nat. m. Effects of music, Ambra, Pho. Over-lifting, Calc. Nausea at sight of food, especially during pregnancy, Eu. perf.; at sight of food, Colch., Lyc., Mosch., Phos. ac., Saba., Spi.; at smell of food, Colch., Eu. perf. Inquietude about health and life, Calc., Pho. Apathy, K. ca. (Phos. ac. sensorial; K. ca. from exhaustion—puerperal mania, puerperal fever). Cerebro-spinal exhaustion from overwork, Pic. ac. Apathy with indifference (Mur. ac. taciturnity with indifference; Sul. listless; Hell. n. not easily roused). Mild, yielding disposition, Puls. Headache > by lying down, Bry., Gels., Sil. Neurosis in stump-after amputation, Cepa. Masturbation when patient distressed by culpability of act, Dros., Staph. Sycosis, Thuj., Sabi. Escape of urine

during cough, Caust., Nat. m., Puls. Nausea in throat, Cupr., Cycl., Pul., Stan. Feet as if in air, Passif.

Causation.—Bad news. Grief. Chagrin. Disappointed love. Separation from home. Loss of fluids. Sexual excesses. Injuries. Operations. Over-lifting. Over-study. Shock.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Disposition to weep, as from nostalgia.—Bad effects from grief, sorrow, unfortunate love, with great emaciation, sleepiness, and morning sweat.—Sadness and uneasiness respecting the future.—Anxious inquiries respecting the disease under treatment.—Restlessness and precipitation.—Silent (sadness) peevishness and aversion to conversation.—Great indifference.—A complete indifference to everything; not a soporous, delirious, or irritable condition, but simply an indifferent state of mind to all things; patient does not want anything, nor to speak, shows no interest in the outside world (may occur in any disease in fevers of very low type).—Difficulty of comprehension, patient will think a little while about a question, perhaps answers it, then forgets all about it; dizziness of the mind.—When reading, a thousand other thoughts came into his head, could not rightly comprehend anything; what he read became as if dark in his head and he immediately forgot all; what he had long known he could only recall with difficulty.—Inability to endure noise or conversation.—Dulness and indolence of mind, with want of imagination.—Weakness of memory.—Imbecility.—Cannot connect his thoughts.—Paucity of ideas and unfitness for intellectual labour.—Illusions of the senses; hears a bell pealing; sees only ciphers before his eyes.

2. Head.—Vertigo: head sinks forward or backward; on closing eyes; at climaxis with flushes and sweat; in typhus; when lying in bed, as if fee; were going up and he was standing on his head; after reflection.—Stupefaction in forehead, with somnolency without snoring, eyes closed.—Head bewildered, as after intoxication or immoderate pollutions.—Sensation as if intoxicated, evening, in warm room, with humming in head, which feels as if it would burst when coughing.—Stunning vertigo when standing and walking, esp. in evening.—Pressure as from a weight in head, or as if vertex had been beaten.—Headache in morning.—Aching with tingling in head.—Headache usually from behind forward.—Constant headache, which compels to lie down, < to an insupportable degree by the slightest commotion or by noise.—Heaviness of head, as if full of water.—Violent pressure in forehead in morning on waking.—As if temples and sides of head were squeezed together by forceps.—Cramp-like and hard pressure in head, < by pressing on head and by turning it I also by meditation and by going up stairs, but esp. after midnight, in the part which presses pillow.—Compression in brain.—Tearing headache.—Lancinations in temples or above eyes.—Stitches over one (the r.) eye.—Jerks or shocks, blows and hammering in head.—Drawing pains in bones of

occiput.—Grey, lank hair, like tow.—The hair becomes grey early or flaxen, and very greasy, falls off; also hair of beard, esp. after grief and sorrow.—Pain in bones of skull; it feels as if somebody scraped the swollen and tender periosteum with a knife, < at rest, > from motion; caries of skull with burning pain.—Itching of scalp.

3. Eyes.—Eyes dull, glassy (but without lustre), downcast.—Pressure in eyes, with sensation as if eyeballs too large; as if eyeballs were forcibly pressed together and into head.—Coldness in internal surface of lids.—Eyes dazzled on looking at bright objects.—Burning pain in lids and their angles, esp. by candle-light in evening.—Inflammation in eyes, with congestion of veins in internal angles.—Agglutination, mornings.—Inflammation of lids.—Hordeolum.—Yellow spot in sclerotica.—Lachrymation.—Pupils dilated.—R. pupil much dilated, l. pupil constantly normal.—Fixed look.—Sight confused as if directed through a mist.—Myopia.—Black band before eyes; ciphers; sees objects lying near him (outside sphere of vision) moving.—A dull, shooting, burning pain forced r. eyeball to its outer canthus; could then see nothing with this eye but a limitless white expanse with fiery points falling on it; later, expanse became fiery and the falling points dazzling white.

4. Ears.—Shootings in ears, sometimes with drawing in cheeks, jaws, and teeth, < only by sound of music.—At every stroke of a bell or musical note stitches in ears like earache, also on singing himself; non-musical sounds had no effect.—Cramp-like drawings in ears.—Inability to endure music, noise, and conversation.—Every sound re-echoes loudly in the ears.—Nervous deafness, shrill sounds most painful and most distressing (R. T. C.).—Deafness for distant sounds.—Squeaking in ear on blowing nose.—Roaring in ears with difficult hearing.

5. Nose.—Swelling on bridge of nose with red spots.—(Redness of tip of nose with dyspepsia.—R. T. C.).—Each dose (3x) goes to his nose as effervescing waters do, and < the redness (agg.—R. T. C.).—Scabs on nose.—Disposition to put fingers into nose.—Itching on point of nose; must scratch there.—Fetid exhalation from nose.—Discharge of (bloody) pus from nose.—Epistaxis (dark blood).—Violent coryza, with redness of margins of nostrils.—Fluent coryza, with cough and burning pain in chest and throat.

6. Face.—Face pale, wan, with (lustreless) hollow eyes surrounded by a blue circle, and pointed nose.—Drawings in cheeks and jaws.—Irregular features.—Heat of side of face on which he is not lying.—Heat in face, with tension of skin of face, as if the white of an egg had dried upon it.—Large pimples on face.—Burning pain in cheeks.—Humid and scabious tetters on cheeks, lips, and commissures.—Lips dry, scurfy, covered with suppurating cracks, with pains as from excoriation.—Yellow-brown, crust-like eruptions, with pus on lower lip towards corner of mouth.—Pimples and scabs on red part of lips.—Violent burning pain in r. lower lip, persisting when moving it.—Pimples on chin.—Swelling of sub-maxillary glands.—Pain in lower jaw as if dislocated.

7. Teeth.—Toothache with tearing pain (burning in the front teeth), < by heat of bed and by cold or hot things.—Violent pains in incisors at night.—Violent aching in a hollow tooth when particles of food get into it, going off when they have been removed.—The teeth are yellow.—Gums bleeding easily, swollen, stand off from teeth.—Painful nodosities in the gums.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth and palate without thirst.—Viscid, tenacious phlegm in mouth and on tongue.—Shootings and burning sensation on tongue.—Involuntary biting of tongue at night.—Swelling of tongue, with pain when speaking.—Red streak in middle of tongue, widens in front.—Nasal tone of voice.—Smarting in mouth during mastication of solid food.—Excoriation and ulceration of velum palati, with burning pain.

9. Throat.—Pain as from excoriation in throat, with smarting, scraping, and shooting, esp. during passage of food.—Contractive pain in pit of throat.—Hawking up of tough mucous phlegm.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite.—Putrid, acid, herbaceous taste.—Prolonged after-taste of food, and esp. of bread.—Repugnance to bread, which seems bitter.—Aversion to coffee.—Violent thirst for cold milk or for beer, as well as in general for cool and juicy things; bread appears too dry.—Insatiable thirst, excited by a sensation of dryness in whole body.—Acids excite bitter risings and other inconveniences.—Ate heartily, much oppressed after with flatulence.—After a meal pressure, or a sensation of wavering in stomach, with confusion of head, uneasiness, fulness, and disposition to sleep, or dejection, as if about to faint.

11. Stomach.—Sour, incomplete, or burning risings.—Constant nausea in throat.—Nausea which compels lying down.—Nausea at sight of food.—Vomiting of food.—Sour vomiting.—Pressive pain in stomach, as from a weight, when fasting, and after any food whatever (with sleepiness), as also on touching pit of stomach.—Sensation of coldness or of burning in stomach.—Feeling in stomach as if everything had stuck fast and was dry.

12. Abdomen.—Spasmodic aching, with (pressure and) anguish in hypochondria, and esp. in liver.—Sensation as if liver were too heavy.—Shootings in regions of liver and spleen.—General tympanites with enlarged spleen.—In navel periodical aching, squeezing.—Contractions in abdomen on both sides of umbilical region.—Spasmodic pains in abdomen, esp. in umbilical region.—Shootings and cuttings in abdomen.—Sensitiveness in lower cćcal region.—Burning sensation in hypogastrium.—Meteoristic distension of and frequent grumbling and borborygmi in abdomen, as if from water in it; esp. when it is touched, and when the body is bent backwards and forwards.—Production and expulsion of much flatus, esp. after eating acid things.—Swelling of inguinal glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard fćces in small portions, difficult to evacuate.—Frequent evacuations.—Diarrhśa, particularly painless, which may be very fetid.—Diarrhśa lasting a long time, apparently without any weakening effect.—Stools: loose, slimy, whitish-grey; undigested, greenish-white.—Yellowish and very offensive.—Escape of stool when child is moved or turned.—Involuntary stools of the consistence of pap (bright yellow), with sensation as if flatus were expelled.—Choleraic diarrhśa as if rectum remained open.—(Chronic diarrhśa, thin and greenish, almost involuntary with gastric irritability.—A. E. Small.).—In evening great discharge of garlic-smelling flatus; great yawning.—Protrusion of hćmorrhoidal tumours from rectum during stool.—Intolerable pain in hćmorrhoids when sitting.—After stool tenesmus; sickening pain about navel.—Tearing, smarting, and itching in anus and rectum.—Itching prick on outer circumference of anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urgent want to urinate, with scanty emission of urine, paleness of face, heat, and thirst.—Frequent and profuse emission of aqueous urine, which immediately deposits a thick and white cloud.—Urine like milk, with sanguineous and gelatinous coagulum.—Fetid urine.—Flow of urine with spasmodic pains in loins.—Urgent and irresistible desire to urinate.—Urine like that which passes in diabetes mellitus.—Anguish and uneasiness before urinating.—Nocturnal enuresis.—Children pass a *great deal* of water in bed at night; persons get up in the night to urinate and pass a great deal.—Burning pain in urethra during and after emission of urine; cutting before.—Creeping in urethra when not urinating.—Spasmodic (painful) constriction of bladder (without urging).—Incisive pains in urethra when making water.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Lancinating pains in glans.—Fine pricking at point of penis.—Burning cutting in glans with an out-pressing pain in both groins.—A feeling of heaviness in glans, esp. when urinating.—Tingling and oozing vesicles round frćnum.—Sycotic excrescences with heat and burning.—Crop of warts on prepuce.—A crop of pedunculated warts come round corolla glandis after taking *Pho. ac*. in summer drinks (agg.—R. T. C.).—Condylomata.—Eruption on penis and scrotum.—Inflammatory swelling of scrotum.—Pain in testes when touched.—Gnawing pain in testes.—Swelling of testes (l.). while spermatic cord is enlarged, hard, and tightened.—Absence of sexual desire.—Frequent erections (in morning in bed; in morning when standing), without desire for coition.—Weakness of sexual organs, with onanism, and little sexual desire.—Exhaustion after coition.—Frequent and very debilitating pollutions, esp. where the patient is much affected by the flow.—Onanism; esp. when patient is much distressed by the culpability of the act.—Discharge of semen when straining during an evacuation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Oophoritis, metritis, or prolapsus from debilitating or emotional influences; amenorrhśa.—Very irritable uterus.—Uterine ulcer, with copious, putrid, bloody discharge, itching or corroding pain, or no pain.—Hepatic pains during menses.—Menses too early and too long; too copious; too late; dark clotted; preceded by leucorrhśa, and for one or two days by griping and rumbling

in abdomen.—Yellowish, itching leucorrhśa after menses.—Distension of uterus as by gas.—Itching pricking like flea-bites between mammć, obliging her to rise at night.—Dysuria during pregnancy; cutting pains.—Vomiting at sight of food during pregnancy.—Puerperal convulsions; albuminuria; hćmorrhage.—Scanty milk with debility and great apathy.—Deterioration of health during nursing.—Constant vomiting of milk in a suckling; waxy face; blue rings round eyes; child does not cry; mother has little milk.—Sharp pressure on l. breast; and nipple.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice nasal.—Great hoarseness and roughness in throat.—Pain in pit of throat, which contracts throat.—Cough excited by a tickling and a scraping in larynx; or above epigastrium, which is dry in evening, and with a yellowish-white expectoration in morning.—The cough is < morning and evening; during rest if one sits or lies long in the same position; after sleeping; from cold air; from loss of fluids.—(Cough after food of any kind.).—Cough with (nausea) vomiting of food and headache; involuntary emission of urine.—During cough expectoration (of dark blood, or of tough white mucus, lasting acid), having an herbaceous smell and taste.—Cough with purulent (very offensive) expectoration and pains in chest.—Salty expectoration in morning.

18. Chest.—Shortness of breath and inability to speak long, from weakness of chest.—Capillary bronchitis, < evenings, with fever, pain under sternum, then violent sneezing, thirst and coryza, profuse, purulent secretion.—Spasmodic and contractive oppression of chest, as if tightened.—Weakness in chest after speaking.—Pressure at chest often spasmodic or incisive.—Pressive pain in middle of chest, < when expiring; felt as if sternum would be pressed out; < by pressure with hand, stooping, coughing, &c.—Pressure behind sternum rendering inspiration difficult.—Lancinations in sides of chest.—Burning and pressure in chest.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Stitches through heart.—Palpitation: in young persons growing too fast; after onanism.—Pulse irregular, with irregular beating of heart; pulse intermitting.—Swollen veins.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension and cramp-like drawing in muscles of neck, esp. on moving head.—Miliaria on neck.—Boils under axillć; on nates.—Boring pain between scapulć.—Spondylitis of cervical vertebrć.—Eruption, painful to touch, on back, shoulder-blades, neck, and chest.—Burning pain in a spot above small of back.—Itching stitch in coccyx; fine stitches in coccyx and sternum.—Crawling (formication) tingling in back and loins.

21. Limbs.—Bruised feeling in hips, thighs, arms, nape, like growing pains; at same time repeated single tearing stitches in all these parts at once; the stitches occur on commencing to walk, esp. to go up stairs; bruised pain continues all the time.—Bruised pain in all joints in morning, and in arms and legs.—Burning, gnawing, tearing pains in bones of extremities.—Weakness of extremities after loss of fluids.

22. Upper Limbs.—Boring, digging, drawing pain in l. shoulder-joint, intermittent, < lying on l. side, > moving arms.—Cramp-like pressure in arms, hands, and fingers.—Drawings and jerking tearings in arms and fingers.—Eruption of pimples on arms.—Drawing, incisive pains in joints of elbows, hands, and fingers.—Sharp, shooting, boring pains under l. forearm near elbow, < at rest.—Numbness in course of r. radial nerve.—Weakness and trembling of arms.—Trembling of hands (when writing).—Ganglion on back of hand.—Skin of hands and fingers dry, shrivelled, parched.—Fingers dead, sometimes on one side only, and within well-defined limits.—Lancinations (stitches) in fingers and joints of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Swelling and furunculi on buttocks.—Contusive pains in hips and thighs, esp. when walking or rising from a seat.—On l. hip-joint and l. thigh, a neuralgic or rheumatic pain, from gluteal muscles or hip-joint, running down leg to knee, and often to calf or ankle; gets a little > after walking, but is still very bad.—Cramp in coxo-femoral joint, with tearing throughout the limb, insupportable when seated, and during repose.—Aching, cramp-like pains in thighs, legs, feet, and toes.—Tearing throughout leg, with heaviness in joints.—Weakness of legs, so that a false step (or tripping) occasions falling.—Burning tearing in tibia at night.—Pimples on knees and legs, which become confluent, and are transformed into easily bleeding ulcers.—Itching ulcers on legs.—Burning sensation in feet and soles, with excoriation between toes.—Swelling of feet.—Feet swollen and sore on putting on walking shoes.—In evening spasmodic drawing in feet, < r. sole and ball of great toe, preventing sleep till midnight.—Sweating of feet.—Corns on feet.—Blisters on balls of toes.—Chilblains on toes.—Swelling of joint of great toe, with burning, throbbing, and incisive, dull pains on being touched.

24. Generalities.—Affections of any kind in inner navel; lower part of chest, buttocks, thighs, external side.—Squeezing or contracting pain; lassitude of the body; feeling very weak.—Drawings and jerking tearings in limbs.—Cramp-like, pressive pains.—Painfulness in general in bones or periosteum.—Sensation as if the periosteum were scraped with a knife; after contusions.—Aching, burning, tearing pains at night.—Swelling (and sponginess) of the bones or periosteum; burning sphacelus.—Caries with smarting pains.—Neurosis of stump after amputation.—Ulcers with stinking pus; painless.—Burning through lower half of body from small of back and pit of stomach downwards, while extremities are cold to touch.—Weakness from loss of fluids without any other pain than burning.—Swellings of glands.—Contusive pain in limbs and joints, as from paralysis, or like growing pains, esp. morning and evening.—Numbness and weakness of limbs.—Heaviness in limbs and joints, with great indolence.—Great fatigue after walking.—Great general weakness, physical or nervous, with strong tendency to perspire, during day (esp. in morning), or with burning sensation in body.—Very pale face; nausea in throat.—Emaciation, with sickly complexion, and eyes surrounded by a livid circle.—Sensation as if body and limbs were bruised, as from growing, esp. in morning.—Formication in different parts.—Agreeable feeling

of buoyancy and lightness.—Violent ebullition of blood, with great agitation.—The pains are < during repose, and > by movement, and those which manifest themselves at night are > by pressure.—Symptoms < from mental affections; after suppression of cutaneous eruptions, i.e., any bad result that ensues from such suppression; from loss of fluids, particularly seminal; sunlight; masturbation; after perspiration; sexual excesses, talking, esp. when it causes a weakness in the chest; while urinating.

25. Skin.—Insensibility of skin.—Crawling tingling under skin.—Formication of skin.—Red and burning spots on limbs.—Eruption like scarlatina.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Eruption of small pimples, and of miliary pimples collected in clusters and red.—Eruption of pimples with burning pain, or pain as from excoriation.—Scabious vesicles.—Humid and dry tetters, squamous; variola.—Corns with shootings and burning pain.—Chilblains.—Wens.—Warts: large, jagged, often pedunculated, exuding moisture and bleeding readily; indented.—Condylomata.—Furunculi.—Flat, indolent ulcers, with secretion of a dirty-looking pus, and having a serrated bottom.—Itching ulcers.

26. Sleep.—Great tendency to go to sleep during day, early in evening, and in morning, with difficulty in waking.—Coma.—Retarded sleep and sleeplessness at night, caused by agitation and dry heat.—Arithmetical figures appear before eyes on falling asleep.—Profound sleep; can scarcely be roused in morning.—Jerking and involuntary movements of hands, moaning, talking, and singing, or an aspect during sleep at one time of laughing, at another of weeping, with eyes half-opened and convulsed.—Anxious dreams of death, with fear on waking.—Lascivious dreams, with emissions.—Awakened by: canine hunger; dry heat; sensation of falling; sad thoughts.—Patient though quite weak is rested by a very short sleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse irregular, sometimes intermitting one or two beats, generally small, weak, or frequent, at times full and strong.—Violent ebullitions with great restlessness.—Swollen veins.—Shuddering and shivering, sometimes with shaking, or with coldness in hands and fingers, generally in evening, and without thirst (followed by heat without thirst, or by excessive heat, depriving one almost of consciousness).—Sensation of coldness on one side of the face.—Sensation of coldness, with shiverings and coldness in abdomen.—Internal dry heat without being hot to touch; and without any complaint at any time of the day.—General heat with loss of consciousness and somnolence.—Heat in head with cold feet.—Febrile heat in evening, without thirst, with anguish, and great activity of the circulation.—Shivering alternately with heat.—Malignant (typhus) fever with great weakness (quiet delirium with dulness of head), apathy, stupidity, aversion to conversation, diarrhśa, &c.—Tertian ague with profuse perspiration, anxiety of look, thirst and vomiting.—Night-sweat.—Sweat in morning.—Perspiration mostly on back part of head and in neck, with sleepiness during the day.—Profuse perspirations during night and in morning, with anxiety.—Great inclination to perspire during day and night; clammy perspirations.

Phosphorus.

The Element. P. (A. W. 30.96). Saturated solution in absolute alcohol. Trituration of Red amorphous Phosphorus.

Clinical.—Alopecia areata. *Amaurosis. Amblyopia. Anćmia, acute pernicious*. Anus, fissure of. *Antrum, disease of. Arteries, disease of*. Asthma. *Bone, diseases of. Brain, affections of*; softening of. Brain-fag. Breast, abscess of; fistulć of. *Bronchitis*; membranous. *Cancer; of bone. Cataract*. Catarrh; intestinal; nasal. Chilblains. Chlorosis. Chorea. Ciliary neuralgia. Coccygodynia. Cold. Constipation. *Consumption. Corpulency. Cough*. Croup. Dandruff. Diarrhśa. Dropsy. *Ecchymosis. Enteric fever*. Ephelis. Epilepsy. *Erotomania*. Exophthalmos. Exostosis. *Eyes, affections of*. Fainting. *Fatty degeneration*. Fistula. Flatulence. Fungus hćmatoides. *Gastritis*. Glaucoma. Gleet. *Gums, ulceration of. Hćmoglobinuria. Hćmorrhagic diathesis*. Headache. *Heart, degeneration of*; murmurs of. Hydrocele. *Hydrocephalus*. Hysteria. Impotence. Intussusception. *Jaundice*; malignant; of pregnancy; of anćmia. *Jaw, disease of. Joints, affections of*. Keratitis. *Lactation, disorders of. Laryngitis*. Levitation. Lightning, effects of. Lienteria. *Liver, diseases of; acute yellow atrophy of. Locomotor ataxy. Lumps, hćmorrhage from*; śdema of; paralysis of. Marasmus. Menorrhagia. *Menstruation, symptoms before. Mollities ossium. Morphśa. Muscć volitantes. Nćvus. Nails, ulcers round. Neuralgia*. Nightmare. Nipples, sore. *Nose, bleeding from. Numbness*. Nymphomania. *Odour of body, changed. Śsophagus, pain in*. Ozćna. Pancreas, disorders of. *Paralysis; pseudo-hypertrophic; general of insane*. Periostitis. *Perspiration, abnormal*. Petit mal. *Plague. Pneumonia. Polypus*. Pregnancy, vomiting of. Proctalgia. *Proctitis. Progressive muscular atrophy*. Pruritus ani. Psoriasis. Puerperal convulsions. *Purpura. Pylorus, thickening of*. Retinitis. Rheumatism; paralytic. *Rickets. Screaming*. Scurvy. *Shiverings. Sleep, disordered*. Somnambulism. *Spine, curvature of*. Spleen, enlargement of. Sprains. Stammering. Sterility. Syphilis. *Syringo-myclia. Throat, mucus in. Tobacco habit. Trachea, tickling in*. Tuberculosis. Tumours; erectile; polypoid; cancerous. *Typhus fever. Ulcers. Urethra, stricture of*. Vaccinia. Variola. Voice, loss of. *Whitlow*. Wounds. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—*Phosphorus* (Light-bearer, Morning Star) "was discovered in 1673 by Brandt, an alchymist of Hamburgh, and shortly afterwards by Kunkel, in Saxony." Teste, from whom I quote, says that attempts were made to use *Phos*. in medicine immediately after discovery. Kunkel made it into his "luminous pills," and Kramer claimed to have cured with it diarrhśa, epilepsy, and malignant fevers. Teste gives a list of old-school cures, which include: Continuous, bilious, and intermittent fevers; general śdema; measles; two cases of pneumonia of left lung, with ataxic symptoms; chronic rheumatism of the legs; apoplexy; hydrocephalus; periodic headaches (in one case with menstrual irregularity); catalepsy; epilepsy;

gutta serena; asthenia facilis; chronic lead poisoning,—a list which shows a very good idea of the range of action of *Phos*. Hahnemann's proving brought out the fine indications, without which the generals are of little service, and to Hahnemann's symptoms have been added those of later provings and of numerous cases of poisoning, and the effects on workers in match factories, especially necrosis of the lower jaw. The vapour given off by unignited *Phos*. is *Phosphorus oxide*. The jaw affection, called "Phossy-jaw" by the workpeople themselves, is accompanied by profound adynamia, and not unfrequently ends in death. The form of the disease differs according to whether the upper or lower jaw is attacked. In the, former case it pursues generally a chronic and mild course, ending in exfoliation, cicatrisation, and cure. In the latter the necrosis may be either acute or chronic., but is always severe, and the patients usually die of "consumptive fever" (*C. D. P*.). Here is a typical case quoted in *C. D. P*. from *B. J. H*., iv. 287: J. D., 21, had been four years in a match factory. For two and a half years he had only laryngeal irritation from the local action of the fumes. He then began to cough very much and expectorate thick white mucus. Then most violent toothache set in, with swelling on right side of face. A molar was extracted but without relief, and one tooth after another dropped out. He became too weak to walk. A swelling as big as an egg formed below right orbit, burst in a fortnight, and discharged a large quantity of white pus. He grew worse all the teeth fell out; gums of lower jaw were retracted. Examination found right cheek swollen. At right angle of lower jaw an opening discharging laudable pus, through which a probe can be passed two inches along bare bone, and two inches anterior to this another aperture leads to the same. On opening mouth the whole lower jaw as far as ascending rami and down to reflection of mucous membrane is denuded and of leaden greyish colour. On right upper jaw probe can be passed over bare bone. Pareira (*C. D. P*.) has observed in phosphorus workers "a peculiar sallow, bloated complexion, with dull expression of eye and gastric derangement," when there was no affection of the jaws. [Wagner found *Phos*. symptoms long before local disease appeared, *e.g*., cardialgia, anorexia, eructation of gas smelling of *Phos*.; also dizziness, faintness, and cachectic appearance. The first symptoms in the jaws are tearing pains, the teeth being sound, swelling and suppuration of the gums, and loosening of the teeth follow, and the bone becomes denuded. Langenbeck objects to the term "necrosis," stating that it is a periostitis in which bony deposit occurs, enclosing the jaws more or less as in a sheath. There is no exfoliation. This osteo-periostitis may arise from rheumatism.—*Klin. Woch*, Jan. 2, 1872.] In cases of acute poisoning the most remarkable effect noted is acute fatty degeneration of the liver and engorgement of the lungs. At first there is tenderness of the liver, but as it shrinks this passes away. The right lung is more affected than the left. The symptoms of acute *Phos*. poisoning are exceedingly painful if consciousness is retained; violent tearing pains in śsophagus, chest, stomach; vomiting and diarrhśa; rectal, vesical, uterine tenesmus; bloating of abdomen; sensitiveness to touch; hćmorrhages from all orifices. Death may take place in a few hours, or it may be delayed for months. In the case of a child of 2 1/2 who had sucked the heads of matches, two days

afterwards there was some feverish excitement, later violent convulsions, lasting three hours, and ending in death. There were found after death no fewer than ten *invaginations* of the small intestines, which, however, were empty, and there was no sign of strangulation (*C. D. P.*). In a woman, 45, who swallowed the *Phos.* from 120 matches, Ozanam found a typhoid febrile state, profound prostration; inability to raise herself; dry tongue; much thirst; stomach sensitive; vomiting of black, sooty matter. Death took place on the second day (*C. D. P*). A man, 48, inhaled vapour of burning *Phos.* Among his symptoms were: A sensation as if something twitched under skin or was creeping between skin and flesh. Twitching of single bundles of fibres at different times like playing on a piano. Tongue when speaking often refuses to move, so that he stammers (*C. D. P.*). A case reported by J. O. Müller and translated in *C. D. P.* brings out some very characteristic symptoms of *Phos.* A strong woman, 30, took about three grains of *Phos.* from matches. Among her symptoms were: After eight hours violent and noisy, vomitings. Prostrated, cold, pallid, as if moribund and unconscious. Cold, clammy sweat, general; skin here and there waxy yellow; complexion leaden grey; dark blue rings round eyes; pulse small, hard, slow, unrhythmic, intermitting. Abdomen distended, very sensitive all over, the slightest touch causing violent pains; could not bear weight of nightdress. Senses and mind in unconscious apathy; could only be roused by loud calling into her ear. *Aco.* 1 every ten minutes revived her. She complained of very violent burning pain in lower chest (śsophagus?), stomach, and whole abdomen < by every touch or change of posture. Vomiting and diarrhśa had ceased, but she still had retching and *ineffectual straining at stool with burning like fire in large intestine and anus*. She passed with difficulty small quantities of dark yellow urine, smelling strongly of garlic, *after micturition very severe burning*. Boring, burning pains in bones, especially of skull, palate, nose, jaws, and teeth, < taking cold or warm things into mouth or chewing, only tepid liquid nutriment could be borne. At times numb pain in teeth; they felt loose as if they would fall out. Apathy alternating with angry words and actions. After menses, burning leucorrhśa that made the parts sore. Soft parts of joints swollen. Considerable rigidity of joints. The skin, which had been pale, put on a yellow tint, bloated swellings appeared in places on eyelids and face, pitting on pressure. On nape, back, and other parts the skin could be raised by the fingers in large folds, which slowly smoothed down again. Finally a peculiar exanthema appeared on the skin about the joints like eczema; vesicles in groups turned rapidly into scabs and frequently recurred. *Sulph.* was given and gradual recovery occurred. In a youth poisoned by *Phos.* there was nausea and sour taste; milk tasted burnt; every smell (tobacco, wine, beer) < the nausea. One of the provers had: Loathing of butcher's meat and bad appetite. *Phosphorus* burns are among the most painful of all burns, and the burning sensations of the poisonings are prominent also in the provings: "Glowing sensation throughout epigastrium and chest." "A flame seemed passing through me." "Warming sensation right side of heart and below left clavicle. This heat spread to apex of left scapula and to acromion, when it left the heart." "From 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. remarkable numb feeling in left leg from knee to toes,

sometimes sensation as if hot blood flowed into it." Other symptoms from the provings are: "Drawing forcing towards pelvis and rectum as if menses coming on." Intense sexual excitement in men with erections, emissions; later impotence. Dr. Sorge, 34, had this symptom: "Weight in occiput and nape, down whole spine a dull feeling as if over-filled with blood, and in sacrum a peculiar paralytic feeling like what one feels in the limbs when exposed to unavoidable danger; heaviness of feet, which were not placed on ground with usual energy. Walk less strong, often stumbled on a smooth road. Diminished sexual appetite, and feeling as if the penis would not become erect when excitement was present. Mental indifference (quite unusual)." E. R. Heath had some decidedly "phosphorescent" symptoms: Darting, cutting pains, causing much distress, starting from different points and flashing over whole abdomen; imagined an aurora borealis and seemed to hear distinctly voices shouting "Beautiful, oh! was not that splendid?" as the pains became more severe and lasting. He sprang from bed and tried to collect his thoughts; had numbness all over with sensation of myriads of needles slightly pricking him. Throat dry and parched; a flame seemed to pass through him. Feet seemed glued to the floor. With great difficulty he reached the vessel, and as soon as the bowels began to act the pains changed to cramps. Stools were like scrapings of intestines, almost constant, with tenesmus, for over two hours, after which he lay down in bed, weak, sore, almost helpless. The same prover had: Intolerable thirst; drink did not quench it, but caused cold, clammy sweat to exude the moment the water entered the stomach. Later: Involuntary passages, periodic; rectum insensible; sphincter paralysed; slight prolapse after each stool. Stools inodorous save for a slight mouldy smell. H. Noah Martin proved *Red amorphous Phosphorus*. The symptoms do not differ from those of transparent *Phos*., and are included in the Schema.─Such are the materials out of which the picture of the great remedy known in homśopathy by the name *Phosphorus* has been drawn, the characteristic features being pointed up with the added light and shade of clinical experience. The types of constitution in which *Phos*. has been found particularly *suitable* are strongly marked: (*1*) Tall, slender persons, of sanguine temperament, fair skin, blonde or red hair, quick, lively perceptions and sensitive nature. (*2*) Young people who grow too rapidly and are inclined to stoop; chlorotic; anćmic. [In experiments on young animals *Phos*. has produced rickets. Kessel (*H. W*., xxxi. 394) gave *Phos*. to young dogs, in whom it caused fatal disturbance of digestion and fatty liver, and "marked atrophic process where bone was being deposited."] (*3*) Persons of waxy, translucent skin; half anćmic, half jaundiced. (*4*) Tall, slender, narrow-chested, phthisical patients; delicate eyelashes, soft hair. (*5*) Tall, slim, dark-haired persons, especially women, disposed to stoop. (*6*) Nervous, weak persons who like to be magnetised. (*7*) Hćmorrhagic patients; slight wounds bleed profusely. *Phos*. profoundly affects the nutrition and function of every tissue, notably the hardest (bone) and the softest (nerve and blood). It causes irritation, erethism, exaltation of all the senses, and later a typhoid state and fatty degeneration. In fevers of typhoid type and in pneumonia *Phos*. has an important place. It is indicated especially when the morbid action becomes localised in the right lung, particularly the lower

lobe. In the year 1876, in the course of a severe attack of typhus fever during my residence in Liverpool, my state, as I am told (for I was in delirium), suddenly became very critical through pneumonic consolidation of the right lung. *Phos*. was the remedy selected by Drs. Drysdale, Hayward, and Hawkes, who attended me, and under its action I made a rapid recovery.─Hard, dry cough, rusty sputa; < *at twilight* and *till midnight*; < *lying on left side*; > *lying on right side*; abdomen *distended, sore, very sensitive to touch*; stools offensive, bloody, involuntary; *the anus appearing to remain open*. Each one of the symptoms I have italicised is a keynote of *Phos*. When any of them are present (with or without the pneumonia) *Phos*. is likely to be the remedy. The delirium is low, muttering, stupid; or violent; or there may be a state of ecstasy; or odd ideas, that his bones are in fragments and he cannot fit the pieces together. As a leading constituent of nervous matter *Phos*. has a deep action on the organ of mind and sensation. It produces an excitable condition, exaltation of mental faculties, and the condition which follows over-exertion. The mind, like the special senses, is too excitable and impressionable. Easily angered and becomes vehement; actually gets beside himself with anger and suffers physically in consequence. At other times anxious and restless, especially in the dark and at twilight (the restlessness of *Phos*. is universal; patient cannot sit or stand still a moment; it belongs to the stage of irritation, and is succeeded by apathy if the condition is not arrested). Imagines he sees faces grinning at him from the corners of the room. Such conditions are found in cases resulting from losses of fluids; over-work of brain; sexual excesses and abuse, and take shape in general paralysis of the insane with mania of grandeur; and in apoplexy and its sequelć; in Duchenne's pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, in locomotor ataxy and other paralyses. A very characteristic condition of *Phos*. in nervous cases is *fibrillary twitching* of individual bundles of fibres in muscles. Numbness and formication in paralysed limbs indicate it in hemiplegia and paraplegia. Spasms on paralysed side. In other cases the burning pains of *Phos*. are prominent: burning between the scapulć; burning in spots along the spine; *feeling of intense heat running up the back* (no other remedy has exactly this symptom). The uncertain gait, neuralgic pain, and fuzzy feeling of the feet, give the correspondence with locomotor ataxy, when the conditions correspond. Epilepsy from masturbation. Petit mal: epilepsy with consciousness. Man of Itzehoe (*H. R*., xv. 268) cured this case of sciatica: An elderly lady had for eight weeks a continual burning pain running along back of left thigh and leg, compelling her to spend most of the day in bed. Entire limb so weak that she could hardly walk. < Lying on left side. > Lying on right side or on back. < By movement. < By cold air. > Being warmly-covered. < In evening. *Phos*. 6x, every two hours, caused aggravation for the first three days, and after that gave relief, but did not cure. *Phos*. 30, one powder every evening, completed the cure in a week. But the action of *Phos*. is not confined to the brain and spinal cord, it also affects the cranial bones and spinal column. I cured mainly with *Phos*. 1m a case of spinal caries with paralytic symptoms in a lady aged 67. That is, I cured the caries and removed the paralysis, though the curvature remained. There was a history of a strained back thirty-five

years before, and of lumbago and sciatica five years before I saw her. She had many pains in the scapula and chest, and could not walk unless supported about the waist. Incidentally *Phos*. set up a symptom of its own: Dryness of mouth, lips, and throat. *Phos*. has burning thirst for cold water; cold water relieves, but as *soon as it becomes warm in the stomach it is vomited*. This is one of the keynotes of *Phos*., and distinguishes it from all other remedies in cases of vomiting. Desire for cold foods and preference for cold meat is very characteristic of *Phos*., and the cold food, like the cold drink, may be vomited as soon as it becomes warm inside. Ice cream > the gastric pains. There is nausea on putting hands into warm water; sneezing and coryza from putting hands in water. Regurgitation of ingesta in mouthfuls. During pregnancy the sight of water = vomiting. The appetite of *Phos*. is remarkable: *Must eat often or he faints*. Hungry soon after a meal; hungry in the night, must eat. Craving for salt (*Phos*. remedies the effects of excessive salt-eating). The sinking, faint feeling of *Phos. is felt in the whole abdominal cavity*; also in head, chest, and stomach. The stools of *Phos*. are peculiar, whether constipated or diarrhśic: Long, tough, hard fćces (like a dog's); voided with great difficulty and straining. Diarrhśa as soon as anything enters the rectum; profuse pouring away as from a hydrant; watery with sago-like particles; with sensation as if the anus stood open involuntary; during cholera-time painless; morning of old people bloody stool; blood-streaked stool; stool like shreddy membranes. With the stool there is burning in the anus and tenesmus. There are also pains of all descriptions in the anus, notably stitches shooting up rectum. A man suffering from pneumonia, to whom I gave *Phos*. 3, after a few days developed attacks of violent pain in rectum and anus, with distension of abdomen and desire for stool; stool light, lumpy, constipated, only passed by aid of glycerine enema; after stool, complete relief of pain; sometimes the attack waked him from sleep. With *Phos*. 200 I cured a very severe proctalgia coming on at every menstrual period. During urination, and also when not urinating, there is burning in the urethra. Another very characteristic burning of *Phos*. is *burning palms*, cannot bear to have the hands covered. Flashes of heat beginning in hands and spreading to face. The fever is more of the yellow fever, typhus, or typhoid, nervous or hectic, type. In intermittents when there is heat at night beginning in stomach; faint and hungry in night; heat of hands. There is also chilliness towards evening; icy coldness of hands, knees, and feet, even in bed. Sweat is anxious, profuse, exhausting on slightest exertion; profuse at night; cold and clammy, smelling of sulphur or of garlic. *Phos*. corresponds to yellow fever in many particulars; disorganisation of the liver and blood with jaundice; hćmorrhages. It has caused acute fatty degeneration of the liver; and corresponds also to fatty degeneration of pancreas with gastric symptoms and oily stools, and fatty and amyloid degeneration of the kidneys. *Phos*. stands at the head of hćmorrhagics, and corresponds to the hćmorrhagic diathesis. The blood loses its coagulability. Very small wounds bleed profusely. *Blood-streaked discharges* are very characteristic when from lungs, nose, bowels, or other orifices. Hćmorrhoids. Menses are more profuse and longer-lasting than usual. There may be vicarious menstruation in the form of hćmoptysis,

epistaxis, or hćmaturia. Left ovarian pain. Leucorrhśa which causes blisters. Sexual excitement is great in both sexes, going to the extent of satyriasis and nymphomania. Frequent erections in men, and sexual thoughts entirely beyond the patient's control. Erections in spite of efforts to control passion in young men. Impotence from over-indulgence or from celibacy. The female breasts are the seat of many burning, shooting, cramping pains, and *Phos*. has proved a leading remedy in mammary abscess and fistulć. The characteristics are: Erysipelatous appearance; red streaks starting from opening; thin, ichorous discharge. The hćmorrhagic action of *Phos*. is seen in many forms of pulmonary hćmorrhage and congestion: blood-streaked or rusty sputa; tasting salty; when patients with delicate chests bring up phlegm tinged with blood whenever they take cold *Phos*. will generally clear up the case. Phthisis florida may also need *Phos*. It has also a "stomach-" or "liver-" cough; cough comes on after eating, and starts from a tickling in pit of stomach. Cough < when strangers enter the room. Cough < from strong odours (part of the general sensitiveness of the drug). Bronchial catarrh > in all grades may require it. Cough = tearing pain under sternum as if something was being torn loose. Suffocative pains in upper part of chest with constriction of larynx and engorgement of lungs; mucous râles; panting and laboured breathing, even emphysema. After the cough an asthmatic attack. The *Conditions* of *Phos*. will generally decide when it should be given. T. D. Stow (*J. of Homśopathics*, August, 1890) reports the case of H. B., 52, farmer, who had for six months a sharp pain with soreness in third intercostal space, three inches to left of sternum, limiting inspirations. Dyspnśa on exercise; dry cough during the day till 10 p.m. Thick, yellow, sweetish sputa from 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. Cough < lying on left side; when talking; when eating and just after eating; on going into cold air; by change of weather. > In fairly warm room; lying on right side. Prefers cold food. Has become alarmed by the persistence of the attack and loss of flesh. Three doses of *Phos*. 500 (Dunham), taken on three successive days, cured. This case was translated in *Hahn. Month*, September, 1890, from *Alg. H. Zeit*.: Whilst walking rapidly against the west wind three months before, X. felt a pain under middle of sternum with sensitiveness of the part to pressure. Pulse rapid. *Phos*. 6 removed the symptoms for two weeks, when pain and sensitiveness returned, and with the pain a sensation as though gas would rise from epigastrium. *Phos*. 3 cured. W. A. Nicholas (*H. W*., xxv., 495) reports the case of T. B., 51, whom he saw after a four months illness, which began with congestion of the brain on the sudden death of his wife, and was followed by bronchitis. During all this time he was heavily drugged. A rather long walk brought on a severe attack of angina pectoris. *Bell*. 1x gave much relief. Nicholas noticed the patient at times put his hand to the back of his neck. *Phos*. 1 relieved entirely. *Phos*. corresponds to headache and other sufferings from grief. Hot vertex after grief. It has shocks in occiput; coldness in cerebellum; congestion of brain seeming to rise from spine into head. *Phos*. has "splitting headache caused by cough." Neuralgic pains of many kinds, and impending paralysis. The attacks are induced by mental exertion; worry; *washing clothes*; and are < by music; noises; strong odours. Gale, of Quebec, discovered

in *Phos*. a remedy for "washerwoman's headache" (*Organon*, iii. 30). His patient had these symptoms: Whenever she washes clothes or walks fast she has─rush of blood to head, red face and eyes, heat on head, scalp sensitive to touch, sudden shooting pains, especially in vertex. *Phos*. cm cured. I cured a somewhat similar case (*H. W*., xxiv. 455) with *Phos*. 30 every four hours; only in my case the headaches always appeared the morning after washing: violent shooting pains left side of vertex, > wrapping head in flannel. I had given several medicines previously which had improved the general health, but had done very little for the headaches. *Phos*. affects all parts of the eye─retina, choroid, vitreous and crystalline lenses, cornea, and conjunctivć. It has arrested cataract and glaucoma, and cured retinitis albuminuria from suppressed menses. The leading symptoms are: Colours appear black before the eyes. Always sees green. Halo round candle. Letters appear red whilst reading. As if a grey veil over everything. Blindness after typhoid; sexual excess; loss of fluids; lightning. Twitching of lids. Pustule on cornea. Burning pains. The characteristic skin of *Phos*. is *waxy*, and either clear and pale or yellow. Under a "*Phosphorus* treatment" which was in vogue a generation ago, patients had a peculiarly waxy, fine, clear complexion; and in one case which came under my observation there was also very marked enlargement of the liver. In a case of rheumatism in an old lady who had *waxy pallor*, Cooper gave *Phos*. and set free all the joints. All kinds of eruptions May be set up. Exanthema with pustules (like small-pox), ulcers, psoriasis, lichen, eczema, blood boils, purpura. Hansen cured a case of purpura in a girl of ten (*H. W*., xxxv. 105). The disease began with loss of appetite and pains in the stomach, but as soon as the purpura spots appeared the pains ceased and the appetite returned. The inner aspects of the thighs were affected. *Phos*. 2 cured. The ulcers of *Phos*. bleed easily at the slightest touch, and open cancers or fungus hćmatodes with this characteristic have been cured with *Phos*. "Large ulcers surrounded by smaller ones." Ulcers affecting the nails. Inflammation and eruptions about joints. Fistulć with callous edges from glands. The joints most affected by *Phos*. are the hip and knee. The left side of the lower jaw is more affected than the right. Caries and exostoses of spine and other parts have been cured with *Phos*. De Noë Walker cured with *Phos*. 6 a large exostosis of the femur which had been pronounced osteo-sarcoma by old-school authorities. There are some forms of rheumatism which only *Phos*. can cure. These are characterised by great *stiffness* of the joints, more stiffness than pain. A drawing, tearing, *tight* feeling in parts. Stiffness of old people. Paralytic rheumatism from exposure to rain. The *tight* sensation appears in the girdle pain of spinal affections; *tightness* of skin of face and forehead. (Also stiffness in brain; in eyes.) Allied to the rheumatic symptoms of *Phos*. is its sensitiveness to effects of storms, especially thunderstorms. *Phos*. has cured more cases of headache always coming on when thunderstorms are about than any other remedy in my experience. It has also cured blindness from lightning stroke. The headaches from inhaling the steam of a washtub perhaps come in the same category as effects of vapour-laden air when storms are about. Mills (quoted *H. W*., xxxi. 33) relates a typical case of thunderstorm effect: Mrs. R, tall, thin, dark, of

mild and gentle disposition, was seen by the doctor during a thunderstorm. He found her sitting on the stairs, trembling and cold and bathed in cold, clammy sweat, full of nervous dread, and almost beside herself. One dose of *Phos*. cm cured. Some weeks later she witnessed a worse storm with complete unconcern. The power of *Phos*. over septic conditions is illustrated in a case of Howard Crutcher's (quoted *H. W*., xxxiii. 405). A girl, 16, had perforating appendicitis, operation having been delayed too long in consequence of opposition of friends. Although he deemed it useless he was persuaded to operate, and found a large abscess behind the colon, freely communicating with the peritoneal cavity. Up to the fourth day the patient progressed favourably. Then there was a collapse: pulse 130, mind wandering, urine and fćces passed without restraint. The patient was rapidly sinking; *Arsen*. gave no help. The doctor sent word to the students who were nursing the patient that they might try a hot saline enema. On attempting to give it the *rectum was found to be open*, no resistance being offered by the sphincter. *Greyish-while fćcal discharges, watery and offensive, passed constantly*. "The students, recognising the indication for *Phos*., gave a dose of that remedy, and instead of dying the girl got well." *Peculiar sensations* are: As if about to die. As if immersed in hot water. Anxiety as if below left breast. As if he had been lying at night with head too low. As if everything had stopped in head. As if chair were rising. As if eyes would be pressed out; or pressed down by weight about them. As if painful nodes under scalp. As if pulled by hair. As if head would burst. As if something exploded in head. As if skin of face too tight. As if something were pulled tight over ears. As if dust in right eye; sand in left eye; eyeballs large. As if something lay before ears; foreign body in ears. As if nose stuck together. As if nails driven into jaws. As if food did not digest properly. As if heavy Weight in stomach. Stomach as if freezing. As if something cooking in stomach. Anus as if open. Larynx as if lined with fur. As if skin on larynx. As if a piece of skin hanging loose in larynx. As if something in middle of sternum torn loose. As if heart had grown fast. As if chest eviscerated. As if a narrow band encircled body and lay upon heart. As if great weight lying on middle of sternum. Back as if broken. As if quicksilver moved up and down spinal cord. Coccyx as if ulcerated. Soles as if he had walked too much. Feet as if asleep. Ankles as if sprained. *Suddenness* is a feature of *Phos*.: Sudden prostration such as may occur in diphtheria, measles, scarlatina, or any disease in which the system has sustained a profound shock. The left side is somewhat more affected than the right, the venous more than the arterial system. The symptoms of *Phos*. are < from touch (cannot bear touch of nightdress); from pressure (but pressure > feeling as if something before ears and pains in chest). Rubbing >. Mesmerism >. Rest < pain in arms and shoulders. Lying down = intense pains in eyes; < colic and tearing in jaws; > heat of scalp and incarcerated flatus. Weakness after stool and after urinating, compelling lying down. Lying on back < diarrhśa; asthma; > pneumonia; pain in arm. Lying on left side <; on right side >. Sitting <. Motion; exertion; walking, especially fast walking, <. Exertion physical or mental <. Laughing < (cough).
Coughing = headache. Talking < pain in larynx. < From spraining parts. < Lifting

arms. < Before sleep, > after. (Some symptoms are < on waking, but this is less characteristic.) < Morning; evening (especially *twilight*); before midnight. Heat < boring in teeth; back pains; itching spots of skin. Warm food and drink < (but hot drinks > flatulent colic). Warm water, putting hands in = toothache. Warm wraps > neuralgia of head and heat of scalp. Weather changes (either way) <. Open air > pain in forehead; hemicrania; stuffed feeling in nose; < vertigo; toothache cough tearing in labia taking cold easily. Wind <. Thunderstorm <. Washing with cold water >. Washing clothes; wet weather <. < Light noise music; piano playing. > In the dark.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Nux, Coff., Tereb.; Kali permang. well diluted and given freely (Dr. Antal). *It antidotes:* Tereb., Rhus ven., Camph., Iod., Nat. m. (excessive use of salt), Petrol. *Complementary:* Ars., Cepa (all three have alliaceous odours), Carb. v., Ipec. *Incompatible:* Caust. *Compatible:* Ars., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cart). v., Chi., K. ca., Lyc., Nux, Pul., Rhus, Sep., Sil., Sul. *Compare:* Ars., Merc., Petr., Sul. Asthma after cough, Ars. (Ars. before and after). Fancies himself in pieces, Bapt. Stitches up vagina, Sul., Sep., Pul., Nit. ac., Alum., Berb., Am. c. Weakening night-sweats, Chi., Calc., Lyc. Sweats towards morning, Calc., Lyc. (Phos. on awaking). Tongue glazed, Lach. (Lach. red; Phos. dry, cracked, black). Lienteria, Chi. Cough < entering cold air from warm room (Bry. opposite). Fear of darkness, Am. m., Calc., Stro., Val., Stram. Fear of ghosts, Pul. Sense of insecurity in bowels, Alo. Piles during menses, Collins., Ign., Lach., Pul. Effect of raising arms high to lift things, Rhus. Chilblains; general paralysis, Agar. Headache with increased intellectual powers (Phyt. with increased hearing). Hunger at night, Chi. s., Pso., Pul., Ign., Lyc. (Pho. unappeasable hunger with febrile heat). Left ovarian pain, Coloc., Thuj., Lach., Bry. Somnambulism, Can. i., Sul., Luna. Sensation of anus open, Phos. ac., Apis (Lach. as if vagina Open). < Walking fast, Pul. Regurgitation of food, Sul. Nocturnal salivation, Cham., Nux, Rhus. Difficult swallowing of liquids, Bell., Caust., Can., Hyo., Ign., Lach., Lyc. Blood from bowel, Merc., Nit. ac., Sul., Caps., Merc. c. Menorrhagia, Calc. Laughs at serious things, Anac., Lyc., Nux m., Plat. Hćmorrhage, blood does not coagulate, Sanguisuga. Fatty changes in blood, kidneys, spinal cord; brain-fag; crawling and tingling sensations; sexual excitement with erethism; backache as if it would break Pic. ac. (Phos. has more irritability and over-sensitiveness to external impressions with the weakness; the senses are too acute, or if failing, accompanied by photopsies; Pic. ac. has more intense erections and less lasciviousness than Phos.). In general features; taciturn and distrustful; inclined to be angry and scold; sensation of tension; nervous weakness and restlessness, Caust. (Phos. has great soreness of larynx, fears to cough or talk; Caust, has cough > by cold drink, Hoarseness of Phos. is < evening, of Caust. < morning). Scrofula, tuberculosis, swelling of glands, indolent ulceration, difficult learning to talk and walk (Phos. has delicate, refined skin, features sharp and rather handsome; Calc. large, swollen lips). Small ulcers surrounding large ones (Hep. pimples round sore eyes). Phthisis florida, Fer. (Fer. has apparent plethora with great oppression of chest from least exertion). Weakness and goneness in stomach at 11 a.m.; softening of brain;

enervation accompanied by trembling; restlessness, Zn. (Zn. has ptosis; < from wine; restlessness of feet, Phos. of entire body). Functional paralysis from fatigue or emotion, Stan., Coccul., Ign., Nat. mur., Collins. Hoarseness, < evening, weak chest, cough, copious expectoration, hectic, Stan. (Phos. has more blood-streaked sputa; tightness across chest). Bone disease, abscess, especially of breast, with fistulous openings; over-excitability of nervous system; cough excited by speaking, Sil. Phthisis; rapidly growing young people, Iod. (Phos. is nearest Iod. in phthisis). Aphonia with rawness of larynx, Carb. v. Heat at vertex; imperfect growth of tissue; morning diarrhśa, Sul. (Sul. has hunger at 11 a.m. with the heat at vertex, Phos. has not; Phos. has green painless stools, Sul. stools changing colour, and raw sore anus). Irritation of respiratory tract, sore larynx (Phos. has irritation lower down; sore larynx, < from talking or pressure, Bell. only from pressure). Capillary bronchitis, Ipec. (Phos. more inflammatory). Prostration, Chi. (Phos. sudden, Chi. not). Vicarious menstruation, Bry., Puls., Senec. Typhoid, Rhus; and erotic mania, Hyo. Cold; cerebral softening, Nux (Phos. follows Nux in both; if cold goes to chest in spite of Nux). Cough from reflex nervous influence, Ambra (Amb. < when strangers in room). Irritability; intolerance of mental strain, Nux. Vomiting: after drinking cold water, Ars. (Ars. immediately; Pho. as soon as warm in stomach), Bism. (immediately after eating, with burning cardalgia), Kre. (of undigested food hours after eating). Diarrhśa as soon as he eats, Ars. Weakness after stool, Con., Nux. Sensitive to storms and electricity, Rhod., Merc., Morph. Polypi. Teuc., Calc., Sang., Pso., Lemn. > From cold drinks and food (Lyc. opposite). Hysteria, Ign. Deafness, especially to human voice (Ign. opposite). Small wounds bleed much, Lach. < Putting hands in water, Lac. d. Apathy; weakness and prostration from loss of fluids, Pho. ac. (Phos. has more dryness of tongue and sensorial excitement). Diarrhśa blood-streaked and looking like flesh water, Canth., Rhus. Shreddy, membranous diarrhśa, Ars., Caust. < Twilight, Puls. Hepatisation of lungs, Ant. t., Sul., Lyc. (these correspond to the later breaking-up stage). Can only lie right side (Merc. can only lie left). Levitation, Phos. ac., Stict. pul. Desire for acids, Phell. Affections of skin about joints, Sep. Tongue as if burnt, Sang. Deafness after typhoid, Ars., Petrol. Nymphomania, Calc. ph., Orig. Tuberculosis, Bacil., Tuberc. Explosion in head, Alo. Jerks in head during stool, Indm. Numb, stiff feeling in brain, Graph. Duchenne's paralysis, Curar. Growing ends of bones, Conch. Effects of hair-cutting, Bell. Teste puts Phos. in three of his groups, of which Puls., Ipec., and Fer. are the types.

Causation.—Anger. Fear. Grief. Worry. Mental exertion. Strong emotions. Music. Strong odours. Gas. Flowers (fainting). Thunderstorms. Lightning (blindness). Sexual excesses. Loss of fluids. Sprains. Lifting. Wounds. Exposure to drenching rains. Tobacco (amblyopia). Washing clothes. Having hair cut.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Affections of the mind in general; amativeness; dizziness of the mind.—Nymphomania.—Melancholy sadness and melancholy, sometimes with

violent weeping, or interrupted by fits of involuntary laughter.—Laughs at serious things.—Stupor, low, muttering delirium; loquacious.—Thinks he is several pieces, and cannot adjust the fragments.—Stupor from which he could be aroused for a moment only to lapse back into a muttering lethargy; and forgetfulness.—Great apathy; very sluggish; dislike to talk; answers slowly or not at all.—Anguish and uneasiness, esp. when alone, or in stormy weather, principally in evening, with timorousness and fright.—Anguish respecting the future; or respecting the issue of the disease.—Susceptibility to fright.—Fear: in evening; of darkness; of spectres; of things creeping out of corners.—Hypochondriacal sadness.—Disgust to life.—Apathy alternating with angry words and acts.—Becomes easily vexed and angry, which makes him exceedingly vehement, from which he suffers afterwards.—Any lively impression = heat, as if dipped in hot water.—Great irascibility, anger, passion, and violence.—Involuntary and spasmodic weeping and laughter.—Misanthropy.—Repugnance to labour.—Shamelessness, approaching insanity.—Great indifference to everything, and even to patient's own family.—Great forgetfulness, esp. in morning.—Great flow of ill-assorted ideas.—Zoomagnetic condition; state of clairvoyance.—Ecstasy.

2. Head.—Cloudiness and dizziness, esp. in morning.—Vertigo when rising from bed in morning; when rising from a seat, with faintness and falling to the floor; < morning and after meals.—Dulness of head > washing face with cold water.—Frequent attacks of vertigo at different times, and at different hours in the day, esp. in morning, in middle of day, and in bed in evening.—Vertigo when seated; with hypochondriasis, during which chair appears to rise.—Vertigo with nausea and pressive pains in head.—Obstinate vertigo; falls back whenever he attempts to rise from bed.—Vertigo very pronounced; up and down vertigo; things move up and down, or else patient feels sinking through the floor (R. T. C.).—Apoplectic unchanging vertigo (R. T. C.).—Vertigo with loss of ideas.—Stupefying headache, morning, when moving, and < on stooping; ceasing for a short time after eating; > when lying down and in cold air.—Attacks of headache, with nausea and vomiting, and throbbing, jerking pains.—Nocturnal headache, preceded by nausea in evening.—Headache caused by vexation.—Headache in morning.—Headache with increased mental power.—Weakness of head, which is fatigued by music, laughter, a heavy step, a warm room, &c.—Pain in brain as if it had been bruised.—Stunning headache, sometimes with violent ebullition of blood, and paleness of face.—Congestion to head, with burning, singing, and pulsations in head, red face, puffiness under eyes, < morning when sitting and in evening in bed.—Sensation of emptiness in head with vertigo.—Headache as if too full of blood from intense study.—Headache above l. eye with floating spots before vision.—Numb, dizzy sensation in brain, inability to work.—Feeling as if everything had stopped in brain.—Jerks in head, esp. during stool.—Sensation as if brain stiffened on remaining in open air.—Sensation of heaviness, of fulness, and pressure in head.—Tearing in head, and esp. in temples, or semilateral.—Lancinations in different parts of head, esp. in evening.—(Incessant shooting pains through brain with sensation as if eyes being

pulled out, beginning in forehead, lasting day and night, with vomiting, > by either warmth or cold.—R. T. C.).—Shocks in occiput, loud snaps; shocks in whole head, with shattered sensation as if something had exploded; brought on by over-work or worry.—Washerwoman's headache.—Burning in forehead, with pulsations, morning and afternoon, after eating < in warm room, > in open air.—Pulsation in head, with singing and burning in it, mostly in forehead, with nausea and vomiting from morning till noon; < from music, while masticating, and in warm room.—Congestion in head, with beating, buzzing, heat, and burning sensation, esp. in forehead.—Splitting headache from cough.—Sensation of coldness in head.—The headaches are > by open air.—Neuralgia of head, when it must be kept warmly wrapped up night and day.—External shootings in side of head.—Distressing sensation, as if skin of forehead were too tight, and tension in face, as if the skin were not large enough, frequently only on one side; < from change of temperature and while eating; > after eating, with anxiety.—Tendency to suffer from a chill in head, with a sensation in open air as if brain were congealed.—(Sensation of coldness in cerebellum, with sensation of stiffness in brain.).—Inflammation of brain with pulsations and singing in head; the heat enters head from the spine, and from it extends to feet; < in warm room, > when moving about in cold air.—Headache over l. eye.—Headache extending to eyes; to root of nose.—Itching in scalp, < from scratching, with dandruff.—Falling off of hair (in large bunches on forepart of head, and) esp. above ears (alopecia areata).—Dry scabs and great scaliness of scalp.—Dry, painful heat of scalp, compelling one to uncover head; temperature of body not increased; > when lying down.—Clammy perspiration on head only, and in palms of hands, with discharge of much turbid urine.—Sensation as if pulled by the hair.—Exostosis on cranium.

3. Eyes.—Pains in eyes, as if in orbital bones.—Pressure in eyes as from a grain of sand.—Frequent itching in eyes.—Pressure as if eyes would be pressed out.—Shootings, smarting, heat, and burning sensation in eyes, esp. in external canthi.—(Eyeballs feel sore, with tendency to cold sweat and giddiness.—R. T. C.).—Eyes sore to touch and feel full (cured. Qy. glaucoma?-R. T. C.).—Congestion of blood in eyes.—Redness of sclerotica and of conjunctiva.—Yellowish colour of sclerotica.—(Episcleritis shifting from one eye to the other.—R. T. C.).—Inflammation of eyes of various kinds (with pressing and burning pains).—Lachrymation, esp. in open air, and when facing the wind.—Agglutination of eyes, morning, with lachrymation in open air, < in wind.—Sees better in morning, in twilight, or by shading eyes with hand.—Small burning spots on eyeballs.—Balls seem large, difficult to get lids over them.—Stiffness in eyes.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyes.—Hordeolum.—(Styes constantly appearing; suppurate.—R. T. C.).—Quivering of eyelids and of their angles.—Difficulty in opening eyelids.—Swelling of eyelids.—Pupils contracted.—Śdema of the lids and about the eyes.—Amblyopia.—Weakness of sight on waking in morning.—Eyes give out while reading.—Myopia.—Diurnal blindness, which is sometimes instantaneous (as from fainting); everything seems to be covered with a grey veil.—As if a black veil were before the eyes.—Clouded sight by candle-

light.—Weak-eyed people who see a halo around the lamplight.—Shortsightedness; momentary loss of sight.—One sees variegated colours when there may be, only one colour.—Black reflections or sparks, and black spots before sight.—Sensibility of eyes to both daylight and candle-light (aversion to light).—Greenish (or red) halo round candle.—Cataracta viridis.

4. Ears.—Otalgia.—Acute tearings and shootings in ears and head.—Beating and pulsation in ears.—Congestion of blood in ears.—Sensation of dryness in ears.—Yellow discharge from ears, alternating with deafness.—Acuteness of hearing.—Strong echoing of sounds, esp. of human voice, in ears, with vibration in head.—Deafness, esp. to human voice.—Feeling as if something were in front of the ears.—(Deafness after typhoid, &c.).—Deafness, l. side, and throbbing headache (produced.—R. T. C.).—Deafness from cold in head.—(Deafness with decayed teeth.—R. T. C.).—Murmuring before ears.—Buzzing in ears.—Roaring, ringing in the ears.—Aching; tickling; itching in ears.—Frequent tinnitus sometimes changing into beautiful tunes.—(Never-ceasing tinnitus like steam; seems to cause vertigo and feeling of falling through floor.—R. T. C.).

5. Nose.—Nose red, swollen, and painful to touch.—Dry and hard scabs in nose.—Polypus in nose (bleeding easily).—Excoriation at angles of nose.—Ulcerated nostrils.—Numerous freckles on nose.—Fetid exhalation from nose.—Blowing of blood from nose (every time it is blown).—Profuse nose-bleed; slow bleeding.—Epistaxis, sometimes during a stool or in evening.—Acute sense of smelling, esp. during the headaches.—Foul imaginary smells.—Loss of smell.—Uncomfortable (painful) dryness of nose.—Constant (profuse) discharge of yellow, greenish, bloody, purulent mucus from nose; without coryza.—Coryza; with inflammation (soreness) of throat and dulness (confusion) of head; fluent and dry alternating.—Frequent sneezing.—Obstruction of nose, esp. in morning.

6. Face.—Face pale, wan, sallow, earth-coloured, with hollow eyes, surrounded by a blue circle.—The colour of the face is very changeable.—Paleness, alternately with redness of face, and transient heat.—Redness and burning heat of cheeks.—Circumscribed red spots on cheeks.—Ashy, anćmic; blue lips; waxy.—Bloatedness of face, esp. round eyes.—Jerking of muscles of face.—Tension of skin of face and forehead, sometimes on one side only.—Desquamation of skin of face.—Painful sensibility of one side of face on opening mouth.—Painful, drawing, and tearing shootings in bones of face, esp. in evening, or at night in bed, or after the slightest chill.—The pains in face are renewed by speaking or by slightest touch.—Eruption of pimples and of scabs on face.—Lips bluish.—Lips dry and parched, swollen, covered with brownish scabs.—Cracked lips; crack in middle of lower lip.—Tetters and pimples round the mouth.—Ulceration of corners of mouth.—Cramp in jaw.—Necrosis of lower jaw, more rarely of upper.—Necrosis of l. lower jaw; swelling of jawbones.—Engorgement of submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Drawing or tearing (pricking, stinging) toothache, or else gnawing, boring, pulsative, jerking, and shooting, esp. in open air, or in evening and morning, sometimes at night only, esp. in heat of bed, or else from contact with hot food.—Toothache after washing clothes; from having the hands in cold water.—Toothache with salivation, after slightest chill.—Pains as of ulceration in teeth during a morning meal.—Caries in teeth.—Teeth become very loose.—Bleeding of teeth.—Grinding of teeth.—Painful sensibility, inflammation, unfixing, ulceration, swelling and ready bleeding of gums.—Gums separated from teeth, and bleed easily, esp. from touch.

8. Mouth.—Excoriation of mouth.—Bitter taste in mouth; sour after milk; bloody erosions on inner surface of cheeks.—Accumulation of saliva, which is watery, saltish, sweetish; or excessive dryness of mouth.—Soreness of mouth.—Spitting of blood.—Viscid mucus in throat.—Hćmoptysis.—Purulent vesicles in palate.—Skin of palate shrivelled, as if about to be detached.—Tongue swollen, dry, loaded with a blackish brown coating.—The tongue swells (agg.—R. T. C.).—Stinging in tip of tongue.—Tongue: chalky white; dry and white; dry and red; dry and brown in centre; coated yellow.—Difficult articulation; speech slow; tongue refuses to move so that he stammers.

9. Throat.—Dryness of throat day and night.—Aching in throat.—Smarting, scraping, and burning pain in throat.—Burning in śsophagus.—(Spasmodic) stricture of śsophagus.—Tonsils and uvula are much swollen.—Hawking up of mucus in morning.—Pain as from excoriation in throat.

10. Appetite.—Clammy or cheese-like taste.—Bitterness in mouth and throat after eating, with roughness.—Taste saltish, sour, or sweetish in mouth, esp. after a meal.—Loss of taste.—Want of appetite from a sensation of fulness in gullet and violent thirst.—Excessive craving for cooling things.—Longing for acids and spicy things.—Hunger after a meal.—Bulimy, even at night (during an attack of gout), with great weakness, so great that he faints if the hunger is not soon allayed.—Thirst, with longing for something refreshing.—Sensation of faintness and softness in abdomen after breakfast.—After a meal drowsiness and indolence, heat and anxiety, burning sensation in hands, acidity increased, pressure and fulness in stomach, chest, and abdomen, accompanied by obstructed respiration, vomiting of food, inflation of abdomen, or headache, risings of sour ingesta, hiccough, debility, colic, and many other sufferings.—Throwing up of ingesta by mouthfuls.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with pain in stomach, as if something were being torn out of it.—Tobacco smoke produces nausea and palpitation of heart.—Frequent risings, generally empty, esp. after a meal and after drinking; sometimes also abortive, or spasmodic, or else sour, or with taste of the food.—Sour regurgitation of food.—Pyrosis.—Hiccough.—Nausea of various kinds, esp. in morning or in evening, or else after a meal.—Nausea with violent hunger or thirst, which disappears on eating or drinking water.—As soon as the water (or food) becomes

warm in the stomach it is thrown up.—Waterbrash, esp. after eating acid things.—Vomiting with violent pains in stomach and great weakness.—Greenish or blackish vomiting.—Vomiting of acid matter.—Vomiting of food, esp. in evening.—Vomiting of bile or of mucus at night, sometimes with coldness and numbness of hands and feet.—Vomiting of blood.—Vomiting with diarrhśa.—Pain in stomach, esp. when it is touched and when walking.—Violent pains in stomach, > by a cold drink.—Sensation of contraction in cardia; the food, scarcely digested, returns into throat.—Fulness in stomach.—Shootings and pressure in stomach, esp. after a meal, with vomiting of food.—Pain in scrobiculus when it is touched, also in morning.—Sensation of coldness, or heat and burning sensation in stomach and scrobiculus.—Inflammation of stomach.—Ulceration of stomach in anćmic girls (R. T. C.).—Spasmodic pain, sensation of clawing and contraction in stomach, sometimes with choking.—The pains in the stomach are > by cold food (ice-cream, ice).—General uneasiness, but which is felt more particularly in stomach.—The pains in stomach manifest themselves chiefly after a meal, as well as in evening and at night.—Oppression and burning in epigastrium.—Drawing pain in pit of stomach, extending to chest.

12. Abdomen.—A very weak, empty, or gone sensation, felt in whole abdominal cavity (this is an indicative point whether found existing among a complication of troubles or occurring alone, and esp. when accompanied by sensation of heat in the back between shoulder-blades.—H. N. G.).—Sharp pains through abdomen.—Shootings in hepatic region.—Distension of abdomen, esp. after a meal.—Abdomen hard and distended.—(Distended abdomen with bilious tendency.—R. T. C.).—Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.—Enlargement and induration of liver, with pain.—Pain in hepatic region on pressure.—Enlargement of spleen.—Sensitiveness in hepatic region, < when lying on r. side, with pain on touch.—Painful pulsation in r. hypochondrium.—Contractive pain in abdomen.—Spasmodic colic.—Pinchings, cuttings, and tearings in abdomen, esp. in morning, in bed at night, and in evening, and often with urgent want to evacuate and diarrhśa.—Shooting pains in abdomen, sometimes with pallid face, shiverings, and headache.—Sensation of coldness, with heat and burning sensation in abdomen.—Inflammation of intestines.—Intussusception.—Uneasiness in abdomen after breakfast.—Pressure outwards against sides of abdomen.—Soreness of abdomen to touch when walking.—Flaccidity of the abdomen.—Obliged to lie down from weakness across abdomen.—Inguinal hernia.—Large yellow spots in abdomen.—Swelling and suppuration of inguinal glands.—Incarcerated flatus.—Flatulent colic, deeply seated in abdomen; < when lying down, with grumbling (rumbling and rolling in bowels) and borborygmi.—Flatus in general.

13. Stool and Anus.—A very characteristic symptom is found in the stool, which is long, slim, hard, and dry, and is evacuated with a great deal of difficulty; it may be compared to a dog's stool in appearance and in manner of evacuation, is often accompanied with the same straining, trembling of the limbs, &c.—Diarrhśa: in great quantity, like water from a hydrant, and is very exhausting to the patient

(often accompanied with a very weak, empty, or gone feeling in abdomen); painless; stools large; involuntary; mucous.—(Emaciating diarrhśa, skin dry and hard.—E. A. Small).—Constipation.—Fćces hard, small, slow, interrupted, difficult to evacuate, and much too dry (like a dog's).—Urgent and distressing want to evacuate.—Prolonged looseness of bowels.—Fćces of the consistence of pap.—Serous diarrhśa.—Diarrhśa with diminished strength (< in morning).—Mucous diarrhśa.—Bloody diarrhśa.—Undigested fćces.—Greenish, grey (or whitish-grey), or black fćces (with flakes of mucus).—Stools watery, with whitish-yellow and cheesy masses; lumps of white mucus.—Stools odourless save for a slight mouldy smell.—Stools like scraping of intestines.—Involuntary evacuations.—Discharge of mucus from anus, which remains continually open.—Tenia, or ascarides from rectum, during stool.—Discharge of blood during the evacuation.—After stool: pressure, burning pain, and tenesmus in anus and rectum, with great exhaustion.—Dartings and shakings in rectum and anus (this may occur in children, causing them to cry out, is usually < in evening or night; they appear to have worms; they will put their hands to the seat, and show by various signs where and what the matter is).—Nettle-like stitches in rectum when not at stool.—Stitches in anus.—Biting and itching in anus.—Tearing in rectum; and genitals, even to sinking down.—Pain in anus so violent it seemed as though the body would be torn asunder, with cutting and movements in whole abdomen, constant ineffectual desire for stool, heat in hands and anxiety; > only by application of warm cloths.—Shaking and clawing l. side of anus.—Crawling stitches.—Pruritus ani.—After stool, frightful tenesmus for some time.—Paralysis of lower intestines; of sphincter ani.—Anus wide open.—Sensation of rectum paralysed.—Cramps and contraction of rectum.—Protrusion and ready bleeding of hćmorrhoidal tumours in rectum and anus, with pain as from excoriation, when sitting or lying down.—Fissure of anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of watery urine.—Frequent emission of a scanty stream of urine (only a small quantity each time).—Urine with white, serous, sandy and red, or else yellow sediment.—Turbid urine, with sediment like brick-dust.—Pale, aqueous, or whitish urine.—Variegated pellicle on surface of urine.—Hćmaturia (with acute pain in region of kidneys and liver, and jaundice).—Smarting and burning sensation when urinating.—Tension and jerking, or burning pain in urethra when not urinating (with frequent desire to urinate).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Very strong sexual desire, with constant wish for coition.—Impotence after excessive excitement and onanism.—Erections which are too energetic in evening or morning.—Frequent (involuntary) pollutions.—Feeble erections or none at all.—Feeble and too speedy emission during coition.—Pains in testes and swelling of spermatic cord.—Hydrocele.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Nymphomania.—Aversion to coitus.—Tearing in genital organs, and stitches upward from vagina into uterus.—(Small pustulation of vulva with great irritation.—R. T. C.).—Śdema of labia (< l.), later

gangrene.—Catamenia too early and too profuse (and of too long duration), or too early and too scanty and serous.—[*Phos*. patients generally menstruate regularly but profusely, and not uncommon symptoms are, vertigo on rising in morning, with weakness of legs, so that for a few moments after getting out of bed, they cannot stand.—H. N. Martin.].—Discharge of blood from uterus during pregnancy.—Catamenia of too long duration, with toothache and colic.—Before menses: abundant bleeding of ulcers; leucorrhśa; want to urinate; and weeping.—Frequent and profuse metrorrhagia.—On appearance of menses incisive, griping pains in the back and vomiting.—After menses: weakness, blue circles round eyes, and anxiety.—Menses: of too short continuance retarded.—During menses shooting headaches; fermentation in abdomen; expectoration of blood pains in (small of) back; soreness of limbs; great lassitude and fever; or palpitation of heart; shiverings; swelling of gums and cheeks, and many other sufferings.—Sterility on account of excessive voluptuousness, or if the menstruation comes on too late and is too profuse.—Smarting, corrosive leucorrhśa (drawing blisters).—Hard and painful nodosities in breasts.—Inflammation (erysipelatous) of breasts, even after formation of pus.—Erysipelatous inflammation of mammć, with swelling, burning pains, and shootings.—Anxious feeling beneath l. breast, with bitter eructations.—Burning, pinching in r. breast, heat mounting to head.—Cramp pain in breast, high tip, under sternum, with eructations.—At 3.30 p.m. pain from l. nipple to r. nipple, thence to r. shoulder and r. little finger.—Pain below nipple shooting like electricity.—Nipples hot and sore.—Papular eruption on breasts.—Abscess in mammć, also with fistulous ulcers; bluish colour.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and scraping in throat, sometimes prolonged.—Aphonia, so as to be unable to speak except in a whisper.—Catarrh with cough, fever, and fear of death.—Very painful sensibility of larynx, which prevents speaking.—Stitches, soreness, roughness, and dryness in the larynx.—Croup; bronchitis.—Great sensibility of larynx with burning pain.—Dryness in trachea and chest.—Expectoration of mucus from larynx.—Cough excited by a tickling and itching in chest, or with hoarseness and sensation as if chest were raw.—Hollow, hacking, spasmodic, tickling cough, esp. if caused by tickling in chest; at night, preventing sleep.—Cough with shootings in throat, chest, and scrobiculus, sometimes only at night.—Dry cough every day, which continues several hours, with pains in stomach and abdomen.—Cough with stitches over one eye.—Cough from a change in the weather and from strong odours; from lying on l. side or on back.—Cough from going from warm into cold room (H. N. Martin).—Dry, shaking cough, with sensation as if head were going to burst, excited by cold air, by drinking, or by reading aloud.—Cough with vomiting.—Cough excited by laughing.—Dry cough, as if caused by tubercles, or chronic pneumonia.—Cough in paroxysms, brings up a viscid, muco-purulent expectoration, branched like the bronchial tubes.—Cough with purulent and saltish expectoration, esp. morning and evening.—Cough with expectoration in morning, without expectoration in evening; expectoration frothy, pale red, rust-coloured,

streaked with blood; white and tough; cold mucus, tasting sour or sweet; transparent mucus in morning after rising.—Greenish expectoration from cough.—Cough with expectoration of slimy mucus or of blood, with smarting in chest.

18. Chest.—Noisy and panting respiration.—Difficult respiration, esp. in evening, with anguish in chest, < by sitting down.—Respiration oppressed, quick, anxious.—Difficult inspiration; heaviness, fulness, and tension on chest.—Obstructed respiration and oppression of chest of various kinds, esp. in morning or evening, as also during movement.—Spasmodic asthma.—Constrictive spasms in chest.—After a cough, asthma.—Fits of suffocation at night.—Pressure at chest.—Heaviness, fulness, and tension in chest.—Contractive spasms in chest.—Tearing in chest.—Lancinations in chest, and esp. in l. side, sometimes prolonged, or else when the parts are touched.—Burning pain as from excoriation in chest.—Inflammation of lungs (l. side).—Pneumonia nervosa (lungs hepatised).—Tuberculosis (phthisis mucosa).—Sensation of fatigue in chest.—Anguish in chest.—Congestion in chest, with sensation of heat which ascends to throat.—Pain under l. breast, when lying upon it.—Yellow spots on chest.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Anxiety about heart with nausea and a peculiar hunger, somewhat > by eating, distressing even in bed.—Sensation of warmth about r. side of heart.—Pressure; heaviness; aching in heart.—Rush of blood to heart and palpitation, that becomes very violent after eating.—Palpitation of heart of different kinds, esp. after a meal, morning and evening, as also when seated, and after all kinds of mental excitement.—Palpitation of heart with obstructed respiration; palpitation from every mental emotion.—Violent palpitation with anxiety, evenings and mornings in bed; on slight motion.—Blowing sounds in heart.—Pressure in middle of sternum and about heart.—Pulse rapid, full, and hard; small, weak, easily compressed.

20. Neck and Back.—Rigidity of nape of neck.—Pressure on shoulders.—Swelling of neck.—Engorgement of axillary glands and of those of nape of neck and of neck.—Itching and shooting under axillć.—Fetid sweat under axillć.—Paralysed sensation in upper sacrum and lower lumbar vertebrć.—Contusive pain in loins and back (as if back were broken), esp. after having been seated a long time, hindering walking, rising up, or making the least movement.—Pain in small of the back when rising from a stooping position.—Burning in back or small of back (esp. with delayed menses).—Tabes dorsalis.—Burning pains in loins.—Sensitiveness of spinous processes of dorsal vertebrć to pressure.—Softening of spine.—Heat or burning in back, between scapulć.—Tearings and stitches in and beneath both scapulć.—Pain in coccyx impeding easy motion, can find no comfortable position; followed by painful stiffness of nape.—Coccyx painful to touch as from an ulcer.—Transient pain from coccyx through spine to vertex that drew head back during the stool.—Backache and palpitations prevail (R. T. C.).

21. Limbs.—Weakness in all the limbs as if paralysed; esp. in joints, trembling from every exertion.—Swelling of hands and feet.—Bruised pain in limbs.—Extremities, esp. hands and feet, heavy as lead.—Numbness and falling asleep of limbs.—Exanthema on skin about joints.—Swelling of soft tissues of joints.—Joints stiff.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stiffness in morning on washing, with pressure.—Rheumatic tearing (and lancinating pains) in shoulders, arms, and hands (particularly in joints), esp. at night.—Burning pain in palms of hands and arms; clammy perspiration in palms and on head.—Burning pain in hands and arms.—Numbness of arms and hands.—Lassitude and trembling in arms and hands, and esp. when holding anything.—Furfuraceous tetters on arms.—Congestion of blood in hands, with swelling and redness of veins, esp. when allowing arms to hang down.—Wrenching pain in joints of hands and fingers, with tension.—Swelling of hands, even at night.—Heat in hands.—Coldness of hands at night.—Contraction and jerking of fingers.—Deadness of fingers.—Paralysis of fingers.—Numbness of finger-tips.—Skin cracked at joints of fingers.—Chilblains on fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Uneasiness, weakness, < on ascending steps, with heaviness.—Pain as from ulceration (suppurative) in buttocks when seated.—Pain in r. hip-joint.—(Exostosis of femur.).—Wrenching pain in coxo-femoral joints, and those of knees and feet, with external heat.—Swelling of tibia.—Bruised pain in periosteum of tibia.—Gangrenous periosteum of tibia, with fever; the periosteum peeled off as far as knee, leaving the bone rough.—Painful fatigue and heaviness of legs.—Heaviness in hollow of knees.—Burning sensation in legs and feet.—Tension and cramps in legs, esp. in knees.—Rheumatic stiffness of the knee.—Shocks in legs before going to sleep, (lay and night.—Drawing and tearing (rheumatic pain) in knees, extending into feet.—Paralytic weakness in legs, and arthritic rigidity of knees.—Tetters on knee.—Spots like petechić on legs.—Ulcers on legs, with surrounding small pustules.—Exostosis on tibia.—Jerking, and cramp in calves.—Tearings and shootings in feet, esp. at night (in feet of a pregnant woman).—Swelling of feet, or only of the malleoli, esp. in evening or after a walk, sometimes with shooting pain.—Sprained pain in ankles on walking.—Easy dislocation of foot.—Coldness of feet, esp. at night.—Paralytic feeling in feet.—Pain (as if bruised) as from ulceration in soles when walking.—Shocks in feet day and night before going to sleep.—Numbness of tips of toes.—Inflammation and redness of ball of great toe with lancinations.—Chilblains and corns on toes.

24. Generalities.—Affections of inner chest; shinbones; bones of legs; of r. upper or r. lower extremity; r. upper or r. lower side.—Profuse secretion of mucus.—Affections of axillary glands; inflammation of glands in general; glands painful, particularly stitching pains; hot swelling of glands.—Glandular diseases, esp. after contusion.—Bleeding from inner parts; threatened phthisis pulmonalis.—The pains of *Phos*. are continuous, or, at least, irregular as to time.—Arthritic and rheumatic tearings and stitching pains, principally in limbs,

sometimes after a slight chill, esp. in bed at night.—Burning pain in limbs.—Tension, cramp, jerking, and distortion of some of the limbs.—Sprains, easy dislocations.—Ataxia and adynamia.—Convulsions.—Rigidity of some parts.—Fits of paleness and numbness in some of the limbs, which then appear dead.—Mucous membrane pale.—Trembling of limbs from least exertion, but chiefly during labour.—Tendency to strain the back.—Ebullition and congestion of blood, sometimes with pulsation throughout body.—Sensations: of fulness; of itching or tickling; of knocking, beating, or throbbing; of darting; darting pain; of roughness-all occurring in inner parts.—Sensation of dryness or of festering in internal parts.—Bleeding from various (internal) organs.—Inflammation and stinging pain of inner parts.—Itching of inner parts.—Small wounds bleed much.—Blood fluid non-coagulable.—Bleeding from all cavities; also from soft cancer.—Weakness and soreness in joints, esp. knees.—Great weakness and paralytic lassitude, which sometimes come on suddenly, esp. in bed in morning, or after a very short walk.—Can only lie on the r. side.—Lying on the l. side at night causes anxiety.—Spasms of the paralysed side.—Paralysis, formication, and tearing in limbs; ańcsthesia; increased heat.—Exostosis, esp. of skull.—Hip-joint disease, oozing a watery pus.—Epilepsy with consciousness.—Fainting fits; from strong odours.—Excessive sensibility of all the organs.—Hysterical lassitude.—General dejection and nervous debility.—Heaviness of limbs and sluggishness.—Paralysis with tingling in the parts affected.—Emaciation and consumption.—Inability to remain in open air, esp. when cold.—Strong tendency to take cold, which is often followed by headache and toothache, coryza, with fever, shivering, &c.—Effects of hair-cutting and chill to head.—Pains in limbs on change of weather.—The majority of symptoms manifest themselves morning and evening, in bed, as well as after dinner, while several others appear at the beginning of a meal and disappear after it.—<: In morning; evening; before falling asleep; on waking; before breakfast; after taking cold; while coughing; before or after eating; from violent bleeding; from spraining parts; while lying on back; lying on l. side; from laughing (often producing cough); from light in general; light of the lamp; warm food ("very thirsty, takes water, likes it, feels better, gets warm in stomach and is vomited"); reading aloud; from strong smells; after stool (exhausted, &c.); while Swallowing drink; in the wind; when singing; when the weather changes either way.—>: In the dark; lying on r. side; from being mesmerised; from rubbing; from scratching; after sleep; from cold things; cold food; cold water (till it gets warm).

25. Skin.—Exanthema which comes out in pustules; is scaly.—Ulcers in general.—Summer freckles.—Hard swellings here and there on body.—Wounds which appear to have healed break out again and bleed; wounds that continually heal and break out again.—Desquamation of skin.—Burning in the skin.—Excoriated spots on skin, with cracks and shootings.—Round, tettery spots over whole body.—Freckles (nose).—Dry, furfuraceous tetters.—Yellow or brown spots on skin (esp. chest and abdomen).—Copper-coloured or bluish spots, like petechić.—Red spots.—Jaundice.—Pale skin.—Ecchymosis.—Furunculi.—Lymphatic abscess with fistulous ulcers (which have callous margins, secreting a fetid and

colourless pus) and hectic fever.—Large ulcers surrounded by small ones.—Ulcers bleed on appearance of menses.—Fungus hćmatodes.—Copious bleeding even from very small wounds.—Polypus.—Chilblains (fingers and toes) and corns on feet, sometimes very painful.—Tingling in skin.—Nettle-rash.

26. Sleep.—Falling asleep late.—Complaints preventing sleep.—Over-powering sleep coming on after dinner, if only a moderate dinner has been eaten.—Sleeplessness before midnight.—Sleepy at 7 p.m.; wakeful at night (produced.—R. T. C.).—Strong tendency to sleep by day, as from lethargy.—Stupefying sleep.—Sleep retarded in evening, and sleeplessness at night, or frequent waking, with difficulty in going to sleep again, caused by restlessness, with anguish, tossing, heat, vertigo, and ebullition of blood.—Inability to remain lying on back or on side.—Coma vigil.—Sleep unrefreshing; sensation in morning as after insufficient sleep.—At night vertigo with nausea, painful sensibility of limbs, pains in stomach and abdomen, suffocating and spasmodic asthma, &c.—Frequent waking from feeling too hot, without perspiration.—Frequent waking, with starts and fright.—During sleep, jerks in limbs, cries, talking, tears, complaints, lamentations, and moans.—Dreams: anxious, distressing; lascivious; frightful and horrible; or vivid and uneasy; of animals which bite; of robbers fire; the business of the day (which he could not finish); bloodshed; death quarrels; creeping things, &c.—Nightmare.—Somnambulism.

27. Fever.—Shuddering and shivering, esp. in bed, in evening (without thirst, with aversion to being uncovered and with swollen veins on hands), sometimes with yawning, followed by heat or otherwise.—Coldness of limbs.—Internal chilliness and chill not > by heat of stove.—Chilliness in evening till midnight, with great weakness and sleep.—Chill running down back.—Shiverings, followed by heat, with thirst and sweat, esp. at night, and in afternoon.—(Chronic feverishness with recurring albuminuria.—R. T. C.).—Internal or external heat of single parts.—Flushes of heat running up back.—Burning in back, between shoulder-blades.—Burning pain of external parts or of internal parts.—Transient or anxious heat.—Nocturnal heat (disturbing sleep).—Flushes of heat over whole body, beginning in hands.—Perspiration most profuse on head, hands, and feet, with increased secretion of urine.—Perspiration on fore part of body.—Perspiration frequently smells of sulphur or of garlic.—Intermittent fever: heat and perspiration at night, with faintness and ravenous hunger, which could not be satisfied with eating; afterwards chilliness with chattering of teeth and external coldness; the chilliness was succeeded by internal heat, esp. in hands, while the external coldness continued.—Fevers with soporous condition, dry, black lips and tongue and open mouth.—Typhus fever (often with pneumonia and bronchitis, that developed into consumption).—Hectic fever, with dry heat towards the evening, esp. in palms of hands, sweat, and colliquative diarrhśa, circumscribed redness of cheeks (l. more than r.), &c.—Pulse changed; quick, full, and hard; occasionally small and weak.—Nocturnal and viscid sweat.—Sweat in morning.—Cold, clammy sweat.

Phosphorus Hydrogenatus.

Phosphoretted Hydrogen. Phosphine. PH_3. Solution.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Diarrhœa. Hyperæsthesia. Locomotor ataxy. Stammering. Teeth, crumbling.

Characteristics.—Breunar (quoted by Allen) relates the effects of inhaling this gas, given off in the preparation of some "hypophosphites." The symptoms began to appear after three months in visional disturbances, diarrhœa, paralysis, and a complete state of locomotor ataxia, < on closing eyes. The teeth crumbled without pain. Articulation and swallowing were difficult. The diarrhœa was accompanied by weakness of the anus.

Relations.—Electricity *antidoted* the effects. *Compare:* Locomotor ataxy, Arg. n., Alm., Helod. Visional defects, Benz. din., Carb. s.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Flickering points in field of vision, rapidly enlarging and rendering it impossible to fix vision on any object, esp. in reading.—Optic nerves very irritable to reflex stimuli.

4. Ears.—Auditory hyperæsthesia.

8. Mouth.—Teeth, both healthy and carious, crumble, without pain.—Ataxia of muscles of articulation, great effort of will required to form the word.

9. Throat.—Swallowing somewhat difficult.

12. Abdomen.—Shooting pains in limbs and abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa with weakness and unsteadiness of arms.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness and unsteadiness of arms, making difficult to write.

23. Lower Limbs.—Limbs unsteady; gait tottering; associated with undercurrent shooting pains in limbs and abdomen.

24. Generalities.—Complete expression of ataxia stood with limbs separated; walking wholly impossible when eyes closed would stagger and fall.—No anæsthesia; electric irritability of muscles greatly increased.

Phosphorus Muriaticus.

Phosphorus pentachloride. PCl_5. Solution.

Clinical.—Asthma. Coryza. Ophthalmia.

Characteristics.—J. Meredith (*H. W.*, xxxiii. 127) has recorded the effects observed on a science student from grinding up this salt and inhaling the fumes. Eye-soreness, coryza, sore throat and chest with difficult breathing, were the main symptoms. They lasted fourteen days from the exposure; and were cured by *Bell.* 3x internally and a one per cent. *Iodine* lotion locally as a compress at night.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Great soreness of mucous membranes of eyes and nose, with copious intermittent runnings; lasts all night.—Shades eyes from light reflected from tablecloth at dinner.—Whites of eyes congested.

5. Nose.—Irritation and copious intermittent running.—The intolerable smell of the fumes cannot be forgotten at night, and sleep is impossible.

9. Throat.—Throat and chest sore.

17. Respiratory Organs.—In morning breathing difficult; lungs wheezy; chest and throat sore.

26. Sleep.—Symptoms kept him awake all night.

Physalia.

Physalia pelagica. Portuguese man-of-war. N. O. Physophoridæ.

Clinical.—Urticaria.

Characteristics.—G. Bennett was stung by the animal on second and ring fingers. The sensation was as if stung by a nettle, succeeded in a few minutes by violent aching, affecting the finger-joints and spreading up arm, involving elbow-joint. The pain was < by application of water; < by motion; and < when joints became affected. The pain spread to the shoulder-joint and pectoral muscles causing oppression of breathing. After half an hour the symptoms began to abate, leaving numbness of the limb and a vesicle at the spot which was stung.

Relations.—*Compare:* Medusa, Urt. ur.

Physostigma.

Physostigma venenosum. Calabar Bean. Eséré. N. O. Leguminosæ.
Trituration of the bean.

Clinical.—Astigmatism. Bathing, effects of. Blepharospasm. Chorea. Ciliary spasm. Climacteric. Constipation. Coccygodynia. Dentition. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Epilepsy. *Eyes, affections of*; injuries of; strain of. General paralysis. Glaucoma. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Heart, affections of. Hemiplegia (l.) Herpes, preputialis. Hiccough. Hysteria. Iris, prolapsed. Leucorrhœa. Levitation. Locomotor ataxy. *Myopia*. Navel, inflammation of. *Paralysis, local*; agitans; spinal. Paraplegia. Progressive muscular atrophy. Prostration; muscular. Sleeplessness. Spinal irritation. Spinal sclerosis. Stiff neck. Tetanus. Throat, sore; fish-bone sensation. Water, effects of. Wounds.

Characteristics.—"The Ordeal-bean" of Old Calabar, the Eséré of the natives, is the type of a genus of *Leguminosæ* of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*, with flowers very like *Phaseolus*, except that its bearded style is terminated by a great oblique hood, covering the blunt stigma." It is this hood which distinguishes the genus and gives it its name. *P. ven*. is a great twining climber, and has purplish flowers. Its seeds are very poisonous, and are used by the Calabari as an ordeal, suspected persons being compelled to eat them until they either vomit or die. In the latter case they are considered guilty, in the former innocent. In cases observed in Calabar convulsions have been noted, and twitchings, especially in the back, and death in thirty minutes. A number of cases of poisoning have occurred in this country, and in these the most notable feature was complete muscular prostration. According to Brunton, the tetanising properties of the bean belong to an alkaloid, *Calabarine*, and the paralysis to *Eserine* (or *Physostigmine*, as it is now called). In animals poisoned by it speedy general paralysis is set up, and death occurs from failure of respiration; though the heart may be poisoned both directly and through its nerves. The paralysis is seated in the spinal cord itself. The muscles are affected by fluttering tremors; involuntary muscles are excited to active movements and expulsive efforts. The intestines are often twisted up in knots. All the secretions are somewhat increased (*C. D. P.*). A crowd of children in Liverpool ate beans which they found among the sweepings of a ship from Africa. Forty-six were admitted to hospital with loss of muscular power, prostration, feeble, slow pulse, cold, perspiring skin, cold extremities; vomiting in nearly all cases, diarrhœa in one-third of them. At first there was colic, but later on remarkable freedom from pain. Pupils contracted in many; in one contracted during sleep, dilated when aroused. Only one (a phthisical boy) succumbed. He staggered as he walked, then fell, kicking and rolling as if in pain, but afterwards became quiet; much purged; pulse hardly perceptible; skin cold, face livid; quite conscious and able to swallow water. Directly after drinking he died without a struggle, some froth issuing from nose and mouth. After death the blood was found to be fluid; the heart distended with it,

and its muscular substance very flaccid (*C. D. P.*). Many excellent provings have been made with *Physo.*, among which one made by Christison on himself is remarkable. Simpson and Douglas MacLagan were sent for to attend him in his collapsed state, which Simpson could only compare to that produced by severe flooding, though Christison's only sensation was one of "extreme but not unpleasant faintness." MacLagan thought it like *Aconite* poisoning. Christison could not get his *will* into his muscles except by a tremendous effort. Warmth to feet and a sinapism to whole abdomen gave great relief, and he was then able to turn on his left side; but only remained there a very short time on account of the tumultuous action of the heart it set up. He became drowsy and slept; but his mind was so active in sleep that on awaking he did not know that he had slept. The tumultuous action of the heart continued on waking, but strong coffee quickly restored the whole condition and made the heart regular. A symptom observed by Christison and many other provers was one of indigestion, "as if large pieces of food had been suddenly swallowed." It began under upper sternum, descending and increasing in intensity till it reached the epigastrium; eructations then occurred, and a reversal of direction followed, the sensation ending where it began. With other provers there was a sensation of weight and hardness. Christison also had very much giddiness and dimness of vision. It is for its action on the eye, especially for its power of contracting the pupil, and thereby antagonising *Atropine*, that *Physo*. and its alkaloid *Eserine* are best known in old-school practice. The effects are more definite when the drug (tincture, extract, or solution of alkaloid) is applied to the eye direct; but one myopic prover had his myopia much diminished. In glaucoma it has been used with signal success to diminish intra-ocular tension; and especially when glaucoma has been the result of injury. Dudgeon (*B. J. H.*, xxxviii. 60) relates the case of A. E., 26, struck by the cork of a soda-water bottle on inferior and outer part of left eyeball. Intense burning pain and effusion into the eyeball followed. Under *Arn.*, prescribed by Mr. Engall, the effusion disappeared, and later the pain and inflammation subsided under *Aco*. and *Merc. c*. The pupil was now egg-shaped, the long diameter perpendicular, smaller end downwards; vision extremely myopic. *Bell*. dilated the pupil, but had no effect on the vision. Engall sent the patient to Dudgeon, who found the pupil was sluggish, and a book had to be held within four inches of the eye to be read. *Physo*. 3x, every three hours, was given. After the first dose objects could be seen at a considerable distance, and next day sight was nearly as good as ever. Dudgeon considers that the lens was tilted by the blow, and that *Physo*. restored the over-stretched or paralysed portion of the ciliary muscle. Woodyatt (*Org*. iii. 99) states that *Physo*. has produced corneal astigmatism in a young lady, who found any attempt at close work caused redness of tarsal edges and a hot, sandy feeling in conjunctiva. *Lil. t*. 30 cured. Paralysis and tremors predominate over the cramps, twitchings, stiffnesses, and tension of *Physo.*, but these are also characteristic, and tetanus has been cured by *Physo*. Paralysis of left side is very proeminent, and the numbness is more apparent on left side, especially in left arm; which may be associated with heart symptoms. The apex of the left lung is also affected. A feeling of levitation was

observed in one prover on stepping. Ataxic gait and shooting pains down limbs show its appropriateness in locomotor ataxy. The inability to get the *will* into the muscles is a striking feature of many paralyses. Spinal, sacral, and coccygeal pains were experienced, and associated with some of them, numbness of the womb. The association of *muscular prostration* (in any form, of which laboured respiration is one) with any affection is a keynote of *Physo*. This case was cured: Great muscular prostration with continual inclination to sigh; leucorrhœa < by exercising during the day, especially 4 p.m.; sighing < when leucorrhœa is <; dread of cold water. This *dread of cold water* is a grand keynote of *Physo*. One of the provers (a water drinker) developed a perfect disgust for cold water and cold drinks; and though used to a cold morning plunge, was obliged to omit it on account of his horror. Other provers felt uncomfortable after bathing, and had great reluctance to their bath. Weakness was felt on change of weather, and on cold, bracing days. A paralytic state of mind and body from grief has been cured with *Physo*. Sleeplessness of a peculiar kind occurs in *Physo*. Nash (*Med. Adv*., xx. 258) cured with *Physo*. 12 and 30 persistent sleeplessness in a patient who had been in an insane asylum, and feared she would have to go again. Her symptom was: "If she chanced to get a nap she awoke suddenly as if in a fright, and felt no > from what she had slept." *Peculiar sensations* are: As if stomach were full. As if she must lose her mind. As if a ball were coming up throat. Lower limbs as if asleep. Back as if paralysed. Tongue as if burnt (left margin); as if swollen and paralysed. Sensations of contraction and tension. Wavering in brain. Weak feeling in stomach. H. L. Chase, one of the provers, had a "very severe pain in the right popliteal space," and he afterwards cured a patient who came to him with pain in the same region two years later (*H. R*., xiii. 117). (Allen gives the symptom as in the *left* popliteal space.) The symptoms are < by pressure (of finger between vertebræ causing wincing); by falls and blows. < Motion; descending stairs (wavering in brain). < Walking; stepping; jar of misstep. > Lying supine. < Lying l. side; > lying on r. side. < 4 p.m. < Night (headache unbearable). If pain began at any hour it always continued till 12 o'clock following, either noon or midnight. < Cold water; perfect horror of cold drink; cold bath. < From bathing; from change in weather; on bracing days. < In church. > In cool open air. < On waking. > Closing eyes. > By sleep (hiccough). > Warmth to feet; sinapisms to abdomen.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coffee; Sinapisms; Arn.; (emetics are of the first importance. Injection of Atropine antagonises its effects). Lil. t. cured astigmatism of Physo. *Compare:* Eserin. In paralyses, Lathyr., Oxyt., Strych., Ciner., Con., Gels. Heart, Phaseol., Phos. Eyes, Onos., Lil. t., Rut., jabor., Bell. Headache with drowsiness, Brucea, Gins., Herac. Spinal irritation, hungry sensation, numbness, muscles of back rigid, wavering in brain, Act. r. Headache < by music, Phos., Phos. ac. (Physo. of organ.). Levitation, Phos., Phos. ac. Headache with inability to stop thinking (Phos. with increased mental power), Globus, Ign., Asaf. < Descending stairs, Borax. Increased irritability, tetanic spasms, cramp, tenesmus recti, stiff spine and legs, Strych. and Nux (Physo. has diminished

reflexes, spinal paralysis; unsteady gait with eyes closed; death by paralysis, Strych. has death from respiratory spasm dilated pupils). Tetanus, Passif. Tongue as if scalded, Sang.

Causation.—Emotions. Grief. Bathing. Injuries. Blows.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Uncommon mental activity.—Foolish actions, said it made him crazy.—Exhilarated in morning, gloomy towards noon.—Nothing was right, too many things in room; continually counting them.—Irritable.—Nervous, cannot endure pain.—Exhaustion, cannot remember anything.—Disinclined to work.—Difficult thinking; cannot concentrate the mind.

2. Head.—Vertigo: on moving, with fainting and muscæ volitantes; with nausea; in evening, if people stepped in front of tier in the doorway; at night; when reading; on getting up after dinner; when walking; on descending stairs, with dim vision and unsteady gait; wavering in brain; as if drunk; with sensation of wavering in brain.—Confusion and dizziness; dull, heavy, oppressive headache.—Intolerable pain over both eyes.—Head drooping listlessly.—Darting pain in various parts, < motion.—Aching in morning with epistaxis l. side.—Bruised pain in brain all day, < a heavy step; < l. temple, with general fatigue and sensitiveness to cold or change of temperature.—Pressure encircling head, with sleepiness.—Constriction as from a bandage or tight cap pressed down as far as temples.—Severe, dull, frontal headache, esp. in the morning.—Darting pain in forehead, < motion, and in temples.—Sharp pain in supra-orbital region, running off towards nose.—Pain: over r. eye, in morning on waking, by noon pain in whole cerebrum, fulness of blood-vessels of brain, and contracted feeling in forehead, which extended to eyelids, causing an effort to open or close them; in l. side at 10 a.m., with heat in abdomen and nausea, the pain is heavy at 11, pain over whole head from 4 till 10 p.m., with nausea and general sweat, headache next day with lame, bruised feeling in region of kidneys.—Pain in temples; showing from r. temple to 2nd bicuspid.—In evening sound of the organ caused headache, < forehead and temples.—One-sided headache with fear of opening eyes lest it should < the pain.—Inability to stop thinking with headache.—Sensation of rush of blood to frontal and temporal regions.—Sharp, shooting pains in temples.—Throbbing of temporal and carotid arteries; heart beats felt in head on lying down.—Intense, painful pressure in vertex and both temples, the pressure in vertex extending over to occiput.

3. Eyes.—Eyes inflamed, first r., then l.; sclerotic dry, red, and swollen; eyeballs pain and smart; lids feel sore.—Eyes bloodshot all the forenoon, with burning in them.—Pain on attempting to use binocular vision, as in reading, so that one eye must be closed, > by a weak concave glass.—Pressure; with muscæ volitantes, dark and light long worms or snakes, also tremulous vision.—Bright marks when looking at an object; dark yellowish spots covering one or two letters when

reading.—Sharp, shooting pains, and drawing, twisting sensation in eyes.—Eyes sore and painful when moved from side to side.—Pain deep in, over top of eyeball, running up from inner canthus to r. frontal eminence, then down obliquely outward into temple.—Sharp stitches in r. eyeball, > by motion in open air.—The muscularis internus seems not to do its work rightly, and the axis of the eyes differs in each; eyes feel weak, with lachrymation.—Eyes convulsed.—Sight blurred, hazy, or misty, film over eyes; objects mixed; after which dull pain over the eyes and between the eyes.—Aching in posterior part of orbit, extending back into the brain; < on reading, causing nausea.—Lids (esp. l.) heavy; cannot bear to raise them; twitching of lids (upper, < l.).—Contracted sensation in lids with difficulty in opening them and lachrymation when wide open, difficulty in keeping l. eye open.—Lids immovable.—Tight feeling in ciliary region as if something were creeping about in it, with sharp pain, < reading.—Contraction of pupils; in morning; by small and rapid jerks, with sensitiveness to light; then mydriasis, < morning, seeming to depend on fatigue of sphincter, which was > during day by reflex stimulus of light.—Pupils dilated.—Pupils contracted when asleep, dilated when aroused.—Disturbed accommodation; approximation of far point (myopia) and also of near point (the accommodation recovers before the pupil).—Vision abnormally acute; double; dim and indistinct; blurred, hazy, misty.—(Lens dislocated by blow.)

4. Ears.—Sharp, shooting pains in the ears.—Shooting in l. ear; in r.—Pain in r. ear when writing.—Hammering in r. in evening, with feeling in external ear as from a hot wind.—Painful pressure on tympani.—Discomfort in r., with inclination to bore in with finger; after removal of wax some pain; with eructation a sudden pain from throat along Eustachian tube to middle ear.—Crawling in l. ear.—Fulness.—Stopped feeling.—Partial deafness of r.—Sensitive to every sound.—Singing or tuning like escaping steam, at night after lying down.—Hissing, buzzing, ringing in the ears.

5. Nose.—Fluent coryza, sneezing; burning, smarting, itching, and tingling of nostrils; nose stuffed and hot.—Twitchings in nose and involuntary expansion of nostrils.—Small boil inside r. nostril.—Epistaxis while at supper.—Smarting at end of nose, it feels as if burnt by hot liquid.—Tension in skin of nose and forehead.

6. Face.—Face pale; flushings of the face; heat.—Neuralgic pain in r. side of face.—Sensation of cramps or spasms in face extending to neck; with numbness of l. hand.—Sensation of contraction of l. side of face, with numbness.—Severe pain in r. upper jaw like toothache (though all teeth on that side had been extracted).—Numbness of lips.

7. Teeth.—Dentition: nervous children with vacillating pupils who have trouble when nursing or taking food; pain in stomach as soon as they begin, but going off if they continue to nurse.

8. Mouth.—Tongue sore on tip and rough.—Smarting of end of tongue; feels as if burnt.—Scalding sensation l. side.—Tongue coated, more heavily at

root.—Numbness and tingling of tongue and lips, with constant desire to moisten them.—Bad taste in mouth.—Profuse salivation; thick, leathery saliva.—Difficult speech.—Power of speech retained long after inability to swallow.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, painful swallowing.—Tonsils and soft palate dark red.—Burning, scraping, raw feeling in throat.—Tonsils enlarged; swollen, elongated uvula.—Small ulcers, with yellow centres in pharynx.—Feeling as of a fish-bone in throat; swallowing saliva very painful.—Constriction of throat and dysphagia.—Pain extending from throat to l. ear when swallowing.—Feeling as if a ball were coming up in throat.—Submaxillary gland tender and tumefied.

10. Appetite.—Hunger but can find nothing to satisfy it; food has a flat taste.—No appetite, disgust for food, tobacco, and coffee; and esp. for cold drinks.

11. Stomach.—Tasteless eructations.—Burning in stomach with hot eructations.—Violent hiccough.—Nausea and vomiting.—In stomach: prickling, sharp pains; darting pains, with paralysed feeling of l. side; heaviness and weight, as if undigested food were lying there; hard pain; griping; emptiness and weakness; sensation of nervousness and trembling.—Soreness in region of stomach.—Sensation at epigastrium as when large pieces of food are suddenly swallowed.

12. Abdomen.—Lancinating pains in hypochondria.—Hard, sore pain in splenic region; descending to groin and across hypogastrium, < by motion.—Soreness and pain at navel, which was found much inflamed.—Severe pain in umbilical region.—Pain and soreness in umbilical region.—Stitches in l. side of abdomen.—Much rumbling and distension in abdomen, with discharge of large quantities of flatus.—Dull pain in transverse and descending colon.—Colicky pains, with feeling as if diarrhœa would occur.—Shooting pains in l. iliac region and down thigh.—Sharp, cutting pains in lower part of abdomen.—Dull pain in groins.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools: copious; soft, thin; watery; yellowish; bilious; part natural, part black like tar; lumpy, mixed with watery discharge; dark and offensive.—Constipation; from atony.—Sphincter ani swollen and rigid; evacuation painful; rectum protruding, swollen and very sensitive.—Tenesmus and burning, with diarrhœa; also tenesmus of bladder.—Stool irregular and loose, anus sore and inclined to protrude; piles (absent for three years) return.—Severe piles following childbirth.

14. Urinary Organs.—Bruised, sore feeling in region of kidneys.—Bladder feels distended.—Frequent desire to urinate, often ineffectual.—Frequent and copious urination.—Urine: yellow; high coloured; strong-smelling; clear; muddy; pale and copious.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Frequent erections with but slight desire.—Two emissions without dreams or excitement.—Strong-smelling sweat about genitals, prepuce tender and swollen, many small vesicles on glans with burning itching.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa; < exercising during day, esp. about 4 p.m.; with inclination to sigh; sighing < when leucorrhœa is worse; dread of cold water.—Menses irregular.—Numbness of womb with pain in back.—Condition like that produced by flooding after delivery.—Metrorrhagia.—Pain as if menses were coming on.—Menstruation, with palpitation; congestion of the eyes, with tonic spasms, rigidity, sighing respiration, consciousness retained.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough from tickling in throat.—Slight constant inclination to cough from filling lungs.—Laboured, sighing respiration; yawning.

18. Chest.—Stitches in the chest.—Cannot fill l. lung as inspiration = dull pain at l. apex, > by pressure.—Stitches under inferior angles of scapulæ during expiration.—Heavy weight at chest.—Twitches across pectoral muscles.—Stitches in l. breast, and unable to draw long breath.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Dull pain, uneasiness and distress about the heart.—Violent palpitation of the heart, with feeling of pulsation through whole body.—As the fresh, bracing air strikes me, a choking sensation with fluttering of heart.—Heart's action irregular and tumultuous, when lying on l. side, > when lying on the back.—Pulse: variable; accelerated; small, frequent, slow, feeble, intermittent.

20. Neck and Back.—Inclination to stretch out the neck.—Pain at base of brain as if it were cutting off body from head; going through to back part of throat, which is stiff and sore.—Stiffness in neck.—On waking, pain in r. head and neck as if latter was stiff.—While taking morning bath suddenly stiff neck (r.).—Drawing on turning head.—Rheumatic pains in l. neck and shoulder.—Feeling of weakness passed down from occiput through back to lower limbs.—Cramp-like stitches up and down spine; stiffness of l. neck.—Chilly, creeping sensations up back, 7 p.m.—Back very weak, unable to stand erect.—Dull pain in back.—Backache (in renal region) kept him restless all night; no > in any position; passed copious colourless urine.—Creeping numbness from back of head down spine.—Cramp-like stitches up and down the spine.—Pain under r. shoulder-blade.—Dull, heavy pain in lumbar region; also over l. hip, extending to back.—Pain in back between hips, with numbness of womb.—Pain in (l.) sacral region, as if strained by lifting, < on motion.—Contractive pain of anterior surface of coccyx; as if dysentery coming on; (since verified).

21. Limbs.—Limbs feel weary, as after great fatigue.—(Pleasant) numbness in all the limbs; and paralytic feeling.—Neuralgic pains in the limbs.—Stiffness or bruised feeling in the joints.—Staggering gait.—Cold extremities.

22. Upper Limbs.—Wrists feel weak; dull aching pain in them.—Sharp, shooting pain in l. shoulder.—Itching of l. palm.—Paroxysms of burning in palms.—Hands feel cold, then hot and red.—Pain in r. deltoid > only by violent motion.—Numbness in l. arm.—Sharp pain in l., then r. arm.

23. Lower Limbs.—Unsteadiness from knee downward when walking, esp. with eyes shut.—Dragging pain in l. hip towards back.—Thrusts with aching down l. thigh from iliac region.—Stiffness in hip and knee.—Cramp-like pain in l. (and r.) popliteal space.—Sensation of a drawing cord behind leg and knee, impeding walking.—Gnawing in l. tibia.—Legs feel asleep.—Numbness in l. foot.

24. Generalities.—Indescribable torpidity as from opium; "this is not debility but volition is inoperative" (Christison's experiment).—Great sense of fatigue and weariness; weakness.—Convulsive twitchings.—Constant fibrillary twitchings of the muscles.—Violent trembling all over the body.—Great prostration of the muscular system.—Diminished reflex action.—Omits bath on account of horror for cold water.—Sore and stiff all over, as from a cold.—Severe, sharp pains in various parts of the body.—In nerves in front of body waves like tremblings going up and down; at back nerves paralysed and numbed with pain as when the nerve of a tooth is being killed.—Stiff all over as after taking cold.—Paralysed feeling in l. side.—On raising foot in walking, momentary feeling as if he were floating upwards, and on foot touching ground an unpleasant feeling making a shuddering sensation pass all over him.

26. Sleep.—Irresistible desire to sleep; soporific sleep.—Restless sleep with dreams.—During sleep mind so active was unaware he had been asleep.—Falls asleep frequently, but awakes suddenly without relief; following night scarcely closed eyes in sleep; thoughts very active; an idea once started kept on with unusual persistence.

27. Fever.—Creeping, chilly sensation in back; yawning; every movement and draught = shuddering.—Hands and feet cold.—Cold, clammy skin.—Heat in head and face; flushed and hot.—Heat in face and down back with chilliness of legs.—Dry burning in hands.—Perspires very easily.—Cold sweat in drops over whole body.—Strong-smelling sweat around genitals.—Copious sweat all over body.

Phytolacca.

Phytolacca decandra. Virginian Poke. Poke-root. Red Ink Plant. Garget Weed. N. O. Phytolaccaceć. Tincture of fresh root dug in winter. Tincture of the ripe berries. Tincture of fresh leaves. Solution of the resinous extract, Phytolaccin.

Clinical.—Abortion, threatened. Albuminuria. Angina pectoris, Anus, fissure of. Asthma. Barber's itch. *Boils. Bone, diseases of*; tumours of. *Breasts, affections of. Cancer*. Cholera. *Cicatrix*. Ciliary neuralgia. Constipation. *Corpulence*. Cough. Dentition, difficult. Diarrhśa. *Diphtheria*. Diplopia. Dysentery. Dysmenia. Ears, affections of. Erythema nodosum. Eustachian tubes, affections of. Glands, enlarged. Gleet. Glossitis. Gonorrhśa. Gout. Granular conjunctivitis. Hćmorrhoids. Headache. Hearing, altered. Heart, affections of; hypertrophy of; fatty. Impotence. Influenza. Intestinal catarrh. Itch. Lactation, abnormal. Laryngismus. Leucorrhśa. Lichen. Liver, affections of. Lumbago. Lupus, Mercury, effects of. Mouth, ulcerated. Mumps. *Neuralgia*. Nipples, sore; painful. Nursing, painful. Orchitis. Ozćna. Panophthalmitis. Paralysis, diphtheritic. Parotitis. Prostate, affections of. Rectum, cancer of. *Respiration, abnormal. Rheumatism*; syphilitic; gonorrhśal. Ringworm. Rodent ulcer. Salivation. Sciatica. *Sewer-gas poisoning*. Spinal irritation. Spleen, pain in. Stiff-neck. *Syphilis*. Syphilitic eruptions. Tetanus. *Throat, sore*; diphtheritic; herpetic; granular. Toothache. Tumours. Ulcers. Uterus, affections of. Warts. *Wens*.

Characteristics.—*Phyt. dec*. is a branching herbaceous plant, with a thick perennial root, sometimes larger than a man's leg in diameter. The young shoots, though extremely acrid, are rendered harmless by boiling, and are eaten like asparagus in the United States. The berries have a popular repute as a remedy for cancer and rheumatism. The berries of *P. octandra* are used in Mexico and the West Indies as a soap. According to Raffinesque, quoted by Hale (who introduced the remedy into homśopathy), the ash of the plant (which has been used as an escharotic in cancers, ulcers, &c.) contains 45 per cent. of caustic potash; and the plant contains besides an acid, *Phytolaccic acid*, which is closely allied to *Malic acid*. The plant is common throughout North America, the Azores, North Africa, and China. It grows in damp places. Some rather severe cases of poisoning have been reported. Vomiting, diarrhśa, frontal headache, sore throat, are the most common symptoms observed. One boy who drank two or three drachms of a tincture of the root had none of these symptoms, but developed complete tetanus: Extremities stiff; hands firmly shut; feet extended; toes flexed; lower lids drawn down; teeth clenched; lips everted and firm, general opisthotonos. Respiration difficult, râles heard all over the room. For an hour muscular rigidity increased generally, with convulsive action of muscles of face and neck; chin drawn close on sternum. This condition would last five or ten minutes, to be succeeded by perfect relaxation, and return in twenty minutes more with the same violence. After cold-water affusion, cupping, and sinapisms, the boy slept about twenty-five minutes. On awaking some twitchings, especially of lower limbs; pain in back of head and stomach. Next day he was quite recovered. A boy, 8, who ate a quantity of berries, was found in great agony, complaining that his stomach was "pinched together." He had nausea, violent vomiting; throat sore and dry; fauces dark red, tonsils swollen. After vomiting ceased, purging set in; stools dark brown and thin; severe pain in stomach on pressure, extorting cries. Later he had burning griping in umbilical region; dim vision; tongue coated white; spasmodic jerkings in arms and

legs. In a woman, 45, who took *Phyt*. as a "blood purifier," a general rash, in appearance not unlike the rash of secondary syphilis, was set up. In a family of four poisoned by eating the root in mistake with their food, these symptoms were observed: Dread of movement; seems stupid; falls asleep after a paroxysm of cramping pain has ceased; pain in forehead < after eating; vomiting of clotted blood and slime; copious discharge of blood and mucus which looked like scrapings of intestines; involuntary stools from straining, which occurred even in sleep. In the mother of the family, seven months pregnant, it very nearly produced miscarriage; the uterus could be felt contracting under the hand; involuntary straining and hćmorrhage from the vagina; intense griping pain in small of back and cramps in legs coming and going suddenly, coldness and withered appearance of extremities, whole body cold. In all the above cases the spasmodic action of the drug is evident in some form. From inhaling the dust of the powdered dried root, or the odour given off on slicing the fresh root, intense irritation of eyes, nose, and throat, and severe headache and diarrhśa have occurred. Given to animals, *Phyt*. has caused convulsive symptoms, vomiting, and vomiting of worms. Wild pigeons and other birds which eat the berries acquire a highly red colour and lose their fat. This last observation has led to the use of a tincture of *Phyt*. berries as an anti-fat, and many successful results have been reported. This observation may be taken as the key to one of the great spheres of the action of this remedy─the absorption of tissues, especially new growths. There are few remedies which have a wider range in the cure of tumours and indurations, particularly of the female breast. Hale tells us that among dairymen in America the root is used to regulate any abnormality in the milk of cows─scanty; thick; watery; curdy; containing blood or pus. But its chief repute is in caked udders. In breast induration and abscesses of nursing women, and even in cancers (internally and sometimes externally as well), its action has been well confirmed. But it must not be supposed that this action is purely physiological, as is the absorption of fat in birds. A patient of mine, about forty-five, took *Phyt*. 30 for sore throat. After a few-doses she was compelled to desist because of its effects on her breasts; both became full and uncomfortable, and in the left one appeared a large lump in its upper segment, which lasted five days, and was only got rid of by dint of vigorous rubbing with camphorated oil. A case of cancer of the rectum has been cured with *Phytolaccin* 3x. In the uterus and the prostate gland (the male uterus) specific symptoms were evoked in the poisonings and provings. Muscles, joints, bones, brain, and spinal cord, as well as the special senses, were all more or less disordered. The intense action of the drug on the throat has led to its being used as a routine remedy in diphtheria. It is not a specific; but it has some very characteristic symptoms which will indicate it when present. Among these are: Great pain at root of tongue when swallowing; pains shooting from throat into ears on swallowing; hot feeling as if a red-hot ball in throat; burning < by hot drinks; dark redness of fauces. Eclectics (*H. R*., xi. 429) give the expressed juice of the berries in "spasmodic or membranous croup, or diphtheria." There is one form of sore throat in which I have found it of the greatest service-the so-called "diphtheritic sore throat." Dark red, swollen mucous

membrane and tonsils, pain on swallowing, eruption of herpetic, whitish, or grey spots on fauces, swelling and tenderness of the glands externally at the angle of the jaw. With these symptoms there are generally headache, backache, wandering rheumatic pains and fever. I have cleared up numberless cases of this kind with *Phyt*. 30. Not infrequently epidemic influenza has taken this form, and then *Phyt*. has been my most successful remedy. (Nash has relieved chronic follicular pharyngitis in public speakers when there has been much *burning*, as if a hot substance in throat.) One of the provers had "swollen and tender gland right side of neck"; and swollen and tender glands in many other localities have been remedied with *Phyt*. The headaches of *Phyt*. are chiefly frontal, pressive, involving eyes, < right side. One headache is peculiar, being associated with *increased sense of hearing*. The irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat extends to nose, ears, and eyes, producing characteristic symptoms in each. The discharges are tough, stringy, difficult to detach, and may take the form of clinkers. Offensiveness and acridity are also common features. The nervous irritability of *Phyt*. has led to its successful use in disorders of dentition, a keynote symptom being: Irresistible inclination to bite the teeth or gums together. The pains of *Phyt*. come and go suddenly; move about, radiate from a centre, or change place. Pain in sore nipples of nursing women radiate all over the body when the child is put to the breast. When pain in intestines disappears pain in extremities comes on. Pain leaves heart and appears in right arm (this association is unusual, and therefore important). Pains in head and chest go from before backward. Pains run down spine from nape; from sacrum down outer aspect of thighs to toes. The *outer* aspects of the limbs are chiefly affected. The shreddy discharge of *Phyt*. mark it as a remedy in certain forms of intestinal catarrh and dysmenorrhśa. It is hćmorrhagic and hćmorrhoidal, acting strongly on rectum and anus, curing tenesmus, bloody discharges and heat. One characteristic pain (noted in a case of constipation) is: Shooting pain from anus to lower part of rectum, along perinćum to middle of penis. "Gurgling in the prostate gland, repeatedly in the afternoon," was noted by one prover, and pains in spermatic cords. Entire suspension of sexual appetite with relaxation of the genitals was caused. *Stiffness* is a characteristic effect of *Phyt*., noted in the tetanus case, and in others in less degree. Stiff neck, especially right side. The prostration is so rapid and profound that it has led to the successful use of *Phyt*. in diphtheritic paralysis. Faint and dizzy when standing. Soreness of all the muscles. Restlessness, but he fears to move because motion < the pains. The rheumatic swellings are hard, tender, and intensely hot. *Phyt*. is *suited to* rheumatic or syphilitic subjects who are sensitive to damp weather. *Peculiar sensations* are: Brain as if bruised. Right side of head as if pressed firmly. As if sand in eyes. As if eyes too large. As if lids granulated. As if tarsal edges raw. As if lids on fire. Nostril as if tickled with a stiff feather. Nose and eyes as if a cold would come on. Tongue as if scalded. As if a ball of red-hot iron in throat. As if lump in throat. As if apple core in throat. Throat so full it felt choked. Pharynx feels like a cavern; chest as if it were a big empty cask. Body as if bruised; pounded all over. As if joint were being chopped with an axe. The right side is most affected, and many symptoms were experienced in the

liver; there were also some severe ones in the spleen. The liver-pains were < lying on right (painful) side. The spleen pain was > lying on left (painful) side. Nash has removed many breast tumours by giving a single dose of *Phyt*. cm during the wane of the moon. The symptoms are < by touch (liver, &c). There is great general sensitiveness. Pressure < pain in joints and ulcers. Pressure with hand > pain in breasts. Pressure on trachea facilitates expectoration. Rubbing > pain in hip. Riding < nose and breathing. < Stepping down high step. Rising from bed = faint feeling. Sitting up = sick and giddy. Standing = faint and dizzy. Gaslight < eyes. Swallowing <. After breakfast head and throat >, gastric symptoms <. Vomiting < headache, > nausea. Hunger soon after eating. (This is like the deadly sinking so often met with in the cancerous diathesis.) < At menstrual periods. Must lie down. < Lying right side. > Lying left side. > Lying on stomach. < Standing and < motion. < Walking. < Raising arm. < Night. < Morning; 3, 4, or 5 a.m.; on waking. < Damp weather; washing; hot drinks. < Exposure to air; open air (but it > eyes). The external use of *Phyt*. has been attended with good results in cases of ulceration, and I have found a gargle of a few drops of the Ř to a tumbler of water useful in many throat cases. A preparation of the *leaves* has been used successfully by Hurndall (*H. W*., xxxi. 217) as an external application for carcinomatous growths in dogs; and an ointment prepared with a strong tincture of the leaves as well as the juice of the leaves have been used for malignant ulcers in human beings.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Milk, Salt, Coffee (vomiting), Nit. sp. dulc., Bell., Ign., Merc., Mez., Sul. (eyes), Op. (large doses). *Compare:* Botan., Petiver. Diphtheria, Ar. t., Lach. [Lach. has not the great pain at root of tongue when swallowing of Phyt. S. M. Pease (*Med. Adv*., xxv. 27) found *bleeding from the buccal cavity* a keynote symptom of Phyt. in one epidemic.] Hypertrophy of heart, Rhus (Phyt. has right arm numb; Rhus has left arm numb, also Aco., Act. r., Puls.). Breast abscess, Bry. (Phyt. follows Bry. when suppuration seems inevitable; pain goes from nipples all over body). < Motion, Bry. Tetanic spasms, Nux (Phyt. is slower than Nux, has everted lips, alternate relaxation and spasm). Pain in breasts when suckling, Crot. t., Phell., Lac c., Borax (Borax, like Phyt., has > from pressure; Borax alone has empty, sucked-out feeling). Sensation of apple core in throat, Hep., Nit. ac. Stringy discharges and clinkers, electric shocks, flying pains, K. bi. Desires cold water (Physt. opp.). Symptoms fly from centre outward (Abrot. opp.) Pains in breast at menstrual period, Calc., Con. Diarrhśa with shreddy membranes, Caust., Ars. < In damp weather, Rhus, Dulc. Pains in tibia, Carb. v., Lach. < After sleep, Lach. Loss of fat (Sabal ser. opp.). Loss of sense of delicacy, Hyo. Bruised, sore feeling, Arn. Hale says K. iod. is the nearest analogue (rheumatism, syphilis, wasting); Merc. and its antidotes are also closely related.

Causation.—Exposure to cold and damp.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium.—Indisposition to mental exertion; disgust for business on waking early in morning.—Melancholy, gloom.—Indifference to life.—Great fear; is sure she will die.—Loss of personal delicacy, complete shamelessness and indifference to exposure of her person.—Irritability; restlessness.—Irresistible desire to bite teeth together.—Cannot be persuaded to take nourishment.—Over-sensitive; pain intolerable.

2. Head.—Vertigo: staggering with danger of falling; with dim vision; when rising from bed feels faint.—Headache: with nausea; dull; heavy; neuralgic; rheumatic; syphilitic; with backache and bearing down; weekly; < from wet weather.—Sore pain over head, < on r. side.—Pain in vertex; and sensation of soreness deep in brain as if bruised; when slipping from a high step to ground.—One-sided pain, just above eyebrows, with sick stomach; < in forehead, or above eyebrows (glabella most affected); comes every week.—Dull, pressive pain in forehead, with slight nausea, cold sweat on forehead and feeling of weakness.—Shooting pain from l. eye to vertex.—Violent pain at back of l. eye and over eyebrow extending down side of head.—Heavy aching in forehead after dinner.—Slight pain in forepart of head with increase of hearing.—Heaviness of head, with feeling in back part of tongue as if burnt.—Headache commencing in frontal region and extending backward.—Nausea and headache > by eating, but returning soon with vomiting which < headache and > the nausea.—Pressive pain on forehead and upper part of both eyes; on vertex with dryness.—Pain in back of head and neck.—Head thrown backward.—Pain in occiput; and stomach.—Rheumatism of r. frontal region with nausea, < morning; of scalp when it rains, with depression.—Syphilitic nodes on skull.—Tinea capitis.—Crusta lactea, moist, fearful itching, with little raw tubercles on scalp, face, and arms.

3. Eyes.—Eyes staring.—Blue round eyes.—Eyes sunk deep in sockets with livid circles.—Sclerotica dark yellow.—Sharp pain through ball of eye on reading or writing.—Dull aching in eyes, < from motion, light, or exercise.—Pressure around eyes in afternoon as if eyes too large.—Circum-orbital pains in syphilitic ophthalmia.—Panophthalmitis.—Aching along lower half r. orbit.—Orbital cellulitis.—Lids feel granulated; tarsal edges feel scalded, hot, raw.—Burning and smarting sensation (feeling of sand) in eyes and lids, with profuse lachrymation and coryza, which is > in the open air.—Smarting in inner canthi (< l.), < by gaslight in evening.—Lids agglutinated and swollen, as if poisoned.—Reddish-blue swelling of lids (< l.), < morning; cannot close eyes without pain all forenoon, > afternoon.—Fistula lachrymalis.—Lids feel on fire.—Lupus, epithelioma, &c., of lids.—Pupils: contracted (tetanus); much dilated.—Photophobia.—Motion of one eye independent of that of the other.—Double vision; with giddiness and headache.—Objects quintupled.—Far-sighted.

4. Ears.—Shooting in r. ear.—Pains in both ears, < r.; < swallowing.—Obstruction in l. Eustachian tube, rushing in l. ear, a feeling as if hearing were dull, while at same time sensitive to minutest sounds.—Irritation in one Eustachian tube.—Increased sense of hearing (most r.); with pain in forehead.—Very peculiar pressure and tension in parotids.

5. Nose.—Flow of mucus from one nostril while the other is stopped.—Drawing sensation at root of nose.—Feeling in nose and eyes as if a cold would come on.—Acrid, excoriating discharge.—Wakes 3 a.m. with nose stopped up, discharges clinkers from both nostrils in morning.—Sensation in nostrils as if tickled with a stiff feather.—Total obstruction of nose, when riding must breathe through mouth; not > by blowing nose; mucus discharged with difficulty.—Syphilitic ozćna with bloody sanious discharge and disease of bones.—Rodent ulcer.

6. Face.—Face: pale; sunken, blue, suffering; hippocratic distorted.—Stupid.—Cool sweat on forehead.—Heat in face (l.) after dinner with redness of face, coldness of feet, eruption in upper lip (l.).—Face very red, almost purple; alternately very pale.—Pains in bones of face and head at night, keeping her awake many nights; proceeding esp. from "nodes" on frontal bone, very much like pains of periostitis.—Pains in upper jaws.—Jaws ached awfully the whole time, it seemed he could not open or shut them.—Blotches in face, < afternoon, after washing and eating.—Swelling round l. ear and side of face, like erysipelas; thence over scalp; very painful.—Ulcers and scaly eruption on face.—Chin drawn closely to sternum by convulsive action of muscles of face and neck; lips everted and firm (tetanus).—Eruption on upper lip.—Ulcers (cancerous) on lips.

7. Teeth.—Teeth all ache; feel elongated and are very sore.—Shooting pains in r. upper and lower molars.—Irresistible inclination to bite teeth together.—Difficult dentition; crying, moaning, restless at night; diarrhśa in hot weather; > biting something hard.

8. Mouth.—The mouth fills with saliva; tenacious, yellowish, ropy, with metallic taste.—Cold, sticky, stringy saliva.—No saliva.—Taste: disagreeable; metallic; burnt; nutty; bitter at first; leaving smarting and coldness towards tip of tongue.—Burnt feeling on back of tongue (with heavy head).—Tongue: coated white; furred; thick at back; dry, and lips; feels scalded; thick; protruding.—Tongue feels rough, with blisters on both sides, and very red tip; great pain in root of tongue when swallowing.—Roof of mouth sore.—Mouth dry.—Submaxillary glands swollen.

9. Throat.—Sensation of dryness in throat and the posterior fauces (provoking cough, with disposition to hawk and clear the throat); tonsils swollen.—Uvula large, almost translucent.—Fauces congested and of a dark red colour.—Sore throat (roughness and rawness), swelling of soft palate in morning, with a thick, white, and yellow mucus about the fauces.—Sensation of a lump in throat (when

swallowing), causing a continuous desire to swallow; also when turning head to l.—Could not swallow, throat so dry and rough.—Throat feels like a cavern.—< From hot drinks.—Difficult swallowing; with every attempt excruciating shooting pains through both ears.—Sensation of apple-core in throat.—While riding in forenoon sensation of plug in throat, not > by hawking; this sensation was replaced by increased discharge of mucus from posterior nares, discharged with difficulty, constantly exciting attempts to expel it.—Sensation of rawness and scraping in throat and tonsils.—Burning heat in throat as from coal of fire, as if red-hot iron ball lodged in fauces and whole length of śsophagus; catarrh in throat; diphtheria.—Eruption on fauces and śsophagus.—Herpes pharyngalis.—Soreness of posterior fauces extending into Eustachian tube.—Fulness in throat.

11. Stomach.—Intense thirst.—Canine hunger; soon after eating.—Loss of appetite.—Eructations: of air; sour fluid; food in evening.—Hiccough, with great inclination to vomit but no nausea.—Nausea followed by violent vomiting of mucus, bile, ingesta, worms; of clotted blood and slime, with retching, intense pain, and desire for death to relieve.—Vomits undigested food.—Frequent vomiting; prostration, fainting, even convulsions, followed by gripes, cramps, vomiting of dark bilious substance.—In great agony; said his stomach was pinched together.—Bruised and sore feeling at pit of stomach.—Heat in stomach.—Cutting in pit of stomach, tender to touch.—Pains in cardiac portion of stomach, < full respiration and by walking.—Pain in region of pylorus.

12. Abdomen.—Intense vomiting and purging, with griping pains and cramps in abdomen.—Soreness and pain in r. hypochondrium (during pregnancy).—Sore spot, r. hypochondrium, size of dollar, extremely sensitive to touch.—Digging in upper and lower portions of liver.—Lying on r. side = penetrating pain in r. hypochondrium.—Violent dull pressing pain l. hypochondrium, cannot remain in sitting posture, lies on painful side all night and pain is gone in morning.—Heavy aching pain in hypochondrium which left as soon as leucorrhśa commenced.—Chronic hepatitis, with enlargement and induration.—Burning, griping pain in umbilical region.—Much rumbling, pain in umbilicus, stools of blood and mucus; gastro-enteritis.—Bearing-down pains.—Violent pains in abdomen during menstruation in a barren female.—Rheumatism extending to abdominal muscles.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, hard stools.—Stool with mucus and straining.—Constipation habitual; patient says the bowels will not move without the aid of purgatives; feeling of fulness in abdomen before stool, which remains after stool, as if all had not passed.—Constipation from torpor of the rectum.—Constipation: of the aged; of persons with weak heart.—Diarrhśa with sickly feeling in bowels; passage only of mucus and blood, or like scrapings from intestines.—Tenesmus.—Continual inclination to stool but passes constantly fetid flatus.—Diarrhśa early in morning after lemonade.—Dysentery.—Intense vomiting or purging, with prostration and cramps, as in cholera.—Stools: thin, dark brown; of

mucus and blood; of bile; from 1 or 2 a.m. till after breakfast; mushy; yellow, then greenish, then dark, bloody; dark, lumpy.—Hćmorrhoids permanent and obstinate; bleeding and mucus.—Neuralgic pains in anus and lower part of rectum, shooting along perinćum to middle of penis; in middle of night (with constipation).—Bloody discharge with heat in rectum.—Heat in rectum with burning in stomach.—Ulceration; fissure.

14. Urinary Organs.—Weakness, dull pain, and soreness in region of kidneys, < r., connected with heat; uneasiness down ureters; chalk-like sediment in urine.—Albuminuria; after scarlatina or diphtheria; chills at night without special fever, accompanied by a form of insanity.—Pain in bladder before and during urination.—Slight suppression of urine, with pains in loins.—Violent, painful urging to pass urine.—Copious nocturnal urination.—Thick, chalk-like sediment.—The dark-red urine leaves a mahogany stain in the chamber.—Urine: acid and albuminous; excessive or scanty; stains clothes yellow.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sharp pains (and hard, grinding pain) running up each spermatic cord; later continued soreness in place of the pains.—Gurgling sensation in prostate gland.—Complete loss of desire, absence of erections and relaxation of parts during the proving.—Impotence.—Gonorrhśa; gleet; orchitis, with suppuration and fistulous ulcer.—Syphilis: chancres; ulcerated throat; ulcers on genitals; bubo; rheumatism.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses: too frequent and copious; mammć painful; increase of tears, saliva, bile, urine; rheumatic subjects.—Menses: amenorrhśa complicated with ovarian irritation or disease; very painful menstruation in apparently barren women when occurring in connection with rheumatism; shreds of membrane are passed with the menstrual flow.—Leucorrhśa: uterine, thick, tenacious, irritating.—Profuse, thick, tenacious, from swollen Nabothian glands.—Threatened miscarriage; bearing-down pains; involuntary straining and hćmorrhage per vaginum caused in woman seven months pregnant.—Sensation as though menses would appear all the time.—Dysmenorrhśa accompanying erosion or ulceration of the cervix; menses too often; too profuse, with corresponding increase of the tears, and other secretions.—Metrorrhagia.—Inflammation, swelling, and suppuration of the mammć.—Neuralgia of breasts.—Mastitis, where the hardness is very apparent from the first, with great burning; very sensitive nipples or breasts, which are more or less painful; even after suppuration these characteristics continue.—Fulness of both breasts; lump in upper part of l.—Abscesses; Fistulć; tumours; cancer; hypertrophy.—Irritable tumour; very sensitive and painful; < at menstrual period.—Nipples cracked and excoriated; intense suffering on putting child to breast; pains radiate from nipple all over body.—Breasts hard as stones after confinement.—Breasts full of hard, painful nodosities.—Suppression of lochia.—Pain in sacrum, down to knees and ankles, then up to sacrum, jerks here and there, after confinement.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and aphonia.—Tickling in l. side larynx with hacking cough, aching r. side of breast, great dryness of throat.—Sensation of roughness in the bronchia.—Laryngismus, thumbs and toes flexed; features distorted; eye muscles act independently.—Respiration difficult and oppressed; loud mucous riles.—Faint, with sighing, slow breathing.—Panting.—Cough: hacking, dry, hawking; from tickling in larynx or dryness in pharynx: < night, on lying down; dry, bronchial.—Cough with: scraping and tickling in throat; burning pains in trachea and larynx, sensation of contraction of glottis, laboured breathing; sensation of ulcerated spot in trachea just above breast-bone, could only expectorate (pus) by pressing on this spot pains through mid-sternum.—Hoarse, croupy, barking cough, < at night < out of doors.—Expectoration: thick, tough; thick, starch-like mucus, profuse and exhausting with pharyngitis.—Dryness of larynx and trachea, < evening.

18. Chest.—Sharp pains through upper part of chest, preventing a long breath.—Stitch from r. chest to back.—Pain and suffocation in lungs, throat, and fauces.—Pains in lungs, 7 a.m.—Tenderness and lameness of muscles of chest, as if bruised.—(Chest feels as if it were a big empty cask.).—Rheumatism of lower intercostal muscles from exposure to cold and dampness.—Spots size of lentil on chest.—Hard, tender swelling midway between nipple and sternum, but nearer latter; restless nights; (in baby a few months old).

19. Heart.—In night awoke with lameness near cardiac region, with much nervous restlessness, < motion, esp. < expiration; kept him awake long time.—Constrictive feeling in prćcordia with pressure in temples.—Great pain in prćcordia, much < walking.—Occasional shocks of pain in heart region, as soon as this ceases similar pain appears in r. arm.—Heart-beats distinctly felt.—Fatty degeneration; lassitude and indisposition to move.—Pulse: small, irregular, with great excitement in chest, esp. in cardiac region; full but soft; intermittent; weak.

20. Neck and Back.—Hardness of gland in r. side of neck.—Stiff neck, < on r. side; in bed; after midnight; on waking.—Back very stiff every morning.—Sensation as if cold iron were pressed on painful scapula.—Both scapulć ache continually.—Towards evening, while riding, laming pain began l. side back below scapula; 9.30 p.m. it had reached spine and was a pricking stitching.—Severe pain behind scapulć when walking.—Intense griping in small of back.—Pain running down spine from nape.—Pain in loins with suppression of urine.—Constant, dull, heavy pain in lumbar and sacral regions.—Pains shooting from sacrum down both hips to feet.

21. Limbs.—Intense cramps, muscles gather in large knots, hard and ridged; come and go suddenly.—Rheumatism of all joints 3 p.m.—Sudden transference of internal pains to extremities.—Pains in limbs always in outer aspects.—Patient is subject to rheumatic pains on change of weather, esp. in hips and thighs; rheumatic muscular or chronic rheumatism.—Rheumatic pains in arms and hands.—Cold hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Enlarged glands in axillć.—Shooting in r. shoulder-joint with stiffness and paralysis.—Rheumatism of (l.) shoulder (esp. in syphilitics); pains fly like electric shocks from one part to another; < night and damp weather.—Pains at attachment of deltoid.—Weakness and aching in r. humerus, < motion and extension.—Dull aching and excessive tenderness, as from a bruise, in outer muscle of r. arm.—Hands tremble.—Rheumatic pains in hands; sudden pricking.—Painful, hard, shiny swelling of joints of all fingers.—Bony growth in palmar aspect of one finger.—Whitlow.—Ends of fingers all throb and ache as if going to suppurate.—Shooting like needles in finger-joints; in top of l. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Neuralgic pain in outer side of both thighs (shooting from sacrum); sciatica.—Sharp, cutting pain in hip, drawing, cannot touch floor; pain runs down outside of thigh, < night, and esp. < after sleep.—Rheumatic pains in lower extremities, < damp weather.—Sensation of shortening of tendons back of knee when walking.—Leg drawn up.—Legs tremble.—Pain in dorsum of r. foot, 4 a.m.—Syphilitic and mercurial rheumatism; nightly pains in periosteum of tibia, with nodes and irritable ulcers on lower leg.—Stitches in various parts, always from without inward and near surface.—Ankles swollen.—Feet puffed, soles burn.—Ulcers on inner sides of soles.—Aching of heels, dull, wearing; > raising feet above level of body.—Pain in great toe waking him at night.—Corn painful.

24. Generalities.—Extremities stiff, hands clenched, feet extended, toes flexed, teeth clenched, lips everted, firm, chin drawn on sternum, opisthotonus.—Great desire for cold water, for bathing in it.—Pains are pressing, shooting, and sore.—Great exhaustion and prostration.—Sore and stiff.—Soreness from head to foot in all muscles.—Pains and numbness followed by itching and burning.—Pains came suddenly in full force and so continued till they ceased; followed by drowsiness, stupor, or sleep.—Bones and glands inflamed and swollen.

25. Skin.—Skin cool, shrivelled, dry, lead-coloured.—Syphilitic eruptions and ulcerations-secondary and tertiary.—Squamous eruptions; tinea capitis; lupus.—Shingles.—Itch.—Pityriasis.—Psoriasis.—Warts.—Lipoma.—Erythematous blotches, slightly raised, pinkish, slowly desquamating, ending in purple spot, as old ones died away others came.—Suppuration of painless tumours.—Drawing in cicatrices.—Itching began on hands and feet and spread over whole body; rash followed four hours later; itching < by scratching; < heat of bed.—Itching and lichen-like eruption on l. leg, < fore part of night, preventing sleep till midnight.—Boils; esp. near ulcers; on back; behind ears.—Ulcers: punched-out looking; lardaceous base; pus watery, fetid, ichorous; shooting, lancinating, jerking pains; syphilitic; cancerous.—Warts.—Corns.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning; drowsiness.—Restlessness at night, pains drive him out of bed.—On awaking feels wretched.

27. Fever.—Great coldness, withered appearance of extremities.—Coldness, faintness, dyspnśa; limbs cold, head and face hot.—Internal shiverings during the pains.—Chill: every morning; sudden, followed by fever after confinement; at night without special fever.—Heat: with pain in joints; high fever; in face after dinner; with red face; on l. side of face.—Sweat: cold on forehead; esp. under toes; night-sweat, acrid.

Pichi.

Fabiana imbricata. N. O. Solanaceæ. Fluid extract.

Clinical.—Cystitis. Gall-stones. Gonorrhœa. Liver, affections of. Prostate, disease of.

Characteristics.—*Pichi* is a solanaceous shrub of South America. It is unproved, but in 1 to 20 drop doses of the fluid extract it has been used with good effect in cases of chronic cystitis with enlarged prostate; liver affections and gall-stones; excess of uric acid. Hansen gives these indications: Excoriating urine and urinary calculi. Inflammation of whole urethral tract, must pass water frequently; burning pains and violent vesical tenesmus after urination. Acute or chronic cystitis, caused by gravel, painful urination, much mucus and pus. Subacute or chronic gonorrhœa, painful urination, much mucus and pus.

Picricum Acidum.

Picric Acid. Carbazotic Acid. Tri-nitro-carbolic Acid. ($C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$). Trituration. Solution in rectified spirit.

Clinical.—Acne. *Ancmia*. Boils. Brain, base of, pain in. *Brain-fag*. Burns. Cancerous cachexia. Condylomata. Debility. Diabetes. Ears, boils in. *Emissions*. Enuresis. Epistaxis. *Erotomania*. Erythema. *Hćmoglobinuria*. Hands, perspiration of. Headache, of students. Hemiplegia. Jaundice. *Leucocythćmia*. Liver, congestion of; fatty. *Locomotor ataxia. Lumbago*. Myelitis. Neurasthenia. Otitis. *Paralysis*. Paraplegia. Pernicious anćmia. Priapism. Pruritus vulvć. *Self-abuse*. Spinal exhaustion. Spinal irritation. Spinal sclerosis. Styes. Sycosis. Urine, bloody. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—*Pic. ac*. was discovered by Hausman in 1788. It is formed by the action of *Nitric acid* on *Carbolic acid, Salicin, Silk*, and many other substances. It crystallises in bright yellow needles or scales, of very bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water. The yellow colour is imparted to the eyes and skins of patients who take

it in the crude, and it not only produces a semblance of jaundice, but actually disorganises the liver if pushed. In some experiments by Parisel (*C. D. P.*) these symptoms were observed: Buzzing and whistling in ears; sparks, whirling round of objects; heaviness of head alternately with sense of emptiness. Moderately copious, *oily-looking*, yellowish stool, with > of cerebral symptoms. Pulse slow, small, very feeble. *Great weakness, compelling to lie down*; limbs hardly able to stir themselves; *no anxiety*, profound calm. *Vivid colouration of sclerotics and integuments; urine coloured blood-red*. These were effects of 0.5 grm. doses. Slow poisoning set up an intermittent fever of quotidian type, and "anorexia, thirst, often sweat, *cancerous tint about skin, tendency to cachexia*." These observations give the chief features of the drug's action: Fatigue, mental and bodily; symptoms < by least exertion fatigue going into actual paralysis; brain fatigue, nerve fatigue at the same time absence of anxiety—indifference. Like so many other *yellow* substances, *Pic. ac*. acts powerfully on the liver, and produces jaundice, cachexia, and cancerous tints. "Tired-out, washed-out feeling—must give in," is the chief keynote of *Pic. ac*. and its salts. Nash cured promptly with *Pic. ac*. 6 trit. an old man who had been failing for a year, and complained of heaviness in the occiput, inability to exert the mind, talk, or think, and general "played-out" feeling. Nash had feared brain softening. Halbert (*Clinique*, September, 1898) reports a case illustrating the power of *Pic. ac*. over the effects of fatigue in professional neuroses. A stenographer and typewriter after using her right index finger continuously for six years, noticed weakness of her thumb and index, and inability to hold pen or pencil. Next there was difficulty in striking correctly the keys of the typewriter and some wrist-drop. The finger when Halbert first saw her was quite rigid and straight, showing extreme spasticity. Massage, electricity, &c., had failed to give any relief. *Pic. ac*. 3x six times daily cured the case and made great improvement in the patient's general health. Evans has found it Curative in girls and young women who, under the strain of many studies, show signs of breaking down—lose appetite—sleep lightly and lie awake (*Pic. ac*. 30 *caused* a patient of mine, previously a good sleeper, to lie awake a long time at nights.—J. H. C.), exhaustion after the day's studies, fatigue even from a short walk, twitchings of muscles when asleep or awake; hysterical state, loss of will power; constant headache, irregular menses. Such patients are usually given iron, which does little or no good. *Pic. ac*. and its compounds are among the most powerful explosives known, lyddite being an example. *Pic. ac*., like *Glon*., has occipital headaches and *bursting* headaches. The headache, frontal or occipital, is < on any attempt to use the mind, and it may extend down the spine. There is also a headache extending from the top of the spine up over the head to the eyes. In a case of spinal irritation I relieved with *Pic. ac*. 30 a pain which shot up from the spine into the head. The pains referable to the spinal cord are strongly marked. Any attempt to study = burning along spine; with great weakness of back and legs; soreness of muscles and joints. To the spinal congestion must be attributed the remarkable disturbance in the sexual sphere: Priapism; penis distended almost to bursting. Terrible erections, disturbing sleep. When over-excitement of sexual system is

associated with spinal or cerebellar affections in either sex. Great sexual desire with emissions. Amorous fancies. On the skin *Pic. ac*. produces jaundice with itching; small painful furuncles, particularly in the auditory meatus; and erythema and pruritus of abdomen and feet. Théry of Paris accidentally discovered in *Pic. ac*. solution a remedy for burns. He twice dropped burning matter on his hands whilst working with a *Pic. ac*. disinfectant, and was astonished at the absence of pain or injury. From that date *Pic. ac*. became his principal remedy for burns, and though others have complained that it caused violent pains, Théry has only once in some thousands of cases had to abandon its use on that account. A. C. Blackwood (*Clinique*, October, 1898, *H. W*., xxxiv. 133) gives the details of its use. Burns of the first and second degree only are suitable. A saturated solution (*Pic. ac*. gr. xc to alcohol three ounces) diluted with one quart of water is used. The clothing is removed and the burnt surface cleansed with the solution and absorbent cotton. Blisters are opened but the epithelial covering is carefully preserved. If extensive, the whole surface may be bathed with the solution, and strips of sterilised gauze soaked and applied to entirely cover it, a layer of absorbent cotton held with a light bandage over all. After three or four days the dressing is removed carefully after thorough moistening, as it adheres closely. The second dressing is applied as at first, and allowed to remain a week. Blackwood finds it painless, anodyne, antiseptic, preventing inflammation and suppuration and septic poisoning. It coagulates the albuminous exudation, and healing takes place under the coagulum. The staining of the hands and linen caused by the dressing can be removed by *Boracic acid*. Gaucher (*Sem. Méd*., May 26, 1897) has removed acute vesicular eczema by the same treatment. The skin and kidneys are intimately related, and *Pic. ac*. has a powerful action on the latter. Among other affections it has cured diabetes. Halbert (*Clinique*, quoted *H. W*., xxxiv. 542) reports this case-Mrs, C., 49, had "nervous prostration" since the shock of the loss of a child three years before. Wasting with great appetite. Intense thirst and copious urination, especially at night. Great perspiration and some jaundice. Heart flabby, mitral bruit, dyspnśa; emaciation, anćmia, exhaustion. Urine 1040, 7 1/2 per cent. of sugar and some albumen. *Pic. ac*. 6x six times daily. Rapid and continuous improvement followed. Kent (*H. P*., viii. 168) says *Pic. ac*. cures fig-warts and gonorrhśa; he was led to infer its relation thereto by its power over pernicious anćmia, which he has often traced to a gonorrhśal base. *Pic. ac*. is *suited to* dark complexioned persons, with dirty appearance about knuckles (from bile pigments); anćmic and cachectic persons; worn-out persons, overtaxed mentally and bodily. *Peculiar sensations* are: As if sand, or sticks, in eyes. As if throat would split. As if legs enclosed in elastic stockings; as if chest encircled in a tight band. Pricking as from needles in legs. As of a lump back of thyroid cartilage. As if stairs or ground coming up to meet him. As of ants crawling over surface. Nose-bleed accompanies heat and congestion of head. Heaviness of head alternates with emptiness. The right upper part of the body is more affected than the left, the left leg more than the right. Touch < pimples. The headache is > by binding head tightly; > by rest; lying down. < By motion; walking; raising head; sitting up; stooping; ascending stairs. < By study or slightest

mental exertion. The throat is > by eating; < empty swallowing. Turning over, and turning the head < headache. < Morning; 5 a.m. nausea. Open air and cold room > headache. Work in open air = prostration. Wet weather < pains. > From cold air and water. Chilliness predominates. Lamplight, strong light, moving eye < pain in eyes. During and after micturition, burning.

Relations.—*Compare:* Am. pic., Calc. pic., Fer. pic., Zn. pic. Spinal exhaustion, Ox. ac. (Ox. ac. more numbness, blueness, pains in small spots; symptoms < thinking of them. Pic. ac. more heaviness; extreme spinal softening). Tired feeling, exhaustion from sexual excess, Phos. ac. Fatty degeneration, sexual excess and priapism, brain-fag, congestive vertigo, burning in spine, Phos. (Phos. has more irritability and excessive sensitiveness, sexual excitement very strong; Pic. ac. has more intense erections but less marked lasciviousness). Brain-fag, inability to study, gastric symptoms, sour eructations, < morning, Nux. Brain-fag, occipital headache, sexual neurasthenia, Gels. Lascivious thoughts in presence of women, Con. Headache and backache, Arg. n. Spinal pains, Alm. (Alm. pain as if hot iron had been thrust into the part). Nervous exhaustion, sensitive spine, Sil. (Pic. ac. washed out, *must* give in; Sil. *won't* give in). Nervous exhaustion, Zn. Violent erections, Canth., Graph., Hyo., Phos., Myg., Sil. Acne, K. bro., Bels., Arct. l. Hands sweat, Sil. Burning in back, Lyc., Phos. Writer's cramp, Gels., Plat.

Causation.—Fatigue. Study. Mental exertion.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Nervous feeling, which I never have except when fever is leaving me, feeling as if about to be crushed by the bed-clothes, arms, face, tongue, and forepart of brain seemed to reach the clouds when I was going to sleep.—Although enjoying the society of men, idea of marriage unendurable.—Desire to be alone.—Irritable.—Low spirits.—Indifference, lack of will power to undertake anything.—Disinclination for mental or physical work, aversion to talking or movement, with headache.—Mental prostration after reading a little; after writing a little.—The least study = burning along spine and other symptoms.

2. Head.—Vertigo: at noon, < rising from a seat; at 6 p.m. on least motion, with nausea, both repeated at 9 p.m., with pain in forehead and vertex and inability to sit up; on stooping or bending head or lying down; < evening.—Headache: < rising, > open air; > pressure; > bandaging head; morning, probably from over-sleeping; in forenoon, < afternoon; in afternoon and evening, with trembling; in evening.—Headache in evening, with thirst and heat, chiefly in temples, and burning in external ears, < stooping, = vertigo, head feels too small, scalp sore to touch, sore aching in infra-orbital region.—Heat and congestion of head with nose-bleed.—Pressure outward as if head would fly apart, at 8 p.m., < motion and study.—Heaviness; and dulness; alternating with emptiness.—Head feels as if failing forward.—Shooting from outside to centre of

forehead in evening.—Intermittent, sharp, and vibrating pain in r. supra-orbital region.—Aching in r, supra-orbital region; and in nape.—Throbbing over r. eye.—Shooting from r. to l. temple with headache.—Neuralgic pain alternately in l. and r. temples.—Pressure outward at sides of head at 9 p.m., < turning head, moving eyes or least motion, with sensation as if frontal bones would split open.—Contracted, squeezed sensation in l. hemisphere of brain at 6.30 p.m. on going into open air.—Pain in r. lower occiput, with sensation as of a hand passing along r. parietal eminence.—Pain in occiput and in nape; pain in r. lower occiput, as if r. side of cerebellum were loose, 6 till 7 p.m., < walking, > quiet, with throbbing.—Heavy pain extending down neck and spine.—Heavy throbbing and burning pains, extending from nape to supra-orbital foramen and thence into eyes, which throb and feel sore to touch.—(Pain shooting up from spine into head.).—Confusion in base of brain.

3. Eyes.—Eyes yellow.—Shooting in centre of eye, extending along optic nerve to occiput, with soreness of balls on touch, and photophobia.—Sensation of sand in eyes, with smarting pain and acrid tears.—Feeling as if sticks were in eyes on waking, with inflammation, afterwards feeling as if sticks were in them in evening.—Styes; with sore feeling.—Eyes < on moving them.—Lachrymation.—Pupils dilated.—Conjunctivitis; < r. eye, > washing with cold water and by cold air, < warm room, with difficulty in keeping eyes open, and sticky feeling on reading.—Shooting from r. eyeball to l. side of occiput; pain < moving eyes, > closing them and quiet, with soreness; heavy, smarting, and burning pains, > pressure; sore pains, < strong light and by turning eyes.—Throbbing pain in l. eyeball much < going upstairs.—Inability to keep eyes open when studying.—Air looks smoky.—Vision: dim and confused; dim, can read clearly at only one point, about five inches from eyes; blurred; whirling of objects.—Vision of sparks.

4. Ears.—Puffy and burning sensation in ears as if worms were crawling in them.—Pain behind r. ear running down side of neck.—Painful boils in meatus.—Buzzing and hissing in ears.—(Noises in ears, with vertigo and headache at the base of brain.).—(Chronic deafness, apparently caused by excessive headache, with noises in the ears when tired, membrane pale.)

5. Nose.—Boil in l. nostril.—Stinging on r. side of nose.—Acne along edges and sides of nose, indurated, elevated papules, rather dark red, painless but sore to touch, very small pustules on tips.—Weight or pressure on bridge.—Nose full of mucus, call breathe only through mouth, > open air.—Bleeding from r. nostril; with heat and congestion of head.

6. Face.—Pustular acne on face, burning and stinging when touched; on chin.—Irregular pain in lower jaw, with beating in molars.—Tingling in lips.

8. Mouth.—White, frothy saliva hangs in strings to the floor.—Taste: bitter; with thirst; sour, bitter; sour; bad; bad, of gas.

9. Throat.—Redness of throat, with raw, scraped, stiff, and hot feeling, as if burnt, and with thick white mucus on tonsils, difficulty in swallowing, with sensation as if throat would split open.—Rawness in l. side, extending forward to submaxillary gland, < swallowing; rawness with roughness and scraping.—Soreness back of and above soft palate, with debility.—Dry and husky.—Feeling of a plug on swallowing saliva and afterwards.—Sensation of something in lower part of śsophagus.

10. Appetite.—Appetite great in evening; increased, then lost; lost; lost for breakfast.—Aversion to food; at noon.—Thirst: great, with bitter taste; unquenchable, for cold water.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: empty; sour, of gas and ingesta; bitter after breakfast.—Waterbrash.—Nausea: on retiring; after retiring, with headache; deathlike, in stomach and abdomen on waking at 5 a.m., < rising and moving about, returned on waking a second time, repeated next morning on waking.—Vomiting.—Sharp pain in epigastric region; when eating breakfast.—Oppression of epigastric region.—Weight in pit of stomach, with ineffectual desire to eructate.—Faint feeling in epigastrium most of the time.

12. Abdomen.—Sticking through hepatic region, < in muscles.—Liver full of fat granules (in animals poisoned with *Pic. ac.*).—Tendency to jaundice.—Fulness of abdomen.—Rumbling: in small intestines; at 7 a.m. on waking, with colic; with crampy pain and flatus.—Emission of flatus; during the day; in evening.—Crawling stinging.—Pain in abdomen all forenoon, with slight headache.—Pain in abdomen on waking, with strong erections, and on moving emission of much flatus.—Pain in neck of bladder.—Sticking backward through l. umbilical region.—Sharp pain l. side of umbilicus.—Shooting, wandering pain in region of coccyx, bladder, rectum, and umbilicus, caused by wind.—Sharp pain in r. iliac region, above ovary at 11 p.m., with soreness on pressure.—Pain: in lower part of large intestines; in l. groin on walking, < ascending stairs.—Occasional sensation of giving way in hypogastrium all day.—Vacant and sore feeling in hypogastric region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stinging in anus during and after stool, with itching.—Shooting around anus at 9 p.m.—Stool like gruel, yellow or yellowish-grey, twice before 9 a.m.—Diarrhśa: with burnings and smarting at anus; frequent with prostration, light-coloured, with cutting and smarting at anus during and after stool.—Stool: soft; light-coloured, with tenesmus, then drawing up of anus; scanty, with burning and smarting at anus; in plugs, easy, shooting away, then much flatus; yellowish, copious, oily, frequent.—Stool quick, as if greased, of sweetish smell, as of boiling sap, at night and morning, then with much wind.—Difficult stool, next day ineffectual desire for stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sharp pain in region of bladder; in evening < r. side.—Frequent micturition in morning.—Dribbling micturition.—Urethra: jerking drawing in; pain in after micturition burning pain during micturition.—Urine: yellow; of a milky, olive hue dark; indications of sugar; dark yellow, with strong odour; dark yellow, scanty, afterwards profuse and yellow; red; dark, in evening.—Urine copious and pale; and light coloured, sp. gr. increased; and hot when passed, with burning pain in urethra; afterwards scanty.—Urates abundant.—Urine contained much indican, numerous granular cylinders and fatty degenerated epithelium.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections: in morning on waking; at 11 a.m., with bruised pain in l. testicle, extending up cord to external abdominal ring; firm in morning, with pain in abdomen, next morning woke with emission and firm erection, which lasted about ten minutes after the emission; terrible at night, with restless sleep; violent, all night; violent, all night, then profuse emissions.—Lascivious thoughts in presence of any woman.—Desire: at night, with emissions; at night, with hard erections, lewd dreams and emission, priapism night and day.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Occasional aching and twinges in l. ovarian region.—Menses delayed; during the period yellowish-brown leucorrhśa.—During menses, bruised pain in abdomen with sickening sensation.—Excessive and voluptuous pruritus at night, after retiring, making her feel irritable and exasperated (night before menses; usually had slight pruritus *after* menses, never *before*).—(Used locally in diseases of nipples, inflammation diminishes, skin becomes tougher.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, as from dust in throat, then nausea.—Can get the breath only half-way down.

18. Chest.—Twitching: in l. side over eighth and ninth ribs; in l. side over tenth and eleventh ribs from 6 till 11 p.m., with throbbing in muscles.—Pain in r. side, extending across l.—Pain in l. lung in evening.—Sharp pain under r. clavicle.—A heavy throbbing in l. chest under tenth and eleventh ribs at 11 a.m., changing at noon to region of kidneys, extending at 2 p.m. into legs, < l.—Stunning pain at 9.30 a.m., with twitching in throat.—Tightness of chest, as if encircled by a band.—Numbness in lower part of sternum.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pain in apex of heart in evening.—Intermittent fluttering at base of heart all day, it seemed to move.—Palpitation.—Pulse: frequent; slow, feeble, afterwards rapid; slow, small, and feeble; irregular.

20. Neck and Back.—Terrible pains in neck and occiput, extending to supra-orbital notch and thence into eyes.—Muscles on r. side of neck felt as if they would give way in afternoon when lying; at night when lying on r. side, with feeling as if neck

would be dislocated.—Pain in back and lower limbs, with heaviness, tired aching, and weakness.—Burning along spine and very great weakness, < by study.—Heat in lower spine; aching and digging in loins, < from motion.—Pain extending from r. scapula to r. loin when bending forward.—Sticking: under r. scapula; in lumbar region or bending forward when sitting.—Pain in lumbar region; and anteriorly in thighs, in muscles, < motion, with weakness in the same, < legs; extending down legs, < motion, legs and lumbar region sensitive to pressure; heavy at 6 p.m.—Dragging pains in region of kidneys and at nape, extending upward and downward till they meet between scapulć, at 2 p.m.—Weakness in sacral and lumbar regions.—(Myelitis with tonic and clonic spasms, keeps legs wide apart when standing; looks steadily at objects as if could not make them out.—Spinal exhaustion following acute disease.).—Sharp pain in region of coccyx.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in joints.—Weakness from a short walk, with excessive heaviness.—Heaviness, < l.; of arms and legs on exertion, < legs, legs weak and heavy all the time.—Extremities cold.

22. Upper Limbs.—Lame sensation in shoulders.—Shoulders tired and sore; r.—Twitching of lower part of l. biceps; in forenoon.—Shooting in l. elbow, extending down arm.—Pain in r. elbow between ulna and radius.—Shooting in hands.—L. hand goes to sleep.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness of limbs (< l.); on ascending stairs; and heaviness.—Numbness and crawling in legs with trembling and pricking as from needles.—Twitching on back of l. hip at 9 p.m.—Pain anteriorly in l. thigh, can hardly flex and extend legs.—Hips and legs heavy all day.—Knees weak.—Twitching of flesh of r. leg.—Sticking in legs and feet.—Pain in legs anteriorly, on touch; in calves all night.—Deep-seated, sore pain in upper part of l. Scarpa's triangle, < night, > sleep, returning on waking.—Numb, sleepy sensation, extending to soles, > cold water and in the open air.—Calves lame and sore.—Weakness of legs; < l., which trembles; with soreness; with heaviness.—Heaviness of legs, < l.—Numbness of anterior muscles.—Crawling pain in l. sole and under patella.—Feet feel as if frostbitten.—Numbness of l. foot.—Soreness in ball of l. big toe in afternoon and evening, > continued walking.

24. Generalities.—Veins sunken and small, < l. side.—Bright yellow colour of sclerotic, skin, and urine.—Cancerous cachexia.—Trembling of all muscles.—Rheumatic stitches in different parts, with muscular debility.—Darting pains in various parts, extending into bones, every hour of the day.—All pains lasted till 8 p.m.—Soreness and lameness, < l. side, in morning when rising, with heavy, throbbing pains and dilated pupils, conjunctivitis, and lachrymation.—Tired feeling: in morning on waking, with heaviness; on least exertion; > open air; with lame sensation over whole body; with no desire to talk or do anything, indifferent to anything around, sleepiness and desire to lie down.—Numbness, with pains, as when taking cold.

25. Skin.—Yellow skin.—Pimples on face and neck that he had for years were now increased in number and size.—Reddish, painful boils about mouth and face, when opened they exude a thin, clear serum, which dries into a transparent scab, then become painful and contain pus like condensed milk.—Reddish boils on face, becoming pustular, with burning stinging on touch.—Erythema of abdomen and feet.—Tight feeling in skin over epigastrium.—Itching; at night.—(Burns.)

26. Sleep.—Frequent gaping in church.—Sleepiness, slept an hour in afternoon, then felt better.—Sleepiness in evening, > walking in open air; at 9 p.m.—Sleep sound but unrefreshing.—Sleepless all night.—Late falling asleep from a crowd of ideas.—Woke earlier than usual and dozed till time to rise.—Woke at 3 a.m., then difficulty in going to sleep.—Constant dreams; dreamt that she was pregnant.

27. Fever.—Chilliness, with cold, clammy sweat.—Cold limbs; feet; hands and feet.—Fever; and chilliness, then cold, clammy sweat.—Chilliness predominates.—Heat in head; r. side; in forehead.—Burning: along coronal suture; along spine, < trying to study, > motion.—Heat in lower dorsal and lumbar regions.—Sweat.—Cold, clammy sweat: in evening; on hands; on hands and feet in daytime; on hands in forenoon; on feet in evening, next day feet cold and sweaty all day.

Picrotoxinum.

Picrotoxin. An Alkaloid obtained from the fruit of Cocculus indicus. $C_{15}H_{16}O_6H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Hernia. Locomotor ataxy. Night-sweats. Urine, excess of.

Characteristics.—*Coc. ind*. is used to stupefy fishes, and when *Picro*. is added to water in which fishes are swimming "they make winding and boring movements of the body, alternating with quiet swimming, open their mouths and gill caverns frequently, fall on their side and rapidly die of asphyxia" (Falk, quoted *C. D. P*.). J. H. Henry proved *Picro*. on himself. The symptoms were so severe that he was alarmed, and took *Opium* and *Camphor* to antidote them. Nausea with tendency to faint, violent intestinal pain and purging, dysenteric diarrhœa and excessive secretion of urine, cramps and paralytic sensations were experienced. The symptom which gave the most concern was the pain in the bowels and sensation as if the bowels would protrude at left inguinal ring. Brunton says the local application of *Picro*. as an ointment to the head for tinea capitis and to destroy pediculi has been followed by convulsions and death. Hansen mentions that it has been given at bedtime to relieve the night-sweats of phthisis. With *Picrotoxicum acidum* 3x Dörr cured in a few weeks a case of advanced locomotor ataxy with amaurotic amblyopia (*B. J. H*., xxxvii. 378).

Relations.—*Compare:* Coccul. In tetaniform convulsions, Nux (with Picro. respiration is accelerated more from spasm of glottis than of respiration, and there is less susceptibility to slight touch; more choreic symptoms.—Farrington).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sad thoughts, desires sleep.

2. Head.—Nausea with headache.

11. Stomach.—Pressure on stomach, with coated tongue and eructations.—Pain in pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain extending all over bowels.—Fainting, violent subacute irritation of intestinal lining membrane.—Pain in bowels as if bruised.—Soreness in l. inguinal ring as if bowels would protrude.

13. Stool and Anus.—Flatulence with fetid diarrhœa, followed by tenesmus, painful and continued.—Diarrhœa and dysentery.

14. Urinary Organs.—Large quantity of clear urine passes twelve times a day.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Wants more breath; respiration impeded.—(Asphyxia in fishes.)

20. Back.—Bruised pain in back; drawing pain (l.).

22. Upper Limbs.—Dragging sensation of r. arm.—Pains in l. forearm running up to shoulder.

23. Lower Limbs.—Lower limbs feel bruised and paralysed (l.); have a tendency to draw back with the back, giving great > to limbs.—Constrictive painless sensation.—Cramp pains.

Pilocarpinum.

PILOCARPINUM. Pilocarpia. Pilocarpine. $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$. Solution in distilled water.

P. MURIATICUM. Hydrochlorate of Pilocarpine. $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2HCl$. Solution in distilled water.

P. NITRICUM. Nitrate of Pilocarpine. $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2HNO_3$. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Alopecia. Convulsions, uræmic; puerperal. Deafness. Ménière's disease. Mumps. Myopia. Perspiration, excessive. Pregnancy, nausea of; salivation of. Salivation. Vertigo, aural.

Characteristics.—*Pilocarpin*. is one of the most characteristic of several alkaloids which have been isolated from *Jaborandi* (*Pilocarpus pinnatus*). It has been used, like *Jabor*., to produce and cure profuse sweating; and by oculists to produce contraction of the pupil, which it does whether it is injected subcutaneously or applied directly to the eye. It has also an action on the ear. G. P. Field (*Brit. Med. Jour*., May 17, 1890, &c.) has given it with good effect in labyrinthine deafness, tinnitus, and auditory nerve vertigo. The cases least amenable to its influence were those in which the hearing was > in a noise as of a train, &c.; and those in which the hearing is < after a cold. Subjects of syphilis, hereditary or acquired, and patients who are more deaf when tired, are the most suitable. The method of administration is as follows: A solution of *Pilo. nit*., gr. 1/2 to 10 minims, is used, and the initial dose (injected into the back of the arm) is gr. 1/12, gradually increased to 1/8, 1/6, and, if well borne, to 1/4. Salivation and sweating speedily occur. After each injection a drachm of sal volatile is given in a small tumbler of water. The patient is made to lie on a sofa, well covered with rugs, the head being wrapped in a shawl. The wraps are removed very gradually as the effects wear off. If there is any faintness brandy is given. The treatment is continued for a period of six weeks. [According to Cooper the improvement. is only temporary. Moreover, the injections create tendency to take cold in some patients.] James C. Wood (*Med. Cent*., i. 301) relates two instructive cases. (*1*) A primipara, 22, eight months pregnant, was seized with violent convulsions the night after a long walk in the month of June, and exposure whilst perspiring. Delivery was effected with extreme difficulty, and only under chloroform and after incision of the imperfectly dilated os and craniotomy of the fetus, which was evidently already dead. A sharp hæmorrhage followed. The week previous the urine had been examined and found normal. It was now scanty and loaded with albumen. *Apis* 3x was given. This was about noon. At 5 p.m. the convulsions returned. Two ounces of urine drawn off by the catheter became almost solid on boiling. *Pilo*. gr. 1/6 was administered hypodermically. In a few moments saliva began to pour from the mouth, drops of sweat gathered on the head, and sweating soon became general; nausea and some retching; laryngeal and nasal secretions increased; blood pressure diminished; face and entire body flushed red. These symptoms lasted four hours, when a second injection kept them up. The saliva was thick, stringy, exceedingly tenacious. The urine rapidly increased in quantity, whilst the albumen disappeared. Consciousness was restored, and the patient made a perfect recovery under *Apis, Arsen*., and *Merc*. Wood has seen *Pilo*. relieve uræmic convulsions in the same way, the diaphoresis, free elimination by the skin and other secretive organs, removing the pressure on the overburdened kidneys until they have time to recover themselves. (*2*) From the bedside of No. 1 Wood went to see a woman three months pregnant. She was a picture of distress and despair. For eight weeks she had saturated from six to ten handkerchiefs daily with tenacious saliva. Nausea and vomiting were

constant, emaciation extreme. Nausea < by slightest movement. Alternate redness and paleness of face, flushes of heat and perspiration. Urine scanty, high coloured, depositing much uric acid. Very chilly; obstinate constipation. *Pilo*., a tablet containing gr. 1/6 was dissolved in half a glass of water: to take a teaspoonful every two hours. Next day Wood found his patient sitting up, cheerful, and free from nausea and salivation. The improvement, with some fluctuations, continued. *Merc., Ipec., Nit. ac., K. bi., Hydrast., Act. r*. had all previously failed. Lambert (*H. W*., xxxii. 460) had under treatment a severe case of rheumatic iritis of *left* eye, for which *Atropine* (gr. iv. to the ounce) was being instilled several times in the day. There developed profuse night perspiration of the *right* half of the body, and during the day the right side was much moister than the left. *Pilo. mur*. 4x gr. iv. at bedtime reduced the excessive secretion of sweat. Lambert queries whether the *Atropine* instillations into the left eye were accountable for the absence of sweat on the left side of the body.—The hair as well as the skin is affected by *Pilo*., which is an ingredient in many "hair restorers." Schmitz, of Cologne (*H. W*., xiv. 180) treated two bald men with injections of *Pilo. mur*. to produce absorption of inflammatory residue within the eye. In both a secondary effect occurred—the growth of young downy hairs on the bald parts of the scalp. One, æt. 60, in four months had his head covered "partly with grey and partly with black hairs" of considerable growth, so as to entirely obliterate his previous baldness. *Pilo*. has also been known to turn white hair black.—A woman who had had *Pilo*. injections complained to Cooper that thereafter she had been constantly taking cold and in fear of bronchitis. Her skin, too, became irritable. *Pilo. mur*. 3x is Burnett's chief remedy in mumps. He regards it (and *Jaborandi*) as an organ remedy of the sweat glands, parotid, and pancreas. Frohling (*H. R*., xii. 320) relates a case showing the power of *Pilo*. (he used *Pilo. mur*. 4th trituration) over debilitating sweats left after acute diseases. With *Merc. sol*. 12 he had cured a case of rheumatic fever so far as the articular affection was concerned, but the sweats persisted and strength declined in spite of remedies until Pilo. was given, when the sweating stopped after the first dose.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Atrop., Amm. c. (sal volatile); brandy. *Follows well:* Merc. (in sweating of rheumatic fever). *Compare:* Jaborandi, Myosot., Eser., Phys.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Throbbing in temples with acceleration of pulse.—Turns white hair black.

3. Eyes.—Profuse lachrymation.—Pupils contracted to pin-head.—Sight for distance improved.

4. Ears.—(Labyrinthine deafness; < when tired; in syphilitics.—Aural vertigo.—Deafness with tinnitus.—Tinnitus of l. ear.).—Increases the secretion of wax.

5. Nose.—Nasal secretion increased.

6. Face.—Forehead and face red, veins stand out.—Perspiration begins on face.

8. Mouth.—Sudden salivation; maximum reached in fifteen minutes, continues two hours, one and a half pints of thin saliva being secreted in the time.—Saliva thick, stringy, exceedingly tenacious.

11. Stomach.—Intense thirst following the sweating.—Nausea; only occurring when salivation is complete; does not go on to vomiting as that of Jaborandi does.—Nausea and retching.

13. Stool.—Urging to stool.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses two days early.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Increased bronchial mucus; much cough and expectoration.—Constantly taking cold and in fear of bronchitis.

19. Heart.—Weakness of heart.—Pulse accelerated, blood pressure diminished.—After the perspiration the pulse sinks to normal.

24. Generalities.—Dilatation of blood-vessels; temporal artery becomes a thick, pulsating cord; veins of forehead stand out blue.—Exhaustion (after the perspiration) during which most of the patients fell asleep.—Faintness.—In a case of lead paralysis it produced profuse salivation and perspiration, with sensation of great coldness and excessive tremors of limbs.

25. Skin.—Irritable skin.

26. Sleep.—Patients fall asleep under its influence.

27. Fever.—Sensation of coldness and shaking chill without fall of temperature.—Increase of temperature with feeling of intense cold.—Redness of face with sensation of warmth; perspiration at first over forehead along margin of hair, invading successively neck, chest, trunk, arms, and, finally lower limbs.—Sweat profuse; may lose from two to four pounds in the sweating.—Sweat begins about five minutes later than salivation, often accompanied by feeling of intense cold, chattering of teeth and desire for wraps.—After sweat: thirst; feeling of relief and sense of increased vigour.

Pimenta.

Eugenia pimenta. Myrtus pimenta. Pimenta officinalis. Allspice. Jamaica Pepper. [Pimento, or Allspice, consists of the dried berries of the West Indian Eugenia pimenta and E. acris.] N. O. Myrtaceæ. Tincture of the fruit.

Clinical.—Chill. Neuralgia.

Characteristics.—"Allspice" is so named because its odour is said to resemble a combination of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves. A tincture was proved by Becket and developed one-sided neuralgias and disturbed sensations of heat and cold.

Relations.—*Compare:* Eucalyp., Eug.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Semi-lateral neuralgic lesions.

11. Stomach.—Very imperious desire to eat.

24. Generalities.—Semi-lateral neuralgic lesions, esp. of head.

27. Fever.—Disturbance in calorification and sensibility; parts of body burning hot, others cold.—Peculiar cold sensation as if sponge filled with cold water passed here and there over the surface, succeeded by sensation of heat, as in the reaction after a cold bath.

Anagallis Arvensis.

Scarlet Pimpernel. Weather-glass. Red Chickweed. N. O. Primulaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Cataract. Constipation. Dropsy. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Gonorrhœa. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Mania. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Ringworm. Skin, unhealthy. Snake-bites. Syphilis. Tetters. Ulcers, ill-conditioned. Wounds.

Characteristics.—Like the *Primula obconca, Anagallis* has a marked action on the skin. Skin itches all over; becomes dry and rough; has bran-like tetters in rings; ulcers and swellings on joints. Ill-conditioned ulcers. It favours expulsion of splinters. Has been used for snake-bites and hydrophobia. It produces great exhilaration and activity of mind: thinks of everything. Great hilarity. (The Greek name of the plant means to laugh out loud.) Tickling and itching in left ear. Bran-

like, ring-shaped tetters on face. Dull pains in gums accompanied by very hard stools. Sensation on tongue as if something cold were placed on it. Dryness and scraping in throat. Scraping, scratching of larynx and trachea with hoarseness; < after eating. Tickling prickling along urethra; orifice agglutinated. Tearing in spermatic cord. Syphilis with nose-bleed, deranged mind, pain in small of back, and itching skin. Soreness on chest with pain. Eruption on chest. Tensive drawing ascending from left shoulder to nape of neck (*Eupat. perf*). Skin of hands dry, sticky, and dirty-looking. Tetters. Vesicles in groups. Pain and tightness in bend of left knee. It is a vulnerary of some importance. Symptoms are < by touch; < after eating.

Relations.—*Compare:* Prim. obc. and Cyclamen. (bot.); Coff. (joyous; excited); Lith. c. (rough skin, ringworm); Sep., Tellur. (ringworm); Puls. (chilly, catarrh); Rhus t.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Exhilarated, mind active, thinks of everything.—Cannot collect his thoughts whilst listening to sermon on account of jovial feelings.—Great hilarity for several days; everything gives him pleasure.—Despondency.—After mental exertion great prostration.

2. Head.—Heat rising to head, slight sweat on forehead, followed by pressing stitching in eyeballs, and a tickling, pricking in urethra, inclining him to coition.—Headache just over supra-orbital ridges with eructations and rumbling in the bowels.—Spasmodic lancinations in both temples, extending to eyes.—Pressive aching in forehead and occiput from a current of air blowing on him.—Intense headache and nausea with pains throughout the body.—Occiput: dull or tearing pains and inclination to vomit; violent headache, with hard, knotty stools; knocking pain in l. side; dull pain all night.—Headache > by coffee.—Skin of forehead feels too tight.

3. Eyes.—Things seem to float to and fro, he cannot write.—Glittering before l. eye.—Pressing in eyes after headache.—Stitches in temples extending into eyes.—Pain in r. eyeball < on touching lids.—Itching of lids.

4. Ears.—Obstruction and pain in r. ear following the pressure in eyes.—Stitches in r. ear.—Tickling and itching in l. ear.

5. Nose.—Nose-bleed (syphilis).—Unpleasant tickling on top of nose, with violent sneezing.—Copious secretion of yellow mucus.

6. Face.—Neuralgic pains in r. cheek-bone, extending to supra-orbital region; during the night.—Pains in facial muscles.—Bran-like, ring-shaped tetters on

face.—Itching on cheekbones.—Itching and tickling stitches on l. corner of mouth and lower lip, just under the border.

7. Teeth.—Dull pain in a hollow tooth with trembling of the heart.—Dull pain in upper molars and tearing pain in r. cheek-bone.—Teeth pain as from cold; < from touch; chilly sensation in teeth.—Dull pain in gums accompanied by very hard stools.

8. Mouth.—Sensation on tongue as if something cold were placed upon it; also near frænum.—Viscid saliva in mouth, raised by coughing.—Collection of water in mouth, with slight tearing in molars.

9. Throat.—Sensation of dryness in throat with scraping.—Tickling at soft palate at night, as from touch of something cold.

11. Stomach.—Eructations, nausea, inclination to vomit, and rumbling in bowels with headache.—Causes inflammation of the stomach in horses.

12. Abdomen.—Hepatitis and induration of liver.—Abdomen distended with wind.—Visceral obstructions.

13. Stool and Anus.—Inflammation of rectum in horses.—Itching in rectum; pressure in sacrum; piles.—Passes offensive flatus.—Stools: watery; soft and pappy; hard like stones; knotty.—Itching at anus after stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning in urethra when urinating, mostly in the morning.—Orifice agglutinated; presses to urinate; stream divided.—Tickling prickling along urethra inclining to coitus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—The burning in urethra before and during erection ceases during coitus.—Drawing pains in r. testicle and cord.—Tearing pains in spermatic cords.—Tickling in symphysis pubis.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Scratching and scraping in throat, esp. after meals.—Hoarseness proceeding from the trachea.—Cough dry, with a scratching sensation when reading aloud; with yellow phlegm from the nose; with spitting of saliva.

18. Chest.—A kind of restlessness in chest.—Soreness on the chest with fever.—Pressure in r. lung after a meal or when walking fast.—Suddenly a feeling internally in chest as if struck with a cushion full of pins.—Itching on l. side of chest, principally on nipple.—Eruption on chest.

19. Heart.—Violent trembling of heart, with general trembling and weakness, preceded by aching in a carious tooth and anxiety in chest in evening in bed.—Palpitation.

20. Neck.—Tensive drawing from l. shoulder up to neck; returns when lifting or stretching the arm.—Trembling of muscles of neck (horses).

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains in muscles of upper arm, outside, near shoulder.—Pains in forearm; in carpal and metacarpal bones.—Gouty swellings on joints of fingers.—Skin of hands and fingers very dry, sticky and dirty-looking.—Tetter on hands; moist or dry and hairlike.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in hip.—Tickling pains in r. leg and at the os ilium.—Drawing pains in muscles of l. leg; tearing during night.—Weakness and lameness in r. leg, as if it was too short.—Pains in bend of l. knee; sensation of tightness as if something swollen or sore.—Pains in shin bones; < when extending the leg.—Cramps.—Pains in metatarsus and sole (l.), in concave part of l. sole and near toes.

24. Generalities.—A chilly trembling.—Exhausted and drowsy.

25. Skin.—Itches all over; rough, dry.—Dry bran-like tetters in rings.—Ulcers and swellings on joints.—Ill-conditioned ulcers.—Promotes expulsion of splinters.

26. Sleep.—Falls asleep late; sleep restless; awakens early; feeling unrefreshed.

Pimpinella.

Pimpinella saxifraga. Burnet saxifrage. Bibernell. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of the fresh root.

Clinical.—Chilliness. Corns. Epistaxis. Fever. Headache. Lumbago. Stiff neck. Tinnitus.

Characteristics.—The majority of the symptoms of *Pimpinella* were obtained by Schelling from chewing the fresh root. The rest were contributed by Berridge, who proved the 1x on a man. Chilliness was a marked symptom, chilly in the back even in a warm room, and much < if a window was opened. Sensitive to draughts. Sensation of coldness in occiput as from a cutting wind behind. Cold stream from hip and into right leg. The pains and sensations extended from one part to another, principally from above downward and from before backward (temples to nape; forehead to eyes; nape to shoulders), from within outward; or alternated between different parts. There was rush of blood to head, followed by nose-bleed; whizzing in head, roaring in ears. Sinking sensation in intestines. Weariness and falling asleep of parts rested on. Frequent yawning and desire to take a long breath, which was difficult. Great drowsiness. The symptoms were < morning (vertigo sweat); afternoon (heat and rush of blood to head); by chewing reading; writing; reflecting;

rest (weary pain in limbs); standing; stooping; after stooping; walking; by opening window; in warm room.

Relations.—*Compare:* Rush of blood preceding nose-bleed, Graph. Occipital pains, Hell. n., Nat. s., Glon.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo: inclination to one side, morning, on rising; dizzy confusion.—Heat, rush of blood and confusion of head, soon followed by nose-bleed; afternoon.—Rushing in whole head, esp. down back part, with pressure.—Whizzing in head and sounds as in an empty barrel.—Dulness and heaviness in head, with drowsiness when reading.—Head feels tied up and compressed.—Sticking in forehead, extending to both sides along eyes.—Sticking burning from vertex to both sides and down over temples.—Pressing and pushing from temples to occiput and nape.—Sensation of coldness in occiput as though a sharp draught constantly blowing from behind; in a closed room.—Tension and pressive pain from occiput into nape.—Pain in occiput, < reading or thinking.—Acute stitches in occiput concentrated in protuberance.—Itching on vertex.—Shivering of scalp, hair bristles.

3. Eyes.—Smarting pain in r. eye.—Burning in eyes, esp. upper surface of eyeballs; disagreeable coolness.—Smarting in lids.—Vision dim, misty.

4. Ears.—Fine stitches extending out through r. ear, with roaring.—Roaring in ears as from a distant sound.

5. Nose.—Dry, stopped catarrh.

6. Face.—Pain as from an ulcer in r. cheek.

8. Mouth.—Sore, pressive pain in stump of tooth, l. lower jaw.—Burning aroma on tongue, palate, and throat.—Saliva increased during and after chewing.—Collection of mucus in mouth and fauces, obliging hawking.—Taste: acrid, burning, earthy; penetrating while chewing, later spreading a warmth through whole body; mouldy.

9. Throat.—Hawking of tenacious whitish mucus from arch of palate, and a crumbly, cheesy, offensive concretion from fauces.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: frequent, of gas; with vertigo and yawning; tasteless; acid, after stooping.

12. Abdomen.—Fine stitches just above navel.—Rumbling and gurgling.—Sensation as if intestines would sink down from their own weight.

13. Stool.—Purging.—Stool dry, harder than usual.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Oppression whilst walking, in open air and in house.—Breathing short, difficult; feeling of apprehension in chest.—Frequently impelled to take a long breath, which is difficult.

18. Chest.—The portion of the chest against which he leans becomes painful as if weary.—Transient, needle-like stitches, back and forth in sides of chest, back, small of back, and walls of abdomen.

19. Heart.—Sensation of heaviness in præcordial region and abdomen as if intestines would sink down of their own weight.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiff neck.—Pressive, tensive pain from nape to shoulder.—Constant, pressive, contractive pain alternately in nape, side of neck, and r. shoulder.—Constant tension and sticking in nape and occiput.—Constrictive, cramp-like pain in small of back, esp. on stooping; on standing upright; on walking.—Tension and tearing in small of back, extending into hips and back.—Burning in loins and small of back.—Pressive stitches in loins.—Tensive pain in back, esp. sacral region.

21. Limbs.—Weary pain in limbs while at rest.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pressive, sticking pains in r. shoulder; stitches shoot deep into r. chest.—The arm that is resting on the table feels weary and falls asleep.—Fine sticking, drawing from r. upper arm to hand, with a shivering extending through the limb.—Stinging as from nettles on last joint of r. ring finger.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in hips and pelvis as if broken.—A cold stream, extending into r. leg and foot, with fine stitches now and them.—Painful burning in corns (quite unusual).

24. Generalities.—The whole body feels weak and weary.—Weakness and general sick feeling.

25. Skin.—Fine stinging as from nettles deeply piercing the skin on last joint of r. ring finger, while writing.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning; with eructations.—Overpowering sleepiness (for an hour after chewing the drug).—Sleep dreamy.

27. Fever.—Unusual chilliness over whole body (in warm room).—Chilliness and shivering of scalp, the hair bristles (in warm-room).—Chill runs up middle of back; rest of body warm, and icy cold hands.—Great sensitiveness to every cool temperature, shivering in back when window is opened.—Violent catarrhal fever.—Sweat every morning.

Pinus Lambertiana.

Sugar Pine. (North America.) N. O. Coniferæ. Trituration of inspissated sap.

Clinical.—Abortion. Amenorrhœa. Constipation.

Characteristics.—The inspissated sap of *P. Lamb*. makes a sugary substance like manna. A small quantity (from a bit the size of a pea to a teaspoonful) has a decided but gentle laxative action, and in larger quantities emphatically so. It has also an action on the menstrual function, restoring menses when suppressed; and producing abortion in pregnant women.

Relations.—*Compare:* Sabina, Junip., Pin. syl., and other coniferæ.

SYMPTOMS.

13. Stools.—Gentle cathartic action.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Used by Indian women to procure abortion.—In suppressed menses restores the flow and removes painful sensations resulting from suppression.

Pinus Sylvestris.

Scotch Fir. Red, Norway, Riga, or Baltic Pine. (The typical pine of Europe.) N. O. Coniferæ. Tincture of leaves and young twigs.

Clinical.—Ankles, weak. Anus, itching of. Bronchitis. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Dysuria. Emaciation of lower limbs. Glands, submaxillary and inguinal, swollen. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Heart, palpitation of. Joints, stiff. Kidneys, pains in. Liver, enlargement of. Rheumatism. Scrofula. Squint. Tinnitus. Urine, increased; strong. Vertigo. Walking, late. Worms (lumbrici).

Characteristics.—*Pinus syl*. was proved by Demeures in the Ø tincture; and Patzack observed the effects of bathing in an infusion of the leaves. Pine baths may also be made by adding *Oleum Pini sylvestris* to an ordinary bath in the proportion of one minim to the gallon. These baths have a reputation in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, paralysis, scrofula, and skin diseases. The provings show that this reputation is founded on a specific relationship. Rheumatic, gouty, and paralytic pains in limbs, bones, and joints; stiffness; glandular swellings; enlarged and painful liver and spleen; chilliness and sensitiveness to touch. Scalp sensitive. Chest walls sensitive, with a peculiar feeling of *thinness*, as if they would give way at a touch. The kidneys were stimulated; burning on micturition; flow increased;

urine strong. Itching of the nose and discharge of round worms was noted. The menstrual function was deranged. Bronchial mucus was increased. Hansen gives "emaciation of lower extremities" and "weak ankles in children" as indications for it, and mentions that the Ø tinctures may be used externally, whilst the attenuations are given internally. Chilliness alternating with flushing; the face is alternately red and pale. Itching in general. The symptoms are < by exertion; walking; touch; in morning; in evening. In a patient of Cooper's *Pinus syl*. caused "headache < by any movement of the eyes"; and it cured a case of squint.

Relations.—*Compare:* Tereb., Sabi., Junip., Thuj., Aloe, Pix. Strong urine, Benz. ac. Red margin of eyes, Sul., Bac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety.—Despondency.—Wants to do many things, undertakes all and finishes none.—Mind dull, unable to think; caused by any exertion.

2. Head.—Vertigo, even to falling down.—Dulness; fulness; heaviness of head.—Pressive headache.—Tearing in temples.—Scalp sensitive.—Headache < by any movement of eyes.

3. Eyes.—Eyes inflamed.—Margins of lids red.—Vision dim; veiled.—(Squint.)

4. Ears.—Sticking in ears.—Roaring in ears.

5. Nose.—Violent nose-bleed several days in succession.—Mucous discharge from nose.—Sensation of coryza.—Itching of nose.

6. Face.—Face alternately pale and red.—Tearing in face.

8. Mouth.—Pain in teeth, with heat of face and pain in head.—Dry mouth with increased thirst.

9. Throat.—Uneasiness in throat as if something in the way.—Painful swelling of submaxillary glands.

11. Stomach.—Appetite at first decreased, afterwards increased.—Pressure in pit of stomach after eating, with great distension.

12. Abdomen.—Distension of hypochondrium, with pressive, burning pains.—Enlargement of liver.—Pressure and fulness in liver and spleen.—Colic with incarcerated flatus.—Pain in inguinal glands with swelling.

13. Stool and Anus.—Troublesome itching at anus.—Stool: thin, pasty, with colic and great excitement; bilious.—Discharge of round worms; itching and burning on anus; bloody, slimy, hæmorrhoidal discharge for several days.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Violent boring-burning pains in kidneys, extending along ureters.—Spasms of bladder.—Burning pains when urinating.—Micturition difficult.—Very greatly increased secretion of urine.—Urine of strong odour.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses, usually scanty, became more profuse.—Menses: earlier; delayed.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Increased bronchial mucus.—Short, dry cough.—Expectoration greater when coughing.—Breath tight, esp. when walking.

18. Chest.—Oppression.—Anterior portion of chest painful to touch; it seems as if very thin and ready to give way on the slightest pressure; all evening.—Burning in sides of chest.—In middle of sternum sensation as if a cupping-glass had been applied inside.

19. Heart.—Palpitation.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing and stiffness in nape extending into occiput.—Pressive, tensive drawing pain between shoulders and small of back; motion difficult.

21. Limbs.—Limbs: stiff; heavy; weak, can hardly walk.—Gouty pain in all joints of hands and feet, esp. finger-joints.—Pressive-tensive pains in limbs.—Drawing-paralytic pains in limbs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Knees stiff with stinging-burning pains, so that they give out.—Pain in l. tibia when walking, it = sensation as if he would double up on himself (in morning only); next day same pain in r. tibia, with gripings in whole abdomen.—Cramps in calves when stretching in bed at night.—In evening, itching lancinations, crosswise, in fold separating first and second phalanges of r. great toe, > by applying hand.

25. Skin.—Nettle-rash.—Itching of whole body, < about joints and on abdomen.—Itching of nose.

26. Sleep.—Great sleepiness, esp. forenoon, with restless sleep in evening.—Sleepless.—Dreams which seem when remembered like real occurrences.

27. Fever.—Chilliness, esp. towards evening, alternating with flushes of heat.—Perspiration: general; easy.

Piper Methysticum.

Macropiper methysticum. Ava. Kava-kava. Kawa. N. O. Piperaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Anus, prolapse of. Brachialgia. Brain-fag. Catalepsy. Cystitis. Dysuria. Eczema. Gonorrhœa. Headache. Head, enlarged feeling. Ichthyosis. Leprosy. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. Orchitis. Paraplegia. Prostatorrhœa. Rheumatism. Toothache. Urethritis. Uric acid, excess of.

Characteristics.—*Piper methysticum* (it is called *Macropiper methysticum* in most recent botanical works, but I retain the older name by which it is best known in homœopathy) furnishes the root called Kava in Polynesia. The natives use it as a stimulant, either chewing the root or drinking a beverage made of it before undertaking any important business or religious rites. Excessive indulgence in it produces a skin disease like leprosy, called at Tahiti Arevareva. Lutz (quoted *H. W.*, xxviii. 175) describes the disease as observed amongst natives of the Sandwich Islands: "The skin, particularly that of the extremities, assumes the appearance of well-marked ichthyosis, associated with a certain degree of atrophy, such as is observed in senile skin. There is an absence of inflammatory symptoms." The mental symptoms of the" Intoxicating Pepper" (μέθνσις, drunkenness) are the most interesting feature of the drug's action. W. N. Griswold proved the third and second dilutions, and developed a large number of nervous, mental, and brain symptoms, among which are some which have proved to be keynotes. The drug causes a feeling of buoyancy, as if every nerve was strung up to the highest pitch; feels he can work without fatigue, quickly followed by a feeling of tired brain, and over-sensitiveness to all external impressions. Mental tension; feeling as though the head were enlarged even to bursting. The mental symptoms, excitement or depression, and the headache, were > by diversion of mind. This is one of the keynotes, and it has served to indicate Piper m. in connection with other symptoms. Griswold cured a case having burning in chest, > *by diverting mind* (*Org.*, i. 229); and three cases having: "Agonising pain, with tossing, twisting, and writhing; patient *driven irresistibly to change position, which generally gives little or no* >." This italicised passage is the second keynote of *Piper m*. These cures were with the 1x or Ø tinctures. Skinner gave fractional doses of Ø tincture in water to a highly excitable young girl who had severe toothache and earache, and had worn out her family by the incessant day and night attendance she required. The pains were dragging, heavy, < at night in bed, and after or when eating, "forgets all about her pains if amused with anything, but directly she is tired of it she exclaims, 'Oh, my tooth or ear!' " In addition she had "Agonising pain with tossing, twisting, and writhing; irresistibly driven to change position." The patient slept well that night the first time for a fortnight, and had no more pain. The remaining swelling was removed by *Puls*. 200. Skinner also reports this case: Miss R., 20, has toothache in a decayed molar, > if attention is diverted

by anything sufficiently exciting. When pain is at all violent she has no rest in any position, must keep continually changing it. *Piper m*. 500 (F. C.) was given, and there was relief very soon after the first dose. A few doses completely removed the pain (*Org*., i. 299).—*Piper m*. has much dizziness and vertigo; > on closing eyes. The forehead was full, "solid with pain;" this shifted to occiput and cervical spine, where it became a compression, extending as a constricting sensation to stomach and chest. The sensation of enlargement of head was marked and persistent. Farrington says convulsions simulating catalepsy are produced. Cerna (quoted *H. W*., xxvi. 556) as a result of his investigations found *Piper m*. a general and local anæsthetic. It diminishes reflex action by its action on the cord, and kills by paralysing respiration. Cerna illustrated its relationship to *Cubeba* by citing cases of gonorrhœa, acute and chronic cystitis, gleet, prostatorrhœa, vaginitis, cured with it. The provings give the indications. The symptoms were < before meals (sour eructations); reading and thinking; urinating (burning in urethra); walking. Going down stairs = symptoms to rush up. > Moving; diverting mind; open air; closing eyes (vertigo).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls. and Rhus (partially). *Compare:* Cubeba, Piper nig., Matico (botan.). In > by diverting mind, Ox. ac. > By motion, Rhus. Feeling of buoyancy, Coff. (but with Coff. the reverse condition of brain-fag does not quickly follow). Neurasthenia, Pic. ac., Arg. n., Avena. Unbearable pains, Coff., Aco., Cham.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hilarious from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m.—Lively after an emission.—Lively and inclined to work, can dance with more ease than usual.—Agreeable excitement and support against great fatigue.—From increased doses intoxication of a sorrowful, silent, and sleepy character, different from that produced by alcohol.—Faculties sharpened.—(Capable of working more without fatigue or brain-fag.).—Lazy and drowsy.—Deep torpor and irritation from least noise (intoxication from root grown in damp soils).—Want of vigour, timid, apprehensive.

2. Head.—From 5 to 9 p.m. very dizzy; swimming sensation and faintness.—Intoxication, with fantastic ideas and desire to skip about, although he cannot for a moment hold himself on his legs.—Vertigo in morning in bed, with frontal pressure.—Brain tired; in morning on waking, > getting on feet.—Tired feeling in brain at night.—Fulness, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another, < in forehead.—Heaviness of head.—Headache with pressure in upper part of orbit; with sleepiness.—Shooting: intermittent after 3 p.m., in l. supra-orbital nerve; in l. temple.—Headache: in l. supra-orbital nerve; back of eyes; l. brain from front to back; over eyes and deep-seated; at 9 a.m., < 3 p.m.; in afternoon and evening, with drowsy and stupid feeling; above eyes at 5 p.m.; at 7 p.m.; in l. side and deep in upper part of orbits, with pain on moving eyes; intermittent in r. frontal eminence, > open air and motion; above r. eye radiating over eyes, at 10 a.m.;

heavy in forehead and temples, < thinking and reading.—Frontal brain "solid with pain"; this ache during day generally moved to base of brain and along medulla, > by slight motion, < by large, continued and active motion; slight mental effort, passing from topic to topic, for an instant >; sustained effort <.—Compressive pain and soreness back of head and cervical cord; disappear later leaving cerebellum sensitive; parts feet treble their normal size.—Dulness in forehead, with fulness and pressure, and on raising head or moving it to either side vertigo, after the noon meal the pressure shifted to lateral and occipital regions, < lying down, but not amounting to real pain, pressure; < remaining in one position, > moving, apprehension of pain by rapid movement, but temporary relief from it.

3. Eyes.—Conjunctivæ red.—Pain along r. optic nerve when reading at 3 p.m.—Pain deep in l. eye as if ball would be pressed out, in the street at 5.30 p.m.—Dizzy blindness when dressing, vertigo, > closing eyes, directing attention to head and exerting the will, at the same time vertigo, then rush of blood and fulness in forehead, then similar sensation in occipital and basilar regions.

4. Ears.—Singular pressure in lobules of pinna of l. ear.

6. Face.—Pressure outward in face at 7 p.m.

7. Teeth.—Teeth deep yellow.—Teeth sensitive to cold water, cold air, brushing, &c.

8. Mouth.—Tongue feels as if covered with velvet or fur at night.—Burning on tongue.—Burning in whole mouth followed by numbness.—Dryness of mouth on waking from afternoon nap, with sweat (in a hot day).—Salivation.—Taste: nauseous; sweet, then piquant and sharp; pappy; everything tasteless; lost to food, but ravenous haste in eating.—Taste and relish to food not as usual, at noon, but appetite unusually good.

10. Appetite.—Appetite: formidable at 8 p.m.; slight; hungry at noon, but not able to eat much; able to eat but little supper.

11. Stomach.—Sour eructations, < an hour before meals and at night, at times rolling up and rumbling from stomach to mouth, but generally breaking at throat-pit, and in throat-pit sensation of something that cannot be swallowed, the latter temporarily > by eructations.—Bloating at 11 p.m.—Constriction extending from base of brain.—Crampy pain, > pressure against edge of table.—Warmth in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain: every day about 9 a.m.; in forenoon after first stool, with distressing full sensation; > motion.—Pain in abdomen, above umbilicus; in r. groin when walking, then a large stool, the latter part soft.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Diarrhœa threatened.—Stool: loose in morning, more difficult in evening; soft, difficult.—Constipation: stool hard; large; light-coloured.—Stool large; soft.—Urging: all day; every evening.—Continuous desire, next day forced a large stool, which caused prolapsus ani.—Burning in rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Micturition at 4.45 a.m.—Burning in urethra during micturition.—Urine nearly neutral at 10 a.m., hot and over-acid at night.—Urine: increased; scanty in morning.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Shooting in penis.—Erection: in afternoon; at night; at 4 a.m. after an emission.—Pain in r. testicle.—Emission early in morning, without dreams.—Amorousness.

18. Chest.—Heaviness behind upper part of sternum, as from wind that cannot be eructated.—Constriction of chest and stomach, extending from base of brain.

19. Pulse.—Pulse steadied.

20. Back.—Pain in back only felt on pressure.—Soreness about second dorsal vertebra.

21. Limbs.—Pain: in r. foot and wrist and l. toe at 10. p.m.; r. elbow and l. knee, with stiffness; r. foot and back of l. hand at 11.30 p.m., with heat of them.—Pain in r. arm as if marrow would be affected, changing its location, with paroxysmal paralysed feeling in hands, in toe at 9 p.m.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain: in l. shoulder; in l. arm in the street, with flushing heat in l. hand.—Excoriating pain in r. arm, as if the marrow would be affected; paralysed feeling in hands.—Pain in r. arm, running in all directions, with heaviness, soreness, and tired sensation.—Dragging in l. arm at 8 p.m., > 10 p.m.—Tingling as from an electric current from l. elbow to fingers.—Numbness of r. elbow.—Pain in r. wrist, < writing.—Weakness of l. hand.—Pain in joint of l. thumb, < pressure.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drunk in his walk, but intellect unclouded, aware of his inability to control the movements of his legs.—Numbness of lower limbs.—Weakness; all day; in afternoon; in thighs as if unable to stand.—Sticking in l. knee at 4 p.m. when walking.—Heaviness of legs when walking.—Pain: in feet; l. foot and toe; r. sole; at outer and under border of l. foot and in r. great toe, with coldness of l. foot.—Sticking: in end of l. toe on waking at 4.45 a.m., in great toe when moving and walking.

24. Generalities.—Emaciation and decrepitude.—Trembling.—Pains (esp. of head) temporarily > by turning mind to another topic.—Feeling as if drug descended and impressed lower part of system, causing trembling of abdomen and lower limbs and blood-vessels connected therewith, but on descending stairs the drug seemed

to come upward through the circulation, reaching the brain, causing exhilarating dizziness and disposition to swing and stagger, as if under the influence of liquor, felt talkative and happy, after the dizziness felt a "toned-up" condition of brain and nervous system, dizziness returned on beginning to move.—Nervous system strung up to its highest tension.—Stimulating and sedative effects, then sweat.—Vigour; all day, with exhilaration, next day feelings varying and generally depressed.—Uneasiness and weakness during day, with timidity and apprehension.—Weakness in morning, > rising and moving around.—Want of tone and life in all functions towards night.—< In open air and on motion.

25. Skin.—Covered as in leprosy with large scales, which fall off and leave white spots, and these often become ulcers.—Dryness, esp. where it is thick, as on hands and feet, with scales, cracks, and ulcers.—Painful hard swelling in lower corner of l. ear; red, painful lump, threatening to become an abscess, on forehead above r. inner canthus and on back.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness: at 10 p.m., soon afterwards liveliness and wakefulness; irresistible.—Hard sleep several times a day.—Stupid sleep.—Heavy sleep with disturbing but unremembered dreams.—Sleepless; from 12 till 2.30 a.m.; at 4 a.m., after an emission, then sound sleep, next night wakeful after an emission till I got up for breakfast; latter part of night, mind working on business problems, next morning tired feeling before and after rising.—Difficult falling asleep.—Restless sleep last part of night.—Fragmentary sleep last part of night.—Fragmentary sleep from 12.30 till 4.20 a.m., with varied and exciting dreams, then sleeplessness so that I had to get up at 4.30 a.m., did excitedly all kinds of unusual office work.—Dreams: curious, nonsensical, wild; amorous; of travelling by rail; active, vivid, last part of night, alternating with half-conscious waking; in afternoon, of fighting unknown men, left them to follow an unknown woman, and when she left me found that she had conducted me to a prayer-meeting, which must have changed to a restaurant, for I ordered a Hamburg beef steak, but woke before it was served; of a fire, heard the engines and firemen.

27. Fever.—Chilliness for the last few hours, at 8 p.m.—Heat: at 9 a.m.; flush of general heat; in face and hands, < l. hand; flushing, in cheeks; heat in l. ear-flap and l. hand; over upper part of body in evening.—Hands sought cool places, otherwise no perceptible increase of heat.—Heavy perspiration, with great dryness of mouth on waking from afternoon nap.

Piper Nigrum.

Pepper. N. O. Piperaceæ. Trituration or tincture of dried fruits (peppercorns).

Clinical.—Anus, fissure of. Blenorrhagia. Breasts, swelling of; eruption on. Constipation. Cough. Dysuria. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Menses, irregular; scanty.

Milk, excessive flow of. Neuralgia. Priapism. Speech, difficult. Teeth, caries of. Tongue, eruption on; heavy. Toothache. Uterus, cramps in.

Characteristics.—The Peppers are tropical climbing shrubs. *Piper nig*. yields the pepper of commerce. The fruit when ripe is red. It is gathered before it is fully ripe and spread on mats in the sun, when it loses its red colour and becomes black and shrivelled. This is Black pepper. White pepper is the same fruit freed from its outer skin by maceration in water and subsequent rubbing (*Treas. of Bot.*). The symptoms of the proving are Houat's. The only additional symptom is one recorded by Berridge as having occurred in a lady on two occasions from taking a large quantity of pepper: "Feeling as if temples and malar bones were pressed in, < on left side." This confirms one of Houat's symptoms. The full, heavy headache of Houat's provings I can confirm by personal experience: I get the headache whenever I take food highly peppered; and I know others who do the same. Sensations of *burning* occur almost everywhere. *Pressure* is almost as common: Pressure in nasal bones, in temples and facial bones. Contraction of uterus and sensation as if something about to enter it. Sensation of a foreign round body rising to stomach. The symptoms are < by change of temperature; in damp weather; in evening; by motion.

Relations.—*Compare:* Piper m., Cubeba (botanical; also mental, genito-urinary, skin, and general symptoms).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hot-headed, irascible, and often gay.—Amorousness with hypochondriasis.—Fear of being poisoned.

2. Head.—Heaviness and congestion of the cerebellum, with pale face.—Rushing and congestion of blood to head with throbbing.—Brain: empty feeling; numbness causing swooning; fluctuation and oscillation in morning.—Pressure on head; as if bones of cranium and face rested on lower jaw.—Neuralgic pain through whole head at every change of temperature.—Violent headache; feels as if it would burst at vertex.—Pressing pains at temples as if they would be broken in.

3. Eyes.—Eyes inflamed and burning, with sensation of cold in lids.—Lids ulcerated and bleared.—Lachrymation and photophobia.—Dim sight and vertigo, with headache, nausea, and vomiting.

4. Ears.—Crusty ulcers in concha of ears.

5. Nose.—Frequent sneezing, epistaxis.—Dry and fluent coryza.—Dryness and burning in nostrils; nostrils stopped up.—Pressure on nasal bones as if being crushed.

6. Face.—Feeling as if temples and malar bones were pressed in, < l. side.—Red, burning face.—Drawing faceache; as if muscles and bones were ranging themselves on one another.—Convulsive closure of jaws.—Eczema on lips.

8. Mouth.—Tooth decays.—Violent toothache, < in warmth and evening.—Eruption of little vesicles on margin of tongue.—Painful, heavy tongue; impeded speech.—Whitish coating on middle of tongue.—Burning dryness of mouth and throat.—Heat and dryness of palate and tongue, as if burned.

9. Throat.—Constant accumulation of mucus in throat and expectoration.—Burning in throat with sensation of stiffness as if it were an iron tube.—Burning pains in tonsils, with sensation as if they were being pierced.—Paralysis of muscles of throat; can cry but not articulate intelligibly.

11. Stomach.—Constant, unquenchable thirst.—Vomiting with great exertion; it seemed as if stomach itself would be vomited.—Sensation of heat and dryness in stomach.—Cramps and drawing in stomach, with desire for coarse and extravagant food.—Gastric discomfort.

12. Abdomen.—Burning and lancinating pains in liver, as if a tumour there.—Disposition of abdomen to obesity.—Abdomen swollen, hard, burning.—Tympanites with sensation as if everything in it were in ebullition.—Borborygmi.—Inflammation of intestines with great thirst.—Heaviness, flatulence.—Colic and cramps; sensation as if intestines would burst.—Painful restlessness and anxiety in intestines.—Sensation of round foreign body rising to stomach, with heavy pain in intestines.—Electrical-like discharges in intestines when he moves.

13. Stool and Anus.—Inflammation of rectum, anus swollen and burning; fear to go to stool on account of the difficulty and pain.—Fissures at anus.—Large flowing hæmorrhoids.—Long-lasting constipation, then involuntary, thin stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—Full, swollen bladder, frequent inclination to urinate without success.—Burning pains in bladder as from live coals.—Burning in glans and urethra.—Blennorrhœa, greenish, offensive.—Difficult micturition.—Urine: turbid, brownish; diabetic; bloody; containing sand.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Excessive priapism.—Inflammation and swelling of penis, with priapism and burning pains.—Burning, pricking, excoriating pains in glans.—Strong ejaculation, or almost none, and very difficult.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Ovaries and uterus congested, with pricking and lancinating pains.—Contraction of uterus with sensation as if something strove to penetrate into it.—Burning and distending pains in uterus.—Menses: difficult, retarded; capricious, irregular, with colic and black blood.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Ulceration and false membranes thick, deep in larynx.—Voice: low, deep, rough, unintelligible.—Hoarseness with coughing and constant snuffing.—Severe coughing, esp. evening and when going to sleep.—Cough: violent, occasionally spitting of blood; croupy; hollow.—Dyspnœa and attacks of suffocation.

18. Chest.—Disposition to obesity of chest.—Painful spots an chest, < coughing, breathing, motion.—At each coughing spell it seemed as if chest would be torn and he would spit blood.—Burning, lancinating pains; sensation of heat and dryness of chest.—Burning and swollen heat.—Great flow of milk.—Dartrous eruption on l. breast.

19. Heart.—Sensation as if heart were surrounded with water.—Frequent palpitation.

20. Back.—Burning in loins and kidneys, with contractive movements.

21. Limbs.—Inflammation and swelling of joints.

24. Generalities.—Bones brittle.—Motion of carriage deafens and = spasms.—Spasms with tetanic stiffness of limbs.—< From motion; in evening; in damp weather.

25. Skin.—Crusty ulcers in ears.—Large pustules on face, leaving scars.—Eczema on lips.—Very tender skin.—Itching, < by scratching, heat, and motion.

26. Sleep.—Irresistible drowsiness.—Lethargic sleep.—Wakens at night without being able to sleep again.—Nightmare.

27. Fever.—Dryness and coldness of skin, heat with biting dryness.—Heat in forehead with heaviness of head and vertigo.—Cold sweat with great heat through whole body.—Sweat which seems to corrode the skin.

Piperazinum.

Piperazine. Piperazidine. Ethylenimine. Diethylene-diamine. $C_4H_{10}N_2$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Glaucoma. Gout. Lead paralysis. Renal colic.

Characteristics.—*Piperaz*. is a synthetic product which was intended to replace Spermin (C_2H_5N), and was named Dispermine. It was found, however, to be a different body both in chemical and physiological properties. It occurs in well-

defined, colourless, acicular crystals (Helbing), or in lustrous tables (J. Gordon); is deliquescent and mostly soluble in water. It readily unites with uric acid, forming a very soluble compound (urate of piperazine). When taken by the mouth it is not entirely oxydised, as part is discoverable unchanged in the urine. John Gordon experimented with *Piperaz*. and found that a 1-per cent. solution in normal urine at body temperature dissolved to a large extent a fragment of uric acid calculus, and converted undissolved portions to a granular and pulpy condition. The amount of urea is increased in the urine of those taking it; and Helbing (*Modern Materia Medica*) says it has been used with success in mental diseases, and in a case of lead paralysis with "very remarkable results." J. R. Hamilton, of Hawick (*Lancet*, December 30, 1893), reports success in treating renal colic with *Piperaz*.; and Walter, of Odessa (quoted *H. W*., xxv. 10), cleared up two cases of glaucoma, giving one grain daily in carbonated water, all the symptoms disappearing within three weeks. [After a teaspoonful dose of an effervescing preparation of *Piperaz*., a patient complained that he was seized with a bad attack of acute gout, that was quite unexpected (Cooper).]

Relations.—*Compare:* Phloriz., Hydrang., Urt. u.

Piscidia.

Piscidia erythrina. Jamaica Dog-wood. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of root bark obtained when the plant is in flower, before leaf.

Clinical.—Fever. Sleep, sudden. Sweat, profuse.

Characteristics.—The pounded leaves and young branches of *Piscidia eryth*. and some allied species are used, like *Cocculus*, for poisoning fish—hence the name *Piscidia* (*Piscis-cædere*). The experiment recorded in Allen is by W. Hamilton, who took a drachm of the tincture in water for toothache, and went off to sleep with such suddenness that when he awoke, twelve hours later, he was still holding the glass and vial from which he had taken the dose.

SYMPTOMS.

8. Mouth.—When chewed, unpleasant acrimony in mouth, like that of *Mezer*.

26. Sleep.—"A sleep the most profound I ever experienced, arrested me so suddenly that I remained motionless the whole night with the uncorked vial in one hand, and the glass out of which I had taken the dose in the other, until the sun was high above the horizon, a space of twelve hours, when I first returned to consciousness, free from every pain or ache, and without any of the unpleasant sensations which invariably succeed an overdose of *Opium*"

27. Fever.—"Violent sensation of heat generally, increasing in intensity; the sensation of burning gradually extended to the surface, and while I was considering what antidote I ought to employ, a profuse diaphoresis burst out from every pore."

Pix Liquida.

Liquid Tar. (A product of dry distillation of various coniferous woods.) Tincture.

Clinical.—Acne. Ardor urinć. Bronchitis. Desquamation. Diarrhśa. Eczema. Enuresis. Eruptions. Hands, eruptions on. Phthisis. Psoriasis. Vomiting, black.

Characteristics.—In old-school practice Tar is known as a "stimulant expectorant" in chronic bronchitis and phthisis, a stimulant to the skin in psoriasis and scaly eczema. Buckley (quoted by Allen) has recorded severe constitutional effects following the local application of preparations of tar in skin affections. Among these are: High fever; black vomit; black stools; dark-coloured urine; acute eczema; acne. Homśopaths (led by Jeanes) have brought out the special indications for the remedy; and chief among them is a pain at the third left costal cartilage, where it joins the rib. This is really a pain of the left bronchus (Hering), and when associated with offensive muco-purulent expectoration the indications for *Pix* are complete. Cases of phthisis and chronic bronchitis with these characteristics have been cured by it. A case of chronic bronchitis in a merchant, 55, is recorded in *Hom. News* (xxix. 414). The cough was < nights, breath short, copious expectoration, some fever and night-sweats. Ill three years and growing worse. Raynaud's prescription of Wood Tar, a teaspoonful four times a day, after meals and at bedtime, cleared up most of the symptoms.—*Pix* often cures the enuresis somni of children (R. T. C.).

Relations.—*Compare:* Tereb., Pinus syl., Kre., Eupn., Petrol. In chest pains, Illic. (Illic. has pain at third *right* costal cartilage; occasionally also left), Myrica, Therid. Desquamation, Chi. sul.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Fulness and pain in head.

11. Stomach.—Pain in stomach.—Vomiting: constant; of blackish fluid (from application to skin).

12. Abdomen.—Excessive pain in bowels and loins.

13. Stool and Anus.—Dark-coloured stools (from application).

14. Urinary Organs.—Ardor urinć.—Dark-coloured urine (from application).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Expectoration of purulent matter, offensive in odour and taste, and accompanied by pain referred to third l. costal cartilage (really in l. bronchus); pain may or may not go through to back.—(Third stage of phthisis.).—Pain at third l. costal cartilage where it joins the rib; râles; muco-purulent expectoration.—Suppuration of l. lung with pain at third rib.—Cough chronic, < night; expectoration purulent; fever at night.

24. Generalities.—Great exhaustion.

25. Skin.—Acute eczema.—Acne.—Eruptions, esp. on backs of hands, itching intolerably at night and bleeding when scratched.—Skin cracked, bleeding when scratched, with sleeplessness.—Violent itching.—Desquamation.

27. Fever.—Occasionally high fever (from application).

Plantago.

Plantago major. Plantain. Ribwort. N. O. Plantaginaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant. Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Ague. Breast, inflammation of. Burns. Ciliary neuralgia. Diabetes. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. *Earache. Ear, inflammation of.* Emissions. Enuresis. Erysipelas. Erythema. Hæmorrhoids. Impotence. *Neuralgias*; of herpes. Polyuria. Rhus poisoning. Snake-bites. Spleen, pains in. Tobacco habit. *Toothache*. Urination, delayed. Worms. Wounds.

Characteristics.—Hale sums up the ancient and modern history of *Plantago maj*. the weed which furnishes food for our *cage-birds*. (*Plant. m*. must not to be confounded with *Musa*, sometimes called "Plantain," which belongs to a different class, viz., the Endogens.) *Plantago* has had a reputation in medicine from remote antiquity, a reputation which homœopathy has revived. It was used in intermittent fever in remotest times. In *A. D*. 1558 the *Herbal of Dodoens* commends the juice of leaves or roots for "toothache and bleeding of gums." John Parkinson in his *Theatre of Plants* (A. D. 1640) says "the root taken fresh out of the ground, washed and gently scraped with a knife, then put into the *ear*, cures the toothache like a charm." In Switzerland the leaf fibres are frayed out and put into the ear for the same purpose, and if they relieve the pain they "turn black" (says Reutlinger) and have to be removed, if there is no relief they remain green. In domestic practice, says Hale, it is constantly resorted to as an application in all affections of the skin with irritation, pain, and heat, the bruised leaves being applied to the part. Hale enumerates the following as having been relieved by it: Erysipelas, *Rhus*-

poisoning, erythema, burns, scalds, inflammation of the glands (notably the breasts), bruises, incised wounds, bites of animals, chilblains, frostbite. A case is related (*H. R.,* xi. 241) of a man who allowed himself to be bitten by rattlesnakes and cured himself by drinking the juice of the plant and applying bruised leaves to the bites, changing them frequently. The tincture has been extensively proved by F. Humphreys (who wrote a monograph upon it), Heath, and others, and the homœopathicity of its cures was clearly brought out. The neuralgic pains of teeth, ears, and face were especially pronounced. Some new symptoms were brought to light. The very copious discharge of urine along with the thirst suggest diabetes; and the laxity of sphincters has led to the cure of a number of cases of enuresis. Foul breath, sinking and weight in stomach, flatulence, diarrhœa, dysentery, and hæmorrhoids, all appeared in the proving. *Plant*. is one of the most useful of *local* remedies in homœopathy, and one of its local uses is as an application to inflamed and painful piles. In all neuralgic conditions where the suffering part can be reached *Plant*. Ø may be painted on without any fear of injury, and often with the most signal relief of suffering. In common with others, I have used it with success in numberless cases of toothache and earache; but I have also given relief in the painful neuralgia of shingles and in pleurodynia. F. P. Stiles (*Minn. H. Mag*., v. 225) relates three brilliant cases: (*1*) Mrs. S., 39, for ten days had terrible neuralgic pain in right side of face, shooting into temporal, superior, maxillary, and orbital regions. Plant. Ø applied locally to gums, temple, and cheek, removed the pain in a few minutes. Some days later a slight return was promptly relieved in the same way. (*2*) Mr. R. had neuralgia in left superior maxillary and lower orbital region of long standing. Promptly relieved in the same way. (*3*) Mrs. N., neuralgia of right upper jaw, pain unbearable, radiating to ear, temple, and cheek. A tooth had been extracted without relief. *Plant*. Ø removed all the pain. "Toothache with earache," "toothache with salivation," are leading indications. *Plant*. has a relation to tobacco. It produces disgust for it in chewers; and it cures neuralgia resulting from tobacco. The pains are tearing, boring, bruised. There is great surface sensitiveness. Pains come suddenly and are apt to be erratic. Unendurable pains. There is darting up and down the urethra. Breath and flatulence are offensive. *Some characteristics are*: Loud noises going through one. *Sudden* discharge of yellowish (or saffron-coloured) water from nose. The *left* side was most affected. The symptoms are < at night. > By eating (colic). < By contact; mental exertion; by motion; heat and cold; cold air; sharp wind: heat of room.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Apis, Rhus, Tabac. *Antidoted by:* Merc. (toothache). *Compare:* In neuralgias, Cham., Merc., Spig., Kalm., Coloc. Unendurable pains, Aco., Cham., Hep. Wounds and bruises, fetid breath and flatus, Arn. Wounds, Calend. Punctured wounds, Led., Hyper. Hæmorrhoids, external and internal use, Ham. Enuresis, Bell., Caust. (Bell. has irregular action of sphincter; Plant. and Caust. relaxation). Earache with toothache; intolerance of warm room, Puls.

Causation.—Bruises. Burns. Cuts. Punctured wounds. Snake-bites.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mind inactive, with dull, muddled feeling in head.—Despondency, confusion of thought.—Irritable, morose; impatient, restless mood, with dull, stupid feeling in brain.—Great mental prostration, < by mental exertion, which = rapid breathing and anxiety.

2. Head.—Twinges of pain indifferent parts of head, now through r. temple, extending backward; then through occiput from ear to ear; then in other parts of head more or less severe.—Severe, lightning-like stitches over l. eye, extending to r. 12.30 to 5.45 p.m., disappearing suddenly, involving whole forehead, and accompanied at the height with nausea at pit of stomach; > hard pressure with cold hand, < warmth.—Severe pain in l. side of head, from forehead extending deep into brain, coming on in paroxysms.—Intermittent pulsative pain in vertex and in small spot beneath scalp.—Headache with toothache.—Dull headache.—Oppression deep in head, and sense of something lying in the head, through from one ear to the other.—Itching of scalp.

3. Eyes.—Ciliary neuralgia from decayed teeth; dull, heavy ache in l. eye, with exquisite tenderness of ball; l. upper incisor decayed.—Eyes red; dim; inflamed; sore.—Aching deep in orbit.—Lids sore, swollen.

4. Ears.—Pain in r. ear with pains in teeth and face; pains sharp, twinging, running.—Earache: neuralgic; with toothache; darting, twinging, stabbing pains in lower maxillary branch of trifacial.—Pains often centre in ear (l.).—Hearing: more acute; least noise goes through one; ringing in ears.

5. Nose.—Frequent sneezing, with sudden attacks of profuse, watery, bland coryza.—Sudden discharge of yellowish (or saffron-coloured) water from (r.) nostril.—Red papules round nose.—Sensation at bridge as if nasal bones being pressed together.

6. Face.—Neuralgia l. side of face, pains shooting and tearing, extending from jaw to ear.—Violent bruised, aching pain, r. face.—Drawing in r. malar bone.—Eruption on forehead.—Small, red, rough, scaly erythematous patches size of pea on (esp. l.) face.—L. cheek swollen.—Lips livid, dark, sickly, rough.—Water bladder on upper lip.—Dry, scaly eruption on lower lip.

7. Teeth.—Teeth (l.) feel elongated, sore; pain unbearably severe, boring digging in sound teeth; < from contact and extremes of heat and cold.—Aching in decayed teeth, or shooting up l. side of face; face red.—Rapid decay.—Sharp stabbing along upper maxillary nerve, < by contact.—Violent pain in l. upper molars; sound teeth; excessive boring, digging pain, profuse flow of saliva; < by walking in cold air and

by contact, by much heat; partial > lying down in a moderately cool room; pain unendurable (> by *Merc*. 30).—Teeth sensitive, sore.—Grinds teeth at night.—Gums bleed easily.—Gumboil.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated white, with dirty, putrid, clammy taste.—Food tasteless.—Breath putrid.—Aphthæ in children.

9. Throat.—Dry, parched throat.—Scraping in throat.—Profuse secretion of (very tenacious) mucus; with much hawking.—Soreness and swelling of submaxillary glands on both sides.

10. Appetite.—Appetite poor.—Thirst.—Causes disgust for tobacco in chewers.

1l. Stomach.—Eructations; frequent, empty; tasting like sulphur or carbonic acid gas.—Nausea with drowsiness or faint, tremulous feeling.—Sinking sensation.—Heaviness of stomach as from a stone; even after a light meal.—Heat in præcordia with fulness in abdomen while walking in fresh air.—Coolish, painful sensation, as from over-distension after hearty meal.

12. Abdomen.—Gone sensation.—Severe pains in l. (and r.) hypochondrium.—Distension with passage of fetid flatus.—Violent griping, esp. upper abdomen.—Colic: > by eating; flatulent.—Pain in abdominal muscles; in l. and r. ilia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: brown, fermented, frothy; watery, brown; watery papescent; excoriating.—Diarrhœa: loose, frequent stools with flatulence < 8 to 10 a.m.—Before stool: colic, frequent discharge of offensive flatus.—During stool: griping, tenesmus, partial prolapse, weakness, faintness.—(Chronic diarrhœa.—Cholera infantum.—Dysentery.).—Painful blood piles (locally).—Angry, inflamed piles.—Worms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tenderness over region of kidneys on pressure.—Frequent passage of large quantities of pale urine; < night; stools grey; irritable; puffy under eyes; eats heartily; sleeps soundly.—Copious nocturnal enuresis from laxity of sphincter.—Irritable bladder with frequent micturition.—Delayed, dribbling urine.—Urethra: tingling with unpleasant itching in meatus; sudden darting stinging running up sharp cutting in from within out.—Urine: large quantities, clear, frequent very dark red, of strong odour; deep orange colour; white sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual debility.—Unconscious emission in sleep.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Erysipelas of breasts.—Mastitis.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Cough in cold air.—Panting breathing; inclined to sigh.

18. Chest.—Orgasm.—Oppression; < reading or talking.—Sharp stitches.—Muscular drawing.

19. Heart.—Heat in præcordia when walking in open air.—Violent palpitation; on ascending stairs.—Pulse strong, full, intermittent.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck stiff and sore.—Stiffness of sterno-cleido mastoid (< r.), < moving head to side affected, > moving it to opposite side.—Pulsative pain between scapulæ.—Pain in sacrum.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stinging, dull pains here and there.

23. Lower Limbs.—Hard, white, flattened, isolated papules on inside of thighs, some having red points in centre.—Great pain and stiffness in l. leg and knee, < stooping.

25. Skin.—Violent itching, < night.—Pricking, stinging pains.—Tensive sensation.—Burning after rubbing where scratched.—Redness, swelling, and vesicles on hands and face.—Papules which exude yellowish humour and form a crust.—Erythema.—Burns.—Rhus poisoning (local use).—Inflammatory affections of skin and involvement of cellular tissue.

26. Sleep.—Excessive and continued yawning.—Insomnia from abdominal trouble.—Grinding teeth during sleep.—Sleep restless; disturbed by dreams.

27. Fever.—Chilliness with sensation of heat in chest, with erratic pains in limbs, chest, head; from 1 to 3 p.m. with disposition to stretch and chilliness on moving about; cold hands in a warm room.—Chill: without thirst; with gooseflesh, 2 p.m., running over body, < moving about; fingers cold, coldness of body with shivering; head feels irritable; feet and hands cold even in warm room.—Heat, with thirst; great excitability, mental agony, restlessness; room seems hot and close; oppression of chest, rapid respiration; breathing difficult as if there was no air in room; burning heat of head, face, hands, feet; head hot, painful, dull, stupid; hands hot, clammy.—Sweat: cold over lumbar and sacral region; heat of room unbearable, producing perspiration.

Platanus.

Platanus acerifolia ("the tree commonly grown in and about London as P. occidentalis."--*Treas. of Bot.*). N. O. Platanaceæ (of the Urtical alliance). Tincture of young shoots.

Clinical.—Cataract. Ichthyosis.

Characteristics.—Burnett has recorded (*Dis. of Skin*) a case of ichthyosis in an aged lady, in which *Platanus* caused considerable improvement in the condition of the skin. Another case (*Delicate Children*) was that of a girl, 5 1/2, "of the coal-black variety of the strumous, her forehead low and projecting," who was blind from double cataract due to the shock of a fall in the first instance, the lenses having gradually silted up. In this case *Platanus* Ø was given (five drops night and morning) for a number of months, "with very evident improvement in the nutrition of the child's lenses." [Burnett names the remedy *Plat occ*.; but his tincture was made from the London tree, which is *Plat. acer*. It sheds its bark annually, which was the signature of its skin action.]

Platinum.

Platinum. An Element. (Also called Platina.) Pt. (A. W. 194.3.) Trituration.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Chlorosis. Constipation. Convulsions. *Delusions*. Dentition. *Depression of spirits*. Dysmenia. *Erotomania. Fear*. Gout. Hæmorrhage. Hæmorrhoids. *Hysteria*. Lead poisoning. Masturbation. *Melancholia*, Menorrhagia. Menses, suppressed. *Mind, affections of. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. Numbness*. Nymphomania. *Ovaries, affections of*. Pruritus vulvæ. Rheumatism. Sexual perversion. Spasms. Tapeworm. Uterus, induration of. Vaginismus. Yawning, spasmodic.

Characteristics.—The original name of *Platinum* was "Platina," being a Spanish word meaning "like silver" (*Plata* being Spanish for silver). The metal was introduced into Europe from South America in the middle of the eighteenth century. It is always found in association with other metals, chiefly Rhodium, Osmium, Iridium, Palladium. Hahnemann was the first to think of it as a medicine, and his proving in the *Chronic Diseases* is the basis of our knowledge of its action. One characteristic symptom, either when found alone or in association with other conditions, has led to many cures with *Plat*.—Lost sense of proportion in both ocular and mental vision. Objects look small or the patient thinks them small. This becomes pride and hauteur in the mental sphere; the patient (generally a woman) looks down on everything and everybody. This is a keynote of *Plat*. Another is the occurrence of cramps, cramping pains and spasms, developing into convulsions. The cramping pains = numbness and tingling in the parts affected. Pains as if nipped, squeezed in a vice, and these pains increase gradually to an acme and then as gradually decline. In the rectum this becomes tenesmus; in vagina, vaginismus. Another general keynote is the alternation of mental and physical symptoms: as physical symptoms disappear mental symptoms appear, and *vice versâ*. Nash cured a case of insanity of some duration with *Plat*., being led to the remedy by an alternation of the mental symptoms with a pain the whole length of the spine. This alternating feature is also seen between one mental state and another: Changing

moods; sad and gay alternately; laughs and cries by turns. There is also a perverse state: Laughs immoderately, but in the wrong place; laughs at serious things. The mental disorder at times takes a homicidal form. Jahr cured with *Plat*. a woman who had an inspiration to kill her child, and Jules Gaudy recorded (*Jour. Belge d'H*., quoted *Amer. H*., xxii. 314) the case of a woman who was tormented with an almost irresistible impulse to kill her husband, whom she loved passionately, and with whom she was perfectly happy. The sight of a knife had an irresistible fascination for her, and she was often obliged to leave the table to free herself from the impulse. A few months before, she had lost a child a short time after confinement, which had been followed by profuse and desperately persistent hæmorrhage. Recovering from this she became restless, irritable, and her whole existence was ruled by this terrible impulse. *Plat*. 6x and 30x relieved and finally cured her. Kent (*Med. Adv*., xxv. 184) records the case of a middle-aged lady, mother of several grown-up daughters, who complained of a peculiar mental symptom: A fear, in the absence of her husband, that he would never return, that he would die, or be run over. She wept all the time he was away. Kent discovered that she had been treated for uterine displacement, and was then wearing a pessary. This was removed. Menstrual flow was copious, black, clotted. The external genitals were so sensitive that the usual napkin was intolerable. *Plat*. cured the whole case, including the displacement. Almost every symptom in this case was a characteristic. The sensitiveness of the external genitals is often so great as to make coition impossible. Digital examining of such a patient causes great pain. The action of *Plat*. to a large extent centres in and radiates from the sexual organs, male and female. It corresponds to masturbation before puberty, and also to the effects of masturbation. It was one of Gallavardin's remedies for the impulse to pederasty and sodomy. Tendency to uncover completely in sleep is a leading note of it. Excessive desire, especially in virgins. Premature and excessive development of sexual instinct and organs. Nymphomania < in puerperal state. During menses uterine spasms, convulsions. Convulsions of puerperal state. Catalepsy during menstruation. Spasms alternate between convulsive actions and opisthotonos; full consciousness. Spasms alternate with dyspnœa. Excessive itching in uterus; pruritus vulvæ. *Plat*. has some characteristic symptoms in relation to the bowels. Its cramping tendency makes it an antidote to lead poisoning; and it has constipation scarcely less marked than that of *Pb*., though differing from it. The stools of *Plat*. are tenacious and sticky, adhere to the rectum and anus like putty; or they may be hard as if burnt; the constipation comes on whilst travelling; in emigrants; during pregnancy. *Peculiar Sensations* and *Symptoms* are: As if her senses would vanish. As if parts of malar bones were between screws. As if everything about her were very small. As if she were constantly growing longer and longer. As if she did not belong to her own family. Vertigo as if torn and pulled with threads. Forehead as if constricted; screwed on; as if a board pressed against it. As if temples too tightly bound. Scalp as if contracted; as if a heavy weight on it. As if head were enlarged. As if throat constricted; palate elongated; tongue scalded. As if abdomen, chest, nape, limbs, thigh, great toe, tightly wrapped

or constricted. Back and small of back as if broken. Crawling, tingling, numb sensations. Spasmodic yawning. Pains go from right to left. The right side is somewhat more pronouncedly affected than the left. Severe stitches in right ovary. The symptoms are periodic and paroxysmal, as well as alternating. *Plat*. is *suited to* women with dark hair; thin, sanguine, bilious; with too frequent and too profuse menses; sexual organs exceedingly sensitive. Hysterical and hæmorrhoidal patients. The symptoms are: < By touch and pressure. < Fasting. < During menses. < Rest; sitting; standing; bending backward. > By motion. Walking and going upstairs < pressure in genitals; > hysteric rheumatism. Walking against wind = sudden arrest of breathing. < Evening and night. Headache commences on waking. < In warm room; > in open air (but open air = fluent coryza and shaking chill on going from room; heat > cramp pain in legs and irritability and chilliness. Obliged to stretch, which >.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls., Nit. sp. d. (Teste, who classes Plat. with Thuj., Brom., and Castor, says Colch. is the best antidote to all four). *Antidote to:* Lead. *Complementary:* Pallad. (both affect right ovary, but Pallad. has > from pressure). *Compatible:* Bell., Ign., Lyc., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Ver. *Compare:* Pride, Pall. (Plat. egotistical, despises others; Pall. easily wounded, attaches importance to others), Lyc. (imperious). Spasms and emaciation from antepuberty masturbation, Staph. Uterine affections, nymphomania, Aur., Sep. (the nymphomania of Plat. is more intense; Plat. is intermediate between Aur. and Sep. in weariness of life; the uterine cramps of Plat. are followed by numbness; those of Sep. are a clutching as if suddenly seized then Suddenly relaxed). Hysteria, indurated ulcers, Tarent. Sees ghosts and demons, Hyo., K. bro. Shamelessness, uncovers, Pho., Hyo. (Hyo. sees things larger; Plat. smaller). Thinks death near and fears it, Aco., Ars. Dark, stringy hæmorrhage, Cham., Croc. (Croc. has sensation of something alive). Pains come and go gradually, Stan., Arg. n. (Bell. and Lyc., suddenly). Sensitive to coitus, Sep., Bell. (dry vagina), Fer., Nat. m., Apis (with stinging in ovary), Thuj., Kre. (followed by bloody flow), Murex, Orig. Constipation when travelling (Lyc. when from home; Bry. when at sea). Weak and exhausted feeling for two hours after stool, Sep. Sticky stools like soft clay, Alm. Hysteria, pressure at root of nose, Ign. Excessive sexual development, especially in virgins, K. pho. Masturbation in girls, Orig., Gratiol. Dark-haired women, Sep. Laughs immoderately at serious things, Anac., Nat. m., Lyc., Pho.

Causation.—Fright. Vexation. Bereavement. Fit of passion. Sexual excess. Masturbation.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness, esp. in evening, with strong inclination to weep often (every second day) alternating with excessive gaiety and buffoonery.—Involuntary inclination to whistle and sing.—Involuntary weeping.—Loud cries for help.—Thinks she stands alone in the world.—Anxietas præcordium to an excessive

degree, with great fear of death, which is believed to be very near, accompanied by trembling, palpitation of heart, and obstructed respiration.—Sensation of dread and horror.—Fear, with trembling of hands and feet and confusion of ideas, as if all persons approaching were demons.—Hysterical humour, with great mental depression, nervous weakness, and over-excitement of vascular system.—Mental symptoms in general: amativeness; state of disposition.—Great irritability, with prolonged ill-humour, after a fit of passion.—Apathetic indifference and absence of mind.—Pride and self-conceit, with contempt for others, even for those who are usually most beloved and respected; < indoors, > in open air and sunshine.—Impulse to kill her own child; her husband; (on seeing a knife).—Distraction and forgetfulness.—Loss of consciousness.—Incoherency of speech.—Delusion of the senses; feeling as of being too large, and, on the contrary, all other things and persons seem to be too small and too low.—Delirium, with fear of men, often changing, with over-estimation of oneself.—Mania: with great pride; with fault-finding; with unchaste talk; trembling and clonic spasms, caused by fright or from anger.

2. Head.—Tensive confusion in forehead, as if head were compressed in a vice.—Pressing headache from without to within the forehead and temples, gradually increasing and decreasing, < in evening from stooping, while it rest, in the room; > from exercise and in open air.—Transient attacks of vertigo in evening with loss of consciousness.—Vertigo on sitting down or ascending stairs.—Headache which increases gradually, or by fits, until it becomes; very violent, and which diminishes progressively in same manner.—Attack of headache, with nausea and vomiting.—Sensation of numbness in head, and externally at vertex, preceded by a sensation of contraction of brain and of scalp; < in evening and while sitting, > from motion and in open air.—Pain in sides of head, as if caused by a plug.—Constrictive headache, as if a tape were tightly drawn around it, with sensation of numbness in brain, flushes of heat and ill-humour, < from stooping and exercice.—Formication in one temple, extending to lower jaw, with sensation of coldness on that spot; < in evening and when at rest, > from rubbing.—Pressive, cramp-like, compressive pains in the forehead and temples, esp. in root of nose, greatly < by movement and by stooping, sometimes with heat and redness of face, inquietude, and weeping.—Tingling in temples, as if caused by insects.—Buzzing and noise in head, like that of a mill.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes after fatiguing the sight by looking attentively at an object.—Tension in sockets, with gnawing pain, as from excoriation in margins.—Cramp-like pain in edges of orbits.—Compressive tension in eyeballs.—Aching in eyes with sleep.—Creeping tingling in canthi.—Sensation of heat or of coldness and smarting in eyes.—Trembling or spasmodic quivering of eyelids.—Eyes convulsed.—Objects appear smaller than they really are.—Confused sight, as if directed through a veil, often with painless twitchings round the eye.—Quivering and sparkling before sight.

4. Ears.—Otalgia with cramp-like pain.—Shocks in ears.—(Sticking jerking in r. outer ear with) sensation of numbness and of coldness in ears, extending to cheeks and lips.—Gnawing tingling in ears.—Roaring, whizzing, and ringing in ears.—Dull thundering and rumbling in ears.

5. Nose.—Cramp-like pain, with sensation of numbness in nose and at root of nose.—Ineffectual want to sneeze and tingling in nose.—Dry coryza, often semi-lateral.—Corrosive sensation on nose, as of something acrid.

6. Face.—Face pale, wan, and sunken.—Burning heat and glowing redness in face, with ardent thirst and dryness of mouth, esp. in evening.—Distortion of muscles of face.—Sensation of coldness, with tingling and sensation of numbness throughout (r.) side of face.—Cramp and tensive pressure in zygomatic processes.—Benumbing, dull pressure in malar bone.—Pulsative digging in jaws, esp. in evening and during repose, with involuntary weeping.—Lockjaw.—Gnawing, with pain as from excoriation in lips and chin, which compel scratching.—Smarting and lancinating vesicles on lips.—Lips dry and cracked.—Plexus venarum, of a reddish blue colour, on chin.—Sensation of torpor or coldness round mouth and chin.—Cramp in jaw.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia with pulsative and digging pain.—Cramp-like drawing, which recurs by fits, in teeth.—Numb pain in l. lower teeth.—Fissures in gums.

8. Mouth.—Sensation of coldness, esp. in mouth.—Crawling sensation on tongue.—Burnings pain under tongue.—Sensation in tongue as if it had been burnt or scalded.

9. Throat.—Sensation as if throat were raw during (empty) deglutition and at other times.—Cramp-like drawing in throat, like a constriction.—Sensation as if palate or uvula were elongated.—Scraping and accumulation of phlegm in throat.—Hawking up of phlegm.

10. Appetite.—Mucous, clammy taste.—Sweetish taste on tip of tongue.—Adipsia.—Loss of appetite after the first mouthful.—Complete loss of appetite.—Repugnance to food, arising from sadness.—Dislike to food.—Bulimy.—Voracious rapidity in eating, with a disposition to find fault with everything (to detest everything around, himself).—After a meal, risings, pressure on stomach; and colic.

11. Stomach.—Ineffectual effort to eructate.—Empty, noisy eructations.—Serum of a disagreeable sweetish bitterness ascends throat, and puts patient in danger of choking.—Continued nausea, with lassitude, trembling, and anxiety.—Aching (pressure) in stomach, esp. after a meal.—Sensation of constriction in pit of stomach, extending into abdomen.—Fermentations in epigastric region.—Flatulent soreness towards hypogastrium.—Contractive pain in scrobiculus, as if it were

squeezed too tightly.—Pressure or shocks, or else throbbings, shootings, and pinchings in scrobiculus.—Burning sensation in scrobiculus, sometimes extending from throat into abdomen.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in abdomen, with dull and jerking pressure.—Inflation of abdomen, with difficult and interrupted expulsion of flatus.—Pressing and bearing down in abdomen extending into pelvis.—Lead colic.—Constriction in abdomen.—Pinchings in umbilical region.—Shootings in the side of abdomen and in umbilical region.—Gnawing in abdomen.—Drawing in groins, commencing from sacrum.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation: after lead poisoning or while travelling; sometimes very obstinate.—The stool is discharged with difficulty, seeming to stick to anus and rectum like putty.—Frequent want, with scanty evacuation, which is voided in pieces, and with great efforts.—Evacuations of consistence of pap.—Stool hard, as if burnt.—Tenia and ascarides are discharged from rectum during evacuation and at other times.—After evacuation general shuddering or sensation of weakness in abdomen.—Frequent itching, tingling, and tenesmus in anus, esp. in the evening (before sleep).—Violent and dull lancinations in rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Red urine with a white cloud, or else which becomes turbid, and deposits a red sediment.—Slow but frequent emission of urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Burning pain and gnawing in scrotum.—Unnatural increase of sexual desire, with frequent erections, esp. at night (with amorous dreams).—Voluptuous crawling in genital organs and abdomen, with anxious oppression and palpitation, then painless pressure downwards in genitals with sticking in sinciput and exhaustion.—Flow of prostatic fluid.—Coition of too short duration, with but little enjoyment.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sensation of bearing down towards genital organs, with aching in abdomen.—Unnatural increase of sexual desire, with painful sensibility and voluptuous tingling from genitals up into abdomen.—Nymphomania, which may occur even during the lying-in period.—Induration of uterus.—Sanguineous congestion in uterus.—Miscarriage.—Metrorrhagia (with great excitability of the sexual system) of thick, deep-coloured blood, with drawings in groins.—Catamenia too early and too profuse (blood dark and coagulated), sometimes with headache, restlessness, and tears.—Menstruation, when the discharge is very abundant, thick and black like tar, and is very exhausting; spasms and screaming at every menstrual period.—Catamenia too long continued.—Before catamenia, cuttings and pains like those of labour in hypogastrium.—Cramps at commencement of catamenia.—Painful sensitiveness and constant pressure in mons veneris and genital organs, with internal chill and external coldness, except face.—Severe stitches in r. ovarian region.—During catamenia, pressure as of a general bearing

down towards genital organs, which are very sensitive.—Leucorrhœa, like white of eggs, flowing chiefly after urinating, and on rising from a seat.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Aphonia.—Short, nervous, dry cough, with palpitation and dyspnœa.—Short, difficult, and anxious respiration.

18. Chest.—Shortness of breath, with constrictive oppression of chest.—Inclination to draw a long breath, prevented by a sensation of weakness in chest.—Anxious oppression of chest, with sensation of heat, which ascends from epigastrium.—Pain in chest, as if a weight were pressing upon it, with want to take a full inspiration, which is hindered by a sensation of weakness.—Tension, pressure, and shootings in sides of chest, which do not permit lying down on either side.—Aching and dull blows in chest.—Spasmodic pressure in one side of chest.—Spasmodic pain in chest, commencing slightly, increasing to a certain intensity, and gradually diminishing in same way.—Dull lancinations in sides of chest, during an inspiration.

19. Heart.—Burning and sticking low down by heart.—A dull pressure in region of apex of heart.—Anxious palpitation of heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Rigidity of nape of neck.—Weakness and sensation of tensive numbness in nape of neck (the head sinks forward).—Contusive pain in loins and in back, esp. when pressing upon them, or else when bending backwards.—Pains in back and small of back as if broken, after a walk < bending backwards.—Spasmodic pain in loins.—Sensation of numbness in coccyx, as after a blow.

21. Limbs.—Cramp-like jerking and drawing pains in limbs and joints.—Tension in limbs (esp. thighs) as if bound too tightly with ligatures.—Attack of spasmodic rigidity in limbs, without loss of consciousness, but with clenching of jaws, loss of speech, eyes convulsed, and involuntary movements of the commissures of lips and eyelids.—Tingling restlessness, sensation of weakness and trembling in limbs, esp. during repose and in open air.

22. Upper Limbs.—Heaviness and lassitude of arms, with paralytic pulling.—Paralysed sensation in l. arm; in both arms.—Aching and spasmodic pain in forearms, hands, and fingers, esp. when grasping anything firmly.—Itching, gnawing, pricking, and burning sensation in arms, hands, and fingers.—Sensation of stiffness in forearms.—Painful throbbing in fingers.—Distortion of fingers.—Numbness of fingers.—Trembling of r. thumb, with numbness.—Numbness of little finger.—Ulcers on fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Spasmodic pain and tension in thighs, feet, and toes.—Weakness of thighs and knees, as if they were broken.—Pain as from a blow in l. knee.—Shocks and blows in legs.—Lassitude of legs.—Restlessness and

trembling in legs, with a sensation of numbness and rigidity.—Lassitude and numbness in feet when seated.—Coldness of feet.—Gnawing, excoriation, and smarting in ankle-bones, greatly < by least touch.—Painful throbbing in toes.—Swelling on ball of toe, with tearing and nocturnal pulsations.—Ulcers on toes.—Pain in great toe as if too tightly enveloped.

24. Generalities.—Dark-haired females.—Face changing colour frequently.—Rising in throat.—Tapeworm, other symptoms agreeing.—Contraction of inner parts.—Catalepsy; epilepsy with rigor; tonic spasms.—Very great paleness of skin.—Spasmodic yawning.—Pains like labour pains.—Sensation as of a hoop around parts.—Violent shocks as if from pain.—Sensation of prickling in the outer parts.—Sensation of coldness in outer parts.—Compressive, cramp-like, constrictive, or pressive pains, as if caused by a plug, or by dull blows.—Cramp-like, jerking, and drawing pains in limbs and joints.—Tension in limbs, as if bound too tightly with ligatures.—Pains, as from a contusion, a blow, or a bruise, esp. when pressing on part affected.—Pains, slight at commencement, increase gradually, often at regular intervals, and diminish in same manner.—Sensation of torpor and paralytic rigidity in various parts, often with trembling and palpitation of heart.—Attack of spasmodic rigidity in limbs, without loss of consciousness, but with clenching of jaws, loss of speech, eyes convulsed, and involuntary movements of commissures of lips and eyelids.—The spasmodic attacks manifest themselves chiefly at daybreak.—Affections caused by fright, by vexation, or by a fit of passion.—Moral and physical affections, appearing alternately.—Excessive weakness (paralytic weakness in limbs).—Dull, pushing, or inward pressing pains, as from dull blows.—Tingling restlessness, sensation of weakness and trembling in limbs, esp. during repose and in open air.—Majority of symptoms < by repose, in the evening; from anger; more in females than males; after lying down and rising again; when sitting; after rising; and > by movement.—The affections which are > in open air are generally < towards evening and in a room.

25. Skin.—Tingling gnawing, with pain as of excoriation, and itching or burning, pricking, and shooting pain on various parts of skin, which provokes scratching.—Ulcers (on fingers and toes).

26. Sleep.—Convulsive and spasmodic yawning, esp. in afternoon.—Great disposition to sleep in evening.—Prolonged sleep in morning.—Anxious dreams of wars and bloodshed.—Lascivious dreams.—Waking at night, esp. after midnight (with frightful dreams, want of consciousness), or with anxious, sad, and distressing thoughts.—Bewilderment at night on waking.—At night patient lies on back, with arms above head, legs drawn up, with strong inclination to uncover them.

27. Fever.—Pulse small, feeble, frequently tremulous.—Constant shivering and shuddering over whole body, esp. in open air.—Shaking chill when going from the room into the open, even warm air.—Chilliness predominates, with low spirits,

which ceases during heat.—Heat with sensation of burning in face, without any visible change in colour of face (she thought she was very red, but colour the same as usual).—Flushes of heat, interrupted by chilliness.—Gradually increasing, and in the same manner gradually decreasing heat.—Perspiration only during sleep, ceasing as soon as one wakens.

Platinum Muriaticum.

Chloride of Platinum. $PtCl_4$. Solution.

Clinical.—Caries. Chancre. Condyloma. Laryngismus. Mercury, abuse of. Śsophagus, stricture of. Stomach, cancer of.

Characteristics.—*Plat. mur*. was experimented with by Hofer, of Pau, who applied locally a saturated solution and administered solutions internally. Fever, headache, constricting sensations and fibrillary twitchings were induced by internal doses; the local application produced acute irritation of the skin and glans penis, with an eruption on the latter like commencing chancre. *Plat. mur*. has been used in cases of caries (especially of nasal bones and bones of tarsus); of syphilitic caries; syphilitic rheumatism; chronic gonorrhśa; condylomata; gastric carcinoma; acne.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Thinks he has been poisoned.

2. Head.—Some headache, with slight acidity of stomach.—Severe headache, esp. in occiput, with fever.

8. Mouth.—Metallic taste.

11. Stomach.—Acidity of stomach with headache.—Warmth and heaviness in epigastrium.—Nausea and inclination to vomit.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—[From application of saturated solution to the parts.].—Violent itching on glans and prepuce, with sensation of warmth and very troublesome sticking; symptoms of acute inflammation of urethra, pain on urinating, slight dysuria; after some hours an eruption about glans penis, somewhat livid, slightly raised, size of pin head, looks like commencing syphilitic sore, but disappears in twelve hours.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent constriction of larynx, so that speech and swallowing were decidedly impeded.

24. Generalities.—Involuntary movement of fibres of muscles of nape, back, and extremities for several hours.

25. Skin.—Skin discoloured yellow, becoming covered with rosy red eruption that disappears after a few minutes (from local application).

27. Fever.—Slight shuddering, pulse accelerated, warmth in epigastrium.

Platinum Muriaticum Natronatum.

Chloroplatinate of Sodium. $PtCl_4 2NaCl$. Solution.

Clinical.—Flatulence. Polyuria. Salivation.

Characteristics.—Hofer experimented with *Plat. m. n*. on the same man who took *Plat. mur*. The chief additional symptom was decided by increased secretion of urine and saliva.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Slight headache.

8. Mouth.—Decided increase in saliva.

11. Stomach.—Feeling of warmth and heaviness in stomach.—Eructation of gas.—Nausea and inclination to vomit.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling in abdomen.—Transient colic.

13. Stool.—Emission of flatus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Decidedly increased secretion of urine.

Plectranthus.

Plectranthus fruticosus. N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Abdomen, coldness of. Cholera. Cramps. Dentition. Diarrhœa. Dysphagia. Fever. Intermittent fever. Lumbrici. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Shoulder (r.), pains in. Spastic paralysis. Stiff-neck. Sweat, local. Throat, sore. Toothache. Wrists, pains in.

Characteristics.—*Plectranthus* was extensively proved by the Austrian Provers' Association. Severe symptoms were induced in head, throat, intestines, and rectum, limbs and joints. Toothache with swelling of face and difficulty of opening mouth. "Pain near right jaw-joint as if a tooth were coming through" suggests a use for the remedy in difficult cutting of wisdom teeth. Burning sensation extended throughout the digestive tract; and there was also coldness of abdomen, > in open air. Many pains about the navel. Paralytic pains in joints. Pains of many kinds in right shoulder. Exhaustion, bruised sensation, general discomfort were experienced. Cramps and paralytic pains in joints. Hansen mentions spastic paralysis as having been remedied by it. Among the *peculiar symptoms* are: As if a morsel stuck in throat after swallowing. As though air were piercing the marrow of the bones. Cool sensation followed by burning at root of tongue and palate. Pressure as from a heavy weight in stomach. Discharge of white mucus from anus causing scratching. Pressure on rectum and bladder. Whites of eyes yellow, < left. Sweat of right foot, left foot dry; of right foot and both hands and no other part; of scalp. The right side was more affected than the left. The symptoms are < after eating (pressure in stomach; pain in umbilical region). < By all food and drink (burning in mouth). Chewing = pain in temples. < By motion; moving head; turning body; by swallowing; whilst urinating, > after. < By warmth of stove. > By application of ice; by eructations. Many of the pains and symptoms were *sudden*, and came and went suddenly.

Relations.—*Compare:* Urinary symptoms, Ocim. Black stools, Lept. Stitches in chest, K. ca. Pains come and go suddenly, Lyc., Bell. Crumb in throat, Hep., Nit. ac., Arg. n.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fretful.—Ill-humoured.—Peevish.—Distracted in mind; cannot keep his attention on an interesting subject.

2. Head.—Head confused, heavy, dull.—Pressure (and stitches) in r. frontal eminence.—(Violent headache in anterior part of skull as far as vertex, becoming intolerable.—Swashing and throbbing with every motion; not > by cold applications; thirst and difficulty of swallowing.).—Pressive pain in occiput; < lying on back; < out of doors; tension in cervical muscles.—Profuse perspiration on scalp.

3. Eyes.—White of eyes yellow (< l.).—Vision seemed remarkably clear (on a dull day).—Flickering before eyes.

4. Ears.—Sticking and stitches in both ears.—Roaring in ears.

5. Nose.—Excessive catarrh, frequent inclination to sneeze; great stoppage with at times discharge of tenacious yellow mucus.—Dryness, mornings.

6. Face.—Painful drawing in r. cheek, infra-orbital region; extending to last upper molars; continued through the night with fever; next day r. cheek swollen and very sensitive.—Lips very dry; burning.

8. Mouth.—Violent drawing in upper and lower incisors with swelled cheek.—Periodic drawing in r. teeth extending to temple and ear, < chewing, > going out.—Pressive pain in r. lower sound teeth.—Upper incisors sensitive.—Tongue coated.—Sensation on root of tongue and on soft palate, at first cool, then burning.—Dry mouth.—Burning through mouth and fauces, < by all food and drink.—Opening the mouth became very difficult; ulcers on r. side of palate; digging in r. upper teeth with increased secretion of saliva; sticking and burrowing extending to r. articulation of jaw as though a tooth erupting.

9. Throat.—Scraping in throat; stitches.—Dryness with thirst, not > by glass of water.—Burning as from pepper, from root of tongue to stomach (6 a.m. to 4 p.m.).—Sensation as if a morsel of food stuck in throat on swallowing.—Tension in pharynx when drinking, with disagreeable tickling in both ears, that obliges frequent hawking.—Acute pressure in pharynx, on swallowing became a burning, not affected by external pressure, increased to 9 a.m., when it became a sensation of swelling.—Dysphagia.

11. Stomach.—Appetite great; eats hastily, though without satiety; On rising from a meal pressure as from a weight in stomach with desire to drink a great deal; after taking a few sips a pulling in stomach causing tension in œsophagus.—Loss of appetite.—Great thirst.—Eructations: frequent; empty; and hiccough.—Nausea; vomiting.—Sudden gushing vomiting twice at night without any other symptoms.—Weight on stomach < after eating.—Cutting in epigastrium followed by two thin, frothy stools.

12. Abdomen.—Contractive pain in umbilical region always < after eating.—Violent griping at umbilicus with desire for stool.—Rumbling and movement.—Crawling about umbilicus disappearing along rectus muscle towards symphysis pubis.—Cutting low in abdomen with desire for stool.—Coldness through (upper) abdomen in warm room, morning.—Drawing sticking in l. inguinal region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Painful pressure in rectum, with constant griping followed by profuse, dark, frothy stool, succeeded by burning and tenesmus in anus; later sudden desire and painful pressure; only a little mucus and gas evacuated with burning in anus.—Discharge of white mucus provoking scratching of anus and followed by burning.—Stool: almost black; pasty, yellowish brown; watery, mixed with mucus; first pasty, then liquid; omitted for five days, then bluish nodular evacuated with great effort.—During stool: griping and rumbling in abdomen; painful dragging in rectum.—After stool: weakness of lower limbs; coldness of abdomen; cold sweat on forehead.—Evacuation of round worms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressure in bladder, immediately followed by desire to urinate, sudden cutting pain from root of penis to base of bladder, compelling to sit still.—Burning in navicular fossa during and after micturition, which was scanty and unsatisfactory.—Frequent, sudden desire, had hardly time to reach the closet, but only a few drops passed, followed by a sensation as though bladder full, afternoon; in evening copious micturition with great >.—Increased urination.—Urine dark with reddish-yellow sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Transient drawing sticking along r. side of penis and urethra.—Violent erection.

18. Chest.—Burning at sterno-clavicular joint.—Stitches: in pectoralis major, arresting breath; between r. fourth and fifth ribs; in r. side.—Pain in r. chest extends up to r. scapula and nape of neck, so violent at night was compelled to jump out of bed and cry out; is though a number of needles sticking into head till head was turned towards the side; with profuse sweat, painful inspiration, great heat of head; < by application of mustard paste, > gradually by application of ice.—Tension in chest.

19. Pulse.—Pulse hard, full with the fever.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness and pressive tension in nape, < by every motion of the head.—Drawing in nape.—Coarse stitches from without inward between scapulæ, while walking; during expiration.

21. Limbs.—Sticking and paralytic drawing in all the joints and limbs.—Sensation of paralysis in joints of fingers and toes.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralysed sensation: in upper limbs; r. shoulder; r. shoulder and wrist, suddenly appearing and disappearing in both shoulders.—Lameness; sprained feeling; weariness; shaking drawing tearing in r. shoulder.—Sensation in l. shoulder as if one were beating on it with a knuckle.—Drawing tearing in joints of upper-arms, fore-arms, and fingers, < r.—Sudden pain in outer condyle of l. wrist.—Stitches in r. wrist.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weariness in lower limbs.—Painful cramps in calves waking him up, not > by stretching.—Stitches in l. hip-joint; burning in r.—Cramp in adductor.; tension in hamstring.—Drawing in fascia of r. thigh.—Tearing beneath r. patella; stitches in l.—Pains in both knees.—Wakened at night by sudden start from a violent sticking in malleoli of ankles.—Burning in periosteum of r. tibia.—Numbness in leg.—Toes painful as if burnt.

24. Generalities.—Weariness.—Stitches.—Sensation as though air were piercing the marrow of the boners.

25. Skin.—Prickling in l. palm.—Crawling in l. little finger; in ball of l. thumb.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness.—Waked often.—Troubled by confused, unremembered dreams before midnight.

27. Fever.—Sudden, violent, shaking chill with chattering of teeth, waking him from sleep, followed by dry heat.—Chilliness through whole abdomen with warm face and hands; < by heat of stove; > moving about in open air.—Coldness over back and heat of hands; could not get warm in heated room.—Sudden heat on scalp lasting a few minutes, followed by profuse sweat; after sweat dried up, forehead cold to touch.—Sour sweat at night.—Sweat on r. foot and both hands; no other part.—Profuse sweat r. foot, l. foot dry.

Plumbago.

Plumbago littoralis (Mure.—Allen says P. scandens corresponds to Mure's figure, and grows in Brazil. Mure says P. lit. is "a creeper inhabiting the shores in the bay of Rio Janeiro"). N. O. Plumbaginaceæ. Tincture of leaves.

Clinical.—Costiveness. Eyes, inflammation in. Fever. Kidneys, pain in. Saliva, milky.

Characteristics.—Mure proved this plant. The most *peculiar symptoms* were: Saliva profuse, milky. Ulceration of commissures of lips. Costiveness with red urine. Vertigo after eating. Pain in humerus on lifting anything. Hot arms with cold hands. "Many of the plants of this genus are acrid and caustic in the highest degree. The root of *P. scandens*, the Herbe du Diable of San Domingo, is a most energetic blistering agent when fresh; so also is that of *P. rosea*. The beggars employ *P. europea* to raise ulcers on their body to excite pity; and used internally it is said to be as effectual an emetic as *Ipecacuanha*" (*Treas. of Bot.*). In Mure's proving "Aversion to everything" is noted; also "ulceration of commissures of lips," which is an evidence of its acridity.

Relations.—*Compare:* Costiveness with red urine, Lyc. The Plumbaginaceæ are allied to the Primulaceæ and the Plantaginaceæ (the root of Plumb. europ. is used dried as a remedy for toothache).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Taciturn.

2. Head.—Vertigo; after eating.—Excessive heat about head.—Dartings in head.—Pain in temples.—Frontal headache.

3. Eyes.—Heat in eyes.—Inflammation and running of l. eye.

4. Ears.—Acute pain l. ear.

5. Nose.—Sensitive smell all day.

8. Mouth.—Saliva: profuse; milky.—Ulceration of commissures of lips.—Bitter mouth.

9. Throat.—Painful constriction of throat.—Sore throat.

11. Stomach.—Aversion to everything.—Heaviness at stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in iliac region.—Pain behind false ribs when inspiring.

13. Stool.—Costiveness with red urine.

15, 16. Sexual Organs.—Violent sexual desire.

18. Chest.—Pain: at r. ribs; sides of chest.—Prickings in chest.

19. Heart.—Pain at heart.—Painful stitch in heart region.—Palpitation.—Pulse hard and small.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in kidneys as if pinched.—Pain in back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. shoulder; burning and pricking.—Pain in humerus when lifting anything.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness of joints of lower limbs.

24. Generalities.—Prostration.—Darting pains here and there.—Pain in joints.—Acute pains all over for three hours.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy.—Dreams of dead bodies.

27. Fever.—Chilliness when moving.—Hot arms with cold hands.—Internal heat coming and going.—Very hot internally at night.—Heat in limbs.

Plumbum.

PLUMBUM METALLICUM. The Element. Pb (A. W. 206.39). Trituration.

PLUMBUM ACETICUM. Acetate of Lead. Sugar of Lead. $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 3H_2O$. Trituration.

PLUMBUM CARBONICUM. Carbonate of Lead. Pure White Lead. Plumbic Carbonate. $PbCO_3$, Trituration.

Clinical.—*Amaurosis. Anćmia*. Anćsthesia. Aneurism. *Anidrosis*. Appendicitis. Asthma. *Atrophy. Bone, exostoses on*. Brain, softening of; tumour of. Bright's disease. *Colic. Constipation*. Cystitis. *Depression of spirits*. Diplopia. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhśa. Dysuria. Emaciation. *Epilepsy. Epulis. Eyes, inflammation of*. Ganglion. Gout. Hćmoptysis. Hćmorrhoids. *Headache*. Hernia, strangulated. Hyperćsthesia. Hypopion. *Ichthyosis*. Intermittent fever. *Intestines, obstruction of*. Intussusception. Jaundice. *Jaw, tumour of. Kidneys, affections of*; granular. Liver, affections of. Lockjaw. Locomotor ataxy. *Melancholia*. Metrorrhagia. *Myelitis*. Nephritis. *Numbness*. Śsophagus, stricture of. *Paralysis*; diphtheritic; agitans. *Perichondritis*. Proctalgia. *Progressive muscular atrophy*. Prolapsus ani. Sciatica. Spine, diseases of; sclerosis of; tumour of. Spleen, affections of. Stricture. *Tabes mesenterica. Tobacco habit*. Tongue; paralysis; of. Typhlitis. Umbilicus, abscess of; hernia of. Uric-acidćmia. Vagina, spasm of. Vaginismus. *Veins, varicose*.

Characteristics.—*Plumbum*, the *Saturn* of the Alchemists, has been proved by Hartlaub, Trinks, Hering, and Nenning. To their symptoms have been added those of numberless cases of poisoning among workers with lead and painters, symptoms from drinking lead-contaminated waters, from the use of lead in cosmetics, and from cases of suicide. In the old school metallic lead was seldom used, being considered inert; but Bśrhaave gave it internally reduced to an impalpable powder for leucorrhśa, dysentery, syphilis, and gout (Teste). In the form of plaisters and "Goulard water" the salts of lead have been largely used as external applications in skin diseases, vaginal and urethral injections, and much injury has not infrequently resulted, especially from repelled eruptions. The effect of the three preparations of lead enumerated above have all been included in the Schema, as no attempt has ever been made to keep them separate; nor has any specific difference been noted. Among painters and lead manufacturers the best-known symptoms are the colic and drop-wrist. In addition there are set up conditions of kidney irritation with albuminuria, ending in granular degeneration with attendant heart hypertrophy, optic neuritis, and blindness. There is an excess of uric acid in the blood of persons under the influence of lead, and actual gouty deposits and gouty attacks have been observed. In one case of lead poisoning I saw there was chronic enlargement of the knees and contraction of the lower limbs, completely crippling the patient. In another case there were small aneurisms almost all over the body. In those who

have drunk lead-contaminated water the effects vary in intensity according to the amount of contamination and duration of exposure. When the poisoning has been going on insidiously for years a state of anćmia is set up, with dry, inactive, scaly skin, and inveterate constipation. Tunzelmann (*B. J. H.*, xxxii. 17─quoted *C. D. P.*, where a full collection of cases may be found) reports a number of cases of *acute* poisoning from drinking water containing lead: (*1*) A cook, ill three weeks. Unable to retain any food on stomach; constant nausea, and even when no food was taken frequent vomiting of greenish watery fluid, < night. Skin yellowish; conjunctivć decidedly yellow. Tongue furred, coat at back very yellow; horrible taste, fśtor of breath; bowels confined. Extreme debility. *Hydrast*. 3 gave great relief, but three months later the hands became paralysed, which led to the testing of the drinking-water and the discovery of lead. (*2*) Youth, ćt. 12, had bronchial catarrh with loose cough and consolidation of left apex. As soon as the poisoned water was stopped he rapidly got quite well. (*3*) An elder brother had hćmoptysis, coughing up half a pint of blood. Nothing was found wrong with the lungs beyond slight feebleness of respiration at apices. Three months later, after a day's rowing, the hćmatemesis returned with epistaxis. Now distinct dulness was found at right apex. Rapid recovery followed stopping the water. Caspar (*C. D. P.*) relates the case of a pregnant young woman who swallowed three ounces of white lead on October 8th. The first symptoms set in some hours later with vomiting. Next morning she was found suffering from inflammatory pain and jaundice. The evening of the 10th she gave birth to a seven-months' child, and died the following morning. The autopsy revealed: Features relaxed; skin dirty yellow. Bloody, frothy ichor escaped from nostrils in large quantities, and from genitals, saturating the bed; the mouth also, from which the tongue point protruded, was full of it. Abdomen distended and of stony hardness, genitals swollen and discoloured; brain markedly bloodless; pleura contained 8 ozs. of bloody fluid, lungs distended, filled with frothy, decomposed blood; heart empty, very soft, dirty brown; trachea dark cherry-colour. Pectoral muscles very soft, brown, the blood exuding from them being greasy. Liver dirty brown, very soft; spleen filled with black, tar-like blood; both kidneys very soft and full of blood. Blood in vena cava black, tar-like. Women who work with lead frequently abort; women who do not work with lead but whose husbands do, abort in even greater proportion. Children born under these conditions are frequently idiotic or epileptic. According to Teste, *Plumb*. is *particularly adapted* to adults, males rather than females; particularly to persons of a dry, bilious constitution, with somewhat jaundiced complexion, irascible, hypochondriac, or disposed to religious monomania. (But children are by no means excluded. I have seen apparently hopeless cases of marasmus in infants with large, hard abdomens and extreme constipation cured with *Plumb*., usually in 3rd trituration of the metal or the acetate.) Teste mentions the following cases as having been successfully treated by him with *Plumb*. (*1*) Chronic cystitis. (*2*) Stricture after gonorrhśa. (*3*) Tenacious salivation (mercurial), < in damp weather, saturating pillow in sleep. (*4*) Excessively painful retraction of testes and penis, which seemed to re-enter hypogastrium (consequence of sexual excesses and

repelled tetters). (*5*) Nightly bone pains (after failure of *Merc*, &c.). (*6*) Pulling and pressive chronic headache in forehead, < by mental labour; intolerable in company. (*7*) Mental derangement from syphilis with obscure paralysis of right arm, paroxysms of religious monomania, erotism without erection, periodic fever without sweat, cramp-like retraction of abdomen from time to time. (*8*) Nervous disease characterised chiefly by wandering pains in limbs, spasms of facial muscles, paroxysms of screaming, fright without cause, sudden fainting in passing from one room to another or entering a room full of company. (*9*) Marsh intermittent with quotidian or double tertian type, especially when splenic region is painful to touch. In such cases, says Teste, neither *Ars*. nor *Chi*. can be compared to *Plumb*. These cases bring out some of the keynotes of *Plumb*., and chief among them is: *Retraction* and *sense of retraction*. "Violent colic, sensation as if abdominal wall were drawn back by a string to the spine." Actual drawing in of abdomen is frequently present and is characteristic. The cheeks are retracted, sunken. Excessive and rapid emaciation. In the same category with colic are: Cramps, spasms, convulsions, paralyses, tremors. Fröhling (*A. H. Z*., cxxxii. 68─*Amer. Hom*., xxii. 422) relates the case of N., farmer, 46, who was taken ill in November, 1893, with attacks of colic with vomiting and extreme constipation; action only obtained by large enemata. Had been constipated in former years but without illness. *Opium* had given only temporary relief. After December, 1893, vomiting was rarer, but colic increased in intensity up to February, 1894, when Fröhling saw him first, and found him *wasted to a skeleton, abdomen drawn in*; appetite bad, felt ill, mind somewhat affected, unable to give sensible answers to questions. *Constant urgent call to stool, only small, hard, black balls* passed. Liver dulness only heard from upper border of sixth to upper border of seventh rib. Lead poisoning was suspected, but as no evidence of it could be found *Plumb*. 6 three times a day was prescribed. In six days colic attacks were less frequent, and less severe; two stools passed without enema; mind clearer. Improvement continued in all respects, and in fourteen days N. was able to leave his bed, to which he had been confined since November. By the middle of March he made an hour's journey to see Fröhling, and was hardly recognisable, he had gained so much flesh, and his liver was found of normal size. Wingfield (*M. H. R*., quoted *Amer. Hom*., xxi. 426) reported two characteristic cases: (*1*) Mrs. D., 50, no children, sparely built, very nervous, constipated fifteen years, takes a teaspoonful of Cascara extract every other night. Tongue coated with yellowish white fur. Has constant headaches, and after each motion is thoroughly exhausted, and has to lie down the rest of the day. *Plumb*. 6x gr. iii. twice a day. In two days bowels commenced acting naturally. In three weeks headaches gone, tongue clean, much less nervous. (*2*) Miss M., 25, florid; has boils appear on face and arms, and chronic constipation. The constipation had been a trouble since she was twelve years old. Slight spinal curvature. Tongue furred, occasionally has headaches. Suffers much at menstrual periods. *Plumb*. 6x twice daily at once relieved the constipation, and soon the boils disappeared. Patient soon felt quite well. Arriaga (*La Homśopatia*, No. 9) 1893; *H. M*., xxix. 190), of Mexico city, reports the case of a woman, 73, seized with

symptoms of intestinal occlusion, violent colic, nausea, obstinate constipation, meteorism, complete anorexia, and no fever. *Nux* relieved the colic, and then *Plumb*. 12, and later 13, gradually brought about recovery in four days. Nash cured a severe case of post-diphtheritic paralysis in a middle-aged man. The leading symptom was *excessive hyperćsthesia*—could not bear to be touched anywhere, it hurt so. *Plumb*. 40m (Fincke), a single dose, cured. Nash tells of a man, 70, attacked with severe pain in abdomen, and finally a large, hard swelling developed in ileo-cćcal region, *very sensitive to contact* or least motion. It began to assume a bluish tint, and on account of his age and weakness the man's life was despaired of. But his daughter, the wife of a medical man, found the symptoms in *Raue* under *Plumb*., in the chapter on Typhilitis, and *Plumb*. 200 cured. Anćsthesia is as strongly marked as the hyperćsthesia of *Plumb*. The excessive emaciation of *Plumb*. and the action on the spine make it a remedy of the first importance in progressive muscular atrophy. Among the spasms are: Vaginismus; spasm of uterus and expulsion of its contents; sensation as if there was not room enough for fśtus; spasm of bladder; of śsophagus; strangulated hernia. Clonic or tonic convulsive movements of limbs from cerebral sclerosis or tumour. Epilepsy preceded by vertigo, sometimes sighing, followed by stupid feeling. (In a case cured by Skinner, after a fit the head turned to the right. There was < 8 to 9 a.m.) Paralysed parts lose flesh. Progressive locomotor ataxia. Restlessness; lassitude; faintness. Sensation in abdomen at night which causes patient to stretch violently for hours; must stretch in every direction. Assumes strangest attitudes in bed at night. *Peculiar sensations* are: As if something were working at top of head, with a sense of screwing from behind forward. Eyelids as if paralysed. As of a ball rising from throat into brain. As if a wheat-hull in throat. Cornea as if breathed upon. Eyes as if too large. As of a plug in throat. As if everything were weighted down. As if abdomen and back were too close together; abdomen drawn to spine with a string. Bowels as if twisted; constricted; distended with gas. As if abscess forming near umbilicus. Sphincter ani as if drawn in. As if a bag not quite filled with fluid lay in bowels. As if fluid rolled from one side to other of abdomen. As if thighs pierced with needles. As if feet made of wood.—Pains are wandering or radiating, vague, paroxysmal. Ailments develop slowly and intermit for a time. Alternations are common: Delirium with colic; diarrhśa and constipation; jerks of flexors and extensors; paralysis and colic. Right side is most affected, symptoms go from left to right (throat). In ladies poisoned by cosmetics the vaginismus which resulted increased *pari passu* with paralytic symptoms. With *Plumb*. 6 Theuerkauf cured in six weeks a case of hypopion with great pain (*B. J. H*., xxxvii. 303). W. H. Woodyatt (*Ibid*., 205) reports a case of "vaso-motor neurosis" affecting left eye. Mrs. D., 29, had been ill two weeks, and supposed she had caught cold in the eye. The symptoms were: Drooping upper lid, intense photophobia, very profuse lachrymation of hot tears, pericorneal injection, *deep bluish redness of sclerotica*, most marked at corneal margin. Cornea very faintly hazy. *Pupil contracted. Sight misty. Ars*. 6x and *Plant*. 6x failed to relieve. *Plumb*. 6x was then given with immediate improvement, which went on to cure in seven days. The italicised

symptoms were the leading indications for *Plumb*. In a case of right-sided sciatica which had been greatly benefited by *Gnaph*. 1, but which had returned, the symptoms being: Stiffness; soreness from great trochanter and point of exit of nerve to knee; weakness in thigh; < by stooping; walking = sensation as if pushing a knife in thigh, *Plumb*. 6 was given four times a day. Up to the twelfth day there was no change; on that day the pain suddenly went. The case had lasted nine months. The symptoms are < by touch. > By hard pressure and by rubbing. > At rest. < By motion. Mental exertion <. > Lying down. < Lying right side (swelling in abdomen; cough). Lying on left side < violent palpitation. Bending back > pressure in stomach,:; pain in epigastrium; pain in back. Bending forward = pressure in stomach; > pain in back. Bending double > colic. Back sensitive when leaning on it. > Stretching limbs. < At night, < In rough, foggy weather. Open air, coldness in; sensitive to; > vertigo. Damp weather = profuse salivation. < In room full of company.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Sulphuric acid, diluted, taken as a lemonade, is one of the best antidotes to the chronic effects of lead; Alcohol is a preventive; Alumen, Alumina, Ars., Ant. c., Ben., Coccul., Hep., Kreos., Nux, Op., Petrol., Plat., Piperaz., Zn. (Teste, who classes Plumb. with Merc. and Ars., says Ćthus cyn. is the best antidote in his experience; he names also Hyo., Plect., Strm., and Electric.) *It antidotes:* Bad effects of long abuse of vinegar. *Compatible:* Ars., Bell., Lyc., Merc., Phos., Pul., Sil., Sul. *Compare:* Constipation, inertia, hard black balls, Op. (Plumb. has also some spasmodic constriction at anus). Delirium, bites and strikes, Bell. (Plumb. has tremors of head and hands; yellow mucus about teeth; colic alternating with delirium). Head and abdominal symptoms alternating, Pod. Brain softening, Zn. (Plumb. has pain in atrophied limbs alternating with colic), Vanad. Constipation from inertia, vaginismus, Plat. (Plat. > these conditions of Plumb.). Irritable piles with drawn-up sensation at anus, Lach. Peritonitis with retracted abdomen, Euphb. Head turns to right, Stram. (to left, Lyc.; to either, Bufo, Camph.).—Globus, Ign., Lach., Lyc. Diseases originating in spine, Pho., Pic. ac., Zn. Weak memory, unable to find right word, Anac., Lac c. Face greasy, shiny, Nat. m., Sanic. Desire to stretch, Amyl. n. Illusion of smell, Anac.

Causation.—Repelled eruptions. Sexual excess.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Silent melancholy and dejection.—Great anguish and uneasiness, with sighs.—Anxiety, with restlessness and yawning.—Weariness and dislike to conversation and labour.—Discouragement.—Weariness of life.—Weakness or loss of memory.—Slow of perception; increasing apathy.—Unable to find proper word while talking.—Coma.—Imbecility.—Dementia.—Mania.—Delirium; alternating with colic.—Fury.—Frantic delirium (bites, strikes), sometimes with demented aspect.—Dread of assassination, poisoning; thinks every one about him a murderer.

2. Head.—Head confused and heavy, as from apathy and melancholy.—Dizziness to the extent of failing senseless.—Intoxication.—Vertigo, esp. on stooping, or looking up into the air.—Headache, as if caused by a ball rising from throat into brain.—Heaviness of head, esp. in (cerebellum) occiput and forehead.—Tearing in forehead and temples.—Lancinating headache.—Congestion of blood to head, with pulsation and heat.—Violent pains in integuments of skull from occiput to forehead.—Great dryness of hair.—Hair becomes very greasy.—Falling off of hair of scalp, also of eyebrows and whiskers (moustaches).

3. Eyes.—Pressive and very acute pain, as if eyeballs were too large.—Heaviness of eyes when moving them.—Paralysis of upper eyelids.—Contraction in eyes and eyelids.—Tearing in eyelids, with sleep.—Sanguineous congestion in eyes.—Inflammation of eyes and of iris.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyes.—Swelling of eyes.—Yellowish colour of sclerotica.—Spasmodic closing of eyelids.—Eyes convulsed.—Pupils contracted.—Sight confused, as if directed through a mist, which forces the patient to rub eyes.—Hypopion.—Myopia.—Diplopia.—Blindness, as from amaurosis.—Optic neuritis.

4. Ears.—Tearing in ears.—Boring and shooting in ears.—Sensibility to noise.—Occasional sudden diminution of hearing.—Deafness; sudden.—Buzzing in ears.—Hears music, with frightful delirium.

5. Nose.—Coldness of nose.—Erysipelatous inflammation of nose.—Red, purulent vesicles in nasal angles.—Fetid smell in nose.—Loss of smell.—Obstruction of nose.—Accumulation of tenacious mucus in nostrils, which can only be expelled by way of the nasal fossć.—Fluent coryza, with discharge of serous mucus.

6. Face.—Face pale, yellow, hippocratic.—Bewildered air; distorted countenance.—Bloatedness of face.—Semilateral swelling of face.—Paralysis of lower two branches of r. facial nerve.—Skin shining and greasy to sight and touch.—Tearing in maxillary bones, which is removed by friction, or made to appear in another place.—Boring in lower jaw.—Exfoliation (painless) of lips.—Cramps in jaw.—Lockjaw.—Swelling of submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Tearing, jerking pains in teeth, < by cold things.—Teeth coated with yellow slime.—The teeth become black.—Fetid, hollow, carious teeth, which break off in notches.—Looseness and falling out of teeth.—Grinding of teeth.—Gums pale and swollen; purple-coloured thin border on gums nearest teeth.—Painful and hard nodosities on gums.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth.—Copious accumulation of sweetish saliva in mouth, with dryness of gullet.—Salivation; tenacious; mercurial; < during sleep.—Froth in mouth.—Viscid mucus in mouth on waking in morning.—Hćmoptysis.—Aphthć and fetid ulcers in mouth, and purple blotches in mouth and on tip of tongue.—Breath

fetid.—Inflammation, swelling, and heaviness of tongue.—Tongue brown and dry, with rhagades.—Tongue green, slate-coloured, or coated yellow.—Paralysis of tongue, preventing speech; cannot put tongue out.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, as if caused by a swelling (plug) or foreign body in gullet.—Sensation as if a ball were rising in throat (globus hystericus).—Sensation of constriction in throat (as soon as the least effort is made to swallow, with great urging to do so).—Paralysis of gullet, with inability to swallow.—Drawing in throat when eating, as if śsophagus were being torn out.—Sensation as if an insect were crawling in śsophagus.—Inflammation and induration of tonsils; granular sore throat, going from l. to r.—Formation of consecutive, small, exceedingly painful abscesses in tonsils.

10. Appetite.—Sweetish, bitter, metallic, or horribly offensive taste.—Sulphurous, acid taste in bottom of throat.—Violent thirst, esp. for cold water.—Anorexia.—Violent hunger, even shortly after a meal.—Great desire for bread and fried things, cakes, rye bread, tobacco.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with a taste of food.—Empty risings, sometimes very violent and painful.—Sweetish risings.—Hiccough.—Regurgitation of sweetish or sour water.—Disgust and frequent nausea, with disposition to vomit, sometimes with retching.—Continued and violent vomiting of food, or of greenish and blackish matter, or yellowish, with violent pains in stomach and abdomen.—Vomiting of bile or of blood.—Vomiting of fćcal matter, with colic and constipation.—Very violent pains in stomach.—Sensation of heaviness and aching in stomach, sometimes after a meal.—Dull and anxious pressure in scrobiculus.—Constrictive cramps in stomach.—Shootings from pit of stomach into back.—Cuttings and burning pain in stomach.—Inflammation of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—[Drawing pain from before backward, as though abdomen were drawn in and through towards backbone, sometimes making abdomen concave; sensation as though a string were inside abdomen drawing it in; generally there is great despondency with this pain.—Painters' colic with this sensation, as though abdomen were drawn in and touching the spine; pulse may be down very low, 50, or even 40.—Gastralgia with sensation as though abdomen and backbone met.—Great liver remedy; inner belly in general; inner region of navel; sometimes umbilical hernia, and is an excellent remedy for this; l. side of abdomen generally (H. N. G.).].—Pain in liver, with lancinating pressure.—Hepatic region sensitive to pressure.—Heat and burning in liver and spine.—Sticking and darting in liver, first anteriorly, then posteriorly.—Jaundice.—Cirrhosis; first enlarged, then contracted.—Affections of spleen.—Very violent pains in abdomen, with retraction of navel.—Inflation and induration of abdomen.—Violent colics, with constrictive pain, esp. in umbilical region, with violent contraction of abdomen (navel and anus are violently drawn in), sometimes forming elevations and depressions, < by slightest touch, and sometimes increased at night to the highest degree.—Large,

hard swelling in ileo-cćcal region, very sensitive to contact or least motion; sneezing or coughing.—Colic and paralysis of lower extremities.—Pinchings and cuttings in abdomen.—Shootings round navel.—Sensation in upper part and in sides of abdomen as if something detached itself and fell down.—Pulsation in abdomen.—Burning sensation or coldness in abdomen.—Inflammation, ulceration and gangrene of intestines.—Hard nodosities in abdomen, as if caused by internal induration.—Soreness of abdominal muscles, < by movement and by touch.—Continued production and incarceration of flatus, with, grumbling and borborygmi in abdomen.—Abundant expulsion of very offensive and hot, burning flatus.—In rectum very urgent effort to expel flatus without any result.

13. Stool and Anus.—Most obstinate constipation; stools blackish.—Continued and ineffectual want to evacuate.—Fćces difficult to evacuate, hard, sometimes in round pieces, like sheep dung, and tenacious.—Balls in conglomerate masses, discharged with difficulty.—Loose evacuations.—Long-continued diarrhśa, generally of yellow excrement, or else painful, and often very offensive.—Sanguineous diarrhśa.—Watery diarrhśa, with vomiting and violent colic, esp. pain in umbilicus.—Painful retraction and constriction of anus.—Intolerable pain from spasms of rectum, with every evacuation lasting an hour or two; horrible constriction, much < if stool solid.—(Constipation from anal spasm in children.—R. T. C.).—Prolapsus ani, with paralysis.—Fissures of anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.—Difficult emission of urine, only drop by drop, dark coloured, scanty, albuminous.—Tenesmus of bladder.—More frequent and more copious emission of urine.—Watery, or reddish, fiery, turbid, and sometimes thick urine; sediment consisting of red blood-corpuscles and cylinders; all the symptoms of acute nephritis; with amaurosis and cerebral symptoms.—Discharge of blood from urethra.—Diabetes.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Swelling and inflammation of genital organs (of penis and scrotum).—Contraction and constriction in testes, with jerking in spermatic cord.—Retraction of testes.—Excoriation of scrotum.—Sexual desire excessively increased, with frequent erections and pollutions.—Loss of sexual desire.—Insufficient emission of semen during coition.—(Impotence.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Retarded menstruation.—Amenorrhśa, chloro-anćmia.—Nymphomania.—Wants to stretch limbs during ovarian pains.—Spasmodic dysmenorrhśa.—Cessation of menses on invasion of colic; may reappear after paroxysm, or not again until next period.—Metrorrhagia with sensation of strong pulling from abdomen to back; during climacteric, dark clots alternating with fluid blood or bloody serum.—Strangulation of prolapsed portion of vagina, intense pain.—Mucous discharge per vaginam.—Feels a lack of room for fśtus in uterus; inability of uterus to expand; threatened abortion.—During pregnancy cannot pass urine, from lack of sensation; or from paralysis.—Puerperal eclampsia; albuminuria.—Pulling, tearing, contractive pains in breasts, uterus, and

vagina, with or without colic; the breasts become momentarily harder, or with the colic they become smaller.—Induration and inflammation of breasts.—Leucorrhśa.—Miscarriage.—Vaginismus.—Hyperćsthesia of genitals.—Obstructed bowels during pregnancy.—Milk scanty and watery.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and roughness in throat.—Aphonia.—Constriction of the larynx.—Copious expectoration of mucus from larynx, which is viscid, transparent, or yellowish green, and in lumps.—Dry, convulsive cough.—Expectoration of pus with the cough.—Cough, with expectoration of blood, hćmorrhages from lungs.

18. Chest.—Difficult, anxious, oppressed, and panting respiration.—Shortness of breath.—Spasmodic asthma.—Oppression of chest, appearing periodically.—Fits of suffocation.—Pressure on chest, esp. when breathing deeply or laughing.—Shootings in chest and sides, sometimes with obstructed respiration.—Apices of lungs affected.—Small red papules on chest, which desquamate.

19. Heart.—Ebullition in chest, with anxietas prćcordium, and perceptible palpitation.—Change in muscular structure without coincident disease of valves, with or without atheromatous degeneration of vessels, usually hypertrophy and dilatation of l. ventricle, sometimes with parenchymatous nephritis.—Bruit de souffle.—Palpitation, < on ascending stairs or running.—Pulse rapid, jerky, weak.—Tachycardia.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension in nape of neck, extending into ear on moving head.—Tearings and shootings in loins, in back, and between shoulder-blades.—Distortion of spine.—Itching on coccyx above anus, going off when scratched.

22. Upper Limbs.—Convulsive movements of arms and hands, with pain in joints.—Drawing and tearing in arms and fingers.—Wrist-drop.—Weakness and painful paralysis of arms and hands.—Dilatation of veins on back of hands, arms, and calves.—Ganglion on back of hands.—Wens on hands.—Difficulty in moving fingers.—Red and swollen spots on fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing in hip-joints when lying down.—Painful sensation of paralysis in hip-joints, and in those of hands and feet, esp. on going up stairs.—Violent pains in limbs, esp. in muscular parts of thighs; < evening and night.—Sciatica; walking causes great exhaustion; with consecutive atrophy.—Cramp in calves, < at night.—Paralysis of thighs and feet.—Numbness outer side r. thigh from hip to knee.—Numbness of legs and feet.—Tearings and shootings in thighs and knees.—Sensation of numbness in feet, with difficulty in putting them to the ground.—Cramps in soles of feet.—Swelling of feet.—Fetid sweat on feet.—Distortion of toes.—Pain in great toe at night.—Ingrowing toenails.

24. Generalities.—[Jaundice, where the sclerotica is yellow, face yellow, urine yellow; vomiting in bed after retiring for the night, restless, sleepless, &c.—Loss of smell; reddish-yellow face.—Affections in lower teeth; tongue; sweetish taste, as in expectoration of cough with sweetish taste.—Obstructed flatus with terrible colic.—Retraction of soft parts in general; pinching pain with sensation of tearing; sphacelus; grey ulcers.—H. N. G.].—Drawing and tearings in limbs, < at night, sometimes shifting their position on the parts being scratched.—Burning sensation in various parts of body.—Violent tingling pains in bones, coming on fitfully.—Cramps and constrictive pains in internal organs.—Numbness, stiffness, pain as from fatigue, and contraction of some of the limbs.—Paralysis; of the limbs of those who work in lead.—Convulsive trembling and jerking of limbs, convulsions and cramps, sometimes followed by paralysis.—Epileptic fits (without consciousness).—Swooning, esp. in a large company.—Heaviness and torpor of limbs.—Great weakness, with trembling of limbs.—Depression, with want to lie down, and throbbing of arteries in whole body after slight exercise.—Muscles flaccid.—General emaciation, esp. in paralysed parts, followed by swelling of those parts.—Excess of uric acid in the blood.—Anćmia.—Anćsthesia.—Hyperćsthesia.—Arthralgic and neuralgic pains in trunk and limbs.—Dropsical swellings, sometimes of whole body.—Sensitiveness in open air.—The symptoms develop themselves slowly, and sometimes disappear for a time and reappear subsequently.—< In the night; from rubbing.

25. Skin.—Sensitiveness of skin to open air.—Lead coloured, dry, rough, bluish, or yellow skin.—Dark brown spots over whole body.—Tendency to inflammation and suppuration of slight wounds.—Burning pain in ulcers.—Excoriations.—Decubitus.—Sphacelus.

26. Sleep.—Great drowsiness during day; tendency to fall asleep, even while speaking.—Coma and lethargy, sometimes with dizziness.—Retarded sleep.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with abdominal spasms.—Jerks during sleep.—Must stretch in every direction.—Assumes strangest attitudes in bed at night.—Many dreams, sometimes lascivious, with erections.—Talking during sleep.

27. Fever.—Pulse very variable, generally contracted, small and slow; at times hard and slow, occasionally small and quick.—Predominance of shiverings and coldness, esp. in the limbs and in open air.—Chill predominates, increasing towards evening, with violent thirst and redness of face.—Coldness in open air and when exercising.—Cold or clammy sweat.—Transient, anxious heat (with thirst, redness of face, and sleepiness).—Internal heat in evening and at night, with yellowness of buccal cavity.—Entire lack of perspiration.

Plumbum Chromicum.

Chromate of Lead. Chrome Yellow. $PbCrO_4$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Colic. Convulsions. Cramps. Diarrhœa. Dysphagia. Erythema. Screaming. Tenesmus.

Characteristics.—Several cases of poisoning by Chrome Yellow have been observed. The symptoms present the cardinal features of lead poisoning-cramps, convulsions, retracted abdomen. Characteristic features were a violent diarrhœa of yellow colour. Yellow stools with constipation. Convulsions with terrible pains. Erythematous redness of chest and abdomen. Pupils enormously dilated. The face was red and hot, and there was heat of the body generally. The symptoms were < towards evening. > By drinking warm milk.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Apathetic, but when questioned knew what was going on around.—Apathetic, almost soporous.

2. Head.—Headache with ringing in ears, pains in chest, loss of appetite, inclination to vomit.

3. Eyes.—Pupils enormously dilated.—Eyeballs fixed, staring.

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears with headache.

6. Face.—Face pale.—Face red and hot.—Face livid during convulsions.—Expression of most profound prostration.—Lips violet.—Lips dry.—Jaws firmly closed.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated yellow.—Point of tongue red.—Bad odour from mouth.

9. Throat.—Swallowed with difficulty; shortly before death.

11. Stomach.—Appetite lost.—Great thirst.—Nausea and vomiting.—Softening of coats of stomach.—Pain in epigastric region.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen hard and forcibly retracted.—Pain in umbilical region.—Violent cramps in abdomen with constipation.

13. Stool and Anus.—Violent diarrhœa.—Yellow diarrhœa.—Constipation with yellow fæces.—Constipation.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration short; laboured.

18. Chest.—Pain in chest.—Redness of chest and abdomen.

19. Heart.—Pulse tumultuous.—Pulse irregular and intermittent.

20. Back.—Pain in spine.

24. Generalities.—Frequent convulsions, during which face becomes livid.—Frequent screaming.—Convulsions with terrible pains.—Prostration.—Restlessness.

25. Skin.—Skin of chest and abdomen remarkably erythematous.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness.

27. Fever.—Whole body hot.

Plumbum Iodatum.

Iodide of Lead. Plumbic Iodide. PbI_2. Trituration.

Clinical.—Arterio-sclerosis. Atrophiæ. Crusta lactea. Glands, enlarged. Paralysis. Pellagra. Scrofula. Spleen, enlargement of. Tonsils enlarged. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Plumb. iod*. is used in old-school practice as an external application in cases of enlarged glands, chronic ulcers, and porrigo capitis. It has also been given internally for enlarged glands and chronic enlargement of the spleen. Hansen mentions "arterio-sclerosis; atrophiæ; pellagra; paralyses," as conditions relieved by it. A combination of *Plumb*. and *Iod*. indications will be the chief guide.

Podophyllum.

Podophyllum peltatum. May Apple. Mandrake (American). N. O. Berberidaceć (by some placed in the Ranunculaceć and closely related to both). Tincture of root gathered after fruit has ripened; of whole fresh plant; of ripe fruit. Solution of resinous extract, Podophyllin.

Clinical.—Acidity. Amenorrhśa. *Anus, Prolapse of*. Asthma, bronchial. *Bilious attack*. Bronchitis. Cataract. Cholera infantum. Cornea, ulcer of. Dentition. *Diarrhśa*; camp. *Duodenum, catarrh of*. Dysentery. Dysmenia. Dyspepsia; from calomel. Fevers. Flatulence. Gagging. Gall-stones. Gastric catarrh. Goître. Hćmorrhoids. Headache, sick; bilious. Heart, pains in. Hydrocephaloid. Intermittents. Jaundice. Leucoma. *Liver, affections of*.

Ophthalmia. Ovaries, pains in; numbness in; tumour of. Palpitation. Pneumonia. *Proctitis*. Prostatitis. Pustules. Sciatica. Stomatitis. Strabismus. Taste, lost, perverted; illusions of. *Tenesmus*. Tongue, burning in. Urticaria. Uterus, prolapse of. Whooping-cough. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Pod*. grows throughout the United States in damp, shady places in woods, has leaves five to nine-lobed, large white nodding flowers, yellowish fruits, egg-shaped, not unlike a small lemon, hence the plant is sometimes called Wild Lemon. It flowers in May and June, and the fruit ripens in October. Indian tribes use the root to expel worms, and drop the juice of the root into the ear to cure deafness. "All the tribes are fond of the fruit," says Rafinesque, quoted by Hale, who gives a full account of the medicine. The botanic and eclectic practitioners adopted the remedy and used it as the "vegetable mercury." The first homśopathic proving was made by Williamson. An unintentional proving recorded by E. V. Rose (*H. W*., xxv. 246) brings out the chief characteristics of *Pod*., and shows that its reputation as a "vegetable mercury is not undeserved: Mr. J., 26, took at 11 a.m. gr. x of *Pod*. 1x to "stir up his liver." At 6 p.m. was taken with an indescribable sick feeling all over, and a persistent dry, rough feeling in pharynx and śsophagus, extending along right Eustachian tube, with dull, aching pain in right ear; feeling as though a ball or lump in upper śsophagus. At 8 p.m. dull and stupefying headache, chiefly frontal, < lying down. Fulness in stomach, belching of gas, sour eructations; marked salivation and offensive odour from mouth. Sleep disturbed, full of confused dreams; rolled and tossed about, bed felt too hard; and a feeling as though head and shoulders were lying too low. At 3 a.m. call to stool, which was profuse, watery, dark green. Calls frequent. *Before* stool: peculiar weak, dull, griping pain below umbilicus; fulness in rectum. *During* stool: weak feeling in stomach. *After* stool: tenesmus and faint feeling. These symptoms passed off in two or three days, the diarrhśa being followed by constipation, which was quickly removed by *Nux*. These symptoms are nearly all proved characteristics of *Pod*.: The early morning <; the *profuse* stools, faint, gone sensation; fulness and tenesmus in rectum. *Pod*. is an irritant wherever applied. Externally on the skin it produces a rawness like intertrigo. The dust of the powdered root getting into the eyes sets up intense inflammation, ulceration, and leucoma. These effects have proved leading indications for its internal use in eye affections. The fulness and tenderness of the rectum noted in Ross's case went on to actual prolapse in the provings. I have many times cured with *Pod*. 6 prolapsus ani in children. With *Pod*. 1x Mr. Knox Shaw relieved "continual urging and straining" in a case of rectal cancer too far gone for operation. The genital organs were involved with the rectum in the tendency to prolapse. "Symptoms of prolapsus uteri with pain in sacrum; with muco-gelatinous stools"; "sensation at stool as if the genital organs would fall out" are keynotes of the provings which have led to many cures. Pains in the ovaries, especially the right, extending down the anterior and inner side of thighs. In the pregnant and puerperal state *Pod*. is frequently indicated: in the vomiting of pregnancy; swelling of labia; severe after-pains with strong bearing-down sensation; hćmorrhoids and prolapsus recti after confinement. A peculiar

symptom of pregnancy indicating *Pod*. is: "Can lie comfortably only on stomach (early months)." The irritation of *Pod*. is shown in the brain, but it is then generally reflected even from the abdominal viscera (cholera infantum) or the teeth (dentition). There is moaning and whining during sleep; the head is thrown back and rolls from side to side; the child grates its teeth. "Great desire to press gums or teeth together" is a keynote. The salivation, foul breath, and moist, tooth-indented tongue of *Merc*. are reproduced in the *Pod*. provings, and so also is the congested, sensitive liver, with excess or absence of bile. These, combined with the feverishness and proneness to sweat, make *Pod*. one of the important antidotes to *Merc*. Fevers of many kinds are met by *Pod*.—remittent, chiefly bilious remittent, intermittent. Delirium is not rare, and is apt to be loquacious. Moaning and whining during sleep. Much drowsiness and desire to stretch. *Alternating* conditions are noted: Diarrhśa alternating with constipation; headache alternating with diarrhśa; headache in winter, diarrhśa in summer; inflammation of scrotum *or* of the eyes; not of both. Some *Concomitants* are important: Pains in sacrum, in lumbar region with rectal and uterine symptoms; cramps in calves with stools. The stools may be painless, or may be preceded, accompanied, and followed by colic, tenesmus and other symptoms. The concomitance of diarrhśa with other affections points to *Pod*. Loquacity during chill and heat is a keynote in fevers. Nash cured an obstinate case of intermittent through this symptom: Chills violent, followed by intense fever with great loquacity; when the fever was past patient fell asleep, and on waking remembered nothing of his loquacious delirium. "Burning tongue" is another leading symptom. A case is related by W. A. Burr (*Critique*, quoted *Hom. News*, xxviii. 87) of a young man who had for some weeks a burning sensation along left edge of tongue, occasionally shooting to tip, or through to opposite edge. He had been in poor health, "bilious," for years. With catarrh of stomach, duodenum, and bile ducts extreme discomfort followed even the blandest foods. *Pod*. 3x improved in two days, and the tongue was well in a week. L. M. Barnes (*Hom. News*, xxix. 45) reports these cases: (*1*) A lady for four months after miscarriage had much ovarian pain, < at night. She was sleepless, nervous, restless. Much bearing down in abdomen and back. She was a large, stout woman, with a pendulous abdomen. *Pod*. cured after *Puls*. and *Act. r*. had only partially relieved. (*2*) A stout woman, 60, complained of burning, aching, cutting pain in rectum. Was obliged to be on her feet all day. Nervous, cross, irritable. *Pod*. cured. *Pod*. is *suited to* bilious temperaments, especially after mercurialisation. *Peculiar sensations* are: As if strabismus would occur. Pain in head as from ice on occipital protuberance. As if tongue, throat, and palate had been burned. As if a thousand live things moving about in abdomen, or of fish turning over. As if everything would drop through pelvis. As if heart ascending to throat. Ball in upper śsophagus. *Notable symptoms* are: Thirst for large quantities of cold water. Intense desire to press the gums together. Viscid mucus in mouth, coating teeth. Diarrhśa whilst being bathed or washed; of dirty water soaking through napkin; with gagging. Patient is constantly shaking and rubbing region of liver with his hands. Great loquacity

during chill and heat. *Pod*. is predominantly right sided—right throat; hypochondrium; ovary. Guernsey mentions that it is often called for in complaints of pregnant and parturient women, with sensation as if intestines were falling down. He mentions also "whooping-cough with costiveness and loss of appetite." The symptoms are < by touch (spot on right hypochondrium); > by pressure. > Rubbing (inclination to rub liver region with hand). > Lying down; lying on abdomen; stretching in bed. Pain in left leg < by straightening out the limb. < Motion; walking; ascending stairs; exertion. < Morning, especially early morning, 2 to 4 a.m. Some symptoms < night. < Open air; while washing. External heat > pain in bowels. Heat of stove does not > chilliness, but wrapping warmly in bed does >. Hot weather, summer, < diarrhśa. < After eating and drinking; after acid fruit and milk. < By swallowing. < Before, during, and after stool.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Lact. ac., Nux, Coloc., Lept. *Antidote to:* Merc. *Compatible:* After Ipec. and Nux in vomiting; after Calc. and Sul. in liver diseases. *Incompatible:* Salt, which increases its action. *Compare:* Morning diarrhśa, Sul., Dros., Bry., Nat. s., Rx. c. Hot, yellowish, green, offensive diarrhśa, Cham. (Cham. < evening; Pod. < morning, in one gush). Cholera morbus, profuse stools, Ver. (Ver. has much pain; Pod. may have absence of pain). Diarrhśa < after eating; headaches alternating with uterine and bowel affections, Alo. (Plumb. delirium alternating with colic). Prolapsus ani *before* stool with weakness in abdomen (Alo. *after* stool). Prolapsus uteri < during stool, Stan. (with Pod. the stool is diarrhśic and comes with a rush). Prolapsus recti et uteri, Nux, Sep. Bearing down in hypogastric and anal regions, > lying down, Sep. Prolapsus of rectum, Bell., Ćsc. h., Nit. ac., Rut. (especially in children, Chi., Chi. s., Pod.). Duodenal catarrh, Berb., Chi., Hydras., Lyc., Merc., Ric. c. Diarrhśa immediately after eating, Alo., Ars., Chi., Lyc., Staph., Trbd. (*whilst* eating, Fer.). < After eating or drinking, Dig., Trbd. Headache from over-excitement, Epipheg. Blur before headache, K. bi., Ir. v. Wants to bite gums together, Phyt. Tongue as if burnt, Sang. Blue tongue, Gymno. As if something alive in abdomen, Croc. Regurgitation of food, Sul. Pain under right scapula, Chel. Diarrhśa, ovarian pain, ovarian tumour, dysmenia, Coloc.

Causation.—Over-lifting or over-straining (prolapsus uteri). Summer (diarrhśa).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Conscious during chill, but cannot talk, forgets words.—Delirium, loquacious during heat; forgetful after of what has passed.—Depression: imagines he is going to die or be very ill; in gastric affections.—Disgust for life; headache; biliary disorders.—Over-fatigue of mind from business; when in bed he rolled his head on waking and while awake.

2. Head.—Vertigo: while standing; in open air; with tendency to fall forward; with sensation of fulness over eyes; from gastric or bilious disorders.—Momentary darts

of pain in forehead, obliging one to shut eyes.—Stunning headache through temples, > by pressure.—Sudden pain in forehead, with soreness of throat, evening.—Pressing in temples, forenoon, with drawing in eyes as if strabismus would follow.—Throbbing in temples, aching eyes, hot tears, in morning.—After stool, 10 a.m.: Frontal headache with feverishness; sensation of great dryness in forehead and eyes, > for short time by bathing with cold water.—Sick headache accompanied by constipation.—Headache alternating with diarrhśa.—Bilious headache, burning at vertex and over forehead, pain lasts twenty-four hours, ends in vomiting; pale urine during attack; passes much bile next day; < from over-excitement or walking.—Morning headache with flushed face and heat in vertex.—Dull headache with pain behind eyes; liver, torpid.—Pain in vertex on rising in morning.—Sick headache most in occiput, preceded by blur before vision, coming suddenly.—Head hot, rolling head from side to side; dentition.—Reflex irritation of brain from disorders of bowels; grinding teeth at night; morning in sleep; eyes half-closed; head sweaty.

3. Eyes.—Inflammation of eyes with excruciating, heavy pain, great turgescence of vessels.—Superficial ulceration of each cornea with general congestion of conjunctivć; ulceration central and extensive, in r. eye its base was densely white, as if lead had been used (after ten days, from the dust whilst grinding the root).—Eyes inflamed in morning.—L. eye sore.—(Arcus senilis lessens and a dribbling of saliva ceases in an old man.—R. T. C.).—Eyes glazed and motionless (from ripe fruit).—Eyes sunken.—Heaviness of eyes with occasional pains at vertex.—Smarting; inflammation of lids.—Pain in eyeballs and temples, with heat and throbbing of. temporal arteries.—Drawing in eyes as if squint would follow.—Scrofulous ophthalmia < in morning.—(Cataract has been known to clear after Pod. given internally.—R. T. C.)

4. Ears.—Aching pain in r. ear, with rough feeling extending from there along r. Eustachian tube.

5. Nose.—Nose pinched.—Soreness and little pimples on nose.

6. Face.—Corpse-like pallor.—Complexion sallow, dingy.—Hot, flushed cheeks.—Under jaw fallen.

7. Teeth.—Great desire to press gums together; jaws clenched; grinds teeth at night; difficult dentition.—During dentition; catarrhal cough; catarrh of chest; cholera infantum; hydrocephaloid.—Teeth covered with dried mucus in morning.

8. Mouth.—Total loss of taste, could not tell sweet from sour; sleepless, restless.—Everything tastes sour or putrid; sweet.—Taste of fried liver in mouth at night.—Bad taste after other symptoms had disappeared.—Feeling as if tongue, and sometimes palate and throat, had been burned.—Tongue: furred white with foul taste; white, moist, shows imprints of teeth; dry, yellow; full and broad with pasty

coat in centre; red, not bright red; rough with uniformly erect papillć; dull bluish colour; red, dry, cracked, somewhat swollen and often bleeding.—Offensive breath; at night; perceptible to patient.—Copious salivation.—(Dribbling of saliva in an old epileptic case ceases.—R. T. C.).—Much viscid mucus in mouth (morning).—Mouth and tongue dry on awaking.—Nursing sore mouth; canker.

9. Throat.—Dryness of throat.—Burning in throat (from the ripe fruit).—Soreness of throat extending to ears; r. to l.; l. side sore, < swallowing liquids, morning.—Rattling of mucus in throat.—Goître.—Dry, rough feeling in pharynx and śsophagus, extending along r. Eustachian tube with aching pain in r. ear.

10. Appetite.—Indifference to food; loss of appetite; smell. of food = loathing.—Satiety from small quantity of food, followed by nausea and vomiting.—Appetite variable, at times voracious.—Great thirst for (cold water in) large quantities; Moderate thirst during fever.—Increased thirst after eating.—Desire for something sour.—Thirst towards evening.—After eating: regurgitation of food, sour; hot, sour belching; diarrhśa; vomits food an hour after, craving appetite afterwards; depression of spirits.—After eating and drinking: diarrhśa.—After acid fruit and milk: diarrhśa.

11. Stomach.—Heartburn, waterbrash, heat in stomach.—Eructations: smelling like rotten eggs; hot; sour.—Nausea: distressing and extreme; with attempts to vomit; motion of gagging is made with mouth but not accompanied with retching; stomach contracts so hard and rapidly that the wrenching pain = patient to utter sharp screams; gagging or empty retching.—Gagging in infantile diarrhśa.—Nausea and vomiting with fulness in head.—Vomiting: of milk in infants, with protrusion of anus; of food with putrid taste and odour; of thick bile and blood; of hot, frothy mucus; with congestion of pelvic viscera during pregnancy.—Acidity in afternoon with unpleasant, sickly sensation in stomach.—Tender over stomach and bowels, < least touch or motion.—Hollow, empty, weak, sinking feeling at epigastrium; without hunger.—Stitches in epigastrium from coughing.—Dyspepsia from calomel, aching behind eyes, clayey stools.—Gastric catarrh.—Awakened by violent pains in stomach and bowels.—After breakfast and dinner burning in stomach as if caused by hot steam.—Heat in stomach.—Cold water <; it = oppression and uneasiness; small quantities of it were ejected, tasting bitter and causing much burning in śsophagus.

12. Abdomen.—Acute burning in region of pyloric orifice, with violent retching and vomiting of bile and belching of wind; constipation; after attacks, prostration; slight jaundice and persistent tenderness to touch in one spot corresponding to entrance of common bile duct into duodenum.—Fulness in r. hypochondrium, with flatulence, pain, and soreness.—Twisting in r. hypochondrium with burning.—Stitches in hypochondria, < while eating.—Pain in region of liver with inclination to rub the part with the hand.—Excessive secretion of bile, great irritability of liver.—Hepatitis with costiveness; tenderness and pain in region of

liver.—Gall-stones and jaundice.—Biliousness; nausea and giddiness; bitter taste and risings; tendency to bilious vomiting and purging; dark urine.—Abdomen swelled almost to bursting (fruit).—Flatulence.—Abdominal plethora: bloated feeling; soreness, uneasiness; > after stool; causing uterine troubles.—Rumbling.—Colic.—Awakened by violent pains in stomach and bowels, griping, stitching, > for short time by pressure; 3 a.m. (first night).—Pain in transverse colon, 3 a.m., followed by diarrhśa.—Pain in limbs at daylight, > by external warmth and bending forward whilst lying on side, < lying on back.—Heat in bowels with inclination to stool.—Woke 2 a.m. with stitches in bowels and desire to go to stool; > flexing thighs or abdomen.—Symptoms generally, and esp. abdominal symptoms, < morning, > evening.—Tenderness over hypogastrium.—Pain extended into lower bowels and r. ovary.

13. Stool and Anus.—Emission of fetid flatus.—Morning diarrhśa, then no more stools during day.—Diarrhśa early in morning, continuing through forenoon, followed by natural stool in evening.—Diarrhśa immediately after eating and drinking.—Stools in morning, with strong urgings in bowels and heat and pain in anus.—Small, frequent, bilious stools with tenesmus.—Diarrhśa, yellow stools, one every hour for five hours.—Stools of pure blood (produced.—R. T. C.).—Infantile dysentery (cured.—R. T. C.).—Dysenteric diarrhśa.—Stools: thin, watery, green; green; muco-gelatinous with pain in sacrum; 4 a.m., yellow, undigested fćces, mixed with mucus, offensive; with violent tenesmus; burning, acrid, causing much bearing down during and after stool; with gagging and excessive thirst in children; gushing, watery, profuse, green, with sudden urging, often painless; offensive, < in hot weather; pasty; yellow, watery, with meal-like sediment; smelling like carrion; mucous and blood-streaked; black, only in morning; tar-like; changing colour.—Stool with much pain and deadly nausea.—Diarrhśa and constipation alternating every day or two, for several days after the most prominent symptoms had disappeared.—Diarrhśa with great sinking at epigastrium, sensation as if everything would drop through pelvis, prolapsus ani.—Small stools, yellow, watery, coming after meals with sick feeling, in pregnancy.—Diarrhśa from indigestion after eating canned fruit.—*Before* stool: intense nausea; sudden urging; loud gurgling as of water; rumbling in l. side; violent colic or absence of pain; prolapsus ani.—*During* stool: urging in bowels; heat and pain in anus; sensation as if genital organs would fall out; in women bearing down as from inactivity of rectum; nausea; gagging, tormina, and pain in lumbar region; colic or absence of pain; prolapsus ani; pains in sacrum; tenesmus.—*After* stool: extreme weakness and cutting pain in intestines; exhaustion, even after natural stool; flashes of heat running up back, cutting in bowels, severe and painful tenesmus; colic continues; faintness and pain in lumbar region; prolapsus ani; sore anus; sensation of emptiness in abdomen and rectum.—Aggravation of internal piles; rectum protrudes more than an inch after every stool, or sudden motion as sneezing, even during mental excitement; prolapse sometimes persists for days from swelling and congestion.—Prolapsus ani: in infants, stool bloody, or too large; with uterine

displacement.—Secretion of mucus from anus.—External piles, bleeding or not.—(Cancer of rectum.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Micturition painful; scanty with frequent voidings.—Urine: yellow, containing sediment; very red.—Diabetes mellitus and insipidus; chalky stool, urination immediately after drinking, frequent, profuse.—Urinary tenesmus.—Enuresis; (markedly < on lying down, hence at night.—R. T. C.).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sticking pain above pubes and in course of spermatic cords.—Diseases of prostate gland associated with rectal troubles.—Inflammation either of scrotum or of eyes; seldom of both.—Inflammation of scrotum is attended with a pustular eruption which suppurates freely.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Symptoms of prolapsus uteri, with pain in sacrum, muco-gelatinous stools.—Sensation as if genital organs would fall out at stool.—After-pains with strong bearing down.—Pain in r. ovary and uterus.—Numb aching in l. ovary; heat down thigh; third month of pregnancy.—Pain in ovaries, esp. r.; extending down limbs.—Pain from r. ovary down anterior crural nerve, pain < as it descends; < straightening limb.—Shooting pain in r. ovary, before and during menses.—Ovarian tumour with pains extending up to shoulder.—Prolapsus uteri: with diarrhśa from washing; after over-lifting or straining; after parturition.—Induration of os uteri.—(Extreme tenderness of uterus, backache, sick feeling and enuresis on lying down.—R. T. C.).—Menorrhagia from straining.—Menses, retarded; with ovarian, hypogastric, and sacral pains, < from motion, > lying down.—Bearing down in abdomen and back during menses; ovarian pains running into thighs.—During pregnancy: swelling of labia; can lie comfortably only on stomach, early months; excessive vomiting.—Hćmorrhoids and prolapsus ani after confinement.—Pendulous abdomen.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Chronic bronchitis.—Inclination to breathe deep; sighing.—Sensation of suffocation on first lying down at night.—Bronchial asthma; < after catching cold.—Cough: loose, hacking; with remittent fever; dry; loose; rattling in chest, during dentition; from disease of liver.—Whooping-cough, with constipation and loss of appetite.

18. Chest.—Catarrh of chest during dentition.—Pneumonia.—Snapping in r. lung like breaking a thread, when taking a deep inspiration.—Pains in chest < by deep inspiration.—Oppression in chest with constant desire to breathe deep, which is prevented by feeling of constriction in chest.

19. Heart.—Sensation in chest as if heart ascending to throat.—Sticking (or stinging) in region of heart.—Palpitation: with a clucking sensation rising up to throat, obstructing respiration; from exertion or mental emotion; with heavy sleep and feeling of fatigue on waking; nervous, in consequence of excessive hepatic action.—Pulse: quick and small; slow, scarcely perceptible; pulseless.

20. Neck and Back.—Nape of neck stiff, muscles sore.—Pain under r. scapula.—Pain between shoulders, morning: with soreness, < night and morning, < by motion.—Pain in small of back, when walking or standing, with sensation of back bending inward.—Pain in lumbar region with sensation of coldness, < at night and from motion.—Pain in lumbar and sacral regions < during stool, and still < after.—Pain in loins < walking on uneven ground or from misstep.—Sacral pain.

21. Limbs.—Aching in limbs < night.—Weakness of joints, esp. knees.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in course of ulnar nerve of both arms.—Rheumatism in l. forearm and fingers.—Pains from head into neck and shoulders; fingers numb.—Weakness of wrists, sore to touch.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain and weakness in l. hip, like rheumatism from cold; < by going up stairs.—Sharply defined ache in sacro-ischiadic foramen, with tenderness on pressure.—Slight paralytic weakness of l. side.—Heaviness and stiffness of knees as after a long walk.—Cracking in knee from motion.—Cramps in calves, thighs, and feet, with painless, watery stools.—Sharp pains in outer and upper portion of l. foot.

24. Generalities.—Faintness and emptiness after stool.—Prostration with the pain.—Stiffness on beginning to move.—Sudden shocks of jerking pains.

25. Skin.—Sallow skin; jaundice; also in children.—Skin moist with preternatural warmth.—Scabs on arms and legs.—Pustules slow in healing.—Rawness and itching of genitals; also pustules.—Cold, clammy skin.—Erysipelas.—Rubefaciant and vesicatory.—Intolerable itching of body and arms.—Urticaria.—Skin has peculiar odour in patients taking *Pod*. (Ussher).

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness: in daytime, esp. forenoon; with rumbling in bowels in morning.—Heavy sleep; fatigue on waking.—Drowsy, half-closed eyes, moaning, whining, esp. children.—Great restlessness, tossing about in bed, yawning and stretching, which > completely.—Rising up in sleep without waking.—Drowsiness or restless sleep, with grinding of teeth or rolling of head.—Worrying and sleepless early part of night, apparently from nervous irritability.—Sleep disturbed, full of confused dreams.—Rolled and tossed about, bed felt too hard; feeling as though head and shoulders lying too low.

27. Fever.—Chilliness while moving about during fever, and in act of lying down, with sweat immediately after.—Chilly at first on lying down in evening, followed by fever and sleep with talking and imperfect waking.—Chill 7 a.m.—Backache before chill.—During chill great loquacity.—Shaking and sensation of coldness continue some time after heat commences.—Heat begins during chill or whilst he is yet chilly.—Chilly with stool.—Pain in bowels first attended with coldness, which is

followed by heat and warm sweat.─Feverish during afternoon, with occasional chilliness, not > by heat of stove, but > by covering up warmly in bed.─Heat with violent pains in head; thirst; loquacity.─Flashes of heat running up back during stool.─Ravenous hunger with thirst during fever.─Bilious fever; bilious intermittent; remittent; infantile remittent; intermittent, quotidian, tertian, quartan.─Sweat: profuse, dropped off prover's fingers; of feet in evening; bathed in cold; warm on head and legs.─Sleep during sweat.

Polygonum.

POLYGONUM ACRE. P. punctatum, Ell. P. hydropiperoides, Pursh. Smart Weed. (North America.)

And

POLYGONUM HYDROPIPER. Persicaria urens. Water-pepper. (Britain.) Tincture of whole fresh plant. N. O. Polygonaceæ.

Clinical.─Amenorrhœa. Antrum, pain in. Blepharitis. Colic, flatulent. Cough. Diarrhœa.─Dysentery. Dysmenia. Dysuria. Eczema. Epilepsy. Gonorrhœa. Gravel. Hæmorrhoids. Heart, affections of. Hysteria. Laryngitis. Nephritis. Neuralgia. Orchitis. Prostatitis. Sciatica. Spermatic cord, pain in. Spleen, affections of. Strangury. Ulcers.

Characteristics.─*Polyg*. was proved by W. E. Payne and others. Additions by Ed. Bayard, included by Hering, appear in the Schema. "Smart Weed," says Hale, "is a popular domestic remedy throughout U.S.A. Applied externally it has the effect of a mustard plaister, and the leaves saturated with hot water are applied to relieve cramps and colic, and as an emollient in inflammation and sprains. The provers were all men, but clinical experience has shown a definite action in the female generative sphere, amenorrhœa, aversion to coitus, and congestion of the ovaries having been cured by it. Leading symptoms are: Aching pains in hips and loins, with weight and tension in pelvis, and "Tearing in groin, < right." The pains are: Lancinating, cutting, pulsating, shooting, wandering, and flashing. One prover described them as like aurora borealis, and a case of sciatica with pains of this description was cured with *Polyg*. The left temple was markedly affected; left side generally more so than right. Sensations of cold were numerous, and alternated or coincided with heat in the same or other parts. Coldness of right side of face when pain in left side was most severe. Burning in chest with cold feeling at pit of stomach. Feet burning, then suddenly cold. Diarrhœa, as with its relations, *Rheum* and *Rumex*, is marked, and also dysuria. There is excessive weakness, trembling, and sensitiveness to cold. Epilepsy and hysteria have been cured with it. The Polygonums are named by Gerarde "Arse-smarts." Burnett (who

prescribed *Polyg. hydropiper* under its name *Persicaria urens*) regarded it as a splenic, and as useful in old cases of syphilis. As a splenic he found it often required in cases of gout; and in gouty eczema with much irritation he used it with much benefit in the 6th, 12th, and 30th. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As of sudden rising of scalp. As if whole intestinal contents were fluid. As if hips drawn together. As of galvanic shock through lower extremities. The symptoms are < by cold; damp; change of temperature: this is the most characteristic condition. Warmth >. Pressure of clothing = distress. Lying down = pressure in occiput; dizziness and wavering of sight. Rising = sudden pain in occiput. Bending head down =, and bending head back >, pain in ears.

Relations.—*Compare:* Botan., Fago., Rheum, Rumex. Cough, diarrhœa, Rumex. Burning in mouth and throat, Caps. < Pressure of clothes, Lach. Headache waking him from sleep, Lach. Wandering pains, Puls., K. bi. < From cold and damp, Dulc., Merc., Rhus. > Bending head back, Seneg. Averse to coitus, Nat. m. Plumb. Also Asar., Caulo., Senec., Xanth.

Causation.—Cold. Damp. Sprains.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great depression followed by excessive irritability.—Gloomy views of life, dislike of change and excessive dread of death.

2. Head.—Dizziness.—Pulsative, acute pain in l. temple.—Under pressure of great weariness or excitement a dull, depressing pain through whole head, causing a sensation of torpor and strong desire to sleep, but inability to do so.—Pressure in back of head on lying down.—Pressure and soreness in head during menses.—Pain on sudden rising in back of head with pain over eyes.—Headache < in damp weather, > in moderately warm temperature.—Sensation of sudden rising of scalp, with extreme irritation and increased dry exfoliation.

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyeballs; dry sensation in lids.—Convulsive twitching in lids when closed and when lying down, dizziness and wavering of sight.—Inflammation of edges of lids.

4. Ears.—Dull hearing.—Ringing in ears.—Sudden sounds on tympanum, producing momentary cessation of hearing.—Acute pain in ear when bending head down; > bending head back.—Ear symptoms < in damp atmosphere.—Secretion of ears increased.

5. Nose.—Inflammation, smarting, raw feeling of Schneiderian membrane.—Tickling in nose.—Frequent sneezing as from cold.—Red, inflamed appearance of nostrils, with swollen sensation.—Feeling of congestion through eyes and nose.—Coldness in external nose.

6. Face.—Acute pain in l. face extending to temples, sometimes darting through whole l. side of head.—Excruciating pain and heat in l. side of face, < by cold or damp.—Coldness in r. face when pain most severe in l.—Pain in r. antrum as if proceeding up from a tooth (sound).

8. Mouth.—Gums tender.—Cold or cooling temperature in mouth, producing acute toothache.—Tongue: coated yellow; feels swollen.—Heat and burning: from root of tongue to pit of stomach; from tip of tongue to mouth and throat (r. upper).—Heat in roof of mouth with excitation of salivary glands.—Increased flow of hot saliva, gives no > to parched condition.—Saliva abundant and thin (before thin and scanty).—Taste: bitter; pungent, like pepper.

9. Throat.—Throat dry, hot, burning, with sense of excoriation.—Glands feel swollen; < from cold or moist air.—Contracted feeling in throat after swallowing, followed by thirst.

11. Stomach.—Appetite: voracious; lost.—Food tasteless.—Great thirst for cold water, yet drinking = nausea.—Nausea: as if proceeding from small intestines; with coldness in abdomen.—Acidity.—Weight in stomach.—Burning in stomach.—Cold feeling in stomach: with headache; with burning in chest.—Pressure of clothes = distress.—Pain on pressure followed by throbbing and distress.—Uneasiness in stomach and abdomen.

12. Abdomen.—Burning heat in stomach and bowels.—Tympanites and flatulent colic.—Cutting, lancinating, griping pains, with great rumbling as if whole intestinal contents were in a fluid state and in violent commotion, the movement proceeding from below up, producing nausea and disposition to vomit, with liquid fæces discharged with great force, with pain in loins.—Pain in hypogastric region, rectum, and anus.—Throbbing in l. inguinal glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Copious stool followed by smarting in anus.—Straining at stool with mucous, jelly-like discharges.—Stools: yellowish green; hard, lumpy; dark, followed by burning in rectum.—Urging with discharge of much fetid flatus.—Tenesmus; with nausea; with pulsative pains in hips and loins.—Constipation alternating with diarrhœa.—Interior of anus studded with itching eminences, as from corrugation without contraction, a kind of hæmorrhoidal tumour.—Hæmorrhoids with itching and burning.—Pruritus ani (used as a wash).

14. Urinary Organs.—Inflammation of kidneys from cold.—Cutting pains along ureters to bladder.—Painful cutting and feeling of strangulation at neck of bladder while urinating, lasting long after.—Strangury.—During an attack of gonorrhœa extremely violent pains on urinating, causing him to tremble and cry.—Pulsating pain; pain; and burning in prostate on urinating.—Pains in bladder.—Deposit in

urine of mucus and phosphates.—Frequent and profuse discharge of clear, light, or straw-coloured urine.—Albumen.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain in testicles, spermatic cords, and neck of bladder when urinating.—Itching at orifice of urethra and around glans with desire to urinate.—Itching and stinging of prepuce.—Pain and soreness in l. testis, extending along l. spermatic cord; occasionally darting at same time in r. cord and testis.—Loss of power and semen, sometimes followed by inflammation of glans.—Extremely convulsive action in the functional uses.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Intense dislike to coition, followed by perturbation and irritation if approached; inaction of flow of secretions.—Aching pain in hips and loins, and sensation of weight and tension in pelvis.—Menses: absent; delayed, with distress and pain; too copious; tardy; fetid.—During menses: pressure and soreness in head; grinding pain through abdomen.—Congestive weakness and loss of power.—Congestion of ovaries; tearing sensation in groin, < r.—Burning in vagina.—Acrid, excoriating leucorrhœa.—Shooting pains through breasts, with great soreness, distension, and tenderness.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Stifling sensation in larynx; irritability of whole system; weakness of sexual function.—Constriction of larynx.—Crowding and pressure about larynx with irritation of bronchi.—Roughness as of adhesion of mucus to larynx, producing spasmodic hacking and hoarseness.—Hacking cough, < by change of temperature.—Dry cough, in night, excited by tickling, prickling-tingling in upper anterior part of chest, behind sternum; dry sensation in larynx when coughing.

18. Chest.—Sharp pain under r. scapula, extending into chest and pit of stomach, with heavy beating of heart and throbbing of carotids.—Pulsative pressive pains about xiphoid cartilage.—Cutting in l. chest.—Burning in chest with cold feeling in pit of stomach and shooting pains.

19. Heart.—Sharp, cutting, shooting pains in region of heart, extending to l. scapula.—Increased action of heart with loss of rhythm.

20. Neck and Back.—Awoke at midnight with lameness l. side neck to shoulder, making movement painful; with pulsative, wandering pains.—Pulsative pains in l. loin.—Aching in loins with pain around l. hip-joint.—Pain in back and at lower extremity, acute or drawing, lateral in its action, as if hips being drawn together (kidney affection).—Tearing and drawing in loins on exposure to cold, followed by lameness and soreness.

21. Limbs.—Trembling; bruised feeling; weakness in limbs.—Shooting pains in arms and back of legs.—Distension of blood-vessels in hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains in arms and inability or sense of weakness on lifting slightest weight.—Pains pulsating, intermittent, shooting, wandering, generally shooting down to finger-tips, sometimes shooting up.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sciatica; pain flashing like aurora borealis.—Pulsative pains in hips and loins with ineffectual urging and tenesmus.—Swelling of legs and feet.—Superficial ulcers and sores.

24. Generalities.—Pulsating, wandering, flashing pains, like aurora borealis.

25. Skin.—Skin dry.—Scarlet eruption round waist; itching, burning spasm.—Eczema.—Chronic erysipelatous inflammation.—Old and indolent ulcers.

26. Sleep.—Sleep, restless, uneasy, full of dreams.—Dreams: unremembered; laborious and fatiguing; of headache and wakes with headache.

27. Fever.—Alternation of heats and chills and chills and heats.—Feet alternately hot and cold; burning for an hour, then suddenly cold.—Profuse sweat and trembling of whole body from moderate exercise.

Boletus Laricis.

B. purgans. N. O. Fungi. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Fever. Gall-bladder, affections of. Headache. Liver, diseases of.

Characteristics.—Burt proved the crude substance and the 3rd trituration. The gastro-enteric irritation common to the Fungi was very well marked.
Motion < headache.

Relations.—Compare. Agaric., &c. Coccul. (head hollow).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very gloomy and despondent.—Irritated at the least trifle.—Absent-minded.

2. Head.—Head feeling very light and hollow, with deep frontal headache and great faintness.

3. Eyes.—Agglutination of eyelids every morning, with dull, aching pains in eyeballs.

8. Mouth.—Teeth and gums very sore.—Tongue: white coat; thick yellow coat showing marks of teeth.—Taste: flat; coppery; unnatural, of all food; lost.

11. Stomach.—Feeling in fauces as if would vomit.—Nausea and vomiting.—Great faintness at epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Severe cutting pains in stomach every few minutes, with dull, aching distress in umbilicus, and loud rumbling in bowels all night.—Heavy dragging pains in liver, more in r. lobe.—Dull, burning distress; drawing; aching in r. lobe of liver with frontal Headache.—Sharp cutting pains in r. lobe of liver and whole dorsal region on full inspiration.—Sharp cutting pains near gall-bladder.—Burning distress in region of gall-bladder all afternoon, with sharp pains in stomach and heavy aching in whole liver, esp. r. lobe.—Severe, dull, aching distress just below stomach, causing great faintness.

13. Stool.—Straining after stool.—Stool: Thin, yellow papescent; mixed with something looking like oil in large and small drops; followed by aching in liver and umbilicus.—Black, lumpy, dry stools mixed with bile and mucus.—Stools of bile, mucus, and blood, with high fever.—Lienteria.

20. Back.—Dull, aching distress in back and legs.

24. Generalities.—Great restlessness after midnight.—Faintness after stool.—Aching distress in all joints.

27. Fever.—Chilliness along spine with frequent hot flashes of fever.—Disposition to yawn and stretch when chilly.—Face hot and flushed with severe frontal headache.—Hands hot and dry.—Waking at midnight two different nights in a profuse perspiration.

Polyporus Pinicola.

Polyporus pinicola. Pine agaric. N. O. Fungi. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Anus, prolapse of. Constipation. Hæmorrhoids. Intermittent fever. Liver, affections of. Malar bone, pain in. Prolapsus ani. Rheumatism. Spleen, affections of. Tonsils, enlarged.

Characteristics.—The Pine agaric, *Pol. pin*., like the Larch agaric, *Polyporus officinalis* (described in this work as *Boletus Laricis*, its older and less correct name), was proved by Dr. Burt. The symptoms of the two have a very close resemblance, and many are common to both. Despondency; aching distress in many parts; stiffness of back; of fingers; enlarged tonsils with dysphagia and

constant inclination to swallow; neuralgic pains in head, face, and temples; pain in liver and spleen with diarrhœa or constipation and piles—these are the chief features of the proving. Hale says it is a remedy for ague in the Middle and Southern States, taken during the intermission macerated in whisky. Quotidian fevers, he says, are most suited to it. The symptoms are < by motion; by walking; > by rest. < In damp air. < After stool.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bol. lar., Bol. lur., Agar.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Despondency with the pain.—Gloomy; spells of depression.—Wants to get away out of sight and lie down.

2. Head.—Congestion to head and face; vertigo when walking; lightness; fulness.—Severe headache, < reading or walking; with soreness over eyes.—Sharp, neuralgic, cutting pains in temples.

3. Eyes.—Smarting in eyes.—Dull pains in eyeballs.—Agglutination of lids.

5. Nose.—Nostrils constantly filled with thick yellow mucus.

6. Face.—Face congested.—Severe aching distress in r. malar bone, with neuralgic pains in temples.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: coated white; yellow.—Taste: sweet, flat; flat, rough; slimy, coppery.

9. Throat.—Throat dry, sore, frequent inclination to swallow.—Tonsils much congested, enlarged; frequent efforts to swallow, quite painful.

11. Stomach.—Sour eructations.—Nausea.—Burning in stomach and dragging in r. hypochondrium.—Constant very severe distress in lower epigastrium, causing faintness; < by pressure and by walking.—Severe pain in epigastrium all morning.

12. Abdomen.—Dull, dragging, drawing, aching, burning in both hypochondria.—Pain and distress in liver; and all dorsal region; < walking.—Distress and colicky pains in umbilical and hypogastric regions.—Rumbling.—Hard, distressing, sickening pain in hypogastrium, causing faintness; followed by stool.—Drawing in r. groin.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: ran from bowels in deep yellow stream; loose; hard, dry, lumpy, then mushy; lumpy with mucus and bile; costive, hard, dry lumps, brought on piles and slight prolapsus ani.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty and high coloured.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Pressing sensation in larynx with dryness of fauces.

19. Heart.—Burning distress in præcordial region; sharp pains on full inspiration.—Pulse soft, feeble.

20. Back.—Back stiff.—Aching in back; and hips.—Felt ill with aching and sore sensations along spinal column.

21. Limbs.—Constant rheumatic, drawing pains in fingers, wrists, knees, ankles, feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing in elbows and flexor muscles of both arms.—Fingers ache; feel quite stiff.

23. Lower Limbs.—Hips ache.—Drawing inside r. thigh.—Sharp pain in r. tibia.—Hard, drawing pains in knees and ankles, causing restlessness.—Aching distress, weakness of ankles and feet, walking very difficult.—Soles of feet and heels feel as if pounded; < when boots on.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatic pains in every part of the body < in damp weather.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy, yawning, and stretching.—Wakeful after 3 a.m.

27. Fever.—Paroxysms of chilliness, cold shivering sensations followed by feverishness.—Chills and a shivering sensation.—Face hot, flushed.—Hands and palms hot and dry.—Slight perspiration.

Populus Candicans.

A variety of P. balsamifera. Balm of Gilead. [This name applies especially to the variety P. candicans; but also to all P. balsamiferæ. In England the name "Balm of Gilead tree" is given to the Black Italian Poplar, which abounds in Italy, but the origin of which is not known.] N. O. Salicaceæ. Tincture of the resinous buds.

Clinical.—Aphonia. Asthma. Brain, base of, congested. Bullæ. Catarrhal fever. Constipation. Coryza. Dysmenia. Dyspepsia. Dysphagia. Ecthyma. Heart, affections of. Hydroa. Liver, enlargement of. Phosphaturia. Sunstroke. Throat, burning in; paralysis of. Vagina, burning in.

Characteristics.—C. F. Nichols (*H. P.*, viii. 234) gives an account of *Pop. cand.*, the effects of which he observed. "The resinous gum exuding from buds and stalks, deliciously aromatic in perfume, is widely used to heal wounds, open sores, and

eruptions, and often suppresses these latter to the harm of the patient." As an application, Nichols says, it is like *Arn*., dangerous, though most people are not susceptible to its poisonous effect. He has never seen blisters of the size of those of *Pop. c*. produced by any other drug: blisters hang down like bags of water the size of walnuts. Burning was a common symptom-eyes, nose, throat, bowels, vagina. W. C. Stilson (*H. P*., xi. 88) relates a case of poisoning in a man who one evening drank rum in which Balm of Gilead buds had been placed for making a liniment. A few hours later his wife heard him breathing heavily, and on waking him found he could not speak. Stilson found him only able to speak in hoarse whispers, and he would forget in the middle of a sentence what he was going to say. Face ashy pale; wild look. Tongue and mouth dry. Throat dry, burning, constricted, felt as if spiders had spun webs on it. It was some days before he recovered. Since this occasion Stilson has cured several cases of catarrhal hoarseness and aphonia with *Pop. c*., and one case of nervous aphonia: Mrs. S. had nervous prostration, and during the attack aphonia. The aphonia remained after the patient got well otherwise. *Pop. c*. Ø cured. Among the *peculiar symptoms* observed by Nichols is surface anæsthesia with or without numbness. The finger-ends are actually thickened, horny, insensible to pinching and pricking. There is numbness in back radiating from spine. The skin is harsh, generally dry and cold, with a stinging burning behind the surface as if an eruption would appear; or as if sweat would break out. Other *peculiar sensations* are: Whole body feels swollen, bruised, lame, sore, and painful, exhausted as in dry, sultry weather. Eye feels twisted with the headache. Constipation, bowels feel hot and dry. The menses were at first scanty, later abundant and early, with dysmenorrhœal pain > by application of hot cloths. The symptoms were < on moving. < Before menses. < After food and drink. < Lifting arms. < By contact of clothes. > Hot applications. < After sleep (mind).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Rhus. *Compare:* Salix, Pop. trem., Salicylates. < Contact of clothes, Lach.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hopeless foreboding < after sleep.—Fear and anguish.—Expectation of death.—Feels as if the will were paralysed.—Loquacity.—Vanishing of thought.—Forgets to finish a sentence.—Voices sound distant and words just spoken seem as if uttered long ago; objects seem multiplied.

2. Head.—Vertigo from lifting head.—Vertigo and heat of head as if scorched by sun.—Confusion in head, with expansive fulness, all parts feel lame, swollen, inflamed, thickened, painful, burning, throbbing in head and brain, < cerebellum and cerebro-spinal axis, dulness of the senses as from congestion.—Boring through l. temple.—Weight on vertex.

3. Eyes.—Sensation as if l. eye were twisted during the headache.—Burning irritation in eyes, nose, mouth, throat, and air passages.

6. Face.—Face yellow.—Burning prickling on face.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: white, dry; feels thick and numb.—Tongue and mouth feel burnt and dry, but are moist, wants drink, but can take only a little, < after food and drink.—Speech thick.—Taste: bitter; sweet in morning.

9. Throat.—Distressing burning in throat, as from swallowing hot fat.—Throat red, dry, burning; felt as if spiders had spun webs in it.—Deficient power of deglutition; food stops in œsophagus or is passed with difficulty.

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost, loathes meat.—Nothing relished.—Hungry but dares not eat for fear of choking.

11. Stomach.—Belching of gas feeling like hot steam.—Nausea with sinking in epigastrium.—Vomits bile.

12. Abdomen.—Wears her clothes loose.—Flatulent colic doubling the body forward.—Pain in r. hypochondrium with enlargement.

13. Stool.—Stools watery, green, alternating with constipation.—Constipation, bowels feel hot and dry.—Stools small, round, preceded by cramps in abdomen; lack of expulsive power.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine: strong, high coloured, hot, scanty; increased, variously coloured, red, dark, light, phosphates abundant.—Urine dark, straw colour; smoky.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses scanty, usually delaying, afterwards absent, then abundant, early, with dysmenorrhœa, > hot cloths.—Vagina burns as if scalded.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Aphonia.—Dry cough when tired.—Cough caused by "cobwebs" in his throat.—Suffocation.—Breathing dry, asthmatic, with dyspnœa, sits bent forward, < lifting arms.

18. Chest.—Pulmonic, cardiac, and capillary circulation oppressed, feels as if death must result, as if there must be fatal organic lesions.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pain in heart, stitches.—Heart's sound irregular, usually muffled, with a systolic murmur, < before menses.—Palpitation when rising or lying on l. side, with vertigo.—Pulse rarely exceeded 60.

20. Back.—Numbness in back radiating from spine.—Burning weariness in small of back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Finger-ends thickened, horny, insensible to pinching and pricking.—Nails blue as in ague (not thickened).

24. Generalities.—Emaciation.—Rheumatic and gouty pains to ends of fingers and toes.—Whole body feels swollen, bruised, lame, sore, and painful, exhausted as in dry, sultry weather, movements heavy, laboured, clumsy, stinging, restless irritation as if an eruptive fever would come to the surface, feeling as if sweat would break out.—Burning irritation of eyes, nose, skin, mucous membrane of mouth, throat, and air passages, and oppression of respiration and circulation.—Catarrhal feverish state of mucous surfaces.—Weakness.—Stiffness of muscles, tendons, ligaments, with lameness and with dry feeling in cartilages, as if lame.—Insensibility of surface, < back and abdomen, so that rubbing and pounding were borne without pain and insisted upon for the sake of warmth.—< Morning; < before menses.

25. Skin.—Skin harsh, generally dry and cold, with burning-stinging below the surface, as if eruption would appear, rarely blotches and fine papules.—Burning prickling on face, chest, and hands, the parts became dark red and swollen, and there were blisters as large as walnuts, hanging down like bags of water, with watery, acrid, sticky oozing, external heat like coals of fire on skin, at times internal heat, with cool skin, > hot applications, the eruption returned each year with fear and expectation of death, loquacity, discussing repeatedly her symptoms, vertigo from lifting head.

26. Sleep.—Sleepless after midnight, with restlessness, < from early morning till noon.—Dreams: frightful, vivid; fearful after fitful sleep.

27. Fever.—Sudden coldness of extremities, with numbness of them and heat of head.—Fever and unrest.—Fever with congestion of brain, fulness, heaviness, dulness, soreness, with expansive pressure, as if swollen, deadening heat in head as if scorched by the sun, vertigo, oppression of vital forces and circulation as if over-heated, fatigue, faintness, and burning, throbbing oppression.—Dry heat.—Heat of cerebellum and neck, with feeling as if the capillary circulation were congested and oppressed.—Sweat on head and neck.

Populus Tremuloides.

Aspen Poplar. (The American Aspen; the British Aspen is P. tremula.) N. O. Salicaceæ. Tincture of inner bark. Solution of Populin.

Clinical.—Ardor urinæ. Bladder, catarrh of. Gleet, chronic. Prostatic affections.

Characteristics.—The few symptoms of the Schema were provided by Paine (eclectic), whom Hale quotes. Paine used *Pop. t*. in affections of the bladder, urethra, and prostate. Hale confirms its action in vesical tenesmus and inflammation of the neck of the bladder. He gives this case: A lady had metritis, vaginismus, and cystitis, and was apparently cured. A ride on the cars brought back: Weight, pressure, and aching in pelvis and vesical tenesmus with frequent desire to urinate. *Pop. p*. 3x removed all these symptoms in three days. In the cases cured by Hale he says there was little pain during urination, but as soon as the last drops were voided, or a little before, a severe cramp-like pain just behind pubes lasting ten to fifteen minutes.

Relations.—*Follows well:* Cannab., Canth. (succeeded after they had only partially helped). *Compare:* Pop. can., Sal. nig., Gaulth., Salicin, and Salicylates.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—General nervous excitement.

11. Stomach.—Nausea and vomiting.—Warm pungent sensation; (or from larger doses) fierce burning sensation in stomach.

13. Stool.—Slight purging of bilious matter.

14. Urinary Organs.—Very copious discharge of urine; irritation of bladder and urethra.

27. Fever.—Warmth in stomach followed by glow of heat on entire surface.

Ictodes Fœtida.

Pothos fœtidus. Symplocarpus fœtidus. Skunk-weed. Skunk Cabbage. N. O. Orontiaceæ (Calliaceæ, Orontoidæ, allied to Araceæ). Tincture of whole fresh plant-including root.

Clinical.—Asthma. Catarrh. Cough. Dropsy. Herpes. Hysteria. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—The *Treasury of Botany* thus epitomises the traditional uses of this plant in medicine: "The roots in cases of asthma; the leaves as an application to ulcers. The seeds are also considered to be anti-spasmodic, and useful in coughs." Hering and others proved it, and largely confirmed its popular reputation, as also its clinical relationship to the *Arum* family. Burning sensations from fauces down throat; enlarged glands of throat; swelling of nose and sneezing; spasmodic cough

and skin affections are common to *Ictod*. and the *Arums*. Motion <. All complaints > in open air. Asthma is < or caused by dust.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arum t., Asaf., Meph.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Cross; impetuous; inclined to contradict.—Absence of mind and inattention; enters sick-room without knocking, does not listen to patient.

2. Head.—Vertigo and dimness of sight.—Headache in single places, lasting a short while, then changing place; dulness; pressing in temples, now more in one, then more in the other, with violent pulsation of arteries.—Drawing in forehead in two lines from protuberances to glabella, where it draws outward as from a magnet.

5. Nose.—The nose is swollen as far as the nasal bones extend, red like a saddle, sore to touch, < l. side.—Cartilage cold and bloodless, with red spots on cheeks and small pimples on l. side of face.—Violent sneezing, with pains in palate, fauces, and œsophagus to stomach, hurting for a while after in cardiac end of stomach.

6. Face.—Swollen submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth and Gums.—Scurvy.

8. Mouth.—Numbness of tongue, cannot touch teeth with it.—Papillæ elevated.—Tongue red and sore on tip and edges.

9. Throat.—Burning from fauces downwards through chest.—Œsophagus painful on sneezing.

10. Appetite.—Inclined to smoke, but it does not taste good.

11. Stomach.—Nausea and vomiting.—With every firm step, pain in pit of stomach as from something breaking loose.

12. Abdomen.—Expansion and tension in abdomen.—Pain in abdomen here and there in single spots.—When walking, sensation as if the entrails were hanging loose and flabby without any pain.

14. Urinary Organs.—Great urging; urine darker.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Titillation, voluptuous but painful, around corona glandis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Amenorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Spasmodic asthma.—Sudden anxiety, with dyspnœa and sweat, followed by stool and relief of that and other complaints.—Inclined to take a deep breath: with hollowness of chest; with constriction in fauces and chest.—Asthma, < or caused by dust.—Heaves in horses from dusty hay.—Spasmodic cough.—Senile catarrh.

18. Chest.—Pain in chest and in axillæ; seems to have a connection with burning in œsophagus.—Pressing pain in sternum.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching along r. crista tibiæ.

24. Generalities.—Hysterics.—Epilepsy.—Erratic and spasmodic pains.

25. Skin.—Herpes and cutaneous affections.

Primula Obconca.

P. obconca. N. O. Primulaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Chapped hands. Eczema. Eyes, inflammation of. Itching. Liver, pain in. Skin, affections of. Spleen, pains in.

Characteristics.—*Prim. ob*. is an ornamented variety of Primrose. Gardeners, amateur and professional, have discovered after much suffering that it has with some persons a most powerful action on the skin, its action taking place chiefly by contact but partly by effluvia. The Rev. F. H. Brett (*H. W*., xxv. 496), who was one of the first to notice its poisonous properties, undertook to prove it. He had handled the plants freely up to that time without experiencing any ill effect. He cut up some young plants and added some vigorous fresh leaves of an old one and made a tincture. This he allowed to stand for a week, and then took three or four drops, three times a day for four days. Two days after ceasing to take it symptoms began to develop in the right little finger, and two days afterwards in the right thumb. These became very intense, and ran a chronic course; and now he could not go near a plant of *Prim. ob*. without setting up an <. When plants were in the room there was < at night. < By rubbing or scratching. At the same time Brett noted that pains in the liver and spleen to which he had been subject now troubled him no more. The right hand was much more affected than the left. His symptoms are marked "(B)" in the Schema. With *Prim. ob*. 3 I cured a chronic psoric dry eruption on the leg of a woman. Cooper relieved a case of severe eczema on the leg with bleeding.

Relations.—*Compare:* Anag., Prim. ver., Prim. vulg.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Burning irritation of eyeballs and eyelids, nostrils, and mouth.—Lids greatly swollen, covered with large bullæ; half closed; stiff and unmovable.

6. Face.—Face, neck, and greater part of body, burning irritation and discoloration of skin.—Urticarial eruption on face.—Papular eruption on chin.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in region of liver, and a less severe pain in spleen always occasioned by bending from side to side (cured by the proving.—B).

22. Upper Limbs.—Elevated mass of points in outer side first joint r. little finger (B).—Heat, itching, and bright-red, tense, solid elevation on outer surface r. thumb; these coalesced, forming a solid mass over back of thumb like corrugated leather (B).—At intervals for weeks bright red patches appeared on backs, inner sides of, or spaces between the fingers, itching intensely at first and leaving low elevations, flat and smooth like polished leather, stiffness in bending fingers as if skin rigid (B).—Eruptions made their way down thumb to wrist, inner side of which became covered with red patches, as if grains of sand under skin (B).—At outer edge of hand a row of hard lumps under skin (B).—At times whole back of hand would assume a dark red colour, when excited, bright red; rubbing or scratching < the itching, tenfold (B).—Blisters on back of r. thumb and between thumb and index, discharging clear fluid when punctured (B).—Desquamation occurred in about eight weeks (B).—Moist eczema, papular and excoriated, cracked over joints; symptoms < at night when itching is unbearable.—Purple blotches on backs of hands and fingers; deep blisters formed at tip of each finger and above and below each phalangeal flexure; fingers stiff.—Dryness and heat in palms.—L. hand much less affected than r. (B).

25. Skin.—Eruptions: eczema; moist eczema; erythema; papules; vesicles; like scales.—Eruption preceded by pricking sensation which gradually changes to a smarting.—Skin diffusely infiltrated and swollen; small bullæ form.—Deep infiltration stiffening parts.—Cracks as from frost over joints.—Desquamation; sometimes furfuraceous; sometimes lamellar; exposing papillary layer.—Intense itching < at night.

27. Fever.—At night feverish, hands and face would burn, then intolerable itching.

Primula Veris.

Cowslip. N. O. Primulaceæ. Tincture of entire fresh plant.

Clinical.—Apoplexy, threatened. Eczema. Fevers. Migraine. Neuralgia. Vertigo. Voice, affections of.

Characteristics.—The flowers of *Prim. veris* are said to be narcotic (*Treas. of Bot.*). "Cowslip wine" is a favourite remedy in the country for many small disorders. Cooper cured with *P. ver.* Ø a case of eczema of the hands after *P. obc.* had failed. He also cured with it eczema palmaris of years' duration in a man æt. 70. Schier, of Mentz (*Univ. Hom. Ann.*, p. 99), proved a tincture of fresh plant including root. The duration of action is only a few days in healthy persons. The conditions in which Schier commends it, and which are borne out by the symptoms, are: Threatened apoplexy, arising apart from psychic depression; as an external application when there is no skin lesion, "as this remedy has a certain relation with the skin. Prudence is necessary here, especially for persons with sensitive and easily vulnerable skin." The symptoms are < by bent position; stooping; movement; in room; in closed carriage; travelling by rail. < In open air.

Relations.—*Compare:* P. obc., P. vulg., Cycl., Anag.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Happy disposition.—Stubbornness.—Heat with anxiety.

2. Head.—Vertigo; whirling; sensation of falling backward; as if brain moved, wanted to get out of skull; as of heavy weight on head.—Fear of falling on standing up.—Fulness and heaviness of head.—Head hot with rush of blood to head; red spots on cheeks.—Hammer-like, boring, beating, sometimes dull headache, in both temples, occiput, and above forehead, < r. temple in morning; > by pressure; < stooping, movement travelling by rail; > in open air; < indoors.—Sensation as if band across forehead and occiput; cannot keep hat on.—Tension of skin of forehead.—Burning itching of scalp, in r. temporal region and occiput.

3. Eyes.—Flies flying before eyes, violent vertigo as if everything revolving.—Burning and pricking pains in orbital cavities.—Sensitive to light; > in darkness.

4. Ears.—Buzzing and ringing in l. ear.

5. Nose.—Pressure at root of nose < r. side.

6. Face.—Face hot; pale.

8. Mouth.—Tongue clear but imprinted with teeth, papillæ of edges very red.—Salivation.—Dull sensation in r. half of tongue and digestive tract.

9. Throat.—Burning pains r. side of throat.—Pricking when breathing in r. side of thyroid body.

11. Stomach.—Tendency to vomiting.—Sensation of emptiness and burning at orifice of stomach and in duodenum.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling in bowels.

13. Stool and Anus.—Painless liquid stools; with malaise < by pressure on head.—During stool: fever, goose-flesh.—After stool: tenesmus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Turbid earth-coloured urine smelling of violets or of strong urine.—Tenesmus, painful irritation of ureter.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dull sensation r. side of larynx, pharynx, tongue, and digestive tract.—Cough with burning and pricking in respiratory tracts.—Voice remarkably fine, clear, and strong, the high notes easily given out.—Sensation as if r. half of larynx stopped up.

19. Heart.—Palpitation with feeling of weakness.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness r. side of neck.—Short, intense pain beside insertion of r. sterno-mastoid muscle.

21. Limbs.—Weight and lassitude of limbs, esp. shoulders.—Twitching in throat going to forearm, and in great toe going to calf.

22. Upper Limbs.—Burning in r. axillary joint preventing movement of r. arm > in bed, lying on painful part.—Pricking in fourth and fifth finger of both hands.—Itching in palms.—Burning in hollow of r. hand, in arm, esp. in l. side.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearing in l. leg and thigh.—Sensation as if l. leg was swollen with tearing and drawing.—Itching in l. little toe.

24. Generalities.—Beating, tearing, burning, and drawing sensations.—Trembling of hands and feet.—Malaise of head > in open air. < In bent position; by movement; in a room; riding in closed carriage.—Weight and lassitude of limbs.

25. Skin.—Sensitive, easily vulnerable skin.—Itching.

26. Sleep.—Sleeps well with pleasant dreams.

27. Fever.—Febrile excitement.—Intense heat with anxiety as if fearing a stroke of apoplexy.—Wants to get cool.—Sweat on forehead, feet and hands cold.—Head hot with red spots on cheeks.—Feet and hands sweat, rest of body cold.

Primula Vulgaris.

Primrose. N. O. Primulaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Dropsy; wandering. Heart, pressure at.

Characteristics.—Cooper cured with *P. vulg*. Ø a case of wandering dropsy. In a cancer case, one dose caused the disappearance of dropsy from the leg and led to oppression at the heart. "Pressure at heart" Cooper thinks a characteristic aggravation.

Prinos Verticillatus.

Black Alder. N. O. Aquifoliaceæ. Tincture of the berries. Tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Fever.

Characteristics.—The genus *Prinos* is very closely, allied to the hollies. "The bark of *P. vertic*. is bitter, and has been used in the treatment of fever, and in the form of a lotion as an application in cases of gangrene. The berries are tonic and emetic "(*Treas. of Bot*.). The only recorded experiment with *Pri. v*., the effects of swallowing twenty berries, bears out the last statement: the effect was to cause vomiting (and also an extremely profuse greenish diarrhœa); increased appetite and tense feeling of well-being in spite of great loss of weight.

SYMPTOMS.

9. Throat.—Acrimony in fauces.

11. Stomach.—Appetite and digestion better than usual after the liquid stools.—Sensation of commotion in stomach, not exciting nausea, ate heartily in spite of it; walking precipitated vomiting of a little bile.

12. Abdomen.—Inclination to stool; had natural stool which > all sensations.

13. Stool and Anus.—Natural stool; half an hour later, most profuse stool consisting of natural fæces diluted with an immense quantity of greenish liquid; without pain or uneasiness; in another hour and a half similar stool but less in quantity.

24. Generalities.—Felt remarkably well after the diarrhœic stool though had lost ten pounds in weight.

Propylaminum. Trimethylaminum.

Propylaminum. $N(CH_3)_3$. [Found in many plants, Chen. v., Cratæg. ox., Phal. imp., Pyr. com., Arn., Cotyl. u., Fag. syl., &c., and in herring-brine.] Solution.

Clinical.—Ankles, pains in. Rheumatic fever. Wrists, pains in.

Characteristics.—*Trimethyl*., which is prepared from herring-brine among other sources, has a very unpleasant and penetrating fish-like odour. At one time it was regarded as a panacea in cases of acute rheumatism. Experiments on patients and others show that it diminishes the amount of urea excreted. Hansen gives these as characteristics: great pains in wrist-joints, also great restlessness, pains in ankle-joints from standing < slight movement. C. Carleton Smith (*H. P*., vi. 432) gives these: "Rheumatism, when the needle held in the fingers gets so heavy she cannot sew." "Copious diarrhœa with pains in ankle-joints but not in wrists; thirst for large quantities of cold water (like *Bry*.)."

Prunus Padus.

Cerasus padus. Padus racemosa. P. vulgaris. Bird cherry. N. O. Rosaceæ. Tincture of leaves and bark of small twigs collected when in blossom.

Clinical.—Headache. Heart, affections of. Rectum, pains in.

Characteristics.—*Prunus padus* was proved by Lembke. The plant is now classed with the Cherries, but I retain it under its old name. "In Scotland it is known as the Hayberry. The fruit is small, black, and nauseous to the taste. In the North of Europe it enters into the formation of a palatable liqueur; the juice is also expressed and drunk with milk, while the residue of the fruit is kneaded up into cakes" (*Treas. of Bot*.). Lembke's proving brought out marked symptoms in head, rectum, chest, and heart. Pains were pressive in head, sticking in rectum, pressive beneath sternum. Heart-beats were tumultuous. The symptoms were < by pressure; sitting; standing; stooping, and walking.

Relations.—*Compare:* Heart, Cratæg., Pru. sp., Pru. v., Lauroc.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dulness, with dull pressure in forehead.—Momentary sensation as if head would sink to r. side.—Head heavy, confused.—Pressure at base of brain.—Pressure; on forehead with external heat; in l. temple.—Heaviness of occiput with dull pain extending transversely through occiput.

3. Eyes.—Pupils much dilated.

5. Nose.—Pulsating feeling under skin at root of nose, with visible trembling movement < by stooping.

9. Throat.—Sore throat with frequent swallowing of saliva.

11. Stomach.—Great nausea.

12. Abdomen.—Drawing pain in hypochondrium and umbilical region, < by pressure.—Abdomen greatly distended by gas.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sticking in rectum while sitting and walking; repeated and lasting all day.—Stitches in rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Profuse bright-yellow urine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Some dull stitches in larynx compelling to swallow.

18. Chest.—Pressure behind sternum with difficult respiration.—Pressure behind lower sternum, as if heavy weight lying on it, no > by deep inspiration; < walking.—Some sudden violent stitches beneath r. ribs.

19. Heart.—Oppression of heart while standing.—Every beat felt in chest while sitting.—Beats tumultuous, felt in neck and actually shake head.—Violent, irregular beats.—Pulse very slow; and small.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness in elbow joints.

24. Generalities.—Sensation of general weakness; of weakness extending from side of neck into r. arm, soon followed by similar sensation l. side.

27. Fever.—Frequent sensation of coldness in back.—Heat deep in small of back.

Prunus Spinosa.

Blackthorn. Sloe. N. O. Rosaceæ. Tincture of buds just before flowering.

Clinical.—*Appetite, lost*. Ascites. Breast, pain in. Choroiditis. Ciliary neuralgia. Cystitis. Dropsy. Dysuria; flatulent. Earache. Eyes; *choroiditis*. Glaucoma. Heart, affections of. Hernia. *Herpes zoster*. Leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Neuralgia. Sprains. Strangury. Stricture. Toothache. Vitreous, opacities of.

Characteristics.—*Prun. spi*. was proved by Wahle. The symptoms resemble those of *Pru. pd*. in general, but some very strongly characterised ones were produced. The pains were pressive and *out*-pressive, and out-shooting. These pains are felt in skull, eye, root of nose, and ears; the teeth feel raised out of their sockets. Shooting from within out, from before backward. These pains occurring in and around the eye have led to its successful use in glaucoma, ciliary neuralgia, choroido-retinitis, irido-choroiditis, irido-cyclitis. Spraining pains and pains which take away the breath. A remarkable symptom is: "Breath always seems to remain sticking in pit of stomach." This symptom, with "pain as if sprained in left ankle," led Lippe to make a remarkable cure in this case: A young lady, 16, jumped from a carriage whilst the horse was running away and sprained her ankle. Left ankle and foot much swollen. As swelling abated, breathing became rapid; great oppression with constantly recurring desire to take a long breath; *felt as if air inhaled did not reach pit of stomach*, and till she could force air so far down had to yawn and try to take a deep inspiration.—The tightness, stitches, and sticking pains in chest have marked *Prun. spi*. as a remedy in many cases of neuralgic pains with or following herpes zoster. The urinary symptoms are perhaps the most peculiar of all. Pressure of abdominal flatulence on the bladder is not an uncommon symptom, and is met by *Prun. spi*.: "Flatulence presses on bladder and = cramps in bladder so that he is obliged to double up." Strangury of the most painful description was produced, and this symptom, which is quite characteristic: Hurriedly impelled to pass urine, which, however, seems to pass forward into glans penis and then return and cause most violent pain in urethra. Menses are too early; too profuse; last too long, and are thin and watery. There is leucorrhœa, which weakens and stains yellow. The right side is much more affected than the left. *Peculiar sensations* are: As if a sharp corner pressing against top of head. Headache as if from sun. As if skull would be pressed outward by a sharp plug. As if inner portion of eye would be torn out. Eyeball as if crushed, or pressed asunder. As if tooth would be torn out. As if tongue had been burned. As if hernia would protrude. Burning as from a wound in rectum; as from salt in a wound in anus. Sighing as if climbing a steep mountain. As. if small of back had been injured. As if right thumb sprained; as if left ankle sprained; as if first joint of big toe pulled out. C. M. Boger gives this confirmation of *Prun. spi*. (*Med. Couns*., xvi. 264): Man, 60, with enlarged prostate, had frequent urging to urinate, day and night. Shooting pains in neck of bladder unless desire to urinate is at once gratified. Urination delayed if any great amount has

accumulated. Spasmodic tenesmus of bladder and rectum at close of urination, with pains in glans. Pulsation in glans from jar of walking. *Prun. spi*. 1m. (Fincke) removed the symptoms. The symptoms are: < By touch and pressure. Biting teeth together > toothache. > From rest; from doubling up. < Motion; from jarring; must walk carefully < Night. < From warm food (toothache).

Relations.—*Compare:* Heart, Cratæg., Lauro., Pru. p. Eyes, Bell. Burning tongue, Sang., Polyg. Stool like dog's, Pho. Leucorrhœa staining yellow, Agn. c., Carb. a., Chel., Kre., Nux, Sep., Thu., Nit. ac.

Causation.—Sun. Sprains. Over-lifting.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness, indifference, moroseness, and ill-humour.—Restlessness, which does not allow one to remain in one place, walks about constantly, with dyspnœa and short breathing.

2. Head.—Reeled and staggered back and forth.—Heaviness in head, and vertigo.—Pressure in head, principally in forehead, occiput, and temples.—Pressive pain beneath skull, as if skull would be pressed through with a plug.—Pressing asunder headache so violent that he almost lost his reason.—Sharp pains beginning in r. forehead shooting like lightning through brain and coming out at occiput.—Painful jerks in forehead shooting back.—Violent nervous pains in head, with loss of ideas and of consciousness.—Pressure in head mostly manifests itself from without inwards.—Pressive pain from within out beneath upper part of r, temporal bone; from thence to frontal bone < by external pressure.—Twinging pain: in r. temporal bone to ear, causing earache; extending outward.—Pressive pain r. vertex as if sharp corner pressing against it.—Jerking sticking back part l. frontal bone.—Painful jerking through r. hemisphere of brain, on motion.—Nervous out-pressing pain in occiput and occipital bone (l.).—Headache, as from heat of sun.—Stitches in scalp.

3. Eyes.—Pains in the eyes, as if the balls were torn out.—Glaucoma.—Ciliary neuralgia; pain in eyeball as if crushed or pressed asunder; sharp shooting pain extending through eye back into brain, or above eye extending into, around it, or over corresponding side of head; pain commences behind ear and shoots forward to eye, < motion, > rest; pains occasionally periodic, may be < at night.—Pain in r. eye as if it were torn asunder; as if inner portion would be torn out.—Itching in corners of eyes and in edges of lids.

4. Ears.—Binding sensations in ears.—Pressing-asunder pain in r. ear, like earache.

5. Nose.—Frequent sneezing.—Pressing-asunder pains about nasal bones.

6. Face.—Itching sticking in upper part of malar bone.

7. Teeth.—Violent nervous or wrenching pains in teeth, or else a sensation as if teeth were raised up, and pulled out.—Pricking pains in teeth.—Toothache > biting teeth together.

8. Mouth.—Shootings, and burning pain, in tongue.—Tongue loaded with whitish mucus.—Itching crawling in tip of tongue and front teeth.—Mucous, clammy, or bitter taste in mouth.

9. Throat.—Rawness, scraping, crawling in throat, causing hacking cough.

11. Stomach.—When eating at times seized with hunger, but a very small quantity of food satisfies the appetite.—Constant nausea, with dislike to all food, and diarrhœa.—Fulness, distension, and oppression in pit of stomach, with shortness of breath (as after a full meal, or from over-lifting).

12. Abdomen.—Aching pains in hepatic region.—Violent spasmodic colic, which hinders lying on back or sides, also walking, except very slowly; > on bending thorax forwards.—Pressive colic in epigastrium, or in r. side of abdomen, even at night.—Colic as from eating much fruit and drinking much water after.—Shootings in abdomen, which interrupt respiration.—Dropsical swelling of abdomen, with loss of appetite, scanty urine, hard and knotty fæces.—Ascites, with loss of appetite, scanty urine, hard, knotty stool, which is difficult to pass.—Incarcerated flatulency pressing on bladder, causing cramps in it, and compelling one to walk stooped.—Incarceration of flatus, with spasmodic colic, and cramps in bladder.—Shootings in r. inguinal region, and pressure, as if a hernia were about to protrude.—Swashing like a bladder full of liquid in fold in r. lower abdomen.—Very painful stitches r. groin, > by pressure with hands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Difficult, hard, and knotty fæces.—Diarrhœa; with colic, and copious evacuation of fæcal matter; fæces consisting of mucus, with burning in rectum as from a wound.—Much offensive water involuntarily discharged from rectum at night by one suffering from ascites; whereupon the swelling in r. abdomen steadily decreased, and disappeared in eight days.—Hard stool, intermitting, looking like excrement of dogs, in small lumps, with stitches in rectum extorting cries.—Cramp-like bubbling in rectum while sitting.—Pressive pain as if an angular body were pressed inward on r. side of rectum an inch above anus.—Cramp-like pains in rectum.—Discharge of blood from anus after evacuation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Cramps in bladder, also at night disturbing the sleep.—Tenesmus of bladder, every half-hour for eight hours.—Burning in sphincter vesicæ.—Pain as from suppuration or ulceration; < taking hold of urethra.—Scanty and brown urine.—Stream of urine like a thread, with pressure to stool.—Stream

forked.—Hot, corrosive urine.—Bright yellow urine, with whitish, and sometimes a sky-blue coloured sediment.—Strangury.—Continuous urging to urinate, with burning-biting in bladder and urethra; when the effort is made to urinate, burning in urethra, so that one must bend double without being able to urinate.—Urgent desire to urinate; the urine only reaches glans penis and causes there violent pains and spasms, also with tenesmus in rectum; the pain in bladder is momentarily > as soon as the urine descends in the urethra.—Urine reaches glans penis and then returns.—Spasmodic retention of urine.—Tenesmus of bladder.—Violent burning pains in urethra when endeavouring to urinate.—Pain in urethra, as from excoriation, esp. when it is touched.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Flaccidity of penis, and retraction of prepuce.—Agreeable itching in the scrotum immediately > by scratching.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Discharge of a watery and pale blond from uterus.—Tickling, itching in region of ovaries, not > by scratching and rubbing.—Metrorrhagia daily for eight to ten weeks, becoming more and more watery the longer it lasted.—Menses watery and thin.—Catamenia too early, and too copious, with sacral pains.—Corrosive leucorrhœa, staining yellow.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Scraping and roughness in throat, with inclination to cough.—Cough excited by a tickling as with a feather, or crawling in larynx and upper part of trachea; cough renewed by holding the breath.—Wheezing cough.—Breathing difficult, caused by a sensation of heaviness in lower part of thorax.—Oppressed, short, difficult, anxious, and panting respiration.—Respiration is continually arrested at pit of stomach.

18. Chest.—Pain in chest, when speaking, with weak voice.—Sensation of heaviness and oppression in chest.—Pains under sternum, and oppression, with fulness in scrobiculus, and distension of abdomen.—Stitching pains in fleshy parts of l. breast on deep inspiration, extends to every side and even above l. shoulder; while walking and sitting.

19. Heart.—Furious beating, even when at rest, and great danger of suffocation from slightest motion; visible pulsation of carotids; face bloated and purple; lips purple; menses suppressed.—Knocking at heart with laboured breathing.—Even very moderate motion < beats of heart fearfully.—Far advanced œdema of feet in girl, 14, with hypertrophy of heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Pressive pain in nape which involves whole occiput on stooping.—All parts of back and small of back seem stiff as if he had been injured.—Stitches between shoulder-blades on drawing a long breath.—Pain in small of back when sitting.—(Pain in small of back as if all strength had gone.—R. T. C.).—Stitch on r. loin to navel, taking away breath; < lying on back.—Pain, as from ulceration in loins.—Stiffness in back and loins, as if caused by a strain.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pressure on r. shoulder, extending to deltoid muscle, preventing one from raising arm.—Soreness of axillary glands.—Tension, wrenching pains, and paralytic sensation in various parts of arms and hands.—Paralytic pains in l. elbow-joint extending to wrist.—R. wrist: wrenching pain during rest; pain as if bruise would form.—Sensation as if sprained in r. thumb, hindering one from writing; cannot hold the pen.—Itching in fingers, as from chilblains.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains in hips at night, before midnight.—Pain in hip, < forenoon, and free from it after midnight.—Restlessness in legs, has to change the position continually.—Wrenching pains in knees and feet.—Burning sensation in legs.—Pain as from sprain l. ankle.—Pain in first joint of big toe, as if it were pulled out.

24. Generalities.—Shootings in muscles.—Trembling in whole body.—Uneasiness in body, with shortness of breath and oppression of chest.

26. Sleep.—Sleep after a meal.—Retarded sleep and sleeplessness at night.—Waking too early.—Lassitude in morning, as after unrefreshing sleep.—Sleep full of dreams and phantasies.—Dreams of furunculi; or of salt things.

27. Fever.—Shivering, esp. in evening.—Dry heat over the whole body, esp. in genital organs.—Sweat on face only, during sleep.

Prunus Virginiana.

Cerasus virginiana. Choke-cherry. N. O. Rosaceæ. Cold infusion or tincture of inner bark. Solution of concentrated resinous extract, Prunin.

Clinical.—Acidity. Anorexia. Dyspepsia. Heart, weakness of; hypertrophy of; irritable. Pyrosis.

Characteristics.—Hale says the cold infusion of *Prun. virg*. has been used from time immemorial for irregular, intermittent action of the heart with deficient impulse. Hale adds cough, sympathetic with heart troubles; dyspepsia with tendency to acidity; slow digestion; loss of appetite and pyrosis. Excessive doses have caused "dull, heavy feeling in head" like that of the other Pruneæ. Seymour Tayler (*H. W*., xxx. 80) says it is especially useful in dilatation of right heart, whether as a result of chronic bronchitis or of mitral stenosis. Laidlaw (*N. Y. Med. Times*, xxiv. 290) gives as a particular indication: Persistent coughs acquired in winter, < *at night on lying down*. Also: Spasmodic and asthmatic coughs, attacks of wheezing and whistling in trachea and large bronchi; and cough left behind after an attack of influenza. Laidlaw's first case was this: A delicate girl, 20, took cold,

which began with coryza and in a few days passed into a cough with scanty expectoration and soreness under sternum. Cough was persistent and annoying at all times, but < *at night*. After many other remedies had failed *Prunin* (the preparation Laidlaw uses), one grain every two hours, relieved in two days and cured in a week. A recurrence some months later was rapidly cured by the same remedy. Burnett used it for weak digestion especially of elderly people. He regarded it as a mild form of *Hcy. ac*. The Ø tincture, in 5- or 10-drop doses, has been most commonly used.

Psorinum.

Psoricum. The nosode of Psora. [The sero-purulent matter of a scabies vesicle was used by Hahnemann. The product of "Psora sicca" (epidermoid efflorescence of Pityriasis) by Gross. The salt from a product of Psora by Hering.] Triturations.

Clinical.—Acne. *Adenoids*. Anus, itching in. Asthma. Backache. Boils. Cancer. Cholera infantum. Cough. Constipation. Cornea, ulcers of. Crusta lactea. Crusta serpiginosa. *Debility*. Diarrhśa. *Diphtheria, after-effects of*. Dyspepsia. Eczema; rubrum. Enuresis. Eruptions; moist; itching. Gleet. Gonorrhśa. Gout. Hćmorrhages. Hćmorrhoids. Hair, dry; tangling. *Hay fever*. Headache. Head, congestion of. Hernia. Hydrocele. Impotence. *Influenza*. Injuries. *Itch*. Itching. Leucorrhśa. Lienteria. Liver, affections of; chronic inflammation of. Melancholia, religious. Nose, redness of. *Odour of body, fetid*. Ophthalmia, scrofulous. Otorrhśa; fetid. *Ozćna*. Pediculosis. *Peritonitis, tubercular*. Plica polonica. *Polypus*. Quinsy. Sciatica. Scurvy. Skin, affections of. Spina bifida. Spleen, affections of; induration of. Sprains. Syphilis. *Throat, mucus in*. Tinea capitis et faciei. Tonsils, concretions in. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—As *Sulphur* has been the chief remedial agent in both schools in the treatment of itch and itch-like eruptions, it is natural to find in the nosode of Psora, or constitutional itch, a close analogue of *Sulph. Psorinum* has been proved entirely in the potencies, and I know of no more trustworthy proving in the materia medica. I have frequently seen *Pso*. develop some of its own symptoms in patients whom it has benefited in other ways. A man who complained of "cloudiness of mind and difficult thinking," and who had among other symptoms, "Left foot colder than right," received *Pso*. 30. It removed these symptoms; but whilst under its influence these new symptoms appeared: Heavy headache across the eyebrows; greasiness of face and forehead. A woman to whom I gave *Pso*. 30 complained that after each dose she had a feeling "as if something in the head were being screwed up and drawn"; one of Hahnemann's symptoms is "Spasmodically contracting headache." A patient who took *Pso*. 500 complained that it had a "filthy taste." From *Pso*. 20m (F. C.) I have seen produced an eruption of boil-like indurations in

both axillć, first (and worst) in left then in right. The general symptoms were very greatly relieved at the same time. One great mark of distinction between *Sul.* and *Pso.* is that the *Pso.* patient is exceedingly chilly, likes to have a fur cap on in summer; whilst the *Sul.* patient is predominatingly hot. H. C. Allen gives another: *Pso.* is indicated in *chronic* cases when well-selected remedies fail to relieve or to permanently improve (in *acute* diseases *Sul.*); also when *Sul.* seems indicated but fails to relieve. *Pso.* is *specially suited to:* (*1*) Scrofulous, nervous, restless persons who are easily startled. (*2*) Psoric constitutions; lack of reaction after severe diseases. (*3*) Complaints of psoric origin; patients emit a disagreeable odour. (*4*) Pale, sickly, delicate children. (*5*) Peevish, unhealthy-looking children, who have a disagreeable odour about them. (*6*) Dirty people in whom the body has a filthy smell which no amount of washing can remove. (*7*) Those subject to diseases of the glands and skin; and who have had eruptions suppressed. The chief of the keynotes of *Pso.* is: Lack of vital reaction; prostration after acute disease, depressed, hopeless, night-sweats. Hopelessness, despair of perfect recovery is part of the jack of reaction; emaciation and foul body odour may accompany it. "Foulness" may be considered the second keynote of *Pso.* Eruptions have offensive discharges; the otorrhśa, is horribly offensive. The diarrhśa (especially of cholera infantum) is profuse, watery, dark brown, and even black, and is putrid-smelling like carrion. The *Med. Visitor* (xi. 378) collected a number of cases illustrating the action of *Pso.* (I italicise some of the characteristics): (*1*) W. A. Hawley reports a case of cholera infantum which seemed to defy every remedy. Stools very *thin and watery, dirty greenish, smelt like carrion*. Child very fretful, had no sleep for two days and nights. *Pso.* 42m (Fincke), one dose in water. In two hours the child went to sleep; in four days it was well without repetition of the dose. (*2*) Another case of Hawley's: Miss N., 20, had an eruption in *bends of elbows and knees*, dry, scaly, with little pointed vesicles round the reddened edges; *disappeared entirely in summer and reappeared when cold weather set in*; violent *itching*, *< by warmth of bed or by scratching. Pso.* 42m, two doses at six weeks' interval, cured. No return the following winter. *Pso.* also cured─(*3*) Headache preceded by dimness of sight or spots before eyes (Haynel). (*4*) Headache and eruptions, < during changeable weather (W. P. Wesselhśft). (*5*) Always very hungry during headaches (W. P. W). (*6*) Miss C., convalescing from typhoid fever, reported: l. Stationary, no appetite." *Pso.* 400 produced immediate change and ravenous appetite (J. B. Bell). (*7*) Mr. P., 50, complained of nothing but weakness; no appetite; *least exertion puts him into a perspiration. Pso.* 40 cured rapidly (J. B. Bell). Mr. X., 21, was obliged one day to run till nearly exhausted. Though strong and well before he now became *weak, perspiring easily*, severe *pains right side*, *< by coughing, laughing, and motion. Pso.* 40 cured rapidly (J. B. Bell). [I have frequently verified the action of *Pso.* in liver affections with pains as in the last case.] (*8*) *Extreme dulness; fears inflammation of brain; > by nose-bleed*. Headache following darkness before eyes. Black spots before eyes. *Pso.* cured (Haynel). (*9*) *Horribly offensive*, nearly painless, *almost involuntary, dark and watery stool; only in night and most towards morning* (H. N. Martin). (*10*) Mr. C., 43, spare, dark. Hypochondriacal.

"Nervous" nine months. Had to give up business. Took much *Quinine* and other drugs. Complains of very disagreeable feeling about the head and manifests mental *depression; thinks he will never recover*; has *lost all hope*. Cannot apply his mind to business. Seems confused; cannot reckon. *Numbness of legs and arms, < left side; < going to bed*, formication and crawling with prickling and smarting on scalp, and same on extremities. Tongue coated white. After three months treatment was stationary. It was then ascertained that he *sweated easily on least exertion, and somewhat at night*, and had loss of memory. *Pso*. 400 soon caused improvement, and enabled the patient to return to business (J. B. Bell). G. A. Whippy (*Am. Hom*., xxiii. 391) cured the following case with *Pso*. 200, a dose every third night: Carpenter, 40, long-standing discharge of reddish cerumen from left ear, < at night. Sensation of valve opening and shutting in left ear, < afternoon. Buzzing in ear, which stopped suddenly and was followed by violent itching. Dull, heavy pain in base of brain in afternoon, with sensation as though skin of abdomen was greatly relaxed and drawn down. Face sallow and greasy; several pustules on chin and neck which itch intensely and bleed when scratched.—Other leading indications of *Pso*. are: Sick babies will not sleep day or night, but worry, fret, cry; or good and play all day, restless, troublesome, screaming all night. Weakness from loss of fluids; after acute disease; with or without organic lesion. Whole body painful, easily sprained and injured. Great sensitiveness to cold air, change, storms; to sun; restless for days before a thunderstorm. A symptom not seldom met with in practice and useful to remember is: "Feels unusually well day before attack." Headache > by eating; from suppressed menses; > by nose-bleed. Dry, lustreless hair; plica polonica. Acne < during menses; from fats, sugar, coffee, meat. Quinsy, throat burns, feels scalded, cutting, tearing, intense pain on swallowing, profuse, offensive saliva; tough mucus in throat; must hawk continually; tendency to quinsy. Profuse sweat after acute diseases, with > of all suffering. Skin has dirty look as if never washed. *Pso*. has cured more cases of hay fever in my practice than any other single remedy. Many cases have a psoric basis, and when the basic taint is corrected the irritating agents have no effect. Nasal polypus I have also cured with *Pso*. when the general symptoms indicate the remedy. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if frightened. As if he would lose his senses. As if stupid in left half of head. As if brain had not room enough in forehead. Eyes as if pressed outward. As from heavy blow on forehead. As if brain would protrude. Back of head as if sprained. Right side of occiput as if dislocated. As if piece of wood lying across back of head. As if head separated from body. As if sand in eyes. As if he heard with ears not his own. Cheek-bones as if ulcerated. Condyle of jaw as if lame. Tongue as if burnt. Teeth as if glued together. Plug in throat. Throat as if narrowing. As if intestines hanging down. Everything in chest as if raw, scratched; torn loose. Arms as if paralysed. Hip-joint as if ulcerated. Joints as if encased in armour; as if would not hold together. Hands and feet as if broken. The pains of *Pso*. may be erratic and alternate (headache and toothache). The symptoms are < by touch; pressure (of truss); rubbing; scratching; riding; bandage; blow; fall. Slight emotions = severe ailments. (*Pso*. cannot bear to have the limbs touch each

other at night; or weight of arms on chest.) > When eating; < immediately after (rush of blood to head). < After cold drinks (pain in chest).
Drinking = cough. > Lying down (most ailments, especially of chest; but < cough, and = gurgling at heart). < Lying r. side (liver). < Riding in carriage or exercising in open air; (riding > short breath). > By rest and in room. Overlifting = thoughts to vanish. < Walking; moving. < Evening and before midnight night; morning on waking. Open air < (> taste; cough; itching) nose sensitive inhaling. < Before thunderstorm (restless for days before). Winter = cough. Summer = diarrhśa; itching eruptions. < During full moon (enuresis). < Periodically.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coffee. *Compatible:* Carb. v., Chi., Sul. (if Sul. is indicated but fails to act give Pso.). *Followed well by:* Alm., Borax, Hep. *Complementary:* Sul., Bac. (Bac. is the *acute* of Pso.), after Lact. ac. (vomiting of pregnancy); after Arn. (blow on ovary); Sul. after Pso. in mammary cancer. *Inimical:* Lach. *Compare:* Sick babies fret day and night (Jalap); good all day, screams all night (Lyc. opp.). Effect of thunderstorm, Pho. Headache preceded by dim vision, Lac d., K. bi. Headache with hunger; > while eating, Anac., K. ph.; > nose-bleed, Melilot. Plica polonica, Lyc., Bar. c., Sars., Bac. Offensive, cheesy concretions from throat, K. mur. > By sweat, Calad., Nat. m. > Lying down and keeping arms stretched far apart (Ars. opp.). < Mornings on waking and evenings lying down, Pho., Bac. Eruptions easily suppurate, Hep.
Drinking = cough (> Caust.). Drinking <, Dig. Teeth stick together (Tub. teeth feel jammed together). Pediculosis, Ped., Bac., Nat. m. Earthy, greasy face, Nat. m., Bry. Erratic pains; < from fats, < evening, Puls. Tongue as if burnt, Sang. As if parts separated, Ars. (body at waist), Bap. (limbs). Convalescence, profuse sweat, K. ca. (K. ca. has not the hopelessness of Pso.). Despair of recovery, Chi., Lauro. (chest), Caps., Op., Val., Amb. Lack of reaction, Op. (patient not sensitive), Lauro. (over-excitable and nervous), Carb. v. (emaciated, weak pulse; Pso. psoric diathesis). Hay fever, Gels. (morning sneezing), K. iod. Hunger at night, Chi. s., Pho., Sul., Ign., Lyc. Axillary affections, jug. c., jug. r., Elaps. Crusta lactea, Melitagrinum. Explosion in ear, Alo.

Causation.—Emotions. Over-lifting. Mental labour. Repelled eruptions. Stormy weather. Thunderstorm. Injuries. Blows. Sprains. Dislocations.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Good-humour in morning; works with pleasure; enjoys everything.—Excitable before sleep.—Excitable, vexed with everything.—Fear.—Anxiety: when riding in a carriage; with trembling of hands and restlessness.—Melancholy: religious; she could commit suicide, then is full of phantasms, peevishness, and lachrymation; alternating suddenly with liveliness.—Despair: fear of failing in business; wishes to die in spite of the best hopes.—Driven to despair by excessive itching.—Ill-humour: in morning; and constant thoughts of dying; could weep about everything.—Quarrelsome.—Every

moral emotion = trembling.—Disinclination to work; to ride in a carriage, then desire to ride all the time, even in bad weather.—Sentimental.—Inability to rid himself of ideas which first appeared to him in a dream.—Thinking that he understood what he had read he tried to explain it, and found that he did not understand it.—Memory lost; so that she does not recognise the room after looking out of the window.—Thoughts vanish after over-lifting.

2. Head.—Vertigo: mornings; everything turns around with him; with headache, confusion, roaring in ears.—Sticking in head, with weakness, had to lie down towards 7 p.m., and soon fell asleep, copious sweat at night, which >.—Thrusts in head.—Tearing in head (which he formerly had) this time with fever and general arthritic pains.—Headache: in evening; with eructations; with thirst, coldness, and dryness of mouth and lips; intermittent; spasmodically contracting; as if a hammer were beating in head, esp. unilateral (in a herpetic patient); as if everything would protrude through forehead towards evening.—Fulness during mental labour.—Congestion of brain, > nose-bleed.—Cloudy feeling in night on waking, as if he had been intoxicated in evening, with stupor and tumbling about.—Heaviness in morning.—Weakness of head.—Pulsation of blood during mental labour.—Sticking in l. side of forehead; in r. side extending into eye.—R. side of head and r. eye swollen and painful as if it would burst.—Drawing in forehead extending to nose.—Pinching in upper forehead beginning morning in bed, < morning and evening, with heaviness, sometimes whole sinciput aches and then temples feel pressed in, afterwards it alternates suddenly with pain in molars, < walking in fresh air.—Pain in centre of forehead; with weakness of it.—Pain in sinciput, < temples, < steady mental exertion, > motion, esp. in open air, < morning and evening, with heaviness in sinciput, often it suddenly passes off and attacks l. molars.—Pain as if brain had not space enough in morning on rising, > washing and breakfast; contracting pain.—Drawing in sinuses as in coryza.—Stupefied feeling in l. forehead in morning.—Shooting from l. temple into head.—Boring in l. temple.—Pain in temples: after mental exertion; hammering; crampy, in skin of r. at 7.30 p.m.—Fulness in vertex as if brain would burst, with formication in head followed by heavy sleep.—Intermittent pain in a spot in vertex.—Strained pain in r. side of occiput at noon.—Pain in occiput as if a piece of wood lay across from r. to l.—Feeling as of a cord around skin, < about occiput, which feels as if pressed outward.—Always hungry during headache.—Congestion of blood to head immediately after dinner.—Headache < by change of weather; if it changes in night the headache wakens him.—Hair: dry, lustreless; tangles easily; glues together.—Spot of white skin with white lock of hair becomes natural colour under *Pso*.—Sensation as if head separated from body.—Averse to having head uncovered; wears a fur cap in hot weather.—Viscid sweat about head.—Humid eruptions.—Tinea capitis et faciei.—Crusta serpiginosa.—Rawness and soreness behind ears.—Humid, scabby eruption, full of lice.

3. Eyes.—Eyes: gummy; surrounded by blue rings; glassy, with pain in them; agglutination in morning.—Swelling of lids and of face.—Inflammation of r.

eye.—Pain in r. eye as if it would burst.—R. eye feels melting away.—Ophthalmia, with pain as from sand in eyes, and lachrymation at night.—Sticking: in l. eye; pain in r. eye, < touch.—Pain in eyes with burning, in evening when looking sharply it something, and by candle-light.—Pain as from sand, or foreign body (in r. evening when closed).—Biting in eyes.—Tired in evening as from much reading by candle-light.—Lachrymation: towards evening; on looking long at one object.—Pimples: like hordeola on upper lid; red, like fresh hordeola on margin of upper lids, and sensation as if something were moving before the eyes, as if one were playing with his fingers before them.—Itching: of r. lid; l. lower lid, from one side to other; of canthi; inner canthi, with heat.—Vision of sparks.—All objects in room appear to tremble.—Dazzling in evening when walking in street.—Vision blurred suddenly.

4. Ears.—Discharge of fetid pus (l.).—Otorrhśa, with headache.—Discharge of reddish cerumen from l. ear.—Sticking: towards noon; in l. lobe in evening; in l. after the buzzing; in meatus internus, transiently > boring in with finger, frequently returning, < evening during rest.—Intermittent tearing through external meatus, as from temporal muscle to styloid process.—Pain: in r. ear, in morning; ulcerative, in l., and at the same time on r. ear a pimple appearing like healthy skin, but split into four parts by a cross like a wart, in the centre a deep indentation.—L. concha inwardly inflamed, with suppurating pimples.—Sensation as if something burst suddenly when eating or swallowing saliva.—Sensation in l. ear as if breath came from it instead of from respiratory organs.—Feeling as if stuffed with cotton, forenoons.—Biting in l. ear.—Itching in r. ear.—Coldness in r. ear, then sticking.—Ringing: in l. ear, evening; in r. or l., with buzzing in head so that she hears hardly anything, and behind ears in region of sterno-cleido-mastoideus, a sore pain, sometimes heat extending to vertex, < towards, evening, when she feels as if pulled by the hair.—Roaring so that he feels stupefied.—Buzzing in ears.—Feeling in r. ear as if he heard with the ears of another person, evening.

5. Nose.—Inflammation of septum, with white pustules.—Sticking in l. nostril when boring in with finger.—Boring in r. nostril, then sneezing.—Drawing extending up to frontal sinuses, with pain in eyes as if coryza would set in, then discharge of fluid from nose.—Dry coryza; nostrils nearly dry, and sensitive when breathing through them.—Scratching crawling towards root of nose as if coryza would set in.—Stoppage of nose.—Sneezing; without coryza.—Coryza: with cough and expectoration of yellowish green mucus; dry; dry with obstruction of nose; fluent; fluent, from l. nostril.—Tough mucus, he can hardly do a minute without his handkerchief, without coryza, with feeling of a plug high up in nose, which nauseates him, > stooping.—Clear, watery fluid pours out, < l. nostril, < stooping.—Nose red.

6. Face.—Face pale; sickly looking; yellow.—Congestion to head, cheeks—and nose red and hot.—Pain in zygoma on touch as if bone were suppurating, in evening.—Sticking in lower jaw.—Pain as if lame in condyle of jaw.—Crusta lactea.—Coppery eruption on face.—Roughness of skin of face; eruption on

forehead between eyes; offensive stools.—Swelling of upper lip.—Dryness of lips; and brown and black colour.—Burning of lips; painful and seem swollen.—Pimple on upper lip.—Vesicles around corner of mouth, and outwardly above them larger sore spots, exuding a fluid which seemed to originate from scratching the vesicles, and cause continual scratching.—Corners of mouth sore, often ulcerated; sycotic condylomata.—Yellow vesicles on red edge of lower lip sore on touch.—Clear vesicles on inner surface of lower lip.—Painful itching on r. half of upper lip as if swollen.

7. Teeth.—Looseness of teeth, < incisors, so that he fears they will fall out, the pain < by touch, > open air, with much mucus of an offensive odour in mouth.—Blood suddenly escapes from a hollow molar.—Sticking from one side to the other, extending to head, then burning pain in r. cheek, which is swollen.—Stitching in teeth on touching them in order to remove something lodged between them.—Sticking in a carious r. upper tooth as if it would be pulled, at dinner, then grumbling and hammering pain in all r. teeth, only in daytime, > fresh air.—Tearing; jerking in l. molars, sometimes only slight pain alternating with headache.—Teeth seem on edge in afternoon when smoking.

8. Mouth.—Ulceration of r. gum after toothache.—Inflammation of gum of a posterior r. hollow lower molar, vith swelling and crawling pain, < touch.—Tongue: coated; white; yellowish white.—Ulceration of tongue and gums, with sore throat.—Tongue: dry; at tip, as if burnt, painful; burnt feeling from tip to middle, so that he has hardly any taste.—Thick, tough mucus from choanć; of nauseous taste; teeth stick together.—Adhesion of tough mucus to posterior wall of soft palate, tasting like old cheese, coming from choanć.—Scratching in back part of mouth, and when leaning backward asthmatic feeling.—Swollen sensation in palate.—Dryness of mouth.—Taste: bitter mornings before eating, > eating; when not eating; > eating and drinking; bad, finally coppery; like cat's urine to bread and butter in morning; oily to the dinner; flat, insipid; foul, she drinks to get rid of it; filthy.—Increase of the nauseous taste after eating and smoking tobacco.—Sticky taste.

9. Throat.—Submaxillary glands swollen and painful to touch, also a painful pustule below l. lower jaw.—Angina, on r. side an ulcer, with sore pain deep in throat and burning in palate.—Painful pimple on fauces.—Stitches: in l. tonsil; in l. sinews on turning head.—Pain in l. tonsil, with swollen feeling.—Quinsy, intense pain to ears on swallowing, profuse, offensive saliva; tough mucus in throat, must hawk continually; tendency to quinsy.—Hawks up cheesy balls, size of pea, of disgusting taste and carrion-like odour.—Pain on swallowing saliva.—Intermittent pain and difficult swallowing.—Soreness with difficulty in swallowing; can take without difficulty only cold food.—Scraping in throat as if she would become hoarse (in a herpetic patient); with suffocation, causing dry cough.—Burning in throat; extending farther downward.—Dryness of throat: in morning, with scraping; of fauces, with moisture in mouth.—Swollen feeling in fauces.—Sensation of plug

in throat, impeding hawking.—Tickling in throat: mornings; causing cough; then empty eructations.

10. Appetite.—Hunger great; in afternoon, with thirst for beer; in evening after a walk: in evening; for breakfast.—Hunger without appetite.—Appetite diminished.—Easily satiated though he has a good appetite.—Loss of appetite, but constant thirst.—Disgust for pork.—Desire to smoke in evening, but when not smoking the desire for it ceased.—Desire for acids.—Aversion to smoking after breakfast, but when he begins smoking is relished.—Thirst: during dinner; after the chill, then heat in mouth; with dryness and burning in mouth; for beer.—Eating (dinner) = congestion to head.—Drinking = cough.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: tasting like rotten eggs; sour; rancid in evening.—Pyrosis; after drinking water; when lying down, colic > eating.—Hiccough: after eating; when smoking a pipe after eating.—Waterbrash on lying down, > getting up.—Nausea: during the day, a kind of vomiting of sweet mucus every day at 10 a.m. and in evening; in morning; in pit of stomach in morning; after all food; after supper, > eating something roasted.—Vomiting: sour; of sour mucus, so that teeth are on edge, in morning before eating; of food, then of a sour, slimy fluid.—Bloating.—Sticking in pit of stomach.—Cramp in epigastric region; cutting.—Oppression.—Contracting pain in epigastric region.—Weakness and pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Deep-seated, stitching, pressing pains in region of liver, < external pressure and lying on r. side; pain hinders sneezing, laughing, yawning, coughing, deep inspiration and walking.—Sticking: in sides of abdomen; r. side; region of spleen; under last l. rib; in hepatic region; region of spleen, > standing still, renewed by walking, later felt even during rest.—Swollen sensation horizontally across below short ribs when sitting.—Abdomen bloated: after eating; after eating frozen things.—Constant feeling of emptiness and looseness of abdomen; sensation as if intestines were hanging down.—Rumbling in morning; gurgling and roaring.—Foul-smelling flatus.—Cutting in abdomen; in evening, > passage of offensive flatus; as from a purge.—Cramps in abdomen in morning in bed.—Griping: when driving; in women, < pubic region.—Pinching in abdomen in morning, so that he has to run for the closet, > stool.—Pain in abdomen towards evening, > eating; after eating, > emission of flatus, with nausea and in lumbar vertebrć, with flatulent troubles, pain in spermatic cords and testicles as if filled with blood, a soft, difficult stool.—Pain as from canine hunger, < epigastric region, an hour after supper, with accumulation of flatus.—Frequent sticking to l. of umbilicus during rest.—Cutting in umbilical region.—Gurgling in small intestines.—Twitching in r. groin after driving.—Sticking in inguinal glands.—Pain in r. inguinal ring.—Bearing down towards pubes, with tenesmus and painful burning micturition.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: fluid, dark brown, foul-smelling; thin, watery, dirty greenish, like carrion; horribly offensive, nearly painless, almost involuntary, dark and watery; only in night, < towards morning.—Diarrhśa preceded by colic; green, bilious, mixed with mucus; four times a day, without pain.—Involuntary stools during sleep.—Lienteria.—Soft, difficult stool; and copious.—Obstinate constipation, with severe pains.—Stools: either costive or mushy: of normal consistency, in small balls, almost involuntary, at night, with violent emission of flatus; two in forenoon; four or five a day, preceded by colic; sometimes shooting away as from a syringe, at another time it is mushy, sometimes of normal consistency.—Stool wanting.—Spasmodic pain in rectum.—Burning high up in rectum.—Sensitive hćmorrhoidal pain in rectum.—Chafed sensation in rectum and anus during a drive.—Ineffectual urging.—Burning hćmorrhoids in anus.—Itching in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Discharge of prostatic fluid before micturition.—Tenesmus urinć and discharge of a few drops when he thinks he has done.—Frequent micturition at night.—Sticking inwardly from orifice of urethra.—Burning during micturition with cutting.—Urine has a red sediment and a pellicle of fat.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Relaxation of genitals; with indifference to sexual affairs.—Aversion to coitus.—Impotency.—No discharge of semen during coition.—Glans inflamed, with an ulcer on it, testes swollen and heavy.—Burning pain at tip of penis on beginning to urinate.—Chronic painless discharge from urethra, staining linen yellow.—Chronic gleet.—Frequent tightness of penis, with drawing.—Absence of erections; even with lascivious thoughts, afterwards morning erections and pollutions, with satyriasis.—Drawing in testicles, but more steady in small of back.—Painful suppurating vesicle on scrotum.—Hydrocele: from repeated inflammation caused by pressure of truss (Puls. cured the inflammation).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too late; and scanty.—Amenorrhśa; in psoric subjects; with phthisis.—Dysmenorrhśa; near climaxis.—Leucorrhśa; large lumps; unbearable in odour; violent pains in sacrum and r. loin; great debility.—Intolerable itching from anus to vagina, with knotty stools, < at night.—Ulcers on labia.—L. ovary indurated from a blow.—Sensitive knotty lump above r. groin.—Cutting in l. groin.—During pregnancy: congestion; fśtus moves too violently; tympanites; nausea, vomiting; obstinate cases.—Breasts swollen; nipples red; burning and itching pimples about nipples.—Mammary cancer.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; when talking phlegm sticks in larynx.—Talking is very fatiguing.—Suffocating, crawling sensation in larynx, producing a paroxysmal, dry, hacking cough.—Tickling in trachea, with cough.—Inclination to cough, with sensation of coldness.—Cough in evening, > keeping quiet, with pain in chest and throat, talking = cough.—Cough with weakness of chest; so that he could not remain in bed at night, with weakness and vertigo.—Dry cough: all day, with nausea and retching and tickling in throat

from tickling in trachea, as if narrowing; with soreness under sternum with heaviness on chest.—Cough, < morning on waking, and in evening on lying down, with expectoration of green mucus, nearly like matter, with nausea, chest is affected and expectoration is difficult; with copious expectoration; sometimes of mucus streaked with blood; with salivation and vomiting of acid mucus.—Suffocation in larynx when sitting bent backward, with crawling, causing paroxysmal, dry, hacking cough, and at same time contraction and heaviness in chest and pain in upper part of sternum.—Dyspnśa in evening.—Short breath; in fresh air, > riding and lying down.—Want of breath on walking in fresh air; < sitting, > lying, with pain in chest.—Whistling respiration on waking, with constriction, again in evening whistling in chest.—Breathes easily when doing some light work, as trimming trees.

18. Chest.—Twitching through l. chest, anterior side.—Sticking: in l. chest; l. mamma; under l. false ribs; in r. side on coughing or breathing; even when not breathing; in sternum on deep breathing, and on touch a pressing and bruised pain.—Feeling as if everything in it were torn when lifting.—Pain as if a lung had been torn loose and something were pressing it down.—Cutting as with knives; in evening, with burnt feeling in throat, eructations, then emission of flatus.—Boring in r. chest, with oppressed breathing.—Pain under sternum when coughing as if something would be torn away, extending to throat.—Pain on spots; ulcerative pain under sternum; pain as from a load, < bending head forward, with want of breath.—Oppression; pressure; contracted feeling in chest.—Dull feeling in chest, with pain in back.—When in bed has to remove the arms as far as possible from chest, otherwise they increase the pain.—Hot sensation in chest.—Suppuration of lungs.—Chronic blennorrhśa of lungs.—Hydrothorax.

19. Heart.—Stitches in cardiac region, low gurgling extending to heart, for a moment breathing is impossible.—Pain in heart > lying down; thinks the stitches will kill him if they continue.—Gurgling in heart region esp. noticeable when lying down.—Pericarditis.—Palpitation; with anxious oppression.—Pulse: weak; irritable, indicating a return of abscesses on neck.

20. Neck and Back.—Glands of neck swollen, and on touch bruised pain extending to head.—Sticking in neck, with pustules.—Herpetic eruption on side of neck extending from cheek.—Nape excoriated by discharge from eczema capitis.—Tearing in nape.—Boring in nape, with stiffness.—Pain in nape in afternoon, only in the house, when supporting head with hands it feels as if it had no body, as if he could pass through it with the hands.—Pain in muscles of r. neck, in their upper sinewy part, as from sudden tension, on turning head to r. backward or sideways, > pressure.—Tensive pain in nape after waking, as if he had lain in an uncomfortable position.—Drawing pain extending to shoulder, after waking.—Sticking in back; extending towards chest on coughing.—Boring in vertebrć in morning, with colic, as from rheumatism.—Aching in back; bruised feeling in evening, cannot straighten it.—Scapulć: sticking between in morning;

tearing; rheumatic sticking tearing in and between, down sides.—Boring in dorsal vertebrć; pain between second and third in afternoon.—Sticking: in loins extending to knee in morning; in os pubis during bodily exertion.—Cutting in loins so that she could not walk alone.—Pain in loins; and itching; like molimina hćmorrhoidalia, < motion, so that he could not walk straight comfortably; as if third vertebra from below were wanting or broken.—Drawing in loins, and sometimes in testicles.—Tightness in ischii when walking, extending to knees.—Weakness of loins.—Backache: with constipation; after suppressed eruption.—Spina bifida.

21. Limbs.—Trembling of hands and feet.—Stretching.—Tearing: in l. knee and shoulder; intermittent, in joints, in humerus, knee, and toes, > motion.—Wandering pains, < tibić and soles, also in finger-joints, at times in r. patella, > motion.—Weakness of joints as if they would not hold together.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing in l. shoulder in afternoon and evening when resting.—Tearing in arm; intermittent sticking in l. arm.—Arm and shoulder swell up from an old eczema.—Patch on left wrist, and immediate relief follows dose of *Pso*. (R. T. C.).—Spasmodic pain in bones of l. arm in evening at rest.—Sensation in l. arm, in morning in bed, as if asleep with crawling in fingers; with numbness of three first fingers and half of hand.—Tearing in elbow; r. in evening.—Sticking in l. index.—Tetter on arm, with small, millet-like eruption, exuding a yellow fluid; itches intensely in heat.—Eruption in bends of elbows and around wrists.—Itch-like eruptions on wrists, with rheumatism in limbs.—Trembling of hands.—Swelling and tension of backs of hands and of fingers.—Pustules on hands, near finger-ends, suppurating.—Copper-coloured eruption or red blisters on backs of hands.—Itching between fingers; vesicles.—Herpes on palms.—Sweat on palms, esp. at night.—Warts, size of pin's head, on l. hand and fingers.—Nails brittle.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in hip-joints as if dislocated, < when walking, with weak arms.—Sciatica: tension down to knee while walking.—Paralysis of legs from suppression of eruption on arms.—Legs, < tibić and soles, pain as from too much walking, mornings in bed, > rising, with restlessness of legs.—Leg on which he lies in bed too weak to endure the pressure of the other, he has to change his position continually.—Sensation in r. leg as if it would go to sleep.—Tibić and soles feel bruised, as after a tiring walk, mornings in bed.—Sticking in r. ankle in morning on every step with strained sensation.—Feet, trembling; inclination to turn l. inward when walking, with sensation as if he really had turned it the wrong way.—Pain in feet < during rest, with itching.—Gouty pain in l. foot.—Cramp or spasm in toes, < l. great toe, when stretching them or taking off boots.

24. Generalities.—Looks pale, exhausted, thin, his clothing is too large for him.—Hot trembling over whole body in morning during rush of business.—R. side of body full of burning pains.—Soreness.—Gouty pains in l. toe, both knees, and

back.—Stormy weather affects him, = restlessness in his blood a few days beforehand; makes him sick and = hćmorrhoidal troubles.—Weakness: towards evening, > going to bed; after riding in a waggon; from a little labour.—Sensation when in the sun as if it pushed her down, she had to rest in the shade in order to walk on.—Heaviness of whole body as before intermittent fever.—> Morning; in fresh air; when lying.

25. Skin.—Rash: above l. brow and on l. cheek; red, on external throat, beginning with sticking.—Nodules on face, neck, and legs.—Pimples: on forehead; on neck and mammć; with black points in centre, painful when scratched; on external throat.—Burning like heat-rash below eyes; causing itching, smarting pain, burning after scratching, and feeling sore (in a herpetic patient); and ulcers, from which watery fluid oozed for hours after being opened, < hands, wrists, and palms.—It < herpes and causes smarting and itching.—A scab on nose which commonly fell off when coughing is now adherent and hard.—Pustules on nape, with sticking.—Boils on chest and loins; on buttocks, with burning itching, soon disappearing, leaving crusts.—Itch-like eruption on face, hand, back, and leg, and agglutination of eyes.—Vesicles: on face; quickly filling with yellow lymph, sore to touch on forehead, face, and behind r. ear; filled with lymph, painful to touch on various parts, some forming itching papules.—An old rhagade near r. styloid process suppurated, itched, and was surrounded by blisters filled with clear water, these soon changed to pustules, which healed under a crust.—Crawling on all limbs, with falling asleep of them.—Itching: on forehead; tip of nose; l. arm; biceps of l. arm; r. elbow; soles in evening after a glass of Muscat wine, with tickling and heat; of face, neck, and hands on touch; over whole body after rubbing papules and vesicles; between fingers, and vesicles filled with lymph; on r. carpus, with red spots; voluptuous, where a flea had bitten, with white, hard blisters on a red base.—< Of the itching, which he had had for years on knees, < l., and the herpetic eruption begins to become pustular.

26. Sleep.—Yawning: at noon; and shivering pale blue rings, with tearing and spasmodic pains in umbilical region in evening; in evening, with early sleepiness.—Sleepy all the time; in daytime; early.—Sleeps when she sits down.—Sleep unusually sound.—Cannot fall asleep in evening.—Cannot sleep on the habitual r. side, but sleeps on l.—Gnashing of teeth at night, so that he wakes.—Restless sleep; and unrefreshing.—Sleep restless but refreshing.—Restless sleep on account of disquiet dreams.—Dreams: anxious in morning, of robbers, travels, and dangers; uneasy, earnest; that he is on the closet, and thus nearly soils his bed of his business and of his plans.

27. Fever.—Coldness < evening, with hot flashes, debility, and sleepiness.—Coldness with heat, thirst, and sweat.—Internal coldness towards noon, with shivering and horripilation.—Creeping coldness in afternoon, with internal shivering.—Horripilations.—Feet cold all night.—Heat: in afternoon; in evening when riding in a carriage, with sweat; of whole body suddenly, at meals and in

evening, with trickling sweat all over face, frequent thirst, dryness, and burning in mouth.—Heat in evening, as if she would lose her senses, at night delirium, thirst, and sweat, then she feels well.—Burning: in head; in forehead; in nose, transiently > by discharge of mucus.—Burning in nose, then fluent coryza.—Burning in face, then vesicles.—Burning in r. ear with itching.—Sweat: on waking; in morning when out of doors: with consequent debility, and taking cold easily; sweat on palms; on face; on palms at night; perinćum on moving about.—Want of sweat, dry skin.

Ptelea.

Ptelea trifoliata. Shrubby Trefoil. Hop Tree. Wafer Ash. N. O. Xanthoxylaceæ of the Rutaceæ. Tincture of bark of root.

Clinical.—Asthma. Constipation. Dysentery. Dyspepsia. Erysipelas. Gall-stones. Gastralgia. Headache, gastric; bilious. Intermittents. Jaundice. Liver, congestion of. Nightmare. Phosphaturia. Rheumatism. Spleen, affections of. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Ptelea* is the Greek name for the Elm, and was applied by Linnæus to a genus of shrubs and small trees, natives of North America and Asia, and included in *Xanthoxylaceæ*. In Canada the young green shoots of *Pte. tri*. are used as an anthelmintic in the form of an infusion. The fronds are bitter and aromatic, and have been used as a substitute for hops (*Treas. of Bot*.). One of the provers of *Pte*. confirmed its anthelmintic powers by "a very copious expulsion of ascarides." The proving was very thorough and extensive, and T. Nichol, Burt, and Cowperthwaite were among the provers. A very marked action was produced on the liver, and Nichol, one of the provers, values it highly (says Hale) in "hepatic difficulties, and in those erysipelatous and urticarious eruptions that are so often concomitant with affections of the liver." Hale says it has not the violent action of *Pod*. or *Ir. v*., but "a slow, pervading" action, and causes chronic ailments. He has found it useful in "bilious headache, dyspepsia, gastralgia, congestion of the liver, chronic hepatitis, and chronic erysipelas." Others have used it in chronic rheumatism, dysentery, and constipation, Hale says the oily constituent of *Pte*. resembles Turpentine; and one of the most marked symptoms of the proving is: "Pressure as from a stone in pit of stomach," recalling *Abies n*. and the conifers. In the proving the liver was swollen and tender, but there was > lying on right side, and < lying on left. [H. K. Leonard (*H. R*., xiii. 468) cured a seemingly hopeless case with *Pte*. 1x on this symptom: Weight, aching distress, dull pain in hepatic region, > lying on right side; turning on left = a dragging as if liver pulling on its ligaments.] The "dull, muddled head" is another liver symptom. J. Preston (*B. J. H*., xlii. 71) cured with *Pte*. a case of jaundice following gall-stones, with great emaciation.—Aching distress; general aching and soreness; malaise. A number of *alternating* symptoms were noted. Nervous pains alternating from left arm to

left eye and temple. Liveliness alternates with sadness. As gastric symptoms improved difficulty of breathing came on. There is the ravenous hunger of the antipsorics; empty sensations in œsophagus, in stomach. Sensitive to light, sound, to open air. Enlarged feelings were noted: head feels large, fingers feel numb, and large and clumsy. Headache with hunger, especially on awaking, may prove a keynote. Right (liver) side most affected. The symptoms are < in hot room; > in cold air. < After sleep; on awaking. After eating, feeling of liveliness. After breakfast: distress in stomach, headache and hunger >; one. hour after, <. > After eating acid things. < From cheese; butter; pudding. General < after eating. > Morning and evening; < afternoon. < Lying down; lying l. side; > lying r. side. < Walking; speaking; mental exertion; moving eyes; raising eyebrows, before, during, and after stool. Headache > after stool. Straining at stool < vertigo. Coughing = feeling as if head would burst.

Relations.—*Compare:* Xanthox. Headache at base of brain, Ipec. Congestion of brain with feeling of weight in right hypochondrium and liver enlarged, Mag. m. (Pte. > lying right side). Weak mind, peevish, irritable, sensitive, tenesmus, must lie down, Nux, Bry. (Bry. has large stool, Pte. small, hard balls; both have > lying right side; Bry. < least attempt to breathe, Pte. on *deep* inspiration only; Nux has < lying on painful (r.) side and large stool). Eructations like rotten eggs, aversion to meat, longing for acids, Arn. (with Arn. eating = *fulness*; with Pte. it = epigastric *pain and goneness*). Periodic < of gastric symptoms 3 to 4 a.m., Nux (Nux desires fat, Pte. loathes it; Pte. predominating *bitter* taste, Nux *sour*; Pte. feels effect of food at once, Nux two hours after; Pte. dysenteric tenesmus before and *after* stool, Nux tenesmus ceases after stool). Head symptoms < straining at stool, Indm. Headache with cough, Caps., Bry., Nat. m. Noise almost = spasms, Asar. Impressions of sounds remain long in ears (images of objects seen remain long, Lac c., Nic.). Pain like a stone at epigastrium, Ab. n., Bry. Sensation as if abdomen retracted, Pb. (Pb. abdomen *hard*, Pte. *soft*). < After sleep. Lach. Dreams of fighting, Nat. s. Scalded tongue, Sang., Pod. Clumsy fingers, Bovist. Liver, &c., Hydrast.; Berb.

Causation.—Repelled eruption (asthma).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Liveliness after eating, followed by depression an hour later.—Depression, anxiety, and tendency to worry.—Irritable; nervous, sudden noise startles and = headache.—Unusual energy with disposition to hurry.—Thoughts chase each other through the mind, impossible to fix attention.—Dull, stupid, dazed, confused, muddled feeling in head.—Malaise of mind and body; indisposed to physical or mental exertion.—Sudden shrinking from mental work, with sickness and faintness.—Memory weak: for things; and names.

2. Head.—Head confused, giddy, weak.—Vertigo: with rumbling and swelling in umbilical region; < straining at stool; > slow motion, < sudden motion; < turning head; < walking; on rising; with piercing pain through brain.—Fits of vertigo, > bending head down and closing eyes.—Head light; or heavy and full.—Severe dull headache, < motion; < warm room.—Pressive feeling at base of brain.—Stunning, splitting, bursting, throbbing headache; < by mental exertion; by coughing.—Headache with hunger on waking, > after breakfast.—Dull, heavy, frontal headache, < moving eyes.—Head feels enlarged.—Darting pain through l. superciliary ridge, extending deep into brain.—Pressive and piercing pain through temples; < by chewing.—Hot flushes and pain in vertex.—Pains alternate between r. temple and between front and back of head.

3. Eyes.—Pressure over eyes, < lifting eyebrows.—Eyes heavy.—Pains over eyes.—Sensitiveness to light.

4. Ears.—Swelling of gland under r. ear sharp pain behind ear.—Shooting pains from l. ear down spine.—Intolerance of loud talking; a pleasant voice sounds coarse; thought it would produce spasms if obliged to listen; impression produced by the sound lasts long.—Roaring and singing in ears.

5. Nose.—Sneezing.—Influenza.—Nose stopped, sore; breath burns and irritates nostrils.

6. Face.—Face pale, esp. round eyes; sickly, yellow.—Burning in face.—Pain in r. zygoma.—Nervous twitching of upper lip, extending to l. eye.—Lips cracked; and sore; dry.

8. Mouth.—Teeth (esp. r. molars) all ache; feel sore and elongated.—Tongue: swollen; coated Yellow; papillæ red and prominent, rough at back; dry; feels scalded.—Soft palate and uvula inflamed, breath hot.—Mouth dry.—Profuse salivation, drivelling whilst lying on face; tastes salt.—Taste: in morning everything tastes and smells sour; bitter; of medicine returning in gusts; nothing tastes natural.—Unable to speak for some time on waking.

9. Throat.—Throat sore; ulcerated; < r. side; < after noon.—Burning and pricking pains before rising, esp. in tonsils.—Dryness; roughness; heat; constriction in throat.—Heat, dryness, and distressing feeling of emptiness in œsophagus.

11. Stomach.—Appetite: voracious; at supper followed by pain in epigastrium; awoke with hunger and headache.—Tired before finishing eating.—Desire for acid food.—Aversion to meat, butter, and rich food.—Thirsty; drank much water.—Absence of thirst; with bitter taste.—Eructations: tasting bitter; of bad eggs; sour.—Hiccough, 3 p.m.—Severe, persistent nausea; with fever; with headache; < lying down; < speaking or singing.—Efforts to vomit.—Vomiting without >.—Stomach: sour; burning distress at; faint feeling.—Weight at stomach

with bloating; wakening him 1 a.m.—Pressure as of a stone at pit of stomach, < by light meal.—Cutting, griping, squeezing, throbbing aching in epigastric region, < by cheese.—Feeling as of sand in stomach.—Aching and sticking in diaphragm < by speaking.—All gastric symptoms < towards morning; = awakening.

12. Abdomen.—Weight and dragging in hypochondria on walking; standing; sitting erect; > stooping forward.—Liver swollen; tender to light touch; clothes feel too tight; < lying l. side, = dragging pain; > lying r. side.—Pains shoot from r. hypochondrium downwards.—Throbbing; stitches; distress in r. hypochondrium.—Cutting, soreness, distress in spleen; with pressure in forehead.—Pulsation and tenderness in umbilical region.—Borborygmi and colic.—Involuntary discharge of flatus.—Flushes of heat in abdomen.—Abdomen feels hollowed; empty; caved in; soft as if front walls drawn in to spine.—Distress and griping in hypogastrium and groins.

13. Stool and Anus.—Pressure in rectum; urging to stool.—Smarting in anus: after hard stool; with diarrhœic stool.—Stool followed by tenesmus and succeeded by itching and smarting at anus.—Diarrhœa, stools dark, sulphurous odour.—Cadaverous smelling stools.—Stools with shivering.—Fæces coated with slime.—Copious expulsion of ascarides.—Black, lumpy stool.—Constipation; with continued urging.—Hard, difficult stool, with straining and smarting.

14. Urinary Organs.—Strange uneasiness in bladder and prostate.—Heat in prostate.—Tickling, smarting, burning, and sensitiveness of urethra.—Urine increased; copious white sediment; phosphatic; high coloured; yellowish red; scalding slightly; muddy sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Throbbing in glans and pubic region on lying down at night.—Sexual desire greatly increased at first; later abolished.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; inability to speak aloud.—Sensation of foreign body in larynx, morning before rising.—When coughing head feels as if it would burst.

18. Chest.—Uneasiness and difficulty of breathing came on as gastric and hepatic symptoms declined.—Stitching pains in lungs.—Tenderness of sternum.—Pain in back of l. breast near axilla.—Darting under r. breast.

19. Heart.—Awoke from afternoon nap with slight pain near heart, and afterwards shooting from under r. breast.—Severe, cramp-like pains in region of heart.—Pulse quick, full, hard, tense.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in neck; feels swollen; cords lame.—Nape stiff, moving = painful tension.—Awoke with headache.—Lameness of small of back.—Cramp-like pains in sacrum when walking.

21. Limbs.—Aching distress; weary feeling; rheumatic pain in all limbs.—Stitches in shoulder and hip.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in shoulders and arms.—Nervous pain alternating from l. arm to l. eye.—< Nervous trembling of hands.—Prickling numbness of hands, feet cold, enlarged, clumsy, stiff.—Fine pains in fingers and region of spleen.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness of lower limbs.—Pain in r. hip.—Darting pains in r. thigh.—Throbbing in gluteal region.—Sticking in l. knee.—Drawing pains in l. heel.

24. Generalities.—Weak, languid, sick, tired.—Gone feeling all over.

25. Skin.—Skin: reddish; dry; parched.—Intense itching all over body.—Eruptions: vesicles; red spots; boil on r. forehead; desquamation.

26. Sleep.—Constant yawning; drowsy.—Sound sleep but haunted by frightful dreams.—Dreams: vivid, of armies; of dead animals of fighting; of food and awoke hungry.

27. Fever.—Shivering: by warm stove; with hot head from hips down; with chattering teeth; with sensitiveness to cold air.—A cold streak runs up and down spine.—Feverish heat; with pains in all limbs and nausea.—Dry heat over whole body, esp. palms.—Burning cheeks and hot flushes.—Sweat: all night; profuse on waking; on forehead.

Pulmo Vulpis.

Fox's Lung. A Sarcode. Trituration.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Lungs, œdema of; catarrh of.

Characteristics.—Recent discoveries in the uses of tissues and organs as remedies have thrown light on many curiosities of ancient medicine. As the fox is probably the longest-winded of all animals, the doctrine of signatures pointed to his lungs as a likely remedy for short breath. Grauvogl has put on record this case (quoted *Hom. News*, xxv. 490): Woman, 65, much reduced in flesh by a persistent condition of humid asthma. It commenced with, chronic catarrh and symptoms of œdema of the lungs. Strong, sonorous bubbling, now rattling, now whistling

sounds over whole chest, and at some distance away; perceptible also to hand laid on chest. Accelerated short breath amounting to suffocation, even without corresponding heaving of the chest, frequently with cough and inability to expectorate. [Sometimes, in light cases, there is no catarrh present, and only persistent shortness of breath, becoming a paroxysm of asthma on the least bodily exertion.] The patient could only live sitting up, bent forward; constant lividity of face, lips, and extremities, and dropsy of legs. Heart's pulsations irregular, and death seemed imminent. *Pulmo vulpis* 1x gr. i. was given, and repeated in an hour. Visible improvement set in but without increased expectoration. After a third powder the patient was able to lie down, and fell into a refreshing sleep lasting several hours. In eight days she engaged in her domestic duties.

Pulsatilla.

Pulsatilla nigricans. Anemone pratensis. Pulsatilla pratensis. Pasque Flower. (Sunny, sandy pastures in Central and Northern Europe and parts of South of England.) N. O. Ranunculaceć. Tincture of entire fresh plant when in flower (it flowers in spring and again in autumn).

Clinical.—Acne. Amaurosis. Amenorrhśa. *Ańćmia. Appetite, depraved. Bladder, catarrh of. Blepharospasm. Breasts, pain behind. Bronchitis*. Cataract. *Catarrh*. Chaps. *Chest, pains in. Chilblains. Clavus. Cold. Cough. Diarrhśa*; of phthisis. *Distension*. Dysmenia. *Dyspepsia. Earache*. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. *Eyes, lachrymal sac, inflammation of; granular ophthalmia. Fear. Feet, soles painful*. Fśtus, mal-position of. Freckles. Gonorrhśa. Gout. *Hćmorrhoids. Hands, pains in. Heart, palpitation of. Heartburn. Hydrocele*; congenital. Hysteria. *Intermittent fever. Joints, synovitis of. Labour, spurious pains of. Lactation, disorders of. Leucorrhśa. Measles. Menstruation, abnormal*; vicarious. Moles. *Mumps. Neuralgia*. Nymphomania. *Ovaries, Pain in; inflammation of. Phlegmasis alba dolens. Pregnancy; bladder trouble of; sickness of; heartburn of; diarrhśa of*. Priapism. *Prostate, inflammation of*. Prostatorrhśa. Puerperal convulsions. Puerperal fever. Puerperal mania. Retained placenta. *Rheumatism*; gonorrhśal. *Side, pain in. Smell, illusions of*. Spine, curvature of. *Stye*. Synovitis. Tape-worm. *Taste: depraved; lost. Tongue, coated. Toothache. Urine, incontinence of*. Uterus; inflammation of; prolapse of. *Veins, inflammation of*; varicose. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—As some confusion has arisen as to the *Pulsatilla* of homśopathic use, I will give Jahr's description of the plant: "Stems simple, erect, rounded, 3 to 5 inches high; leaves radical bipennatifid, oblong; flowers solitary, terminal, having folioles of calyx campanulate, bent at the point, the odour of the herb but slightly evident, taste acrid and pungent. The fresh plant contains an acrid and, vesicating principle, and furnishes a corrosive oil, as well as a kind of tannin,

which colours iron green; in the dry state it is entirely deprived of this acrid quality. Grows in sandy pasture grounds, on hills and declivities exposed to the sun." He further distinguishes this *Black Pulsatilla* from the *Common Pulsatilla* (*Pulsatilla vulgaris, Anemone Pulsatilla*) which "grows only on dry and sterile hills and flowers in spring only, whilst the black-coloured *Pulsatilla* flowers a second time in August and September." *P. vulg*. is much less downy than *P. nig*.: "Its flowers clear violet or pale red, straight and not hanging; seeds surmounted by a long silky tail." It is called Pasque Flower because it is in bloom at Easter, and its flowers are used for colouring Easter eggs. The Anemone is a medicine of ancient date, and its affinity for the eyes seems to have been noted from the first. Perhaps its tearful propensities gave rise to the legend that it sprang from the tears of Venus. Dioscorides mentions it as a remedy for headache and *ophthalmia*. Stśrck was the forerunner of Hahnemann in the modern use of *Pulsatilla*, which he employed especially in chronic affections of the eyes (catarrh, amaurosis, spots on cornea). A young girl who had had amaurosis of both eyes since infancy he cured in two months, administering an extract internally, and insufflating a dry powder. The latter "caused at first an acute pain and profuse flow of tears; *after which the pains, which had existed previous go the lachrymation, diminished as soon as it commenced*, and finally disappeared with it" (Teste). Other cures by Stśrck are: (*1*) Foul ulcers on foot with serpiginous tetters on neck and shoulder. (*2*) Paralysis of right arm of five years' standing. (*3*) Paralysis of thighs. (*4*) White swelling of knees. (*5*) Melancholia. Hahnemann quotes Stśrck's experiences in the proving of *Puls*. in *M. M. P*. "Of the numerous provings left us by Hahnemann," says Teste, "that of *Puls*. seems to be the one to which he has contributed himself more than any other; it is one of the most interesting and most characteristic provings of his materia medica." Teste himself has given a very luminous account of the remedy. He puts it at the head of a group with *Silic., Calc., Hep*. as its chief members (*Graph., Phos*. in less degree, with *Fer., Cham*., and *Gadus* as analogues). These drugs act principally, says Teste, on the vascular apparatus. All the symptoms which they have in common depend upon a small number of primordial symptoms (*e.g*., impeded respiration, engorgement of air passages, irregular beating of heart), indicating vascular disturbance. Hence arise─(*1*) Throbbings here and there synchronous with the pulse. (*2*) Blackness and diminished fluidity of the blood. (*3*) Swelling of veins, capillary engorgement, a sort of ill-conditioned plethora. (*4*) Diminished vital heat and action. (*5*) Congestion of blood to head and engorgement of the sinuses. (*6*). Sensation of heaviness and fulness of brain; and (*7*) the same kind of pain sometimes with apoplectic shocks, in centre or (more usually) on right side of brain. (*8*) Vertigo and cloudiness as in complete apoplexy, especially *when atmospheric pressure is low*, as at the approach of storms, and on heights. [Others follow from which I make a selection.─J. H. C.] Soft stools, and a passive diarrhśa without colic, which *seems to ease the patient* rather than weaken him, and continues for an indefinite period, e.g., in phthisical patients. Sort of numbness, torpor of the genital organs, with absence of erections and pleasurable sensation (especially among women) during an embrace; or else permanent sexual

excitement, "probably from compression of the cerebellum by the blood which flows to it in excessive quantity and remains there, as is the case in certain forms of asphyxia; this is the cause of the sexual excitement with which phthisicy persons are so often troubled." Delay of menses in spite of evident symptoms of a flow of blood towards the uterus; the menstrual blood is black, coagulated, impoverished if menses either too early or too late. One is obliged to lie with the head much higher than the rest of the body. Pains which manifest themselves principally in the parts on which one is not lying, but on changing position aggravated breaking out of those pains on the parts on which one has just been lying.—This idea of vascular engorgement usefully strings together many of the leading characteristics of *Puls*., which will serve to indicate its use in a great variety of disorders. The leaves of the recent herb have an acrid, burning, and nauseous taste. Its juice draws blisters "to the extent, it is said, of causing gangrene, if allowed to remain in contact with the part for a sufficient length of time; but these properties are, in a great measure, lost by dessication; and ruminating animals, such as sheep and goats, eat the dry Pulsatilla, if mixed with other herbs, without aversion or inconvenience." An active principle, *Anemonin*, has been isolated; it is inflammable and crystallises in colourless, odourless neutral needles. Hahnemann says of *Puls*.: "This powerful plant produces many symptoms on the healthy human body which often correspond to the marked symptoms commonly met with; hence, also, they admit of frequent homśopathic employment, and often do good. We can therefore unquestionably reckon it as a remedy of many uses (polychrest). It is useful in acute as well as in chronic diseases, as its action, even in small doses, lasts from ten to twelve days. . . The homśopathic employment of this, as of all other medicines, is most suitable when not only the corporeal affections of the medicine correspond in similarity to the corporeal symptoms of the disease, but also when the mental and emotional alterations peculiar to the drug encounter similar states in the disease to be cured, or at least in the temperament of the subject of treatment." Hahnemann now gives in masterly fashion the picture of the *Puls*. disposition and temperament: "A timid, *lachrymose* disposition, with a tendency to inward grief and silent peevishness, or at all events a mild and yielding disposition, especially when the patient in his normal health was good-tempered and mild (or even frivolous and good-humouredly waggish). It is therefore especially adapted for slow, phlegmatic temperaments; on the other hand, it is but little suitable for persons who form their resolutions with rapidity and are quick in their movements, even though they may appear to be good-tempered. It acts best where there is a disposition to chilliness and adipsia. It is particularly suitable for females when their menses come on some days after the proper time; and especially when the patient must lie long in bed at night before he can get to sleep, and when the patient is worse in the evening. It is useful for the ill effects caused by eating pork." Hering gives these additional touches to the *Puls*. type: Sandy hair, blue eyes, pale face, easily moved to laughter or tears; affectionate, mild, timid, gentle, yielding disposition; women and children; women inclined to be fleshy; the pregnant state. The behaviour of the "Wind Flower," the sport of every gust, has

been said to typify the action of the remedy. *Changeableness* is one of its most important keynotes: Erratic temperatures in fevers. Wandering pains shift rapidly from one part to another, also with swelling and redness of the joints. Hćmorrhages apparently stop and in a few hours return. Stools constantly changing colour; no two stools alike. Alternate pallor and redness of face. When one set of symptoms comes on another vanishes. A patient of mine, after a mental strain and fright, had severe occipital pain. I gave *Puls*. 30. Each dose caused the pain to fly from the occiput to the left leg; the mental balance was soon restored. Metastasis of mumps to testes or mammć. Nash says *Puls*. will often clear up those cases which have no "head or tail" to them; in which the symptoms are always changing and contradicting, pains run here and there. The *Puls*. patient is chilly, but at the same time there is extreme aversion to heat. The chief of all the keynotes of *Puls*. is < by warmth; in warm, close room; by warm coverings; warm applications; and > in open air; cold air or cool room; eating or drinking cold things; cold applications. Another keynote of *Puls*. is thirstlessness, and Teste gives a useful clue to that in suggesting that it depends on the congestive action of the remedy. The loss of thirst and even aversion to liquid food is "as if one had an instinctive dread of increasing the excessive fulness of the vessels." The wandering pains of *Puls*. are generally *distensive*, again suggesting congested vessels; and the headaches are congestive < on stooping forward; > by tightly bandaging; as if the brain would burst and the eyes would fall out of the head. The three characters, "chilly; < by warmth; thirstless," serve to define the fever of *Puls*. in whatever form it may be met—measles, mumps, typhoid, bilious, catarrhal, intermittent, rheumatic, &c. The chilliness may be one-sided, and associated with numbness; it may be *flitting*, in spots now here, now there. With the heat there are distended veins and burring hands that seek cool places, and still there is no thirst. In the rheumatic the pains shift from joint to joint. The sweat is profuse, may be one-sided, sour, sweetish sour, or musty in odour. The last completes the similarity of *Puls*. to the "*mousey*" odour of measles; the cough, catarrhal symptoms, and rash giving other strong points of correspondence. The ear trouble which is a common sequela and complication of measles or other fever is frequently met by *Puls*., which also meets the consequences of suppressed exanthemata and metastases, as of mumps to testes or mamma. As a prophylactic against measles *Puls*. has a reputation almost equal to that of *Bell*. against scarlatina: I generally give *Puls*. 3 three times a day. The generative organs of both sexes are strongly acted on by *Puls*., which may almost be regarded as an organ-remedy in relation to them. Gonorrhśa, with thick, purulent secretion; and the effects of suppressed gonorrhśa, orchitis, and cystitis; prostatitis; sarcocele, varicocele, hydrocele—all come within the sphere of *Puls*. In the female *Puls*. ranges over the whole sexual period, from puberty to the climacteric, including disorders of menstruation, pregnancy, the puerperium and lactation—all of which present many points of correspondence with the symptoms of *Puls*. Epilepsy with absence or irregularity of menses has been cured with *Puls*. Bojanus (*B. J. H*., xxxix. 218) relates two cases: (*1*) Girl, 18, of good constitution, with no hereditary predisposition, had amenorrhśa for six months, and a fit

occurred at the time each period was due. Aura: sad, pale as death; chewing movements. *Puls*. 6 one dose a day. Next month menses returned and there were no more fits. (*2*) Robust girl, 14, with no hereditary predisposition. Fits twelve months. Exciting cause: non-appearance of menses. One great fit per month, small fits daily. Aura: self-willed, angry, stands on one spot, stares into vacancy, stamps her foot. In fit: cries, deathly paleness, biting tongue, flow of urine, continuing the occupation she was engaged with at commencement of fit. *Puls*. 30 one dose a day. Some weeks after a slight fit. Month later menses came on for first time, no great fits, small ones rare. *Puls*. 30 one dose a week. Month later a great fit. *Puls*. once a day. No more great fits, only a few small ones. Cure permanent. A patient to whom I was giving *Puls*. 3 for some heart affection complained that she could not take it because it caused her to wake up in the night with a dry cough, and she was compelled to sit up in bed to get relief. That is a characteristic cough of *Puls*., and I have frequently cured it in other patients. *Puls*. has a cough with copious expectoration, and this is the more usual; but they may be alternating conditions. The congesting action of *Puls*. is well shown in the respiratory symptoms. Remarking on this symptom, "Pressure upon the chest and soreness," Hahnemann says that in the catarrhal condition they refer to, "the glands of the air passages appear to be swollen and inflamed, and unable to secrete the mucus necessary to moisten them; *hence the sensation of dryness, rawness, painfulness, and the illusory sensation as if the air passages were internally constricted by an excessive amount of tenacious and firm mucus which could not be loosened*." Commenting on another symptom of *Puls*. ("dyspnśa or vertigo, with weakness of the head on lying outstretched upon the back, wholly disappearing on sitting upright"), Hahnemann elucidates some of its Conditions: "The symptoms of *Puls*. caused by lying down, sitting up, rising from sitting, by walking and by standing, consist of varying alternate conditions, all of which belong to the primary action of the drug, but which vary in their character. Usually the symptoms of *Puls*. which occur while lying still upon the back are > by sitting upright, seldom the reverse; frequently the symptoms that appear while sitting still are > or removed by gradual motion and by walking, seldom the reverse. Yet the *act* of rising, before one begins to walk, = symptoms more numerous and more severe the longer the sitting has continued; so also longer continued and more violent motion = aggravation no less long than sitting still, which, however, are only really felt and noticed after one has sat down and become quiet." Other leading indications of *Puls*. are: First serious impairment of health is referred to age of puberty, "never been well since"—anćmia, bronchitis, phthisis. Secretions (of eye, ear, nose, vagina, &c.) are generally thick, bland, and yellowish green. The pains appear suddenly and leave gradually; or tension much increases till very acute, then "lets up with a snap." Great dryness of mouth without thirst. All-gone sensation in stomach, especially in tea-drinkers. < At twilight; in evening (the wide-awakeness on first going to bed comes within this modality). Suffering parts emaciate. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if beside himself. As if in a hot atmosphere. As if death were near. As if looking through a sieve. Limbs as if bruised; as if asleep. As if one had turned in a circle a

long time; as if he would fall; as if he were dancing. As if brain would burst and eyes fall out of head. As if skull of forehead too thin. As if skull were lifted up. As if one had eaten too much. As if a nail driven into occiput. As if head between screws. As if gimlet piercing skull. As if eyes tightly bound by cloth. As if foreign body pressing in eye; sand in eye; thick body forcibly driven into ear; something crawling out of ear; worm creeping into throat. As if nose would be forced asunder. As if face being drawn tighter and tighter, then suddenly let loose as if a string cut. As if a nerve in tooth put on stretch and then let loose. As if he had to swallow over a lump. As of stone in stomach. As if bladder too full; as if it would fall to side on which he is lying; as of a stone in bladder or in abdomen or chest. As if joints would be easily dislocated. Small of back as if sprained. As if a hand passed through back and everything were constricted. Chill as if drenched with cold water. As if head would burst on coughing. Tongue as if burnt. Pain as from subcutaneous ulceration. As of a hot coal above ulcer. The symptoms are < by touch; > by hard rubbing and pressure (but stomach, bladder, uterus, very sensitive to pressure). > Uncovering. Aversion to and < from meat, butter, fat food, pork, bread, milk, buckwheat, ice cream, smoking. Desire for: sour, refreshing things; herring; lemonade. > From cold, < from warm foods. Rest < (> pain in testes; labour-like pains; weakness in joints). Cannot rest though motion <. The longer he lies in the morning the longer he wishes to lie. > Lying with head high. < Lying on l. side; on sound side. Pains which come on when lying on back are > by turning to either side (also *vice versâ*); must sit up and turn. When rising up the red face turns deathly pale. Great inclination to stretch feet. Gentle motion >, slow walking >. Violent motion <. Mis-step < stitching pains in stomach. Intellectual labour, or watching will = headache; meditation will sometimes >. Most symptoms < evening and night. < Twilight: "As evening comes on begins to fear ghosts"; all symptoms < alternate evenings. < Before thunderstorm. Sun <. < Hot food; is vomited immediately; < toothache. < Changes of weather. < Getting wet. Wind <. Draught of air > toothache.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Cham. (Cham. and Puls. antidote each other and follow each other well. If either one has over-acted the other will probably neutralise the ill effect and carry on the good), Coff., Ign., Nux (Teste adds Sul., and says when the improper use of Puls. has affected the air passages Calc. ph. has proved his best antidote). *Antidote to:* Chi., Chi. sul., Fer. (in chlorotic girls who have been damaged by Iron, Puls. has excellent effect), Mag. c., Sul., Sul. ac., vapours of Mercury and Copper, Bell., Cham., Coff., Colch., Lyc., Plat., Gels., Strm., Saba., Ant. t., Whisky, Toad-stool poisoning. *Compatible:* Ars., Bry., Bell., Ign., K. bi., Lyc., Nux, Pho., Rhus, Sep., Sul. *Complementary:* Lyc., Sul. ac., Arg. n. (if Arg. n. flags, give Puls.; Arg. n. follows Puls. in ophthalmia); Stn. (Stn. has menses too early and too profuse). *Compare:* Tearfulness, Sep. (Puls. cries when telling her symptoms, Sep. weeps when questioned about her symptoms; Sep. irritability and anger, indifference to household affairs), Nat. m. (Nat. m. is < by consolation), Ign. (Ign. hides her grief). Varicose veins, varicocele, orchitis, phlegmasia alba dolens, Ham. (Ham. has soreness of affected part). Ophthalmia, Arg. n. Cold, Cycl. (Cycl.

has spasmodic sneezing), Cep. (both have < in room, > open air, but Cep. discharge is thin and excoriating, Puls. thick and bland), Pen. sed. (Pen. sed. has rawness in nose and throat; and "constant wet feeling without coryza," later thick and purulent like Puls.). Stinging pains in throat < swallowing saliva and after eating, Apis. Feeling as if food lying in śsophagus, Chi., Abies n. Effect of fat food, Ip., Thuj., Carb. v. Effect of ice-cream, Ars., Carb. v., Ip., Bels. Mixed diet, Nux, Ip., Chi. Desire for lemonade, Cyc., Sabi., Bell. Gastric ailments from pork, Ant. c. (tongue as if whitewashed, vomiting predominates; Puls. stool greenish and slimy), Ip. (tongue clean, nausea predominates). Spasmodic, irregular pains = faintness, Nux. Retained placenta, Canth. After-pains, Cham., Xan., Cup. (in women who have borne many children). Non-appearance of milk, Urt. u., Ric. com., Agn. c. Uterine affections, Caul., Helon., Senec., Alet. f., Cycl., Hydras., Lil. Measles, Morbillin, K. bi. Backache < sitting, Zn., Cobalt., Sep., Can. i. Earache, Borax. Knee-joint affections, Anac. (Anac. chronic). < From wine, Zn. (Puls. from sulphurated wines,) Rho., Glo., Nux, Sel., Lach., Fl. ac., Ant. c., Bov., Sil. Thick, yellowish, green nasal discharge, Merc. (Puls. bland; Merc. has moist mouth and intense thirst, and Puls. and Nux m. dry mouth without thirst). Sudden vanishing of sight with scanty menses, Sep., Cycl. Diarrhśa from fright, Gels. (Puls. stools greenish, yellow, or slimy, or very changeable). Hypertrophy of heart; > from slow motion, Rhus. Menstrual colic, Coccul. (Coccul. as if sharp stones rubbed together with every movement). Vicarious menstruation, Bry., Pho. Ozćna with thick greenish discharge, gleet, gonorrhśal rheumatism, effects of tea, Thuj. (the gleet of Puls. is thicker than that of Thuj.). Scanty menses, Graph. > Open air, Sul. (Lyc. desires open air, but is < in cold, damp air). Climacteric state, Lach. > Uncovering, Lyc., Camph., Aco., Sec. < From heat, Apis, Iod. Nausea in upper chest and in hypogastrium, Puls. (nausea in hypogastrium, generally with uterine bearing down, Rhus). Nausea when fasting, Calc., Lyc., Silic.; when beginning to eat, Nux, Sul. Nausea in chest, Ant. t. Acid stomach, Chi., Calc., Sul., Sil., Robin. Menstrual pain begins with the flow (opp. Lach., pain subsides as flow begins). Acquisitiveness, Ars., Lyc. Dread of disease, Calc., Lach., Nux. < Lying on left side; > cold food and drink, Pho. Ribbon-like stools (Pho. like dog's). Fears darkness, Am. m., Ars., Bar. c., Berb., Calc., Carb. a., Carb. v., Caus., Lyc., Pho., Rhus, Stro., Val., Stram. Fear of ghosts, Aco., Ars., Bro., Lyc., Ran. b., Sep., Sul., Zn. Piles during menses, Am. c., Ars., Carb. v., Coccul., Collins., Graph., Ign., Lach., Mur. ac., Pho., Sul. Faintness connected with stools, Ap., Nux m., Spi., Ver. (with scanty stools, Crot. t., Dulc., Ox. ac., Pet. Sars., Sul.) Stoppage of menses from wet feet, Rhus., Lob. i. Chilblains, Agar. Vertigo on looking up (Calc. on turning head; Sul. on looking down). < In bed at night, Sul., Merc., Cham. Taste bitter with biliousness of a morning, the taste felt chiefly in upper chest, Sul. One hand cold the other hot, Chi., Dig., Ip., Mosch. Metastasis of mumps to testes, Bell., K. ca., Rhus (to brain, Bell., Hyo.). Effect of taking cold, fever, Aco. (Aco. has great thirst and anguish). Inter-menstrual hćmorrhage, Bov., Ham. < Hair-cutting, Bell. > Lying on painful side, Bry. Erratic temperatures (Zn. nervous high temperatures). Puls. is a close analogue of Cycl. in many respects, but Cycl. has profuse menses, the flow

being < sitting and > walking (Puls. < during day; Kre. < lying down); and Cycl. has < in open air. Puls. and Nux are in most respects antipodal, though they follow each other well; Puls. has > lying on back, < turning to either side; Nux has < lying on back, > turning to either side. Silica is the *chronic* of Puls.; and Sul. also in many respects.

Causation.—Chill. Wetting feet. Eating: Pork; Fats; Pastry; Ice-cream; Mixed diet. Thunderstorm. Tea.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—[This remedy is particularly applicable for complaints which are found to occur in patients of a mild, yielding, or good-natured disposition; also in those who by, their sickness, or naturally, are very easily excited to tears—they are very apt to burst into tears whenever spoken to, or when they attempt to speak, as in giving their symptoms, &c.—Affections of the mind in general; covetous; mistrustful; absent-minded; low-spirited (H. N. G.)] Melancholy with sadness, tears, great uneasiness respecting one's affairs or about the health; fear of death (tremulous anguish, as if death were near), care and grief.—Involuntary laughter and weeping.—Great anguish and inquietude, mostly in precordial region, sometimes with inclination to commit suicide, palpitation of heart, heat, and necessity to loosen the dress, trembling of hands, and inclination to vomit.—Fits of anxiety, with fear of death, or of an apoplectic attack, with buzzing in ears, shiverings, and convulsive movements of fingers.—Apprehension, anthropophobia, fear of ghosts at night or in evening, with an impulse to hide or to run away, mistrust and suspicion.—Covetousness.—Taciturn madness; with sullen, cold, and wandering air, sighs, often seated with the hands joined, but without uttering any complaint.—Despair of eternal happiness, with continual praying.—Discouragement, indecision, dread of occupation, and obstructed respiration.—Disposition envious, discontented, and covetous, exhibiting itself in a wish to appropriate everything.—Caprice, with desire at one time for one thing, at another time for something else, either being rejected as soon as obtained.—Hysterical laughter after meals.—Hypochondriacal humour and moroseness, < evening, often with repugnance to conversation, great sensitiveness, choleric disposition, cries, and weeping.—Ill-humour, sometimes with a dread of labour, and disgust or contempt for everything.—Inadvertence, precipitation, and absence of mind.—Difficulty in expressing thoughts correctly when speaking, and tendency to omit letters when writing.—Giddiness; patient neither knows where he is nor what he does.—Great flow of very changeful ideas.—Nocturnal raving; violent delirium and loss of consciousness.—Frightful visions.—Weakness of memory.—Fixed ideas.—Stupidity.

2. Head.—Fatigue of head from intellectual labour.—Sensation of emptiness and confusion in head, as after long watching or after a debauch, and sometimes with great indifference.—Stupefaction in evening, in warm room, with

chilliness.—Stupefying headache, with humming in head, < when lying or sitting quiet, or in the cold.—Vertigo as during intoxication, or vertigo to such an extent as to fall, and staggering, < evening, or morning when rising up, when getting up after lying down, when sitting, when stooping, when walking in open air, or after a meal, as well as on raising eyes, and often with great heaviness and heat in head, paleness of face, inclination to vomit, sleep, cloudiness of eyes, and buzzing in ears.—Meditation and conversation < the vertigo.—Fits of dizziness and loss of consciousness, with bluish redness and bloatedness of face, loss of motive power, violent palpitation of heart, pulse almost extinct, and respiration rattling.—Pain as from a bruise in brain (as if brain were lacerated, on or soon after waking), as in typhus fever or after intoxication with brandy.—Headache as from indigestion, caused by eating fat food (or from the abuse of Mercury).—Pain in head as if forehead would split, or as if brain were tight, compressed, or contracted.—Headache on moving eyes deep in orbits as if forehead would fall out; and frontal bones were too thin, with dulness of head, evening.—Semilateral headache as if brain would burst and eyes fall out of head.—Soreness as from subcutaneous ulceration in one or both temples, < in evening, when at rest, and in warm room; > by walking in open air.—Twitching-tearing in temple on which one lies, and going to the other side when turning on it; < in evening and on raising eyes upwards.—Congestion of blood to head, with stinging pulsation in brain, esp. when stooping.—Shootings, or sharp drawing and jerking pains, or tingling pulsation, and boring in head.—Headache across eyes like a drawing-up and letting go again.—Roaring, buzzing, and crackling in head; or painful sensation, as if a current of air were crossing brain.—The headache is often only semilateral, extending as far as ear and teeth, where it affects forehead (generally in one temple) above eyes, penetrating into sockets, or it is experienced in occiput, with painful contraction in nape of neck (with vertigo, ringing in ears, and vanishing of sight).—Appearance or < of headache in evening, after lying down, or at night, or in bed in morning, as well as on stooping, on moving eyes or head, when walking in open air, and during intellectual labour; compression sometimes >.—Headache > by meditation.—Headache with nausea and vomiting, or with congestion and heat in head, or else with shuddering and syncope, vertigo, cloudiness of eyes, loss of sight, and buzzing in ears, photophobia, and weeping.—Pain in scalp on turning up hair (or on brushing hair backwards).—Tickling and itching in head.—Purulent pustules and small tumours, with pain in scalp as from ulceration (suppurating and affecting the skull, more painful when lying on the opposite well side).—Tingling, biting-itching on scalp, mostly on temples and behind ears, followed by swelling and eruptions; sore pain; < in evening when undressing and on getting warm in bed.—Fetid, frequently cold perspiration, at times only on one side of head and face, with great anxiety and stupor; < at night and towards morning, > after waking and rising.—Disposition to take cold in head, < when it gets wet; sweat of scalp and face.

3. Eyes.—Affections in general appearing on the cornea; margins of the eyelids; dim-sightedness, with a sensation as though there were something over the eye which the patient wishes to rub away; amaurosis; cataract.—Pain in eyes as if scratched with a knife.—Burning sensation, pressive pain as if caused by sand; or sharp or shooting pain in eyes, or else boring and incisive pain.—Burning itching in eyes, chiefly in evening (inducing rubbing and scratching).—Inflammation in eyes and margins of lids (and meibomian glands), with redness of the sclerotica and conjunctiva, and copious secretion of (thick) mucus (and nightly agglutination).—Swelling and redness of eyelids.—Trichiasis in eyelid.—Styes, esp. on upper lid.—Crystalline lens clouded and of a greyish colour.—Stye with inflammation of sclerotica, and tensive drawing pains on moving the muscles of the face.—Dryness of eyes and lids, esp. during sleep.—Profuse lachrymation, principally in the wind, as well as in open air, in the cold, and in clear, bright daylight.—Acrid and corrosive tears.—Abscess near angle of eye, like a lachrymal fistula (discharging pus on pressing it).—Nocturnal agglutination of lids.—Pupils contracted or dilated.—Amaurosis; paralysis of optic nerve.—Look fixed and stupid.—Dimness of sight, esp. or, getting warm from exercise.—Cloudiness of eyes and loss of sight, sometimes with paleness of face and inclination to vomit; (all objects present a sickly hue).—Loss of sight in twilight, with sensation as if eyes were covered with a band.—Sight confused, as if directed through a mist, or as if caused by something removable by rubbing, principally in open air, in evening, in morning, or on waking.—Incipient cataract.—Diplopia.—Luminous circles before eyes, and diffusion of light of candles.—Great sensibility of eyes to light, which causes lancinating pains (and in sunshine).

4. Ears.—Pain in ears, as if something were about to protrude from them.—Shootings with itching, or sharp, jerking pain, and contraction in and round ears; the pains sometimes come on by fits, affect whole head, appear insupportable, and almost cause loss of reason (may be accompanied by high fever, &c.).—Earache with shooting down to teeth of lower jaw, < when warm in bed.—Earache in both ears with violent headache, frontal and occipital, < at night.—Inflammatory swelling, heat, and erysipelatous redness of ear and auditory duct, as well as of surrounding external parts.—Painful swelling of bones behind ears.—The cerumen is hard and black.—Bland, nearly inoffensive discharge of mucus and pus from ear.—Discharge of pus, of blood, or of a thick yellowish humour from l. ear.—Discharge from one or both ears, which may come on after measles or any other disease, or may occur spontaneously.—Otorrhśa with throbbing tinnitus.—Warbling, pulsative murmurs, tinkling, roaring, and humming in ears.—Hardness of hearing, as from an obstruction (esp. from cold, from having hair cut, or after suppressed measles).—(Deafness after washing head.—R. T. C.).—Burning, gnawing scabs at the tragus (with swelling of glands of neck).—Shootings in parotids.

5. Nose.—Pressure and pain as from an abscess in root of nose (near inner canthus, as if a lachrymal fistula would form).—The nose feels sore internally and

externally.—Ulceration of nostrils and of the alć nasi (emitting a watery humour).—Discharge of fetid and greenish or yellowish pus from nose (like old catarrh).—Old catarrh, frequently a profuse discharge every morning, in mild and pleasant persons.—Nasal catarrh accompanied by special discomfort in the house, cannot breathe well in a warm room, and great > by going out into the open air.—Blowing, of blood from nose and nasal hćmorrhage (blood coagulated; with dry coryza; with suppressed menses), sometimes with obstruction of nose.—Obstruction of nose and dry coryza, principally in evening and in the heat of a room.—Coryza with loss of taste and smell, or with discharge of thick (yellowish green) and fetid mucus.—Tickling in nose and frequent sneezing, principally in morning and evening.—Constant shivering during coryza.—Imaginary smells.—Constant smell before nose, as from a coryza of long standing, or as of a mixture of coffee and tobacco.—Swelling of nose.—Nasal bones pain as if they would be forced asunder.

6. Face.—Face pale (or yellowish, with sunken eyes) and sometimes with an expression of suffering.—Painful sensitiveness of skin in face.—Boring in l. malar bone.—(Neuralgia of r. face, < and then > by warmth, tightness across forehead as from a tight-string, keeps her awake at night.—R. T. C.).—Pallor of face, alternating with heat and redness of cheeks.—Heat and redness of r. cheek only.—Sweat on face and scalp; shuddering or one- (r.-) sided sweat of face.—Face (and nose) puffed and of a bluish red colour.—Convulsive movements and muscular palpitations in face.—Tension and sensation of swelling in face, or painful sensibility of skin, as if it were excoriated.—Erysipelas in face, with shooting pain and desquamation of skin.—Red nodosities in region of cheek-bones.—Lower lip swelled and cracked in middle.—Swelling, tension, and cracks in lips, with desquamation of skin.—Gnawing and smarting around mouth.—Sharp and contractive pain in jaws.—Swelling of submaxillary and cervical glands.

7. Teeth.—Sharp, shooting pains in teeth, or drawing, jerking pains, as if the nerve were tightened, then suddenly relaxed; or pulsative, digging, and gnawing pains, often with pricking in gums.—Jerking and stinging in teeth, extending to ears and eyes.—Toothache which affects the sound as well as the carious teeth, often only semilateral, and frequently extending to face, side of head, ear, and eye, on the side affected, being sometimes accompanied by paleness in face, shivering, and dyspnśa.—Toothache < or appears principally in evening or afternoon or at night, as well as in heat of bed or of a room; renewed by eating, as also by partaking of anything hot, and by irritation with the toothpick: > by cold water or fresh air.—Toothache from cold (in the first warm spring days), with otalgia, paleness of the face, and chilliness.—The toothache is also sometimes < by cold water as well as by fresh air or by wind; but these cases are rare.—Sensation of burning or swelling, pain as from excoriation, and pulsation in gums (< by the heat of the stove).—Looseness of teeth.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth in morning (without thirst).—Offensive smell, and even putrid fetor from mouth, principally in morning or at night, and in bed in evening.—Flow of sweetish and watery saliva from mouth, sometimes with inclination to vomit.—Sensation as if tongue were too large.—Tongue feels dry, and clammy.—Painful blister on r. side of tip of tongue.—Sensation in middle of tongue, even when it is moistened, as if it had been burned and were insensible; at night and in morning.—Edges of tongue feel sore as if scalded.—Tongue greatly swollen, dorsum bright red and covered with network of dilated and congested veins; varicose swelling on l. side of tongue.—Tongue loaded with a thick coating of a greyish, whitish, or yellowish colour (and covered with tough mucus).—Accumulation of tenacious mucus in mouth and on tongue; these parts are, as it were, coated with a white skin.—Cracks and painful vesicles on tongue.—Sensation as if the palate were swollen, or covered with tenacious mucus.—Constant spitting of frothy, cotton-like mucus.

9. Throat.—Pain as from excoriation in throat, as if it were all raw, with scraping, burning sensation and smarting.—Redness of throat, tonsils, and uvula, with sensation as if those parts were swollen, < swallowing.—Difficult deglutition, as from paralysis, or from contraction of throat.—Shootings in throat, with pressure and tension during empty deglutition.—Inflammation of throat, with varicose swelling of veins.—Dryness in throat (in morning) or accumulation of tenacious mucus, which covers the part affected (esp. night and morning).—The sore throat is generally < in evening or afternoon.—Sensation of a worm creeping up into throat.

10. Appetite.—Insipid mucus, putrid taste in mouth, empyreumatic, earthy, or pus-like taste.—Taste: fatty; lost; in colds where there is an entire loss of taste.—Sweetish, acid, or bitter taste in mouth, and of food, principally meat, bread, butter, beer, and milk, substances which also often appear insipid or cause disgust.—Bitter or sour taste in mouth immediately after eating, as well as in morning and evening.—Wine has a bitter (beer a sweet or bitter) and meat a putrid taste.—Food appears either too salt or insipid.—Want of appetite and dislike to food.—Hunger and desire to eat, without knowing what.—Ravenous hunger, with gnawing pain in stomach.—Complete adipsia, or excessive thirst, with moisture on tongue, and desire for beer, or spirituous, tart, and acid drinks.—Thirstlessness with all complaints.—Sensation of derangement in stomach, similar to that caused by fat pork or rich pastry.—Repugnance to tobacco smoke.—After eating, nausea and eructations, regurgitation and vomiting, inflation, and aching in pit of stomach, colic and flatulence, headache, obstructed respiration, ill-humour and melancholy or involuntary laughter and weeping, and many other sufferings.—Bread, esp., lies heavy on stomach.

11. Stomach.—Frequent eructations, sometimes abortive, or with taste of food, or acid, or bitter, and principally after a meal; like bile in evening.—Regurgitation of food.—Waterbrash.—Frequent hiccough, principally on smoking tobacco, after drinking, or at night, and sometimes with fit of suffocation.—(Constant hiccough

with jaundiced look and burning pains about shoulders.—R. T. C.).—Insupportable nausea and inclination to vomit, sometimes extending to throat and into mouth, with distressing sensation as of a worm crawling up śsophagus.—Morning sickness (during pregnancy).—Attacks of constriction and choking in śsophagus.—Scraping sensation in stomach and śsophagus, like a heartburn.—Vomitings, sometimes violent, of greenish mucus, or bilious and bitter, or acid matter (esp. in evening and at night).—Vomiting of food.—Hćmatemesis.—The nausea and vomiting take place principally in evening or at night, or after eating or drinking, as well as during a meal, and they often manifest themselves with shivering, paleness of face, colic, pains in ears or back, burning sensation in throat, and borborygmi.—(Persistent indigestion in fits, with great weight on chest and sickish feeling, from mental and physical upset.—R. T. C.).—Cold in stomach from ice-cream and fruit.—Colic, with nausea, ceasing after vomiting.—Painful sensibility of region of stomach to least pressure.—Disordered stomach (digestion) from eating fat food (pork).—Pressive, spasmodic, contractive, and compressive pains in stomach and prćcordial region, principally after a meal or in evening or in morning, and often with vomiting or nausea and obstructed respiration.—Tingling or pulsations in pit of stomach, or shooting pain on making a false step, or on uneven pavement.—Pain in epigastrium, which is greatly < when sitting (during pregnancy).

12. Abdomen.—Inflammation of abdomen, with great sensitiveness of integuments to pressure.—Drawing tension in hypochondria, or pulsative shootings, as in an abscess.—Hard distension of abdomen, principally in epigastrium, with tension, and sensation as if all were full, hard, and impassable, as if no stool or flatus could be expelled, though a stool does pass slowly but not hard, and yet the flatus is passed with difficulty and in small amounts.—Chilliness extending from abdomen to lower part of back.—Pressure in abdomen and small of back as from a stone; limbs go to sleep while sitting; ineffectual desire to stool.—Spasmodic and compressive pains, sometimes at bottom of hypogastrium, with pressure on rectum or cuttings, principally round navel (low down in abdomen, penetrating into pelvis), or sharp and shooting pains in abdomen.—Colic and labour-like pains in pregnant women.—Colic with chilliness, while the menstruation is suppressed.—Sensitiveness and inflammation of abdominal walls.—The colics are often accompanied by vomiting or diarrhśa; they manifest themselves mostly in evening or after eating or drinking; and are sometimes > by squeezing the abdomen or by repose, while movement < them.—Annular swelling round navel, painful when walking.—Retraction and soreness of abdomen, with great sensibility of integuments of abdomen, which appear swollen, with pain as from a bruise on touching them, or on yawning, singing, coughing, and at every movement of the abdominal muscles.—Stitches and cutting in abdomen in evening; < on sitting still.—Flatulent colic, principally in evening, after a meal, or after midnight, or in morning, with pressive pains, produced by incarcerated flatus, tumult, borborygmi, and grumbling in abdomen and escape of fetid flatus.—Painless rumbling of flatulence in upper abdomen.—Constriction as from a stone extending to bladder.—Purulent pustules in groins.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation and difficult evacuations, sometimes with painful pressure on rectum and pains in back.—Constipation, esp. if fćces are hard and large, after intermittent fever suppressed by *Chininum sulph*.—Frequent want to evacuate, even at night.—Involuntary and unperceived evacuations during sleep.—Stools frequent soft, diarrhśic, consisting of yellow mucus or mixed with blood, preceded by cutting in abdomen, or with pains in small of back.—Nightly diarrhśa, discharges watery or green like bile, after previous rumbling in abdomen.—Stools consisting only of mucus, or acrid, or bloody, or very offensive, or white.—(Diarrhśa, white, cream-coloured stools, involuntary.—R. T. C).—(White, clayey liverish stools resume their normal colour.—R. T. C.).—Dysentery, with pain in back.—Loose evacuations, even at night, and sometimes with colic and cuttings, shiverings and shudderings, and pains in anus.—Diarrhśa, particularly when it is very changeable and no two stools are alike; flatus very fetid, sometimes obstructed, causing much pain.—Diarrhśa during menses, particularly if it comes on at night.—Frequent evacuations of whitish, yellowish, sanguineous mucus, or of greenish, minced, bilious, or watery, and sometimes corrosive matter (may contain tape worm).—Before and after evacuations, burning, smarting, and pains as from excoriation in anus and rectum.—During stool congestions of blood to anus.—Discharge of blood from anus even when not at stool.—Blind and bleeding hćmorrhoids, with itching, smarting, and pain as from excoriation.—Protrusion of hćmorrhoids.—Hćmorrhoidal tumours with great soreness.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine very scanty; bloody; with mucus; reddish; complaints before making water and during; when going to urinate there is a sensation as if it would gush away, and patients can scarcely wait.—Retention of urine, with redness and heat in region of bladder, anxiety, and troublesome pains in abdomen.—Tenesmus of bladder and frequent want to urinate, with painful pressure on bladder and drawing pain in abdomen.—Involuntary micturition; at night in bed, esp. in little girls.—Involuntary emission of some drops of urine when coughing, walking, sitting down, expelling flatus (or during sleep).—Wetting the bed (at night, esp. in mild-tempered, tearful people, and in children).—Enuresis of old people with distended colon (R. T. C.).—Profuse emission of watery urine, with weakness in loins and diarrhśa, or scanty red or brown urine, sometimes with a violet-coloured froth.—Urine, with sediment, red, or of the colour of brick-dust, or violet, or mucous, or gelatinous.—Sanguineous urine with purulent deposit and pains in loins.—Hćmaturia with burning at orifice of urethra, and with constriction in region of navel.—Hćmaturia in cows and in human beings (R. T. C.).—Discharge (thick) from urethra as in gonorrhśa.—Contraction of urethra with a very small stream of water.—During micturition burning in urethra.—Burning during and after emission of urine.—Pulling and pressure in urethra, neck of bladder, and also in the bladder.—Pressure and constriction in bladder, with soreness (sensitiveness) in that region.—Swelling near neck of bladder, with soreness when touched, intermittent stream of urine, and spasmodic pain in pelvis and thighs after urinating.—Urine watery, colourless; brown; bloody.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching and tickling in prepuce and scrotum, < morning and evening.—Itching-burning on the inner and upper side of the prepuce.—Inflammatory swelling of testes and spermatic cords (sometimes only on one side), with pressive and drawing pains, extending into abdomen and loins, redness and heat of scrotum (from a contusion or after suppressed gonorrhśa), nausea and inclination to vomit.—Burning in testicles, without swelling.—Testicles hang low down.—Dropsical swelling of scrotum of a whitish blue colour.—Excessive increase of sexual passion, almost like priapismus, with frequent and prolonged erections, ardent desire for coition, and frequent pollutions.—Flow of prostatic fluid.—Inflammation of prostate gland.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Affections in general of the female genital organs; of the uterus.—Nymphomania.—Drawing, pressive pain extending towards uterus with qualmishness, towards morning.—Contractive pain in l. side of uterus, like labour pains, obliging her to bend double.—Spasmodic pains, or drawing tension in uterus, and pains like those of labour.—A burning (sticking) pain in vagina and pudenda.—Metrorrhagia (discharge now stopping, and then stronger again, of coagulated, clotted blood, or with false labour-pains).—Menstrual blood black, with clots of mucus, or pale and serous.—Catamenia irregular, tardy, or premature, of too short or too long duration, or entirely suppressed (esp. if produced by getting the feet wet), with colic, hysterical spasms in abdomen, hepatic pains, gastralgia, pain in loins, nausea and vomiting, shivering and paleness of face, megrim, vertigo, moral affections, tenesmus of anus and bladder, stitches in side, and many other sufferings before, during, or after period.—Suppression of menses (esp. in elderly women in whom they usually occur at full moon).—Delay of first menses in mild, gentle girls, low-spirited, &c.; diarrhśa during menses.—Leucorrhśa, thick, like cream (esp. frequent in lochial discharges where the flow looks like milk), or corrosive and burning, principally at period of catamenia before, during or after), and sometimes with cuttings (< when lying down; with swollen vulva).—After-pains in females of a mild disposition.—False pregnancy.—During pregnancy: nausea, morning sickness; varicose veins, bluish, < towards evening.—Lame pelvis, < warm in bed, must change position frequently threatened abortion, flow now ceasing, now returning.—During labour intense inertia; weeps because she is not delivered; malpositions of fetus; post-partum hćmorrhage; convulsions, following sluggish or irregular pains; lochia scanty, milky, or suppressed; puerperal fever; phlegmasia dolens.—Labour-pains too weak, spasmodic, or ceasing.—Swelling of breasts, with tensive pain as if the milk rushed into them and caused pressure, while nursing.—Lumps on breasts of girls, before puberty; or escape of thin, milk-like fluid.—Scanty supply of milk.—Affections of nipples.—Weeps every time child is put to breast; pain extends into chest, neck, or down back, changes from place to place.—Milk suddenly suppressed, lochia becomes milky white.—Galactorrhśa esp. in women who do not nurse their children.—After weaning, breasts swell.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, which does not permit one to speak a loud word.—Breathing, groaning, or rattling.—Catarrh, with hoarseness, roughness, dryness, scraping, and pain as from excoriation, in larynx and chest.—Attacks of constriction in larynx, principally at night, when lying in a horizontal posture.—Dyspnśa, esp. when lying on back at night, with giddiness and weakness in head.—Difficulty of breathing when walking.—Short, dry cough as soon as he gets warm.—Dry cough whenever he wakens from sleep, disappearing while sitting up in bed, and returning as soon as lying down again.—Dry, severe cough, mostly in morning, with retching and desire to vomit, and sensation as if stomach were turned inside out.—Violent spasmodic whooping-cough, in two consecutive coughs, caused by itching, scraping, with dryness as from vapours of sulphur in larynx and chest.—Shaking cough, principally in evening, at night, or in morning, excited by a sensation of dryness or a scraping and tickling in throat, < when lying down, and often accompanied by an inclination to vomit, with retching and vomiting, or by a choking, as from the vapour of sulphur, with bleeding of nose and rattling respiration.—Cough, with shootings in chest or sides, and palpitation of heart.—Moist cough, with expectoration of white, green, tenacious mucus, or of thick, yellowish matter of a bitter, greasy, salty, or putrid taste (loose cough; with expectoration in morning, without expectoration in evening; with expectoration in day, without expectoration at night).—Expectoration of black and clotted blood during cough (during suppression of menstruation).—Shootings in r. shoulder or in back when coughing.

18. Chest.—Respiration accelerated, short, and superficial (during the fever), or rattling and anxious.—Dyspnśa, as from spasmodic tension in lower part of chest, below false ribs.—Tickling on sternum.—Attacks of burning in chest.—Respiration impeded, shortness of breath, choking as from vapour of sulphur, and fits of dyspnśa and of suffocation, with anxiety, spasmodic constriction of chest or larynx, violent hiccough, cough, headache, and vertigo; principally in evening, after a meal, or at night when reclining horizontally.—Movement, quick walking, the open air, and cold < the asthmatic symptoms.—Cramp-like and constrictive tension in chest, principally on breathing (on drawing a long breath), and sometimes with internal heat and ebullition of blood.—Pain as from (subcutaneous) ulceration, or sharp and incisive pain in chest.—Acute suppuration of the lungs.—Shootings in chest and in sides, principally at night and when lying down, and sometimes with difficulty in drawing a full inspiration, inability to remain lying on the side affected, short cough, and paroxysm of suffocation.—(Pain in l. side under heart as if a string were pulling there.—R. T. C.)

19. Heart.—Congestion of blood to chest and heart, esp. at night, with anxious dreams (*e.g.*, of being immured), with starting up and anxious cries.—Catching pain in cardiac region; > for a time by pressure of hand.—Stitches in prćcordial region, > while walking, with pressure and anxiety, impeding respiration.—Burning in region of heart.—Frequent and violent fits of palpitation, principally after dinner and after moral emotions, or provoked by conversation, and often with anguish,

clouded sight (vanishing of sight), and impeded respiration, esp. when lying on the l. side.—(With menstrual irregularities, chlorosis, &c.; the beat of the heart is felt in the pit of the stomach.).—Anxiety, heaviness, pressure, and burning sensation in heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Rheumatic, tensive, and drawing pains in nape of neck and in neck, sometimes semilateral, and often with swelling of the parts, and pains as from subcutaneous ulceration when they are touched.—Cracking in cervical vertebrć and shoulder-blades on moving those parts.—Itching pimples on neck.—Swelling of glands of neck.—Pains in sacrum and in back, as from having remained some time in a bent posture, or with rigidity, as from the pressure of a belt.—Sacral pains like those of labour.—Pains in back and chilliness from suppressed menstruation.—Shootings in back, in loins, and between shoulder-blades.—Curvature of spine (upper part).

21. Limbs.—Redness and swelling of joints, with stinging pains.—Anxious, tremulous sensation in limbs.—Drawing, sticking, < in joints, which are painful to touch.—Weakness in limbs morning after rising, with relaxation without feeling weary.—Drawing, tearing pains in limbs, shifting rapidly from place to place; < at night, from warmth; > from uncovering.—Pain in limbs in morning in bed, < in joints, forcing him to stretch, with general heat.—On waking the parts on which he has lain are asleep, with crawling and tingling.—Coldness of hands and feet; they seem dead.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sharp, jerking, and drawing pains in shoulder-joint, as well as in the arms, hands, and fingers.—Paralytic pains in scapular joint when lifting and moving arms.—Burning sensation in arm in evening or at night, with sensation of dryness in fingers.—Burning heat in hands and arms and in trunk with perspiration down spine (agg.—R. T. C.).—Pressive heaviness in arms, with sensation of numbness, esp. in hands.—Sensation of tension and swelling and wrenching pain in joints of elbows, hands, and fingers, with rigidity.—Swelling of elbow after a contusion.—Swelling of veins on forearm and hands.—Easy numbness of fingers, principally in morning and at night.—Vesicles between fingers, with pricking pain.—Pain as if caused by panaritium in index.—Itching chilblains on hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain as from a bruise or from ulceration in the psoas.—Wrenching pain in coxo-femoral articulation, with painful jerks, as in a wound, extending as far as knee, < during repose.—Pulling and tension in thighs and legs, < in calves of legs, as if tendons were too short.—Pain as from a bruise, with sensation of paralytic weakness in bones and muscles of thighs and legs.—Pain as from subcutaneous ulceration in legs and soles of feet.—Cracking in knees.—Swelling of knees, sometimes chiefly above patella, and often with heat, inflammation, sharp drawing and shooting pains.—Enlargement of knee with local varicosis (relieved.—R. T. C.).—Weakness and yielding of knee, with tottering gait.—Pulling and great fatigue in legs, esp. knees, with trembling.—Swelling of

veins and varices in legs.—Numbness in legs when remaining long standing.—Pain in tibia as from a bruise.—Tension and drawing in calves of legs.—Hot swelling of legs, or only of the back or of soles of feet, sometimes with shooting pains when the parts are touched, and during movement.—Painful sensation of numbness in soles of feet and in balls of the toes.—Red-hot swelling of feet, extending up to calf, with stinging pain.—Swelling of top of foot.—Śdematous swelling of feet, < in evening.—Piercing shootings and incisive pains in heels (towards evening).—Shootings in soles of feet and extremities of toes.—Chilblains.—The complaints are < when one allows the feet to hang down.

24. Generalities.—[Affections in general, and of any kind, appearing in r. abdominal ring r. chest; r. upper and lower extremity; tongue; increase of saliva; larynx trachea; nape of neck; heart and region of heart; palpitation of heart, also with anguish: small of back; shoulder-joints; fingers; legs; shin-bones; calves, particularly when they are swollen, red, and hot; heel sole of foot; ball or under part of toes; knee-joint; bones of lower extremities; inflammation of bones in general.—Strong desire for open air, which makes patient feel better in every way, headache, toothache, earache, cold in head, &c., are all > in open air, can breathe better, &c.—Bleeding from inner parts; congestion of blood to single parts; apparent deficiency of blood.—Chlorosis (in persons of mild, quiet, &c., dispositions).—Secretion of mucus increased; nervous debility.—Varicose veins, even when inflamed, esp. when blue, particularly in pregnant females; feel more comfortable when walking about.—(Phlebitis of single veins.—R. T. C.).—Symptoms <: in afternoon; from mental affections; on waking; when blowing nose (produces pain in chest, nose, head, or somewhere else, or a cracking in ears); before falling asleep; during expiration; after taking cold; from coughing from change of position (particularly applicable to the female organism) from loss of fluids; from being frostbitten; lying on l. side; on painless side; lying with head low; having measles, after measles; before and during menstruation; on beginning to move from taking bread; butter; buckwheat; fat food; fruits; ice; pancakes warm food; abuse of Peruvian bark; can't bear pressure on the well side if it be made towards the diseased side; from derangement of stomach; during stool, particularly in dysentery if it gives great pain in small of back; while suckling child; in the sun; in the twilight; before, during, or after urinating; women in confinement from having a tapeworm; from surgical injuries in general; from tobacco during pregnancy.—Symptoms >: in open air; in a cold place; from cold air; by lying on r. side; with head high; from cold things; from washing; on wetting the affected parts; after discharge of flatus.—H. N. G.].—Sharp drawing and jerking pains in muscles, < at night, or in bed in evening, as well as by heat of a room, > in the open air, and often accompanied by numbness, paralytic weakness, or hard swelling of parts affected.—Shootings and sensation of coldness in parts affected on a change of weather.—Tension in some of the limbs as if tendons were too short.—Shifting pains which pass rapidly from one part to the other, often with swelling and redness in joints.—Sensation of hollowness; of pulsations, knocking, or throbbing in inner parts; of extension in size, as if one part, or every part, were

growing too large; of a band around the parts; of buzzing or humming in any part of the body.—Shocks in tendons.—Fitful pains with shivering, labouring respiration, paleness of face, and trembling of legs.—The shiverings increase as the pains become <.—Pain as from a bruise or subcutaneous ulceration on touching parts affected.—Semilateral pains and affections.—Symptoms are < and renewed when seated after long-continued exercise; or on rising after having been seated a long time, as well as during repose, esp. when lying on side or back.—The symptoms which appear when lying on back are > by turning on side or by rising up, and *vice versâ*.—Movement, walking, pressure, external heat, and the open air, equally > many of the symptoms, while they < others.—Symptoms generally most violent in evening or at night before midnight, sometimes also in morning and after a meal.—The symptoms are < every second day in evening.—Agitation and uneasiness throughout body, with inability to sleep or to enjoy repose, and constant inclination to stretch limbs.—Frequent and troublesome pulsations over whole body, < during movement.—Great tendency of limbs to go to sleep.—Frequent trembling of limbs with anxiety.—Sluggishness and heaviness of limbs, with paralytic weakness, painful sensibility of joints, and tottering gait.—Weariness in morning, which is < by a recumbent position.—Fainting fits with deadly paleness of face.—Epileptic convulsions, with violent movements of limbs, followed by weakness, eructations, and inclination to vomit (after suppression of catamenia).—Great sensibility and repugnance to open air.—Great desire to remain lying down or sitting.—Pain as from a bruise in bones of Emaciation.

25. Skin.—Pale skin.—Itching, mostly burning or pricking (as if caused by stings of ants), principally in evening, and at night in heat of bed, < by scratching.—Red spots, like morbilli, or nettle-rash.—Frequent redness, even when the parts are cold.—Eruptions from eating pork, itching violently in bed.—Eruptions like measles.—Rhagades.—Suppurating wounds, pus thick and too profuse.—Pus copious and yellow.—Moles or freckles in young girls.—Eruptions similar to varicella coniformis, with violent itching in bed.—Chilblains, particularly when they turn blue.—Exanthema, chapped.—Blue-black swellings.—Chilblains with bluish-red swelling, heat, and burning, or pulsative pains.—Phlegmonous erysipelas, with hardness, burning heat, and shooting pain on touching or moving parts affected.—Furunculi.—Shining redness, hardness, and itching round ulcers, with ready bleeding, and shooting, burning, and gnawing pains.—Deep or fistulous ulcers; where there is much swelling around.—Inflamed or putrid ulcers.—Varices.

26. Sleep.—Constant sleepiness and comatose sleep, with agitation and disquieting fancies, day or night.—Great tendency to sleep during day, principally in evening or afternoon.—Irregular sleep, too early in evening or too late in morning, and sometimes with nocturnal sleeplessness.—Sleep retarded, sometimes until two hours after midnight, and often followed by early waking.—A great flow of ideas hinders sleep in evening and at night.—Agitated sleep, with frequent waking; and general numbness on waking.—Inability to sleep except when seated with head inclined forwards or to one side.—During sleep, chattering, talking, delirium,

convulsive movements of mouth, eyes, and limbs; tears, cries, and moans, nightmare; starts from fright; shocks in body and jerking in limbs.—Wakes up frightened and confused, knows not where he is, cannot collect himself.—At night great agitation and tossing, inquietude and anguish of heart, ebullition of blood, dry heat, itching, incoherent talking, with fixed ideas.—When sleeping patient lies on back with knees raised and arms placed over head or crossed over abdomen.—Fearful, frightful, anxious, confused, vivid, disgusting, voluptuous dreams, of quarrels and of business of the day, of spectres, and of the dead.—Frequent yawning.

27. Fever.—Chilliness of one side only; chilliness without thirst, often followed by fever without thirst (accompanied by vertigo and stupor); heat on one side; perspiration on one side only; want of thirst; febrile symptoms r. side.—Continuous internal chilliness even in warm room.—Thirst before chill or heat, seldom during hot stage.—Chilliness (4 p.m.) without thirst, accompanied by anxiety and dyspnśa; this is followed by a drawing pain extending from back into head, three hours later heat of whole body without any thirst, with sweat on face, drowsiness without any sleep and unconsciousness; in morning perspiration over whole body.—Coldness, shiverings, and shudderings, principally in evening or afternoon, and sometimes with paleness of face, vertigo, and dizziness, pain and heaviness in head; anxiety and oppression of chest, vomiting of mucus (when the cold stage comes on), desire to lie down, and flushes of heat.—Partial coldness and shivering, principally in back, aims, legs, hands, and feet, often with heat in head or face and redness of cheeks.—Semilateral coldness with numbness of the side affected.—Dry heat (internal), principally at night, in evening in bed or in morning, and often with fits of anguish, headache, face red and bloated, or perspiration on face, shivering on being uncovered, burning in hands, with swelling of veins, lamentations, sighs, and moans, profound or agitated sleep, anxious and quick respiration, fainting fits, with cloudiness of eyes, inclination to vomit, and loose evacuations.—Partial heat, principally on face, with redness of cheeks, hands, face, &c., often semilateral, with coldness and shivering in the opposite parts.—Heat of face or heat of one hand, with coldness of the other.—Febrile paroxysms composed of heat, which are preceded by shiverings, with adipsia, and mixed with, or followed by, perspiration; quotidian, tertian, or quartan type; < in evening or afternoon; remission in morning during apyrexia, nausea and loss of appetite, headache, painful oppression at chest, moist cough, bitterness in mouth, constipation or (mucous) diarrhśa.—Febrile symptoms with loss of consciousness, delirium, tears, and despair, or with gastrico-mucous or bilious symptoms or with comatose sleep (or consequent upon the abuse of *Quinine*, with bitter taste of food and constipation).—Repugnance to external heat.—Pulse weak and small, but accelerated.—Pulse quick and small; or full and slow; or feeble and almost suppressed.—Perspiration, principally at night or towards morning; profuse and fetid sweat; semilateral or partial sweat (on head and face), and sweat with cramps on arms and hands, weariness, comatose sleep, dreamy reveries, and redness of face.—Perspiration during sleep, soon ceasing

when waking.—Perspires easily during the day.—Night-sweat with stupor.—Smell of perspiration, sour, musty, like musk.—Perspiration at times cold.

Pulsatilla Nuttaliana.

American Pulsatilla. Pasque Flower (American). Anemone Ludoviciana. A. nuttaliana. N. O. Ranunculaceć. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Amenorrhśa. Clavus. Cold; liability to. Deafness. Diarrhśa. Dyspepsia. Feet, fidgety. Home-sickness. Knees; rheumatism of. Liver, pains in. Measles; prophylaxis of. Menses, retarded. Ptosis. Rheumatism; wandering. Sciatica. Shoulder, r., pain in. Tinnitus. Uterus, pains in.

Characteristics.—The American *Pulsatilla* approaches more nearly to *P. vulgaris* than *to P. nig*. in its botanical characters. It flourishes especially in the dry and sandy bluffs which form the bed of the Mississippi. The flower is pale purplish. "The odour of the *dried* plant is rather faint, being slightly *camphoraceous*, the taste of the dried flowers simply sweetish and herbaceous, that of the leaves more astringent with very slight acrimony. The *taste* and to some extent the odour of the fresh plant are both acrid and irritating" (Hale). A. W. Miller, a pharmaceutist (referred to by Hale), analysed *P. nutt*. The extracted substances had an acrid, almost caustic taste, and well-marked camphoraceous odour. When volatilised they produced an irritating, pungent vapour, affecting the eyes and causing sneezing. The analysis revealed the following constituents: (*1*) Organic—Grape-sugar, gum, resin, an alkaloid and anemonic acid. (*2*) Inorganic—Sulphate of potash, carbonate of potash, chlorate of potassium, carbonate of lime, magnesia, and "a proto-salt of iron," Dr. W. H. Miller (brother of A. W. M.), an allopathist, claimed to have used *P. nutt*. with success in many chronic eye affections, particularly catarrh, amaurosis, and corneal opacities, cutaneous eruptions, and secondary syphilis. Hale instituted the first homśopathic research, and Burt was the first prover. The symptoms have a strong resemblance to those of *P. nig*., and cases cured with *P. nutt*. are mostly such as would be amenable to *P. nig*. A patient of mine was incidentally cured of a tendency to catch colds by taking *P. nutt*. for some weeks as a prophylactic against measles. Burnett cured with it a case of deafness and śdema of left upper eyelid. The proving showed a powerful effect on the menstrual function, and Hale reports many cures of retentio mensium: (*1*) A young lady, formerly subject to retardation of menses, had: Constant chilliness, cold hands and feet, loss of appetite, sour eructations, nausea after meals, hemicrania, toothache, melancholy, general malaria. Menses two weeks late; took a chill at the time they were due, when she had precursory symptoms; no symptoms of menses now. *P. nutt*. 1 in water every two hours. After the first dose the menses came on and the constitutional symptoms cleared off. (*2*) Plethoric, usually healthy young woman, had menses

delay two weeks. Continual severe headache, a heaviness and fulness, < moving or stooping; sight dim, complete blindness on stooping or rising suddenly; weight in uterine region severe aching extending to back, < evening. Hands and feet cold; weakness in lower limbs. *Act. r*. failed to relieve. *P. nutt*. 1x, 5 drops every three hours, brought speedy improvement. Next day menses came on profusely but without pain, two days before the expiration of the eighth week. The *Puls*. flying pains were very noticeable in the proving. Hale reports this case: Strong, healthy-looking man had wandering rheumatic pains chiefly in dorsum of right foot, loins, thighs, chest, arms, head. The head pain was a dull, heavy pressure in vertex, nearly constant, with occasional sharp pains. Some fever but no local inflammation of joints or muscles. Urine scanty, depositing lithates. Acidity of stomach. Appetite good. Bowels normal. *P. nutt*. 1x cured in three days. Some *Peculiar Symptoms* are: Home-sick feeling. Trembling weakness, weariness, heaviness. Snapping noise in ears. Fidgety feet. Colic before and after stool. Colic after eating a pear. Stiffness of fingers. Hands hot and dry (a constant symptom). The symptoms are < coming in from open air; after eating; eating a pear; at night; by warmth; by reading; on urinating; on walking. > Walking in open air; rubbing with flesh-brush; scratching.

Relations.—See Puls. *Antidoted by:* Ant. c. *Compare:* In fidgety feet, Zn., Caust.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sad, gloomy; with frequent eructations.—Home-sick, despondent.—Anxiety; at night.—Irritable; quick, nervous motions.—Dull, disinclined for work.

2. Head.—Dizziness on entering house from open air; sudden, in afternoon with fulness of head.—Dull. heavy headache, mornings; > by active exercise before breakfast.—Flying pains in head and feet.—Dull, oppressive, frontal headache; on waking.—Hard pains in upper forehead pass in a wave to occiput, involving whole brain.—With headache cutting pains in epigastrium.—Hard pain over l. eye; as if a nail being pressed into forehead.—Pain over r. eye, afternoon, > walking in open air, < in warm room, with sense of heat, fulness in head, and dryness of eyes.—Sharp, shooting pains through both temples; in r. temple.—Dull pain in r. temple; in vertex.—Severe throbbing on vertex.—Full, hot feeling at cerebellum.—Headache arising from nape of neck and upwards.

3. Eyes.—Profuse secretion of mucus from eyes.—Dull pain deep in eyes, with smarting.—Dryness; smarting; profuse flow of tears.—Twitching: of l. brow and upper lid for half an hour after going to bed; r. lids < reading.—Paralysis of lids.—Śdema of l. upper lid.—Tarsal edges red, dry, irritable.—Lids agglutinated; profuse secretion of soft, yellow, or White matter.—Profuse lachrymation with dull pains in eyeball extending to malar bone.—Neuralgic pains in eyeballs, while walking, < r.

4. Ears.—Hard, drawing pains along r. Eustachian tube.—With the pains in head and eyes, frequent drawing pains in ears from within out.—Sharp pains in r. ear and temples.—L. ear feels closed; later both.—Snapping noises in ears; fluttering in r.—Deafness, with śdema of l. upper eyelid (cured).

5. Nose.—Dryness and heat in nose.

6. Face.—Face red, hot, flushed.—Complexion at first rough; later very clear after disappearance of rash.—After eating, flushed, pressure of blood in face.—Painful drawing in l. cheek-bone and jaw.—Lips dry.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: coated white, with flat, pappy taste on rising; covered with tough slime, red, rather dry and swollen, teeth indented; yellowish coat along centre; unusually red after eating.—Breath offensive, to self and others; after eating.—Mouth and lips dry.—Smarting of velum palati.—Mouth filling with saliva.—On awaking, dry, pappy taste in mouth, as if tongue thickly coated (which it was not).—Taste: flat; flat bitter; flat rough; sweetish; bad.—Awoke after afternoon sleep with vinegar-like acidity in mouth and dull, pressing pain in stomach.

9. Throat.—Frequent inclination to clear throat.—After eating slight irritation in throat, with easy expectoration of white, tough mucus.—Throat dry, smarts on waking, contains much tough mucus hard to dislodge.—Scratchy, husky feeling in throat.—Sensation of plug in lower throat.

11. Stomach.—Great hunger; rapidly returned after eating.—Loss of appetite.—More thirst than usual; cold water extremely grateful.—Eructations: tasting of *Puls*.; while riding belches up food hot and tasteless; of hot, tasteless wind; of sour air.—Thick gulping.—Heartburn.—Nausea; and dull headache, then faintness at stomach; on entering house.—Fulness in stomach preventing eating in spite of appetite (cured in the proving).—Painful emptiness, pressure, then rising towards śsophagus like heartburn.—Emptiness: after action of bowels after eating.—Gnawing, empty sensation.—Weight and pressure in stomach after eating; with faintness.—Distress: with severe cutting pains in epigastrium.—Feeling as if needles being pressed through stomach.—Heat in stomach gradually increasing to pain, < in spots under sternum; burning; pricking burning.

12. Abdomen.—Dull pains in r. hypochondrium; in l.—Severe pain in umbilicus 6 a.m., with desire for stool, stool dark, covered with mucus, severe pains for half an hour after.—Rumbling; after dinner of wind in distended abdomen moving from epigastrium to hypogastrium.—Aching in one spot < by moving.—Colicky pains after eating a ripe pear.—Aching in l. groin; above l. iliac crest on moving or bending.—Dull pains: in whole abdomen; by spells in hypogastrium.

13. Stool and Anus.—Evening and afternoon, feeling as if must go to stool immediately, with constant distress in lower epigastrium and umbilicus.—Sudden attack of diarrhśa whilst riding on horseback.—Stools: dark, thin, pap-like; watery, light yellow, painless; mushy; dark, slightly covered with mucus; dry, hard, lumpy.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain on urinating; at end of urethra.—Frequent micturition.—Tenesmus, extending up ureters; uneasiness in kidneys.—Urine: pale; albuminous; excess of water; skunk-like odour.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Distressing erection, soon subsiding.—Pain in penis on waking, < on micturating.—Hard, sticking pains in (l.) spermatic cord and testes.—Dull pains in testes, < r.—Emission.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Stinging, darting pains passing through uterus from side to side.—Leucorrhśa, bland but so profuse, and with so great depression that the prover refused to take more of the drug although it removed a pleuritic pain.—Leucorrhśa, painless, 4 p.m.—Feeling as if menses coming on.—(Menses became more regular.).—Menses weak, too soon (never before; but discharge, which had been formerly too dark and with pain, was this time natural in colour and painless).—Menses, always copious, became increased to flooding and lasted three days.—In morning on awaking found menses had returned first time since weaning babe (two months).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Coughed much.—Constant inclination to cough.—Small sore spot in upper trachea.

18. Chest.—Sharp, stabbing pain in pectoralis major muscle, followed by burning distress therein.—During evening severe pain under l. arm nearer back.—Aching pain in chest all forenoon.—Itching blotches on r. breast; r. side chest.

19. Heart.—Audible pulsation of heart.—Pulse accelerated.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness r. side neck, morning.—Backache.—Lameness in back, esp. loins.—Woke frequently with backache.—Weakness of loins; feeling its if menses coming on.

21. Limbs.—Aching in limbs and loins wakes him frequently.—Frequent flying pains in hands, feet, toes.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatism of r. shoulder.—Lameness in muscles of r. upper arm.—Muscles stiff.—Frequent momentary pains in wrists and fingers.—Fingers stiff.—Hands dry and hot all day.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sharp neuralgic pains along sciatic nerve from hip-joint to middle of thigh.—Drawing in (l.) sartorius muscle, when walking.—Pain in both knees; < l.; severe, dull in r. for two hours in bed; rheumatic.—Legs heavy while walking; trembling weakness; nervous pains, < l.—Cramp.—Dull pain in ankles; flying pains.—With desire to urinate, afternoon, and at night, nervous sensation is felt, irresistible fidgets, < night.—Elevated eruption on ankles and half-way up leg, several large blotches on back, dark red; itches all the time, < night.—Very cold feet, evening.

24. Generalities.—Great debility; on rising; in evening.—Languid, feverish, depressed.

25. Skin.—Elevated blotchy eruption on legs and back.—Slight rash on back and shoulders.—Itching scattered pimples r. side of chest; light red, rash-like blotches on r. breast, itching severely at night; < when heated.—Red rash on body, face, neck, back, chest, abdomen, limbs, < chest and abdomen; later erythema; later nodules, turn white after scratching (> *Ant. c*. 200).—Itching: intense all over; < night before bedtime; > rubbing; < riding in cold air; returned repeatedly throughout the winter.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy; sleep not refreshing.—Sleepless: for an hour 4 a.m.; for several hours; from over-eating.—Restless, with frontal headache.—Many dreams; confused.

27. Fever.—Chilly; with full, uncomfortable feeling in stomach; with inclination to yawn; with papescent stool; shaking.—Heat; feverish with debility; skin hot, flaccid; > cool, blustering wind.—Hot face, cold feet; hands hot and feverish.

Pyrethrum Parthenium.

Chrysanthemum parthenium (Bern.). Feverfew. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Delirium. Dysentery. Fevers. Loquacity. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Pyr. p*. "has bitter tonic properties like those of Chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*); and is a popular remedy in slight fevers (whence the name 'Feverfew'). The smell of the whole herb is said to be particularly offensive to bees" (*Treas. of Bot*.). Some popular "insect powders" are made of the dried flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum. Radix Pyrethri*, or Pellitory of Spain, which is used as an irritant and as a toothache cure, is the root of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*. The roots of the genus have a hot taste, whence the name Pyrethrum (πῦρ, fire). One observation has been recorded with *Pyr. p*. A boy, 3 1/2, took 50 minims of the

tincture. It nearly proved fatal, causing diarrhœa, convulsions of a tetanic nature, twitchings, loquacious delirium, restless, rapid, and weak pulse, and profuse sweat at night. Some observations of Cooper's will be found in the Schema. Cooper has also cured cases of subacute rheumatism with *P. roseum*.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cham., Cin., Absin., Artemis, and other Compositæ.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very excited, talked incessantly for four hours.—Lying in state of stupor; easily roused but quickly relapsing.

8. Mouth.—Soreness of tongue.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa, 5 a.m., with pain; at first profuse and exhausting, with tenesmus; afterwards involuntary evacuations of mucus slightly tinged with blood; better next morning.

19. Heart.—Pulse very rapid (120 to 130) and feeble; became normal the fifth day.

21. Limbs.—Old subacute rheumatism of hands and small bones (relieved.—R. T. C.)

24. Generalities.—Twitching of muscles of limbs (not those of face); subsided by morning of third day.—At 12.30 violent convulsions lasting all hour and leaving the child apparently moribund, but he gradually recovered.—Convulsive movements like those of tetanus.—Restlessness.—Feet, legs and body, which were swollen, decidedly reduce, and next menstrual period is dark and deficient (in a gouty woman, 50.—R. T. C.)

27. Fever.—Profuse perspiration; and restlessness (first night).

Pyrogenium.

Pyrogen. Pyrexin. Sepsin. A product of the decomposition of chopped lean beef in water, allowed to stand in the sun for two or three weeks. Dilutions; (which should be made, according to Burnett, direct and without glycerine).

Clinical.—Abscess. Anus, sweating near. Bed-sores. Bright's disease. Constipation. Diarrhśa. Dysentery. Eczema. *Enteric fever*. Fistula. Headache. Heart, rapid action of; consciousness of; failure of. *Hectic fever*. Indian continued fevers. Influenza.—Intestines, ulceration of; obstruction of. *Labour: puerperal fever. Ovary, abscess of*. Peritonitis. Phthisis pulmonalis. Ptomaine poisoning. Puerperal

fever. *Pyćmia*. Sepsis. *Spine, Pott's curvature of*. Tabes mesenterica. Tuberculosis. Typhilitis. Ulcers, varicose; obstinate. Varicosis.

Characteristics.—John Drysdale was the first, in 1880, to suggest the use of this substance as a medicament (*On Pyrexin or Pyrogen as a Therapeutic Agent*, Baillič re, Tyndale & Cox). Burdon Sanderson has stated (*B. M. J*., February 13, 1875) that "only liquids which contain bacteria or have a marked proneness to their production" are capable of setting up pyrexia. This remark struck Drysdale, and though, of course, he could not endorse the "only" of the statement—many drugs known to homśopaths set up fever—he saw that the fact might be turned to account. Sanderson further defines *Pyrogen* as "a chemical non-living substance formed by living bacteria, but also by living pus-corpuscles, or the living blood- or tissue-protoplasms from which these corpuscles spring." In Sanderson's experiments with *Pyro*. the following effects were observed. (*1*) From a non-fatal dose: The animal shivers and begins to move about restlessly. The temperature rises from 2° to 3° C., the maximum being reached in three hours. Thirst and vomiting come on, followed by feculent and thin mucous, and finally bloody diarrhśa and tenesmus. In five hours these symptoms begin to subside, and the animal recovers with wonderful rapidity. When death occurs it is from heart failure. In *non-fatal* cases with gastro-enteric symptoms the temperature gradually rises for four hours, and as gradually subsides: in *fatal* cases it rises rapidly to 104° F., then rapidly declines to below normal. (*2*) From a fatal dose: There is intestinal hćmorrhage, purging, collapse, and death. After death extravasations of blood are found in heart, pleura, and pericardium; the spleen is enlarged and full of blood. Mucous membrane of stomach and small intestines is intensely injected with detachment of epithelium and exudation of bloody fluid, which distends the gut. The blood is dark, the corpuscles being in clumps instead of rolls, and many being dissolved in the liquor sanguinis. White corpuscles partially disintegrated. Drysdale prepared a tincture of *Pyro*.—which he preferred to call *Pyrexin*, since it is not a mere fever-*producer*: others have called it *Sepsin*; but this is too close to *Septicćmin*, a name given to a related and perhaps identical nosode: I have chosen to retain the name *Pyrogen*, by which the remedy is best known in homśopathy—and put his own suggestion into practice. His success was very encouraging, but as he continued to use the Ř tincture and lowest attenuations the difficulty of keeping the preparation was not small; and the remedy did not come into extensive use till Burnett published his pamphlet on *Pyrogenium in Fevers and Blood-poisoning* in 1888. Burnett used chiefly the 6th centesimal dilution, which is perfectly harmless, and which will keep indefinitely. Heath, who made one of the preparations used by Burnett, gave some of it to Swan, of New York, who ran it up into the high infinitesimals. Much of the American experience is with Swan's attenuations, including a proving by Sherbino (*Med. Adv*., xxv. 369), whose symptoms I have marked (S) in the Schema. The remainder of the symptoms of the Schema are for the most part clinical. Yingling (*H. P*., xiii. 402) collected symptoms from many reported cases, and arranged them with the symptoms of the proving. (Yingling erroneously describes *Pyro*. as prepared from "pus from septic abscess." This is *Septicćmin*. He

refers, however, to Burnett's pamphlet and to cases cured with *Pyro*., leaving the actual substance referred to not in doubt. H. C. Allen, who published the proving and most of the cases in *Med. Adv*., rightly describes *Pyro*. as a "Product of Sepsis"). Drysdale's original cases include a number in which threatened typhoid was averted, a case of tabes mesenterica cured, and one of ulceration of the colon greatly benefited. Burnett's were cases of fully developed typhoid all cut short at the height by *Pyro*. 6 given every two hours. In his pamphlet is included a successful experience of Dr. Shouldham's with *Pyro*. 6 in two cases of diphtheritic sore threat. I have had ample opportunity of observing the power of *Pyro*. over typhoid fever, and typhoid and hectic states, including one of discharging abscess connected with Pott's disease of the spine. T. M. Dillingham reports (*Med. Adv*., xxvii. 367) the case of a young German Jewess who had been under treatment at various hospitals for Bright's disease, and at the *Hahnemann* Hospital of New York among Others. To this she was readmitted on March 14, 1890, when she first came under Dr. Dillingham's care. The urine showed an enormous amount of albumen and a variety of casts. Feet and legs greatly swollen, face puffy. Throbbing headache, often accompanied by profuse nose-bleed, nausea, and vomiting; < motion and light; abnormally bright eyes, widely dilated pupils. *Bell*. gave temporary relief; but on May 31st the condition was desperate. Dillingham then learned that the trouble dated from a large abscess resulting from a lanced, badly cared-for felon of the left thumb. She was ill six weeks with this abscess, having, as her doctors said, "blood poisoning." Soon after this her face and feet began to swell. On May 31st the condition was this: Feet, legs, and genitals greatly swollen. Frightful throbbing headache, > by tight band constantly worn. > By heat; very fond of the *hot bath*. Headaches had terrible aggravations lasting two to four days, during which time she could neither lie in bed nor sit up, but was in constant motion, groaning and crying piteously for help. *Pyro*. cmm, Swan, one dose was given, and no other medicine, although the patient on one occasion begged for something to stop the pain. In the course of June she began to mend, and on October 20th was discharged cured. In Sherbino's proving he was cured incidentally of a consciousness of the heart and its working, and palpitation from least excitement or anxiety, < beginning to move; congestion to head as if apoplexy would ensue. *Cactus* had done no good. Sherbino cured: (*1*) a case of puerperal fever with *Pyro*., being led to its selection by the very high pulse rate. (*2*) Relapse of typhoid, pulse 140, temperature 102° F.; both were normal in twenty-four hours. (*3*) Young lady, 17, fever, aching bones, bed felt very hard. Numb, paralytic feeling. *As the fever left the pulse kept mounting up*. *Pyro*. cmm, Swan, repeated as often as effect ceased, cured.—*Pyro*. is one of the *germinal* remedies of the materia medica. When once the idea of its essential action is grasped an infinity of applications become apparent. As Drysdale put it, "The most summary indication for *Pyro*. would be to term it the *Aconite* of the typhous or typhoid quality of pyrexia," and wherever poisoning by bacterial products (*e.g*., in the hectic of phthisis) is going on *Pyro*. will be likely to do good. *Sepsis* is the essence of the action of *Pyro*. H. C. Allen gives this indication for its use in septic states:

"When the best selected remedies fail to relieve or permanently improve "—analogous to the action of *Pso*. and *Sul*. in other conditions. Also: "Latent pyogenic process, patient continually relapsing after apparent simillimum." As *Pyro*. is a product of carrion, the carrion-like odour of bodily emaciations, secretions, and excretions is a keynote for its use. Other leading indications are: Restlessness; must move constantly to > the soreness of parts. "Constipation, from impactum of fćces in fevers; stool large, black, carrion-like." "Chill begins in back, between scapulć." "Severe general chill of bones and extremities." In all cases of fever commencing with pains in the limbs," Swan. Pulse abnormally rapid, out of all proportion to temperature." *Pyro*. 5, five drops in water night and morning, assisted in the cure of a case of anal fistula in a case of Burnett's (*On Fistula*, p. 66). Under its action a sweating at the seat which the man had had for many years disappeared; and the skin of his hands, which were subject to dry eczema, assumed a much cleaner aspect. J. S. Hunt (*H. W*., xxxi. 54) reports five cases of varicose ulcers, all of which healed quickly under *Pyro*. Bellairs (*H. W*., xxxiv. 298) gave *Pyro*. 200 to an elderly woman who suffered for years with an ulcerated leg, which was riddled with deep, burrowing wounds, extremely painful and discharging freely. *Hep., Sil., Ars., Ham*., did no good. Under *Pyro*. once or twice a day "a large boil" formed on the calf of the leg and discharged its contents, after which the various ulcers healed up directly. The symptoms are > by heat (drinking hot water; hot bath). > Tightly binding head. > Stretching out limbs; walking about; turning over or changing position. Heart's action and cough < by motion. Eyeball < moving eye. Cough < motion and in a warm room. < Sitting up in bed; rising. (Cough > sitting up; < lying down.)

Relations.—*Compare:* Septicćmin (B. Sanderson says bacteria and pus cells produce the same chemical result; Pyro. and Sept. may therefore he identical, but I think it best to keep them distinct); Malar. (the *vegetable* Pyrogen); Lach. In typhoid with soreness, bed feels hard, Bap., Arn., Rhus. > Motion and stretching limbs, Rhus. Cough < by motion and in warm room, Bry. Uterine hćmorrhage, Ipec. ("if Ipec. fails when indicated give Pyro.," Yingling). Offensive diarrhśa Pso. Black stools, Lept. Constipation, Op., Sanic., Pb. Lochia thin, fetid, Nit. ac. Vomits water as soon as warm in stomach, Pho. Throbbing headache, Bell. Varicose, offensive ulcers of old persons, Pso. Skin ashy, Sec. Suppuration, Hep.

Causation.—Blood poisoning. Ptomaine poisoning. Sewer-gas poisoning. Typhoid fever (remote effects of). Dissecting wounds.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Loquacious; can think and talk faster than ever before (S). Irritable (S).—Delirious on closing eyes; sees a man at foot of bed.—Whispers; in sleep.—Sensation as if she covered the whole bed; knew her head was on pillow, but did not know where the rest of her body was.—Feels when lying on one side that she is one person, and another person when turning on the other

side.—Sensation as though crowded with arms and legs.—Hallucination that he is very wealthy; remaining after the fever.

2. Head.—Staggers as if drunk on rising in morning (S.).—Dizziness on rising up in bed.—Pains in both mastoids, < r.; dull throbbing in mastoid region (S).—Great throbbing of arteries of temples and head; every pulsation felt in brain and in ears; the throbbings meet on top of brain (S).—Painless throbbing all through front of head; sounds like escaping steam (S).—Frightful throbbing headache > from tight band.—Excruciating, bursting, throbbing headache with intense restlessness (often accompanied with profuse nosebleed, nausea, and vomiting).—Sensation as if a cap were on.—Rolling of head from side to side.—Forehead bathed in cold sweat.

3. Eyes.—L. eyeball sore, < looking up and turning eye outward (S).—Projecting eyes.

4. Ears.—Loud ringing, like a bell, l. ear (also r.) (S).—Ears cold.—Ears red, as if blood would burst out of them.

5. Nose.—Nose-bleed; awakened by dreaming it and found it was so.—Sneezing: every time he puts hand from under covers; at night.—Nostrils closing alternately (S).—Cold nose.—Fan-like motion of alć nasi.

6. Face.—Face: burning; yellow; very red; pale, sunken, and bathed in cold sweat; pale, greenish, or chlorotic.—Circumscribed redness of cheeks.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: coated white in front, brown at back; yellowish brown, bad taste in morning (S).—Tongue: coated yellowish grey, edges and tip very red; large, flabby; yellow brown streak down centre.—Tongue clean, smooth, and dry; first fiery red, then dark red and intensely dry; smooth and dry; glossy, shiny; dry, cracked, articulation difficult.—Taste: terribly fetid, as if mouth and throat full of pus (produced by dose of *Pyro*. em, Swan); sweetish.—Breath horrible; like carrion.

9. Throat.—Diphtheria with extreme fetor.

10. Appetite.—No appetite (S); or thirst.—Great thirst for small quantities, but the least liquid was instantly rejected.—> Drinking very hot water.—Thirst and vomiting (dog).

11. Stomach.—Belching of sour water after breakfast (S).—Nausea and vomiting.—Vomiting: persistent; brownish, coffee-ground; offensive, stercoraceous; with impacted or obstructed bowels.—Vomiting and purging.—Vomits water when it becomes warm in stomach.—> By vomiting.—Urging to vomit; with cold feet.—Stomach feels too full (S).

12. Abdomen.—Full feeling and bloating of abdomen (S).—When lying on l. side bubbling or gurgling sensation in hypochondria, extending back to l. of spine (S).—Pain in umbilical region with passage of sticky, yellow stool.—While riding in a buggy aching in l. of umbilicus; < drinking water; > passing flatus down ward.—Soreness of abdomen so severe she can hardly breathe, or bear any pressure over r. side.—Very severe cutting pains r. side going through back, < by every motion, talking, coughing, breathing deep; > lying on r. (affected) side; groaning with every breath.

13. Stool and Anus.—Feculent and thin mucous, and finally bloody diarrhśa and tenesmus (dog).—Two soft, sticky stools, 8 to 9 a.m.—Involuntary escape of stool when passing flatus (S).—Profuse watery, painless stools, with vomiting.—Stool horribly offensive, carrion-like.—Stool very much constipated, large, difficult, requires much effort; first part balls, last part natural, with streaks of blood; anus sore after (S).—Constipation: hard, dry accumulated fćces; stool large, black, carrion-like; small black balls like olives.—Congestion and capillary stasis of gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, shedding of epithelium, bloody fluid distending intestines (dog).—(Sweat about anus removed; fistula relieved.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty; only passed twice in twenty-four hours (S).—Urine: yellow; after standing, cloudy with substance looking like orange peel; red deposit on vessel hard to remove; deposits sediment like red pepper (S).—Got up three times in night to urinate (S).—(Bright's disease of kidneys.).—Urine albuminous, containing casts; horribly offensive, carrion-like.—Frequent calls to urinate as fever comes on.—Intolerable tenesmus of bladder; spasmodic contractions, involving rectum, ovaries, and broad ligaments; [cured in a case of Yingling's with *Pyro*. cm Swan (and higher); patient's next period came on naturally and painlessly, whereas before menses had been painful and extremely offensive.]

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Testes hang down relaxed; scrotum looks and feels thin.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Puerperal peritonitis with extreme fetor; a rotten odour.—Parts seriously swollen (Bright's disease).—Menses horribly offensive; carrion-like.—Menses last but one day, then a bloody leucorrhśa, horribly offensive.—Hćmorrhage of bright red blood with dark clots.—Septicćmia following abortion; *fśtus or secondines retained*, decomposed.—(Has cured prolapsus uteri, with bearing down, > by holding the head and straining, as in the act of labour.).—Abscess of l. ovary, acute throbbing pain, great distress, with fever and rigors (*Pyro*. cm, Swan, produced an enormous flow of white creamy pus with general >).—Lochia: thin, acrid, brown, or fśtid; suppressed, followed by chills, fever, and profuse fetid perspiration.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Wheezing when expiring (S).—Cough; with large masses of phlegm from larynx; < by motion; < in warm room; cough = burning in larynx and bronchi; = pain in occiput; = stitching in small of back, only noticed in the chair; coughs up yellow sputa through night (S).—Cough > sitting up, < lying down.—Expectoration: rusty mucus; horribly offensive.

18. Chest.—Pain in r. lung and shoulder, < talking or coughing.—Neglected pneumonia: Cough, night-sweats, frequent pulse, abscess had burst discharging much pus of mattery taste (rapid recovery under *Pyro*. cm. three doses).—Chest sore, purple spots on it.—Severe contracting pain within lower sternum, sometimes extending to rib-joints and up to throat, as if śsophagus being cramped.—Ecchymoses on pleura (dog).

19. Heart.—Pain in region of l. nipple, as if in heart; increased action; pulse 120 (S).—Heart tired as after a long run; increased action < least motion (S).—Every pulsation felt (painlessly) in head and ears (S).—Sensation as if heart enlarged; distinct consciousness of heart (S).—Sensation as if heart too full of blood.—Feels as if the heart were pumping cold water (Yingling).—Violent, tiresome heart action.—Palpitation or increased action without corresponding increase of temperature.—Palpitation < by motion.—Loud heart-beats; audible to herself and others.—Could not sleep for whizzing and purring of heart; when she did sleep was delirious.—Cardiac asthenia from septic conditions.—Ecchymoses on heart and pericardium (dog).

20. Neck and Back.—Throbbing of vessels of neck running up in waves from clavicles.—Weak feeling in back; stitching pain on coughing (S).

21. Limbs.—Aching: in bones; all over body as from a severe cold; with soreness of flesh, head feels hard; > motion (S).—Cold extremities.—Numbness of hands, arms, and feet, extending over whole body.—Automatic movement of r. arm and r. leg, turned the child round from r. to l. till feet reached the pillow: repeated as often as she was put right (cerebro-spinal meningitis).

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulder-joint; in front, passing three inches down arm (S).—Hands and arms numb.—Hands cold and clammy.—Dry eczema of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching above knees, deep in bones, while sitting by a hot fire; > by walking (S).—On going to bed aching in patella; > flexing leg (S).—Aching above l. knee as though bone broken (S).—Aching above knees in bones, > stretching out limbs (S).—Tingling in r. little toe as if frost-bitten.—Feet and legs swollen (Bright's disease).—Numbness of feet.

24. Generalities.—Cannot lie more than few minutes in one position, > change (S).—Debility in morning, staggered on trying to walk (S).—Nervous, restless

(S).—Aching all over, bed feels hard.—Great muscular debility; rapid recovery in few hours (dog).

25. Skin.—Skin pale, cold, of ashy hue.—Obstinate, varicose, offensive ulcers of old people.

26. Sleep.—Slept awhile; woke to roll and tumble in every conceivable position (S).—Unable to sleep for brain activity and crowding of ideas (S).—Restlessness > after sleep.—Cries out in sleep that a weight is lying on her.—Whispers in sleep.—Kept awake by purring of heart.—Dreams: of various things; of business.

27. Fever.—"In all cases of fever commencing with pains in the limbs" (Swan).—Shivers and begins to move about restlessly; temperature rises gradually and as gradually subsides (dog).—Temperature rises rapidly to 104° F., and sinks rapidly from heart failure (dog, fatal dose).—Chilly at times and a little aching; a little feverish (S).—After dinner, ache all over, chilly all night, bed feels hard (S).—After getting into bed, chilly, teeth chatter; woke 10 p.m. in perspiration on upper part of body; > motion (S).—Feels hot as if he had a fever, but was only 99° F., feels like 105°.—Cold and chilly all day.—No fire would warm; sits by fire and breathes the heat from it; chilly whenever he leaves it; at night when the fever came on he had a sensation as if lungs on fire, must have fresh air, which gave >.—Frequent calls to urinate as soon as fever came on; urine clear as water.—Every other day dumb ague.—Perspiration horribly offensive, carrion-like; disgust up to nausea about any effluvia arising from her own body.—Cold sweat over body.

Pyrus Americana.

Mountain Ash (American). (Swamps and mountain woods from Maine to Pennsylvania.) N. O. Rosaceæ. Tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Bladder, irritation of; prolapse of. Chills. Clairvoyance. Dyspepsia. Gout. Heart, affections of. Hysteria. Rectum, constriction of. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Tongue, paralysis of. Uterus, prolapse of.

Characteristics.—*P. amer.*, the American Mountain Ash (the British is *P. aucuparia*), was proved by Gatchell on himself, a married woman, and two lads. Gatchell's only symptom was "irritation of the eyes." Another prover had a similar symptom. By far the greatest number were induced in the woman; though hers were largely confirmed by those of the boys. Neuralgic, rheumatic, and gouty symptoms were very severe. The emotional balance was disturbed and a kind of clairvoyance induced. Labour-like or spasmodic pains were frequent—in uterus; in

bladder like prolapse; constrictive at base of lungs and round waist; like spasm of heart; as if left leg drawn up. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if full of cold water; as if stomach full of cold water; coldness extends up œsophagus under sternum. As if she were outside of herself and could see into herself. As if rectum were shrunken and dried up. As if left leg drawn up and would never straighten again. The symptoms were < by moving about (pains and chilliness); < by exposure to cold.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *Compare:* Neuralgic and gouty pains, Pru. sp. Heart, Cratæg. Chilliness, Camph.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Feels like crying.—Sad, weeping mood; tears will come (in a lad).—Feels gloomy and discouraged but cannot cry.—Feels resolute; full of gloomy determination.—Hypochondriac, not nervous; lazy, would like to lie in bed and be waited on.—Thinks she is clairvoyant, can read character and understand motions, see into herself.—Seems to be able to go out of herself for a short distance, to walk round and return into her body; seems to her that fundus of stomach is depressed in abdomen, and pyloric end on fire, a red spot like raw beef there as if stomach burnt up with raw whisky.—Cries, feels babyish apprehension; fears something terrible going to happen.—Feels weak as if about to die, moans, groans, calls for help.—Brain active, intellect clear, thoughts vivid, whole being intensified.—Indolent, indifferent, no inclination to read.

2. Head.—Headache begins over eyes; pains knife-like; l. side of head aches terribly, like a toothache.—Headache extends to r. side.—Head feels as if it would burst.—Great weight at vertex.—Shooting pains in forehead.—Headache penetrating in temples.

3. Eyes.—Irritation of eyes.—Eyes feel as if they had been crying a long time; smart.

8. Mouth.—Tongue partially paralysed, cannot direct it.

9. Throat.—Throat feels obstinate.

11. Stomach.—Craves hot tea.—Wants soft food, feels as if meat would not digest.—Stomach feels weak as if nothing would digest; it feels dry and wrinkled.—Feels as if stomach full of cold water.—Thinks mucus accumulated in cold stomach.—Feeling of coldness extends up sternum and œsophagus.

12. Abdomen.—Feels constricted round waist; obliged to loosen clothes at once.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sensation as if rectum were shrunken and dried up.

14. Urinary Organs.—Irritation of bladder and urethra.—Sensation as if bladder prolapsed.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sense of prolapse of womb.—Bearing-down and pressing out as if swollen and burning all over.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Dry cough, as if pharynx stuffed with cotton.—Can hardly breathe, as if cold water in stomach.—Can't talk loud; voice gone.—Some cough.—Spasmodic breathing as of nervous women (in a lad);

18. Chest.—Feels as if lungs congested, esp. at base; and constricted.

19. Heart.—Aching at heart.—Oppression about heart as if it had stopped beating, as if going into convulsions.—Sense of spasm at heart; as if blood too thick to circulate (> *Camph.*).—Heart aches as if from some great sorrow.

20. Neck and Back.—Sick feeling under r. scapula.

21. Limbs.—Twinging pains in arms, legs, and toes.—Joints all feel constricted and sore.

22. Upper Limbs.—Some pain in finger-joints.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains drawing, rending along backs of thighs to toes, < l.—Feels as if l. leg drawn up and would never straighten again.—Tight feeling of patella.—Knees and toes feel as if immensely swollen and ache.—L. great toe feels as if torn from its socket.—Toes burn.—Pain in knees subsides and is followed by pain in tendons and along calves; drawing, cutting pain.—Unendurable aching of bones of toes.

24. Generalities.—Aches everywhere, in every joint; pains acute, intense, like inflammatory rheumatism.—Feels as if full of cold water.—< Motion; dreads to move on account of joints.—< Cold; sensitive to cold and air.—Pains seem to move in meandering lines.

25. Skin.—Clammy feeling of skin.

27. Fever.—Chilly when air strikes him.—Chilly down back and both legs.—Very cold, shivering internally; thinks she must look blue.—Cold creeping all over.—Glow all over; hands sweat.—Chilly and with a very tranquil feeling, esp. of consciousness.

Quassia.

Picrćna excelsa (Jamaica) and Quassia amara, (Surinam). N. O. Simarubaceć. Tincture or cold infusion of the wood.

Clinical.—Intermittent fever. Worms.

Characteristics.—The *Quassia* now found in the shops in the form of "Quassia chips" is the wood of Picrćna, the Jamaica Quassia. The name "Quassia" was given by Linnćus to Quassia excelsa, of Surinam, from the name of a negro, Quassi or Coissi, who employed its bark as a remedy for fever. The wood of this tree was formerly employed in this country under the name of *Surinam Quassia*. The wood is very bitter, and yields its properties best to cold distilled water. In the old school the infusion is used as a bitter tonic in dyspepsia, and as a clyster for clearing the rectum of threadworms. There is a short homśopathic proving: J. O. Müller took a single dose of the tincture; Eidherr four doses of 30x. Lembke took the extract. The most peculiar characteristic symptoms were: Drawing in hypochondria and sensation as if abdomen were empty and retracted; with sensation as if he would have a stool; stool at first hard, with effort, later pasty (Eidh.). Sticking in liver and abdomen (Mül.). Peculiar beating through abdomen, extending into extremities (Mül.). Eidherr had "coldness running over back, with constant inclination to yawn and desire to stretch out the feet," which gives a clue to its action in fevers.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cedron, Botan. Fevers, Cedron. Worms, Cina.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Awoke with great anxiety 1 a.m., unable to sleep or read; next day could not perform any mental labour from absence of thought.

2. Head.—Constant dulness of head.

11. Stomach.—Qualmishness.—Drawing in stomach, with sensation as if stomach full of hot water.

12. Abdomen.—Slight drawing in both hypochondria, with sensation as if abdomen empty and retracted to spinal column; < by deep breathing, with sensation as if he would have a stool.—Very acute sticking in hepatic region; followed by dull pain.—Sticking pains between umbilicus and stomach.—Abdomen hard and distended.—Peculiar beating through abdomen extending into extremities, with general nervous troubles.

13. Stool.—Stools at first hard, with great effort, afterwards pasty, once very thin.

14. Urinary Organs.—Secretion of urine increased, solid constituents diminished.

20. Neck and Back.—Severe drawing pains in cervical muscles.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing pain in calves.

24. Generalities.—General discomfort.

27. Fever.—Sensation of coldness running over back, with constant inclination to yawn and stretch out the feet.

Quebracho.

Aspidosperma quebracho. White Quebracho. N. O. Apocynaceæ. Tincture and trituration of the bark. Trituration and solutions of the alkaloid Aspidospermine and its salts.

Clinical.—Asthma, Cardiac asthma. Fever.

Characteristics.—*Quebracho* is a Brazilian fever remedy from which the alkaloid *Astidospermine* has been isolated. This is in small, very brilliant, white crystals, sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether. Hale says *Queb*. produces in animals respiratory paralysis, slowed heart, and paralysis of extremities. It relieves dyspnœa in phthisis and pleurisy, but without influencing the fever. The 1x relieved asthma *with livid face*; and dyspnœa with cyanosis is frequently relieved by it. Hale gives these cases as relieved by it: (*1*) Mitral incompetence and stenosis with *severe nocturnal dyspnœa*. (*2*) Fatty heart (*Queb*. had no influence on the œdema, which was removed by *Dig*.). Jos. P. Cobb (quoted *A. H*., xxvii. 74) records a case of heart affection of some duration in a man, 24. There was some enlargement, especially of right side, much dyspnœa, and a slight mitral murmur. Following this were signs of emphysema and severe attacks of asthma. Râles were heard, and "pearls" of rounded gelatinous masses were expectorated. *Aspidospermine* 3x gave more relief than any other remedy.

Quercus.

Quercus robur (var. pedunculata and sessilifera). English Oak. N. O. Corylaceæ or Cupuliferæ. Tincture of acorns (peeled and crushed or shredded). Spirit distilled from the tincture (Spiritus glandium quercus). Water extract of acorns with addition of alcohol (Aqua glandium quercus.)

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Breath, offensive. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Dropsy (splenic). Fistula. Giddiness. Gout. Intermitting fever. Leucocythæmia splenica. Spleen, affections of.

Characteristics.—*Quercus* is one of Rademacher's splenic remedies. It was introduced to homœopathic practice by Burnett, who published in his *Diseases of the Spleen* a translation of Rademacher's account of the remedy, and how he came to learn about it. Rademacher gave the tincture of acorns to an old brandy drunkard who had long suffered from the spleen, which was at times very painful, and who was at that time "sick unto death" with ascites and dropsy of the legs. The urine at once increased, but the patient complained that each dose of the medicine caused constriction of the chest. This led Rademacher to prepare the Distilled Spirit, and finally the Aqua, as milder preparations, which they proved to be; for the remedy completely cured the patient without causing further constriction of the chest. In the course of cures of spleen cases Rademacher noticed that not only was the flow of urine increased, there was also, especially in old spleen engorgements, an eliminative diarrhœa, with > of the symptoms generally. Another observation was this: "Certain few people feel, as soon as they have taken it, a peculiar sensation in the head, lasting barely a minute or two, which they say is *like being drunk*." This put Burnett on the track of another use of this remedy, which he has elaborated in his *Gout and its Cure*, in the treatment of alcoholism and its effects. Here are some of his cases. (*1*) Military man, 64, broken down with gout and alcoholism and pretty severe chronic bronchitis. Heart irregular. Liver and spleen enlarged. Complained bitterly of gnawing at pit of stomach. Gait tottering, hands quivered. He had lost his wife and had to keep himself up with nips of spirits, for which he had a constant craving. *Quer. gland. spir*. Ø, ten drops in water, three times a day, completely revolutionised his state and took away his abnormal craving for spirits. (*2*) In a merchant of 57, given to nips of sherry, *Quer. g. s*. Ø threw out a gouty eczema on scalp, poll, and backs of hands, which took three months to cure, after which *Quer. g. s*. was again given and completed the cure. (*3*) An officer who drank too much had foul breath; eyes yellow, puffy underneath. *Quer. g. s*. Ø cured. (*4*) Hunting mall, 40, free liver, gouty, had varicose veins of legs, originating apparently in enlarged spleen, left by typhoid fever. *Quer. g. s*. Ø cured. The patient said it kept his "bowels very regular." (*5*) A country squire, 60, bachelor, appeared in a hopeless condition. Was unable to state his own case. Flushed, much pain over the eyes and in both rib regions. Stooping caused great pain, < left hypochondrium. Liver and spleen much enlarged. Nervous, depressed, glum, taciturn, easily moved to tears. Could not walk without support *on account of his great giddiness*. Breath in highest degree disgustingly stercoraceous, nearly caused Burnett to vomit when examining him. That smell of breath, says Burnett, is an unmistakable sign of the chronic tippler, indicating undigested alcohol in the *Primæ viæ*. Burnett subsequently ascertained that he was quite a sober man, but took frequent nips, particularly when confined to the house by wet weather. The (*a*) Pain in left side; (*b*) Giddiness; (*c*) Flushed state indicated *Quer*., which was given. In a week the *breath was normal*; giddiness a little better; tenderness of rib

region much diminished. In six weeks quite well. Burnett does not find *Quer*. a remedy for the liquor habit, it stops short at that; but it diminishes the craving and *antidotes the alcoholic state*. On the other hand, *Quer*. is by no means a remedy for alcoholic effects only. Giddiness with spleen trouble is met by it; and I have given it with good result to a young lady for extreme whirling vertigo, a sequel of influenza. The patient was greatly relieved when she took it in a severe attack; but if she took it when the giddiness was only slight it caused severe aggravation. Patients to whom Cooper gave it complained that they "felt as if in a vice; dared not move for fear of a fit of apoplexy, or an attack of giddiness." "Deafness with noises in the head" is another effect observed by Cooper. Palestine missionaries who used *Quer. g. s*. on Burnett's indications in spleen affections found it no less effective in the intermittent fevers which gave rise to the enlarged spleens. Powdered Oak-bark is an excellent dry dressing for ulcers and discharging wounds. The Schema is made up of clinical symptoms (*i.e*., symptoms either caused or cured in patients).

Relations.—[The Oak is a near ally of the Willow, and the febrile and vertiginous properties of Salicin and its compounds are analogous to those of Querc. Tannin, Tannic acid, and Gallic acid are obtained from the bark of the oak and the "galls" or oak apples, produced by the puncture of gall-flies.] *Antidote to:* Alcohol. *Compare:* In giddiness, Coccul., Gels., Chi., Nat. m., Nat. sal., Dig. In spleen affections, Cean., Scill., Cedr., Urt. ur., Rubia tinct., Thuj. In alcoholism, Nux, Ars., Chi.

Causation.—Alcohol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Nervous, depressed, glum, taciturn, easily moved to tears; not quite capable of stating his own case.

2. Head.—Wheeling vertigo.—Vertigo with affections of spleen and l. side.—Afraid to move for fear an attack of apoplexy or giddiness would come on.—Peculiar sensation in head, feel as when drunk; sensation lasts a minute or two.—Gouty eczema of scalp, poll, and backs of hands.

3. Eyes.—Eyes yellow; puffy underneath.

4. Ears.—Deafness and noises in the head.

6. Face.—Flushed.

8. Mouth.—Foul breath; stercoraceous.—Tongue foul.

11. Stomach.—Removes craving for alcohol.—Gnawing at pit of stomach.—Flatulent dyspepsia.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in splenic region.—Ascites.—Enlarged liver and spleen.—Pain in hypochondria, < l., much < by stooping.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa (eliminative, with > of symptoms; and not weakening)." It keeps his bowels open.".—Fistula in alcoholics.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased flow of urine.

18. Chest.—Constriction of chest; in præcordia.

19. Heart.—Fluttering, irregular heart.

22. Upper Limbs.—Gouty eczema of backs of hands.—Hands tremble.

23. Lower Limbs.—Dropsy.—Tottering gait.—Varicose veins.

24. Generalities.—Flushed state.—Exceedingly nervous.

Chininum Sulphuricum.

Sulphate of Quinine. $(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2)_2$ H_2SO_4 $15H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. *Brow ague*. Cancerous ulcers. Cholera. Delirium. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. *Ear affections*. Gangrenous and fetid suppurations. *Gravel*. Hæmaturia. Hæmoglobinuria. Hæmorrhages. *Headache. Intermittent fever. Menière's disease. Neuralgia. Noises in the head*. Parotitis. Pruritus vulvæ. Puerperal convulsions. *Pyæmia*. Rectum, prolapse of. *Remittent fever. Rheumatism*. Scarlatina. Spinal irritation. Spleen, enlarged. *Typhus-fever*. Urticaria. Varicose veins. *Variola*.

Characteristics.—*Sulphuric acid* and *Sulphur* are themselves in the first rank of periodic remedies, and combined with the chief alkaloid of *China* they enhance the powerful periodic properties of that drug. In old-school practice the Sulphate of Quinine has almost entirely taken the place of the crude Bark as a remedy. *Chin. sul*. closely resembles *China* in its effects, but as it has been proved separately, and as observations of the effects of over-dosing have supplied many additional symptoms, the homœopathist has plenty of guidance in the selection of one in preference to the other. *Chi. sul*. is even more powerful as an antiseptic than *China*, and it is probable that it is in virtue of its property of antagonising the malarial poison that it *suppresses* intermittent fever when it does not cure. It only cures

when the fever corresponds to its own type. When a fever is "suppressed" there is generally air unholy alliance between disease-force and drug-force, which is expended on some part of the organism, resulting at times in lifelong ill-health. The "Quinine cachexia" is well known—sallow complexion, emaciation, deafness and singing in the ears, enlarged spleen, disposition to shiver, and great debility. Periodicity is extremely well marked, the attacks returning at the same hour each day. In intermittents the onset may anticipate. Skin flaccid and sensitive to touch. Red rash over whole body, with severe stinging, followed by desquamation. Other prominent symptoms are: Headache extending from occiput to forehead. Whirling in the head like a mill-wheel. Twitching of left eyelid, < in the evening. Aphthæ in weakly people. Tartar on teeth. Hunger at night. Prolapse of rectum, especially in children. Hæmaturia and hæmoglobinuria. ("Black-water fever" has been developed through administering *Chi. sul*. in intermittents. Koch deserves much credit for showing that the worst features of African fevers are due to over-dosing with Quinine and not to the disease). E W. Sawyer (*Med. Advance*, 1887) relates this instructive history: He learned from his cook that her brother (æt. 16) could not take a particle of Quinine without causing a profuse flow of blood with the urine, sometimes within half an hour, always without pain. This had followed every time his doctors had tried to "break his ague" with Quinine. A year later a farmer's wife, æt. 60, came to Dr. Sawyer to be treated for bloody urine unattended with pain or uneasiness. She attributed it to strain from walking two miles on a slippery road. She had been for months under Hygienist treatment without benefit, and was alarmingly weak from loss of blood. *Rhus* 200, *Ham*. 1x, *Erig*. 1x, *Chi*. 1x, *Fer. mur*. 2x were given in succession in vain. At last, calling to mind the case of the youth, he gave *Chi. sul*. in 1 / 16 gr. doses three times a day, and a prompt cure was effected. *Chi. sul*. causes painfulness and swelling of varicose veins during a chill. (Julius E. Schmitt cured a case on this last indication.) Great sensitiveness to external influences. All discharges debilitating. Weak and nervous; a little exercise = sweat from least exertion. Head gradually breaks into sweat when perfectly quiet. *Chi. sul*. is one of the medicines which have the "sinking sensation." Tyrrell had a patient in whom in any potency it caused her to become "deathly sick and faint, thought she would die, could not raise her head, *felt she would sink through the bed*." *Sacch. alb*. produced in her the same symptoms, and she accused the doctor of having given her Quinine. (*Arsen*. has "sinking sensation," "as if bed had gone from under her and she had alighted on the floor." *Bell., Dulc., Rhus, Lach*., have "sinking through the bed.") Palpitation. Touch <; pressure >. Wants to lie down. Motion = chilliness. Stooping = giddiness. Bending forward >. Sleeplessness and over-stimulation of nervous system.

Relations.—See China. *It is antidoted by:* Arn., Ars., Carb. v., Ferrum, Hep., Lach., and especially Nat. mur., which antidotes effects of over-dosing with Quinine; Puls. *Compare:* Cinchon sul., Apis. (chill 3 p.m.); Ars. (pyæmia, spinal irritation, periodically returning neuralgias); Bry. (sweat from least exertion); Carb. an. (all discharges debilitating); Eup. perf. (sweat relieves all symptoms but headache); Nux (blue lips and nails with chill); Puls. (rheumatic erratic pains); Stann. (supra-

orbital neuralgia); Staph. (head gradually breaks into sweat while perfectly quiet). In headache from before backward (Gels., Lac. c., Sang., Sil.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fits of anxiety; great anguish, sometimes in the morning while in bed, obliging the patient to get up sooner than he would otherwise wish, or soon after midnight, with cries, and a necessity for getting up.—Great moral depression; speechless melancholy; discouragement; inclination to weep and to despair.—Moroseness and ill-humour, with yawning and extreme dislike to labour.—Great indolence with lassitude.—Excitement like that which follows taking coffee, or wine.—Great liveliness.—Feeble apprehension; with weakness which induces falling, great heat of the skin, dryness of the mouth and of the throat, and constipation.—Inability to pronounce substantives, and slowness of reflection.

2. Head.—Sensation of emptiness in the head, with heat in the face, thirst, or tinkling in the ears; head confused, with humming in the interior, with a feeling of intoxication and dulness, stupor with cephalalgia in l. side of the forehead; a sort of furor in the head, almost preventing walking, with loss of power to guide the limbs.—Delirium.—Great exaltation, with a kind of dementia.—Vertigo: on stooping; whirling, as if the head were failing backwards, aggravated by motion; least felt when lying down; as if intoxicated, with buzzing in the ear, heat of the skin and accelerated pulse; with cephalalgia and giddiness.—Cephalalgia, esp. in the evening, or else on walking in the sunshine, with lassitude, yawning, drowsiness, and moroseness.—Dull pain, with deafness, anguish, sweating, trembling of the limbs, and slowness of pulse, on l. side esp., with pulsation of the temporal arteries.—Great bodily excitement, paleness of face, violent thirst, nausea, weakness of the feet, and general perspiration in l. temple, with necessity for lying down, and amelioration on pressing the head against cold things.—Frontal cephalalgia: in the morning on awaking; esp. in the evening; in the afternoon, with heaviness of the head, and heat in the face; with tingling in the ears, and general heat; or else on the l. side, with vertigo, increase of appetite, thirst, nausea, flatulency, and great lassitude.—Aching of the head, in the occiput, on awaking in the night, and disappearing on getting up; in the forehead and orbits, < on turning the head or the eyes, from morning till evening, with heat in the forehead.—Expansive pain, esp. in the temporal region, < by motion and in the open air, as well as at night, with disturbed sleep.—Pulsation in the head.—Bubbling towards the head in the evening, esp. with pulsation of the arteries.—Pain as though the head were bursting.—Heat in the face.—Vertigo, tinkling, and buzzing in the ears.—Hardness of hearing.—Sparks before the eyes.—Pulse quickened and rapid.—Sleep disturbed and full of dreams, and escape of wind above and below.—Sensitiveness of the scalp.

3. Eyes.—Sensibility of the eyes, with lachrymation.—Sight dimmed as by a fog, with dryness of the eyes.—Sparks before the eyes, black spots; sometimes only one

side of an object is seen.—Obscuration of the sight, esp. when looking fixedly at an object.—Transient amaurosis.

4. Ears.—Tinkling in the ears.—Buzzing, esp. in l. ear, sometimes occasioning deafness on that side.—Hardness of hearing, sometimes with violent headache.

5. Nose.—Frequent bleeding at the nose.—Frequent sneezing.

6. Face.—Pale colour, sickly look, air of suffering, with sunken eyes.—Earth-coloured face.—The white of the eyes discoloured and eyes dull.—Complexion icteric.—Redness of the face, sometimes with heat round the eyes, and lachrymation on looking at the light.—Heat of the face, esp. in the evening, also after taking coffee.—Bluish-coloured lips.—Eruption on the upper lip.

8. Mouth.—Dryness, with heat, thirst, flesh-like smell in the mouth, and sensation of constriction in the œsophagus, of the mouth and gullet, with constipation and weakness of intellect.—Great paleness of the buccal cavity.—Erosion of the gums, and of the wall of the buccal cavity, with violent pain and gangrenous crusts.—Accumulation of mucus in the mouth, with nocturnal angina, augmented secretion of saliva.—Salivation.—Tongue coated with white mucus.—Yellow mucus at the posterior part.—Thick coating of a yellowish white.—Yellowish coating, esp. at the root, or else with dryness of tongue.

9. Throat.—Pains in the throat: in swallowing, in the morning on getting up; in swallowing, and on moving the neck, violent in the morning.—Tickling in the gullet and the larynx.—Scraping in the throat, sometimes with dartings, or else with hoarseness (afternoon).—Sensation of dryness in the pit of the throat, with a feeling as though a foreign body were lodged there.—Burning in the throat, accumulation of viscid mucus in the throat, sometimes, esp. at night, awakening the patient and exciting coughing.

10. Appetite and Taste.—Taste: bitter, sometimes with a clean tongue; clammy, sickly; earthy; empyreumatic.—Bread appears bitter.—Want of appetite, sometimes for many days.—Indifference for food and drink.—Want of appetite, with increased hunger.—Great appetite, with disagreeable taste of food; also with much thirst (sometimes chiefly in the evening).—Hunger with faintness, as from fasting, with good appetite, or want of appetite.—Great hunger, sometimes after a full meal, succeeded by insipidity of taste, and nausea.—Hunger after supper, accompanied by nausea.—Bulimy, sometimes at night.

11. Stomach.—Risings: after a meal, with pressure in the abdomen and stomach, and oppression of the chest; empty, sometimes with nausea.—Bitter hiccough and retching.—Nausea with risings (empty or bitter).—Movement in the abdomen, and emission of wind, after a meal, with violent risings.—Disgust, with headache.—Disgust before a meal, with nausea, vomiting, cephalalgia,

sleeplessness, nocturnal bulimy, diminished appetite, and tongue loaded, yellowish, dry, after a meal, with vomiting and increased bitterness in the mouth.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit.—Vomiting: during an intermittent fever, with pressure on the stomach; with disgust, pyrosis, sensation of constriction in the stomach, and swelling of the abdomen, which remains many days; insipid vomiting in the afternoon.—Fulness in the stomach, and tension of the abdomen.—Pressure on the stomach: with retching, borborygmi in the abdomen, and liquid stools; after every kind of food, even the lightest, causing restlessness at night; in the pit of the stomach, with diminution of appetite.—Cardialgia (cramp in the stomach), sometimes with inclination to vomit.—Pulling pain in the œsophagus, borborygmi in the abdomen, and emission of wind.—Sensation of heat in the pit of the stomach, and the precordial region, extending to the duodenum, with empty risings.—Heat in the stomach, throughout the cardiac region, and extending to the abdomen and chest.

12. Abdomen.—In the hypochondria, tension, aching in the precordial region.—In the hepatic region, pains sometimes increasing towards evening; aching relieved by pressure; sensation as of subcutaneous ulceration, swelling.—In the region of the spleen: dull pain, dissipated by pressure; aching pain, tightness which compels the loosening of the clothes (sometimes in the two hypochondria); lancinations, swelling, with darting pains while walking, and on pressure.—Swelling and hardness of the splenic and hepatic regions, with lacinations, esp. on breathing deeply, sneezing, &c.—Pains in the superior part of the abdomen, from the stomach to the umbilical region, aggravated by pressure.—Violent colic.—Colic in the morning near the region of the stomach.—Tearing pains in the abdomen, with frequent, small, irritable pulse.—Cutting pains in the abdomen, without evacuation in the superior part of the abdomen, sometimes with great lassitude, in the superior part of the abdomen and umbilical region; sometimes in the evening with flatus, and movement in the abdomen, with loose, fetid stools, like pap, and emission of fetid wind, sometimes chiefly in the morning, on rising.—Inflation of the abdomen, sometimes with tension, risings, and emission of wind.—Tension of the abdomen, with pain on pressing upon it; sometimes, esp. in the evening, with incarceration of flatus, or else with emission of fetid wind.—Flatulent colic, meteoric swelling.—Movements in the abdomen, as if caused by diarrhœa, with emission of wind.—Great movement in the precordial region, with inflation of the abdomen.—Borborygmi in the abdomen; emission of wind.—Protracted inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.—Intestinal phthisis, with nausea, retching, want of appetite.—Abdomen tense.—Continuous aching in the umbilical region.—Constipation.—Emaciation.—Hectic fever and alienation of mind.

13. Stool and Anus.—Obstinate constipation, with great heat of the skin.—Falling in the street, momentarily, alternating with frequent stools.—Stools white and pap-like.—Stools hard, insufficient, indolent, sometimes in small fragments.—Stools soft, difficult to eject, sometimes with urgent want to evacuate, or else with a

sensation as of something passing up from the hand to the shoulder.—Urgent inclination to evacuate, sometimes fruitless, or else with cutting pains, followed by an evacuation.—Evacuation copious, soft, sometimes with borborygmi in the abdomen, and abundant emission of wind; pap-like, loose, with cuttings, sometimes with abundant emission of wind, or else (in the morning after getting up) with fetid stools.—Many stools during the day.—Diarrhœa, sometimes with drawing and incisive pains in the small intestines.—Involuntary diarrhœic stools.—At the anus, sensation of heat, extending to the other intestines.—Increase of hæmorrhoidal phenomena, itching at the rectum, and tenesmus; flowing of arterial blood from the anus; bloody flux by the rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressing inclination to urinate, with copious emission of urine like water.—Increased secretion and emission of urine; saturated, deposits crystals; like whey; pale, clear, with urgency to urinate, preceded by inflation of the abdomen, with difficulty of respiration.—In dropsical cases, copious, saturated, cloudy; or else with a very strong smell.—Diminution of urine, which is sometimes saturated, and with crystallisations.—Urine turbid, red, or else with a strong urine-like smell, readily becoming turbid, with mucous flocks, sediment clay-coloured and fatty; decomposing readily, with sediment of yellow sand and crystals.—Like water, sometimes crystallising.—Frothy urine, with a fine yellowish-white sediment, on taking cold.—Sediment yellowish-white, of a strong odour, clay-coloured, from urine clear as water; reddish yellow, in copious urinations.—Brick-dust sediment.—Gravel.—Crystals in the urine, which is copious; clear as water; with clay-coloured sediment, precipitated in urine as clear as water; with sediment of a reddish yellow, and urine more copious; in urine saturated, and more scanty.—Contractive smarting at the orifice of the urethra, after passing water in the evening.—Profuse hæmorrhage.—Hæmaturia and hæmoglobinuria.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Suppression or diminution of sexual desire.—Forcing pain in the direction of the groins.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Premature catamenia.—During the catamenia, violent shocks and squeezing in the abdomen, extending upwards from the umbilical region to the chest, with forcing pain in the direction of the groins.—Flow of blood from the vagina, with great heat and turgid condition of that part, following leucorrhœa during menstruation.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness every afternoon (4 o'clock), with constriction, or else swelling which closes the throat.—Irritation which provokes coughing.—Tickling at bifurcation of trachea.—Cough caused by a small painful spot in the throat.—Irritation in the throat, which provokes coughing, sometimes with difficulty of expectoration.—Violent cough, during the day, or else at night, difficult to loosen, both in the day and night.—Dry cough.—Loose cough.—On coughing, expectoration of gelatinous mucus.

18. Chest.—Respiration short and difficult, on taking much exercise.—Oppression of the chest.—Respiration laboured, with swelling of the abdomen, disappearing quickly after making water.—Fits of nocturna! suffocation towards midnight, with swelling of the throat, which is almost closed.—Respiration difficult, rumbling, panting.—Calm sleep after the fit, and tendency of the symptoms to be reproduced by a prolonged cough.—Pains in the chest, on the r. side, all the morning.—Pain across the chest.—Pressure on the l. side of the chest, painful, esp. on breathing deeply, and on throwing the arms back; mitigated on leaning upon the arm, and bending the body forward.—Sensation as of being grasped by the hand behind the sternum.—Lancinations in the chest, in the direction of the heart, immediately after a meal; in the l. side of the chest, preventing a deep inspiration; which seem endeavouring to pass out of the chest, esp. on lying or sitting down, disappearing while walking or standing upright; in the r. side of the chest, extending upwards towards the shoulder, cutting short the breath, mitigated by bending forward.—Lancinating pains above the sternum, on breathing deeply, and moving quickly.—Palpitations of the heart.—At the exterior of the chest, pricking dartings on the skin (sometimes of the back and thighs, at night) in walking in the open air, followed by perspiration on the chest and back.

20. Neck and Back.—At the neck, pains on both sides of the lateral muscles, extending to the larynx, with sensibility to pressure.—Indolent swelling in the neck.—Painful sensitiveness of the dorsal vertebræ to pressure, in lying down, esp. during the shivering stage of fever.

22. Upper Limbs.—In the arm, after every stool, as if drops glided from the hand to the arm-pit.—Paralysis of the superior extremities; cracking of the shoulder-joint; tearings and shootings in the hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralysis of the inferior extremities; tearings in the legs.—Painful sensitiveness in the malleoli, and trembling of the limbs.—Œdematous swelling of the feet.

24. Generalities.—It acts primarily on the nutritive system, afterwards on the other parts; affects chiefly the intestinal canal, then the brain, the genital and urinary organs, and finally the extremities and the skin.—Aching pains.—Darting and incisive pains.—Pulsative, tensive, burning, and expansive pains.—Tractive or jerking tearings.—Cracking of the joints.—Tearing pains, esp. in the legs.—Jerkings in the limbs, drawing pains in the hands, the feet, the forehead, &c.—Increase of symptoms every second day, or else every day at the same hour.—Every second day, there occur (amongst other symptoms) traction in the forehead, with anorexia, and stools of the consistence of pap; frontal pain at night, or rather in the afternoon, with heat, thirst, and perspiration.—Nervous crises; over-excitement of the nerves, with anxiety, lassitude, and even hysterical symptoms.—Spasms in the limbs; convulsions in the l. side, with vomiting of bile; diarrhœa, congestion in the head, and very severe cephalalgia.—Paralysis, at first of one side, afterwards

general.—Lassitude, with continual yawning, attended by incapacity for, and extreme dislike to labour; and trembling of the limbs.—Great weakness and shattered condition of the system.—Wasting of the body, also with hectic fever, anorexia, constipation.—Abdomen tense, pressure in the umbilical region, nausea, vomiting, and dementia.—Falling away of flesh, and dropsy.—Trembling of the limbs, esp. of the feet, with painful affection of the malleoli.—Trembling, with general coldness.

25. Skin.—Skin flaccid, or very sensitive to the touch.—Red rash over whole body with severe stinging, followed by desquamation.—Gangrenous inflammations; livid redness of the skin, with formation of a gelatinous membrane, or of scabs, on the surface.—Formation of a thick scurf, livid and humid, which becomes black and dry; now red and moist at the edges of the scabs, afterwards yellowish and softened.—Urticaria ab ingestis.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning, esp. at night, or with stretching, shivering, oppression.—Arm as though bruised.—Pain in the back and tenderness to the touch of the cervical and dorsal vertebræ.—Drowsiness during the day.—Sleep profound and unrefreshing, agitated, with debilitating sweats, tossings, and extravagant dreams.—At night, in bed, much heat, with great thirst, headache and tinkling in the ears.—Sleeplessness, sometimes with copious sweat, also with dry heat, pricking in the skin, and sweat on the face.

27. Fever.—Coldness of the limbs, sometimes with trembling.—Sensation of coldness with internal tremblings, paleness of the face, urgent inclination to urinate, with paleness of the urine in the evening.—Shiverings, even in a warm temperature.—Shivering in the afternoon, with heat in the face and urine, which deposits crystals.—Shivering and trembling in the evening, with accelerated rapid pulse, dryness of the mouth, thirst, disturbed sleep, and brick-coloured deposit in the urine.—Febrile attacks, with vertigo, dizziness, frontal pain, bitter taste of bread, nausea, vomiting, diarrhœa, colic, violent shivering, much heat, yawning, sneezing, and copious sweat; violent attacks with trembling and shivering, copious sweats, hæmorrhage, and pains in the left hypochondrium.—Attacks of one hour in duration, characterised by pallor, shivering and shuddering, with lips and nails of a bluish colour, and pulse spasmodic and small; afterwards general heat and redness of the face, pulse more marked (than before) and thirst, ending with a gentle perspiration.—During the shiverings, paleness of the face, cephalalgia, tinkling in the ears, thirst, increased appetite, difficult and painful evacuations, with great mental dejection; painful swelling of varices.—External heat, with dryness of the mouth and the gullet, obstinate constipation, and tendency to fall while walking in the street; also with perspiration on the chest, redness of the face, convulsive movements of the muscles, and rapidity of pulse.—Heat, which gives place to perspiration, chiefly in the evening.—Pulse: slow, esp. in the afternoon, or while the attack continues; full or small, but yielding and slow; frequent, like palpitations of the heart; quickened, esp. in the morning, or an hour after dinner (*i.e.*, after

dinner taken at noon, as the custom is in Germany, where this medicament was tested).—Sweat easily provoked, viscid, running down the chest, with speedy exhaustion after every exertion.—Sweat over the whole body, with general shivering (esp. at the back).

Radium Bromatum.

Radium Bromide. Ra Br_2, $2H_2O$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acne. Arteritis. Albuminuria. Appendicitis. Arthritis. Atheroma. Bones, affections of. Callosities. Cancer. Carcinosis. Carucle of Urethra. Climacteric flushes. Corns. Dermatitis. Diarrhœa. Duodenal ulcer. Eczema. Epistaxis. Epithelioma. Erythema. Eyes, affections of. Gout. Hæmorrhage. Headache. Lumbago. Lupus. Nævus. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. Nose: affections of; catarrh of; redness of. Ophthalmia. Phimosis. Prurigo. Pruritus Ani et Vulvæ. Psoriasis. Rheumatism. Rodent ulcer. Sclerotitis. Skin, affections of. Tic douloureux. Trachoma. Ulcers. Warts. X-ray Dermatitis.

Characteristics.—The discovery of *Radium* and its properties in 1898 by Pierre Curie and his wife set many persons thinking, and among them, naturally, those who are engaged in the healing of the sick. Curie himself made the first "proving." He put a tiny bit of *Radium* salt in an indiarubber capsule and fastened it to his arm, leaving it there for ten hours. When he took it off the skin was red, the place turned into a wound, which took four months to heal, leaving a white scar the size of a shilling surrounded by discoloured puckered skin. On another occasion he left it for half an hour. A wound appeared at the end of a fortnight and took another fortnight to heal. On a third occasion, left for eight minutes only, *two months later* the skin became red and a bit sore, but it soon passed off.—In 1904 I began to make a few provings with the 30th, and in 1908 I published them in *Radium as an Internal Remedy*, along with some observations by Dr. Molson, experienced by himself when making triturations, and by Dr. Stonham with the 30x. A full account of these will be found in my book. By far the most important proving is that by Dr. William H. Dieffenbach, of New York City, published in *The Journal of the American Institute of Homœopathy*, August 1911, and afterwards reprinted in pamphlet form the same year. Dieffenbach had the co-operation of Drs. R. S. Copeland, W. G. Crump, H. C. Sayre, and Guy B. Stearns in his proving, and this leaves little to be desired. It was carried out on both men and women on a much more heroic scale than mine, with 30x, 12x, and 6x, in repeated doses, but the 6x produced such severe symptoms that Dieffenbach warns against its use medicinally. Pure *Radium* is a white metal which "oxidises in water, burns paper, turns black on exposure to air, and has the property of adhering firmly to iron." This last quality is not without significance, and shows a close affinity with *Ferrum*. Its atomic weight is 225. It is found in the ore pitchblende, and Drs.

E. Stillman Bailey and F. H. Blackmarr, of Chicago (*J. A. I. H.*, September 1911), have used triturations of this combined with *Thorium* for radio-treatments. Although Dieffenbach used much more crude preparations than I did, his results confirm most of mine, and also greatly extend them, the eyes, skin, joints, and alimentary tracts being particularly affected. Dieffenbach quotes Professor William His, of Berlin, who published an article on the "Use of Radium in Gout and Rheumatism." His used *Radium emanations* (inhalations of the gas), *Radium* injections into joints and muscles, and the drinking of *Radium* water. The provings show the homœopathicity of the drug to these conditions, although His used it empirically. Dieffenbach, who had been investigating *Radium* for ten years before he published his pamphlet, records that as a result of former X-ray and Radium-ray experiments one prover's hands had, when the proving commenced, eczematous eruptions, cracks, scaly excrescences, and wart-like outcroppings. After his proving with 6x these gradually disappeared. This is confirmed by a case reported to me by Mr. E. S. Pierrepont. A girl employed in the X-ray Department of the hospital with which he is connected developed dermatitis of the r. hand and fingers. An ointment was prescribed without benefit, and cracks appeared on the skin. Two doses of *Radium b*. 30 were given, on Mr. Pierrepont's suggestion, one in the morning and one in the evening. The following day the patient came out in a rash, which the matron mistook for measles, eyes watering, fingers very sore, and she felt very ill. By the following day the rash had disappeared and she felt well. The *fingers were now better*, and they got quite well, except that a sore feeling was left after washing.—A noticeable feature of both Dieffenbach's proving and mine was the disappearance of small nævi, which is significant, seeing that the rays are used for the destruction of nævi.—Among the most successful local uses of *Radium* may be mentioned cases of lupus, epithelioma, carcinoma of the cervix uteri, and urethral caruncle. That *Radium*, like X-rays, can cause as well as cure cancer is on record. I have quoted a case (*H. W.*, August 1923) in a practitioner who contracted squamous-celled carcinoma from a careless handling of Radium tubes. Cases of cure of skin cases with *Radium* in potencies are numerous. T. Simpson (*H. W.*, April 1923) records one such. A retired excise officer had an intractable eruption on the genitals, inner surface of thighs and legs, which had prevented him getting any *refreshing* sleep for three years. One tablet of *Rad. b*. 30 each morning was prescribed for a month. All conditions were vastly improved, and the patient got well without further medication. I have recorded another (*H. W.*, May 1924). A young unmarried woman, after the application of a Belladonna plaster to the back for lumbago, developed an œdematous rash involving the whole face and neck, extremely irritating, < at night, preventing sleep. At the back of the neck was a sore, oozing patch. After temporary relief from some remedies, there still remained an irritating oozing rash, sore eyes—first right, then left—lids swollen, oozing from corners, lips hard, swollen. One dose of *Rad. b*. 30 was given. The result was dramatic. The first night she was able to sleep with only once waking. Two days later the rash had nearly gone, and the eyes had ceased to water. In a few days all had vanished, and the patient could enjoy open air. In *H. R.* (April

1923) Dr. S. L. Guild-Leggett records the case of a girl aged 2 1/2 years who had shifting rheumatism—l. foot to r. knee, then to l. knee, hands, and toes. She had also a peculiarity about her stools. They were slate-coloured, very offensive, urgent, and came *at noon* during a meal. On these symptoms of Dieffenbach's proving: "Defecation at noon; stool soft, dark, or offensive, slate-colour, clay-colour; pains in extremities, wakes 4 a.m., pains in all joints—knees, ankles, feet; could not walk, *had to lie down*," *Rad. b*. was given, and cured entirely. Other of my cured cases will be found in the Schema marked (°). I have also distinguished the symptoms from my proving with the letter (C) appended to each symptom. All the rest are from Dieffenbach. This enables a comparison to be made between the two.

Peculiar Sensations are: As if skull too small; as if foreign body (lash) in eye; as if something dropped into trachea. Knees feel as if the bones would protrude. Intolerance of tobacco was produced.

The *Conditions* of *Radium* are very marked in the general > by motion, < by warmth of the bed, and > in open air; > lying down; > after sleep; > by pressure. < at night. < by shaving, by washing. < by smoking. < 3 a.m., 4 a.m., 7 a.m., 11 a.m., noon, night.

Relationships.—Rad. bro. is *antidoted* by Rhus and Nux mos. (dry mouth); Rhus ven. acted promptly in my cases. Dieffenbach used both Rhus ven. and Rhus tox. with success, and the homœopathicity is evident enough. Rad. is *followed well* by Rhus; (in some cases I have given intermediate doses of Rhus v. 3x without interfering with the curative effects and avoiding unpleasant aggravations); by Kali iod., Sep., Calc.—Rad. b., *antidotes* Bell. (*H. W*., May 1924). *Compare:* Cancer nosodes, Hydrast., Con., Cundur., Uran. (Rad. is found in pitchblende, which is an Uranium ore. Tellur. is also associated with Rad. in origin, and its symptoms are closely similar in many respects). Lyc. corresponds in r. to l. direction, flatulent symptoms, and sudden pains; in stomach symptoms, Cad. sul., Ornith., Arg. n., and Uran. n. are allied; in sclerotitis, Act. r.; alternate constipation and diarrhœa, Ant. c. Rad. b. has warming sensation down œsophagus, Manc. has the same sensation rising up œsophagus. Carb. an. has < by shaving.

Causation.—Effect of X-ray burns.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Apprehensive.—Depression; hardly able to move about.—Fear of being alone; of the dark; wants to have someone near.—Irritable, cross, easily vexed.—Mind cloudy and unable to think clearly; stupid with dull frontal headache all day.—After taking a single dose felt in much better spirits (curative).

2. Head.—Vertigo with pains in occiput; > after sleep.—Vertigo after rising; tendency to fall to left; > noon and after eating; > lying down; > in open air; > after eating.—Dizziness with palpitation of the heart in afternoon.—Vertigo with tendency to fall to l.; > open air.—Lightness of head with nausea and sinking in epigastrium; pulsation outward; skull felt too small.—Numbness or compression of bones of head.—Fulness of head.—Head heavy; dull ache.—Dull frontal headache; lasts all day; head feels light; > pressure; with clouded mind, unable to think.—Terrific pain over r. eye, spreading back to occiput, continued next morning.—Intense sharp headache commencing over l. eye and spreading over the head; > heat, < cold and pressure.—Sharp pain over r. eye, extending to vertex, > in open air.—Head heavy all day; began occiput; sharp over r. eye; throbbing, pulsating, < motion, < lying down, < by warm air, > sitting down with head back, > cold air, > pressure over forehead and r. eye; unable to lie in bed until 5 a.m.—Sharp sticking pain r. side of head; also in l. temple; on going to bed.—Headache in occiput in morning; a tight feeling, < motion (C).—Dull occipital headache, > pressure and open air.—Dull headache, mostly occipital.

3. Eyes.—Eyes smart and look red (C).—Eyes have sticky feeling and are reddened; as if sand in them.—Sensation as if piece of cotton in eyes, > rubbing.—Both eyes sore, < l.—Swelling of tissues of l. orbit with slight itching.—Lids heavy, hard to keep them open.—Discharge from right eye runs down on nose and forms yellow crusts.—Margins of lids inflamed and burning.—Both eyes ache along margin of lids.—Burning, stinging in eyes.—Eyes sensitive to light.—Some secretion on lashes r. eye on waking (C).—R. eye began to feel sore with occasional sticking pains and increased secretion, < reading, < artificial light, > closing eye; sclerotic vessels injected running to cornea from both sides; occasional itching in lids, < upper (C).—Blenorrhagia of r. eye; injection of sclerotic, slight injection of lower part of cornea; pupil of r. eye dilates and contracts more sluggishly than l. (C).—Woke with r. eye very painful, with feeling of foreign body in it, > open air (C).—Sensation as if lash in l. eye, slight soreness of ball (C).—When reading for a while letters dance and get blurred.

4. Ears.—Tickling in ears, very severe at night.—Sharp sticking pain just over r. ear.—Earache, much pain in (r.) ear, stitching and throbbing (C).—Sound of rushing water (associated with rapid heart-action following vivid dreams).

5. Nose.—Much mucus without having taken cold (C).—Pricking and peppery sensation in l. nostril (C).—° Nævus-like spot on tip of nose (C).—° Catarrh with green discharge (C).—° Epistaxis (C).—° Burning sensation in nose (C).—Itching and dryness of both cavities.—Pricking and hard crusts.—Itching of nose.

6. Face.—Flushed face.—Slight patchy erythema diffused over forehead (C).—Succession of little pimples on forehead and chest, raised, red, exuding when punctured serum, blood, and a small amount of pus.—Small papule in centre of l. cheek, which dried off and recurred many times. Heavy crust formed over area

when papule scratched. This also recurred many times.—Skin of face very irritable; this gradually got worse and lasted two months; the skin became thickened and broke in places, exuding clear moisture; > scratching, < by washing, which caused oozing; > bathing in very hot water; < shaving (only possible on alternate days); < night when warm in bed. (Finally cured by *Rhus ven*.) (C).—Small nævus on chin turns black and scales off and disappears (C).—Sudden and violent shocks of pain in lower branches of 5th cranial nerve, l., so intense and of such lightning-like suddenness as to call forth an exclamation (C).—Severe aching pain at angle r. lower jaw.—° Erythema of nose and face.—° Acne.—Twitching and burning sensation in lips.—Lower lip drawn and stiff, feels as if swelling.

7. Teeth.—Teeth painful, feel elongated.—Gumboil r. lower jaw back of molar teeth, swelling and soreness prevented talking.

8. Mouth.—Dry in the morning (C).—Parched, dry sensation in roof of mouth, > cold water but soon returns, > *Nux moschata*.—Mouth dry, breath seems hot.—Saliva runs into mouth.—Tongue very sore r. side, about middle (C).—Tongue white (C).—Tongue bluish white and thick, swollen sensation; speech difficult and heavy.—Taste: peculiar metallic; bitter-sour; of chalk with increased salivation; bitter and oily.—° Power of taste returns (C).

9. Throat.—Dry mouth and throat.—Warming sensation in œsophagus and stomach, lasted half an hour after the dose.—Throat sore with earache (C).—Wanted cold drinks to quench parched condition of throat.—Sore throat followed by tickling cough.—Stitching in throat on swallowing.—Sensation of lump and constriction.—Throat dry and raw, > swallowing and drinking cold water.—Throat dry and congested, < r. side; as if he had smoked too much.—Throat sore at bedtime, < r. side.—Feeling in throat as from eating pepper.

10. Appetite.—No appetite (C).—Loss of appetite, esp. for meat (C).—Loss of appetite with colic.—Aversion to meat; to bacon for breakfast (° *Rhus ven*.) (C).—Aversion to sweets.—Aversion to ice-creams, of which she is usually very fond.—Great hunger an hour before meals, soon satisfied.—Loss of appetite with colic.—Usual food not relished; sour things taste good.—Distaste for tobacco.

11. Stomach.—Intense emptiness (lasted an hour).—Emptiness one hour before meals.—Warm, empty feeling > after eating.—Nausea (C).—Nausea 5 p.m., desire to vomit but cannot.—Nausea and sinking sensation in pit of stomach < walking, lightness of head.—Nausea in abdomen, before meals, > by eating.—Food slow of digestion, though appetite good.—Colicky pains in stomach.—Much pain and distress in stomach, > by much belching of gas and eructations of wind.—Frequent belching.

12. Abdomen.—Distended feeling and indigestion after food, alternating with earache (C).—Inflammation of umbilicus (C).—Severe aching pains over

pubes.—Slight colicky pains with passage of foul flatus.—Pain over McBurney's point.—Pain after dose > bending double and after defecation.—Violent cramps 11 p.m., > bending double.—Nausea in abdomen > by eating.—Awoke 4 a.m. with colic in abdomen and stitching in rectum, > by passage of dark, watery stool, other stools less dark followed later.—Cramping whilst eating > by stool.—Cutting pains in intestines after waking, with great sensitiveness to pressure.—Sharp sudden pains at McBurney's point, also at sigmoid flexure above crest of ilium; attacks recurred several times in the week, came quickly like shocks and passed off quickly.—Abdomen distressed evening.—Two red macules on r. and l. sides of abdomen slightly itching.—Lameness in both groins after sitting and first beginning to move.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools paler than normal (C).—Stools relaxed, almost watery, tags of mucus (C).—Constipation (C).—Constipation, difficulty of evacuation even after the use of an enema.—Dry, hard, scanty stools.—Alternate constipation and looseness.—Soft yellow stool with much flatulence.—Severe sacral pains with much flatulence, > by stool.—Much flatulence; hot, following diarrhœa.—Gushing stool of bad odour.—Yellow, soft stools alternately with hard brown stools, foul flatus.—Burning stool.—Rectum feels dry.—Very large, dark brown stool, very offensive.—Constipated for four days, no desire except twice, when passed three little black marbles; at noon, small diarrhœic stool.—Constipation of years' standing removed in one prover.—After several watery stools rectum feels sore and as if prolapsed.—Yellow-brown or slate-coloured stools, bad odour.—No desire, had to force a stool, which was soft and clay-like.—° Eczema about anus (C).

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine becomes more profuse.—Urine slightly burning.—Has to wait some minutes before he can micturate.—Urine radio-active; clayey or brick-dust sediment.—Albuminuria (five provers, one of whom showed hyaline and granular casts).—Increased elimination of solids, particularly chlorides.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Eruption of psoriasis on penis with circular or serpiginous edges (C).—° Eczema of penis and inner surface of prepuce (C).—Sexual desire diminished or absent for one month.—Three weeks after cessation of drug desire stronger than usual.—Desire increased.—Nocturnal emissions; once whilst sleeping in afternoon.—Two emissions in one night.—Slight pains in l. spermatic cord when walking.—Previous to taking the drug (12x) had slight phimosis, this was worse during the proving, head of penis itching and burning; after the proving phimosis was better.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Period delayed; rather less painful than usual (C).—Aching over pubes when menses came on (an unusual occurrence); flow copious first two days, then stopped gradually.—Menses delayed three days.—During period, bearing-down pains in the back.—Flow during night very copious and dark red.—Leucorrhœa, white and scanty; curdy and cheesy.—° Urethral caruncle.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Feels as if she could not get air enough (C).—Tickling in larynx, < lying down.—Tickling in supra-sternal fossa very pronounced; could not stop coughing after once started.—Aversion to sweets (of which ordinarily very fond) during cough; after three nights controlled by *Rhus tox*.—Dry, spasmodic cough < smoking, < indoors, > eating, > out of doors.—Tickling in throat and hacking cough with frothy expectoration.—Tickling in trachea, as if something had dropped into it, causing a dry, hacking cough, > in open air.—Occasional dry paroxysms of coughing, with sensation as if dust had reached the larynx or bronchi; > by coughing.

18. Chest.—Chest feels tight as if she could not get air enough (C).—Eruption disappeared from chest in prover (C).—Pain in chest alternating with indigestion and stuffed-up feeling (C).—Sharp pain in l. chest, comes and goes.—Constriction of chest; in heart region.—Beating pain r. of sternum, < at end of respiration.

19. Heart.—Sharp pains in region of heart. > after walking.—Palpitation on waking from dreams with sound in ears of rushing water.—Constricting sensation about heart, with anxiety and desire for air, > in open air.—[Applied locally in massive doses, *Rad. bro*. has produced endarteritis, atheroma, and sclerosis of the vessels acted on.].—Examination of the blood of the provers showed a marked increase in polymorphonuclear neutrophiles—"the police" of the blood corpuscles which attack invading bacteria.—Lowered blood pressure (in all Dieffenbach's provers).

20. Neck and Back.—Sensation of swelling in back of neck (C).—Itching back of neck and upper part of both arms.—Dull throbbing; and sharp pains, r. side neck.—Catch (and lameness) in r. sterno-mastoid muscle.—Evening, stiffness muscles l. side neck.—Pain and lameness in cervical vertebræ.—On waking pain between 6 and 7 cervical vertebræ, > motion.—Red spot l. side neck; this disappeared and later similar spot appeared r. side.—Pain under l. scapula, < on moving, < putting shoulder back, > after rising (C).—Sharp, sticking pain under l. scapula, extending through to front of body, caught breath as if could not raise diaphragm.—Dull backache lower lumbar region, > after exercise.—Aching lumbo-sacral region; > after hot bath.—Severe lumbo-sacral pain, appears to be in the bones: < going upstairs.—Sharp shooting pains (also electric shocks) in lumbar muscles, > by continued exercise.—Sudden severe pain l. lumbar region, > pressure.—Dull pain runs from sacrum up to shoulder, or to between shoulders, > by exercise.—Soreness of latissimi dorsi (esp. l.).—Sacral pains with flatus > by stool.—Swelling over sacrum, > lying on something hard.—Backache extending through abdomen to iliac crests.—Gnawing sensation in lumbo-sacral bones.

21. Limbs.—Pain in all limbs and whole body during the night.—Waked 4 a.m. with pains in all limbs, could not keep them quiet, > after warm bath.—Pains in all joints, esp. knees and ankles; had to lie down, feet gave out.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sharp pain r. shoulder-joint; < motion, > by heat; lame sensation r. arm, forearm, and hand, > exercise, > warmth; sharp stitch l. shoulder-joint.—Catch in l. shoulder-joint, > exercise.—Lameness l. shoulder-joint, under deltoid, > motion.—Cracking r. shoulder-joint on raising arm.—Very lame r. arm and sore muscles over r. breast.—Severe drawing in flexor muscles of l. arm.—R. elbow still and slightly lame after writing.—In morning twinging pain in l. elbow.—Hands cold (C).—Serpigenous ulcer on hand (C).—Blisters on dorsal aspect of first three fingers (l.) just above nails (C).—Small pustule on centre of dorsum of r. hand.—Itching on upper part of both arms and back of neck.—Bruised pain l. wrist.—Dull pains in whole r. hand, all fingers affected, esp. distal phalanges; > rubbing and continued exercise.—Sharp pains in finger-joints, > exercise.—Lameness in l. thumb-joint after holding a book.

23. Lower Limbs.—Dull pain in hip-joint, located in head of femur; also under l. patella.—Kink in r. hip-joint, > after walking Some time.—Beating pain in r. hip while sitting at desk writing, > beginning to move.—Lameness in both groins after sitting; left groin aches, but thighs seemed lame on beginning to move.—Dull pain r. knee-joint, < motion, > after continued motion.—Pain in legs, beginning in knees and running down legs. > after exercise.—Very severe pains in knee-joints, very deep, > from cold and exercise.—Dull pains in both legs and back, running up to shoulders.—Dull, tired pains in popliteal spaces.—Soreness in calves and thighs.—Muscles in front r. leg lame.—Soreness and pain in both knees, feel as if bones would protrude.—When crossing legs they became asleep in a little while; a few days later legs heavy, difficulty in going upstairs.—Sharp, lightning-like pain, l. anterior tibial surface, as if in periosteum.—Muscles of antero-exterior part of r. leg lame, < from walking and rubbing.—Sharp, darting pains in l. calf, come and go suddenly.—Pain under l. patella, > when foot still, < walking and moving.—Bruised feeling in calves.—On rising from sitting, ankles and feet lame and stiff could hardly stand or walk.—Lameness and catch in r. ankle, descending stairs.—R. Achilles tendon sore on ascending stairs.—Sharp pain in l. great toe (also both), < motion, > continued motion.—Numbness of both great toes.—Pains in and round r. great toe.—Dull aching pain in l. great toe-joint, after dancing.—Burning pain in l. great toe as from acid.—Needle-pricking in the two middle toes (r.) with some burning.—Sharp sticking pain in arch of r. foot.—Corns of feet over sensitive.—A callosity or corn on inner border r. foot, which had been there for twenty years, disappeared completely (C).—A corn fell off r. foot (C).—Irritable patch appeared on r. foot in patient taking *Rad. bro*. 30 fourteen days after the dose (C).—Fetid foot-sweat relieved (C).

24. Generalities.—Looked ill all time of proving, lost 3 1/2 lb. in weight (C).—Felt as if going to be ill, could hardly crawl about (C).—Aching pains all over body; very restless, had to keep moving about.—Hardly able to move about; unable to work properly.—Tiredness; weakness; lassitude; exhausted, wants to take off clothes and rest.—Pains all over, > in open air and moving about.—Entire body feels as if afire; with sharpest kind of needle-pricks or electric shocks all over

body; also itching all over.—Sudden, lightning-like "shock"-ing pains (C).—Electric shock through body during sleep.

25. Skin.—Psoriasis (of penis) (C).—° Serpigenous eczema (C).—Itching eruption on face, oozing, < shaving, lasting weeks, finally cured with *Rhus* (C).—Small nævi cured (C).—Skin of face dry (C).—Patchy erythema on forehead (C).—Pimples.—Papules.—Itching all over at night.—Red itching rash between scapulæ.—Eczematous dermatitis of hands caused by *Radium* and X-ray burns disappeared in the proving.—Red papules on side of mouth; chest; back; neck.—Eruption on chest disappears.—° Acne.—Burning sensation and itching all over.—Exposure to rays causes dermatitis, proceeding to ulceration and necrosis and epithelioma.—Corns.

26. Sleep.—Irresistible sleepiness and lethargy.—Tired and sleepy all day.—Sleeps well, wakes tired, with desire to stretch.—Restless from dreams, awakes in fright.—Restless all night, kept moving about in bed.—Dreams: of passing urine; fires; suicide; alarming; busy; active; with palpitation.—° Sleeps regularly without opiate (in cancer case) (C).

27. Fever.—Shivering bilious feeling (C).—Cold sensation all day; chilliness with chattering teeth till noon; > afternoon (during menses).—Internal chilliness, followed by heat without sweat, though usually perspires.—Internal chilliness with many movements of the bowels.—Felt hot all over, had to take off bed covers.—Entire body feels afire, with sharp needle-pricks and electric shocks.—Fetid foot-sweat relieved (C).

Ranunculus Acris.

Ranunculus acris. Buttercup. Goldcup. Crowfoot. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Erysipelas. Fever. Gangrene. Lumbago. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Ranunculus acris* is distinguished from *R. bulbosus* by its slender cylindrical flower-stalk, that of *R. bulb*. being furrowed. Both are common "buttercups," and have acrid and poisonous properties. *R. acris* was proved by Franz and Lembke, and the chief skin symptoms were observed in a woman of seventy who applied a handful of the herb to her limbs, with the result of setting up violent constitutional symptoms and fever and intense inflammation, going on to gangrene of the skin of the legs. In the provers a pain of a rheumatic character was experienced in the muscles and joints, especially ankles and wrists, which occurred when walking and also when at rest. Lumbar pains < on bending or turning the body. Heat, faintness, and fever.

Relations.—*Compare:* Ran. bulb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety.

2. Head.—Headache.—Tearing in forehead, in face.

3. Eyes.—Eyes contained a quantity of fluid blood and showed several livid spots of hard texture (in dog poisoned with the juice).

6. Face.—Red face.—Violent tearing in r. cheek, towards temples, evening.—Skin of r. cheek has peculiar feeling as though touched here and there with a cold, thin body; later in l. cheek.

9. Throat.—Continuous scraping taste in throat.

11. Stomach.—Frequent eructations of tasteless flatus.—Nausea; with much saliva.

13. Stool and Anus.—Copious fluid stool without pain at 5 p.m. and at 7 p.m.—Two loose stools, morning.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition during night; urine normal.

18. Chest.—Tearing in muscles, r. side of chest behind nipple, < during inspiration; next day similar pain r. chest.—Lungs red and congested (dog).

19. Heart.—Pulse small and rapid.—Heart contained coagulated blood (dog).

20. Back.—Pain several times in lumbar muscles on bending and turning the body; and in joints; also when sitting or in motion.

21. Limbs.—Joints sore.—Boring and drawing pain in r. tibia and in elbow.—Violent pressing pain in joints of elbow, ankle, and knee when sitting; > motion.—Tearing in wrists, ankle, and thumb, in walking and resting.—Tearing in joint of wrist, ankle, and shoulder, in forehead and in muscles of r. chest.—Tearing in hip, shoulder, and ankle-joint.—Wandering pains in limbs, in joints of hands, knees, feet, and toes.

23. Lower Limbs.—Heaviness and weakness in legs on walking; also in bed in morning.—Tearing in front of tibiæ and in temples.—Drawing pains in ankle-joints; tearing in l., walking and at rest.

24. Generalities.—Tremulous, faint, anxious, restless, small, rapid pulse, red face.—Awoke at night with most violent pains.

25. Skin.—Obstinate ulcers.—Skin (of legs) hot, red, painful, blistered in places; next day gangrenous.

27. Fever.—Violent erethistic fever, with intolerable pains in legs and feet, which were burned, blistered, and gangrenous.—Intolerable heat and faintness.—Head hot and heavy.—Heat in head.—Skin somewhat moist in morning.—Forehead damp.

Ranunculus Bulbosus.

Ranunculus bulbosus. Buttercup. Bulbous Crowfoot. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. *Breast, pain below. Chest, pains in*. Chilblains. Corns. Delirium tremens. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Dyspnœa. Eczema. Epilepsy. *Feet, pains in*. Gastralgia. Hay-fever. Herpes zoster. Hiccough. Hydrocele. Jaundice. *Liver, pain in. Neuralgia*. Nyctalopia. Ovaries, neuralgia of. Pemphigus. Pleuritic adhesion. Pleurodynia. Rheumatism. Spinal irritation. Warts. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—The caustic and pain-producing properties of the Ranunculaceæ reach their highest expression in the Buttercups themselves. *R. bulb*. forms a constituent of some arsenical plaisters used to disperse cancers. *R. bulb*. was proved by Franz, and some effects of its external application have been observed, and results of inhaling the fumes whilst preparing the plant, or when it has been burned. The last caused headache, and in one instance epilepsy, followed by cachexia, nodous gout, headache, and death. In a child who was cured of ague with subsequent dropsy and hydrocele by applying *R. bulb*. to the wrist, ulcers of the fingers penetrating down to the flexor tendons were produced. In one prover the effect of expressing the juice with the fingers was to cause a long-lasting and recurrent eruption of vesicles on the fingers, a characteristic feature of which was the *blueness* of the vesicles and the *horny* nature of the scabs: "Small, deep, transparent, dark blue little elevated blisters of the size of an ordinary pin's head, crowded together in oval-shaped groups of the size of a shilling, with intolerable burning itching, emitting when opened a dark yellow lymph, afterwards becoming covered with a herpetic, *horny* scurf";—a complete picture of herpes. The pains as well as the appearance of herpes are met with in the pathogenesis of *R. bulb*.—Pains in nerves, serous membranes, muscles, tendons, joints, eyes, and internal organs. The pains are lancinating, pressing and out-pressing, jerking and sticking, as if bruised with external sensitiveness. From the acrid vapour arising whilst the juice of the plant was being prepared these symptoms arose: "Smarting from eyes as from smoke in evening. Smarting in eyes, nose, and fauces; the eyes run and are very painful, so that he has to stop using them for half an hour because he cannot see anything; whites slightly inflamed; mucus runs in torrents from nose; fauces painful as if sore *during an inspiration*, less during deglutition "—symptoms which have led to many cures of hay-fever with *R. bulb*. The "< during inspiration" is part of the general sensitiveness of *R. bulb*. to air, to cold air, and to change,

which is the grand keynote of the remedy, and which will serve to indicate it in a large number of the cases to which it is otherwise appropriate. Another keynote is sensitiveness to touch: sore, bruised sensation; soreness of parts affected. These symptoms make *R. bulb*. an important vulnerary. Hering mentions "hemeralopia" as having been cured with *R. bulb*. in a woman during pregnancy, and in her three-year old son. The word "hemeralopia" has been used to denote both *day*-blindness and *night*-blindness. Hering uses it in the latter (and rarer) sense, for he says of the woman, she "can see well during the day." H. C. Allen speaks of "day-blindness" as an indication, probably, translating "hemeralopia" literally. The concomitant symptoms were: Heat, biting, and pressure in eyes; redness of conjunctiva and lids, especially inner surface of lower lids; lachrymation; pus in canthi; pustules on eyes; eyes look weak; pupils dilated; candle-light appears as a bright circle; can see well during day." With the concomitant symptoms *R. bulb*. would probably cure either day- or night-blindness. "Pressure and smarting in eyeballs" is very characteristic. *R. bulb*. causes a very painful form of indigestion: White-coated tongue; bitter, sour, or sweetish taste, with accumulation of saliva; scraping burning in throat; spasmodic hiccough; spasmodic feeling in œsophagus and pharynx, ascending; eructations; nausea, pressure on sternum with laboured breathing; violent burning in cardiac end of stomach; hunger early in morning, thirst in evening." Conversely *R. bulb*. has proved one of the most effective agents for removing the bad effects of alcoholic drinks: hiccough; epileptiform attacks; delirium tremens. In the last case the quarrelsome, angry mood on the one hand, and the abject fear of ghosts on the other, further point to its appropriateness. Pains in liver and spleen region < by touch. In pleurisy, pleurodynia, intercostal neuralgia and spinal neuralgia and herpes the pains are—sharp, stitching, shooting, come in paroxysms, are induced by atmospheric changes, sudden exposure to cold or heat, < in wet, stormy weather; from touch, motion, or turning the body. The chest is particularly the seat of these pains. "Muscular pains about margins of shoulder-blades in women of sedentary employment, often burning in small spots, from needlework, typewriting, piano playing" (H. C. Allen). "Jerks and shocks; and sudden tearings in right forearm and between thumb and index finger while writing," point to *R. bulb*. as one of the remedies in writer's cramp and professional neuroses. *Sensations* of *R. bulb*. are: Confusion of head as if intoxicated. As if head would be enlarged. As if head pressed asunder. Hypochondria in lowest ribs painful as if bruised. As if everything in abdomen sore and bruised. As if there were subcutaneous ulceration. Burning in left side of chest; in region of short ribs. As if something tearing in chest. As if cold wet cloths applied. As if a full breath could not be drawn. As of a knife thrust through side and into back. Muscles as if pounded. The "cold-water feeling" occurred in a patient of Burnett's (quoted by A. C. Pope in a lecture reported *H. W*., xviii. 308). A woman, 30, had had a fall two years before Burnett saw her, and ever since had this peculiar sensation: *Whenever she goes out of doors* she feels as if wet cloths were applied to three different parts of the anterior walls of thorax—both infraclavicular fossæ, and under left breast. Never felt indoors, but constant as long as she is out. Guided by this symptom,

"Unusual chilliness of outer parts of chest when walking in open air," with the general "< in open air" and "< walking in open air," Burnett gave *R. bulb*. In two days the patient was better; in three weeks the sensation had completely gone and the general health very much improved. Dudgeon reports this case (*B. J. H.*, xxiv. 160): Lady, 27, three weeks after confinement went for a drive. The day was cold, and an accident occurred to the carriage which frightened her. In the evening she had a slight rigor, and complained of pain in left side about sixth and seventh ribs. < Slightest movement; > sitting rather bent forward and leaning a little to the left. Pulse 120, no heat of skin. No signs of lung or pleural involvement. *Bry.*, and later *Arn.*, gave no relief, and for two days the symptoms grew worse; the patient having to be propped up with pillows, leaning forward and to the left, her head resting on her breast, not daring to breathe at all deeply. *R. bulb*. 1 relieved her in ten minutes, when she "felt a wrench in her side and the pain was gone." She was able to lie down, slept all night, and made a rapid recovery. There were some slight returns of pain, now on one side, now on the other, but *R. bulb*. Soon removed them. The symptoms are < by touch; by pressure (consequence of falls). < Motion; walking; lying down; lying on side (affected); sitting up; change of position; < evening and morning. < Change of temperature; sudden exposure to cold or heat; open air. < Inspiring. < When temperature becomes lower; draught of air; rainy, stormy weather. < After eating. < From anger.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry., Camph., Puls., Rhus. *Incompatible:* Sul., Staph., Nit. sp. d., Alcohol, Wine, Vinegar. *Compare:* R. acris, R. scl. Smarting and pressure in eyeballs, Pho. Burning in spots in back, Aga., Pho. Spinal irritation, Agar. Exposure to cold or heat, Aco., Arn. Corns sensitive, smart, burn, Sal. ac. < Touch and motion, Bry. (Bry. > lying on painful side, R. bulb. <). < Wet, stormy weather, Rhus. Effects of alcohol, Querc. Headache at vertex as if pressed asunder; < evening; < going from cold to warm air, and *vice versâ*; tearful mood; acidity; sore spots in chest after pneumonia, feeling of subcutaneous ulceration, Puls. Pain along inner edge left scapula, at times extending below inferior angle and through left chest, Chel. Diaphragmitis, Cact. Zona, Rhus, Mez., Ars. Eczema with horny scabs, Ant. c. (Act. c. callosities on feet). Hay-fever, Pso., K. iod., Saba., Sil., Ars. Fear of ghosts, Aco., Ars., Bro., Carb. v., Coccul., Lyc., Pho., Pul., Sep., Sul., Zn. Hunger in early morning, Aga., Ant. c., Asar., Calc., Carb. a., Chi., Lyc., Mur. ac., Rhus, Saba., Zn. Sleeplessness from dyspnœa, Cad. s., Grind., Lach.

Causation.—Anger (slightest fit of, = trembling and dyspnœa). Change of temperature or weather. Injury. Alcohol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Pusillanimity and inquietude, esp. in evening.—Fear of ghosts in evening; dares not be alone.—Hasty, irritable, and quarrelsome humour, esp. in

morning.—Oppression, with much weeping.—Loss of ideas.—Difficulty in meditating.—Vanishing of thought on reflection.—Obtuseness of intellect.

2. Head.—Weakness, giddiness, and confusion of head; as if intoxicated.—Whirling vertigo, to such an extent as to cause falling, when passing from a room into open air.—Headache with anxiety and weakness during a meal.—Semilateral headache above eye, with dejection and desire to weep.—Compression and expansive pressure in sinciput and vertex.—Sensation of puffiness all over head (as if head were too large and distended).—Tearing and pressure in temples.—Blows in occiput.—Rush of blood to head.—Pressing headache (neuralgic) in forehead and on vertex, as if pressed asunder, with pressure on eyeballs and sleepiness.—Headache with nausea and sleepiness.—The headache is induced or < by a change of temperature.—The headache for the most part, appears when passing from a hot to a cold place, and *vice versâ*.—Crawling, creeping, or burning-sticking in scalp.

3. Eyes.—Itching in eyes.—Aching in eyeballs.—Pressure in eyes.—Balls sore on moving them.—Pupils insensible.—Burning, soreness, and smarting in lids.—Smarting and burning pain in canthi, as from excoriation.—Smarting and sore feeling in r. outer canthus.—Smarting in eyes as from smoke.—Mist before eyes.—Nyctalopia.—Inflammation of eyes and lachrymation.

4. Ears.—Shootings in ears, esp. in evening.—Cramp-like sensation in and on ears.

5. Nose.—Troublesome and painful tingling in nose.—Nose red, swollen, and inflamed, with tensive pain and many scabs in interior.—Hay-fever.—Obstruction of nose, esp. in a room, with pain as from excoriation.—Copious discharge of viscid mucus from nose.—Blood flows from nose.—Internal tingling and upward pressure.

6. Face.—(Dry) heat in face, with bright redness of cheeks.—Vesicular eruption on face as from a burn; smarts as if scalded; eruption in clusters.—Tingling in face, principally in chin and nose.—Spasmodic and whirling neuralgic pains in face and jaws.—Cramps (spasms) in lips.

8. Mouth.—Toothache on waking in morning.—Incisive pains in molars as if being torn out.—Accumulation of much water in mouth.—Salivation.—White saliva with metallic taste (like copper).

9. Throat.—Accumulation of much (tough) mucus in throat.—Spasmodic sensation, of something which ascends œsophagus and passes into throat.—Inflammatory burning pains (scraping burning) in throat and palate.

10. Appetite.—Mawkish, sweetish taste, or taste of a sour bitterness.—Butter tastes too sweet.—Bitter, empyreumatic taste while eating, or after having eaten dry

food.—Thirst augmented in afternoon.—Feeling of hunger and rumbling in stomach early in morning.

11. Stomach.—Frequent risings.—Spasmodic hiccough.—Frequent nausea in afternoon or evening, sometimes with headache.—Pains in stomach.—Pressure on scrobiculus.—Pain as from excoriation and burning sensation in pit of stomach, as also in cardiac orifice of stomach, esp. when the parts are touched.—(Inflammation of stomach.)

12. Abdomen.—Contusive pain in hypochondria, sometimes when touched; evenings; pain in back and ill-humour.—Pain as from excoriation in l. hypochondrium, principally on moving the trunk.—Lancinations (stitches) in hepatic region, arresting the breathing, with stitches and pressure on top of r. shoulder.—Stitches in l. side of abdomen.—Pinching colic, sometimes alternating with pain in chest.—Immediately after eating violent stitches from l. lumbar region transversely through abdomen, esp. below umbilicus and towards r. groin.—Intestines painful when abdomen pressed upon; pains as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Pulsations in l. hypochondrium.—Dull pains in abdomen, with sensibility of intestines during a walk.—Pinching (colic) pains in abdomen (sometimes alternating with pains in chest), with rotatory movements, and a sensation, on external pressure, as if contents of abdomen were bruised and ulcerated.—Burning pain in abdomen as from excoriation, as in chronic inflammation.—Frequent expulsion of very fetid flatus.

13. Stool.—Slow and hard evacuations.—Frequent, easy, and profuse evacuations; natural stool in afternoon.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging to urinate.—The scanty urine soon becomes turbid and cloudy.—Dysuria.—Ulcers in bladder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Frequent erections towards morning and dizziness in head.—Emissions towards morning.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Acrid and gnawing leucorrhœa.—Ovarian neuralgia always excited by atmospheric changes.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Short and obstructed respiration, with oppression of chest, as after grief or vexation, with want to take a full inspiration and to weep much.

18. Chest.—Aching in chest.—Rheumatic pain in chest, or pain as of subcutaneous ulceration.—(Rheumatism of either side of chest with pains in circumscribed areas.—Pain with some constriction of entire chest, with some bronchial catarrh in an old gouty subject.—Rheumatism of l. chest which sets in suddenly, < on inspiration, with headache over l. eye and in vertex.—R. T. C.).—Burning pressure

on chest.—Lancinations in chest and in r. side of chest, frequently deeply seated, and extending to liver.—Painful external sensibility of lower parts of chest and of epigastrium.—Painful sensibility of all the external parts of chest, intercostal muscles, pleura, &c., which manifests itself or is < esp. by movement, touch, and stretching the body.—Pain in chest as from adhesion of pleura.—Adhesion of the lungs after inflammation).—Immediately she goes out of doors a sensation as if she had cold wet cloths applied to three different parts of front of chest, viz., both infraclavicular fossæ and just under l. breast; sensation remains as long as she is out, and disappears as soon as she re-enters the house; prevents conversation while out (from a fall two years before).—Acute pain principally in shoulder, axilla, and breast, so severe in breast she dreaded cancer.

20. Back.—Contusive rheumatic pains in whole trunk and between shoulder-blades.—Pain along whole inner edge of l. scapula, at times extending behind inferior angle and through l. chest.

22. Upper Limbs.—Spasmodic (rheumatic) tearing, shooting, and jerking pains in arm (stitches in the arms and hands).—While writing lie feels sudden tearings (stitches, jerkings?) in r. forearm and between thumb and index finger.—Rheumatic pain in both elbow and shoulder-joints early in morning.—(Chronic stiffness of r. wrist with shoots up arm and down to thumb, which is also stiff.—R. T. C.).—Visible spasmodic contraction in region of styloid process of l. ulna.—Coldness of hands.—Itching in hands and fingers.—Crawling in single parts of fingers.—Tetters on palms of hands.—Tingling in fingers.—Tetters, blisters, and ulcers on fingers; penetrating down to flexor tendons.—Shining red, loose swelling of fingers, with inflammation, &c., changing to flat, spreading ulcers.—Cauliflower-like wart on outer side of terminal phalanx of r. thumb.—Pain under nail of r. index finger as from a splinter.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing pains along thighs (extending downwards).—Spasmodic, piercing pains, and itching in middle of thighs.—Great weakness in lower limbs when walking, forenoons.—Cracking in knee-joints.—Painful stiffness in joints of feet.—Cramps in instep.—Pulsative lancinations in heels (l., when standing).—Pain in heels as if pinched by boots (when boots were off).—Violent stitches in l. fourth toe.—Sore pain and stitches in tips of toes; between the toes; on dorsa of toes.—Pains as from excoriation and lancinations in toes.—Corns sensitive to touch, smart or burn.

24. Generalities.—[Biting or pungent pain; pain as if parts would burst, were pressed or pushed asunder.—Waking too early in morning.—Affections of external angles of eyes; hypochondrium, particularly about spleen; lower region of abdomen; palms of hands.—Contusive pains; shootings, or tearing, rheumatic, and arthritic pains in limbs and muscles.—Jerking of muscles.—Shocks throughout the body.—Epileptic fits.—(Indurations.—Icteric affections.).—Pains excited by touch, movement, stretching, or change of position, esp. in trunk and extremities.—Many

symptoms appear also on a change of temperature, also in morning and evening, and after a meal.—< On entering a cold place; from spirituous liquors; with drunkards; when stretching the limbs; at changes of temperature, whether from hot to cold, or *vice versâ*.—N. G.].—Lassitude, and pain as from having been beaten, in all the limbs.—Trembling in limbs (with dyspnœa) after the slightest fit of passion.—Sudden weakness, as if about to faint.—Fainting with the pains in stomach.

25. Skin.—Frequent and violent itching in different parts of skin.—Lancinations in skin, which change to itching.—Vesicular eruptions, like blisters after a burn.—Deep blue vesicles, small, deep, transparent, thickly grouped, with burning itching and hard and tettery scabs.—Horny excrescences.—Flat, corrosive ulcers, with sharp edges, and burning and lancinating itching.—Callous and other excrescences.—Tetters over whole body.—Chilblains; of amputated stump of leg.

26. Sleep.—Inclination to sleep during the day.—Retarded sleep and nocturnal sleeplessness, frequently from oppression of chest (dyspnœa), heat, and ebullition of blood, but mostly without any assignable cause.—Frequent awakening in night and remaining long awake.—Waking early in morning.—Inability to remain lying on side.—Anxious dreams of danger (on the water), or vivid and lascivious dreams.

27. Fever.—Pulse: full, hard, and rapid in the evening; slower in the morning.—Attacks of fever after a meal or in evening, characterised principally by chilliness, with pains in abdomen and other distressing symptoms.—Heat in head, with coldness in hands.—Shivering in evening, with heat in face.—He feels the chilliness, esp. in the open air, and on the well-covered chest.—The fever consists only of a chill.—Heat in evening, esp. on face; frequently only on r. side, with cold hands (and feet).—Heat, with internal chill at same time.—Perspiration very scanty, and only in morning on waking.

Ranunculus Ficaria.

Ficaria ranunculoides. Scrophularia minor. Lesser Celandine. Pilewort. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Hæmorrhoids.

Characteristics.—The "Lesser Celandine" is not botanically related to the true Celandine, *Chelidonium magus*, or to the Figwart tribe (*Scrophularia*), though it is named in the old books *Scrophularia minor. R. ficaria* is in all respects a true Crowfoot except that it has three deciduous instead of five persistent sepals, and nine petals instead of five. "It groweth in medows, by commonwaies, by ditches and trenches, and it is common everywhere, in moist and dankish places. It cometh

forth about the Calends of March, and floureth a little after: it beginneth to fade away in April, it is quite gone in May, afterwards it is hard to be found, yea scarcely the root" (Gerarde). Gerarde's cut of the plant shows whence the idea of its use in piles was derived—the cluster of small tubers growing around the crown of the root bears a striking resemblance to a bunch of piles. Sir J. Sawyer, of Birmingham, has recently (*Chem. & Drug*., May 25th, 1901) confirmed the old signaturists in these observations. He has successfully used all ointment prepared by macerating in lard at 100° F., for twenty-four hours, the whole plant, gathered when in bloom, and cut up. The proportions are one part of the plant to three of lard. Homœopaths Would do well to give it internally at the same time.

Ranunculus Flammula.

Ranunculus flammula. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Ulceration.

Characteristics.—*R. flam*. has produced gangrene of the arm down to tendons and bone, in the case of a female, from applying the plant to the wrist. It produces in horses who eat much of it distension of abdomen, and inflammation and gangrene of abdominal organs. But (according to *Dic. des Sc. Méd*., quoted by Jahr) it is only hurtful to horses if eaten in excess; it promotes digestion when eaten moderately.

Ranunculus Glacialis.

R. glacialis. Carlina or Cacline (mountaineers of Viq). N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Cerebellum, pain in. Dyspnœa. Headache. Night-sweat. Thighs, sweat on.

Characteristics.—Dr. Coddé, of Spoleto, proved the Ø tincture, and 3rd and 9th dilutions of this plant. It produced an enormous weight in the head with vertigo and feeling as if apoplexy were impending, > by Coffee; a right-sided early morning headache > by rising; dyspnœa < lying down, and compression of chest; intolerance of weight of coverlet (the < by touch and pressure of *R. bulb*.); coldness of thighs; general copious night-sweat, especially abundant on thighs.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Towards 9.30 a.m., when walking in open air, enormous weight in head, vertigo; as if seized with incipient apoplexy; > *café au lait*.—Behind head in region

of cerebellum, sense of tension.—Just before daybreak, headache, < r. side, ceased on getting up.

17. Respiratory Organs.—When lying in bed breathing became difficult.

18. Chest.—On turning in bed, internal pain in infero-posterior chest.—Compression in whole chest, evening.—A little before midnight could not endure coverlet on chest.—Stitches r. chest.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness at night.—Broken sleep.

27. Fever.—Coldness, even on thighs.—General and copious nocturnal sweat, < on thighs.—At daybreak, slight general sweat.

Ranunculus Repens.

Ranunculus repens. Creeping Buttercup. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Back, pulsation in. Eyes, smarting of; inflammation of. (Feet, weakness of.) Sleep, short but refreshing.

Characteristics.—Franz reports a number of symptoms experienced from preparing the juice of this plant. The symptom of phantasmagoria appears in brackets as though there were a doubt about it, and I therefore leave it so. There is quoted in Jahr an account of the effects of eating *R. rep*. observed in a flock of sheep. Several fell down as if struck by lightning; eyes rolled; breathing hurried. Some reeled and died with their heads bent towards left groin. Mucous membranes of eyes injected; mouth dry; abdomen slightly distended; ruminations ceased. Some raised themselves, reeled, fell down again, bleated piteously; most were in profound coma. Bleeding <; ether in milk gave much >. Great weakness in feet remained behind. *R. rep*. has furrowed flower-stalks like *R. bulb*., but it has a spreading calyx and creeping scions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—(In evening, in bed, he dreams while yet awake that he is in a large city, and sees well-dressed people, masquerades, Turks, &c.).—Profound coma (sheep).

2. Head.—Evening in bed, crawling sensation on forehead and region of hair, > sitting up.

3. Eyes.—Smarting in eyes; profuse lachrymation.—Eyes rolled; conjunctiva injected (sheep).

8. Mouth.—Mouth dry (sheep).

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen sligthly distended (sheep).—Reeled and died with heads bent towards l. groin (sheep).

20. Back.—Evening in bed, beating like full, strong pulsation in sacral region.

23. Lower Limbs.—Great weakness of feet remained behind (sheep).

24. Generalities.—Fell as if struck by lightning (sheep).—Died with heads bent towards l. groin (sheep).—Raised themselves, reeled, fell again, bleated piteously (sheep).

26. Sleep.—Wide awake and feeling extremely well in morning, though he slept only a few hours.

Ranunculus Sceleratus.

Ranunculus sceleratus. Marsh crowfoot. Celery-leaved crowfoot. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Aneurism. Anus, itching in. *Chest, sternum, pain behind*. Corns. Coryza. Diphtheria. Earache. Glossitis. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Herpes; zoster. *Liver, pain in*. Neuralgia. Nose, ulceration of. Pemphigus. Quinsy. Sternum, pains in. Stomatitis. Toes, affections of. *Tongue, peeling, mapped*. Varicosis.

Characteristics.—The best-known characteristic of *R. sc*. (which is a well-proved drug) is the mapped or peeled tongue, and when this is associated with smarting, burning, and rawness *R. sc*. will be the remedy. *R. sc*. has the acridity of all the Ranunculi, causing burning in mouth, throat, stomach, chest, urethra, and other parts. It causes blisters on the skin which leave a raw surface with acrid discharge. It has cured pemphigus in a three-months old infant, with continual thirst, weak, intermitting pulse, trembling, with anxious features. After *Ars*. 4 had caused improvement, *R. sc*. 3 healed up the resulting ulcers. External sensitiveness is a leading feature of *R. sc*., especially of region of chest and sternum. These symptoms with others have led to the cure of many chest affections, including aneurism. A leading Concomitant of *R. sc*. is arrest of breathing: pains in liver, spleen, chest, or heart, < on deep inspiration and associated with external soreness calls for *R. sc*. Gnawing and boring are common sensations with the remedy, and most of the symptoms are right-sided; but there is one left-side symptom that is peculiar: continual gnawing in left palm. The right toes, especially the right big toe, are the seat of many acute pains, giving the remedy a high place in acute attacks of gout, and also painful corns. Among the *Sensations* of *R. sc*. are: As if

head were too full and too large. As if face covered with cobwebs (this proved a keynote in a case of aneurism which was much relieved by *R. sc.*). As if a plug were lodged in umbilicus. Pressure as from a dull instrument. As if diarrhœa would set in.—As of a needle thrust deep into big toe. With pains in stomach there is fainting. Convulsive twitches of limbs. The effects of *R. sc.* (which German shepherds call "cold fire") on horned cattle is. Loss of appetite; trembling and shivering; distention of abdominal veins. A dog poisoned with it became anxious, howled, tossed about, bent double, was very restless at night. He was killed, and after death the stomach was found contracted, inflamed in several parts, surface corroded; papillæ prominent; swelling, pale redness and contraction of pylorus. Mahoney (*M. A.*, xxvi. 110) cured with *R. sc.* 3 in an aged woman subject to gout aching in dorsa of feet, especially the right, with wakefulness at night. *K. ca.* 30 had previously removed pain passing downward over the glutei. The symptoms are: < By touch; pressure; blow. < By motion; deep inspiration; walking; letting limb hang down. < Evening; after midnight; morning. < In open air. < After a meal.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls. Wine and Coffee antidote only partially. The ulcers were somewhat relieved by Peruvian Balsam. *Follows well:* Ars. in pemphigus. *Followed well by:* Lach. in diphtheria with denuded tongue. *Compare:* R. bulb. (R. sc. more irritative). Headache, gnawing in small spot at vertex, Puls. Mapped tongue, Nat. m., Ars., Rhus, Tarax. (R. sc. has more burning and rawness than any). Cobweb sensation, Alm., Bar. c., Bor., Bro., Bry., Calc., Con., Graph., Mag. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Indolence, and aversion to (mental) labour, in the morning.—Sadness and melancholy in the evening.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with loss of consciousness.—Headache, as if head were compressed in a vice.—Gnawing, drawing, spasmodic, dull pressure, often affecting only a very small spot on vertex (or temples).—Compressive and expansive pressure in temples.—Heaviness and sensation of fulness in head, which seems to be swollen and increased in size.—Contraction of integuments of head.—Smarting and itching in scalp.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes on moving eyeballs quickly.—Biting-gnawing in eyes and corners of eyes.—Frequent aching (painful pressing) in eyeballs.—Smarting in canthi, from time to time.—Eyes convulsed.—Lachrymation.

4. Ears.—Otalgia (r. ear), with pressure (or gnawing pain) in head, and drawing in teeth.—Drawing, shooting, and boring at exterior of auditory duct.

5. Nose.—Smarting and tingling in nose.—Pricking in point of nose.—Frequent sneezing.—Much serous mucus in nose.—Ulcers or large sores on r. side of nose.

6. Face.—Face as if covered with cobwebs.—Drawing in face, with a sensation of coldness.—Spasmodic twitchings in facial muscles and extremities, risus sardonicus.—Sensation of quivering round commissures of lips, and lower lip.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with shooting pains, and bluntness of teeth.—Jerking and shooting drawings in teeth.—Red and painful swelling of gums, which bleed easily.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth.—Frothy salivation.—Tongue coated white.—Shooting in tip of tongue.—Inflammation of tongue, with burning sensation, and redness.—Desquamation and rhagades on tongue.

9. Throat.—Contraction, with choking in throat, < by eating bread.—Burning sensation in throat.—Scraping in throat.—Swelling of tonsils, with lancinations.—Smarting and shootings in gullet.

10. Appetite.—Sweetish taste in the morning, with white and loaded tongue.—Anorexia.—Violent thirst with the fever-heat.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with taste of the food, after a meal.—Frequent, empty risings.—Sour, rancid risings, in evening.—Nausea, esp. after midnight, or in morning, with inclination to vomit.—Pain in stomach, with fainting fits.—Violent pains in stomach, with uneasiness.—Sensation of fulness, of pressure, and of tension in epigastrium, < by external pressure, with < in the morning.—Constrictive pains in stomach.—Lancinations in epigastrium.—Pain as from excoriation, and burning sensation in epigastrium.—(Inflammation of stomach.)

12. Abdomen.—Dull aching in hepatic region, < by taking a deep inspiration.—Lancinations in hepatic region.—Pressure and shootings in splenic region (in liver and kidneys), < by breathing deeply.—Shootings, shocks, and pressure in lumbar region.—Pains in abdomen, with syncope.—Dull pressure, as from a plug, or a sensation of twisting behind navel, at night, or in morning.—Spasmodic pains in abdomen.—Pinching and cutting in abdomen.—Jerks in abdomen (in abdominal integuments).

13. Stool and Anus.—Itching, tickling, burning of anus.—Fine stitches into rectum.—Moisture in anus.—Itching and pressing-out sensation at anus, as if premonitory of hæmorrhoids, < walking.—Great urging after a meal; only flatus passes.—Retarded evacuations.—Frequent and urgent want to evacuate, with soft fæces.—Serous, fetid diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Strangury.—Burning in fore part of urethra a short time after urinating.—Tickling crawling at meatus.—Drops pass after urinating, wetting sheet.—Frequent desire.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pullings in penis.—Lancinations in glans.—Smarting in scrotum.—Pollutions.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Small dry cough, seldom recurring, and without effort.—Obstructed and deep respiration.—Involuntary sighs.

18. Chest.—Pain in chest as if beaten, with sensation of fatigue in that part, esp. in evening.—Oppressive pressure on chest.—Pinching and shootings in chest, and region of heart, sometimes with suspended respiration. esp. in evening, or at night.—Stitches in chest and intercostal muscles.—Gnawing behind sternum, which suspends respiration.—Painful sensibility of exterior of chest, esp. of sternum.—Burning soreness behind xiphoid cartilage.—Painful drawing in pectoral muscles.—Constant pressure as of a dull instrument below r. false rib, < inspiration.—Painful sticking in r. chest.—Very painful pinching around l. nipple.

19. Heart.—Pressure as from a blunt piece of wood in region of heart.—Stitches in region of heart.—Sticking-contracting pinching in heart-region causing tightness of breath.

20. Back.—Pain in loins, as if bruised or paralytic.—Pricking and tingling in back and chest.—Aching between scapulæ.—Sudden violent jerks in loins during walk in open air, arresting breathing.

21. Limbs.—Gout in fingers and toes.

22. Upper Limbs.—Soreness under r. arm in armpit.—Boring shootings in forearms, extending to fingers.—Gnawing in r. elbow-joint.—Stitch in elbow.—Boring in bones of hands.—Gnawings in palm.—Gnawing, boring, and shooting jerks in bones of fingers.—Swelling of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Gnawing and boring throughout legs and feet, esp. in toes.—Gnawing pains in l. heel.—Burning and smarting on dorsum of r. foot.—Jerking shootings, and tingling in great toes.—Sudden stitches in forepart of r. big toe as if needle thrust in deep, causing him to cry out.—Sudden stitches in r. big toe, passing into a burning.—Lancinations and burning pains in corns.

24. Generalities.—Under this drug the symptoms usually appear on the r. side; on crown of head; toes.—Boring sensation; gnawing pains in inner or outer parts; prickling in outer parts.—< Evening; before midnight.—(Arthritic affections.).—Piercing, gnawing, shooting, tingling pains, which manifest

themselves, or are <, towards the evening.—Pressive and drawing pains.—Periodical affections.—Convulsive jerks (twitches of the limbs).—Syncope.—Fainting with the pains.

25. Skin.—Vesicular eruptions, with acrid, thin, yellowish discharges.—Obstinate ulcers.—Itching, boring, biting, tingling, gnawing in various parts of body, now here, now there, < evening.—Pemphigus.—Large isolated blisters which burst and leave ulcers.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness after midnight, with anxiety, heat and thirst; or with restlessness and tossing about.—Imperfect sleep after midnight; with anxious, frightful dreams, of corpses, serpents, beetles, &c.—Early waking (3 a.m.), with prolonged watchfulness.

27. Fever.—Pulse quick, full, but soft, with heat at night.—Chill and chilliness (shivering) during meals.—Heat in the evening in the room after walking in the open air.—Dry heat at night, with violent thirst and ebullition, mostly after midnight.—Waking after midnight, many nights in succession, with heat over whole body, violent thirst, pulse accelerated, full, soft.—Heat predominates.—Perspiration after the heat, towards morning, mostly on forehead.—Intermittent fever, after midnight; heat and violent thirst, with full, soft, quick pulse, followed by general perspiration, mostly on forehead.

Raphanus.

Raphanus sativus. Radish. (And R. raphanistrum. Wild Radish.) N. O. Cruciferć. Tincture from fresh root immediately before flowering in spring. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Amblyopia. Axilla, inflamed gland in. Breasts, pains beneath; between. Catalepsy. Cough. Diarrhśa. Dysmenorrhśa. Emaciation. Epistaxis. Faintness. Fever. Flatulence. Flushings. Headache. Heart, palpitation of. Heel, pain in. Hernia. Hysteria. Insomnia. Lienteria. Liver, affections of; abscess of. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Myopia. *Numbness*. Nymphomania. Śsophagus, affections of. Olecranon, pain in. Pemphigus. (Priapism.) Pregnancy, toothache of. Seborrhśa. Tonsillitis. Toothache. Yawning.

Characteristics.—Nusser proved both the Garden Radish and the Wild Radish (the former probably only a cultivated variety of the latter), and of the Garden Radish he took tinctures of the long, round, and black (the favourite in Germany) varieties, and ate the different radishes themselves. The Schema contains his symptoms, with others from effects of eating radishes; and provings by Curie made on a woman with 15th and 30th dilutions. These provings developed many symptoms which

have proved to be characteristics. *Rap*. affords a marked example of a common article of diet being at the same time a poison and a medicine. A patient of mine, a man, has these symptoms whenever he eats even a single radish: "Burning sensation in epigastrium, followed by hot eructations, lasting a whole day and ending in a headache." Turnips (*Brassica rapa*) produce in him a similar effect, but in less degree. The leaves of *Rap*. are said to antidote its roots, and the *arum* root is said to antidote the effects of Radish leaves (Cooper). The hysterical, mental, and uterine symptoms of Curie's prover were very well marked; a state approaching catalepsy was induced "On returning a little to herself she was unable to speak or stir." The "globus" symptoms are as marked as with any other remedy: A number of balls ascend from abdomen to throat." "A hot, foreign body goes up like a ball from uterus *and stops at the beginning of the throat*, where it feels like a morsel too large to be swallowed, thence descends to the stomach, causing a sensation of something hard to digest, leaving an empty sensation with hunger." Many of the symptoms of *Rap*. seem to make for the throat, and a case of mine bears on this. A man, 43, after taking *Lyc*. reported this condition: "Good deal of pain in back, sides, and body, < after eating. Cannot lie on either side. *Very sinking at 4 a.m*. Bowels confined. Passing wind after severe pain." *Rap*. 30 every three hours was prescribed. His next report, a week later, was this: "He felt the first dose of *Rap. lie at his throat all night*; it gradually passed down and the pains got better. After two or three days his water became thick like soap suds. [Turbid urine with yeast-like sediment is characteristic of *Rap*.] Can lie on sides better. Bowels less confined. Wind less." *Rap*. is one of the most flatulent of remedies. Wind accumulates so that it almost stops the breathing. The most characteristic feature is when the flatus cannot be passed either up or down. Such a condition occur ring after abdominal operations has been relieved by *Rap*. Many symptoms, physical and mental, seemed to rise from the uterus, culminating in a very pronounced attack of nymphomania. With these was aversion to her own sex and to children, especially girls. Other mental symptoms were: Capricious manner, stupefaction, sadness, tears; and this at times alternated with hopefulness. Brain excitement. One prover had sense of intoxication on waking in the morning. Another felt intoxicated after dinner, though only water was drunk. This should give *Rap*. a place in some forms of alcoholism. Extreme anxiety, with feeling of impending death. The following case from Allen's Appendix is fairly typical of *Rap*. poisoning. A man ate freely of radishes. There after he began to feel nausea and drawing pains, extending from sternum to middle of abdomen. This went on for about a fortnight, when it 7 p.m. on May 26th he began to feel very ill. The pains became <, and spread to back, but did not go lower than umbilicus. He took half an ounce of Castor oil; during the night he became <; pain still very severe. A 8 a.m. bowels relieved, when pain and nausea became < than ever and he was admitted to hospital, and soon after put in a warm bath. While ill the bath he vomited dark, slimy matter. Vomiting went on till the 29th. Tympanitic swelling and great (writhing and twisting) pain in region of ascending and transverse colon, and in left groin. Pain < by pressure. Small enema brought away lumps of fćces with > of pain and sickness. Convalescent, June 2nd.

Among the *Peculiar Symptoms* of *Rap*. are: Śdema of lower eyelids. When she turns her eyes in the direction of the ear she feels a pain in the ear, temple, and parietal bone. Vertigo with loss of vision. Eyes filled with blood, sight lost. Loss of vision and hearing just before vomiting. Stopped sensation in ears. Teeth feel as if made of papier mâché. Appetite without hunger 4 a.m. in bed. Constant, violent thirst. ("Woke between 3 and 4 a.m. with headache and drank much water.") "Drinks more than he micturates." Also "Pains more severe when he drinks liquid." Sensation as if she had put her cold feet into very hot water. Cough-jarring of head and chest; seems to come from epigastrium; cannot get low cough to loosen phlegm; from laughing. Expectoration of "very large amount of tenacious white mucus from pharynx and śsophagus with sensation of stricture in throat. On breathing, pain under breasts and in back. Heavy lump and coldness in centre of Chest between mammć preventing sleep. Sensation of an iron band round waist. Sensation of stiffness. Numbness in hands; in soles of feet and buttocks of the parts near the painful bones. Sensation of swelling of bones of hands, arms, eyes; yet feet feel small. Swelling of abdomen. Sensation of a hot foreign body like a ball going up from uterus to throat. Hot breath; hot eructations. Sensation of a number of balls rising from abdomen to throat. Many symptoms ascend: Pain in vertebral column as if a foreign body passed through it from top to bottom and was stopped at certain points by obstacles causing pain. Acute pains in coccyx; sensation as if an abscess forming. Sensation as of an abscess in liver. Pressure in hypogastrium as if a hernia would protrude. Throbbings in the body that became lancinations. Chilliness along the back and posterior surfaces of arms. Icy cold knees. Feverish sensation as if a cold coming on. Many symptoms besides those of globus appear to have their seat in the śsophagus, including the pains in the back on swallowing. There are few remedies with a greater proportion of distinctive symptoms than *Rap*.─E. T. Blake reports (*M. H. R*., xxxi. 7) two cases of sexual insomnia cured with *Rap*., one of which shows that *Rap*. has an influence on the male sexual sphere analogous to that it has on the female. A young man suffering from reflex epilepsy had had a generally adherent prepuce removed. Healing was delayed by furious priapism, which caused dragging, at the sutures. *Rap*. 1x given each night cured. Blake's second case was in a woman of 40, with old pelvic troubles. *Orig*. had failed, and *Plat*. had helped only slightly. *Rap*. cured. The symptoms are < in night and morning on waking, < 3 to 4 a.m. < By touch (gland in axilla, abdomen, uterus─cannot bear touch of clothes; pain in bones). < By jarring: jar of walking = soreness and tenderness of bowels and brain. Cough = painful pain in chest. Walking = efforts to shock in brain; efforts to vomit; vomit; pain in heel. Walking in open air > the symptoms. Lying down = nausea and faintness; > the symptoms. Can only lie on back. Motion < pain in belly. Throwing back head > pain in occiput. Laughing = cough. < By eating and drinking: but drinking > pain in chest. After breakfast, pain in heart. (Riding in carriage = pain in heart.) Strangulation when she begins to eat or drink. Cold water held in mouth > dryness of throat. Everything swallowed = pain in back. Must keel) mouth

open in order to breathe; the air entering pains and burns. Epistaxis > (headache). Vomiting > (blindness and deafness).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Copious draughts of cold water. (Milk and water < the pains in abdomen.) *Follows well:* Lyc. Botan., Armor., Brassic., Cheiran., Thlasp. b. p., Matthiol., Sinap. *Compare:* In flatulence, Carb. v. Accumulation and retention of flatulence, Lyc. (Rap., flatus does not pass away; bowels move, but no flatus passes). Pressure above root of nose, K. bi. Headache > by epistaxis, K. bi. Meli., Mill., Pso. Masturbation in females, Grat., Orig.—Swallowing = pain in back, Rhus, Globus, Ign., Asaf. Alternation of mental states, Ipec. < By jar, Bell., Nit. ac. < 3 to 4 a.m., K. ca., K. bi., Thuj., Med. Extreme sensitiveness, K. iod. Sensitiveness to electric states, Rhod., Merc., Pho. Icy coldness of knees, Carb. v. Burning in tongue, Sang. Laughing = cough, Arg. n. Coughing jars head; skin greasy, Bry., Nat. m. > Bending head back, Seneg. Uterine affections, Thlasp. b. p., Sep. As if intoxicated, Querc. Toothache in pregnancy, Rat., Mag. c. Sexual insomnia, K. bro.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Nymphomania with aversion to her own sex; the touch of a woman's hand caused weariness, disgust, and fury.—Capricious mania, stupefaction with sadness and tears, alternating with hopefulness.—Excitement of brain; sense of intoxication on waking; at dinner, though she only drank water.—Sadness, irrepressible tears, melancholy, and numbness.—Fatigue of mind and body; loss of memory; effort to pursue a train of thought = confusion of head.—Aversion to children, esp. to girls (in a woman).—Want of spirit, it seems to her as if she were dead, as if she could not bestir herself to drive away the flies that settle on her face.—Great anguish, with fear of death, which is believed to be so near that the patient desires religious consolations.

2. Head.—Head, bewildered on awakening in morning, with dull pain (pressure) in forehead.—Vertigo: with dim sight; in evening, head feels tightly bandaged.—Headache, waking him from sleep; 3 to 4 a.m.—Headache after dinner.—At 11 a.m. violent rush of blood to head and chest, causing cough, preceded by burning.—Headache; pressure on eyes from without inward, extending to behind ear.—When writing feels a shock in brain; when sitting down suddenly, sensation in ears as when drowsy.—Headache and confusion in forehead and vertex in morning succeeded by flushes which end in coolness of whole surface.—Severe headache in temples, eyes, and root of nose.—Brain feels tender and sore from least jar.—Violent pain in forehead.—Aching in (skin of) forehead, sometimes throughout night, or with confusion in head.—Aching (pressure) above eyes, with obscuration of sight, which disappears after a fit of vomiting.—Aching above root of nose.—Lancinating pains in vertex.—Tightness in skin of vertex.—Dull pain in occiput, > throwing head back.—Gnawing in occiput followed by numbness.—Sweat on head, after rising.

3. Eyes.—Blue rings round eyes.—Eyes deeply sunken.—Redness of eyes.—Śdema of lower lid; pupils slightly dilated.—Pricking in eyes; heat when shutting them; coldness when opening them.—Itching of l. eye with deep stitches.—Coldness in l. eye.—Eyes filled with blood, sight lost.—Sight stronger, and longer in a myopic patient.—Congestion with dim vision on awaking.—Pressure above eyes; with loss of vision, > after vomiting.

4. Ears.—In l. ear tearings and shootings, which seem to be in the bone.—Lancinations in r. ear.—Loss of sight and hearing just before vomiting, followed by vomiting with great effort.—Itching in concha of l. ear, which is painful to the touch.

5. Nose.—Nose pointed.—Epistaxis of deep red blood; > head.—Dull pain in root of nose extending to occiput.—Pressure, as from a weight, on back of nose.—Breath feels burning hot in nose.—Smell as of bad oil burning, seems to come from interior of head or root of nose, where is a gnawing sensation as from a sore place.—Stoppage of nose.—Smell of horse-radish.—Frequent sneezing; or at least frequent want to sneeze.

6. Face.—Face, red, sombre.—Cheeks burn, are red; whole head and face red.—Face disfigured, with pointed nose and yellow cheeks, or else with hollow eyes and livid complexion, so that the patient becomes alarmed at his own looks.—Face pale, with expression of anxiety, great feebleness, and much suffering.—Yellow complexion, esp. in morning, on rising.—Tearing in r. malar bone; and zygoma.—Gland of lower jaw hard and swollen.

7. Teeth.—Lancinating toothache in (l.) molars.—Incisors become loose; gums ulcerated.—Gnawing pains in teeth and gums; teeth feel as if made of papier mâché.—Abscess on gums.—Gums turn black.—Gums feel as if separated; painful, inflamed; ulcerated.—Toothache < during pregnancy; evening; lying down; > walking about.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: white; covered with a thick white coating.—Tongue pale and bluish red, with a deep furrow, and minute pale red spots in the centre (when the improvement commences).—Heat at root of tongue.—Frequent burning in fore part of tongue.—Must keep mouth open to breathe; air entering = pain, burns as if everything was alive; uvula swollen and red; tongue rather white, red on edge.

9. Throat.—Heat and burning in throat, at times, chiefly in tonsils, with lancinations.—Swelling, redness and pain in tonsils, as if raw.—Accumulation of mucus in throat, as in bronchial catarrh, copious expectoration of white and very viscid mucus, which becomes detached from gullet and śsophagus in morning, after heavy sleep, with pain of excoriation in throat.

10. Appetite.—Taste: of horse-radish; mawkish; bitter; very disagreeable; of pepper.—Voracious appetite, after eating feels smaller and less tight than before.—After dinner hollow, empty sensation; her stays feel too large.—Appetite, without hunger, 4 a.m. in bed.—Anorexia.—Repugnance to food. Repugnance to tobacco (in the case of one habituated to its use).—During the anorexia, longing for boiled milk.—Violent and constant thirst.—Drank much more than he wanted.—Everything swallowed = pains in back.—Burning in śsophagus and chest.

11. Stomach.—Frequent eructations of air from stomach, having a putrid taste.—Burning in epigastrium followed by hot eructations lasting whole day and ending with a headache (from eating a single radish).—Fits of nausea, as if about to faint, of such a kind that the patient is obliged to sit upright, being unable to lie down, although extremely weak.—Relaxation of stomach.—Inclination to vomit; frequent, sometimes momentary; with loss of sight and hearing, or with obscuration of sight, and dulness of hearing; with regurgitation of water and of mucus, which is sometimes streaked with blood; when coughing, with pressure on chest, and regurgitation of acid, colourless mucus.—Vomiting: violent, of food; of food, mingled with white mucus, sometimes with extreme nausea, great pressure on chest, and coldness; of mucus and of bile; at first of a green and very bitter liquid, afterwards of clear water; each time before vomiting, shuddering over back and arms; heaving of the chest and coldness.—Black vomit.—Vomiting of fćcal matter.—Pains in stomach, which urge continual eating.—Great pressure in stomach, and pit of stomach; lancinations and pricking in those parts.

12. Abdomen.—In hepatic region, lancinations, or else aching, with pain of excoriation.—Violent pain in r. lobe of liver, like tightness.—Pinchings in abdomen, esp. in umbilical region, sometimes with shootings, and pressure at r. of navel.—Violent cuttings and lancinations in umbilical region, esp. on r. side, after breakfast.—Sensation of heat in abdomen, esp. in umbilical region.—Burning below navel.—Inflation and fulness of abdomen, followed by pinching, as if preceding a stool.—Borborygmi in abdomen, esp. at night or else when about to vomit.—Emission of wind upwards and downwards, with odour of the medicament, esp. after drinking water.—No emission of wind takes place for a long time, either upwards or downwards (characteristic).—Abdomen greatly swollen, very hard, painful to pressure, esp. hypogastrium; it seems she will choke with the swelling.—Great swelling of abdomen commencing at stomach.—In morning woke with cramping, sore pains in hypogastrium, distension and great tenderness, could not bear the clothes to touch her; no < before nor > after stool; pains constant, but much < on motion; bowels sore and tender from least jar in walking.—Pains from incarcerated flatus, coming in paroxysms; colon and other intestines project in little tympanitic tumours all over abdomen, which is flaccid in interval; diarrhśa of yellow-brown fluid, with no passage of flatus by Mouth or anus for a long time (22 days after ovariotomy).—When she leans on her side, loins immediately >, but at same time a pressing pain in lower bowels and sensation as of a round body, impelled from beneath, rises suddenly and stops in throat, where it feels like a

morsel too large to be swallowed; thence it seemed to descend into stomach, where it = a sensation of something hard to digest and left an empty sensation with hunger and lancinations in lower abdomen; each lancination = flushing as if blood rushed to eyes; eyes burn; dizziness; ebullition of blood throughout body; cold feet with pricking; sensation as if she had put her cold feet into very hot water then great heat.—Pain in hypogastrium and kidneys as before menstruation lassitude in groins and top of thighs; pain with heat in sides almost with every breath.—Feeling in hypogastrium as if a hernia would protrude.—Heat in lower abdomen, < l.

13. Stool.—Frequent want to go to stool, esp. at noon.—Frequent, liquid and copious evacuations, sometimes ejected violently, of a yellowish brown; or else, brown and frothy (characteristic).—Chronic diarrhśa, green, liquid, mingled with mucus and blood.—Loose stools of undigested substances.—Nine stools, mostly in morning, yellowish-brown liquid, rather copious.—Hard stool.—No stool.—Constipation: bloating of abdomen; no emission of gas up or down; prompt satiety when eating; sedentary life.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tearing in region of kidneys, esp. on stooping.—Desire to urinate with pain in region of mons veneris, like a pressure in fundus of bladder.—Urine scanty; or else more in quantity than the drink swallowed.—Want to urinate, with scanty emission; it is necessary to wait a long time for the appearance of the urine.—Pale urine, of a dirty yellow, with sediment like yeast.—Turbid urine.—Burning in (forepart of) urethra when urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—(Priapism.).—Drawing and tearing pains in r. testicle, afterwards in sole of r. foot also.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pain in uterus, in groins when touched and in abdomen; pain with inflammation; pains in bones, joints crack; weakness of vertebral column.—Sensation of a round foreign body, which rises from fundus of uterus and stops at entrance of throat.—Much pain in womb and groins; much heat, urging to urinate every moment and inability to do so.—Burning pain starts from uterus, stops at pit of stomach, when it changes into nervous contraction and = sensation as if she would have convulsions.—Constant titillation in genitals, increasing till l.30 a.m., when it abates with an abundant flow of mucus.—Nervous irritation of genitals, of clitoris, impelling to onanism.—Great flow of vaginal mucus without desire.—Every day between 3 and 4 p.m., a little blood flows from vagina, like rose-coloured water, and a very small quantity of it for about a minute, a little while after.—Menses very profuse and long-lasting blood in clots as in abortion.—Abundant menses from beginning of period flushes ascend from uterus to head, pass into loins and spread throughout the body, occasioning a sensation as if about to perspire; pricking in legs and under soles; vanishing of thought, faintness; great difficulty in speaking; these flushings occur three or four times an hour.—Nymphomania, beginning in morning, continuing unceasingly till 11 p.m.;

ceases after a very severe paroxysm, which lasts 2 1/2 hours.—Great sexual excitement, violent desire.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough, with accumulation of mucus in throat, as in bronchial catarrh.—Breath of the smell of the medicament.—Tickling in larynx, as if in epiglottis.—Hoarseness.—Cough and hoarseness; chest feels squeezed as if in a vice; can scarcely breathe or speak.—Cough; it seems as if something came from epigastrium; also when she laughs; tickling at bottom of larynx, nevertheless it seems to start from epigastrium.—Sensation as if viscid mucus at bottom of throat which cannot be coughed up; cough does not seem to reach it.—After coughing, acid risings, as of bitter water.—Hawking = irritation which excites a dry cough, producing a painful shock in head and sides of chest.—Sputa: sticky; easy expectoration of round masses of mucus.—Uneasy respiration; cannot continue in any position.—During expiration, pains between shoulders and in each side of chest; during inspiration only a tightness of chest.—Drawing pains in whole chest, as if stretched fibres returned to their place which = great pain between shoulders and in each side of chest.—Uneasy breathing, oppression, some difficulty in swallowing, it seems as if water would return through the nose; intense burning in śsophagus and chest; bad in morning; > noon; much < evening; > walking in open air; everything she swallows = pain in back.—Strangulation when she begins to eat and drink.—Must keep mouth open in order to breathe.—Expired air feels very hot.

18. Chest.—Painful weariness in chest and under ribs.—When she breathes severe pain under breasts and in back.—Pain in chest gradually extending to spinal column.—Pressure and sticking, extending from pit of stomach to pit of throat; and to back; < eating; coughing; somewhat > by drinking.—Heavy lump and coldness in centre of chest, between breasts, preventing sleep.—Acute sticking and lancinations in a small spot on large pectoral muscles externally near axilla.—Lancinations in chest on coughing or breathing deep.—Sticking in middle of sternum.—Pressure in middle of chest.—Rattling sensation in one or other side of chest almost under arms as if something about to be loosened, during respiration.—As if a band of iron round waist.—Superficial lancinations in or near sternum.—Frequent burning in r. chest.—Severe cramp in (clavicular portion of) sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle, followed by long-lasting pain.—Violent stitches in l. chest.—External heat in r. breast.—Little painless blisters on breasts.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Violent, rapid beating (palpitation) of heart.—Pain at heart: in evening; after breakfasting on chocolate; and headache when riding in a carriage.—Pulse: accelerated; feverish; slow; small, jumping.

20. Back.—Numbness of muscles of neck near l. ear; coldness in l. eye.—Cracking in nape of neck.—Painful lassitude throughout body, esp. back of head, neck, and loins.—Weak back, must wear stays as a support; feels as if middle of back crushed, waist hollow, shoulders uneven; could not keep her balance.—Tearing and tension along crest of r. scapula.—Spine weak: in dorsal region; in loins.—Acute

pains in coccyx; as if an abscess forming.—Pain in vertebral column as if a foreign body passed through it from top to bottom, and was stopped at certain points by some obstacle which = pain in chest and any part it passes through.—Burning itching on the back.—Tearing in lumbar region, on stooping, pricking pains in l. arm-pit.

21. Limbs.—All bones crack, esp. in nape of neck.—Weakness and bruised feeling in limbs after a short walk, as after a long one.—Sensation in arms and legs as if garters too tight.—Trembling of limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing on top of l. shoulder.—Sticking pains in l. shoulder.—Gland in r. armpit, swollen and tender to touch.—A small, black mark appears on shoulder, and some reddish spots on chest.—Pulling and tearing in l. arm and in joint, with weakness of elbow-joint as if carrying a heavy weight.—Burning lancinations in r. elbow-joint, as if in tendon of biceps.—Sticking in l. olecranon process.—Lancinations in l. elbow-joint, as if in the bone.—Weakness, tearing and pricking pains immediately above r. wrist.—(Transient) numbness in hands; and slightly all over, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another.—Pain in fingers; nails painful, esp. of l. hand; pains under nails as of burns or pin stuck in.

23. Lower Limbs.—Lancinations in l. hip-joint, back of trochanter.—Numbness of buttock (< r.).—Burning in small spot on thigh in upper outer part.—Legs heavy, as if paralysed; knees weak as if they would be dislocated.—Tibia painful to touch; burning on spot as if hot coal held near tibia.—Numbness of soles and buttocks.—Lancinations under soles, feet at first cold, later warm.—Itching lancination in r. sole.—Violent pains in heel when walking, > at rest, and esp. when boot off.—Corns began to pain.—Sensation of paralysis of l. leg on lying down.—Coldness of knees and feet, with disposition to sleep, head confused, dull pain in forehead, and inclination to vomit.—Cramp in calf, at night, in bed.—Tearing pains in side of r. foot.—Lancinations and tingling in sole of r. foot.—Redness and swelling of r. heel, with violent pinching pains on planting foot on the ground, and on walking; afterwards a blister forms there, full of clear and reddish water, which disappears after getting up.

24. Generalities.—Great lassitude and depression, sometimes with contusive pain in all limbs.—A child lies down during the day in consequence of feeling ill.—Perceptible emaciation.—Hysterical attack; on returning to herself is unable to speak; pain like a hot ball rises from uterus to chest.—A number of balls seem to rise from abdomen to throat.—Hysterical attacks preceded by cramps starting from uterus to chest.—Sensitive to electricity of atmosphere, and it = painful feeling and low spirits.—Sensation of swelling; eyes, hands, and arms seem swollen, but feet appear smaller; wrists feel as if lashed with a whip.—Numbness, heaviness, paralytic pains.—Pains in bones when touched; numbness in parts near painful bones.

25. Skin.—Skin, generally moist; a burning sensation passes from one part to another; odour of horse-radish from all parts of body.—Skin greasy.—Itching and heat of skin; fever; pimples under skin a plaister on leg draws out a tetter.—Itching of whole body; scratching burning.—Itching in different parts, esp. inner canthi, r. wrist, r. thigh, scrotum, anus, back, and scalp.—(Painless pemphigus.—Hansen.)

26. Sleep.—Nervous yawning.—Inclination to sleep; drowsiness, during nearly the whole day, with mumbling while dreaming.—Agitated sleep, with frequent awakening, cephalalgia, nausea, and pinching in umbilical region.—Sleep, with dreamy reveries.—Sleeplessness from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m., after which agitated sleep, with confusion in head.—Coldness of knees and feet with disposition to sleep.—Sleep which terminates at 3 a.m., with uneasy dreams.—Awakening at 3 a.m., with violent shuddering of back and arms.—During sleep, copious perspiration, or else low whispering, as if in conversation with friends, or quarrel ling.—Lascivious dreams.

27. Fever.—Shuddering, esp. along back and at posterior surface of arms and feet, chiefly after drinking cold water.—Frequent shuddering with heat in interior of head, and over whole skin; after the shuddering, internal heat, or else alternation of shuddering with heat.—Woke 3 a.m. with violent shivering over back and arms.—Icy coldness of knees and feet at night, preventing sleep.—Coldness, evening, in bed, with weakness of joints, esp. elbows, and followed by profuse sweat.—Internal coldness, with skin hot and moist, the patient constantly complains of cold, while the skin is constantly burning to the touch.—Sweat having the odour of the medicament (likewise the breath).—Profuse perspiration during sleep, esp. towards morning.

Ratanhia.

Rhatany Root. Ratanhia. Mapato. Pumacuchu. The root of several species of Krameria, especially Krameria triandra. N. O. Polygalaceć (or Leguminosć according to some). Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—*Anus, fissure of*. Breath, offensive. Constipation. Diabetes. Dysentery. Dyspepsia, atonic. Epistaxis. *Eyes, pterygium*. Fissures. Gonorrhśa. Hćmorrhages. Hćmorrhoids. Hiccough. Hydrothorax. Infra-mammary pain. Itching. Metrorrhagia. Miscarriage. Nipples, fissures of. Pimples. Pleurisy. Scurvy. Snoring. Speech, arrested. Stomach, distension of; ulceration of. Throat, contraction of. Tinnitus. Worms.

Characteristics.—"*Krameria triandra*, remarkable for its entire, obovate, acuminate leaves, covered on both sides with silky hair, is one of the species most known as yielding the Rhatany root of commerce, but all the species

(of *Krameria*), as far as known, are intensely astringent. In Peru an extract is made from this species which is a mild, easily assimilated astringent medicine, possessed of great power in passive, bloody or mucous discharges; it acts as a tonic in weakness of digestive organs and muscular debility, and is even useful in intermittent and putrid fevers. It is also styptic and restores tone to relaxed parts, and when applied as plaisters is said to cure all kinds of ulcers. An infusion is used as a gargle and wash, and the powder forms with charcoal an excellent tooth-powder. The colour of the infusion of the root of the *Krameria* is *blood-red*, on which account advantage is taken of it to adulterate port wine" (*Treas. of Bot.*). Teste (who puts *Rat.* in his Sulphur group), writing of its pre-homśopathic use, says, "There is perhaps no plant the properties of which have been so well indicated by chance as this. Used as an astringent and tonic, this root sometimes arrests passive hćmorrhages (*epistaxis, hćmoptysis, metrorrhagia*, &c.). It was successfully used against *scurvy, mucous discharges*, such as *chronic catarrh of the bronchia, vagina, large intestines*, &c., against various forms of *incontinence of urine, chronic śdema of the skin*. Dr. Tournel, who, no doubt, did not suspect that *Ratan.* produced abortion, had the happy idea of prescribing it as a tonic in cases of incipient miscarriage, and thus preventing that accident in delicate and nervous females who had never yet been able to go their full time." All these uses are really homśopathic, as is also the cure of a case of fissure of the rectum by Bretonneau, whom Teste quotes from Trousseau and Pidoux: A lady suffered from constipation and fissure of rectum, which caused her horrible pains and had damaged her health. Bretonneau ordered a daily injection mixed with one-fourth of *Rat.*, and in a short time constipation and fissure were cured. Other like cases were cured; and then the same treatment was given in cases of fissure without constipation, and again with the same success. The provings (Hartlaub and Trinks chiefly) bring out the keynotes of *Rat.* in rectal cases: "Straining, stool so hard she cried out, with great protrusion of hćmorrhoids; *followed for a long time by burning in anus*." The burning persisting for a longtime after the stool is very characteristic of *Rat.*; and it occurs when the stool is diarrhśic as well as hard. Burning also precedes and accompanies the stool. Another peculiarity in connection with the stool is a bursting headache, which accompanies and follows a straining at stool. Dry heat with sudden stitching like knife-stabs. Oozing at anus. Dropping of blood from anus. One patient cured by *Rat.* of fissure had > by application of hot water; he sat in a sitz-bath as hot as he could endure; the relief only lasted while in the bath. In connection with the rectal symptoms is an important head symptom: "Pains in middle of forehead, as if brain would fall out," and a similar pain after stool. The head pains are also < on bending forward. The eye symptoms are striking: burning, smarting, twitching of lids, obscured vision. This symptom has led to the cure of cases of pterygium: Inflammation of whole of eye; a membrane seemed to extend to central point of eye, which burned. The old use of *Rat.* in nose-bleed, scurvy, and as a tooth-powder are justified by the symptoms of the proving: Violent nose-bleed; bleeding gums; toothache < lying down. A curious symptom in the aching molars is a sensation as if coldness rushed

out of them. Toothache of pregnancy compelling the patient to get up at night and walk about. "Tasteless water collects in mouth" may meet another condition of pregnancy; and *Rat*. both causes and prevents abortion, metrorrhagia and leucorrhśa. It also meets fissure of the breasts in nursing women, as well as fissure of the anus. Contractive sensations (*Rat*. is astringent") are numerous: in stomach; groins; anus; eyes; neck; muscles; throat; "painful spasmodic contraction of throat during which she could not speak a loud word." *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if intoxicated. As if head in a vice. As of a white speck before eyes; skin before eyes. As if coldness rushed out of molars. As if rectum and anus were all twisted up. As if splinters of glass in rectum and anus. As if rectum protruded and then suddenly went back with a jerk. As if abdomen (and chest) cut to pieces. Movement as if something alive in abdomen. As of cobwebs about right side of mouth. Jerkings and quiverings. *Eyelids feel stiff*. Right side is most affected.─Cushing, who made a proving of *Rat*., says (*Med. Cent*. quoted *H. R*., xi. 142) it caused great itching in the rectum; and he has cured with it since nearly every case of pin-worms in his practice. In a woman, old and feeble, he cured with *Rat*. 3x internally, and a *Rhatany* rectal suppository each night, frequent discharges of mucus, blood and pus from the bowels night and day with great pain and burning in rectum almost wholly preventing sleep. Cushing considers that, next to *Sang. nit., Rat*. meets more rectal cases than any other remedy. Rummel (quoted *H. R*., i. 140) relates the case of a servant girl who had rapid twitching of the lids of right eye to such an extent as to hinder her seeing. There seemed to be also a rotary motion of the ball. *Bell*. and *Calc*. failed to relieve. *Rat*. 12 relieved quickly. The symptoms are: < By touch (teeth). Pressure > pain in chest. < Lying down; > by motion. < Straining at stool; sitting bent over (headache); stooping. Stepping = pain in ribs. Sitting = weariness and heaviness in right thigh; pain in right knee and great toe. Bending arm <; extending it >. Eating <; emission of flatus >. After dinner, hiccough; before dinner, abdominal distension. > Hot-water applications. > Open air; moving about in open air. < Night; "most symptoms come in evening, night and morning. They are > by exercise and in open air, very much < by uneasiness of mind" (Teste).

Relations.─*Follows well:* Sul., Bovis, Sep. in uterine affections (Teste). *Compare:* Botan.; pleurisy, Seneg. Fissure of anus, Nit. ac. Anal symptoms, Sul., Ir. v., Canth., Pćon., Graph. (Graph. is nearest, but has not the constriction of *Rat*.). Splinters of glass in rectum, Thu. (Sticks, Ćsc. h.). Pain in head from straining at stool, Indm., Pul., Sil. Hiccough, Cycl. Burning on tongue, Rap. Ran. s., Sang. Toothache of pregnancy, Rap., Mg. c., Cham. Alive sensation, Croc., Thu. Cobweb sensation, Ran. s., Bar. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.─Irritable, peevish, and quarrelsome humour.─Apprehensive depression when alone, > in company.─Woke with a start, 2 a.m., with trembling apprehension and fear.─Changeable mind.

2. Head.—Dulness of head as if intoxicated.—Bruised pain in small spots on head.—Jerking in small spot r. temple.—Pains in head, as if cranium were about to burst, esp. when sitting with body bent forwards.—Long-lasting headache as if screwed in a vice.—Jerking, smarting, and shooting in head.—Congestion in head, with heat and heaviness.—Dull, deep stitches on vertex.—Painful tearing and burning on vertex, even at night, > in open air, during menses.—Pain in middle of forehead, as if brain would fall out while straining at stool.—Pains in head as if it would burst after stool.—Tearing from occiput to vertex.—Sensation as if scalp from root of nose to vertex were stretched.—Stiff feeling in forehead < knitting brows.—Itching of scalp not > by scratching.—Itching l. occiput, where small glandular swellings were found.

3. Eyes.—Pains in eyes as if compressed in a vice, and could not be moved.—Sensation in r. eye as if screwed in, or as if there were an impediment so that it could not be moved, still she could move it easily.—Contractions and burning sensation in eyes, esp. in evening.—Inflammation of sclerotica; a membrane seemed to extend to central point of eye that burned.—Sensation as if a cuticle were placed before eyes.—Agglutination of eyes at night, and lachrymation in morning.—Jerks and quivering of eyes and eyelids.—Twitching in r. eye and r. upper eyelid.—Stiffness of upper lids with soreness of upper tarsal edges.—White spot before eye, which obstructs the sight (in evening, by candle-light, with constant urging to wipe the eyes, and > after wiping).—Vision dim for distant objects.—Myopia.

4. Ears.—Tearing in ears.—Itching and shooting in ear.—Violent stitch in r. ear; chirping in r. ear; crawling as if insect in r. ear.—Nocturnal tinkling, and ringing in ears.

5. Nose.—Itching in nose.—Violent itching on tip of nose > by rubbing.—Nostrils inflamed and scabby, with burning sensation.—Epistaxis.—Violent nose-bleed, three times a day, for five days in succession.—Dryness of nose, with frequent sneezing.—Dry coryza, with complete stoppage of nose.

6. Face.—Heat in face.—Tearing pain in face and jaw bones.—Violent tearing in l. malar bone, evenings.—Sensation of cobwebs above r. side of mouth.—Tearing in inner surface of lips in a small spot.—Tearing in l. side of lower jaw and corresponding teeth.—Burning vesicles on the red part of upper lip.

7. Teeth.—Toothache in evening, esp. after lying down (compelling one to rise and walk about); or in morning, generally with tearing or jerking, or at times with digging pains.—Pulsative pain in teeth.—Bleeding of teeth.—Painful sensation of coldness and elongation in the molars, and as if coldness rushed out of them.—(Violent pain in one l. upper incisor, which is painful to the touch.).—Acid blood from gums on sucking them.—Burning at tip of tongue.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth at night.—Tension and burning sensation on tongue.—Tasteless water collects in mouth.—Breath offensive.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, generally felt during empty deglutition.—Painful spasmodic contraction in throat, which stops the voice (unable to speak a loud word).

10. Appetite.—Mawkish taste in morning, in bed.—Thirst; in evening.—Anorexia, with dislike to food and drink.—Constant desire to eat.—Risings, with taste of food; empty.

11. Stomach.—Violent hiccough, which causes pain in stomach.—Long-continued hiccough after dinner.—Nausea and disgust, esp. at night (1 a.m.), with retching and vomiting of food (> in open air).—Vomiting: of water; of mucus streaked with blood.—Pains as from ulceration in stomach.—Excessive distension of stomach.—Stomach feels too full.—Digestion more difficult.—Rolling and constriction in stomach.—Painful constriction of stomach, which is sometimes removed by risings.—Sensation in stomach, and above scrobiculus, as if abdomen had been cut to pieces, < deep breathing.—Heat and burning sensation in stomach and epigastrium.—Sudden painful bursting in pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Repeated violent sticking in r. (and l.) hypochondrium.—Pullings, and a sensation of coldness, in umbilical region.—Pinchings in abdomen, and sides of abdomen, sometimes with a burning sensation.—Movements in sides of abdomen as of something alive.—Shootings, pinchings, and contraction of groins.—Pinching in both groins > by emission of flatus, morning on waking.—Griping in lower abdomen, externally violent itching.—Constrictive pain in small spot in groins; in r. groin.—Sticking in groins, in afternoon while sitting.—Dragging downward in both groins, as before menses, with discharge of mucus from vagina.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard and broken evacuations, with urgent want to evacuate (with straining) and protrusion of hćmorrhoidal excrescences.—Ineffectual want to evacuate, with troublesome pains in loins.—Straining; so hard that she cried out; great protrusion of hćmorrhoids, followed for a long time by burning in anus.—Sudden stitches.—Fissures; excruciating pains immediately after stool, if costive.—Fissure with constriction.—Dry heat, with sudden stitches, like stabs with pen-knife.—Oozing from anus.—Burning in anus before and during a diarrhśa-like stool.—Very urgent desire for normal stool.—Diarrhśa with evacuation of some drops of blood, accompanied by dragging in groins and rumbling in abdomen.—Stool yellow, diarrhśa-like, with burning like fire in anus.—Sensation as if splinters of glass sticking in anus and rectum in every direction; as if rectum protruded and went back with a jerk; > in hot sitz-bath.—Severe itching about anus.—Pin-worms.—Soft loose evacuations, preceded by cuttings, with burning pains in anus, before and after.—Thin, fetid stools, burning like fire in

anus.—Sanguineous diarrhśa.—Discharge of blood from the rectum, with or without stool.—Pains in head, as if it would burst (during and) after evacuation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent and urgent want to urinate, with scanty emission.—More frequent and more abundant emission of urine, even at night.—Pale urine.—Urine more scanty, which soon deposits a cloud, and becomes turbid.—Burning in urethra (and root of penis) when urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—(The chronic gonorrhśa became much worse.).—Burning in root of penis while urinating.—Itching in scrotum not > by scratching.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pressure in groins, as of a general bearing down towards genital organs, followed by leucorrhśa.—Leucorrhśa with itching in rectum and discharge of bloody mucus.—Catamenia too early and of too long duration, and too copious, with pains in abdomen and loins.—Metrorrhagia.—Miscarriage.—Uterine pains following retrocession of eruption on loins.—Menses suppressed, with swelling of abdomen and breasts, simulating a pregnancy of several months, accompanied by profuse leucorrhśa and constant pain in kidneys.—Menses delayed.—Fissure of nipples in nursing women.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, with tickling in larynx, and pain of ulceration in chest.—Some tight mucus evacuated with great difficulty.

18. Chest.—Pressure at chest on the least exertion, with shortness of breath.—Violent pressure in chest as from a stone, with short breath, on slight exertion.—Rush of blood and heat to chest, with difficult breathing.—Ulcerative pain in chest during and after coughing.—Burning stitch in last ribs near back on stepping.—Pain as if cut to pieces in small spot in upper sternum.—Coarse stitch as with a knife in sternum, felt at every breath on ascending steps, takes away breath.—As if pointed instrument sticking in sternum just above ensiform cartilage.—Sticking burning cutting beneath l. chest, along one rib, evening.—Sticking and drawing along l. clavicle as if skin drawn in.—Stitch in l. ribs, so violent it = her to cry out.—Several fine stitches beneath l. breast, on ribs, extending downward.—Throbbing-burning, cutting and ulcerative pains beneath l. breast near pit of stomach < motion, > pressure.—Painful constriction in both sides of chest.—Shootings in chest, esp. when going up stairs, with obstructed respiration.—Congestion (of blood to) chest, with heat, and impeded respiration.

19. Heart.—Sharp sticking in prćcordial region, rather external.—Pulse full.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing tension, from nape of neck to the bottom of spine.—Stiffness in nape on turning head, > on violent motion.—Tearing in nape of neck, with heaviness of head.—Pain in loins and back, as if they had been

beaten.—Bruised pain in whole spine.—Bruised pain in loins and hips, morning rising, > on motion.

21. Limbs.—Tearing in limbs.—Contraction of flexor muscles.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing in shoulder, arms, forearms, and wrists.—Spasmodic and painful contractions in elbows and fingers.—Pain in bend of elbow (r.) when flexed, > when extended.—Violent tearing in r. wrist.—Jerking, tearing, and stitches in thumbs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing and tearing in thighs, knees, legs, feet and toes.—Tension and burning sensation in thighs.—Jerking in thighs, calves, and feet.—Tearing from l. tendo Achillis up.—Sprained pain in last joint of big toe, while sitting, > on motion.—Sticking and burning tearing in l. big toe.—Tickling on heels and soles.—Voluptuous itching in l. sole.

24. Generalities.—Weakness and prostration with anxiety and sweat over whole body.—Malaise with frequent yawning, repeated and laboured attempts to draw a long breath and distressing constriction across chest.—Sore pain frequently mingled with fine sticking now in chest now in shoulders, &c.—Shooting pains, as from excoriation.—Jerking in different parts.—Hćmorrhage.

25. Skin.—Sickly skin.—Small red and white pimples which do not suppurate, esp. between shoulders and on loins, remaining a long time.—Pimples; itching and burning after scratching.—Formication and itching eruption on back.—Itching: in nape and between scapulć; on scrotum; front of thigh; bends of knees, &c.

26. Sleep.—Disposition to sleep, esp. after dinner.—Violent yawning.—Retarded sleep.—Frequent waking, and prolonged wakefulness.—Waking with a start, with trembling, inquietude and fear.—Snoring.—Dreams: of battles; sick people; quarrels, anger, vexation; funerals, death of friends; earthquakes.

27. Fever.—Predominance of coldness, and of shivering, esp. in evening.—General chill 8 or 9 p.m.—Chilly even in warm room.—Heat of whole head with heaviness.—Heat and puffiness of face.—Dry heat in anus with cuttings.—Woke 1 a.m. with sweat, thirst, and dry mouth.—Nocturnal perspiration.

Rhamnus Catharticus.

Rhamnus catharticus. Buckthorn. N. O. Rhamnaceæ. Tincture or fluid extract of ripe berries.

Clinical.—Appendicitis. Colic. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Tympanites. Typhlitis.

Characteristics.—The common Buckthorn produces black, shiny, four-sided berries, with an acrid taste. From these a syrup is made, and forms the *Rhamni succus* of the old school. It produces "copious watery stools and occasions a good deal of nausea and severe tormina. Was formerly given in dropsy, but owing to the severity of the drug is now little used" (Milne). The Schema is made up of symptoms observed in a boy poisoned by eating the berries. The ileo-cæcal symptoms seem to point to it as a possible remedy in cases of appendicitis. Homœopaths have found *Rham. cath*. Ø in doses of a few drops a useful palliative in cases of constipation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cascara, Cean. In appendicitis, Ir. t.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Eyes glistening and injected.

6. Face.—Trembling of lips.—Commencing trismus.

8. Mouth.—Coated tongue.—Extremely bitter taste.

9. Throat.—Scraping in throat.

11. Stomach.—Complete loss of appetite.

12. Abdomen.—Violent rumbling and griping, esp. cutting pains in ileo-cæcal region and in transverse colon.—Colic.—Abdomen hard; tympanites.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa.—Liquid stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine highly coloured.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration short, anxious.

19. Heart.—Pulse variable.

21. Limbs.—Weakness and prostration in all limbs.

24. Generalities.—Unable to rise; seemed to desire to press his head against the wall.

27. Fever.—Violent chilliness.—Skin at one time warm, at another cold.

Rhamnus Frangula.

Rhamnus frangula. Alder Buckthorn. N. O. Rhamnaceæ. Tincture and trituration of the bark gathered in spring from the younger branches. Tincture of bark of root. Tincture of ripe berries.

Clinical.—Anus, itching of. Appendicitis. Ardor urinæ. Cæcum, gurgling in. Diarrhœa. Flatulence. Urethritis. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—All parts of *Rh. fr*. appear to produce irritant and cathartic properties. The majority of the symptoms of the Schema were the result of the root bark, but the leaves were no less active. Stools of a dark-green colour were observed, copious, thin or pasty. With the stools there was much rumbling in the ileo-cæcal region and along, the transverse colon with weakness after stool. (*Rh. ca*. has rumbling, griping, and cutting pains in ileo-cæcal region.) There was more vomiting with *Rh. fr*. than with *Rh. ca*., and the former was abandoned as a cathartic because it so frequently produced vomiting instead. "Burning in urethra while urinating and frequent micturition" may prove an indication in gonorrhœa.

Relations.—*Compare:* Rh. ca., Cean., and Cascara (botan).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression of spirits.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Dulness of head.—Frontal headache.

8. Mouth.—Dry tongue.—Salivation.—Coated tongue.—Taste bitter (after stools).

9. Throat.—Burning scraping taste and irritation along throat.

11. Stomach.—Thirst.—Diminished appetite.—Aversion to food.—Eructations and efforts to vomit.—Nausea, with increased salivation.—Frequent vomiting instead of diarrhœa.—Sourish vomiting.—Constant inclination to vomit.—Warmth in stomach and abdomen.

12. Abdomen.—Distension.—Profuse emission of flatus.—Rumbling.—Increased sensitiveness.—Increased peristalsis.

13. Stool and Anus.—Itching in anus.—Violent tenesmus.—Thin pasty stools.—Fifteen thin stools with violent rumbling and gurgling, esp. in ileo-cæcal region and along transverse colon, followed by distension of abdomen, thirst, coated tongue, bitter taste and weakness.—Stools without great urging, thick, pasty, dark green, copious.—Stools hard, scanty.—Constipation at first followed by diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Slight burning in urethra, while urinating.—Frequent micturition.

19. Heart.—Accelerated pulse.

24. Generalities.—General exhaustion.—Weakness; after stools.

26. Sleep.—Great sleepiness.

Rheum.

Rheum officinale. R. palmatum. Rhabarbarum. Rhubarb (though called "Turkey-rhubarb," the root comes from China, the exact species yielding it not being certainly known). N. O. Polygonaceæ. Tincture and trituration of the dried root. [A tincture of the fresh leaves and young stalks should be investigated.]

Clinical.—Ardor urinæ. Breath, offensive. Constipation. Deafness. Dentition, difficult. *Diarrhœa*. Duodenum, catarrh of. Dysentery. Ears, thickening in. Frowning. Headache. Jaundice. Kidneys, affections of. Ménière's disease. Milk, abnormal. *Mouth, mucus in*. Nipples, pain in. Nose, pain in. Nurselings, affections of. Œsophagus, constriction of. Rheumatism. Salivation. Screaming, of children. Snoring. Stomach, disordered. *Taste, bad*. Tongue, numbness of. Urination, difficult, of childbed. Urine, red.

Characteristics.—Hahnemann's proving of *Rheum* has confirmed many of its traditional uses. In the form of Compound Rhubarb Powder (*Pulv. Rhei. Co*.—Gregory's powder) along with *Magnesia* and *Ginger*, most of us can remember it as one of the terrors of the nursery. In its homœopathic form it has no terrors, but it remains a great remedy of sucklings and children, especially during dentition, to whom as well as to pregnant and nursing women it is *particularly suited*. Milne well summarises its action from the traditional point of view: "Tonic, cathartic, and a feeble astringent, the latter property being overborne by the cathartic and only coming into play afterwards" [*i.e*., the constipation which follows Rhubarb purgation]. "In small doses, it improves digestion and appetite, and renders the renal secretions more healthy. In larger doses it is an excellent cathartic, acting on the whole bowel and especially the duodenum, and increasing the peristaltic action. It is well suited for the early stages of diarrhœa, as a laxative in constipation from debility of the digestive organs, and in disorders of children, such as flatulence and irritation of the alimentary canal. It renders the serum of the blood yellow, the urine is almost of a blood-red colour." In connection with the last observation it must be remembered that *Rheum* contains a large amount of *Chrysophanic acid* (named from its brilliant yellow crystals). Among its many

other constituents is *Oxalate of Lime* (*Calc. ox*.) and *Rheo-tannic* acid. Milne's observations agree in the, main with homœopathic experience, but it is the latter alone which brings out the distinctive characters of the medicine. The grand keynote of *Rhe*. is *sourness*: The stools are sour; the taste is sour; the whole body has a sour smell.—No amount of washing will wash the sourness out of a characteristic *Rheum* baby. Such a condition may occur in sucklings, or at the period of dentition; and it may be associated with another characteristic *Rhe*. symptom, night-screaming; and yet another sopping-wet hair. The *Rhe*. child is as acid in temper as he is in body: peevish, impatient; screams for things; dislikes even his favourite playthings. "Screaming of children with urging and sour stools" is characteristic. With a few drops of *Rhe*. Ø I have relieved severe constipation in an acid child who was intolerant of almost all remedies in the attenuations.
But *Rhe*. is by no means exclusively a children's remedy. Its symptoms are good for any period of life. The stomach disorders calling for *Rhe*. are characterised by: Sour, flat, slimy taste; or insipid or nauseous. Food tastes bitter, even sweet things (there is no bitter taste independently of food). The mouth is covered with offensive mucus after sleeping; and after sleeping there is bad taste and offensive breath. There is hunger for various kinds of food and the first few mouthfuls nauseate. The effects of eating plums or unripe fruit. There is nausea in abdomen. Colic is severe, compelling one to bend double, < standing; < just before stool; not > after; < at once by uncovering an arm or leg. The evacuations *are accompanied by shivering* and followed by renewed urging. "Shivering with stool" should draw attention to *Rhe*.—That there is much yet to be learned of the action of *Rhe*. is evident from the following: (*1*) Two cases (in men) of severe skin eruptions are quoted, *H. W*., xxvii. 17, from the effects of Rhubarb root taken for constipation. The first symptoms in one case were rigors and pains in the legs. Soon lips, face, and tongue began to swell and became livid. A rash developed involving lips, beard, eyelids, and scalp, scabs mixed with abundant bloody pustular exudations. Hæmorrhages and pustular eruptions then appeared all over the body; blebs with clear fluid on backs of hands. Lymphatic glands swollen and painful. Removal of scabs left shallow dirty ulcers. Blood passed freely from urethra, but sometimes the urine was wholly free from it. Urine brownish yellow; free from albumen or sugar. Temperature 103.3° F. The second case was similar to the above. The patient had taken the powdered root. He woke one morning with burning sensation in face and found it covered with blisters and pustules. These were brownish red, irregular, size of pea or bean, deeply infiltrated at bases. Both surfaces of hands were also affected. The eruption, which closely resembled pemphigus, disappeared in a few weeks without treatment, leaving bluish pigmentation, but no cicatrices. There was no fever in this case. (*2*) From these cases given me by Cooper: (*a*) A lady suffering from characteristic symptoms of Ménière's disease, feeling of things spinning round with extreme giddiness and noises in the head, was cured by a chemist giving her 10 grains of powdered rhubarb, on the idea it was due to the liver. Before this great suffering had been endured without any relief. (*b*) In vertiginous symptoms due to brain exhaustion

with flushings followed by perspiration and awful muffled and discordant tinnitus, great relief followed the sniffing of 3x trit. of *Rheum Palmatum*. Among the *Peculiar Sensations and Symptoms* of *Rhe*. are: Tendency to frown. Sensation as if brain moved when standing. Dull stupefying headache with bloated eyes. Sweat on hairy scalp, constant and very profuse; whether asleep or awake; in motion or quiet, hair always sopping wet; may or may not be sour. Stupefying drawing in root of nose extending to tip, where it tingles. Bladder weak, must press hard to urinate. *Sensations*: as if in a dream. As of a lump around navel. As of a load on upper part of chest. Cutting as if in lumbar vertebræ. Heaviness as on waking from a heavy sleep. Coldness in teeth. Blunt feeling in teeth. Constriction of stomach; of gullet. Crackling, crepitation, or bubbling in muscles and any part of body. Tongue numb, numbness of part of limb lain on. Symptoms are mostly left-sided or go from above down or from right to left. *Localities* are: Left loin; brain; upper part of body (sweat). "*Rhe*. has the property of setting up pains in old disease depôts, in the seat of old cellulitis and old psoriasis patches, producing hot burning pains therein as well as in the unaffected veins of the thighs and other parts. Its good effect in old middle and internal ear thickenings seems due to the creation of tissue-activity in dormant structures" (R. T. C.). Forcing pains are felt in dartrous patches. The symptoms are: < Night; and morning after sleep. < Uncovering; from cold. Uncovering arm or leg < colic. > Wrapping up; from warmth. In open air: eyes full of water. Hot weather < colic. > Lying doubled up; takes the queerest positions in order to rest awhile. Lying on limbs = them to go to sleep. Motion <. Walking <. [On the indication "Diarrhœa only during active exercise," Hurndall (*H. W*. xxxvi., 28) cured a horse of a diarrhœa which only came on when he was at work.] Standing < (vertigo as if brain moved; colic; uterine bearing down). < After eating; after eating plums. < Before, during, and after stool (colic > or not > after stool).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Cham., Coloc., Merc., Nux, Puls. *Antidote to:* Canth., Mg. c. "May be given after abuse of Magnesia, with or without Rhubarb, if stools are sour" (H. C. Allen). *Complementary:* After Mg. c. when milk disagrees and child has sour odour. *Compatible:* Ipec. *Followed well by:* Bell., Puls., Rhus, Sul. *Compare:* Botan., Polyg. h., Rumex., Lapath. Constituents: Chrys. ac., Calc. ox., Silic. Foul breath, Querc., Arn. < After sleep, Lach., Nat. m., Sul. Sour stools, Hep., Mg. c., Calc. (Rhe. has twitching of muscles of face and fingers during sleep; also puts arms over head). Queer positions, Plb. Head sweat, Calc., Sil., Sanic. < Uncovering, Rx. c. (Rhe., colic; Rx. c., cough). Screaming children with diarrhœa, Jalap. Bubbling sensation, Berb. Difficult dentition, Kre., Cham. Sour body smell, Hep., Mg. c. (Mg. c. is deeper acting than Rhe.). Impatience, Cin., Stp. Children. cry and toss all night, Pso. As if in a dream, Ambr., Anac., Calc., Can. i., Con., Cup., Med., Strm., Val., Ver., Ziz.

Causation.—Eating prunes. Eating unripe fruit. Dentition. Spasms. Dislocations.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Indifference.—Indolence, and dislike to conversation.—Peevish disposition, with tears.—Restlessness, with desire to weep.—Impetuous desire for particular objects.—The child demands various things with vehemence and weeping; even its favourite playthings.—Screaming of children with urging and sour stools.—Unable to collect her senses for long after waking.—State of mind as if half asleep (or in a dream).—Delirium.—Incoherent talk.

2. Head.—Stupefying cloudiness of head, as after intoxication, with prominent (bloated) eyes.—Vertigo, which occasions falling sideways, when standing.—Giddy headache, with anxiety.—Pressive headache, esp. in sinciput, temples, and vertex.—Pressure as with a finger at point where head joins neck.—Heaviness of head, with heat and tearings.—Dull and cramp-like tension in head.—Throbbing in head, sometimes proceeding from abdomen.—Movement of brain when stooping.—Sweat on forehead and scalp after slight effort.—Hair always (awake or asleep, active or still) sopping wet, may or may not be sour.

3. Eyes.—Eyes weak and downcast, with aching pain, esp. when looking steadily at any object.—Pressure and pullings in eyelids.—Smarting in eyes, as if caused by dust.—Painful throbbing in eyes.—Convulsive starting in lids.—Lachrymation (swimming eyes, full of water), esp. in open air.—Pupils contracted.

4. Ears.—Otalgia with itching in ear.—Pressure (at meatus as from a finger) and throbbing in ears.—Dulness of hearing, as from relaxation of tympanum, with rumbling in ears, > by violent swallowing but only for a moment.—Crackling and bubbling in ear and in muscles on side of neck.—(Ménière's disease).—(Old-standing and frequently recurring deafness with cicatricial membrana tympani gets well after single dose of *Rhe*. Ø.—R. T. C.)

5. Nose.—Stupefying drawing from root of nose to tip, where it tingles.—Sensation of heat in nose.

6. Face.—Face pale; or one cheek red, the other pale.—Tension of skin of face.—Frowning and contraction of muscles of forehead.—Itching rash on forehead and arm.—Cold perspiration on face, esp. on mouth and nose.—Twitching at commissures of lips.

7. Teeth.—Digging pains in teeth which are carious.—Painful sensation of coldness in teeth (with accumulation of much saliva).—Difficult dentition of children.—Teeth feel blunt.

8. Mouth.—Sensation of numbness and insensibility in tongue, with loss of taste for whole day (from chewing the stem).—Tongue swollen, articulation affected (poisoning case).—Salivation with colic or diarrhœa.—Mouth covered with

offensive mucus after sleeping.—Offensive breath (after sleep).—Dryness and sensation of dryness in mouth.

9. Throat.—Contraction of gullet.

10. Appetite.—Loss of taste.—Mawkish, clammy, or sour taste.—Bad taste after sleep.—Food has a bitter taste.—Appetite for different things, which, however, changes to disgust at the first mouthful.—Dislike to fat and insipid food.—Repugnance to coffee (not sweetened with sugar).—Hunger without appetite.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, as if proceeding from stomach, with colic.—Fulness in stomach, with pressure, as if overloaded.—Contractions in stomach.—Shootings and throbbings in pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Distension of abdomen, with tension.—Pressure in umbilical region.—Cutting and rumbling in abdomen as from flatulence.—Nausea in abdomen.—Cuttings in abdomen, which force a curving of the body, often shortly after a meal, < by standing; < from eating.—Colic: < at once by uncovering an arm or leg; not > by stool; before and during stool, > after; with very sour stools in acid children.—Incarceration of flatus, with aching and tension in chest.—Palpitation and jerking (swelling-bubbling sensation which seemed as if it could be heard) in abdominal muscles.—Itching stitches in inguinal gland.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent and frequent want to evacuate, without any result, < by movement, and walking.—Diarrhœa only when exercising.—Desire for stool after a meal.—Loose evacuations, generally of a sour smell, liquid, or of the consistence of pap, preceded and followed by tenesmus, with constrictive pinching in abdomen, and shuddering during the evacuation.—Stools frequent, soft, semi-liquid, evacuated with great pain in back and burning in rectum.—Stools: brown, slimy; loose, thin, curdled, sour-smelling; corroding anus; mucous and fecal; whitish, curdy, turning green on exposure on diaper; pea-green; fetid; frothy.—Liquid, slimy stools as if fermented, with pale face, ptyalism; child draws up legs; smells sour.—Greyish or brown diarrhœa, mixed with mucus; followed by tenesmus, pain in back, and great burning in anus and rectum.—Profuse diarrhœa, with vomiting, and great weakness.—Diarrhœa of lying-in women; of children.—Constipation after the proving.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine.—Urine red; or greenish-yellow.—Blood flows freely from urethra (poisoning case).—Weakness of bladder: the urine cannot be discharged without effort.—Burning sensation in bladder.—Burning urine.—Urine has agreeable benzoic odour.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Unusual emissions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Bearing down in uterine region while standing.—Drawing burning in l. ovarian region.—Urinary complaints after abortion.—Milk yellow, bitter.—Diarrhœa after confinement.—Stitches in nipples.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough: dry in evening; with expectoration of mucus.—Snoring inspiration during sleep.

18. Chest.—Dyspnœa on breathing deeply, as from a weight on (upper part of) chest.—Lancinations in chest.—Rush of blood to chest.—Crackling bubbling (even audible) in r. then l. pectoral muscles.—Palpitation of muscles of chest.—Pains and lancinations in breasts.—Milk of nursing women bitter and yellow; the infant refuses the breast.

20. Back.—Violent cutting, as if in lumbar vertebræ, < from stool.—Cutting-drawing in l. lumbar region beneath short ribs, and in front of l. lower abdomen, just above pubes, or cutting in intestines.—Tension in back and small of back.—Rigidity in loins and hips, which does not permit standing upright.

21. Limbs.—Simple pain in all joints during motion.—The limbs on which he lies fall asleep.—Lameness of wrists and knees after spasms and dislocations.

22. Upper Limbs.—Lancinations in arms.—Tearing in arms, forearms, and joints of fingers.—Jerking in arms and hands.—Muscular palpitation (bubbling sensation) in joints of elbows.—Veins (on hands) swollen, and hands hot.—Perspiration, sometimes cold, on palms of hands.—Jerking in fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Great lassitude in thighs.—Jerking in muscles of thighs.—Numbness of legs when crossed.—Muscular palpitations in hams, legs and toes.—Stiffness of ham, with pain during movement.—Shootings in knees and legs.—Bubbling sensation from bend! of knee to heel.—Stiffness in bend of knees with pain on motion.—Intermittent burning as from glowing coals between internal malleolus and tendo Achilles.—Sticking itching in hollows of soles.—Bubbling-crackling sensation in ball of l. big toe.

24. Generalities.—[We use this remedy most particularly for sour-smelling children; stools, vomit, breath, all smell sour. Before or during stool there are colicky pains about umbilicus straining before stool, which is finally voided with ease; infants who cry a great deal with colic in the night; tenesmus without stool.—H. N. G.].—Affections of l. side of body.—Perspiration on upper part of body.—Soreness of the joints during movement.—Pulsative pains.—Palpitation in muscles, esp. round joints.—Numbness of the limbs upon which patient has been lying.—Lassitude and heaviness in whole body as after waking from deep sleep.

25. Skin.—Pemphigus on face, scalp, and hands; face, lips, and tongue swollen; face livid (poisoning cases).—Itching rash on forehead and arms.

26. Sleep.—Sleep and yawnings.—Disturbed sleep at night, with tossing, cries, moaning and snoring, or with convulsive quivering of eyelids, muscles of face, and of fingers, esp. in children.—The hands are passed over the head when going to sleep, and during sleep.—Nocturnal raving and moving about in bed, although eyes are closed.—After sleep, headache and dizziness; or fetid mucus, of a putrid smell and taste, in mouth.—Anxious, sad, vivid dreams.

27. Fever.—Shuddering, without external coldness.—Alternate shiverings and heat, with anxiety, and repugnance to everything.—Heat in hands and feet, with coolness of face.—Perspiration easily excited by the least exercise, esp. on forehead and scalp.—Sweat stains yellow.

Rhodium Oxydatum Nitricum.

Nitrate of the Oxide of Rhodium. (Rhodium Rh. A. W. 103.) Solution.

Clinical.—Anus, itching of; burning in. Constipation. Ears, pains in. Hæmorrhoids. Headache. Hearing, illusions of. Impotence.

Characteristics.—The metal *Rhodium* is found in association with *Platinum*. The preparation of it used by Hering was thus obtained: "A small quantity of Rhodium sponge, hydrate of potassa and nitre were exposed to the action of the blowpipe until oxidised. After having the oxide well washed and boiled in nitric acid for a few minutes and exposed to a gentle heat for an hour, the nitrate was obtained from the oxide: a fluid of a golden colour, and of the consistency of syrup." Dilutions of this were made, and the 4th was proved for Hering by Dr. Pehrson, the 2nd and 3rd by Dr. Negendank. The bowels were affected in both, constipation with piles being relieved in one, and constipation with itching of the anus being caused in the other. Some *Peculiar Symptoms* were: Headache on being waked up in the night. Headache alternating with faintness. Faintness > by passage of stool. Heat preceding chill and alternating with it. Sensation as if teeth blunt; as if sand between them. Scraping or harsh noise = disagreeable sensation in teeth. Hearing more acute; illusion that he hears whispering.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—During whole day very unusual hilarity and gladness.—Illusions of whispers.—Irritation of the mind making regular meditation impossible, and causing a sense of dissatisfaction.

2. Head.—On being disturbed at night aching in forehead, preventing further sleep.—Tearing in forehead on being awakened; and at other times.—Headache alternating with diarrhœa.

3. Eyes.—Everything appeared as if the degree of light was lessened, principally the point (print?) whilst reading, which continued during the following day.

4. Ears.—Stitches in membrana tympani; hearing more acute.—In evening unnatural irritation of sense of hearing, a constant whispering being heard as illusive as if caused by human beings; a few times he went to see if there was not some one there.

5. Nose.—Eruptions on nostrils temporarily removed.

6. Face.—Heat and sweat over face.

8. Mouth.—Teeth feel blunt; every scraping and similar noise most disagreeable sensation in them.—Teeth feel as if sand between them.

11. Stomach.—Stinging pain in pit of stomach, which after two hours changed into a griping pain in integuments of bowels.

13. Stool and Anus.—The usually large stool passes with less difficulty than usual; piles improved.—Stool in small round balls like cockles, with burning in anus during and for some time after.—Much odourless flatus passed.—Tenesmus as if stool would come, but only flatus passes.—Loud emission of flatus.—Diarrhœa with much wind, stool bubbling out; from 6 to 9 a.m., when it ceased and a headache commenced.—Passage of stool > faintness.—Foul stool.—Itching of anus, as if caused by the piles, stools tardy.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning in urethra towards head of penis.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Lack of desire, power, and pleasure.

21. Limbs.—Aching on inside l. thigh and on l. little finger.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching in upper joint of r. middle finger, evening.—Intense aching l. wrist, evening.—7 p.m. aching in r. wrists.

23. Lower Limbs.—Burning, sticking pain rushing downwards in l. leg.

24. Generalities.—From 4 to 7 p.m., after mental exertion, faintness, not > by eating, drinking, rest, &c.; at 7 as this began to diminish r.—sided headache began and was still felt on waking, 5 a.m.; during the faintness urging to stool with inability, stool felt in l. side of rectum; by pressure around anus round balls were evacuated, causing intense burning in anus; faintness ceased instantaneously the moment the stool had passed.—Constipation lasting several days.

27. Fever.—Fever with sweat over face, 3 p.m., followed by chill; fever and chill alternated till 6 p.m.

Rhododendron.

Rhododendron chrysanthum. Siberian Rhododendron. Yellow Snow-rose. N. O. Ericaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Asthenopia. *Bone, pains in. Bunions*. Chorea. Ciliary neuralgia. Coryza. Delirium. Diarrhœa. Diphtheritic paralysis. Earache. Epistaxis. Eyes, affections of. Fever. Flatulence, incarcerated. Gums, itching of. *Hydrocele*. Lienteria. *Lumbago. Memory, weak. Neuralgia*. Nightmare. Ovary, cyst of. *Rheumatism*. Spleen, pain in. Sprains. *Stiff-neck*. Testes, affections of. Tinnitus. Toothache. Vagina, Cysts in. Wrists, pains in.

Characteristics.—The golden-flowered *Rhododendron* is not much known in general medicine, but the *Treasury of Botany* says of it that "it is narcotic in its properties and is used medicinally." Growing among the fogs and storms of the Siberian mountains; its provings (by Seidel, Wahle, Herzog, Helbig, and others) show that it produces sensitiveness to storms and weather changes; and this gives the grand keynote of its use in medicine. *Rhod*. disturbs all parts of the economy, producing delirium, fever, headache, neuralgias (earache, toothache), rheumatism, and inflammations, but the chief determining characteristic is that the symptoms come on or are < on the approach of a storm; during a storm; or in wet weather. Sensitiveness to electric changes. It is *suited to* nervous persons who dread a storm, and are particularly afraid of thunder; < before the storm; affections which come on in the spring and autumn, the seasons of change. This is the chief modality, and will be found in some degree present in a large number of cases requiring *Rhod*. But *Rhod*. has other characteristics. Among these is loss of memory: Words are omitted while writing; sudden disappearance of thought; forgets what he is talking about, has to think awhile before he can recall it. Vertigo and confusion, "brain feels as if surrounded by fog." The narcotic reputation of *Rhod*. is borne out in the provings, for it produced actual intoxication, and also made the provers extraordinarily sensitive to the action of wine. Vertigo occurs whilst lying in bed, and is > by moving about. An intense degree of tinnitus aurium was caused by it, and this, associated with the vertigo, gives *Rhod*. a place in Ménière's disease. A *Peculiar Symptom* is: "Loud sounds re-echo long in ears." Like the other Ericaceæ, *Rhod*. has a strong effect on the kidneys, producing increased urine, with offensive smell, clear, brown red, or of greenish tinge, and, whatever colour it may be, of offensive smell. This offensive smell reappears in the axillary sweat. But the general sweat may be aromatic in odour and not unpleasant. "Formication with sweat" is characteristic. *Rhod*. sets up diarrhœa; and also a paralytic condition of the rectum, so that an effort is required to expel a soft stool. Pains in rectum extend to genitals; and the male generative organs experience the most intense action of the drug. The scrotum shrinks; testes are retracted; or else they swell (especially at night), and are the seat of a bruised pain, as if they had been crushed violently. These pains are < by touch; < sitting; > moving about. They may be so violent as

to arrest breathing. The menses are too early and too profuse; the menses are always accompanied by fever and headache. Menses reappear soon after they have ceased. In one prover *Rhod*. restored the menses after six months' absence. It has cured cysts in the vagina, and has caused the rupture of an ovarian cyst. Chorea of left leg, arm, and face, < on approach of a storm, has been cured by it. The paralysing effect of *Rhod*. was exemplified by the poisoning of a flock of sheep from eating the leaves. A number of them died immediately after the administration of stimulants, and the autopsy showed that cause of death was paralysis of the swallowing muscles (T. C. Collings, quoted *H. W*., xxix. 158). Cooper cites a parallel case of death from post-diphtheritic paralysis affecting the throat muscles, occurring a few minutes after drinking tea. In both instances the fluid entered the trachea instead of the gullet and caused suffocation. Both sides are affected by Rhod. Symptoms frequently alternate: left and right nostril; burning in uterus and pains in limbs; chilliness and heat. Pains go from within outward. H. S. Budd (*H. R*., xv. 300) relates the case of Mrs. X., 44, married ten years, three children. Neuralgia for three years. Attacks occur usually on Friday or Saturday and last till Monday or Tuesday, but are induced any time by high winds, damp weather, or an approaching storm. *Ammonol, Phenacetin, Antikamnia*, had all failed, and *Passif*. only partly relieved, sometimes enabling patient to get sleep. The pain was < after hard work; during any movement; in very cold weather; from hot applications. Intense soreness all over right half of head. Cannot rest on pillow or endure even lightest hairpins when pain is worst. < At night. *Intensely* nervous and hysterical at being *touched*, even by accident. During pain increased activity of kidneys, ceasing when pain ceases. Pain greatest in right lower jaw. Sometimes > for an hour by chewing gum or eating. Afraid of thunder. Omits words when writing. *Rhod*. 16x every hour was given on May 12th. Each dose caused immediate <. Next morning pains stopped suddenly and did not return. On June 7th there was a premonitory twinge, and A powder of *Rhod*. 1m was given, after which there was complete immunity. E. V. Moffat (quoted *Am. H*., xxiii. 268) treated a girl, 10, for neuralgia, which had existed for several years. The patient was of marked gouty heredity, and had been treated by leading old-school doctors in New York. She was well during the summer, but suffered intensely during winter. Pains general and shifting, sometimes intercostal, sometimes sciatic; in bad weather never absent. The last form was prostrating headache, incapacitating her for school work. The eyes were normal. *While the sun shone she was comfortable*. If it stormed or threatened she was miserable. If she had a headache on a stormy day and the sun came out, in ten minutes she was relieved, and it returned at once if snow or rain came on. A cold day, especially if damp, was almost as bad as a storm. *Rhod*. Ø, in repeated and increasing doses, cured in three weeks. Colour, spirits, strength returned, and she no longer minded the weather or missed her school. Peculiar Sensations are: Brain as if in a fog. Scalp as if bruised. As if a worm in ear. As if water rushing into ear. As if throat lined with mucus. As from tension under short ribs. Testicle as if violently contused or crushed. As if a fist pressed forcibly against stomach. As if blood ceased to circulate in arms. As if

arms asleep. As if feet and legs asleep. As if heavy weights hanging to feet. As of subcutaneous ulceration. Undulating sensation arising from abdomen. Warm undulations in heart. Bruised pains. Pains flying about. Crawling sensations. A *Peculiar Symptom* in the eyes is: One pupil dilated, the other contracted. There is a splenic stitch on walking fast. The incarcerated flatus is felt in the hypochondria and small of the back. It is not at all unusual to meet this symptom, "Flatus felt in the back," in cases of flatulent indigestion. "Increased warmth of hands even in cold weather" is another peculiar symptom. The symptoms are < by touch (toothache, testicles, chest—this sensitiveness is general). Rest <; motion (especially *commencing motion*) >. (Walking = stitches in spleen; motion < pain in ears; and prosopalgia). Rheumatic pain in shoulder on which he rests; goes off on turning. < Sitting. > Rising. < Standing. < When writing. < Wind; east wind; rough weather; wet, cold weather; getting wet. < Before a storm (ciliary neuralgia; pains through eye from head; toothache; diarrhœa; dysentery; pain in deltoids; paroxysmal chorea). > Warmth. > Wrapping up. (But heat in bed < formication of anus; and toothache.) Dry heat >. < Change. < Thunder. Toothache > whilst and after eating and from warmth. Pain in left side > by eating. Drinking cold water = pressure at stomach. < Drinking wine; easily intoxicated. Belching >. General sweat >. < Night; morning in bed and on rising.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry., Camph., Clem., Rhus. *Compare:* Arbut., Kalm., Led., Uva ursi, and other Ericaceæ. < Wet weather; < weather changes, < rest, > motion, Rhus (Rhus affects periosteum more than Rhod.; Rhod. > *commencing* motion, Rhus <). < During thunderstorm, Nat. c., Phos., Pso., Sil. < From wine, Zn. Heat in heart, Croc., Lchn., Op. Orchitis become chronic, indurated testicle, Clem., Puls. (Rhod. has tendency to atrophy; and crushed feeling in testes). Orchitis, crushed sensation, Aur., Cham. Wandering rheumatism < in wet and stormy weather; right side neuralgia, Kalm. Fibrous deposits in great toe, Colch., Led. (Led. has > by cold). < In stormy, wet weather, Dulc., Nat. s., Nux m. (Rhod. most *before* the storm). Diarrhœa from fruit, Rhe. > Wrapping up head, Sil. Sensation of subcutaneous ulceration, Pul., Ran. b. Bruised pains, Arn., Con. One pupil contracted the other dilated, Cad. s., Phys. Hydrocele, Bry. Intoxication, Querc. Sounds re-echo, Caust., Pho., Ph. ac., Sars.

Causation.—Stormy weather. Thunder. Sprains. Eating fruit. Getting wet Catching cold.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium; staggers; falls asleep on his knees; starts and appears terrified in sleep but awakes cheerful.—Mental derangement.—Frightful visions.—Sombre, morose humour.—Excessive indifference, with dread of all kinds of labour.—Nervous persons who dread a storm, and esp. thunder.—Excessive forgetfulness.—Sudden loss of ideas.—Leaves out whole words when writing.—While talking forgets what he is talking about.

2. Head.—Reeling sensation in head; brain feels as if surrounded with a fog.—Head bewildered in the morning after rising, with sleepiness.—Intoxication.—Vertigo with anguish.—Whirling vertigo in bed, as if the head were about to be turned backwards.—Headache (in forehead and temples) excited or < by wine or by cold, damp weather (> after rising and moving about).—Tension in the forehead.—Drawing pressure in sinciput and temples, principally in bones.—Violent drawing and tearing in bones and periosteum of cranial bones; < when at rest, in morning; > from wrapping head up warmly, from dry heat and from exercise.—Aching in l. half of forehead, spreading to l. temple, continuous, < by wine.—Tearing boring in l. temple.—Lancinations in the sinciput and sides of the head.—Throbbing in head.—Painful sensibility of the exterior of head as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Pain as from contusion or blows in the occiput.—Violent pain r. occiput as if a foreign body had been forced in.—Gnawing itching (biting and burning) in scalp, esp. in evening.—Hair stands up as if electrified (R. T. C.).

3. Eyes.—Pressive shootings in the margin of orbits, with spasmodic contraction of eyelids.—Darting like arrows through eye from head < before a storm.—(Severe r. keratitis with aching in r. side of head and forehead, < in thunder.—R. T. C.).—Aching in eyes, commencing on one side of face.—Sticking pain in r. eyeball, as with a red-hot needle darting from within outward.—Sensation of dryness and burning in eyes from time to time, esp. in bright daylight and when looking steadily at an object.—Suppuration of lids at night.—Irritation of lids (agg. R. T. C.).—Swollen lids which become easily red.—Agglutination of lids.—Quivering jerks in lids.—Contraction of one pupil while the other is dilated.—Clouded sight when reading and writing.—Eyes tire easily (agg. and cure.—R. T. C.).

4. Ears.—Otalgia (r. ear) with jerking tearings.—Tearing and boring in and near the ears.—Sensation as of a worm in ear.—Continued dull humming in ears, < by swallowing.—Loud sounds re-echo long.—Continued buzzing in ears, feeling as if water rushing into them.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.—Diminished smell.—Semilateral obstruction at root of nose, esp. in morning.—Fluent coryza with obstruction of one nostril (l. nostril, sometimes alternating with r., > in open air), and loss of smell and taste.—Increased secretion of nasal mucus in open air.—A bright red spot on nose, sensitive to touch, lasting several days.

6. Face.—Shuddering chilliness over face.—Violent tearing, jerking faceache, < in wind and changes; > while eating and from warmth.—Prosopalgia extends from temple to chin; spreads over r. side of face.—Lips dry and burning.—Vesicles on the lips (on inner side of under lip), with pains as from excoriation when eating.

7. Teeth.—Toothache with drawing tearing in molars, in cold, damp weather; or on approach of or during a storm; < by touch.—Rheumatic toothache radiating from r.

lower jaw to teeth.—Nocturnal odontalgia with otalgia.—Itching in the gums.—Swelling and pain as from excoriation between lower gums and cheek.

8. Mouth.—Copious accumulation of saliva in mouth, with dryness of gullet and smarting vesicles under tongue.—Greenish coated tongue with bitter, putrid taste.

9. Throat.—Scraping in throat; sensation as if lined with mucus.—Constriction and burning sensation in throat.

10. Appetite.—Dulness of taste.—Food has no flavour.—Augmented thirst.—Gnawing, hungry sensation before a meal.—Speedy satiety, with good appetite, followed by uneasiness.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, pressure in stomach, and waterbrash, > by eructations.—Gulping of rancid or bitter fluid.—Empty eructations.—Vomiting of green, bitter substances.—Vomiting after anything fluid, esp. cold water.—Aching (and heaviness) in stomach at night, or after drinking cold water.—Contractive pressure in scrobiculus with obstructed respiration.—Pressive shootings in pit of stomach and hypochondria.

12. Abdomen.—Spasmodic pains in hypochondria.—Pain as from tension under short ribs.—Tension in the region of the spleen (when or) after stooping.—Shootings in spleen on walking quickly.—Distension of abdomen, esp. in upper part, with sensation of fulness, which hinders respiration, morning and evening.—Painful incarceration of flatus in hypochondria and loins.—Grumbling and borborygmi in abdomen, with risings and expulsion of fetid flatus.—Drawing pain in r. and (slighter) l. inguinal ring while sitting.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urgent want to evacuate, with slow evacuation.—As soon as he gets out of bed diarrhœa comes on.—Difficult evacuation, even of soft fæces.—Fæces of consistence of pap.—Mucous evacuations.—Diarrhœa after eating fruit or in cold, damp weather; food passes undigested.—Diarrhœa which does not weaken.—Shooting pain in rectum extending to just below ribs.—Crawling in anus as from ascarides.—Throbbing in anus.—Drawing from rectum to genital organs.

14. Urinary Organs.—More frequent want to urinate, with drawing in the region of the bladder and in the groins.—Pain in urethra as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Increased discharge of a fetid urine.—Urine clear, greenish, hot.—Twitching and stitches at urethral orifice between acts of micturition.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain as from excoriation between genitals and thighs.—Throbbings and shootings under glans.—Drawing and pain as from a bruise in testes extending into abdomen and thighs.—Testes, esp. epididymis, intensely painful to touch.—Testes swollen and retracted.—Itching, sweat, and shrinking in scrotum.—Transparent swelling of the scrotum, as from

hydrocele.—Swelling of the testicles after gonorrhœa.—Induration of testes; induration and swelling of l. testicle.—Contusive pain in first one then in the other testicle.—Drawing pain in r. testis and cord, > by motion; sometimes pricking, beginning r. testis, spreading in zigzag manner along perinæum to anus, so violent it arrested breathing.—Crawling pain in testes.—Increased desire.—Aversion to coitus and want of erections.—Profuse emission with amorous dreams.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Suppressed catamenia.—Premature and too profuse catamenia.—Fever with headache at each menstrual period.—Pain in ovaries; < in change of weather.—Caused rupture of cyst in r. ovary.—Serous cysts in vagina.—After parturition, burning in uterus alternately with pains in limbs, fingers flexed.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh and hoarseness of trachea.—Dry, shaking cough, with oppression of chest and roughness of throat, esp. night and morning (in paroxysms from tickling in the trachea).—Scraping cough with scanty expectoration of mucus.

18. Chest.—Transient, dull pain from chest to l. hypochondrium when walking fast.—Pressure at chest with obstructed respiration.—Dyspnœa from constriction of chest.—Warm undulation in chest and about the heart.—Rush of blood to chest.—Bruised pain at chest externally.—Knife-like cuttings in l. chest when bending to r. and backward.

19. Heart.—Boring pain in region of heart.—Warm undulations at heart.—(Heart irritable, pulse weak and quick.—R. T. C.).—Heart beats stronger.—Pulse: slow; feeble, small, and slow.

20. Neck and Back.—Rigidity of nape.—Rheumatic tension and drawing in muscles of nape and of neck.—Stiff-neck, gums and teeth sore, pains fly about everywhere.—Pain in sacrum, becoming intolerable on stooping.—Wrenching or contusive pains in back and loins (< at rest and in rainy weather).—Small of back painful when sitting as if back had been bent too long, or as if he had been lying on it too long.—Rheumatic drawing and tearing in back and shoulders.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic and arthritic drawing and tearings as if in the periosteum of limbs, excited by rough weather and < by repose.—Wrenching pain and searching drawings in joints, with redness and swelling.—Chronic rheumatism affecting the smaller joints and their ligaments.—Restlessness, tingling, weakness, and sensation of paralytic stiffness in some of the limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing pains in arms in rough weather.—Sensation as if the blood did not circulate in arms.—Weakness with tingling and heaviness in arms, extending to tips of fingers during repose.—Pulling and tearing in forearms and hands as if in periosteum (during wet, cold weather), < during repose.—Wrenching

pain in joints of hands.—Sensation as if the wrists were sprained.—On small spot of metacarpal bones painful sensation as if an exostosis would form.—Increased heat in hands, even in cold weather.—Itching of r. middle and ring fingers with erysipelatous redness.

23. Lower Limbs.—Wrenching pain in joints of hip and knee.—Sensation of soreness in thighs near the genitals.—Itching of inner surface of thighs.—Sensation as if skin were cold and shrivelled in certain parts of the legs.—Perspiration on legs.—(Dropsical) swelling of legs and feet.—Feet and legs as if asleep.—Drawing and tearing in legs and feet as if in periosteum; esp. during repose.—Excessive coldness of feet, even in a warm room; cannot be got warm in bed; prevents sleep.—Pain in tendo-Achillis on stepping.—Rheumatic enlargement of great toe mistaken for bunion.—Gout with fibrous deposit (not urate of soda).—Sensation as if heavy weight were hanging to feet.—Corns on feet with shooting pain.

24. Generalities.—We think of this remedy chiefly for the sufferings that are < in windy weather, even if the patient be not exposed to it; he may be in bed or in a warm, comfortable room, but the blowing of the wind < the symptoms.—Tendency to faint in young girls of phthisical tendency who grow rapidly and are upset by thunderstorms (R. T. C.).—Affections in general of the r. upper extremities; r. abdominal ring; l. side of nose; testes; r. lower extremity; inner surface of thigh.—Serous cysts in vagina.—Induration or swelling of the testicles, particularly of the r. one.—Diarrhœa after eating fruit; flatulent colic.—Arthritic nodes.—Dragging up or rooting sensation; crawling of the skin or over the skin like ants; toothache which ceases suddenly, beginning again in two or three hours; feeling of heaviness in stomach after drinking cold water.—Great dejection and painful weariness after the least exercise.—Dropsical swellings.—Frequent remission of sufferings, and appearance of them generally in morning.—Sufferings excited or < by cold, damp weather, or by the approach of a storm, as also during repose.

25. Skin.—Eruptions.—Burning and tearing with erysipelas.—Itching, burning, and creeping.

26. Sleep.—Strong disposition to sleep during day, with burning sensation in eyes.—Profound sleep before midnight, after having gone to sleep early in evening.—Sleeplessness after midnight.—Sleep in morning, disturbed by bodily agitation and pain.—During sleep oppression of chest, a sort of nightmare.

27. Fever.—Pulse slow and weak.—Chilliness in morning in bed and during day if cold air blows on him.—Shivering alternately with heat.—Augmented heat, esp. in hands.—Fever in evening with heat in head, coldness of the feet (after lying down, continuing long), burning sensation in eyes and nose, painful weariness and adipsia, followed by nocturnal heat and sleeplessness.—Sensation of heat, esp. in hands, although they feel cold to the touch.—Profuse debilitating perspiration, esp.

when exercising in the open air.—Offensive-smelling perspiration in the axilla.—While perspiring the skin itches and tingles, like formication.—Perspiration with tingling and itching in skin.—Perspiration of an aromatic smell.

Rhus Aromatica.

R. canadensis. R. suaveolans. Betula triphylla. Lobadium aromaticum. Turpinia glabra. Fragrant Sumach. N. O. Anacardiaceæ. Tincture of fresh root bark. (Pharmacop. of Amer. Inst. says of fresh leaves.)

Clinical.—Atony. Bladder, hæmorrhage from. Diabetes. Diarrhœa, chronic. Dysentery, chronic. Enuresis. Hæmorrhages. Kidneys, hæmorrhage from. Uterus, hæmorrhage from; atony of.

Characteristics.—Hale quotes J. T. McClanahan's account of *Rhus arom.*: "It is a shrub, growing from two to six feet high, on high, rocky soil; stems straight, branching near the top; flowers yellow, fruit clustered, red, seedy, and acid. When the bush is fractured it emits a strong odour. The bark of the root is the proper medicinal part." McClanahan's grandfather, Dr. John Gray, used *Rh. a.* as a remedy in diabetes, and his father, Dr. F. McClanahan, in other genito-urinary diseases. J. T. McClanahan records these cases: (*1*) Mr. A., 27, cadaverous, emaciated, haggard, had diabetes insipidus. *Rh. a.*, teaspoonful doses of the powdered root bark in sweet milk, three times a day, completely cured in four months. (*2*) Mrs. B., 37, had diabetes mellitus. First noticed increase of urine ten months before; became so weak she had to abandon house-work. Pain in back; thirst; appetite, now ravenous, now deficient. Skin sallow, doughy. Temperature 101.5° F. Cough and night-sweats occasionally. Diarrhœa at times. Specific gravity of urine, 1032. *Rh. a.*, half-teaspoonful doses every four hours. Quantity of urine diminished next day, and as this diminution progressed the doses of *Rh. a.* were given at increasing intervals, and in three months it was discontinued, proper diet having been observed in the meantime. Cod-liver oil and hypophosphites were given after the *Rh. a.* was discontinued. (*3*) Mr. C. had incontinence of urine more than a year, constant dribbling. *Rh. a.* Ø gtt. x, three times a day, improved at once, and cured completely in eight weeks. (*4*) Girl had enuresis during day and night for two years. *Rh. a.* Ø, one part to glycerine three parts, a teaspoonful three times a day, cured. (*5*) Boy, early in summer had diarrhœa, stools pale and thin, running from him like water; no particular pain or fever. Pale, emaciated, limbs trembling, scarcely able to stand. Abdomen flabby. *Rh. a.* Ø gtt. iii, in water after each stool, cured rapidly. (*6*) A labourer had "chronic dysentery" two months. On the average five stools a day, sometimes copious and painless, sometimes scanty and with pain. Stools consisted largely of blood and mucus or clear blood. Patient thin, anxious, bowels (abdomen) flabby. Skin sallow. *Rh. a.* Ø in ten-drop doses, with boiled milk diet, cured. McClanahan also mentions hæmorrhage from kidneys, bladder,

and uterus; menorrhagia and other excessive discharges accompanied by a relaxed condition, of the uterus as indicating the remedy; also atonic conditions generally. These experiences have been confirmed by others. J. A. McKay (*Hom. News*, quoted *Am. H.*, xxii. 394) relates the case of Mrs. S., 45, who had severe, profuse uterine hæmorrhage for eight days, which three old-school doctors failed to arrest. The condition was becoming desperate, large clots passing away, and the patient fainting from the loss. *Rh. a*. Ø gtt. x, every six hours, was given. The first dose checked the flow, which ceased entirely after the second.

Relations.—Rh. a. is closely allied to Rh. g. They are both non-poisonous, and have terminal flowers, instead of the axillary flowers of the poisonous varieties.

Rhus Diversiloba.

R. diversiloba. Californian Poison Oak. N. O. Anacardiaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Chicken-pox. Eczema. Erysipelas. Skin, sensitive.

Characteristics.—Murray Moore observed the effect of *Rh. d*. on three persons: (*1*) Miss M., 25, of brown hair and fair complexion, walked up a hill one warm morning, and whilst perspiring gathered ferns which grew among the *Rh. d*. trees, the leaves of which she must have touched, though she did not pull any. The result was a very severe poisoning, which provided the majority of the symptoms of the Schema. (*2*) J. W., light-haired, robust Englishman, 23, lay down whilst sweating among the bushes and was smartly poisoned. *Ver. v*. Ø internally and a lotion of *Magnesia sulph*. externally checked the spread of the disease. (*3*) Boy, 10, pure blond type with thin, freckled skin, plucked some of the leaves, and in eighteen hours the poisoning symptoms came on, facial esysipelas with extreme œdema, closing both eyes, itching and burning. The symptoms became general. M. Moore relates also the case of a man who was poisoned in California in September and returned to the Eastern States and there had an annual eruption for six successive years. During the seventh attack he was carried off with pneumonia, which Moore thinks would not have been the case but for the *Rhus* complication. (*C. D. P*.)

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dull frontal headache.—Head hot.

3. Eyes.—L. eye closed entirely by swelling; r. partially.

6. Face.—Vesicular erysipelatous rash with great œdema and swelling of glands in neck; vesicles dried into a crust so dense that movements of mouth and face were painful.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite; nausea; vomiting.—Whole digestive system deranged for three weeks.

13. Stool.—Bowels costive.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty, high-coloured; felt hot when passed.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Heat and itching of scrotum and adjacent surfaces of thigh, < on hairy parts.

21. Limbs.—Stiffness of limbs; of all joints on first moving them.

24. Generalities.—Extreme languor.—On rising from bed fainted; again later in day.

25. Skin.—Eruption very like chicken-pox.—After the erysipelatous condition of the skin subsided extreme irritability (to flannel) remained, and hypersensitiveness to cold air.—Five months after the poisoning there was a recurrence (without fresh exposure) shortly after taking a bath rather too hot.—The day after he had been among the bushes heat and itching commenced on scrotum and adjacent surfaces of thighs, < on hairy parts; next day papules on red œdematous base appeared on forehead and neck, rapidly spreading in all directions, with heat, itching, and burning, but very little pyrexia; itching > by cold; < by heat, warmth, rubbing, or scratching.

27. Fever.—In afternoon chills and feverishness by turns, and general malaise.—Slight pyrexia.

Rhus Glabra.

R. carolinensis. R. elegans. R. virginica. Common Smooth Sumach. Pennsylvania Sumach. Upland Sumach. (Rocky or barren soils in North America.) N. O. Anacardiaceæ. Tincture of fresh bark; of root; of berries.

Clinical.—Debility. Diarrhœa. Dreams, annoying. Dysentery. Epistaxis. Hæmorrhage. Head-ache. Mouth, ulcers in.

Characteristics.—*Rhus glabra, R. tryphina*, and *R. coriaria* have acid fruit and astringent bark, which is used in tanning. *Rh. g.* is a deciduous shrub with stem 2 to 12 feet high, and has terminal flowers, and fruit clothed with acid crimson hairs, like the other non-poisonous Rhoes. The tincture of the bark was proved by Dr. A.

V. Marshall on himself with very substantial doses. The symptoms of the Schema are his, and they bear out the traditional uses of the remedy. One of these is, "profuse perspiration arising from debility" (Scudder); and Marshall had "profuse sweat during sleep" and such a degree of debility that he was obliged to leave off the proving. Hale mentions that an infusion of the *root* has a popular repute in diarrhœa and dysentery, especially when the discharges are fetid; and that the *berries* are used for chronic cough, wheezing cough, and laryngeal asthma. A tincture made of the whole pannicle ("Sumach-bobs") cured a patient of his who had every spring an attack of laryngeal cough with dyspnœa and almost complete loss of voice. Farmers place "bobs" in the mangers of horses who have "heaves." Cooper observed an aggravation in a case of psoriasis: the patient felt irritable and despondent, and the skin became irritable. In the proving there were dull, heavy headaches, > by exercise. (Hale says it has cured *occipital* headaches.) There was < of stomach symptoms by either food or drink. < By touch (abdomen; ulcers in mouth). < After sleep. > By movement.

Relations.—*Compare:* Rh. a. and other Anacardiaceæ, and the Xanthoxylaceæ, which are an allied order.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Distaste for society.—Stupid; forgetful; indifferent to surrounding objects.

2. Head.—Dull, heavy headache on waking, > by exercise.—Dull, heavy pain in front and top of head.

5. Nose.—Bleeding from l. nostril and mouth.—Bloody scabs in l. nostril.—L. nostril hot and dry.

8. Mouth.—Tongue furred white.—Several small, very sensitive ulcers on mucous membrane opposite the bicuspids.—Taste flat, alkaline.—Taste of drug remains long.—Bleeding from mouth.

9. Throat.—Expelled two clots of blood from throat soon after waking.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite Ord d.).—Hunger (4th d.).—At breakfast could eat but little though feeling as if he had fasted many days (6th d.).—Distress in stomach, disturbed, very restless.—Pain in stomach much < by all food or drink.

12. Abdomen.—Sharp cutting in umbilical region and abdomen.—Umbilical region tender to pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa in afternoon, < towards evening (1st d.); later dry, hard stool; then first part dry, later moist; then natural; and again diarrhœa of short continuance.

14. Urinary Organs.—Scanty, high-coloured urine.

20. Back.—Pain in small of back.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching and fatigue of lower limbs, can hardly stand.

24. Generalities.—Lost two pounds weight in three days.—Exhaustion and painful fatigue compelled him to relinquish the proving.

26. Sleep.—Sleep: disturbed by annoying dreams; very restless.—Dreams of flying through the air.

27. Fever.—Sense of coldness while there is actual increase of heat in the skin.—Skin hot, dry, with thirst.—Sweat, profuse during sleep.

Rhus Toxicodendron.

POISON OAK. N. O. Anacardiaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves gathered at sunset just before flowering time.

and

Rhus Radicans.

POISON IVY. N. O. Anacardiaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves gathered at sunset just before flowering time.

[Under the name Rhus Hahnemann published his proving of "*R. radicans*, also called *Toxicodendron*." Botanists agree in recognising no distinction other than that of habit between the two. Millspaugh (*American Medicinal Plants*) tells in his masterly account of the plant that he has seen the two varieties springing from the same root-stock. He advises that the tincture should be made from specimens of both. *Rhus tox*. is a shrub with erect stem from two to four feet high. The stem is devoid of rootlets. *Rhus r*. has more or less tortuous stems, four to thirty feet high, profusely studded with dark-coloured rootlets, by which it clings to its support.—Our own Ivy (*Hedera helix*) in the same way may run along the ground, rooting at intervals if it cannot find a support, and growing to a great height if it can; and it may be an erect shrub with no rootlets and no tendency to climb.—The two forms have been proved independently, and when necessary to distinguish

them I shall name them *Rh. r*. and *Rh. t*. When reference is made to both or either in this work I use the term *Rhus* without distinction. All other varieties of Rhus will be distinguished.]

Clinical.—Abortion. *Acne rosacea*. After-pains. Amenorrhœa. Anus, fissure of. Appendicitis. *Appetite, lost*. Beri-beri. Bones, pains in. Cæcum, inflammation of. *Chilblains. Circulation, feeble. Cyanosis. Dengue fever*. Diarrhœa; chronic. Diphtheria. *Dysentery*. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. *Ear, eczema of. Ecthyma. Enteric fever. Erysipelas. Erythema nodosum*. Exostosis. *Eyes, inflammation of; choroiditis; sight, weak. Feet, pains in*. Gastro-enteritis. Glands, inflammation of. *Gout*. Hæmorrhages. Hæmorrhoids. *Hands, pains in*. Hernia. *Herpes. Herpes zoster. Housemaid's knee*. Hydrocele. Influenza. Intermittents. *Jaw, cracking in*. Liver, abscess of. *Lumbago. Measles*. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Neuralgia. Ovary, tumour of. *Paralysis*. Paraphimosis. *Pemphigus*. Periosteum, pains in. Pleurisy. Pleurodynia. Pneumonia; typhoid. Ptosis. *Pyæmia. Redgum. Relapsing fever. Rheumatism. Scarlatina. Sciatica. Sleep, restless*. Small-pox. Spine, diseases of. *Sprain*. Strictures. *Tongue, affections of. Typhus fever*. Urticaria. Warts. Wens. *Yawning*.

Characteristics.—The Poison Ivy grows in thickets and low grounds in North America, flowering in June. It was introduced into England as a plant in 1640. In 1798 Dufresnoy of Valenciennes first used it as a medicine. It was brought to his notice by the cure of a young man of an herpetic eruption (*dartre*) of six years' duration, through his being accidentally poisoned with the plant. Dufresnoy used it successfully in eruptive diseases, paralysis, rheumatism, and amaurosis. The milky juice, which turns black on exposure, is used as a marking ink (like *Anacard*.) and as an ingredient of varnishes for finishing boots. The tincture contains Rhoitannic acid ($C_{18}H_{28}O_{13}$) and Toxicodendric acid, a poisonous, volatile principle. A peculiarity of the plant is that it is *more poisonous during the night*, and when bursting into leaf, or at any time in June or July *when the sun is not shining upon it*. Absence of sunlight, *together with dampness*, seems to favour the exhalation of Toxicodendric acid. "An acrimonious vapour, combined with carburetted hydrogen, exhales from a growing plant of the Poison Oak during the night. It can be collected in a jar, and is capable of inflaming and blistering the skin of persons of excitable constitution who plunge their arms into it" (Porcher, quoted by Millspaugh, from whose work I take the above facts). Those who care for Signatures will not fail to connect the cardinal aggravations of *Rhus*—at night and from damp—with the increased virulence of the plant at night and in damp atmosphere. (One prover of *Rh. ven*. was not influenced by contact with the leaves *when his skin was dry*, but only when perspiring; and the worst poisonings with *Rh. divers*. happened to persons when moist and heated.) Millspaugh relates instances of *Rhus* poisoning: Out of ten men employed to clear a piece of land of shrubs among which the Poison Vine greatly predominated only four escaped: "Most of the men soon began to show signs of being tired, and at the end of the fourth day six of them were flat on their backs too sick for anything." Actual

contact with the plant is not necessary in order to produce its effect. One sultry day in June a young lady drove a croquet ball across a lawn to a clump of Poison Ivy that grew beside it. Knowing her susceptibility she reached under the plant and drew out the ball without touching a leaf. During the evening of the same day her face began to itch and burn, and in the night it swelled so that the eyes were not merely closed, the lashes even disappeared in the swelling. It took nearly two weeks for her to recover. Millspaugh summarises the effects of *Rhus* (the majority of poisonings have been caused by *Rh. rad*.) as follows: First redness and swelling of the affected part, with intolerable itching and burning, followed by vertigo, weariness, and a sort of intoxication. Infiltration of face and eyes, and agglutination of the lids after sleep; great restlessness, pain, thirst, and fever. The surface of the skin becomes after a time studded with confluent bullæ where the cellular tissue is loose, then a dermatitis follows resembling erysipelas; this may spread rapidly and finally be communicated to the mucous membranes. This is followed by swelling of the mouth and throat, cough, nausea, and vomiting. Rheumatoid pains develop about the joints, and a painful stiffness asserts itself in the lumbar region, while the legs and arms become numb. Confusion of mind and delirium may then set in, during which the patient may become so ill-humoured, restless, and anxious that he will jump out of bed. Concomitants are: Inflammation of eyes, dilation of pupils, weak vision, sometimes diplopia; epistaxis; brown-coated tongue with triangular red tip; swelling of parotids; difficult swallowing; griping; diarrhœa; profuse urination; oppression; rapid pulse; prostration; soreness of muscles, < by rest; > by exercise; sleepiness; chilliness followed by fever and copious sweat.─The American provings were made with Rh. *rad*., and the majority of the poisonings have occurred from this plant. Though it is not certain that Hahnemann used *Rh. tox*. at all, or exclusively, Jahr gave a separate presentation of the *Rh. rad*. symptoms. H. C. Allen (quoted *Critique*, vi. 409) notes in *Rh. rad*. a periodicity which marks it as a great antipsoric. It is, he says, on deeply psoric or tubercular constitutions that its toxic effects are most felt and longest lasting, and these constitutional effects "seem ineradicable without the antipsoric." One case of his showed a return of symptoms at 12.45 a.m. on July 5th, each year during sixteen years, except the year 1898, when the previous use of *Tuberculinum*, a dose once each month, prevented an attack; and modified the 1899 attack. Guernsey considers *Rh. rad*. deeper acting than *Rh. tox*., being indicated in phlegmonous erysipelas, especially where it begins in ankles and moves gradually up the leg, moving in the deeper tissues, no fever; and for axillary glands when the swelling is very deep and hard. Farrington gives as distinctive indications for *Rh. rad*.; Occipital headache with rheumatic stiffness of nape. Drawing tearing pains in legs. Pleurodynia when the pains shoot into the shoulders. Mahony (*M. A*., xxvi. 109) reports a case of eczema on perineum and scrotum with *sweat in cleft of nates*, both relieved in a week with *Rh. rad*. 12, twice daily.─Hahnemann quickly perceived the keynote of the *Rhus* symptoms: "We observe," he says, in his preface to the proving, "this curious action (which is found in few other medicines, and in these never to such a great degree), viz., *the severest symptoms and sufferings are*

excited when the body or the limb is at rest, and kept as much as possible without movement. The opposite of this, namely, an increase of the symptoms by movement, is much more rarely, observed." He contrasts *Rhus* with *Bry*., which has almost identical rheumatic pains with the opposite Conditions. Neidhard adds a note in Hempel's *Jahr* which brings out a modification of this "< by rest" which is of the greatest practical importance, as I can testify. Neidhard says that the disease in which he has made most use of *Rhus* is a form of rheumatism common in North America, and characterised by the following symptoms: "Rigidity, paralytic weakness of the joints, with stinging pain along the tendons and muscles. Swelling and redness on or near the joints. Rheumatism of the hip-joint and wrist seem to be most effectually controlled by its action. *The greatest rigidity and pain is experienced on first moving the joints after rest, and on waking up in the morning*. After the joints are moved for a while the pain is lessened." Contrasted with *Bry., Rhus* has: "The more he moves the > he is"; whereas *Bry*. has "The more he moves the < he is." It is necessary to bear in mind this distinction or a wrong prescription will often be made. *Rhus* has not only < *during* rest, but < *after* resting also. However, *Rhus* and *Bry*. complement each other: it is not unusual for the Conditions of a case to change under one of these remedies, and then the other will be required. Hahnemann says "these two antagonistic sister remedies "—each in its place—successfully met the typhus which prevailed in the countries desolated by the war which raged from the summer of 1813 and onwards. Of 183 cases treated by Hahnemann in Leipzig not one died. This *restlessness* of *Rhus* will be found to qualify the symptoms in a large proportion of the cases in which it will be called for. It is as restless as *Acon*. and *Ars*., but in a different way from either.
With *Rhus* it is due to the pain and soreness temporarily > by movement; or a nervous internal uneasiness which makes the patient want to be on the move when there is no particular pain present (Nash). The presence of restlessness is a leading indication for *Rhus* in fevers, typhoid and other. Other indications are—clouded sensorium, stupefaction, muttering delirium, dry tongue. The characteristic tongue of *Rhus* is dry or dark coated, with triangular red tip. In intermittents a characteristic is "Cough during the chill." Hahnemann pointed out another keynote of *Rhus*: "Multiplied experience has taught me that *Rhus* is the most efficacious and the specific remedy for the frequently fatal effects of over-lifting, inordinate exertions of the muscles, and contusions." He was, of course, led to this inference by the "bruised and sprain-like pains" and "stiffness" of the provings. *Rhus* is in the front rank of vulneraries. It meets threatened abortion from a sprain; and also prolonged after-pains and other effects of the strain of a severe labour; axillary abscess from this cause has been cured with *Rhus*. Straining, rheumatic coughs. Ailments from straining a single part, muscle, or tendon; over-lifting, particularly from stretching high up to reach things. There is an analogy to this in the dreams—dreams of great exertion: rowing, swimming, working hard at his daily occupation. *Rhus* has cured many forms of paralysis: Rheumatic paraplegia from getting wet, lying on damp ground; sleeping in damp sheets; after exertion; after parturition, sexual excess, or fevers. Ptosis. Paralysis of single limbs. Numbness of

parts paralysed. Facial neuralgia, lumbago, and sciatica (esp. of left side), with restlessness; coming on after a wetting or after a bath are cured by *Rhus*. The neuralgic pains and eruptions make *Rhus* a perfect simillimum in many cases of herpes zoster. Fever-blisters round mouth. Howard Crutcher relates (*M. A*., xxii. 38) how after standing on a wharf with his right side exposed to a cold wind from the river he began to have severe pains shooting up the ulnar nerve, a steady ache uniform throughout arm and forearm, but extremely severe in structures beneath deltoid. The pain was much < in a warm place; it did not interfere with movement. At 8 p.m. Crutcher took *Rhus* 30 dry on the tongue, and almost immediately he was called into the open air again. In thirty minutes the pain was decidedly better; in ninety minutes it was gone. A case of *Rhus* poisoning reported by Morey (*Med. Cent*., February, 1898; *H. W*., xxxiii. 309), showed an effect on the menstrual period, and was remedied by *Crocus*. Miss M. was severely poisoned by *Rh. rad*. (it is called "Ivy") in July, 1895, during her menstrual period. She was treated with *Bell*. and *Rhus* internally, and an *Oxide of Zinc* ointment externally, and appeared to make a rapid recovery. On September 1, 1897, without further known poisoning, another similar attack developed during the menstrual period, and frequent minor attacks had occurred in the two years, always at the time of the menses. Later on she had another attack which developed rapidly and greatly alarmed her. The menstrual flow commenced a week before she came to Morey, was very scanty, *dark, and clotted*, as had been the case for sometime. The flow had scarcely well begun when it ceased suddenly and the eruption appeared. *Croc*. was given, and the first dose re-established the flow, which was normal in appearance and quantity, and the eruption at once disappeared. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if intoxicated. As if asleep. As of a weight behind right orbit. As of a band strapped across forehead. As if head were swelling out. Brain, as if loaded; as if torn; as if loose; as if fluctuating; as if a quantity of blood shot into it when stooping. As if muscles of back of head screwed together. As if a hundredweight on nape of neck. As if a veil before eyes. As of sand in eyes. As if lids difficult to move. As if jaw would break. Teeth as if being torn out; too long; loose. As if tongue had been skinned. As if a hernia about to protrude. As if pharynx inactive or paralysed. Stomach, as if overloaded; as if a stone in; as if pit of stomach swollen or drawn together. Hypochondria and abdomen as if beaten. Digging as if caused by a worm. As if a knife in right abdomen. As if something torn loose in abdomen, chest, and inner parts generally. As if a lump lay like a pressing heavy weight in abdomen. As if one side of rectum grown up. As if everything would come out of rectum. As if breath were stopped at pit of stomach. As if sternum were pressed inward. As if sprained or dislocated: back, jaw, arms, wrist, hip, knee, ankle. As if one had been lying in an uncomfortable position. As if bruised in right side of lumbar vertebræ and in small of back. As if flesh of small of back had been beaten. As if back were broken. As if some one were pressing on left shoulder. As if hand were held in hot water. Hand, as if withered; as if lame; as if pins pricking points and palmar surfaces of first phalanges of fingers. Rectus cruris muscle as if bruised. As if hamstrings and tendons of limbs too short. As if

knee too-short. Legs (and right foot) as if made of wood. Feet and ankles as if asleep. Heels as if stepping on pins. As if running nails under skin of heels. As if walking on needles. Joints as if bruised. As if bones ached. As if sinking through bed. As if something forced him out of bed. Bones, as if being scraped; as if flesh being torn loose from them. As if whole body was burning. As if cold water poured over him. As if blood ran cold through veins. As of subcutaneous ulceration. As if inner parts grown together. *Peculiar Symptoms* are: Craving for cold drink and laborious dreams. Herpes alternating with asthma and dysentery. Chokes easily on swallowing. Swallowing = pain in middle of back. Anorexia in palate and throat. Nausea in chest. Taste of blood with cough (no blood being raised). Coldness in left tibia. Scalp sensitive, < turning hair back. Hour-glass contraction of abdomen. The symptoms are: < By touch; > by rubbing. < From riding; blows; jars; sprains. < By rest; and commencing motion; > continued motion. (Lying down > colic and diarrhœa.) Lying on hard floor with pillow under back > pain in back. Must hold head to > weight in it. Bending head back > pain in occiput; = pain in head and down spine. Limbs lain on fall asleep; no sweat on them. < Side lain on. Lying on left side = palpitation and pain in heart. Swallowing = pain in back. Inclination to stretch. Stretching = cracking in knees; soreness in abdomen. Unwonted exercise = paralysis. Over-exertion = palpitation; < coxalgia. < Evening; night; morning after sleep. Sensitive to cold open air; raw north-east winds. Effects of drinking cold water; getting wet, especially after being heated, cold bathing; sea bathing. > By warmth and hot applications. < Warmth of bed. Sciatica is > by warmth from exercise. < Change of weather; damp, stormy weather; before a storm; snowstorm; in autumn; in winter. Nausea < after eating. Craves cold water, which is vomited immediately.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry., Bell., Camph., Coff., Crot. t., Grind., Merc., Sang., Sul., Verb. h. *Antidote to:* Bry., Ranunc., Rhod., Ant. t., Sapon. (Ars.). *Complementary:* Bry. *Inimical:* Apis, before or after, especially in skin affections. *Compatible:* Arn., Ars., Bry., Calc., Calc. ph., Cham., Con., Lach., Ph. ac., Puls., Sul. *Followed well by:* Calc., Bell., Graph., Nux, Pho., Pul., Merc., Sep., Sul., Ars., Bry. *Compare:* The other Rhoes and Anacardia. Eye symptoms, > by motion, Comoc. (Rhus > by warmth; Comoc. <). Rheumatic paralysis from exposure to damp and cold, Caust. (Rhus restless, > by motion day and night; Caust. restless only at night). Parotid gland, Am. c. (Rhus left; Am. c. right). Result of working in water, Calc. Granular ophthalmia, Arg. n. (Rhus has more spasm; if lids are forced open scalding tears gush out and cause pimples round the eye). Cough excited by cold drink, Sil. (> Caust.). Sweat of body, head dry (Sil. sweat of head, body dry). Nose-bleed at beginning of typhoid, Ph. ac. (with Rhus it >, not with Ph. ac.). Enables persons to withstand muscular fatigue, Fl. ac., Ars., Coca. Hypertrophy of heart from over-exertion, Bro., Arn., Aco. Ulcers on legs in dropsy, Ars., Lyc. (Lyc. in dropsy from liver disease). Fear of being poisoned, Glo., K. bro., Hyo., Bap. Profuse gushing tears excoriating cheek, Euphr. (Rhus < right eye; pus thinner). Ptosis or any ocular paralysis, Gels. (Rhus rheumatic patient, from wetting; Gels. with sluggish thought and suffused face).

Scarlatina, erysipelas, &c., with drowsiness and œdema, Apis (Rhus dusky red, bodily restlessness; Ap. rosy red, fidgetiness. Rhus itching preponderates; Ap. less tendency to form pus). Enteritis, peritonitis, typhlitis, Lach. Heart affections with numbness of left arm, Aco. (tingling in fingers), Kalm., Puls. (numbness, especially about elbow), Act. r. (as though arm tightly bound to body), Phyt. (right arm). Dreams of business of day, Bry. (Rhus and Bry. have opposite Conditions; and Rhus menta. state is hopeless and despondent, Bry. fretful, peevish, irritable.) Typhoid, Pho. (follows Rhus well; pneumonia; stools yellow and blood-streaked, at times like "flesh water"), Ars. (irritable and anxious in spite of prostration), Bapt. (face dark red, besotted; stool dark, fluid, very offensive; drowsy, stupor; tossing about with delusion that limbs are scattered about bed feels hard), Arn. (complete apathy; involuntary stool and urine bloody sputa if lungs affected). Empyema and induration of axillary glands, Bell. (Bell. at climaxis, Rhus after labour). Eczema, Mez., jug. r. (favus). Cough < from evening to midnight, Mez. (Rhus also from uncovering). Colic > bending double, Coloc. (Rhus also > moving about). Conjunctivitis from getting wet, Calc. Glaucoma, Caust. Cracking and breaking pain in jaw, Ign., Petr. Paralysis from rheumatic meningitis (from rheumatic myelitis, Dulc). Acute spinal paralysis of infants, Sul. (complementary). Averse to be uncovered, Ars., Hep. Bearing down in hypogastrium, Puls. Flesh feels beaten off the bones, Thuj. Aversion to darkness, Am. m., Bar. c., Calc., Carb. a., Stro., Val., Stram. Averse to be washed, Ant. c., Clem., Hep., Sep., Spi., Sul. Effects of raising arms high to lift things, Pho. Bloody urine discharged in drops, Pul. Phimosis, Cann., Merc., Sul., Nit. ac., Sep., Thuj., Sabi. Hunger in early morning, Aga., Ant. c., Asar., Calc., Carb. a., Lyc., Ran. b., Saba., Zn. Semilateral coat of tongue, Daph., Lob. (Rhus white). Hot breath, Calc., Carb. s., Sul. Nocturnal salivation, Cham., Nux, Pho. Difficult swallowing of solids, Atrop., Bell., Bar. c., Calc., Chi., Dro., Lyc., Plb., Sil. Parotitis, Aur., Merc., Pilo.; metastasis to testes, Rhus, Pal., Bell., K. ca. Yearly returns, Ars. Cold from wetting head (Bell. from hair-cutting). Sensation of subcutaneous ulceration, Ran. b., Pul. Chokes easily when swallowing, K. ca. > Warm food, Lyc. Epistaxis at night, (Bry. morning). Punctured wounds as if stepping on nails, Hyper., Led. Backache > lying on hard floor, Nat. m. Hydroa, Nat. m. Acne from getting wet, or ice-cold drinks, when heated, Bellis. Desires cold drink and vomits it immediately, Ars. Ailments from spraining *a single part*, muscle, or tendon, Calc., Nux. Vertigo < lying down (Apis >); < rising from lying or stooping, Bry. Jelly-like stools, Colch., K. bi.

Causation.—Slightest anger. Cold. From wetting head. Damp sheets. Bathing, in fresh or salt water. Getting wet when heated. Strains. Over-exertion. Over-lifting. Raising arms high to lift things. Drinking ice-water. Beer (headache).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxious sadness and excessive anguish, esp. (at twilight) in evening and at night, with wish for solitude and inclination to weep.—Restlessness which will

not suffer the patient to remain seated.; and compels him to throw himself about in bed.—Anguish with fear of death and sighs.—Fear of being poisoned.—Suicidal mania (desire to throw himself into the water).—Irritability and ill-humour, with repugnance to labour.—Moral dejection with anthropophobia.—Helplessness and profound despondency.—Uneasiness respecting one's children, affairs, and the future, with want of self-confidence.—Weakness of memory and forgetfulness (cannot remember the most recent events).—Want of ideas and of mental energy.—Difficult comprehension.—Slowness of conception and mental dulness.—Delusions of the imagination and visions.—Mild delirium; with insensibility.

2. Head.—Head bewildered as from intoxication.—Stupefaction; with tingling in head and pain in limbs, > on motion.—Staggering gait without vertigo.—Staggers to r. when walking.—Vertigo and staggering as if about to fall; esp. when getting out of bed (chilliness and pressure behind eyes).—Vertigo as if he were held up high, while sitting.—Emptiness in head.—Vertigo, with fear of death, on lying down in evening.—Headache (< in the morning, while lying; from cold) immediately after a meal or after drinking beer, and also on moving the arms (> by heat and when moving about).—Headache < morning, r. side, with vertigo as if she would fall back on getting out of bed, acute darting pains in both temples, can hardly hold up, and a mist comes before sight when doing anything quickly or getting up in a hurry (produced.—R. T. C.).—(Incito-motor function defective).—Attacks of headache with need to lie down; every vexation and exercise in the open air renews the attacks.—Periodical headache.—Pain in head as if brain were bruised, esp. in morning, < by moving and lifting up head.—Passive congestion of head > by repose.—Heaviness and pressive fulness of head (esp. in forehead; as if a weight were falling forward, with heat in face), with sensation, on stooping, as if the brain were about to burst.—Head so heavy obliged to hold it upright to > the weight pressing forward into forehead.—Sensation of compression or expansion in head.—Drawings and tearings in head, and esp. in temples, principally in evening and at night.—Lancinating headache day and night, extending as far as ears, root of nose, and the cheek-bones, with the teeth set on edge.—Beating and pulsations in head, esp. in occiput.—Pains, esp. in occipital protuberances.—Sanguineous congestion in head.—Burning sensation, esp. in forehead (when walking) and occiput.—Occipital headache with rheumatic stiffness in nape (*R. rad*.).—Painful tingling in head.—Sensation as if a quantity of blood shot into brain when stooping.—Rush of blood to head with burning-tingling and beating in brain, bright redness of face, great restlessness of body in morning when at rest, < after eating.—Liability to take cold from having head wetted.—Buzzing and noise in head.—Balancing and sensation of fluctuation in head at every step, as if brain loose, also when shaking head.—Painful sensibility of exterior of head, as from subcutaneous ulceration, esp. on turning up hair and on touching it; < on side on which he does not lie, and from becoming warm in bed.—Contraction of the scalp as if the hair were pulled.—Drawing and tearing in scalp.—Swelling of head.—Erysipelatous swelling of head and face with vesicles drying up and

forming itching scabs.—Gnawing tingling in scalp.—Dry herpes on scalp.—Periodical scald-head, reappearing every year.—Scald-head with thick scabs, which destroy the hair, with greenish pus (offensive smell), and violent itching at night.—(Eczema of entire hairy scalp, causing loss of hair.—R. T. C.).—Small, soft tubercles on the scalp.—Wen of many years' duration cured with *Rh. t.* Ø, which caused erysipelas at same time (*H. W.*, xxxi. 199).

3. Eyes.—Pains in eyes on moving ball of eye.—Pressure and burning sensation in eyes.—Eyes fixed, dull, and downcast.—Smarting in eyes and lids.—Affections of internal surface of eyelids.—Inflammation of the eyes and lids, with redness and nocturnal agglutination.—Profuse lachrymation (eyes full of water, blear-eyedness) with œdematous swelling round eyes.—Meibomian glands enlarged, cilia fall out.—Photophobia.—Bladder-like swelling of the lids, closing the eyes.—Swelling (erysipelatous) of whole eye and of surrounding parts.—Rheumatic ophthalmia, particularly of r. eye.—Gouty keratitis, < in damp, rainy weather, sight dim.—Paralytic rigidity of the eyelids.—Jerking and quivering of eyes and eyelids.—Blue colour about the eyes.—Heaviness of the eyelids.—Styes; on the lower eyelids.—Veil before eyes and weak sight; all objects appear pale.

4. Ears.—Otalgia.—Painful throbbing in ear at night.—Swelling of ears.—Discharge of sanguineous pus from ears, with deafness.—Whistling, squeaking, or ringing in ears when walking, changes to low resonance when lying down, as if membrana tympani were burst.—Swelling and inflammation of parotids with fever.—Suppuration of parotids.

5. Nose.—Redness of point of nose, with pain as from excoriation on touching the part.—Hot swelling of the nose.—Breath seems so hot it burns the nostrils.—Dryness of the nose.—Discharge of greenish fetid pus from nose.—Epistaxis also at night and on stooping or hawking; blood dark; scabs about nares.—Frequent violent and almost spasmodic sneezing.—Abundant discharge of mucus from nose, without coryza.

6. Face.—Face pale, sickly, wan, with eyes surrounded by a blue circle and nose pointed.—Drawing and burning in superciliary region and in cheek-bones.—Face disfigured and convulsed.—Face red, with burning heat.—Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of face, with pressive and tensive shootings and burning tingling.—Vesicular erysipelas, with yellow serum in the vesicles.—Humid eruption and thick scabs on face, with running of fetid and sanguineous serum.—Acne.—(Acne rosacea; impetigo on the face or on forehead.).—Commissures of lips sore and ulcerated.—Herpetic, crusty eruption round mouth and nose, with itching, jerking, and burning sensation.—Exanthema on cheeks, chin, and around mouth.—Desquamation of skin of face.—Incisive contractions and burning spasmodic pains in cheeks (which are red and hot).—Cold sweat on face.—Eruptions of burning pimples round lips and chin.—Cramp-like pain in jaw-joint when at rest and when moving the jaw, with cracking on least

movement, > by strong pressure from without and by taking warm things.—Spasms in the jaw.—Constant desire to yawn until it seems as though the jaw would break.—Hard and painful swelling (pressive digging) of the parotid and submaxillary glands (with sticking on swallowing).—Lips dry and brownish.

7. Teeth.—Toothache as from excoriation, or with tearings, shootings, jerkings, digging, and tingling, frequently at night, or < in open air and > by external heat (and in warm room), sometimes also in consequence of a chill.—Looseness of teeth.—Teeth feel elongated.—Looseness of lower incisors, cannot bite with them.—Fetid exhalation, from carious teeth.—Burning pain in gums as from excoriation, also at night.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth with violent thirst.—Copious accumulation of saliva in mouth.—A yellow, and sometimes also a sanguineous, saliva flows from mouth at night.—While sitting asleep in afternoon saliva runs from mouth.—In morning in bed mouth full of salt water.—In morning mucus and tongue are salt.—Copious accumulation of viscid mucus in mouth and throat, with frequent expectoration.—Offensive smell from mouth.—Tongue: dry, red or brownish, and cracked; triangular red tip; yellowish-white at root.—Tongue white; often on one side.—Sensation as if tongue covered with a skin.

9. Throat.—Sensation of dryness of throat.—Sore throat, as if caused by internal swelling, with pain as from a bruise even when speaking, and with pressure and shootings during deglutition.—Sensation in throat as if something were torn out of it.—(Sore throat after exertion in speaking.).—Difficulty in deglutition and pain in swallowing solid food as from contraction of throat and œsophagus; difficult swallowing of liquids as from paralysis.—Brandy causes an extraordinary burning sensation in throat.—Copious accumulation of mucus in throat, with frequent hawking in morning.—Pulsative pain in bottom of gullet.

10. Appetite.—Putrid taste, esp. in morning and after a meal.—Insipid, clammy, acrid, bitter, sour, or metallic taste.—Greasy taste in mouth but food tastes all right.—Taste as if stomach had been deranged with putrid meat, but food tastes right.—Sweetish taste in mouth.—Bitter taste of food, esp. of bread, which appears rough and dry.—Anorexia with repugnance to all food, esp. bread, meat, coffee, and wine.—Anorexia in palate and throat with empty feeling at stomach, and at same time ravenous hunger, which goes off after sitting for some time.—Sensation of fulness and satiety in stomach, which takes away all appetite.—After a meal strong disposition to sleep, pressure and fulness in stomach and abdomen, nausea with inclination to vomit, lassitude, vertigo, and shuddering.—When eating sudden vomiting.—Bread lies heavy on stomach.—Want of appetite with unquenchable thirst.—Hunger without appetite.—Pain and heat of head after drinking beer.—Thirst most frequently from a sensation of dryness in mouth, also at night or in morning, with desire chiefly for cold water and cold milk.—Craving for dainties; for oysters.

11. Stomach.—Risings with taste of food.—Empty risings after a meal or after drinking.—Eructations from stomach, which seems to be transferred to r. side of chest, as if it settled there.—Violent risings with tingling in stomach, > by lying down, < on getting up.—Pituita in the stomach.—Pain in stomach and nausea from drinking ice-water.—Nausea and disposition to vomit, principally after a meal and after drinking, as also in night or morning after rising, > by lying down.—Vomiting immediately after eating.—Pains in stomach as if there were a stone in it, esp. after a meal; and when standing.—Pressure at stomach and scrobiculus, often with obstructed respiration.—Beating and shooting in epigastric region.—Squeezing, sensation of swelling, and pain as from ulceration in pit of stomach.—Sensation of coldness in stomach.—Sensation in pit of stomach as if something were torn away from it, esp. on stooping or making a false step.

12. Abdomen.—Distension of abdomen, esp. after a meal.—Pressive drawing from below upward, in l. hypochondrium.—Soreness, as if beaten, in hypochondria, and still more in abdomen; < on side lain on when turning and when beginning to move.—Pressive heaviness in abdomen, from a weight.—Contractive spasms in abdomen, which force patient to remain bent double.—Hard and visible contraction of abdomen across navel; abdomen distended above and below this stripe.—(Pain in abdomen with tightness across forehead and sleeplessness.—Violent and continuous pain round navel, caused by retching.—R. T. C.).—Digging turning in abdomen, as if caused by a worm.—Incisive tearings, jerks, and pinchings in the abdomen (esp. after eating; > after stool).—Pain in region of ascending colon.—Burning sensation in the abdomen.—Relaxation of the abdomen, with internal shaking at every step.—Violent colic, often at night, or < by all kinds of food or drink, sometimes with sanguineous evacuations.—Sensation in abdomen as if something were torn away.—Scarlet colour of abdomen.—Soreness in integuments of abdomen, as if they were ulcerated, esp. on stretching in morning.—Swelling of inguinal glands.—Pressure in groins towards exterior as if a hernia were about to protrude.—Bloated abdomen, esp. after eating.—Great flatulence, with grumbling, fermentation, and pinching movements in abdomen.—Exceedingly offensive flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, sometimes alternating with diarrhœa.—Hard and slow evacuations.—Tenesmus, sometimes with nausea, and tearing or pinchings in abdomen.—Painful tenesmus without stool.—Evacuations loose, bloody, watery, or mucous, frothy, gelatinous, red, or streaked with white and yellow.—Dysentery; jelly-like, odourless stools, more frequent after midnight, preceded and followed by much pain with great restlessness.—Obstinate or dysenteric diarrhœa.—Fæces perfectly white.—Nocturnal diarrhœa, with violent colic, headache, and pains in all limbs (> after an evacuation or when lying on abdomen).—Chronic painless diarrhœa, only in morning preceded by marked commotion in the bowels.—Diarrhœa with tearing pains running down back of the leg with every stool.—Involuntary stools when asleep at night.—Short respiration during stool.—Tingling and itching in anus and rectum.—Sense of constriction in

rectum, as though one side had grown up.—Protrusion of hæmorrhoids from anus after a soft evacuation, with pain as of excoriation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.—Frequent and urgent want to urinate, day and night, with profuse emission.—Incontinence of urine, esp. during repose (at night or when sitting).—Urine emitted in a divided stream.—Emission, drop by drop, of blood-red urine, with tenesmus.—Diminished emission of urine, although much drink may be taken.—Deep-coloured, irritating urine, which soon becomes turbid.—White, turbid urine.—Urine clear as water with a snow-white sediment.—Swelling of urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Profuse eruption on genital organs (closing the urethra by swelling).—Inflammation of the glans.—Running vesicles on the glans.—Swelling of the glans and prepuce; prepuce dark red.—Paraphimosis.—Red spots (blotches) on the interior of prepuce.—Swelling and thickening of scrotum (with intolerable itching).—Erysipelas of scrotum.—(Hydrocele; from over-lifting).—Scrotum flaccid and hanging low.—Moist eruption on scrotum.—Frequent erections at night, with want to urinate.—Strong sexual desire in morning.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature and too profuse.—Menstrual flow light-coloured and acrid, causing biting pain in the vulva.—Erysipelatous inflammation of the external genitals.—Soreness of vagina soon after (or hindering) coitus.—Catamenia of too long duration.—Menstrual discharge = violent pain in vulva.—Membranous dysmenorrhœa.—Menorrhagia from strains; from wetting.—Discharge of blood during pregnancy.—Pain as from excoriation and shootings in vagina.—(Uterine polypus with metrorrhagia.—Relieves shooting pains of cancer uteri.—R. T. C.).—Bearing-down pain; when standing.—After-pains of too long duration, after severe labour, with much and excessive straining.—Discharge of blood and clots of blood from uterus, with labour-pains.—After labour, vitiated discharge from vagina, with shootings upward in the parts and a bursting sensation in the head.—For weeks after delivery pain in r. limbs with numbness from hips to feet (varicose veins).—Abortion from strain.—Axillary abscess after delivery.—Breasts painfully distended, red in streaks, rheumatic state.—Amenorrhœa from getting wet; with milk in breasts.—Milk-leg, typhoid metritis after delivery.—Diminished secretion (or suppression) of milk; with burning over body.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and roughness of throat, with a sensation of rawness in chest.—Sensation of coldness in throat on taking an inspiration.—Tendency to be choked when swallowing.—Burning exhalation from larynx.—Sensation of constriction in throat-pit after a short walk.—Cough excited by a tickling in air-passages; generally short and dry, with anguish and shortness of breath, and principally in evening before midnight.—Dry, fatiguing cough.—Dry, teasing cough coming on just before the chill and continuing during the chill.—Cough with vomiting of food, esp. in evening, and when lying on

back.—Cough after waking in morning.—During the cough gets a taste of blood in the mouth but does not cough up blood.—Short cough with bitter taste in mouth, in evening after lying down and in morning after waking.—Cough with stitches in chest and profuse general perspiration.—Whooping-cough; spasmodic, violent cough, caused by tickling in larynx and chest, with expectoration (except in evening) of acrid pus or greyish-green cold mucus of putrid smell; or of pale, clotted, at times brown blood.—Putting hand out of bed brings on a cough.—Pneumonia with typhoid symptoms, often after re-absorption of pus.—Cough with pain in stomach, or with shaking in chest and head.—Terrible cough which seems as if it would tear something out of chest.—Cough with expectoration of, a bright-red blood and sensation of faintness in chest.

18. Chest.—Difficult respiration after a moderate walk.—Anxious oppression of chest, even at night.—Nausea in chest; < stooping.—Respiration impeded by a pressure and squeezing in pit of stomach.—Shortness of breath in evening with tension in chest.—Frequent want to take a full inspiration.—Weakness in chest, which renders speech difficult after a walk in open air.—Sensation of constriction in chest.—Shootings and lancinations in chest and sides of chest; esp. when sitting with body bent forwards, when speaking, when breathing deeply, when sneezing, seldom when walking or when using vigorous exertion.—Inflammation of lungs, also pneumonia nervosa.—Pleurodynia, chest pains shoot into shoulders (*Rh. rad*.).—Tingling in chest, with tension of muscles of chest, < by repose.—Rush of blood to chest.

19. Heart.—Weakness and sensation of trembling in heart.—Violent palpitation of heart while sitting quietly.—Shootings in region of heart, with painful sensation of paralysis and numbness of l. arm.—Pulse rapid, small, compressible.

20. Neck and Back.—Rheumatic stiffness of nape and neck, with painful tension during movement.—Painful swelling of axillary glands.—Rheumatic tearing between scapulæ, not affected by movement, < by cold, > by heat.—Tearing between shoulders, drawing together from both sides.—Transient coldness in back.—Contusive pain in loins, esp. on touching the parts, and during repose.—Pain in small of back when sitting still or when lying; > when lying on something hard or from exercise.—Bruised pain in sacrum when he lies still on it or sits still; feels nothing of it when moving.—Painful rigidity in loins.—Painful exostosis on sacrum.—Distortion of the vertebral column.—Pains in loins, in back, and nape, as from lifting too great a weight.—Drawing and stitches in back, esp. when seated and on stooping.—Opisthotonos.

21. Limbs.—Swelling, stiffness, and paralysed sensations in joints, from sprains, over-lifting, or over-stretching.—Lameness, stiffness, and pain on first moving after rest, or on getting up in morning; > by constant motion.—Trembling or sensation of trembling in limbs.—The limbs on which he lies, esp. arms, go to

sleep.—Rheumatic tension, drawing, tearing in limbs, during rest.—Excessively cold hands and feet all day.

22. Upper Limbs.—Burning shooting under l. axilla, on the arm.—Tearing and burning sensation in shoulder, with paralysis of arm, esp. during the cold season, during repose, and in heat of bed.—Coldness, paralysis, and insensibility of arm.—R. arm weak; rheumatic paralysis.—Exostosis in arm, with burning sensation and ulcers, which discharge a sanious pus.—Erysipelatous swelling and pustules, with burning itching in arms, hands, and fingers.—Red spots on arms.—Violent stitches in r. upper arm from without.—Jerks, shootings, and tearing in arms.—Tension in elbow-joint.—Jerking tearing in elbows, wrists, and joints of fingers.—Digging in bones of the forearm.—Weakness and rigidity of forearm and fingers during movement, and trembling of those parts after the least exertion.—Hot swelling of the hands in evening.—Swollen veins on hands.—Vesicular eruption in clusters on wrist.—Rhagades; smarting of back of hands.—Back of hand covered with chaps and hot; skin hard, rough, and stiff.—Tearing in all the finger-joints.—Warts on hands and fingers.—Hangnails.—Swelling of fingers.—Jerking in thumbs.—Contraction of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—(Eruption with sweat in cleft of nates.).—Aching pains in legs; must change position every moment.—(Pains in l. lower limb, thigh chiefly, from septic absorption in old abdominal disease, with vesical irritation.—R. T. C.).—Shootings and tearings in hip-joint, extending to ham, esp. when resting on foot; or with dull drawings and burning sensation during repose, and painful sensibility of joints on rising from a seat or on going up stairs (or other over-exercise; involuntary limping).—Tension and stiffness of the muscles and joints of hips, thighs, legs, knees, and feet.—Paralysis of the lower extremities.—Cramp in calf after midnight, when lying in bed, and when seated after walking; it goes off on bending the knee.—Cramps in buttocks, thighs, and calves, esp. at night, in bed, or when seated after walking.—Spasmodic twitching of the limbs when stepping out.—Tension in the knee as if the tendons were too short.—Painful swelling above knee.—Drawing and jerking tearing in the thighs and legs.—Lancinations in the thighs, legs, knees, feet, and toes.—Heaviness in legs, esp. in hams and calves.—Tingling pain in shafts of tibiæ at night when the legs are crossed, with constant necessity to move, preventing sleep.—Coldness in l. tibia.—Paralysis of legs and feet.—Shootings and wrenching pain in anklebones when resting on foot.—Inflammatory swelling of instep, sometimes with pustules and miliary pimples on part affected.—Swollen round ankles after sitting too long, particularly in travelling.—Erysipelatous swelling of feet.—Swelling of feet in evening.—Numbness and paleness of feet (feet dead).—Distortion of toes.—Corns on feet, with burning sensation and pain as from excoriation.

24. Generalities.—[We are led to think of this remedy where we find an irresistible desire to move or change the position every little while, followed by great relief for

a short time, when they must again move, and experience the same relief for a short time; this condition is usually < at night.─After resting for a time, or on getting up from sleep, when first moving about, a painful stiffness is felt, which wears off from continual motion; but relief is experienced from continual motion─*e.g.*, a nursing mother may have sore nipples, and when the child begins to nurse, the nipple hurts exceedingly, but on continued nursing it becomes much easier.─Pain in chest (often rheumatic), < by using arms─as in making a bed, sweeping, &c., stiffness of nape of neck; sensation as if flesh were beaten off the bones, or as if a dog were gnawing it off; as if any part were contracted; as if a part were increased in size; as if certain parts were grown together; of heaviness in outer or inner parts; jerking pains in outer parts; darting and rending pains; of tension or tightness in outer or inner parts; arthritic pain in the joints; trembling sensation in inner parts; dyspeptics often complain of trembling in the stomach; of scraping along the periosteum.─For any troubles or complaints, whether acute or chronic, resulting from a sudden and a thorough drenching by a shower of rain; by getting wet in any way; there may be troubles of very long standing, which were so caused.─Troubles in general affecting the r. abdominal ring; l. chest; l. arm; l. lower extremity; l. side of body; of scalp, as in erysipelas when it runs up to the scalp; glands about the neck, particularly if they are swollen or inflamed with red streaks, as often are in scarlet fever; joints of the jaws, particularly when they are < on beginning of motion, and get > from continued motion; of the abdominal cavity in general; mons veneris, there may be a great deal of itching, sometimes a hard blue boil is found there; shoulder-blades; small of the back, as, *e.g.*, when one stoops his back hurts so that he cannot straighten up without help─this may result from an old sprain, or from a sudden "crick" in the back; sacrum; buttocks; forearm; shoulder, back of hand; fingers joints in general shoulder-joint; elbow, wrist, bones of the arm; calves; joints of the leg hip-joint, knee, and ankle; weakness of joints.─Coagulated blood from the nose; cough bloody, blood being coagulated; face covered like erysipelas; increase of saliva; difficulty in swallowing, it hurts so in the back; fluent catarrh of the nose.─Inability at first to move the parts affected.─One is very easily sprained by lifting; palsy of the limbs; staggering when walking.─Strictures after inflammation, and hence may sometimes be used for strictures resulting after gonorrhœa; swelling in general, with inflammation and without; debility; aversion to washing; wounds, with sprained muscles.─Axillary glands where the swelling is very deep and hard.─Symptoms < before a storm of rain; after midnight; in the morning; before falling asleep; from bathing; can't bear cold water; complaints coming on in autumn; on taking a deep breath; on inspiration; from cold in general; in cold air; in cold and wet weather; from coughing; while chewing; from drawing up the limbs; from exertion of the body; after drinking; after fatigue; on uncovering the head; from surgical injuries; from sprains; from lying down; from lifting; from cold food; cold water; anything cold; during perspiration; from wet poultices; while resting; on first rising; while sitting; while talking; after undressing; in foggy, or foggy and wet weather; from getting wet; in winter; from getting wet

while perspiring; women in confinement; small-pox; after-effects of syphilis.—H. N. G.].—Epidemic diseases with œdema of fauces threatening œdema glottidis, vesicles stud pharynx and voice is hoarse; rawness and roughness of pharynx (Dunham).—Rheumatic and arthritic drawings, tension, and tearings in limbs, increased to the highest degree during repose, as well as in bad weather, at night, and in the heat of the bed, often with sensation of torpor and numbness in the part affected after moving it.—Cramp and tension in different parts as from contraction of tendons.—Contraction of some of the limbs.—Tensive shootings and stiffness in the joints, < on rising from a seat, and in open air.—Paralytic rigidity in limbs, esp. on beginning to move the part after repose.—Ready benumbing of parts on which patient reclines.—Torpor of some parts with tingling and insensibility.—Tingling in parts affected.—Wrenching pain in limbs.—Paralysis, sometimes semilateral.—Red and shining swellings, with shooting pain as from excoriation when touched.—Contusive, or else a sensation in some places as if the flesh were detached from the bones.—Pressive drawing in periosteum as if the bones were scraped.—Sensation in internal organs as if something were torn away.—Swelling and induration of glands.—Icterus.—Jerking in muscles and limbs.—Convulsive movements and other sufferings, resulting from a cold bath.—Semilateral affections.—< And appearance of pains and symptoms during repose or at night, as also on entering a room from the open air; > obtained by movement and walking.—The cold, fresh air is not tolerated; it seems to make the skin painful; (a keynote on rheumatism.—Dunham).—Reproduction or < of many sufferings in unfavourable weather.—General excitability of nervous system, < by slightest indulgence of anger.—Drawings in all the limbs when lying down.—Trembling of limbs after the least fatigue.—Unsteady gait.—Great lassitude and weakness with want to lie down.—Syncope.—Inability to bear the open air whether it is hot or cold; it makes a painful impression on the skin.

25. Skin.—Vesicular erysipelas where the vesicles are large.—Exanthema on face in general-on chin, face, cheeks, mouth, nose, forehead, causing much burning itching.—Pustulous chilblains.—Exanthema in general; burning; burning itching; pustulous; with swelling; blotches; like milk-crust; moist; like nettle-rash; blue with erysipelas; scurfy; tensive or tight feeling in; pock-shaped; black; purulent; zona or shingles; petechiæ; prickling; tickling; blisters which will sometimes spread up the limb, and are sometimes circular in form, spreading with a red edge in the advance, which gradually turns to a blister, the red border still keeping in advance (if the edges be black, *Arsen.*); itching < after scratching.—Tetters in general.—Ulcers burning; with corroding pus; with ichorous pus.—Rash itches a great deal, in scarlet fever, small-pox, &c., with the peculiar restlessness.—Phlegmonous erysipelas, esp. where the erysipelas begins in the ankle, and moves gradually up the leg, running up in the deeper tissues, no fever.—Itching over whole body, chiefly in hairy parts.—Stinging and tingling on skin, burning after scratching.—Humidity of skin.—Hardness of skin with thickening.—Swelling (hard) of affected parts.—Erysipelatous inflammations.—Nettle-rash.—Eruptions, generally vesicular, scabby, with burning

itching, appearing esp. in spring and autumn.—Eruption of small pustules on a red bottom, like zona.—Gangrenous ulcers resulting from small vesicles, with violent fever.—Petechiæ, with great weakness, amounting to entire prostration.—Black pustules.—Herpes, sometimes alternately with asthmatic sufferings and dysenteric looseness.—Warts, esp. on hands and fingers; large jagged, often pedunculated, exuding moisture and bleeding readily.—Rhagades on hands.—Panaritium.—Tingling or shooting or else burning smarting in ulcers, esp. at night.—Chilblains.—Corns on feet, with burning sensation, and pain as of excoriation.

26. Sleep.—Frequent, violent, and spasmodic yawnings.—Spasmodic yawning without inclination to sleep, and with stretching of limbs and pain as from dislocation of articulation of the jaw.—Yawning in general; with violent stretching of the limbs; falling asleep late; lying on the back during sleep.—Strong disposition to sleep during day, and also in morning in bed.—Somnolency, full of distressing and broken dreams.—Sleeplessness, esp. before midnight, generally caused by a sensation of heat, ebullition of blood, and uneasiness which does not permit patient to remain lying down.—Disturbed sleep, with anxious and frightful dreams.—Coma somnolentum, with snoring, murmurs, and carphology.—Sleep hindered by gloomy ideas.—Waking caused by bitterness and sensation of dryness in mouth.—Sleep at night hindered by a pressure at stomach, digging pinchings in abdomen, and nausea, with inclination to vomit.—Inability to remain lying on side at night.—Starts with fright and jerking of body during sleep.—Incomplete and agitated sleep, with tossing and many troublesome thoughts.—Vivid dreams of the business of the day, with talking during sleep.—Weeping while asleep.—Dreams of fire.—Sleep, with open mouth and short breathing.

27. Fever.—Pulse irregular; generally accelerated but weak, soft; sometimes it cannot be felt or is intermittent.—Shivering and coldness, generally in evening, and accompanied by paroxysms of pain, and other accessory symptoms.—External coldness along skin; coldness, but does not mind cold air.—Shivering and shaking in open air, with violent thirst.—Continual transient shiverings, as if cold water had been thrown over body.—Sensation of coldness on moving even but a little.—Chill in back and heat in anterior portion of body.—Coldness and paleness of face, alternately with heat and redness.—Shiverings and heat intermixed, either general and simultaneous (internal shivering with external heat, and *vice versâ*), or in different parts.—General heat, as if hot water were thrown over him, or as if the blood were flowing hot through the veins.—General perspiration, frequently already during the heat, and then often not in the face.—Fever in evening, first shivering, then heat and thirst, (and perspiration) accompanied or followed by cuttings and diarrhœa.—First headache (throbbing in temples); afterwards chilliness, with thirst and tearing pains in limbs as from fatigue; afterwards general warmth, with slight chills during motion and livid face; finally profuse, sour-smelling perspiration.—Tertian or quotidian fever.—Tertian fever with nettlerash, which disappears after the attack; during the apyrexia burning and redness in

sclerotica.—Double tertian fever; first shivering and thirst, then general heat, with shivering on least movement, lastly perspiration.—During the shivering pain in limbs, headache, vertigo, pulsative toothache, accumulation of saliva in mouth, and inclination to vomit.—During nocturnal heat drawing in all limbs.—Transient heat with perspiration, commencing from umbilical region, and rapidly alternating with shiverings.—During or after the fever, jerks, tingling in ears, deafness, dry coryza, sleeplessness, with restless tossing, jaundice, and nettle-rash, pressure in pit of stomach, palpitation of heart with anxiety, colic, diarrhœa, and other gastric affections, and nocturnal thirst.—Malignant fever with loquacious delirium, violent pains in all limbs, excessive weakness, dry or black tongue, dry, brownish, or blackish lips, heat and redness in cheeks, carphologia, pulse quick and small, coma somnolentum, with snoring and moans.—Sweat during the pains.—Perspiration in general; with heat; offensive.—Perspiration when seated, often with violent trembling.—Nocturnal sweat, sometimes with miliary and itching eruption.—Sweat in morning, sometimes of an acid smell.—Sweats from warm drinks.—Constant perspiration.

Rhus Venenata.

Rhus venenata. Poison Elder. Poison Sumach. Swamp Sumach.—It is frequently named "R. Vernix," and it is given under this name in Hempel's *Jahr*., but the name belongs properly to the allied Varnish-tree of Japan. (North America, in swampy ground.) N. O. Anacardiaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves and stem.

Clinical.—Boils. Chilblains. Diarrhœa. Dyspepsia. Dysphagia. *Eczema*. Eruptions. *Erysipelas*. Erythema nodosum. Glands, cervical, ulceration of. Hæmorrhoids. Herpes. Hydroa. Impetigo. *Irritation. Lips, swollen; sore*. Lumbago. Measles. Menorrhagia. Ophthalmia. Paraplegia. Prurigo. *Purpura*. Scabies. Stiff neck. *Tongue, cracked*. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—*Rhus ven*. is one of the most actively poisonous of the Rhoes. P. B. Hoyt, who (according to Hale) first drew attention to it, and made the first provings, says it is more poisonous than *Rh. t*., which he can handle with impunity, whilst he was violently affected by *Rh. v*. in spite of extreme caution. Further, he considers it more actively curative; in a case of *Rhus* sore throat, when *Rh. t*. failed *Rh. v*. acted with excellent effect. Another observer, Butman, says that persons who have been poisoned by *Rh. t*. are more liable than others to *Rh. v*. poisoning, the *Rh. v*. is "set to work" by the *Rh. t*. On the other hand *Rh. v*. in the attenuations is credited with the cure of *Rh. t*. poisoning. Hoyt's experience is interesting. Wishing to prepare a tincture he went to a swamp and procured some sprouts. In doing this he had on a pair of buckskin gloves, and kept carefully to the windward side of the plant. Nevertheless in an hour and a half a most intense

itching and burning (more burning) set in in scrotum and penis. The glans was very painful; slight friction > for a moment the itching but not the burning. The symptoms continued next day. At 11 a.m. he made the tincture, using great caution in manipulating the plant. At 3 p.m. itching and burning began on back of right hand. A restless night followed. Awoke in morning with itching, especially on palmar surface of wrists. This spread all over body, symptoms steadily advancing. Dizziness; eyes and ears became affected, fever set in. When the symptoms passed off it was found that some chronic dyspeptic symptoms and inflammation of the eyes had been much benefited.─I have frequently used *Rh. v*. with good effect in skin diseases. Bayes told me of a case of universal eczema with intense distress in an old man which he cured in a fortnight with *Rh. v*. A case of pemphigus in a young man of 27 came under my care after years of treatment under allopathic specialists who had given him *Arsenic* until they could give no more, telling him at the same time that nothing but *Arsenic* could do him any good. *Rh. v*. 3x and 30 completely cured in a few months, and the cure enabled the patient to marry. I have found *Rhus* an excellent remedy for arsenical overdosing. A minor use of *Rh. v*. is as a topical remedy in itching, burning chilblains. The Ø tincture painted on relieves almost instantly and practically cures the chilblains in a large number of cases. *Rh. v*. has many symptoms referring to the bones; and according to Hering it affects those parts where the bones are directly covered with skin, as the forehead, backs of lingers, &c. There is a "pain half way down the œsophagus" which is probably a variant of the *Rhus* "Pain between the shoulders on swallowing food." *Peculiar Sensations* of *Rh. v*. are: Sensation as if mouth and throat had been scalded. As if sand on lips; in mouth. Sensation in arm as if the bone would break. Pains wander about; upward and downward along the periosteum; come and go suddenly; chill runs up back. Butman observed that *blondes* are more susceptible to *Rh. v*. poisoning than brunettes. When once affected persons are liable to a renewal of the affection (without further poisoning) each year at the same time. Persons poisoned by *Rh. t*. and *r*. are more liable to be poisoned by *Rh. v*. Children are more readily poisoned than adults. Hale records a case bearing on the comparative action of *Rh. v*. with *Rh. r*. and *Rh. t*.: A lady had several times every year a sore mouth, with intense redness of mucous membrane of tongue, cheeks, and fauces in small vesicular points; intense burning and feeling as if mouth and throat had been scalded. If unchecked every mucous membrane including those of rectum and vagina became involved. No remedy helped till *Rhus* was tried. *Rh. r*. and *Rh. t*. only slightly relieved, but *Rh. v*. 3 always removed the affection quickly. Under the name *Rhus vernix* E. F. Beckwith relates (*M. A*., xx. 369) the poisoning of Mrs. T. Williams, 32, sandy hair, light complexion, good general health. Twelve years before she had worked all day over a stove in which the wood of Swamp Sumach was burned. She was badly poisoned, was unable to see for four or five days, and was treated with lotions of sugar of lead and butter-milk. Ever since then she had a rash just before the menses, or if she took cold. At the time Beckwith saw her she had a lump in centre of left breast, a dense mass occupying nearly one-half the gland substance, which she believed to be cancer, a sister having died of

what was said to be cancer of the breast. She had first noticed it, the size of a hazel-nut, six years before when nursing her last child. The symptoms connected with this were also < before menses and had *Rhus* characteristics. The symptoms from this patient I have marked (B) in the Schema. The symptoms were < by touch and pressure. > Gently rubbing and scratching. < Before stools. < Damp days. < Hot weather. < Rest. > Moderate exercise or open air. > Hot bath. Chills in warm room. Washing with cold water or snow > itching on back. < Mental exercise. Motion < pain in elbow. Walking < frontal headache. Eating raw things < burning of lips. All symptoms < morning after waking. Diarrhœa 4 a.m. "Pain as if sprained" shows the relation of this *Rhus* to sprains. It is most poisonous on hot days in summer; to persons immediately after a meal; and to those in a state of perspiration—"if my skin was perfectly dry when collecting the juice of *Rh. v.*, it had not the slightest effect on me" (Bigelow, quoted by Hale).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Pho., Bry. Clem. (itching on hands and genitals, anus, lips, mouth, and nose) Ranunc. (rheumatic pains < on taking cold); Nit. ac. (sprained pain in r. hip). Blue clay applied externally > itching and burning entirely (Hering). Coffee had no effect on the symptoms. *Follows well:* Rh. t. *Compare:* Skin and botan., Anac., Comoc. Rh. r., Rh. t. Stitching pains, K. ca. Wandering pains, Puls. Pains come and go suddenly, Lyc. Pain at root of tongue, K. iod.

Causation.—Sprains.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great sadness, no desire to live, or do anything, everything seems gloomy.—Apprehensive, restless, variable feeling; sometimes cheerful, then hypochrondiacal.—Cannot connect ideas or concentrate mind; forgetful; dull; stupid.

2. Head.—Dizzy when first getting out of bed (B).—Whirling vertigo, much < evening.—Head enormously swollen, eyes closed.—Dull, heavy stupefying headache.—Sharp pains in parietal bones.—Jerk-like drawing here and there in nerves of head.—Dull frontal headache < by walking and stooping.—Headache as though brain squeezed. < Stooping (B).—Tearing in r. temple extending from forehead upwards into l. half of head, always seated in the bone; thence to l. occiput and down to nape.—Jerk-like headache in occiput.—Skin of forehead rough; pimples; herpes phlyctenuloides.

3. Eyes.—Eyes nearly closed with great swelling; red.—Eyes feel as if being pressed out of head.—Eyes ache as though pressed on (B).—Eyes feel as if sand in them (B).—Smarting, burning irritation and acridity about eyes; profuse lachrymation.—Blear-eyes, < night; cannot read by candle-light (B).—Photophobia.—Sharp pain in r. eye, extending to supraorbital

region.—Constant dull aching pains in eyeballs.—Sight dim.—It becomes black before eyes while looking.—Flashes of light before eyes (B).

4. Ears.—Transient stitches in r. concha.—Jerk-like tearing in bone behind r. ear.—Much earache; hammering-throbbing deep in ear after dark (B).—Jerk-like cutting stitches in ear.—Vesicular inflammation of ears, exuding a yellow watery serum.—Very troublesome deafness.—Ringing, rustling, and noises in r. ear.

5. Nose.—Nose red and shiny, redness not removed by pressure.—Erysipelas.—Profuse secretion from r. nostril of thin ichorus fluid; l. stopped.—Both nostrils filled with tenacious mucus.—Nose dry; sore.—Loss of smell.—Nose sore internally coming on a few days before menses, lasting three or four days after (B).

6. Face.—Nose and r. side of face much swollen, esp. under r. eye.—Skin of face dry, rough, scurfy, seems thickened and indurated. Face red, swollen, shining, glistening; desire to rub constantly; hot water > and = peeling.—Face more swollen l. side than r.—Heaviness in swollen face.—Boring in r. upper jaw.—Drawing pains in r. upper and lower jaw.—Sensation as if sand on lips.—Face and esp. upper lip swollen.—Lips sore, swollen, blistered, cracked.—Cannot get lips cool.—Itching of upper lip and chin 4 p.m.

8. Mouth.—Drawing in r. upper teeth.—Gums swollen.—Eruption on gums of upper incisors.—On drinking anything warm, slight irritation on inner lips, gums, and tip of tongue.—Tongue: coated white in middle, back and edges red; red on tip; red and cracked in middle; cracked in middle and covered with little vesicles; several vesicles on under side.—Sensation as if tongue were being pulled out by the roots.—Distress in root of tongue and fauces.—Scalded feeling in tongue; while at dinner it extends to mouth and fauces, causing dryness.—Tongue and mouth as if burnt with an acid.—Itching of tongue and roof of mouth.—Tongue and lips feel cracked.—Breath hot, feverish, offensive.—Breath hot, and not offensive; feels like steam.—Fever sore on mouth.—Mouth feels rough as if sand under mucous membrane when touched.—Saliva increased; viscid.—Hot water runs from mouth when lying down, with sickness at stomach < at night (B).—Slimy, nasty, putrid taste (B).—Taste: lost; slimy; flat, rough.—Cannot speak distinctly, palate fallen and feels as if something in mouth impeding speech, unchanged by hawking and clearing throat.

9. Throat.—Soreness l. side throat, swelling extending downwards.—Throat sore, swollen.—Irritation and acridity about throat and eyes.—Tonsils red, congested, dull aching distress in them.—Irritation; dryness; burning in throat.—Pharynx and œsophagus irritable and sensitive, painful and difficult to swallow, food caused pain and seemed to stop mid-way to stomach; cold water produced the same effect as very hot tea, and an aching such as is felt after drinking ice-water, though thirst was great.—Frequent desire to swallow.—Swallowing difficult.—Feels as though

hairs in throat *way back*; lasting several days at a time (B).—Difficulty in swallowing solid food, throat feels as though it were drawn up (B).

11. Stomach.—Appetite: improved; lost.—Thirst very great.—Eructations.—Nausea and loathing.—(Dyspepsia and belching relieved.).—Severe pain in stomach 2 a.m.; sudden call to stool two hours later.—Much distress and pain in (cardiac end of) stomach.—Sudden vomiting when at table eating (B).—Pressure in stomach after eating, and I can pound lightly on stomach and throw up any meal (B).—Pressure in pit of stomach (B).—Creeping or crawling sensation in stomach (B).—Stomach feels bad in evening (B).—Pork = vomiting instantly (B).

12. Abdomen.—Hard beating or throbbing a little below pit of stomach (B).—Distress in umbilicus with dry, lumpy, dark stools.—Abdomen bloated, very sensitive to least pressure.—Swelling of abdomen, in morning have to rub it down with my hand before I can button my clothing (B).—Sharp cutting pain in umbilical and hypogastric regions.—Colic, rumblings and soreness to touch.—Pain in hypogastrium before every stool; very little warning.—Pain in bowels < mornings.

13. Stool and Anus.—Bleeding hæmorrhoids with extensive itching and burning.—Discharge of blood from rectum after a stool.—Neuralgic pains in anus.—Most intolerable burning and itching in anus.—Diarrhœa 2 to 5 a.m., stools nearly white.—At 4 a.m., large watery stool passed with great force and attended with violent colicky pains; during next two hours there were similar profuse stools, after which pains ceased.—Stool: very dark; dark and partly undigested; dark, hard, and small in quantity.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning in urethra.—Urine increased.—Desire to void urine often, but in small quantities.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Groins and penis affected in morning.—Scrotum red, swollen, much corrugated, covered with vesicles; prepuce swollen; glans swollen and very sore; cuticle of penis and scrotum peels off in patches as large as a sixpence.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses (which were near at hand) came on immediately in very large clots like pieces of meat.—Every month, dull heavy pain in l. ovarian region (B).—Hard, labour-like pains for one day before menses (B).—Soreness of vagina during menses (B).—Menstrual discharge regular, rather scanty, always bright pink in colour.—Terrible lancinating pains through l. breast < for three days before menses (B).—Burning in l. breast and l. side of body (B).—Sometimes sensation as if a thousand small needles were sticking in l. breast (B).—Breast symptoms: < moving l. arm forward and across body; by pressure; just before and during menses; at night and when lying down; > by motion; continuous work (B).—Breast must be supported; it aches when it hangs down (B).—Eruptions just before menses (B).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dryness and pains in larynx.—Hoarseness.—Harsh, dry cough, lasting more than two weeks.—Sense of oppression as if the air was too heavy.

18. Chest.—Violent stitches through chest with great suddenness.—Violent stitches in l. lung causing anxiety, esp. on breathing.—Stitches in both lungs; in apices.—Rush of blood to chest with anxiety.—Stricture in chest.—Pain over sternum; lancinating in sternum and r. leg.—Drawing pain in lower l. side.

19. Heart.—Stitches in heart.—Palpitation with stitches in heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiff neck or crick-in-neck.—Ulceration of cervical glands, which discharged a very offensive dark-coloured pus; dark red areola round ulcers.—Dull pain in cervical, dorsal and lumbar regions.—Back very stiff.—With rumbling of flatus in bowels, pains in back extending from lumbar region to umbilicus.—Sharp pain under l. scapula, extending through to ribs.—Rheumatic pains between scapulæ.—Dull, heavy pains in lumbar region < stooping or walking.—Drawing in lumbar muscles extending into hips.—Drawing in l. loin.—Dull, aching pain and weakness across loins.—A little pain in sacrum.—Lumbago from a strain or a cold.

21. Limbs.—Trembling of limbs with twitching of muscles.—Swelling of all the limbs with redness, and thirst.—Wrists, ankles, feet ached so severely he could not sleep.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing in l. arm, extending up from elbow; a sensation as if the bone would break.—Pain from l. breast extends into l. arm (B).—Drawing in l. arm, forearm, and last three fingers; arm feels paralysed.—Paralytic drawing in r. arm, esp. wrist, extending to tip of fingers.—Jerking pain in muscles of both arms.—Crawling in l. arm, esp. when resting it upon anything.—Severe pain in l. elbow-joint preventing moving it.—Rheumatic pains in l. elbow and shoulder-joints < on motion.—Weakness of forearm and fingers, which are cold.—When hand becomes numb and goes to sleep it feels as if puffed up (B).—L. hand becomes numb on sitting or lying down (B).—Dull, drawing pains in wrists and fingers.—Wrists and fingers very stiff.—Dark-coloured ganglion on wrist.—Drawing pressing pain in r. wrist, extending through the bones to elbow.—R. hand swelled without redness.—Constantly aching dulness in hands and fingers.—Drawing in r. fingers.—Backs of hands swollen and puffy.—Blue finger-nails.—Hands swelled and clumsy.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralysed and bruised sensation in legs.—Pain as if sprained or dislocated in r. hip. (> by *Nit. ac.*).—Drawing, cramp-like pain in l. thigh.—Crop of boils on r. thigh.—Paralytic drawing with pains in bones of left leg.—Streaks of pain run down l. leg (B).—Great weakness of knees and ankles, they ache constantly.—Jerk-like drawing in leg.—Wandering drawing pains.—Drawing in

knees.—Cramp-like pain and tension in calves.—Ankles and feet ached so that it was painful to stand or walk, < afternoon.—Throbbing in both feet as if distended with blood.—Jerk-like drawing in r. foot, extending from ankle to heel, and shooting up with pains in the bones.—Crawling and crackling in r. foot.—Pulsation in r. foot.—Eczema of (l.) foot.—Swelling of feet < at night; sensitive to touch (B).

24. Generalities.—Great lassitude; stretching.—Great restlessness.—Swelling of whole body with intolerable irritation.—Numbness and lameness of l. arm, side, and leg (B).—Bruised feeling in all the limbs.—All muscles stiff, esp. back of r. leg.—Stiffness and soreness.—Rheumatism before a storm (B).—Lying on l. side = shortness of breath (B).—Sensation as though blood hot and rushing along the vessels (B).

25. Skin.—A fine white rash keeps under the skin.—Ulcers, cuts, and other lesions surrounded by a miliary whitish rash.—Nightly itching, and an eruption very like erythema nodosum.—Within twenty-four hours itching with swelling, which gradually extends over body assuming erysipelatous appearance.—Red indurated elevations, esp. on face, neck, and chest.—Redness, swelling, and vesicular rash on skin of eyes, nose, cheeks, lips, ears, behind ear and front of neck.—Boils on forehead, neck, and arms.—At night much itching of face and sexual organs.—Rash-like-pimples appear under skin just before menses, esp. on head, face, back, and hands; burning, but not quite like burning in breast and side (B).—Rash appears also if she takes cold (B).—Fine vesicular eruption on forearm, wrist, back of hands, between and on fingers; vesicles are situated on an inflamed erysipelatous base, and accompanied with most intolerable itching, esp. in evening in a warm room and in bed; after scratching and rubbing (which cannot be resisted) the itching is intolerable; large quantities of serum run from each vesicle after it is scratched.—Clusters of vesicles.—Boils on r. thigh.—Desquamation.—Itching and complete desquamation of skin of hands.—Deep, corroding phagedænic ulcers with cadaverous-swelling pus.—Itching and, creeping sensation, < by warmth.

26. Sleep.—Restlessness with dry, hot skin.—Sleep disturbed by many dreams: of death and near future; lascivious; with wild fancies.—Bad dreams, which impress her much next day (B).—Sleep bad till after midnight on account of nausea and pressure in stomach and chest; restless, tossing (B).—Starts on falling asleep (B).

27. Fever.—Chills: over whole body; run up back even when warm and in a warm room.—Feeling of coldness when moving (B).—Shivering down the back.—Skin hot, dry, burning, at night with restlessness.—Intermittents without sweat.—Frequent attacks of ague (B).—Dry, burning.—Flashes of heat as though a stream of hot air was passing over body, with throbbing and tearing pains from each temple back to occiput and down neck to each shoulder.—Hands constantly very dry and hot.—Slight moisture behind r. ear.

Ricinus.

Ricinus communis. Palma Christi. N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture (made with *hot* alcohol and water) or trituration of fresh seeds. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Aphthæ. Cholera. Cholera infantum. Diarrhœa. Duodenum, catarrh of. Dysentery. Eruptions. Gangrene. Gastro-enteritis. Jaundice. Lactation. Peritonitis.

Characteristics.—The castor-oil plant is a native of India. In the tropics it is a small tree growing to the height of eight or ten feet. Under the name of Palma Christi it is cultivated as an annual in this country, its stems reaching from three to five feet. The oil of medicine is obtained from the seeds. The blandest which is in common use is "cold drawn," *i.e.*, expressed without the aid of heat, and contains the smallest amount of the acrid principle. A decoction of the seeds, which is used in the East and West Indies, contains a much larger proportion. The homœopathic preparation should be made in such a way as to secure the full properties. The leaves have an especially powerful action on the breasts and female generative organs. Hale made the first collection of the pathogenetic effects of *Ric*., and pointed out its analogy to cholera, which Salzer (*On Cholera*) confirmed. Cases of poisoning, some of them fatal, have been recorded from the ordinary oil, but the greater number of the pathogenetic effects have resulted from eating the seeds. Fatal effects have followed eating three seeds, and one seed has caused violent effects. After twenty seeds gastro-enteritis and death preceded by general convulsions and collapse occurred. The most detailed case is that of a sergeant who ate seventeen seeds (two years old) as a purgative. Four hours later he had several loose stools, pyrosis, cramps in the stomach, nausea and vomiting, the vomit containing fragments of seeds and drops of oil. The stools became more-numerous and more copious of serous liquid mixed with mucus, and were passed without tenesmus or colic. Later the diarrhœa was accompanied with cramps and chilliness. Other symptoms were: Pale face; forehead covered with cold sweat, features drawn, eyes convulsed and turned up, conjunctiva injected, copious lachrymation. Intelligence quite clear. Headache, vertigo, buzzing in ears, and *sensation as if a bar were laid over his stomach, with profound anguish*. Burning thirst; pyrosis, vomiting fluid lightly coloured with bile, and containing some glairy filaments. Epigastrium very sensitive, pains *radiate* therefrom to navel and hypochondria, not < or > by light or strong pressure. At the same time he felt a sensation of violent constriction in intestines. Diarrhœa became colliquative, stools like cholera-stools. Complete anuria. Voice veiled. Profound adynamia. Next day severe fever followed. A small quantity of dark, thick urine was passed, and was found to be highly albuminous. On the fourth day *pronounced jaundice* appeared. On the sixth day the urine had ceased to be albuminous, and the patient was discharged. Salzer gives to *Ric*. the same importance in cholera *with*

diarrhœa that *Camph*. occupies in relation to *spasmodic* cholera. The stools of *Ric*. correspond exactly to the rice-water stools in cholera, whilst those of *Ver. a*. do not. *Ric*. also has *painless evacuations* which are met with in many cases of cholera. *Ric*. therefore corresponds to the diarrhœic stage of cholera, and also to the collapse stage if vomiting and purging still continue. Salzer quotes B. L. Bhaduri as having observed "rice-water stools, cramps, and suppression of urine brought on by eating the seeds." Hale says that before he had learned to use *Ric*. as a homœopathic remedy he had often been discomfited by seeing aphthous diarrhœa cured with small (half-teaspoonful) doses of castor oil, repeated three or four times a day, by old nurses or impatient mothers. Such-diarrhœa often arises in improperly-fed children. It begins with sickness, frequent and griping evacuations, greenish yellow to dark green, becoming more liquid and more or less mixed with slimy or gelatinous mucus or blood. Each stool is accompanied with pain and tenesmus, mouth dry and aphthous, anus inflamed, belly tumid and painful, child becoming more and more feverish and somnolent. Hale later gave a 1x trituration of the oil with sugar. In acute and chronic dysentery, and in those cases in which there is impaction of fæces, Hale has seen the oil promptly curative. Post-mortem examination in the fatal poisoning cases has shown the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane abraded and inflamed. In one case the whole intestinal membrane was coated with blackish blood and that of the stomach reddened and softened. Hering remarked that puerperal fever had become much less common in Philadelphia (where it used to be very common) since homœopaths interdicted the use of castor oil in confinements. *Ric*. has great power over lactation. O. McWilliams (quoted by Hale) observed in the Cape Verde Islands that the leaves of the plant were applied to the breasts to increase the flow of milk if it were delayed, and even to produce it in women who had never borne children or who had not suckled for years. In increasing the flow of milk in nursing women the breasts were fomented with a decoction of the leaves of the plant, the boiled leaves being afterwards thinly spread on the breasts. For producing milk in others more vigorous measures were resorted to. The women had to sit over a boiling decoction of the leaves, care being taken to prevent the escape of steam. When the decoction was sufficiently coot the parts were bathed with it, and also the breasts, to which the leaves were applied as in the other case. Women with well-developed breasts are more easily influenced. When the breasts are small and shrivelled this treatment acts more on the uterine system, bringing on the menses long before their time or causing immediate flow if the time is near. Tyler Smith experimented with the leaves. In his cases the application produced: Swelling of the breasts, throbbing and other pains in them; swelling of the axillary glands, with pains running down the arms. *Pains in the back like after-pains were caused in every case*. Leucorrhœa was increased. Soon discharges from the breasts became milky, and menses came on too soon. The radiating pains; bar sensation; constricting and cramping pains are the most peculiar.

Relations.—*Compare:* Croton., Jatr., and Euphorbiaceæ. In cholera, rice-water stools, Agar. ph., Jatr. Bar sensation, Hæmatox. Galactogogues, Agn. c., Asaf., Puls. Duodenal catarrh, Berb., Chi., Hydrs., Lyc., Merc., Pod.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—He cannot go into open air after a dose of *Castor Oil* as the brain seems exhausted and easily overpowered (R. T. C.).—Headache; severe.—Acts on base of brain (R. T. C.).—Sudden pain as if seized by something in occiput extending round to backs of ears, eyes, and forehead with rush of blood to head and shocks which come and go as from electricity, thirty times in five days (*agg.*—R. T. C.).

3. Eyes.—Eyes convulsed and turned up; conjunctivæ injected, copious lachrymation; pupils only moderately dilated.

4. Ears.—Buzzing and humming in ears.

6. Face.—Features drawn.—Face slightly congested.—Face pale; features strongly contracted.—Twitchings of mouth.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: coated white; and dry; furred.—Salivation.

9. Throat.—Burning pain in gullet accompanied the vomiting.

11. Stomach.—Anorexia.—Thirst, great; burning.—Pyrosis.—Nausea and vomiting persistent; vomited mattery liquid, slightly coloured by a little bile; contains only a few mucous threads in suspension.—Vomiting profuse; with burning in gullet and all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera.—Vomiting and purging.—Painless vomiting.—Vomits pultaceous substances.—A kind of bar across stomach, which caused profound anguish.—Pit of stomach very sensitive; pains radiate from this centre, shooting to umbilicus and hypochondria.—Cramps; burning, in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—The different segments of the recti muscles can be seen successively and individually contracting under the skin.—Rumbling.—Feels as if all the intestines violently drawn together.—Violent colic; and yellowish-green vomiting.—Cramps with the diarrhœa.—Pain over abdomen < by pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Violent purging with the diarrhœa.—Bloody diarrhœa.—Diarrhœa without pain.—Diarrhœa almost incessant, colliquative, like cholera.—Rice-water stools.—Stools serous liquid mixed with mucus.—Diarrhœa incessant, with cramps and chilliness.—Complete confinement of bowels for five days; this made him uncomfortable, and caused headache.

14. Urinary Organs.—Complete anuria.—Passes a little dark, thick, highly albuminous urine (lasted four days).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early; excessive.—Leucorrhœa.—Breasts thick, swell, with swelling of axillary glands and pains running down arms.—Thin discharge from breasts becomes milky.—Brings milk in breasts of virgins and women who have not suckled for years.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice altered; veiled.

19. Heart.—Pulse: extremely small, scarcely perceptible, though normal in frequency; very frequent.

20. Back.—Pains in back like after-pains.

21. Limbs.—Prurigo on wrists and bends of knees.

23. Lower Limbs.—Gangrene of one foot necessitates amputation.

24. Generalities.—Pale and listless.—Anæmia.—Profound adynamia.—Collapse.—Convulsions.—Muscular contractions.—Very painful cramps in trunk and limbs.

25. Skin.—Pronounced jaundice; skin saffron yellow.—Pruriginous eruptions, or redness and itching, at wrists and bends of knees.

26. Sleep.—Great desire for sleep.

27. Fever.—Chilliness with the diarrhœa.—Perspiring freely.—Skin moist and cool, esp. lower limbs.—Forehead covered with cold sweat.

Robinia.

Robinia pseud-acacia. Common or False Acacia. North American Locust. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of fresh root bark. Tincture of fresh bark of young twigs. Trituration of the beans.

Clinical.—Acidity. Coryza. Dyspepsia. Flatulence. Headache, gastric. Hyperchlorhydria. Indigestion, nocturnal. Intermittents. Neuralgia. Pyrosis. Stomach, affections of. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—The roots of *Robinia* (says *Treas. of Bot.*) "have the taste and smell of liquorice, but are a dangerous poison, and accidents have occurred from their being mistaken for liquorice roots." The poisonings that have been recorded have been due to eating the beans or chewing the bark. Of thirty-two boys so poisoned (*H. R.*, iv. 72) in the mildest cases there occurred—Vomiting of ropy

mucus, dilatation of pupils, dry throat, flushed face. In the severest the vomit was more copious and mixed with blood; with retching, epigastric pains, debility, stupor, cold extremities, dusky pallor, heart's action feeble, intermittent, extremities pulseless. Recovery took place in two days. The provings of Burt and Spranger have developed the symptoms which have led to the chief clinical uses, but some of Houatt's symptoms have also been confirmed. The chief keynote of *Rob*. is *acidity*, especially if the time of aggravation is *night*. Cooper has observed improvement which was going on under *Rob*. cease at night-time. Sour stomach; vomiting of intensely sour fluid which set the teeth on edge. Eructations of a very sour fluid. Clinical experience has added to these: Sour stools of infants, with sour smell of body and vomiting of sour milk. Heartburn and acidity coming on when lying down at night and preventing sleep. Halbert (*Clinique*, March, 1899, *H. W*., xxxiv. 373) relates a case of hyperchlorydria treated with *Rob*.: Mrs. S., 40, had had stomach troubles many years, for which she had had bitter tonics, stomach douchings, electric massage. She had acid eructations and vomitings of intensely sour food; extreme appetite, but gastric pains an hour or two after meals; stomach and bowels distended with gas almost constantly, and flatulence was extremely irritating. Craved meats, but could not tolerate vegetables; craved solid food, but did not dare take it. Emaciated and cachectic. Meat, eggs, and milk was the diet prescribed. Lavage was performed every alternate day, and after it the patient was directed to eat a full meal; *Rob*. 3x was given every two hours, and steady improvement occurred in all particulars, till health was practically restored. Burt had a severe neuralgia in left temple, preventing sleep from midnight to daylight. He had also a "dull, heavy aching in stomach," and a "constant dull, heavy frontal headache, much < by motion and reading. The combination of gastric and head symptoms has placed *Rob*. among the chief remedies in migraine and sick headaches. Among Houatt's symptoms was a facial neuralgia spreading to eyes, forehead, with contraction of the jaw and features; and also a sensation as if the jaws would be dislocated or fractured. Hering gives this case of neuralgia as having been cured with *Rob*.: "jawbone feels as if disarticulated; intensely sour taste and vomiting." The paralytic symptoms were very marked in one of the poisoning cases. Flatulence and diarrhœa were produced, and also constipation, with constant ineffectual urging. Among the *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if brain revolved. As if head were full of boiling water. As if brain struck against skull. Jawbone as if disarticulated. Stomach as if scalded. As if whole body would pass away with stool. The left side was most affected. A sleepy, dull feeling in head and limbs changed from right to left. A. L. Fisher (quoted *H. R*., iv. 27) has relieved with *Rob*., when everything else failed, the intensely acid vomiting in four cases of gastric cancer. Millspaugh points out that *Trifol. prat*., which is a domestic remedy for cancer, is a near botanical ally of *Rob*. The symptoms are < by touch (neuralgia from contact of food), < by motion. < By reading (headache), < Lying down (heartburn and acidity). < Being raised from the horizontal (nausea and vomiting). < Night. < From fat, gravies, flatulent food, cabbages, turnips, new bread, ice-cream, raw fruit, &c.; they = gastric headache.

Relations.—*Compare:* Laburn. In acidity, Rhe., Calc., Æth., Mg. c., Puls. In neuralgia, Ars., Chi. Flatulence, Chi., Carb. v., Lyc. Ineffectual urging to stool, Nux. Gastric headaches, Ir. v. Jawbone as if dislocated, Rhus. Changing sides, Lac c. (Rob. right to left). Heart, Phaseol. Dilated pupils, dry throat, and flushed face, Bell.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very low-spirited.—Excessively irritable.—Tried to write but could not (agg.—R. T. C.).—Can hardly tell what she is doing (agg.—R. T. C.).

2. Head.—Vertigo and dulness of head in whatever position it is placed.—Sensation as if brain revolved, < lying on r. side.—Vertigo with unsteadiness and nausea.—Unable to hold his head upright; on eighteenth day could hold it up for a time, but it dropped if the effort was long continued (in a child who ate locust beans).—Constant dull, heavy, frontal headache, much < by motion and reading.—Dull headache: with profuse nasal discharge and frequent sneezing; with sharp stitches in temples.—Steady headache with sensation as if head full of boiling water; as if brain struck against skull when moving.—Sick headache, with sour stomach; from fat meat, gravies, flatulent food, cabbage, turnips, warm bread, pastry, ice-creams, raw fruits, &c.—Severe neuralgic pain in l. temple, preventing sleep from midnight to daylight.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sunk.—Eyes sore, watery; with rough throat.—Pupils contracted (in poisoning cases dilated).

5. Nose.—Profuse continual discharge from nostrils, with sneezing and dull headache.—Wax-like tumour on nose.

6. Face.—Neuralgic faceache, spreading to eyes, forehead, ears, and teeth, changing the whole features.—Spasmodic pains in jaws, feels as if they would be broken or disarticulated; intensely sour taste in mouth.—Face flushed (in mild poisoning cases); dusky pallor (in severe cases).

8. Mouth.—Burning, lancinating pains, esp. in carious teeth, spreading to cheeks, eyes, and temples, < at night or on contact of food, esp. if cold or spiced; teeth become loosened from the spongy and easily bleeding gums.—White coating on tongue, with red tip.—Tongue covered with whitish-brown fur, smooth and slimy.—Mucous membrane of mouth pale.

9. Throat.—Dry scratching in throat.—Dryness of throat, with flushing of face.—Rough soreness.—Roughness, with sore eyes.

11. Stomach.—Thirst.—Constant eructations of a very sour fluid.—Heartburn and acidity of stomach at night on lying down.—Regurgitation of acid and bitter

substances, everything turns to acid.—Nausea for three hours, followed by vomiting of an intensely sour fluid.—Nausea and attempts to vomit when placed in sitting posture.—Water taken before eating, at night, returned in morning green and sour.—Vomiting of intensely sour fluid, setting teeth on edge.—Vomiting of ropy mucus; tinged with blood; retching and epigastric pains.—Vomiting, with slight convulsions.—Sour stomach.—Dull, heavy, aching dulness in stomach.—Very severe, sharp pains in stomach all day and night.

12. Abdomen.—Constant dulness in epigastric region, with cutting pains in stomach and bowels and a good deal of rumbling.—Burning distress in stomach and region of gall-bladder.—Bowels greatly distended with flatulence, seemed to fill up whole abdomen; tympanites; > passing flatus.—Soreness in bowels when moving or by pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Desire for stool, but only flatus passes; finally constipated stool.—Sour stools of infants, with sour smell from body and vomiting of sour milk.—Diarrhœic stools, yellow, green, burning, with nervous agitation, weakness, cold sweat, dyspnœa.—Stools: loose, black, fetid, with great tenesmus; watery, whitish, excessively frequent and generally involuntary, with sensation as if whole body would pass away with stool; heat, and pressure in epigastrium; cramps.—Sudden attacks of purging and vomiting.—The daily motion has a slimy look and bilious tinge.—Bowels costive, with frequent ineffectual desire for stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty and painful; or profuse and turbid.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Nymphomania; whitish, greenish, yellowish, thick, and acrid, purulent leucorrhœa, with tumefaction and bruised feeling in neck of womb and general prostration; ulcerative pains in vagina, with acrid, yellowish leucorrhœa of most fetid smell.—Hard swelling of womb.—Cramps in womb.—Menses too late, black.—Hæmorrhage between the periods, accompanied by purulent leucorrhœa.—Eruptions and ulcers like herpes on vagina and vulva.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice reduced to a whisper and efforts to cry exceedingly feeble, suddenly ceasing with a slight sigh, as if from exhaustion.—Feeble respiration.

19. Heart.—Heart's action very feeble; embarrassed when moved from horizontal position.—Almost pulseless.

21. Limbs.—Could not move in slightest degree fingers, hands, arms, or legs; later could move fingers of r. hand a little; later could stir legs, but not draw them up; tickling feet caused much distress (from the beans).

24. Generalities.—Features and limbs shrunken as if from excessive diarrhœa (but there was none).—Faintness < when raised from horizontal position.—Child cried

when its arms were laid hold of.—Improvement which was going on ceases at night-time (R. T. C.).

25. Skin.—Covered from head to foot with the worst form of urticaria.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness and dulness in limbs and head (with stinging pain in temples), changing from r. to l. side.—Restless sleep all night on account of frequent sneezing; from indigestion.

27. Fever.—Hands and feet cold.—Paroxysms of pain late in afternoon, lasting till 3 to 4 a.m., face hippocratic, much flatulence.—Hectic fever with night-sweats.

Rosa Canina.

Dog-rose. N. O. Rosaceæ. Tincture of the hairy excrescence of insect origin called Cynosbati. Tincture of ripe fruits.

Clinical.—Bladder, affections of. Dysuria.

Characteristics.—Hips are used for making the very pleasant Confection of Roses used in general medicine as a basis for pills and electuaries. *Cynosbati* has been used in ancient times as a remedy in urinary difficulties. Burnett has confirmed this to some extent. A proving made by himself only evoked a somewhat increased flow of urine and a little heat in the urethra.

Rosa Damascena.

Damask or Damascus Rose.—N. O. Rosaceæ. Tincture of the flowers (?).

Clinical.—Hay-fever.

Characteristics.—Farrington mentions that *R. dam*. was introduced by Jeanes as a remedy at the beginning of rose-cold when the Eustachian tube is involved, with some degree of deafness and tinnitus.

Rosmarinus.

Rosmarinus officinalis. Rosemary. N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Abortion. Baldness. Menses, too early.

Characteristics.—The most violent of the symptoms of *Rosm*. were observed on a woman who took a strong infusion for eight days, with the result that miscarriage occurred. In another woman it brought on the menses four days too soon. Chilliness predominated, the chill not being followed by heat. Oil of Rosemary has an ancient reputation as a remedy for baldness, headache, and flagging mental powers. Hence it has been called "Herb of Memory." This Shakespere alludes to when he makes Ophelia say, "There's Rosemary, that's for remembrance."

Relations.—*Compare:* Hedeo., Menth. pul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety.—(Memory deficient.)

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Headache.—Heaviness and dulness of head.—Weight and tension round head.—(Baldness.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Violent pains followed by uterine hæmorrhage and miscarriage, succeeded by faintness, spasms of chest, cold hands and feet, small, rapid, irregular pulse.—Menses four days too early.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Oppression of breathing.—Spasms in chest.

26. Sleep.—Overpowering sleepiness with yawning.—Sleeplessness.

27. Fever.—Coldness so that she could not leave the bed.—Chill over whole body, legs icy cold, no thirst and no subsequent heat.

Rubia Tinctorum.

Rubia tinctorum. Madder. N. O. Rubiaceæ. Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Bones, affections of. Spleen, affections of.

Characteristics.—The bones of young animals fed on Madder become tinged red. Burnett has found *Rub. t.* an excellent remedy (in ten-drop doses of the Ø) in anæmia and under-nourished conditions, especially in splenic anæmia.

Relations.—*Compare:* Chin., Coff., Galium (bot.). In anæmia, Ferr.

Rumex Acetosa.

Rumex acetosa. Sorrel. N. O. Polygonaceć. Tincture of the leaves.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Gastritis. Śsophagus, inflammation of. Paralysis. Throat, sore. Uvula, elongated.

Characteristics.—Sorrel was at one time cultivated in this country as a salad, and the Buckler-shaped, or French Sorrel, is still cultivated in France, where it is considered as a powerful antiscorbutic. The leaves contain a large quantity of Binoxalate of Potash (*Kali oxal.*). The symptoms of the Schema were observed on three men who ate largely of the leaves. In one very violent convulsions were induced of a peculiar kind, the limbs being thrown reciprocally backwards and forwards and the head from side to side; the hands being alternately clenched and unclenched, the eyes prominent. Other remarkable symptoms were: Swelling of lower eyelid. Elongated uvula. Pain all down śsophagus < by swallowing. Persistent short, dry cough. There was complete paralysis of bodily powers; copious green vomit; constipation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Kal. ox., Lapath. In persistent cough, Rx. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Unconscious.

2. Head.—Distress in head and an inch and a half below tip of sternum.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sunken.—Lower lid puffed; pupil sluggish.—Eyeballs fixed, glassy, prominent.

6. Face.—Features collapsed.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: moist and furred; white and furred and rather swollen; furred in middle, tip and edges red.

9. Throat.—Pharynx congested, anterior part covered with limpid secretion, uvula much elongated; constant pain from throat and throughout śsophagus to cardiac orifice of stomach, < when swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Appetite lost.—Great thirst.—Vomiting; thick, pulpy, dark-green matter.—Continued retching.

12. Abdomen.—Soreness at epigastrium and fulness of abdomen.—Very severe pain at epigastrium with occasional exacerbations.—Violent and universal pain in

bowels, so intense he pressed them firmly and rolled, vociferated loudly, with a pallid, haggard countenance, and, as it were, thrust out his eyes.

13. Stool.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Deficient urine and alvine evacuations.—Urine increased, phosphatic, turbid, and whey-like.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Unremitting short cough, unattended with expectoration (persisted ten days).—Perpetual groaning or moaning.

19. Pulse.—Pulse: feeble; small and weak; small and frequent.

24. Generalities.—Lay on his back in a paroxysm of general convulsions, with arms elevated reciprocally, casting them forward and bringing them backward, doing the same with his legs, opening and reclosing his fists, and alternately throwing his head from r. to l.; eyeballs fixed, glassy, prominent; rattling and grinding of teeth without foaming at mouth; absolutely senseless (fit lasted a quarter of an hour).—About 3 p.m. suddenly fell from his seat exhausted; was lifted up and taken into the air; legs again lost power and he fell, and when down vomited a diffluent, raw, greenish mass; was again raised, but could only support himself feebly.—Bodily powers prostrated.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness.

27. Fever.—Heat and rigors.—Linen saturated with cutaneous exudation.

Rumex Crispus.

Rumex crispus. Curled Dock. Yellow Dock. N. O. Polygonaceć. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Abortion. Aphonia. Asthma. *Borborygmi. Bronchitis*. Catarrh. Corns. Coryza. *Cough. Diarrhśa*. Dyspepsia. Epistaxis. Feet, tender. Gastralgia. Heart, pain in; affections of. Indigestion. *Irritation. Lichen*. Mouth, ulceration of. Phimosis. Phthisis. Prurigo. Rheumatism. Throat, sore ulcerated. Trachea, affections of. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—The "Yellow Dock" or "Curled Dock" is a common British weed, introduced and growing wild in North America, where the provings were made. The common Dock of our fields and roadsides, *Rumex obtusifolia*, has a reputation among children as the best antidote to the nettle's sting; a reputation which is very well deserved, as I can testify. *Rumex crispus*, according to Joslin,

quoted by Hale, was used by allopaths internally and externally for the cure of itch. This points to one of the leading actions of *Rx. c*. as developed in the provings. Among the constituents and salts of *Rx. c*. are *Sulphur* and *Calc. Ph*. (Hale); and *Sul., Calc*., and *Pho*. are strongly represented in its action. *Rx. c*., again, is a close ally of *Rheum*, and has analogous purgative and other properties. The provings were made by Houghton, Joslin, H. M. Paine, Bayard, Rhees, &c., both with the tincture and with attenuations, and its characteristics were well defined. A keynote of many *Rx. c*. cases is sensitiveness to cold air. The cough and skin symptoms are < by uncovering or exposure to air. Guernsey thus describes the cough of *Rx. c*.: "Cough caused by an incessant tickling in throat-pit, which tickling runs down to the bifurcation of the bronchial tubes; touching the throat brings on the cough; by covering up all the body and head with the bed-clothes there is no cough." Correspondingly this symptom of Paine's has led to many cures of skin cases: "*While undressing*, and for some time after, considerable itching of surface of lower limbs "—where *exposure to air* is again the exciting cause. The characteristic diarrhśa of *Rx. c*. occurs in the early morning, driving the patient out of bed; it comes on after catarrh, and is often associated with the characteristic cough of the remedy. The *Rx. c*. cough causes expulsion of urine; and it may even cause expulsion of the fśtus in pregnant women. P. P. Wells relates this case (Hale): Mrs. X. had had eight miscarriages in the early months, each miscarriage being attended with a dry, shaking, spasmodic cough in paroxysms of great violence, which was regarded as the cause of the abortions. At the beginning of the ninth pregnancy she came under homśopathic treatment. The cough came on—very dry, harsh, loud, shaking, < at night, preventing sleep, excited instantly by pressure on the trachea. *Rx. c*. 30 promptly relieved. Wells also cured with *Rx. c*. 200 (Lehrman's preparation) the following in a man: Cough beginning with tickling behind top of sternum, sometimes in paroxysms lasting for five to ten minutes. Trachea sore to external pressure; feels excoriated through its whole extent, as also do the fauces. Cough is excited by pressure on throat-pit; violent with scanty difficult expectoration; shakes head as if it would fly to pieces and chest so that he feels he might raise blood any minute. Paroxysms exhaust him; headache during cough. Joslin pointed out the *left* chest had more verified symptoms than any other region. Further Conditions of *Rx. c*. are < lying on left side; > lying on right side, < At 11 p.m. and 4 a.m. Another Condition of the cough is that it is induced or < by any *irregularity of respiration*, such as a little deeper breath than usual or a little more rapid. Cough when eating. Joslin reports a number of cases of gastric derangement cured with *Rx. c*. (*1*) A young lady had shootings from pit of stomach into chest in various directions; sharp pains in left chest; dull aching in forehead and slight nausea. One dose of 30th removed all her symptoms and restored her appetite. (*2*) A lady, 50, had had for three weeks pain in pit of stomach, aching in left chest, flatulence, eructations, pains and distension in stomach after meals. *Rx. c*. 200, one dose, cured in two or three hours. (*3*) Young lady had sensation of *fulness and pressure in pit of stomach extending up towards throat, carried down on swallowing and rising again to throat*. *Rx. c*. 200 cured. (*4*) A gentleman

not used to tea took a cup, very weak, of the black kind; then followed aching in pit of stomach and aching above it in chest, and especially on each side of lower end of sternum. *Rx. c*. 30 cured in a few minutes. The flatulence and rumbling of *Rx. c*. are well marked, and I have found it the best general remedy for the painless but annoying borborygmi frequently complained of by women. The left side is more markedly affected than the right. The circulation is much disturbed, violent palpitations of the heart and throbbing throughout the whole body being noted. Carleton Smith points out (*H. P*., x. 275) that in a case of cough cured by Cardoza with *Rx. c*. the characteristic was "cough only during the day, not at all at night." This gives *Rx. c*. a place beside *Fer*. and *Mang*. Smith has cured with *Rx. c*. many cases of indigestion in which this symptom was present: "Lump in throat, not > by hawking or swallowing; it descends on deglutition, but immediately returns." *Peculiar Sensations* are: Eyes pain as if from dryness. Tongue as if burned. Lump in throat; it descends on deglutition, but immediately returns. Hard substance in pit of stomach. Bunch in throat or behind sternum. Pressure of a stick in rectum. As if urine could not long be retained. As if she could not get another breath. As if air did not penetrate chest. As if a feather swaying to and fro in bronchi. As if head would fly to pieces (with cough). As if he might raise blood any minute. As if cough did not reach low enough to raise phlegm. As if heart suddenly stopped. Sternum feels sprained. Raw feeling under clavicles. Hands cold when coughing. The symptoms are < by touch; pressure; riding. < By cold; > by warmth. < Change: warm to cold or cold to warm; changing rooms. < Lying down (pain in pit of stomach > lying perfectly quiet). < Lying on left side; burning in left side. > Lying right side. < Talking. < Deep inspiration; or irregularity of breathing. < Walking. < Evening and night; and morning on waking, 3.30 and 11 p.m., 2 to 5 a.m. < When eating and after meals. > Discharge of offensive flatus.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Bell., Hyo., Con., Lach., Pho. *Compare:* Hard, dry, tickling cough, < reading, < touching larynx, Cin. Asthma of consumptives < 2 a.m., Meph., Sticta. Pains in left lung < moving; cough from change of temperature, Bry. (Bry. more when change is to warm air; Rx. c. more when to cold). Tickling cough from suprasternal fossa excited by speaking, Sil. Morning diarrhśa hurrying patient out of bed, Sul. Annoying, tickling cough on lying down, Hyo., Con. Urticaria, morning diarrhśa, Apis (opposite Conditions). Dry cough from tickling in suprasternal fossa < least cool air or deep inspiration, Bell. Effects of tea, Thuj. Stitching pains in chest, pulsations, over whole body, K. ca. Tough mucus, K. bi. Cough when eating, Calc. Burnt sensation in tongue, Ran. b. Stick in rectum, Ćsc. h. Cough < changing air, Spo., Pho. < Lying left side, Pho., Pul. Raw sensation in larynx and trachea when coughing, Caust. Spurting of urine with cough, Caust., Pul., Scil. Early morning diarrhśa, Alo., Nat. s., Pod., Sul. Skin symptoms < uncovering, Hep., Nat. s., Oleand. Cough starting in throat-pit (Bell. more in fauces; Pho. more in bronchi). Incessant cough and botan., Rx. ac. Diarrhśa and botan., Rhe. Botan., Fago., Polyg., Lapath. Cough only during day, Fer., Mang.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Low-spirited: with serious expression of face; with suicidal mood.—Irritable; disinclined to mental exertion.—Indifference to surroundings.—Stagnation of ideas, lassitude, and uneasiness.

2. Head.—Headache after waking in morning, preceded by a disagreeable dream.—Dull (and bruised) pains: on r. side; in occiput; in forehead with bruised feeling, < on motion.—Darting pain or sharp piercing in l. side of head.—Catarrhal headache with great irritation of larynx and trachea, clavicular pain and soreness behind sternum.—Bruised sensation on waking, continued till noon, disappeared suddenly after dinner.—Headache < in open air.—Pungent drawing in l. occiput with a similar pain in l. nostril and feeling as if coryza would ensue.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes as from dryness; lids inflamed, < evening.—Sore feeling in eyes without inflammation.—Deep-seated pain in r. eye.—Sharp, shooting pain in (and over) l. eye.

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears.—Itching deep in ears.—Pain, throbbing, stopped sensation in ears.

5. Nose.—Great desire to pick nose.—Nose obstructed; dry sensation, even in posterior nares.—Sudden, sharp, tingling sensation in Schneiderian membrane, followed by violent and rapid sneezing five or six times in succession, with watery discharge.—Violent sneezing with watery coryza and headache), < evening and night.—Accumulation of mucus about posterior nares.—Yellow mucus discharged through posterior nares.—Epistaxis, violent sneezing, and painful irritation of nostrils.—Influenza with violent catarrh, followed by bronchitis.

6. Face.—Great paleness of face while standing.—Heat of face; redness < evenings; dull headache; with pulsations over whole body.—Pain in side of face, including r. temple and ear; also l. side of upper lip.—Pain in r. jaw, morning.—After retiring late at night, lancinating pains in lower jaw at root of l. canine teeth.

8. Mouth.—Pain in teeth of both sides, morning.—Toothache: entirely > after eating dinner; > by rinsing mouth with cold water.—Grumbling stinging toothache in r. upper molars, while riding in a cold wind; with pain in forehead.—Tongue coated: white; yellow; yellowish-brown, or reddish-brown.—Dryness of anterior part of tongue, with sense of repletion in stomach and as if one had eaten spice.—Sensation of excoriation at edges of tongue.—Front of tongue dry and hot.—Soreness of r. edge of tongue.—Sensation as if tongue and mouth burnt.—Ulceration of mouth and throat.—Taste: bitter (mornings); nasty; flat (on rising).—Flow of saliva.

9. Throat.—Scraping in throat; excoriated feeling with secretion of mucus in upper part.—Sensation of a lump in throat, not > by hawking or swallowing; it descends on swallowing, but immediately returns.—Sensation of a lump in śsophagus.—Aching in pharynx with collection of tough mucus in fauces.—Catarrhal affections of throat and fauces.—Throat dry, swallowing difficult; pain in l. side on swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Appetite: much increased lost.—Thirst.—After meals: flatulency; heaviness in stomach or epigastrium aching in l. breast; pressure and distension in stomach.—Nausea in night before diarrhśa.—Sensation of hard substance in pit of stomach.—Fulness and pressure in pit of stomach extending toward throat-pit; descends with every empty deglutition but immediately returns.—Tight, suffocative, heavy ache in epigastrium, through to back; clothes seem too tight; weak feeling in epigastrium, all < when talking; frequently takes a long breath.—Shooting from pit of stomach to chest; sharp in l. chest; slight nausea; dull aching in forehead.—Aching and shooting in pit of stomach and above it on each side of sternum.—Eructations; empty; tasteless.—Hiccough.—Pyrosis.—Nausea; > by eructations.—Nausea and vertigo while dressing in morning, compelling him to lie down again.—Sensation of undigested food and upward pressure in throat-pit.—Severe pain in digestive organs on waking.—Pain in stomach with the pain in the lungs.—Burning and cutting in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in hypochondrium from walking or deep inspiration.—Griping near navel partially > by discharge of offensive flatus; flatulent colic soon after a meal.—Pain occurring or < during inspiration.—Sensation of heaviness and fulness in abdomen with rumbling.—Borborygmus.—Pain in abdomen in morning, followed by a stool.—Colic from a cold, with cough.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools: painless, offensive, profuse; brown or black, thin or watery; preceded by pain in abdomen.—Before stool: sudden urging, driving him out of bed in morning.—Morning diarrhśa, with cough from tickling in throat-pit.—Diarrhśa 6 to 10 a.m.—Copious diarrhśic stool with colic pain just above hypogastrium, and a very disagreeable rumbling in bowels together with nausea and loss of appetite; these sensations continued throughout the day with four or five evacuations which passed away in a stream as if a large quantity would be discharged; nevertheless each discharge was suddenly arrested, and the inclination passed away entirely for a short time; but on rising the urgency returned, and on returning to the closet a new stream poured forth as before.—Fćces black; scanty.—Constipation for several days, followed by a dry, hard stool.—Itching at anus with discharge of offensive flatus.—Sensation as from pressure of a rough stick forced up rectum, painful on walking.—Hćmorrhoids protrude; much heat and itching at anus, and sensation as if a foreign body there.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sudden urging.—Frequent inclination with feeling as if urine could not long be retained.—Involuntary micturition with cough.—Copious colourless urine in afternoon.—Urine less copious, flocculent deposit, oily surface; marked brick-dust sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tendency to phimosis.—During evening feeling of soreness and excoriation, with redness of end of prepuce.—Itching of prepuce.—Sexual desire diminished; lost.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness < evenings: voice uncertain.—Voice: changes suddenly on two consecutive days at 2 p.m. rose several notes; higher with catarrh nasal.—Aphonia after exposure to cold.—(Reflex aphonia from tubercle of l. apex.).—Tenacious mucus in larynx, constant desire to hawk.—Violent irritation to cough in larynx while eating (at three meals).—(Cough all day, > lying down at night.).—Pain in top of larynx; mostly l. side.—Dry, spasmodic cough, like beginning of whooping-cough; in paroxysms; preceded by tickling in throat-pit, with congestion and slight pains in head, and wrenching pains in r. chest; began a few minutes after lying down at night (11 p.m.); lasted 10 to 15 minutes, after which he slept all right; a less severe paroxysm in bed on waking and throughout day this lasted two weeks, when he began to expectorate adhesive mucus in small quantities, detached with difficulty.—Hacking cough.—Cough < by any irregularity of breathing.—Hoarse, hacking cough 11 p.m. and 2 to 5 a.m.—Cough with pain behind mid-sternum.—Pressure on throat = cough.—Dry, tickling, spasmodic cough, with tenderness in larynx and trachea, rendering cough quite painful.—Teasing periodical cough, < in cool air or by anything which increases the volume or rapidity of inspired air.—Cough < from changing rooms.—Cough originally caused by inhaling extremely cold air during winter, < lying down, esp. 11 p.m.—Cough provoked by change from cold to warm or warm to cold.—Cough < lying l. side; > lying r. > covering up mouth; > wearing respirator.—Sensation of breathlessness as if air did not penetrate chest; or as when falling or passing rapidly through the air.—Frequent feeling as if she could not get another breath.

18. Chest.—Clavicular pain; raw pain just under each clavicle while hawking mucus from throat.—Pain in chest: in both sides; dull aching in anterior part, with headache and belching.—Sharp stitching or stinging through l. lung.—Acute stitch along l. margin of sternum.—Burning stinging: in l. side near heart; in whole l. chest suddenly when taking a deep inspiration while in act of lying down in bed at night.—At 3.30 p.m., while writing, at desk, stitches in substance of l. lung.—Burning, shooting pain in r. chest.—Sharp pain near l. axilla.—Pain in centre of l. lung.—Sternum feels sprained.—Great pressure and sense of depression in upper part of breast.—Very sharp pain in breast running r. to l.—Sharp cutting pain in l. breast at noon lasting an hour.

19. Heart.—Heart feels as if it suddenly stopped beating; followed by a heavy throbbing.—Dull pain in region of heart, with dull pain and heaviness in l. upper arm, esp. elbow.—Dull pain in heart on deep inspirations.—Burning in region of heart.—Severe stinging in region of heart, extending through chest to apex of l. scapula, with frequent desire to take a deep breath, which < the pain (afternoon for two or three hours).—Sharp pain in l. side of heart.—Palpitation: after supper; < going upstairs; violent with throbbing carotids.

20. Neck and Back.—Sensation as if a thread were tightly tied round neck just below ears, with a slight roaring in the ears.—Pain: in back of neck; running down back.—Aching between scapulć.—Stinging burning just below inferior angle of l. scapula; followed and accompanied by stinging, almost itching pain l. chest just below nipple.—Pain under r. scapula.—Pain in l. scapula.—Burning pain in small of back near tip of r. sacro-iliac joint.—Sore pain in l. sacro-iliac joint, lame as from over-lifting; < by sudden motion; followed by pulsation in nates.—Aching and sense of great fatigue in loins.

21. Limbs.—Twitching of r. arm and leg.—Pain in upper and lower limbs of same or opposite side.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pains in shoulder down to elbow, arms feel strained.—Hands cold when coughing.—Bruised aching and stinging pain in arms, hands, elbows, and r. wrist.

23. Lower Limbs.—Stitching in back of r. hip; limping walk.—Legs ache.—Stitch-like pain in knee-joint when standing.—Legs covered with small red pimples.—Feet cold.—Feet sensitive, stinging in corns.—Tender feet.

24. Generalities.—Lassitude and weariness.—Restless in evening.—Pains not fixed or constant anywhere.—Throbbing through whole body.—Unusual sensitiveness to cold or open air.

25. Skin.—Itching in various parts, < on lower limbs.—Eruption covered uniformly several regions of skin, with exception of face; itching more of a pricking than a burning; < by cold, > by warmth.—Contagious prurigo or "army itch.".—Stinging-itching or prickling itching of skin.—Vesicular eruption, itching when uncovered and exposed to cool air.—Periodic itch.—Urticaria; < in open air.

26. Sleep.—Sleep: disturbed; wakeful, restless; short naps and unpleasant fancies, even when awake.—Unpleasant dreams; of danger and trouble; early in the morning; of being naked in the street; of murders; of autopsies.—Wakes early with headache.

27. Fever.—Chilly, < on back; colic, nausea, stitches near middle of chest.—Increased frequency of pulse and afternoon fever.—Sensation of heat,

followed by that of cold, without shivering.—Flushes of heat, < on cheeks.—Sweat on waking from a sound sleep.

Lapathum.

Lapathum Sylvestre fol. minus acutum (Gerarde). Rumex obtusifolius. Common Dock. N. O. Polygonaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Epistaxis. Headache. Kidneys, pain in. Leucorrhœa. Uterus, atony of.

Characteristics.—*Lapathum* is the old name of the Docks now generally named *Rumex*. The word is of Greek origin and signifies, according to Gerarde, "to soften, ease, or purge the belly," and the name was given to "herbs used in pottage and medicine, very well known to have the power of cleansing." *Lapath*. was proved by Widenhorn. It produced some rather severe headaches and nosebleed. (Hansen says it is indicated in epistaxis following headache.) Weight in stomach. Pain in kidneys with pressure from without inwards. Weak feeling in genital parts; leucorrhœa with uterine bearing down and pain in kidneys.

Relations.—Rumex c. and Rheum (botan.—Phytolacca is a near ally); Sep., Lil. t.; kidney ache, Santal.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness and moroseness alternating with gaiety.

2. Head.—Headache at vertex; as after intoxication.—Pressive headache, in morning; it seems as though the head were swollen.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.—Blowing of blood from nose.

11. Stomach.—Pain in pit of stomach, with loss of appetite and weight in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Feeling of distension in l. hypochondrium.—Extension and pressure, esp. in morning, with prostration and emission of flatulence.—Drawings in l. hypochondrium.—Pain in kidneys for five hours, with pressure from without inwards.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Weak feeling in internal genital parts.—(Leucorrhœal flow for five or six days very copious, thick, whitish, with constriction and expulsive efforts from top to bottom of the womb, and pains in the kidneys.—This symptom is put in brackets and at the same time italicised by Allen.)

21. Limbs in General.—Bruised pain in all the limbs.

24. Generalities.—Weariness.

27. Fever.—Excessive coldness in feet, as well inside as outside, so that it was almost impossible to warm them.

Russula.

Russula fœtens. N. O. Fungi. Tincture of the fresh mushrooms.

Clinical.—Blindness. Chorea. Convulsions. Enuresis.

Characteristics.—Some species of *Russula* are edible, and are much esteemed as a food on the Continent. Alphonse Barrelet observed the effects of eating cooked *Russula fœtens*, which produced a very severe poisoning. Hallucinations, muscular tremors, and clonic spasms recall the effects of *Agaric*. The eye symptoms were even more pronounced, complete blindness lasting many days occurred, with this peculiarity of the pupil, that it was sometimes normal, sometimes dilated, and sometimes contracted.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Unconsciousness.—Muscular spasms, deathly anxiety, dyspnœa.—Hallucinations constant for three days after spasms ceased.

3. Eyes.—Pupils at one time normal, at another: dilated, at another contracted.—Consciousness returned on third day, patient could hear but was completely blind.

6. Face.—Cyanosis.

11, 12, 13. Stomach, Abdomen, and Stool.—Nausea, colic, vomiting, diarrhœa, cold extremities.

14. Urinary Organs.—Involuntary micturition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnœa.

19. Heart.—Pulse small and contracted.

24. Generalities.—Constant trembling of muscles, at times interrupted by tonic contractions, increasing to general clonic spasms with complete loss of consciousness.—Patient recovered after two or three weeks.

25. Skin.—The attack was followed by pseudo-erysipelas on elbows and painless furuncles over whole body, esp. on scapulæ and small of back.

Ruta.

Ruta graveolens. Rue. N. O. Rutaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—*Amblyopia*. Anus, prolapse of. *Bone, bruised; pains in. Bruises*. Bursitis. Cartilages, bruises of; pains in. *Chest, sternum, pains in*. Constipation. Dislocations. Dyspepsia. Enuresis. Epistaxis. Exostosis. *Eyes, sight weak*; pains in. Facial, paralysis, from cold. Fevers. *Fractures. Ganglion*. Hæmorrhages. *Hands, pains in*. Paralysis. *Perichondritis*. Periostitis. Rectum, affections of; prolapse of. Restlessness. *Rheumatism Sciatica*. Spleen, affections of. *Sprain*. Stammering. Tongue, cramp in; swelling of. Urination, difficulty of. Varicocele. Veins, swollen; varicose. Warts.

Characteristics.—The common Rue of our gardens is a native of Southern Europe. It was formerly in great repute in medicine; epilepsy, hysteria, hydrophobia, weakness of sight (from excessive reading), ozæna, epistaxis, foul gumboils, flatulent colic (in hysteric females), inertia of the bowels, having been cured with it empirically (Teste). It was also supposed to be a kind of universal antidote: "Even in our own time the Roman ladies imagine that the most odoriferous flowers may be left in their rooms without the least danger provided a bush of garden rue be amongst them" (Teste). Practitioners (says *Treas. of Bot*.) have perhaps been deterred from employing it by the symptoms of acrido-narcotic poisoning induced by an overdose. Locally applied *Rue* is a powerful irritant, and one species, *Ruta montana*, is dangerous to handle even with gloves. *Ruta* is "useful in feverish complaints, promotes perspiration and removes noxious material; in headache, nervous and hysteric complaints, weakness of the stomach and pains in the bowels, suppressed menses, and if taken for a long time it benefits epilepsy. The expressed juice benefits nightmare" (Green's *Herbal*). In large doses it causes violent gastric pains, excessive and sometimes bloody vomiting, profuse salivation and swelling of the tongue, great prostration, confusion of mind, and convulsive twitchings, with, in pregnant women, abortion (M. Hélie). In olden times it was used to ward off plague, and is at the present day the great remedy for pip or roup in fowls: a disease which affects the throat and causes chokiness and turns the comb of the fowl black; it is due to impure water and is contagious. "It certainly acts strongly on deposits of scirrhous material in both the breasts and in the vagina and sometimes lessens the size of these" (Cooper). Hahnemann's proving shows how largely the old uses were founded on a homœopathic relationship. The vulnerary remedies indicate in symptoms of their provings the peculiar form of injuries for which they are adapted; there are the *sprained* pains of *Rhus*, the bruised pains (in skin and muscles) of *Arn.; Ruta* also has bruised pains, but these are more

particularly manifested in *bones. Ruta* is one of the chief remedies for injured bones, and especially *bruised* bones. This power of *Ruta* does not appear to have been known before the provings were made. But impaired sight due to straining the eyes was an old use of the remedy; and here are symptoms from the provings His eyes feel as if he had strained the sight too much by reading; Weak, pressive-like pain in right eye, with dimness of surrounding objects, as if from having looked too long at an object that was fatiguing to the eyes;" "A feeling of heat and burning in the eyes, and pain in them when he reads (in the evening and by candle-light)." Each of these symptoms was experienced by a separate prover. Another effect of bruising is seen in prolapse of the rectum *after confinement*. But *Ruta* has, independently of this, a powerful action on the rectum, and caused prolapse in the provers and many severe symptoms. Tearing stitches in rectum when sitting. The prolapse is < by stooping, and especially by crouching together; it comes on immediately on attempting a passage. Rushmore (*H. P.*, x. 516) cured with one dose of *Ruta* 900 (Fincke) a case of prolapse *preceding a very difficult stool*.—Tearing in rectum and urethra while urinating. Constipation; from inactivity of rectum or impaction of fæces following mechanical injuries. A curious clinical symptom is a sensation of nausea located in the rectum. Among the general symptoms are: Great weakness after a short walk; limbs feel bruised; small of back and loins painful. Tottering as if thighs were weak; limbs pain when walking. Does not know where to lay his legs on account of uneasiness and heaviness; lies now in one place, now in another, and turns from side to side. All parts of the body on which he lies, even in bed, are painful as if bruised. Facial paralysis from catching cold, in robust, sanguine persons. Rheumatic paralysis of wrists and ankles. *Ruta* is *specially suited* to robust, sanguineous persons; and corresponds to hæmorrhages from nose (with pressure at root), gums, rectum. *Peculiar Sensations* are: Pain as if from a fall in periosteum. As if a nail were driven into head. Head as if bruised or beaten. Eyes, as if strained; as if a shadow flitting before them; as after looking too long and intently at an object; as if eyes were balls of fire. As if one were digging about in the ear with a blunt piece of wood. As of a lump in throat. Bladder as if constantly full. Spine as if beaten and lame. Wrists as if sprained. As if pain were in marrow of bone, or as if bone were broken. Thighs as if beaten; as if weak. As if there were an ulcer on ankle. All parts of body bruised at night, feeling as if it were time to rise. Restlessness is a very frequent *Concomitant* of *Ruta* conditions. A peculiar symptom is cramp in the tongue with embarrassed speech. A prolonged use of *Ruta* 3x has cured ganglion in front of left wrist (Oran W. Smith, *H. P.*, ix. 308). Slow pulse, contracted pupil, salivation and swollen tongue are features of its action. The symptoms are: < By touch. Pressure < sore spot on sternum; > pain below r. scapula, and stitches in small of back. Backache > lying on back. [This is characteristic, and has led to many cures; and the relief of a case of malignant disease of kidneys and bladder (Rushmore, *H. P.*, x. 516). This is important in connection with a use Cooper has made of *Ruta* ointment, prepared by extracting the plant in warm vaseline as an application in broken cancer of the breast.] Walking or riding = chafing. Dyspepsia

from straining stomach by carrying heavy weights. Scratching >. Rubbing >. Rest <. Motion >. Lying down = parts lain on to be sore; > pain below right scapula; > stitches in small of back. Sitting <. Stooping <. Bending over = fæces to escape. Exertion <. Ascending <. Going up and down stairs = hamstrings to feel shortened and weak. < At night. < Morning. (Vertigo on rising. Rheumatic pain in back < before rising. Sweat in bed.) Warm stove = chilliness. Indoors = yawning and stretching. Open air = vertigo. Cold applications <. Cold wet weather <. < Reading and straining eyes. < During menses.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *Antidote to:* Merc. *Complementary:* Calc. ph. in joint affections. *Compatible:* After Arn. in joint affections; after Symphyt. in bone injuries; Calc., Caust., Lyc., Ph. ac., Puls., Sul., Sul. ac. (diseases of bone). *Compare:* In diseases of bone, Angust. (also botan.), Conchiol. Restlessness, effects of cold and damp, Rhus. Eye-strain, Nat. m., Onos., Seneg. Prolapse of rectum, Æsc., Bell., Chi. s., Nit. ac., Pod. Pain in back < in morning before rising, Pet. Sore as if bruised in parts lain on, Arn., Bap., Pyro. Constipation after injuries, Arn. Warts on palms, Nat. c., Nat. m. (on backs of hands, Dul.). Chafing. *Compare also:* Arg. n., Con., Euphras., Lyc., Cham., Sep.

Causation.—Bones, injuries of. Bruises. Fractures. Sprains. Carrying heavy weights. Over-exertion of eyes.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety, as from a troubled conscience.—Disposition to quarrel and to contradict.—Unfitness for labour.—Cross and suspicious, imagined he was always being deceived.—Patient dissatisfied with himself and others, and disposed to weep.—Melancholy and moral dejection (towards evening).—Slowness of conception.—Frequent absence of mind.

2. Head.—Head bewildered, as from too little sleep.—Whirling vertigo, which causes falling when rising in morning, also when seated, and when walking in open air.—When sitting, sudden vertigo: all turned round him in a circle; thereafter glowing cheeks.—Headache as from stunning pressure on whole brain, with great inquietude.—Headache as if a nail were driven into head.—Headache after excessive use of intoxicating drinks.—Throbbing or tearing pain in forehead, with confusion in head, in evening before lying down, and in morning on waking.—Heat in head (with much restlessness).—Intermittent boring stitches in r. side of forehead.—Shooting, drawing pain from frontal to temporal bone:—From temporal bones to occiput, in the periosteum, pain as from a fall.—(Occipital headache < during menses, with pains in backs of eyes (< in l. eyeball), with dyspepsia; cannot bear a bright light, eyes tire, ache and prick and turn bloodshot when she uses glasses—R. T. C.).—Tensive drawing or lancinating pains in exterior of head, as from a blow or contusion, esp. in periosteum.—Gnawing itching in scalp.—Nodes and abscesses on scalp, with pain as from excoriation when touched,

formed after a tearing pain had been felt in the part which they occupy.—Biting itching (ulcers) on scalp.—Small ulcers and running sores on scalp.

3. Eyes.—Pains in eyes when viewing an object minutely.—Itching smarting in canthus.—Aching in eyes.—Eyes hot like balls of fire; ache; feel strained.—Burning sensation in eyes when reading by candle-light.—Burning under l. eye.—Itching in inner canthi and on lower lids, which becomes smarting after rubbing them, whereupon the eye becomes filled with water.—Lachrymation in open air. (not in room).—Speck on cornea.—Red areola round candle in evening.—Quivering and jerking in muscles of eyebrows.—Spasms in (lower) lids; the tarsus is drawn hither and thither, and when it ceases water runs from both eyes for an hour and a half.—Tendency to stare.—Contraction of pupil (Aitken).—(Detachment of retina.).—Asthenopia.—Astigmatism (?).—Sight confused, as if directed through a mist, and complete cloudiness at a distance.—Obscuration of sight from reading too much, with clouds, or like a veil before eyes.—A green halo around the light in evening.—Bad effects from over-straining eyes, from reading too much, esp. fine work at night.—Dancing spots before eyes.

4. Ears.—Earache with scraping pressure; as if a blunt piece of wood were pushed about in it.—Itching lancinations in ear.—Pain in cartilage of ear and under mastoid process as from a bruise.

5. Nose.—Acute and hard aching in root of nose.—Perspiration on back of nose.—Epistaxis with pressure at root of nose.

6. Face.—Pains in face, in periosteum, as if caused by contusion or blows.—Spasmodic tearing in cheek-bone.—Itching and gnawing at face and on cheeks.—Erysipelas in forehead with swelling.—Eruption of pimples on lips.—Lips dry and sticky.—Acne.

7. Teeth.—Toothache with digging pain (in the lower teeth).—Painful sensibility and ready bleeding of the gums.

8. Mouth.—Mouth dry and glutinous.—Cramp in tongue, with embarrassed speech.—Profuse salivation and swelling of tongue (Taylor, *Med. Juris*).

9. Throat.—Sore throat, as if a tubercle were in bottom of gullet, during empty deglutition.—Sensation as from excoriation and pressure on velum palati when swallowing.

10. Appetite.—Mawkish and dry taste of food, like wood.—Violent thirst for cold water in afternoon.—Disgust at first mouthful with a sensation of fulness and satiety in abdomen, although the appetite is good.—Sudden nausea when eating, with vomiting of food.—Pains in stomach after eating bread, or crude and indigestible food.

11. Stomach.—Empty risings or with the taste of food.—Hiccough when smoking.—Putrid risings after eating meat.—Risings like those of hysterical women.—Nausea at pit of stomach.—Vomiting, even of food.—Pains in stomach after having eaten uncooked or indigestible food.—Pinchings in stomach after eating bread.—Gnawing (sensation as from emptiness or hunger), burning, or pressive pains in stomach.—Tearing shootings in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Gnawing pressure in hepatic region.—Gnawing and eating pain about navel.—Sick feeling in abdomen followed by soft stools.—Pulsation and pricking in l. hypochondrium.—Painful swelling of spleen.—Pain in abdomen as from a bruise, with digging in lumbar region.—Pressive pinchings in hypogastrium.—Incisive pinchings in sides of abdomen.—Shooting pains, which pass into abdomen, when sitting down.—Sensation of coldness or of heat, and burning sensation in abdomen.—Gnawing in abdomen.—Colic with burning or gnawing pain.—Colic as from worms (in children).—Lancinations in muscles of abdomen, which compel retraction of abdomen.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Difficult fæces, as from inactivity of rectum (or impaction following mechanical injuries), evacuated only with straining.—Constipation alternating with mucous, frothy stools.—Fæces scanty, hard, knotty, like sheep-dung.—Slimy diarrhœa alternately with constipation.—(Chronic and obstructed diarrhœa.—R. T. C.).—Frequent want to evacuate, with scanty but soft evacuations.—Ineffectual want to evacuate, with prolapsus recti.—Prolapse of rectum immediately on attempting a passage; from slightest stooping; after confinement; frequent unsuccessful urging.—Prolapsus recti at every evacuation (whether hard or soft stool).—Discharge of blood with stool.—When sitting, tearing stitches in rectum.—Pruritus ani with smooth appearance of skin round anus.—R. T. C.).—Tearing in rectum and urethra when not urinating.—Nausea felt in rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Want to urinate, sometimes very urgent, with pressure on bladder and scanty emission of green urine.—Pressure on bladder (as if continually full), sometimes also after emission of urine and at other times.—Frequent and profuse emission of urine, even at night.—Continued want to urinate, even immediately after an emission.—Retention of urine.—Involuntary emission of urine at night in bed and by day during movement (walking).—Urine charged with gravel.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual desire.—Pollutions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sterility.—Catamenia very irregular.—Symptoms < at menstrual period.—Catamenia of too short duration, preceded and followed by leucorrhœa.—Corrosive leucorrhœa after the catamenia.—(Pruritus pudendi.—Vaginal pruritus with irritation of skin elsewhere.—Pruritus vulvæ, very severe, affecting external lips, which are swollen, began in vagina with pain under l. breast and dimness of sight.—R. T. C.).—Metrorrhagia as a forerunner of

miscarriage.—Bearing-down pains.—Miscarriage; at seven months.—Lameness and soreness all over; with feeble contractions during labour.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Bruised pain in larynx.—Cough in evening after lying down, with copious expectoration of viscid mucus, and heaving as if about to vomit.—Croaking cough at night with scraping in chest.—Cough, with copious expectoration of purulent matter.—Expectoration of thick, yellowish mucus, almost without cough, but with a sensation of fatigue in chest.—Wakened about midnight with a choking cough.

18. Chest.—Breath very short, with dyspnœa.—Aching at chest with sensation of fulness.—Nocturnal compression in lower part of chest.—Lancinations in chest, often with suspended respiration, principally when going up stairs.—Sensation of coldness or of heat in chest.—Gnawing in r. chest with corrosive burning.—Gnawing sensation in (l.) chest.—Phthisis after mechanical injuries of chest.—A place in region of sternum is painful when touched.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart with anxiety.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing in nape of neck and in the shoulder-blades.—Pressure on inside of r. scapula.—Pricking itching between scapulæ, not > by rubbing.—Contusive pains in back and loins, often with oppressed respiration.—Pain in loins and sacrum as from contusion.—Shootings in loins when walking and when stooping, or only when seated, > by pressure and when lying down.—Backache > lying on back.—Pain in lumbar vertebræ as if bruised.—Bruised pain in spine; and in iliac bones.—Pain from coccyx to os sacrum as from a fall or blow.

21. Limbs.—Pains in the limbs, joints, and bones as if beaten, or after a blow or fall.

22. Upper Limbs.—Wrenching pain in the shoulder-joint, esp. when permitting arms to hang down or when resting on them.—Shocks in arms as if in bones.—Dull tearings in bones of the arm and joints of elbow.—Pain as from contusion in joint of elbow.—Pain in forearms as well as in bones and joints of hands as if they had been beaten.—Pressive and spasmodic drawing and tearing in forearms, hands, and fingers.—Paralytic stiffness of wrist.—Wrenching pain or shootings in wrists.—Sensation as from a sprain and stiffness in wrist.—Bones of wrist and back of hand painful as if bruised when at rest and when moving.—Pain in wrist (as from a sprain) on lifting a weight.—Numbness and tingling in hands after exertion.—Spasmodic contraction of fingers.—Swollen veins on hands; after eating.—Warts; with sore pains; flat, smooth, on palms of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Falling from side to side when walking, legs will not support him, no power or steadiness in thighs.—Legs give out on ascending or descending

stairs.—Sciatica; < by cold applications, and in cold, wet weather.—Spasmodic drawing in thighs, extending into the hip-joint and sacrum.—Contusive pain in hip-joint and bones of the legs, esp. on touching and stretching them.—Weakness in thigh-bones on rising from a seat, as if they had been broken.—Weakness, trembling, and paralytic heaviness of knees and legs, which prevent standing firmly, fatigue and heaviness of legs after walking.—Sensation of contraction in tendons of knee (as if they were shortened, and weakness in them, esp. on descending).—"Rue pounded with honey and salt helps swelling of knee."—Culpepper).—Fistulous ulcers in legs.—Flexion of knees, esp. when going down stairs.—Lameness and pain in the ankles after a sprain or dislocation; as if ulcerated.—(Pain and tenderness in soles, aching in ankles and very acute shooting in back of l. heel, sometimes of r. with pinkish discoloration of it; and shootings up through limb settling in one spot (sacro-sciatic foramen), with aching and heavy drawing across back of neck as if being dragged down; patellæ stiff and snap on bending knees.—R. T. C.).—Burning, gnawing pain in bones of the feet, which does not permit standing or walking.—Paralytic stiffness of instep.—Small epithelial swellings on joints of toes.

24. Generalities.—[We are led to the use of this remedy for injuries of the periosteum (as when a fall or an accident injures the periosteum), making it very sore and causing a bruised sensation; when the rectum protrudes from the anus after confinement; prolapsus ani, which may come down every time the bowels are moved; pain as if bruised in the outer parts and in the bones; wounds where the bones are injured; gnawing in the inner parts; affections in general of l. side of head; of the bladder; wrist-joints; lumbar region; bones of the lower extremity; < from lying on painful side; looking fixedly at an object, as in cases of those who have looked closely at watch-making, fine sewing, &c.; from taking uncooked food—H. N. G.].—Contusive pains in limbs, joints, and bones, esp. when touched.—Burning or gnawing pains in periosteum of limbs.—Sensation of soreness of the parts on which one lies.—Pain in long bones as if broken.—Pressive, spasmodic tearings, and drawings in the limbs.—Sensation of fulness in whole body, with obstructed respiration.—Lassitude, weakness, and heaviness in all limbs, esp. when seated, with great restlessness in legs.—Lameness after sprains, esp. the wrists and ankles.—Tottering, unsteady gait, from weakness of thighs.—Sensation in all limbs as if severely beaten, with painful sensibility of sacrum and loins when sitting down after a short walk.—Sensation in head and body as if he had not slept enough.—Knows not where to put his legs on account of restlessness and heaviness, puts them first in one place, then in another, and turns his body from side to side.—Whole body feels as if stuffed full, whereby breathing is impeded.—Cannot bend his body, all joints and hip-bones painful as if bruised.—On touching the painful parts, and esp. hips and thigh-bones, they are painful as if bruised.—Acts specially on yellow elastic tissue (R. T. C.).

25. Skin.—Gnawing itching on skin.—Erysipelatous inflammation.—Tendency to excoriation in children, either when walking or riding on horseback.—Inflamed ulcers.—Anasarca.—Warts; with sore pains; flat, smooth on palms.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning and stretching.—Strong disposition to sleep in evening and after a meal, waking with a start, and piercing cries on least touch.—Nocturnal agitation, with tossing and frequent waking.

27. Fever.—Pulse only accelerated during heat.—Coldness running over one side of head.—Chilliness principally in back and running up and down.—Heat over whole body, mostly in afternoon, without thirst, but with anxiety, restlessness, and dyspnœa.—Heat in face, with red cheeks and cold hands and feet.—Cold perspiration on face in morning in bed.—Perspiration all over when walking in open air.—Shuddering, coldness, and shivering, even when near the fire.—Coldness in hands and feet, with heat in face, confusion in head, and thirst.—General heat with agitation and excessive uneasiness, feeling of suffocation; and pressive headache.—Frequent flushes of heat.

Sabadilla.

Asagrća officinalis. Veratrum officinale. Sabadilla officinarum. Cebadilla. Cevadilla. N. O. Melanthaceć (of the Liliaceć). Tincture of seeds.

Clinical.—Coryza. Debility. Diphtheria. Dyspepsia; of pregnancy. Earache. Epistaxis. *Hay asthma*. Headache. *Head-lice*. Imaginary diseases. Influenza. Intermittents. Mania. Melancholia. Neuralgia. Śsophagus, stricture of. Rheumatism. Tapeworm. Throat, sore. Toothache. Uvula elongated. Vertigo. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Asagrća* is a Mexican genus belonging to the Colchicum family, Melanthaceć. It has only one species, *A. officinalis*, which furnishes the Cebadilla seeds from which *Veratrine* is prepared. The seeds were formerly used to destroy vermin (*Treas. of Bot.*). *Saba*. first appears in homśopathic literature as one of Stapf's additions, Hahnemann being one of the provers. Stapf's *Additions* forms a kind of appendix to the *Materia Medica Pura*. The plant, says Stapf, was first described by Monaides about the year 1572. At first it was almost exclusively used for destroying lice, and also worms in putrid ulcers and in the intestines. Stapf points out that the provings reveal remarkable febrile symptoms. *Saba*., he says, is "not only specific to a certain kind of very bad angina, and to a rare kind of pleurisy where no inflammatory fever nor thirst is present, where the patient complains of coldness mingled with isolated flushes of heat; but also to some forms of fever and ague, where the chilliness sets in with nausea and inclination to vomit, recurs frequently, and sometimes alternates with flushes of heat; where the

heat is more perceptible in the face and on the hands than on the rest of the body, with absence of thirst both in the chilly and hot stage." The same authority says that *Saba*. has a long period of action; the primary symptoms develop in the first five days, then recur after the lapse of some time. Symptoms are periodical and paroxysmal. The periodicity of *Saba*. may be as clock-like as that of *Cedr*., and renders it a leading remedy in intermittent fevers and neuralgias. *Saba*. is a chilly remedy, the symptoms, especially the coryza, being generally < in the open air. The catarrhal symptoms are very severe, and correspond to many cases of bay asthma. I have often relieved cases with *Saba*., though it does not cure the diathesis. Sore throats characterised by a sensation of a lump or foreign body in the throat, and a *constant necessity to swallow*, I have frequently cured with *Saba*. Kent (*Med. Adv*., August, 1894) says it is suited to "old, chronic sore throats that are < from cold air. The patient is sensitive to cold air. Every time he takes cold it settles in his nose and throat. Tonsillitis going from left to right." The desire for hot drink distinguishes *Saba*. from *Lach*. The traditional use of *Saba*. as a destroyer of parasites is depicted in the provings: "Violent itching of hairy scalp, compelling her to scratch till blood comes." "Itching of the vertex as if a quantity of vermin had collected there, obliging him to scratch incessantly." "Itching of anus and rectum as from ascarides." "Itching of anus alternating with itching of alć nasi and meatus auditorius." Kent gave *Saba*. to a pet dog which had great irritation of anus, and soon afterwards he passed a very large number of worms. *Saba*. has an extreme amount of giddiness in its pathogenesis; it may cause staggering and even fainting. Objects seem to whirl round, or to whirl round each other. Stapf had "Vertigo early in the morning after rising." After a dose of *Saba*. in high potency I astonished myself by falling back on the bed with giddiness on rising the following morning. Among the characteristic mental symptoms are: Tendency to be startled. Erroneous impressions as to the state of his body. Imaginary diseases: imagines parts shrunken, &c.; if there is distension from flatus imagines she is pregnant, &c. *Saba*. is intolerant of mental exertion; thinking = headache. Digestion is disordered and the tongue loaded, sinking at stomach and gnawing hunger. *Saba*. corresponds to many forms of indigestion, including that incident to pregnancy. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if things were turning around each other. As if she would fall if she did not hold on to something. As if eyes went round with the whirling sensation. Lips as if scalded. Tongue as if full of blisters. As if uvula were down. As if śsophagus would be closed. As of a body in throat which he must swallow down. As of a lump in throat. As if a morsel of food had lodged in throat. As of a worm in śsophagus. As if a sore spot was pressed upon. As of a lump in abdomen. As if a ball of thread were moving and turning rapidly through abdomen. As if knives were cutting abdomen. As if abdomen were shrunken; were empty. Croaking as of frogs in abdomen. As of something alive in abdomen. As if stomach were gnawed. As of a thread or string in throat. As if throat were tied with a string. As if articulation were suspended. As if tape prevented circulation in chest. As if interior of bones were scraped out with a sharp knife. As if hot breath came out of his mouth and nose. As if everything were in motion. As if the air

itself were in tremulous motion. As if he had taken wine. Shaking as if in a severe chill. As if something sharp in throat. As if a soft body in throat must be constantly swallowed. Pressure on larynx = throat sore. Scratching > itching of scalp; = burning of anus. Lying perfectly still > vertigo. Lying down = cough immediately, < expectoration. Sitting < vertigo. Rising from seat vertigo. Opening mouth wide = cracking of jaw-joint. Walking vertigo and afterwards headache; pain in stomach. Getting into sweat when walking < itching of scalp. > Afternoon. Chill 3 p.m. < Morning; and evening. Gastric symptoms < morning. < At new or full moon; at regular periods. Alternating: canine appetite and disgust for meat and sour things; thirstlessness and bulimia with aversion to food. Hot drinks: < toothache; mouth intolerant of; craved in sore throat, more easily swallowed. Cold < all symptoms; < cough. Cold drinks < toothache. Walking in cold air < toothache. Open air: > vertigo; feels > in; = lachrymation and spasmodic sneezing. Warm stove > chilliness. When over-heated itching of scalp <. Mental exertion <. Fright = hysterical paroxysms. < From wine. *Saba. is suited to:* Persons of light hair, fair complexion, with a weakened, relaxed muscular system. Children. Old people.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Puls., Con. *Follows well:* Bry. (pleurisy). *Followed well by:* Ars., Bell., Merc., Nux. *Compare:* Botan., Verat. alb., Verat. v., Helon. Congestion, Verat. v. Feels > in open air, Puls. Ovaritis, Coloc. Chill in afternoon, Lyc. < From 4 to 8 p.m., Lyc. Imaginary diseases, Thuj. Sensation of something alive in abdomen, Croc., Thuj.; of machinery, Nit. ac. Effect of mental exertion, Nux, Pic. ac. Fever without thirst, Puls. (with unquenchable thirst, Nat. m.). Attacks at same time every day, Ars., Ced. Hunger in early morning, Aga., Ant. c., Asar., Calc., Carb. a., Chi., Lyc., Mur. ac., Ran. b., Rhus, Zn. Nausea at sight of food, Colch., Lyc. String sensations; coryza, Cep. (Cep. coryza > out of doors; Saba. <). Easily startled by noises, Borax. < From wine, Zn. Nervous diseases from worms, Cin., Pso. Worm affections of children, Con., Sil., Spi. Delirium during intermittents. Complaints go left to right, Lach., Lac c. Illusions about his body, Bap. Alcaloid, Veratrin.

Causation.—Fright. Mental exertion. Thinking. Worms.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Uneasiness and anguish, with great agitation.—Disposition to be frightened.—Startled by noises.—Hysteric paroxysms after fright.—Ill-humour and passion.—Dislike to labour.—Rage.—Difficulty in thinking.—Thinking = headache.—Delusions of the imagination with respect to oneself; the body seems to be collapsed, like that of a corpse, the stomach to be eaten away, &c.—Imaginary diseases.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with nausea, > by supporting head.—Vertigo: as if things were turning around him; as if all things were turning round each other; in morning after

rising; had to rest his head on the table the whole afternoon to keep off the fainting; more sitting than standing; when going to bed.—Vertigo with fainting and cloudiness of eyes (everything becomes black) on rising from a seat.—Headache with vertigo, > while eyes are fixed steadfastly on an object, and while patient is thinking of one subject.—Headache as if a thread had been drawn from middle of forehead to occiput above temples, leaving a burning sensation behind.—Stupefying headache with coryza, itching, and burning of scalp and general heat of whole body; < in forenoon.—The headache begins in r. side, whence it extends more and more to l.—Corrosive burning point on top of head.—Headache with tensive pain, esp. during intellectual labour.—Headache, esp. after every walk; after eating.—Hemicrania with tćnia.—Pressive and stupefying headache in forehead and temples.—Painful heaviness of head.—Boring pains in head after taking exercise.—Pulsative and painful throbbing in head.—Burning, tingling, and pricking in forehead and scalp (as from lice).—Burning, crawling itching on hairy scalp and forehead, > from scratching, < from getting into a sweat when walking.—Forehead covered with cold sweat.

3. Eyes.—Burning smarting in eyes.—Pressure on eyeballs, esp. when looking up.—Redness of margins of eyelids.—Lachrymation, esp. during exercise in open air, when looking at anything bright, when coughing, yawning, and on feeling the slightest pain in other parts.—Weakness of sight.

4. Ears.—Otalgia with troublesome pressure; with snapping as of electric sparks before ears.—Tickling in ears.—Itching at anus alternately with itching at meatus auditorius externus.—Burning itching and shootings in tips of ears.—Deafness as if there were a band over ears.—Humming, gurgling, and detonation in ears.—Boring in parotids.

5. Nose.—Itching tingling in nose and contractive smarting.—Epistaxis.—Great sensibility to smell of garlic.—Sensitive dryness of upper part of nose.—Violent spasmodic sneezing (shaking the abdomen, then lachrymation).—Obstruction of nostrils, alternately.—Fluent coryza with altered features and bewildered head (influenza; hay-fever).—Great masses of white and transparent mucus are blown from nose, without coryza.—Bright red blood comes from posterior nares and is expectorated.

6. Face.—Heat of face with fiery redness, esp. after drinking wine.—Blue circles round the eyes.—Marbled and herpetic skin on the face, burning sensation, pain as from excoriation, pricking and itching tingling in lips.—Beating and jerking in muscles of l. upper jaw, with itching.—Boring in lower jaw and submaxillary glands.—Cracking of the articulation of the jaw on opening mouth wide.

7. Teeth.—Toothache with drawing and pulsative pain.—Shooting pains in molars.—Caries of teeth.—Gums bluish.—Pricking in gums.

8. Mouth.—Sensation in mouth and on tongue as if they were burnt and excoriated.—Cannot bear anything hot in mouth.—Tongue feels sore as if full of blisters.—Pricking (soreness) in tip of tongue.—Tip of the tongue bluish.—Tongue loaded with a thick yellowish coating (more in middle and at back).—Dryness of the mouth without thirst.—Copious accumulation of (sweetish) saliva in the mouth.—Jelly-like saliva.

9. Throat.—Pain in the throat as if caused by a plug or an internal swelling during deglutition and at other times.—Constantly obliged to swallow, with pain in mouth and behind larynx as if something lodged there, with scratching roughness; hawks constantly, < morning and during and after eating.—Sensation of a skin hanging loosely in throat, must swallow over it; as if uvula were down.—Much tough phlegm in throat, must hawk.—Feeling of constriction in the throat (in fauces as from an astringent drink).—Can swallow warm food more easily, in sore throat.—Pressure and burning sensation in throat during deglutition and at other times.—Dryness in throat.—Roughness and scraping in throat, with continued want to swallow or to hawk.—Inflammation of uvula.

10. Appetite.—Taste bitter (or of a sickly sweetness).—Violent thirst for cold water, milk, or beer, also in morning.—Hunger, with dislike to all food, esp. meat (coffee, wine, and acids).—Bulimy esp. in morning and evening (principally for honey, pastry, and farinaceous food).—Thirstlessness or thirst only in evening for cold water.—Craves hot things, hot tea (in sore throat).

11. Stomach.—Risings, generally empty, and sometimes with shuddering.—Painful and imperfect risings.—Pyrosis.—Corrosive burning pain in stomach and śsophagus; when walking.—Coldness in stomach.—Empty feeling in stomach.—Nausea with inclination to vomit, often with shuddering, > by eating.—Nausea; with constant spitting of insipid water.—Nausea, retching, and feeling of worm in śsophagus.—Vomiting of lumbrici.—Softness, uneasiness, and coldness in stomach.—Digging in epigastric region, with pains as from excoriation (as if a sore spot were pressed below pit of stomach), when pressing upon it (and on inspiration).—A frequent sudden sensation of obstructed respiration in scrobiculus, with anxiety.—Sensation of heat in scrobiculus and burning in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pressive scraping in hepatic region.—Digging drawing in liver, with pain as from excoriation when pressing upon it.—Sensation of heat in hepatic region.—Colicky pain in abdomen as if caused by worms (or from actual worms).—Constriction in abdomen.—Turning and twisting through whole abdomen as from a lump.—Cuttings as by knives.—Colic: with sensation as if a ball were moving and turning through abdomen, cries out, "Oh! my bowels, they go like a wheel"; with violent urging to stool and borborygmus; from worms.—Violent shootings in sides of abdomen, which force the patient to bend double.—Boring, digging, and rolling in abdomen.—Rumbling in abdomen, as if empty.—Croaking

as of frogs in abdomen.—Sensation of coldness or burning in abdomen.—Spasmodic contraction of muscles of abdomen; of l. side, with burning pain; he bent double on l. side.—Red spots and specks on abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Broken, hard, scanty stools.—Very difficult stools with much burning in abdomen and sensation as if something alive in abdomen.—Urgent want to evacuate, with scanty evacuation.—Loose brown or fermented fćces, mixed with mucus and blood (floating on the water).—Pinchings, tearing, and tingling in rectum.—Crawling in rectum and anus as from ascarides.—Itching of anus, violent burning after scratching.—Itching of anus, alternating with itching of nose or ear.—Discharges of worms (lumbrici, tapeworm).

14. Urinary Organs.—Urgent want to urinate, esp. in evening, with tenesmus and scanty emission.—Increased secretion of urine.—Turbid, thick urine, like clay-water.—Burning in urethra when urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Digging and pressive pain in testes.—Diminished sexual desire.—Tensive and painful erections, without desire for coition.—Pollutions, with flaccidity of penis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia: retarded but profuse, and of longer duration; flow by fits and starts; painful hearing down a few days previous.—Cutting pain as from knives in ovary (ovaritis).—Nymphomania from ascarides.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hot breath.—Hoarse, rough voice.—Hawking up of bright red blood, which comes from the nasal fossć.—Short, dry cough, also at night, provoked by a scraping in throat.—Cough dry, with perspiration and water in the eyes.—Cough with vomiting, shootings in vertex, and pain in stomach.—Dull cough, sometimes with hćmoptysis.—Cough immediately on lying down.—Cough with expectoration and lancinations in chest.

18. Chest.—Respiration obstructed, as if there were a stone in the chest.—Short, difficult respiration.—Wheezing respiration.—Pressure on the chest.—Burning sensation in the chest.—Pain from r. (sometimes l.) shoulder into chest as if circulation of blood arrested by a tight bandage; not > by unfastening dress; < in open air.—Shootings in sides of chest, esp. when drawing breath and coughing, which disturbs the sleep at night and does not permit lying on the side.—(Inflammation of pleura.).—Red spots and points on chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart with pulsation throughout body.

20. Back.—Contusive pain in back and loins, esp. when seated.—Burning-tingling stinging sensation between scapulć.—Stitches in rapid succession in r. side of back.

21. Limbs.—Weariness and heaviness in all the limbs, < towards evening, obliging her to lie down.—Coldness of the limbs.—Painful drawings in limbs as if in marrow of bones, with inclination to stretch limbs, > by repose.—Painful sensation of paralysis of the limbs, esp. in knees.

22. Upper Limbs.—Convulsive movements of arms.—Trembling of arms and hands.—Red spots, bands, and points on arms and hands.—Pricking lancinations in forearms.—Dryness of skin of hands.—Distortion of fingers.—Yellow spots on fingers.—Desquamation of skin round nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Shootings in thighs and knees.—Weakness and flexion of knees.—Tearing and tension in calves of legs, also at night.—Heaviness of feet.—Swelling of feet, with painful sensibility of soles.—Profuse perspiration on soles.

24. Generalities.—[Intermittent complaints which come every week, or two weeks, or four weeks apart.—Esp. suited for children who are disposed to worms; worms discharged with stool, whether lumbrici or tapeworms.—Sweetish taste.—No thirst during chill; heat often internal.—Troubles appearing on the r. side; on toenails.—Sensation of knocking, throbbing, or pulsation in the outer parts; great sleepiness in the forenoon.—< in forenoon; before midnight; from cold in general; while resting.—> From moving; while swallowing something; while getting warm; from warmth in general.—Many complaints appear, esp. during the new and full moon.—H. N. G.].—Pricking, pressive, and dull lancinations in different parts.—Tingling in the limbs.—Twitchings, convulsive tremblings, or catalepsy from worms.—Nervous diseases from worms or deeply seated abdominal irritation.—Great debility; in intermittents; paralytic debility in pleuritis.—Convulsions.—Heaviness of tread and of movements generally.—Lassitude and heaviness in all limbs, < evening, or towards noon, at which times the pains in the limbs are also <.—In general, < at same hour every day.—Pains in the bones, as if caused by some one cutting and scraping inside with a knife, esp. in the joint; < by touch, > by a quick movement of the part affected.—The patient feels better when lying down than when walking or standing; in the open air.—Several symptoms appear first on the r. and then on the l. side.—Great sensibility to cold air, which < the uneasiness and pains.

25. Skin.—Parchment-like dryness of skin.—Tingling and burning shootings under skin.—Red bands, spots, and points in different parts of skin, appearing with greatest intensity in cold air.

26. Sleep.—Great inclination to sleep during day, with continued yawning and stretching.—Sleep retarded by a multitude of thoughts.—Imperfect sleep in evening, with mental fatigue from wandering thoughts.—Agitated and unrefreshing sleep at night, with anxious dreams.—In the morning he starts up from his sleep as from a fright.

27. Fever.—Pulse small but spasmodic.—Sensation as if the circulation were suspended.—Chilliness in evening always at same hour; frequently not followed by heat; the chills run up the body.—Heat principally in head and face, often interrupted by chilliness, always returning at same hour.—Fever without thirst, manifested only by chilliness, with intermittent heat, which is more perceptible in the face and hands than in other parts of body.—Hot perspiration in face with coldness of rest of body.—Intermittent fever which returns at same hour; chill, then thirst, then thirst with headache.—Shivering or external coldness and trembling of limbs without shivering, and with more violent thirst or complete adipsia; afterwards heat with moderate thirst, accompanied or followed by perspiration.—In the morning hours perspiration.—During the shivering pain in upper ribs, dry, spasmodic cough, and tearing in all the limbs and bones.—Delirium, yawning, and stretching during the heat.—Sleep during the perspiration.—Quotidian, tertian, quartan fever at regular intervals, with anorexia, pressive inflation of stomach, pains in chest, cough, shivering, weakness and thirst between the shiverings and the heat.—Thirst only between hot and cold stage.—Fever where the gastric symptoms prevail, with dry, convulsive cough in cold stage (quartan ague).—During the apyrexia painful weariness of the limbs without any other symptom.

Sabal Serrulata.

Serenoa serrulata. Saw Palmetto. (Sandy soils of sea coast South Carolina to Florida; most luxuriant nearest the sea.) N. O. Palmaceć. (*1*) Tincture of fresh ripe berries and seeds, all crushed-and macerated in 90 per cent. alcohol for fourteen days and decanted (Hale). (*2*) Fluid Extract, "probably four times stronger than the tincture" (Hale). [C. S. Estep (*Am. Hom*., xxvi. 133) uses a dark-green Fluid Extract which is made from the fresh green berries, and is "almost as green as grass and has an oily surface." He makes his dilutions from this. Other preparations have disappointed him.] (*3*) Oil (prepared from the expressed juice of the fruit by allowing it to stand a few days). (*4*) Saccharated Oil (one part of the oil to seven parts of cane sugar). (*5*) Malted Sabal (one part of the Oil to seven of Maltine). (*6*) Aqua Olei Sabal (a preparation suggested by Hale made by triturating gtt. xvi. of the Oil with Mag. carb. one ounce, gradually adding a pint of distilled water and decanting. For use as a spray).

Clinical.—Appendicitis. Asthma, catarrhal. Atrophic pharyngitis. Atrophic rhinitis. Atrophy, Backache. Breasts, inflamed; painful; atrophy of. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Cystitis. Dysmenorrhśa. Dysuria. Enuresis. Glands, affections of. Gleet. Gonorrhśa. Headache. Hoarseness. Impotence. Innutrition. Iritis. Lactation, defects of. Laryngitis, catarrhal. Lumbago. Menses, delayed. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. Obesity. Ovaries, affections of. Peritonitis. Phthisis. Proctitis. *Prostate, enlarged*;

affections of. Puerperal fever. School-headache. Sterility. Strangury. Testes, atrophy of. Throat, sore; catarrhal. Urine, incontinence of. Uterus, affections of; misplacements of; tumours of. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—In his little book entitled *Saw Palmetto*, Hale has put together most of our available knowledge respecting this plant. It is a dwarf palm with creeping (or leaning), branching stem, the edges of leaf and petioles serrate, roots fibrous, large, half exposed. The fruit (so-called" berry") is a one-seeded drupe about the size of an olive, dark purple when ripe, and ripening in October and November. The branching spadices form large pendulous particles. When eaten the taste is at first exceedingly sweet, but in a few seconds this is followed by an acrid, pungent sensation that spreads to fauces, nasal mucous membrane, and larynx. This is in turn succeeded by a feeling of smoothness as if the parts had been coated with oil. The seeds are enveloped in a tough, fibrous membrane, are very hard, and when cut show a white, oily substance, which burns with a blue flame, giving off an odour of roasted coffee. The fruit is richer in sugar than sugar-cane, and contains two oils, one volatile and one fixed. The volatile oil is considered to possess the most characteristic properties of the medicine. Hale describes it as "yellow," but he quotes John Uri Lloyd, of Cincinnati, as writing to him, "The principal constituent is a volatile oil. This oil possesses a *deep green* colour." And he goes on to say that the colour is not due to chlorophyll nor to the copper of the worm used in condensing it. This agrees with Estep's contention that the preparation of Sabal should be dark-green or grass-green. The preparation Estep used was a Fluid Extract prepared by Burrough Brothers, of Baltimore, from the fresh green berries." (Hale directs that the fresh *ripe* berries should be used.) The preparation used by Dr. Mullin's prove was made by Boericke and Tafel. All are agreed that preparations of the dried fruit and of the root-bark do not possess the curative powers of the remedy. While on a hunting trip through the wilds of Florida Hale observed the great fattening properties of the berries on animals. During summer food is scanty, and the wild animals become very thin, but as soon as the Palmetto fruit ripens they improve rapidly, and in a few weeks have put on so much fat that they become an easy prey to the hunter. This fat, says Hale, "consists principally of olein, and will not make lard." *Sabal serrulata* was introduced into medicine by J. B. Read and A. A. Solomons, both of Savannah, Georgia. Read gave a "Saccharated oil," of which he says: "By its peculiar soothing power over the mucous membranes it produces sleep and relieves the most troublesome coughs, promotes expectoration, improves digestion, and increases fat, flesh, and strength. It has been used with benefit in cardiac asthma, phthisis, especially laryngeal, chronic bronchitis, and dilatation of the bronchial tubes. Its action in catarrhal affections is rapid and permanent. A cold in the head may be checked with two or three doses (of the saccharated oil) mixed with boiling water, and used by inhalation it has been found beneficial in chronic ozćna." Dr. Will Scott Mullins, of Louisville, Kentucky, published the first proving made for him by a former student of his, Miss Annie Roask. This prover is described as a very intelligent lady of twenty-three, mediumly developed, small breasts, red hair,

blue eyes, 5 feet 7 inches in height, weight, 109 pounds, bust measure 32 inches. These details are important, as this prover developed some of the most characteristic effects of the drug, especially those of the mammary glands, and at the end of the proving (from December 8th to March 1st) her breasts had increased fully one-third in size, and her bust measure was 33 1/2 inches, and her weight 119 1/2 pounds. This prover had also many symptoms in the head and ovaries. Her symptoms are for the most part not distinguished from the others in the Schema, but when I have wished to distinguish them I have appended the letter (R). Another remarkable proving by a woman is that of Dr. Freda M. Langton, of Omaha, Nebraska. Her symptoms, when distinguished, have the letter (L) appended. Mind, bladder, ovaries, and uterus were all strongly affected in her case. One symptom she developed was an irritability and depression; and sympathy did not merely < as with *Nat. m*., it *made her angry*. (This condition of mind was present in one of the prostatic cases cured by *Sbl*.) Dr. Langton relates that she was unable to find in antidote, and suffered for three months after the proving before she found one. In searching for a remedy for a case of dysmenorrhśa she found the leading symptoms under *Silic*., and it struck her that the symptoms of *Silic*. corresponded to her own symptoms. She took it twice daily, and was better in two hours. In three days all the bladder and ovarian trouble was gone. *Sil*. was also given to the dysmenorrhśa patient, but only partially relieved. *Sbl*. was then given, and quickly and permanently cured. *Sbl*. was proved by two men, Dr. R. Boocock, and an unmarried prover whose symptoms are given by Hale (*H. R*., xiii. 103). Both experienced well-marked symptoms in the genito-urinary sphere, including increased sexual power. I have marked some of Boocock's symptoms (B). Hale's prover had this urinary symptom, which be justly says may prove a valuable indication: "Fears to fall asleep lest something should happen; starts up with this fear as he is dozing." In all the provings the Ř tincture, or Fluid Extract, were used in from 5- to 10-drop doses, repeated two or three times a day; and in the clinical use of the remedy a similar dosage has been adopted. *Sbl*. is an organ remedy of great power, selecting the uterus and prostatic gland (which is the male analogue of the uterus), ovaries and testes and bladder. But the provings are sufficiently detailed to warrant closer homśopathising, and Dr. Langton says that though she gives 5-drop doses four times daily in cases of over-worked brain and school-headache for the "tonic, nutritive, and stimulating" effect of the remedy she gives the 1x as soon as relief has been obtained, and she finds that the dilution often gives greater relief in the headaches than the larger closes. Mullins also says (*H. R*., xii. 68): "I now found the use of the drug in the 3rd and 6th attenuation curative in nearly all of the diseases of the uterus and appendages. Also in headache from reflexed uterine, troubles, in mammary abscess, mental irritations, and nervous debility. It is indeed an anti-lean, and well deserves the name of "The Homśopathic Catheter." But, he adds, it must be given on its individual indications. W. E. Reily published (*Hahn. Adv*., December, 1898) these cases illustrating the prostatic action of *Sbl*.: (*1*) Mr. J., 56, very despondent; irritable. Sympathy seemed to anger him. Great tenesmus in neck of bladder, with heavy, aching pains, with *sense of*

coldness extending into external genitals. Occasional sharp pains extending up into abdomen and down into thighs. Appetite capricious. Constipation chronic. Urination too frequent, disturbing sleep. *Sbl*. Ř was given, five drops night and morning. Steady improvement followed, and in eight weeks all the symptoms had gone, and with them an annoying eczema of the hands. (*2*) Mr. M., 45, for a year had gradually increasing frequency of micturition. Despondent; distressed. Appetite capricious. Vertex headache and gastric catarrh. Little sexual desire; coitus followed by digging pain in back and tenesmus of bladder with difficulty in commencing to urinate. Genitals cold, dull aching in region of prostate, extending to abdomen and thighs. *Sbl*. Ř gradually relieved and cured in three weeks. (*3*) Mr. E., 35. Frequent urination for 1 1/2 years. Heavy, dragging pains, extending into back and thighs; *back pains much < after coitus* Considerable loss of prostatic fluid at times. Sexual desire much impeded. Severe headache on vertex and gastric catarrh. All symptoms removed by *Sbl*. Ř. Hale says E. S. Evans, of Columbus, Ohio, considers *Sbl*. "almost specific in iritis when the prostate gland is involved. I have cured cases with the 3x which could not be relieved in any other way." (This is a noteworthy observation. The connection between gonorrhśa and syphilis and the eye is well known, and I have known several cases of ophthalmia develop in patients who were taking another prostatic remedy, *Solidago virgaurea*, for their trouble.) A. L. Davidson (*H. R*., x. 525) relates a case of impotence in a man, 51, who had difficult micturition, tenderness of prostatic portion of urethra, loss of power, testicles shrunk, penis shrunk and cold. *Sbl*. Ř, gtt. xv., four times a day, was prescribed. At the end of the first week he complained of drawing pains in spermatic cords, there was freer flow of urine; he slept better and felt better. At the end of the second week the testes were gradually increasing in size, tenderness of urethra had nearly disappeared, and erections were established. In two weeks more the cure was complete, the testes were even larger and firmer than normal. J. Martin Kershaw, of St. Louis, treated a young lady of twenty-three who had had great difficulty in controlling her urine all her life. Undue exertion, lifting, straining, laughing, caused it to dribble away. Unless she rose several times in the night she was sure to wet the bed. *Sbl*. Ř, gtt. i., four times a day, was given. In one month she was much improved, and under the same remedy she gradually got quite well. Elias C. Price reports these cases. (*1*) Very nervous lady with chronic inflammation of bladder, frequent painful urination, ten to twelve times in the night and every fifteen to thirty minutes during the day. Spells of pressing pain on rectum, > by warm water enemas, which generally brought away hardened fćces. *Lil. t*. 3x removed this temporarily. Rectal examination disclosed a hard fleshy tumour the size of half a hen's egg on the posterior aspect of the uterus. *Sbl*. (Fluid Extract) gtt. v., thrice daily, diminished the tumour by half in two months, and removed it entirely in three more. (*2*) Mrs. X., primapara, had, five days after confinement, irritation of kidneys, and a week later symptoms of pelvic peritonitis. Uterus much enlarged, very tender. Did not urinate very often, but when she did the pain was so excruciating that she fainted away, and sometimes did not come to for an hour. For three days no remedy did any good. Then she had violent pain

right side of head above and behind the ear, and paralysis of left arm and leg; became unconscious and could not be aroused; at times would talk of things which had occurred before her illness; insensible to external impressions. She remained thus ten days. *Sbl*. (Fluid Extract), gtt. xx., every two hours, relieved the pain on being raised to urinate after the second dose. Recovery from the other condition was very gradual. (*3*) Miss X., 22, had had irregular menses for years, having once gone nine months without a period. When she came to Price she was three months past her time; *one breast was much smaller than the other*. *Sbl*. (Fluid Extract), gtt. v., thrice daily. In about a month the menses came on freely, lasted four days instead of the usual two. Breasts began to increase in size. In three months one was as large as the other. The following year she again missed her time, and *Sbl*. brought it right in a week. Price has cured with *Sbl*. cases of pelvic cellulitis, peritonitis, puerperal fever, inflammation of uterus, tubes, ovaries, and even appendicitis; and proctitis, especially if the prostatic gland is involved. Showerman gave Hale a summary of his experience with *Sbl*.: (*1*) A lady who had been for two years unable to rise in the morning without a cup of coffee and something to eat was cured with *Sbl*. in a week. (*2*) An impotent man was cured in thirty days. (*3*) Man, 76, enlarged prostate, had to use catheter for three years. Cured in four months. (*4*) Man passing blood with urine for six months: cured in two weeks. (*5*) Cases of incontinence. (*6*) A lady to whom he gave *Sbl*. for nervous debility had to discontinue it because "her sexual passions made her almost furious" from its use. (*7*) In catarrhal affections he found it very efficacious, and he cured himself with it in four months of a bronchial trouble of seven years' duration which no medicine had relieved before.—Mullins confirms the value of *Sbl*. in catarrhal states, which is one of the uses the remedy was put to by Read, who introduced it. Mullins says: "In chronic bronchitis, with a wheezing, hard cough, < on lying down till 6 am. < in damp, cool air and cloudy weather, it is promptly curative." The fattening properties of *Sbl*. have been utilised in medicine. For this purpose it has been given in the form of *Saccharated oil* (gr. x. to gr. lx.) or *Sabal Maltine*. The *Aqua Sabal* Hale found useful as a spray. The symptoms are < in early morning; from rising to bedtime. < By motion. > After sleep. Backache < after coitus. Catarrhal symptoms are < in cold, damp weather. Cough < on lying down at night. < Before menses (depression). Stinging pains appear to be characteristic. Wandering, radiating, and cramping pains were also prominent. Sbl. has several groups of associated regions of pain: pains affecting head and ovary; ovaries and breasts; lower back and right temple; prostate and eye.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Sil. (Sbl. grows on the sandy shore); Puls. (delayed menses; Puls. also grows on sandy soils). *Compare:* Stinging pains in ovaries, Apis, Merc. Pain in right ovary and thigh, Apis. Breasts painful, Con., Calc. School-headaches; < by sympathy, Nat. m. (Sbl. is most fruitful nearest the sea; compare Sil. marina). Prostatic affections, Fe. pic., Cham., Arg. n., Dig., Solid. Prostate and eye, Solid. < From coition, K. ca. Wandering pains, K. bi. (the roots of Sbl. are very rich in potash salts). Over-worked women, Mg. c. Hale classes *Sbl*. with remedies "primarily aphrodisiac"—Pho., Turn. aph., Nux, Orig., Coca, Aur.,

Can. i., Plat., Lil., Santal.; "primarily anaphrodisiacs" according to him being—Con., Sal. n., Salicin., Agn., Nuph., Ars., Pic. ac., Calad., Camph., Iod., Lupulin.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Unusual, full, confused sensation; thinking difficult; cannot grasp or remember what is read.—Irritability; impatience; fretfulness.—Immutability with indifference to wants of others; mind self-concentrated on her own sufferings, wants to be left alone.—Broods on her symptoms.—Sympathy makes her angry.—Wants to go away and die alone.—Fearfully blue and low down before menses.

2. Head.—Vertigo with headache (from fumes of oil).—Severe headache with giddiness and dim vision.—Sharp, darting pain coming and going suddenly (like *Bell.*), now here now there in sides, top, and back of head, through eyes and in temples.—Shooting pains in temples and across forehead.—Soon after rising a very sharp pain in l. temple; pain across forehead to both temples, < r.; vague aching on vertex; pain r. temple running across vertex to l.—Sharp pain in either r. or l. temple, running up across forehead, with pain in l. ovary and uterus; severe pain in l. temple and a sharp pain on vertex.—Dull, aching pain in r. temple and on vertex, almost unbearable by 3 p.m.—Pain running up from nose and centring in forehead.—Pain and irritation at base of brain and upper third of cervical spine (like that of *Gels.*).—Sensation as if something tightening in brain.—(Neuralgic pains before and after catarrhal attacks.)

3. Eyes.—(Iritis when the prostate gland is involved.)

4. Ears.—(Chronic inflammation of middle ear.).—Fulness in nose and ears, only bits of dry crumbling wax got away on picking.—Frequent sharp, stitch-like pains inward from ears.—Hearing diminished; voices seem far off (B.—proving discontinued in consequence).

5. Nose.—Pain running up from nose and centring in forehead.—Sneezing and lachrymation, coughing and gagging.—Fulness in nostrils compelling him to pick them, only dry crumbs came away.

6. Face.—Papular eruption on l. temple and about mouth.—Slight neuralgia in r. temple and r. jaw.—Pallor.

8. Mouth.—Pungent burning sensation in mouth and fauces, extending up and down and causing sneezing, coughing, and gagging; afterwards smooth, numb feeling, as if mouth coated with fat.—Burning on tongue as if scalded.

9. Throat.—Sharp pain in l. side of throat.—Pungent, burning sensation in fauces; followed by smooth sensation, as if coated with oil.

11. Stomach.—Appetite good throughout proving.—Appetite poor and capricious.—Constant desire for milk (usually disliked).—Belching and acidity.—Sharp pain running through stomach; severe pain in l. side of stomach.—Irritation of stomach.—Acute gastritis; fearful burning as from Sulphuric acid; could not take meat, vegetable, or pudding, only bread and milk, > by *Robin*. 3 (B).

12. Abdomen.—Suddenly most intense, cramp-like pain through abdomen; soon radiated in different directions, to legs, stomach, then to ovaries, where it settled.—Stinging pains running up l. side of abdomen.—Sharp pains running up and down front of abdomen, and also r. side.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools unusually easy; free from hćmorrhoidal troubles (to which the prover—Boocock—was subject).—(Some return of hćmorrhoids with dryness of stool and pressure from within out.—Stools dark, almost black—B.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Painful urination; connected with ovarian pain (L).—Tenesmus as in cystitis, a few drops of blood voided on one or two occasions (L).—Feeling as if bladder too full; starting the flow was painful as if forced through very narrow meatus (B).—Feeling as of a stricture about two inches down urethra (B).—Pain extending from bladder up above pubes, with a radiating pain across epigastrium, stitching in region of l. kidney, severe headache with giddiness and dim vision (B).—Scalding on passing water, burning smarting after; slight gluing of meatus and twisted stream (all removed in the proving, stream larger and stronger, no longer required to rise at night—B).—Pain or irritation in region of kidneys; later a trace of albumen and a few renal cells.—Excruciating pain and fainting on being raised up to urinate (cured in a puerperal case).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Slight irritation of prostate.—Some increase of sexual power.—Great excitement first two days and throughout proving; discharge of prostatic fluid.—Amorous feelings, firm erections but fully under control; testes very warm; slight itching deep in perinćum (sperm ducts?), > by deep pressure.—Increased power and enjoyment in coitus.—Semen feels thick and flows slowly, but causes a hot feeling along the cord.—Testicles tightly drawn up, almost painfully (one of the most prominent and constant symptoms—B).—Sense of coldness extending into external genitals; sharp pain extending up into abdomen; tenesmus, frequent micturition; despondent, irritable, sympathy = anger; constipation, enlarged prostate (*Sabal* Ř cured and removed at same time a distressing eczema of hands).—(Coldness of external genitals, dull aching in prostate extending into abdomen.).—(Pain in back much < after coitus.).—Drawing pains in spermatic cords; shrunk testes increase in size.—Hard erection, slight twisting chordee as if stretched from the root.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Furious sexual passion.—Awakened by stinging pain running up from l. ovary into abdomen, and also a sharp pain in r. ovary.—Slight stinging pain in l. ovary at 2 p.m.—Sharp pain in r. ovary, running down r. thigh.—Stinging pain in uterus.—Stinging pain in r. ovary.—A tense, slightly heavy feeling over womb.—Pain in l. ovary, running down the thigh.—Menses delay four days; nine days.—Sore feeling in l. ovary.—Pain in l. ovary after going to bed.—Slight pain low down over womb.—Awakened by a most distressing itching of labia majora.—Pain in l. ovary and uterus, coming and going between 2 and 7 p.m.—Sore, heavy feeling in uterus until bedtime.—Intense pain through abdomen radiated down into legs, up towards stomach, then to ovaries, where it settled; never knew the exact location of the ovaries before; painful urination was added on awaking next day; mental indifference with irritability (L).—(Uterine tumour.).—Breasts increase in size; pains in.—(Defective lactation.).—In nursing woman, for four months after confinement, stinging pain in both breasts, < r., commencing at nipple and extending into and pervading entire gland about fifteen minutes after child had been at breast; caused excessively nervous state and affected whole body; *Helon*. relieved somewhat, *Sabal* Ř cured in two days.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice changed, throat feels husky.

18. Chest.—Sharp pain in l. side of chest, running through l. mamma.—Breasts quite tender from pressure, stinging soreness after cold bath.—Breasts feel swollen and sore for many days.—Very sharp pains in mammary glands.—Itching of breasts (l.).—Breasts increased fully one-third in size (in less than three months—R.)

20. Back.—Aching across lower part of back.—Deep pains in back, low down.—Fearful backache, low down, before and at commencement of menses.—Pain in back much < after coitus (prostatic case).

22. Upper Limbs.—(Annoying eczema of hands.)

23. Lower Limbs.—Sharp pain running down right thigh; third day.—Sharp pain in r. thigh; fourth day.—Pain running down l. thigh; second day.—Sharp pain in r. thigh; second day.—Aching in calf of r. leg; seventh day.—Aching in l. knee and calf of leg; first day, which continued until bedtime.—Pains frequently in l. thigh; fourth day.

24. Generalities.—A feeling of buoyancy all the time notwithstanding the pains.—Increased feeling of vitality and strength all the time the medicine was taken, and for a week after felt as if a stimulant had been taken from her (R).—Much nervous erethism, cannot keep quiet.—Weakness.—(Poorly nourished women.—Neuralgia of all kinds.—Feeble patients.—"Anti-lean.").—All pains were < in early morning; or from noon until bedtime.—Pains in ovaries or uterus, < on motion.—Character of pains mostly sharp and stinging.—Most pains > by sleep.—An uncomfortable feeling all over the body; third day.

25. Skin.—Papular eruption on face.—(Annoying eczema of hands.)

26. Sleep.—Fears to fall asleep lest something (undefined danger) should happen; starts up with this fear as he is dozing.—Awakened by stinging pains in both ovaries; second day.—Awakened at 5 a.m. by a severe stinging in r. ovary; fifth day.—Awakened at 1 a.m. by a most distressing itching of labia majora; eighth day.

Sabina.

Juniperus sabina. Savin. N. O. Coniferæ. Tincture of the young, fresh tops of the branches. Tincture of the oil.

Clinical.—Abortion; after-effects of. After-pains. Boils. *Condylomata*. Cystitis. Dysmenorrhœa. Gonorrhœa. *Gout*. Inter-menstrual flow. *Leucorrhœa. Menstruation, excessive. Miscarriage*. Moles, promotes expulsion of. Nephritis. Nymphomania. Ovaries, affections of. Penis, cartilaginous swelling on. Phimosis. Retained placenta. *Rheumatic gout*. Strangury. Sycosis. Toothache. *Uterus, bleeding from*.

Characteristics.—Stapf made the first collection of the symptoms of *Sabina*, and Hahnemann and his son were among the provers. A number of observations on women who had taken the drug to bring on the menses or procure abortion have also been added; and some cases of fatal poisoning are on record. *Sbi*. acts as a widespread irritant, inflaming the pyloric end of duodenum and causing patches of inflammation in other portions of the intestines, especially the upper intestines, the omentum and peritoneum (R. T. C.). The action of *Sbi*. on the generative organs of both sexes is pronounced. It produces figwarts with itching and burning of the external genitals, phimosis of the male, swelling of the dorsum of the penis, gonorrhœa; in the female uterine hæmorrhages, and in the case of pregnant women, abortion. The hæmorrhage is partly pale red and partly clotted, < from the least motion; but may be > by walking. The flow is in paroxysms, and is accompanied by labour-like pains. A grand characteristic of *Sbi*. is a pain from sacrum to pubis, and this will be a guiding symptom in a large number of the uterine cases requiring *Sbi*. Other characteristics are: (*1*) discharge of blood between the periods with sexual excitement and (*2*) obscure abdominal pains due to inflammatory states of the peritoneum. In the mental sphere there is much irritability, hysteria, and hypochondriasis, and a peculiar feature of it is that music is intolerable; it produces numbness and goes through bone and marrow. A close botanic ally of *Thuja, Sbi*. is yet not too close to be complementary to that great anti-sycotic; broad condylomata, fig-warts with much itching and exuberant granulations are characteristic. Like *Thuja*, it removes wart-like growths from the muco-cutaneous surfaces. It is *suited to:* chronic ailments of women; arthritic pains; tendency to miscarriage; to the gouty diathesis. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As

if she would fall. As if parts of temporal eminence were pressed asunder. As if skin had grown fast in forehead. As if eyes would be pressed out. As if tooth would burst. As if he had to swallow over a foreign body. As of a lump in throat. As if vomiting would come on. As if something alive in abdomen. Right shoulder-joint as if sprained. *Sbi*. is one of the remedies which affect the heels. Farrington says it *is suited* to "plethoric women who suffer from what they call rheumatic inflammation" of the heels. There is an "intermittent aching" in the solar part of the heels. Intermittence and a paroxysmal character are a leading feature with *Sbi*. Pains are paroxysmal and labour-like Hæmorrhage comes in gushes. Suddenly increasing and slowly disappearing pain. The symptoms are < by touch, though pressure >. The dysmenorrhœa pains were > lying on flat of back with limbs extended. < Stooping; sitting bent; letting limbs hang down; motion. Walking > metrorrhagia. Lies on left side during sleep. < Evening, night, and morning. Sleepless and restless after midnight. < In warm air or room. < Warm in bed. > In open air. (Warmth > pain of dysmenorrhœa). Cold applications > wandering pains in joints. < By music. < Taking a deep breath; > exhaling.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls. *Complementary to:* Thuj. *Compatible:* Ars., Bell., Rhus, Spo. *Compare:* < By music, Ambr., Thu., Sep. Inter-menstrual flow, Ham., Ambr. Condylomata, Thu., Nit. ac. Hæmorrhage < from least motion, Sec. Menses partly fluid, partly clotted, Fer. Retained placenta, Caul., Sec. Promotes expulsion of moles or foreign bodies from uterus, Canth. > In fresh air, Puls. Affections of the heels, Am. m., Led., Puls., Caust., Mang., Ant. c., Grap., Nat. c., Cep. Desires lemonade, Puls. Clotted hæmorrhage, Millif., Plat. (Plat. dark; Sbi. bright red). Miscarriage at third month, Croc., Kre. Sensation of something alive in abdomen, Croc., Thu. Suddenly increasing and slowly disappearing pain (Sul. ac. slowly increasing, suddenly disappearing). < In foggy weather, Hyper. < In bed at night, Sul., Merc., Puls., Cham. (toothache), Bry. (rheumatism). Phimosis, Cann., Merc., Sul., Nit. ac., Sep., Thu., Rhus. Tympanites, Tereb. Rheumatism > by cold applications, Led. Menses only when lying down (only at night, Bov., Mg. c.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dejection, discouragement, and sadness.—Hypochondriacal mood.—Great anxiety and apprehension.—Irritable nerves; music intolerable.—Moroseness with dislike to conversation, esp. when exercising in open air.—Irascibility, with tears and sobs.—Listlessness.—Weakness of memory.

2. Head.—Stupefying vertigo, which occasions falling, with cloudiness of sight.—Giddiness, with congestions to and heat in head.—Attacks of megrim.—Heaviness and distressing pressure in head, often extending from sinciput to nape.—Splitting sensation in forehead and temples.—Circumscribed pain in temples.—Painful constriction in temples.—Drawing pains in head, esp. in forehead and temples.—Shooting pains in head, with smarting or aching, often in

entire brain.—Digging and boring in head.—Pulsative headache with heaviness and stupefaction.—The headaches (esp. in temporal eminences, r. side) often appear suddenly, diminish slowly, and return frequently.

3. Eyes.—Tensive pain in eyes, as if muscles too short.—Eyes dull and downcast.—Heat in eyes.—Smarting tears.—Jerking quivering of lids.—Clouds before eyes.

4. Ears.—Pinching in ears.—Hardness of hearing.—(Gets deaf in foggy weather, or any change of weather; also when tired.—R. T. C.)

5. Nose.—Dry coryza.

6. Face.—Face pale, with blue circles round eyes.—Black pores in cheeks and round nose.—Paralytic pain and pressure in zygomatic process.—Lancinations (drawing pain in r. angle of jaw) from the lower jaw to cheekbone (< on touch).

7. Teeth.—Drawing toothache during and after a meal and mastication.—Toothache only when chewing.—Aching and throbbing in teeth, esp. in evening and at night, with sensation as if a tooth were being pulled out, < by drinking, smoking, and by heat of bed, > after rising.—Drawing in teeth in consequence of drinking, eating, and contact with air.—Tearing in roots of molars.—(Toothache after gouty pain in great toe had been driven away by external applications.).—Painful sensibility and white swelling of gum round a carious tooth.—Ulcer in gums.

8. Mouth.—Dryness in mouth.—Putrid exhalation from mouth.—Reddish or white saliva, which becomes frothy when speaking.—Tongue loaded with a white or brownish coating.

9. Throat.—Sore throat during deglutition, as from a foreign body, or an internal swelling in gullet, with pressure and choking.—Dull lancinations in throat.—Dryness in throat with drawing pain.

10. Appetite.—Taste in mouth and throat as from an inveterate coryza.—Mawkish, fat, or bloody taste in mouth.—Bitter taste in mouth and bitter taste of food, esp. of milk and coffee.—Desire for acids, esp. for lemonade.—Acidity in stomach after a meal.—Poor appetite.

11. Stomach.—Empty risings (and heartburn).—Nausea with fulness in stomach.—Vomiting of bile or of (undigested) food eaten the previous day.—Fulness and inflation of region of stomach.—Stomachache.—Lancinations from pit of stomach across back.

12. Abdomen.—Aching in hepatic region.—Tympanitic distension of abdomen.—Quivering in abdomen as if something alive were there; resembling

fœtal movements.—Contractive pains in abdomen.—Pressive pinchings in abdomen as from a chill or diarrhœa.—Labour-like pains in abdomen to groins; with sensation as if vomiting would come on, without nausea.—Pressing down towards genitals.—Inflammation of intestines.—Pain as from a bruise in abdominal muscles in bed in evening.

13. Stool and Anus.—Evacuations at first soft, then hard.—Loose, soft fæces, with noise, and abundant expulsion of flatus.—Discharge of sanguineous mucus from anus.—Discharge of blood from anus after a hard evacuation.—Bleeding hæmorrhoids excessive discharge of bright red blood or blood and mucus.—Painful hæmorrhoidal pimples in anus.—Tingling in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine, with emission drop by drop, and burning sensation and pain in vesical region.—Vesical irritability with gouty diathesis.—Nephritis with retention; ardor urinæ.—Urgent want to urinate, with scanty emission.—Frequent violent urging to urinate, with profuse discharge.—Profuse emission of urine, even at night.—Painful inflammation of urethra, with discharge of pus, as in gonorrhœa.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Inflammatory gonorrhœa, with discharge of pus.—Sycotic excrescences with burning soreness.—Burning sore pain in glans.—Hard (cartilaginous) swelling on dorsum of penis.—Shootings in glans.—Deep redness of glans.—Painful sensibility of prepuce, with difficulty in retracting it.—Frænum swollen and tight.—Pain in condyloma as from excoriation.—Increased sexual desire, with violent and prolonged erections.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Almost insatiable desire for coition with corresponding gratification.—Sexual desire greatly increased (almost amounting to nymphomania).—Contractive pain in region of uterus.—Stitches deep in vagina.—Sanguineous congestion in uterus.—Hæmorrhages of partly pale red, partly clotted, or of very thin, discoloured, offensive-smelling blood; < on least motion; has to lie perfectly quiet to avoid a profuse discharge after miscarriage.—Metrorrhagia with discharge of clotted or bright-red blood, and pains resembling labour pains in the sacrum and in the groins.—Metrorrhagia, bright blood, < at night.—Catamenia too early and too copious.—Menses continue too long.—Menstrual discharge partly fluid, partly clotted and offensive; it may be either bright red or dark and coagulated; flows mostly in paroxysms, which are brought on by slightest motion; or flow ceases when walking about (menses only when lying down).—Suppressed catamenia with very offensive-smelling leucorrhœa (like meat washings).—Miscarriage (esp. in the third month).—Perceptible swelling of mammæ.—Tingling in mammæ.—Leucorrhœa, itching, yellowish, fetid, and thick, like starch.—Inflammation of the uterus after parturition.—Retained placenta.—After-pains with sensitiveness of abdomen.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, excited by a tickling, or followed at a later period by expectoration of mucus streaked with blood.—Dry, hacking cough, and tickling in the trachea.—Hæmoptysis.—Tensive, pressive pain in sternum, not affected by respiration.

18. Chest.—Pressure on chest.—Pressive, spasmodic tension in chest, principally in middle of sternum.—Stitches in l. nipple.—Shooting and pain as from excoriation in xiphoid cartilage, < on taking a full inspiration and on touching the part.—Trembling in the lungs, with dull rattling and crackling.—Lancination (intermittent) in the outside of chest and in clavicles.

19. Heart.—Augmented and extended beating of the heart.—Throbbing in all the blood-vessels.—Pulse unequal; generally quick, strong, and hard.

20. Neck and Back.—Contusive pain in the muscles or vertebræ of neck.—Pressive drawing (labour-like pains) in loins, as far as the inguinal region and down thighs, followed by a bloody, slimy discharge from the vagina.—Paralytic pain in small of back, > (or < bending backward.—Drawing pains in small of back, extending into pubic region.—Pressive tearing and shootings in spine.—Pain in back obliging him to bend inward.—Paralytic pain in back.

21. Limbs.—Drawing, tearing pains, esp. at night; most in wrist-joints and toes, with red, shiny swelling; < from motion and touch.—Stitches in elbows; in heels, extending outward.—Limbs convulsed.—Cracking in joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Wrenching pain in the joints of the shoulder and hands.—Pain as if sprained in r. shoulder-joint, even during rest.—Paralytic tearing along r. upper arm as far as hand.—Sticking pains on outer condyles of both elbows.—Aching in r. radius, < motion or touch.—Pressive tearings and shootings in arms, forearms, and fingers.—Arthritic rigidity and swelling in joint of wrist, with tearing and shootings; made almost insupportable when the hand hangs down.—Drawing and tearing in bones of hands.—Weakness of hands (when writing).—Distortion of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Furunculus with shooting pain in buttock.—Shooting pains in coxo-femoral articulations when resting on the foot.—Stinging pains in hip-joints in morning and when breathing.—Pressure and drawing in thighs and knees.—Middle of anterior surface of thighs feel bruised and painful; only when walking on the level or stepping down, not when stepping up.—Tearing tension in thighs, with sensation when squatting as if the muscles were too short.—Purulent and lard-like ulcer on tibia.—Intermittent aching on l. heel, lower part where it joins the sole.—Sharp stitches from within out on r. and l. heel.—Pressive tearing in bones of feet.—Red and shining swelling of great toe (gout), with boring and lancinating pain.

24. Generalities.—[A marked characteristic is a pain which is felt all the way between the sacrum and pubis, from one bone to the other—not particularly in front or behind, but right along from the sacrum to the pubis; this pain may be found in labour pains, after-pains, occurring in dysmenorrhœa, &c.; in hæmorrhage (particularly uterine) where the blood is in fluid and clots together—as, the liquid blood would flow, then will come a clot, and the blood may be flowing rapidly.—Bleeding from the nose, blood being pale.—Bleeding from inner parts in general.—Menstruation too early; too profuse; blood of light colour; bright-red colour; discharge of blood before the proper period.—Affects particularly the uterus; lower part of chest; wrist; heel; toes; arthritic pain in joints.—Cough with expectoration of pale blood.—In threatened abortion.—< On inspiration; taking a deep breath; affections in general during pregnancy; in a room; in a warm room; on getting warm in bed; women in childbed; after parturition.—> In open air; while breathing out, exhaling.—H. N. G.].—Chronic ailments of women.—Twitching pulsation in the blood-vessels.—Shooting and tearing, arthritic pains, esp. in joints, and sometimes with red and shining swelling of the parts affected.—Gouty nodosities.—Lancinating drawing in hollow bones.—Burning, pressive sensation in periosteum, which is swollen.—Hæmorrhage.—Jerking throbbing in all the arteries.—Great weakness and weariness in all limbs, with despondency.—General uneasiness, as from long watching.—Heaviness and indolence of body, obliging him to lie down.

25. Skin.—Itching in skin, with excoriation and ulceration, or scabby places after scratching.—Burning sensation in parts affected when they are touched.—Black pores in skin.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness and restlessness after midnight.—Disturbed sleep with frequent waking, ebullition of blood, heat, and perspiration.—Anxious dreams.—Continued dreams, full of fanciful images, and intellectual efforts.—Talking and loud snoring during sleep.—Tendency to lie on l. side when sleeping.

27. Fever.—Shuddering and shivering, with cutis anserina and cloudiness of sight (followed by sleepiness).—Chill in the evening, with attacks of chilliness.—Great chilliness through the day.—Burning heat over the whole body, with great agitation.—Sensation of coldness in whole r. leg.—Heat in face, with icy coldness of feet and hands.—Fever in evening; first shivering, then heat, and lastly perspiration.—Perspiration every night.

Saccharum Lactis.

Milk-sugar. Lactose. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Angina pectoris. Body-odour, offensive. Diabetes. Dyspepsia. Earache. Gout. Headache. Hysteria. Labia, soreness of. Nervousness. Neuralgia. Ovaries, affections of. Over-exertion. Ptosis. Sciatica. Sighing. Stye. Umbilicus, inflammation of.

Characteristics.—Hahnemann chose globules of *Saccharum lactis* as the chief vehicle of his remedies, because he considered it the most inert substance he could find. But his method of attenuating remedies had shown that no substance is inert in attenuations, and experience shows that no substance is *absolutely inert* in any form. H. A. Hare says of *Sac. l.*: "Scientific and clinical studies have shown it to be possessed of very great diuretic powers when given in full doses." He says further, that its direct action on the kidneys and its slight action elsewhere indicate it in renal dropsy and renal inactivity; that it acts best in cases where albuminuria is absent, and that it causes profuse diuresis in infants fed on it. I have frequently met with patients who could not take *Sac. l.* either unmedicated or as a vehicle without inconvenience. One patient when taking pilules of *Sac. l.* three times a day complained that they made his "eyes ache and feel weak." One of Swan's provers had this symptom: "Sight fails; eyes tire very easily." Swan is the authority for *Sac. l.* as a homœopathic remedy. He has published (*Materia Medica*) a full pathogenesis of *Sac. l.*, proved in the potencies from 30th upward, together with confirmed and cured symptoms. Eleven provers and observers contributed. I have bracketed the cured symptoms in my Schema. *Sac. l.* causes sensations of both coldness and heat. One of the cold sensations is this: "Sensation of extreme cold passing in a fine line from centre of pubes to a point two or three inches above." Swan regards *cold pains* as a, keynote, and records this case: Mr. S. had an excessively cold neuralgic pain in cartilage of both ears, the right being the worst, with tingling as if frost-bitten; rubbing with difficulty restored the warmth. Lancinating, neuralgic pains in forehead; in occiput; extending from region above ears down through ears into muscles of neck; in both eyes; < by least breath of air; skin sensitive to touch as in inflammatory rheumatism. These pains were *icy cold*, as if produced by an extremely fine *ice-cold* needle. As *Sac. l.* has "fine cold pains" and pains passing in all directions, *Sac. l.* 1m was given, and relieved all the pains within an hour. (*Sac. off.* has "cold expectoration.") The symptoms are < before a storm; in damp room or basement; morning and evening; by blue and yellow colours; exertion; mental excitement. > By warmth of fire; by red colour; after 4 p.m.

Relations.—Camph. < effects of Sac. l. *Compare:* Sac. off., the Lacs. Right cheek bone, Mg. c. Roof of mouth, Mang. Ball sensation in rectum, Sep. < From sound of running water, Hdfb. Radiating pains, K. bi. Kidney ache, Santal, Sac. off. Fatigue,

Pic. ac., Mg. c. Heat in heart, Lachn. > Lying left side, Lil. t. < From damp, Dulc. Sensitiveness, K. iod., Mg. c.

Causation.—Mental excitement. Over-fatigue.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sensation as if it were only by a great effort that she kept together.—Loses her way in well-known streets.—Imagines: that there is a large hole in her back just above sacrum; that her mother wants to kill her; that some one is behind her.—Extremely nervous, jumps from her seat at least unusual noise.—Was taken suddenly with fear and trembling of whole body, as from fright.—Longing and melancholy as if homesick, with oppressed breathing.—Her heart aches as if it would burst, yet she cannot weep.—Great fear of death during paroxysm of pain in heart at night.—Inclined to be sarcastic and fault-finding.—Cross and fault-finding, could not speak a pleasant word to any one.—Hysteria in evening, laughing and crying, jumping up and lying down, but could not stand, fell to r. side.—Laziness.

2. Head.—Pain about middle of r. lambdoidal suture, through to same point on l. side.—Sharp jumping pains behind r. ear.—Burning like fire, and a thick feeling in a lengthwise strip of two fingers' breadth extending from r. frontal eminence to r. side of vertex for fifteen minutes.—L. side of head felt all drawn up.—Pain in l. eyebrow.—Pain passing from front of l. ear deep into brain.—L. temple sore to touch.—Sensation as of pressure on frontal bone at inner canthi of l. eye; felt very sore.—Sharp darting pain on l. side of head from temple to occiput.—Forehead feels very heavy, with a tendency to fall forward.—Sharp pain in forehead passing back and forth from one temple to the other.—Head aches all over top and feels drawn up.—Head feels large, and as though all the blood in the body had gone into the head.—Head feels confused, and as if it were tossing on a rough sea.

3. Eyes.—Pain through r. eye inwards.—Severe pains in both canthi of r. eye.—Dryness of eyeball so that the lid would stick to it as if it wanted lubricating, preventing opening and shutting of eye or winking.—Swelling of r. upper lid, which increased to a large stye, the lid and all round eye being swollen and red; on third day it broke in two places and discharged copiously.—Washing eyes in cold water causes a sensation as if needles were sticking into them.—Eyelids feel swollen, which is not the case.—Can only elevate upper lids half way.—Looking at bright light dazzles and makes her close eyes; no pain.—Sight fails; eyes tire very easily.

4. Ears.—Pain in r. ear and underneath it.—Painfulness of r. external ear (concha), with burning like an ulcer, also when touched.—Pain passing from r. ear to shoulder.—Pain from r. ear to lower part of inferior maxillary bone.—Pain in l. ear and sensation as if there were a gathering.—Shooting pains in and behind ears and

all over face.—Pains in external ears and behind them.—Sharp pain inside both ears.—Reverberation of voice when speaking.—Buzzing sound in r. ear.—Sensation as if she could not hear, but she could.

5. Nose.—Pain in r. (and l.) side of nose.—Pain in end of nose.—Ridge of nose extremely sore; it feels sore to touch or from the least movement of facial muscles; the l. side is the worst and somewhat swollen.

6. Face.—Pain passing from corner of mouth to forepart of r. axilla.—Face feels as if there were one large pain that covered the whole of it.—Burning in cheek-bones towards temples and lower jaw.—Pain all over face, then centring in r. ear.—(Darting, shooting pain, centred in about middle of r. cheek, extending thence up to eye, esp. r. inner canthus, to ear, and up into r. temple, most severe at centre of cheek, considerably decreasing the further it extends from the centre.).—(Swelling of face with pain in head extending down neck and back to feet.).—Wretched appearance, sad expression of face; eyes look as from weeping, though she has not wept.—Great pallor of face with dark places under eyes.—Corners of mouth smart and burn.—Symphysis menti smarts.

8. Mouth.—Sore on l. side of tongue.—Tongue coated: yellow on each side, but none on middle or edges; white; yellow.—Lips feel very sore and raw.—Lips dry, with great thirst.—Taste: putrid in mouth after eating; fine spicy taste; like fresh nuts.—Thick bitter mucus in mouth during morning; food tastes fresh, as if there were no salt in it.—Burning in whole mouth.—Roof of mouth sore.—Soreness like blisters in mouth and on tongue.—(Sensation of coolness as of ice in mouth and throat.)

9. Throat.—Sensation when swallowing as of a fish-bone in throat.—Spasmodic stricture in œsophagus.—Globus hystericus after lunch at noon, with dull, sick headache.—Throat very sensitive to external pressure; the least pressure causes a feeling as if she were choking.

10. Appetite.—Hungry all the time.—Desire for dainties.—When first getting out of bed feels faint for something to eat.—After eating: feeling of distension.—Great thirst; wanted large quantities of very cold water.

11. Stomach.—Nausea like sea-sickness.—Nausea does not affect appetite.—Violent sickness, going on all day (agg.—R. T. C.).—Dyspepsia after eating hot pie-crust.—Pressure in stomach as if she had eaten something indigestible.—Heartburn, with sweet taste coming from stomach, without waterbrash.

12. Abdomen.—Feeling as if ulcerated anteriorly over r. short ribs, < from touch and when stooping; slight swelling there; also all next day till towards evening.—Pain about length of finger above l. hip, which would come when

leaning back, lasted two days, followed by severe pain in forehead.—Sharp pain passing across bowels just above navel and all round body.—Inflammation and soreness of lower half of navel, passing off by morning, with greenish yellow discharge, staining the clothes.—Abdomen sore to touch, painful from the jar caused by walking.—Pain commencing at waist and passing to top of r. breast.—Pain in l. hypochondrium passing under l. breast.

13. Stool and Anus.—Severe pain passing through abdomen during stool; felt very sore inside.—Stool preceded by shooting pains across abdomen, which are.> by stool.—Before stool pains in breasts and upper abdomen.—Before stool hands and whole body exhaled a fæcal odour, which passed away after stool.—Urgent inclination to stool; felt as though there were a great ball in rectum, much straining, and some flatulence, but no stool and no > from the flatulence.—Stools smell like rotten eggs.—Great soreness round anus, extending three inches up rectum inside.—Constant pressure and soreness at anus, waking her at night.—Creeping, itching, and crawling round anus, extending three inches inside rectum, > for a short time by rubbing.—Shooting pains in rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urination followed by a thick Yellow discharge.—Soreness of urethra during urination.—Very severe pain in r. side of abdomen before urination, and sometimes, but not often, lasting during urination, ceasing with it.—Constant and urgent inclination to urinate, with cutting pain streaking up urethra after each passage.—Frequent and violent urging to urinate, with passage of a large quantity each time.—Urine causes intense pain when coming in contact with the labia, which are very sensitive.—Sound of running water produced urination; no power to restrain it.—Urinates very frequently large quantities.—(Involuntary urination in large quantities several times during night.).—(Delay of urination for some time, though desire and opportunity occur.).—Urine stains a dark yellow.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses commenced too early; no pain.—Menses very dark.—Profuse greenish-yellow leucorrhœa.—At times bloody leucorrhœa.—Pain in region of r. ovary.—L. (and r.) ovarian region very weak and painful when walking.—Dragging-down sensation in pelvic region.—Lobulated growths on each side of vagina, nearly filling it; extremely sore and sensitive to touch, or from the pressure caused by sitting; coming on gradually and lasting more than three months.—Itching of labia.—Extreme soreness and rawness of labia and entrance to vagina, with profuse greenish-yellow leucorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sharp pain passing into upper r. breast, about an inch deep; very sore to touch after the pain.—Pain in r, breast.—Constant pain under l. breast, < when bending forward.—Lancinating pains under l. breast, which took away the breath.—Severe pains under l. breast at every inspiration.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Sensation in heart as if a fire were there, with a feeling as if heart would burst, or at times as if a heavy weight were lying on it, all of which

spreads from this region over whole inner and outer chest.—Awoke at midnight with severe pains about heart, which seemed as if it had almost stopped beating, with a numb pain about heart, lips, and tongue; great fear of death; when the pains passed off they left great soreness round heart; tingling in lips and tongue; could not lie on l. side; felt numb and strange all over; pulse intermittent.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain passing up and down along r. side of neck.—Hot flashes all over back of neck and shoulders.—Pain with soreness at upper vertebral border of r. scapula.—Pain in r. side of back between scapula and sacrum.—Pain in l. side of back from scapula to sacrum.—Pain in sacrum.—Pain each side of sacrum.—Pain in sacral region, < when taking a long breath.—Pain in back from sacrum to scapulæ.—Pain passing up back from sacrum.—Pain passing up and down from tip of coccyx to r. shoulder.—Sharp pain passing from middle of scapula down outside of arm to end of middle finger, and sometimes to end of little finger.—Pain below l. scapula.—Severe pain under l. scapula.—Pain running up back from waist, l. side.—Constant pain all day in region of l. kidney.—Pain in back part of waist, passing from r. to l.—Pain in lumbar region.—Pain or aching in small of back < by leaning backward, for three or four days.—Pain passing from lumbar vertebræ to half way up dorsal, and then shooting off into both scapulæ.—Dull ache all over back and in r. arm; cannot bend body far forward as it causes intense pain in coccyx; when stooping, as in picking anything from floor, has to incline body to one side or other.—Back aches the whole length of spine.

22. Upper Limbs.—Swelling in r. arm below elbow, sore to touch, and pains when she moves arms in certain directions.—Pain in forepart of r. upper arm.—Pain from top of r. shoulder to nape of neck.—Pain from r. shoulder passing down to waist.—Pain in r. shoulder passing a short distance down back.—Pain in top of r. shoulder passing to back and upper part of neck.—Pain passing from r. shoulder to elbow.—Pain in back of r. shoulder.—Pain from r. shoulder to l. breast.—Pain in axillæ.—Sharp pain in all r. fingers except little finger.—Pain in both hands passing to ends of fingers.—Skin under nails looks dirty, it cannot be washed or scraped off for two days.—Pain in dorsal surface of r. hand.—Pain in palm of r. hand.—Itching in palm of r. hand.—Pains all through r. hand.—Grasping anything with r. hand causes pains to pass from all the fingers into palm.—Violent itching of a liver spot on r. hand.—Pains in hands passing in all directions.—Pain in palmar surface of r. wrist passing into thumb.—Pain passing from tip of r. little finger to elbow.—Pain in r. wrist.—Pain passing from r. wrist to elbow.—Pains in both wrists, encircling them.—Pain with slight stiffness in both wrists.

23. Lower Limbs.—(Inflammation and awful pain extending down whole trunk of r. sciatic nerve.).—Pains in thighs and hips.—Soreness of gluteal muscles on pressure.—Soreness in streaks, extending from anus down back of legs to heels; can feel a rigidity (not raised) where the soreness is.—Hot flashes in lower limbs.—Pain from forepart of r. knee to anterior-superior spine of r. ilium and passing back to middle of sacrum.—Pain in r. instep when bending foot.—(Pain like gout in r. toe,

sometimes slight pains upwards in r. limb; toe will not bear contact of any shoe; pain always the same standing, walking, or lying down; continued exercise < it.).—Balls of feet covered with little corns, which are very painful when walking.—All her corns become painfully sensitive.

24. Generalities.—Sensitive in every part of body.—Small shooting pains all over her in morning.—Throbbing in various parts of body.—(Short flying, darting stitches in different parts of body, quite painful, but bearable, appearing in head, ears, and face, as well as in extremities, not confined to any especial locality.).—(Great physical exhaustion, caused by overwork, completely relieved; repeatedly verified by Swan and others.).—The pains during the proving were < by a coming storm, the approach of which was felt some twelve hours previously.—Pains were < in damp room or basement, but > if there was a fire.—All symptoms > after 4 p.m.—Pains were generally < morning and evening.—Symptoms < by blue and yellow colours; > by red.—Prostration from mental excitement (Rushmore).

25. Skin.—Very restless at night from itching all over body as soon as she is covered in bed.—Itching of both shoulders.

26. Sleep.—Continual yawning all day.—Sleeplessness after midnight.—Cannot sleep on r. side.—Cannot go to sleep without putting arms over head.—Impossible to lie straight in bed, finds herself continually lying diagonally across bed.—Has to lie on l. side as she is comfortable in no other position.—Awoke with the impression that she had dreamed of dreadful pains in chest; does not know whether it was a dream or a reality.—Fatiguing dreams all night.

27. Fever.—Great coldness as if a chill were coming on; hands, particularly fingers, feet, toes, icy cold; could not keep warm in bed covered with clothes, and during day sat near, a stove but could not get warm.—Hot flashes inside body pressing from below upward.—Strange restlessness at night, feeling of great heat all over, body covered with a light perspiration, just enough to feel uncomfortable.

Saccharum Officinale.

Sugar. (Including Saccharum album, White Sugar.) Saccharose. $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Ascites. Cataract. Chlorosis. Cornea, opacity of. Diabetes. Dropsy. Dyspepsia. Hair, rapid growth of. Headache, periodic. Hoarseness. Liver, affections of. Ranula. Rheumatism. Rickets. Scurvy. Spleen, affections of. Tabes mesenterica.

Characteristics.—Like so many other articles of diet, Sugar may be a poison and a medicine as well as a food. Sugar preserves food, as salt does; and both sugar and salt have produced scurvy. Cases of scurvy-rickets in bottle-fed children have been traced to excess of sugar in their food; and the exclusion of sugar from the dietary of the gouty, rheumatic, and the diabetic, shows the pathogenetic power it is credited with among practitioners of the present day. Acidity of the stomach and itching at the anus are common effects of taking too much Sugar. Lippe published "Fragmentary provings and clinical observations obtained principally from S. Bśnninghausen and S. E. Bute, who proved the 30th potency on himself" (Allen). To these symptoms have been added others observed by Swan on a patient who accidentally discovered, after twenty-five years of suffering, that the cause of his trouble was *Sugar*. All the symptoms disappeared when he abstained from sugar in food or drink, and only reappeared when he took it again by way of experiment. Then, from two to four days after taking sugar, the same train of symptoms invariably occurred in this order: (*1*) A burning at pit of stomach. (*2*) A white coat on tongue, so thick as to cause stiffness of it. (*3*) Sharp burning pains run up from kidneys to shoulders, passing under scapulć. (*4*) Pains in bones from head to foot, causing a rigidity of the muscles so that it was impossible to rise from bed till he had been rubbed. (*5*) Chill commencing in small of back and spreading up and down. Severe headache and occasional vomiting with the chill. Fever followed with headache, morbid hunger, and a hectic flush. (*6*) Increased urine, strong odour, white sediment. (*7*) Great pain in kidneys. (*8*) Constipation. (*9*) Sleeplessness. (*10*) Śdema of feet and ankles. (*11*) Weakness of legs, as if paralysed, causing staggering. (*12*) Painful jactitation of feet and legs during the burning in the Stomach. (*13*) Oppression, slight cough, profuse cream-like expectoration, very offensive, cold. *Sac. a*. 10m and 5m cured him of some remaining symptoms, and the 41m enabled him to eat sugar with impunity. Swan also reports (*Org*. iii. 342) this case: Miss L. was continually eating candies, of which she was very fond, till her digestive organs were affected. A few doses of *Sac. a*. 30m changed her taste so that she ate no more, and could not even bear the sight of them. This case was also cured with *Sac. off*.: "Vomiting bile, < in night and at 1 a.m.; old-standing dyspepsia, milk, eggs, and bread being the only food tolerated; great longing for sugar, which > the symptoms." Farrington traces a great similarity between *Sac. off*. and *Calc. Sac. off*. is indicated, he says, in children who are large-limbed, fat, and bloated, with a tendency to dropsy. It has produced opacity of the cornea, and ought to cure it. The children are dainty and capricious; care nothing for substantial food, but want little "nick-nacks"; always cross and whining, and, if old enough, are insolent, and do not care to occupy themselves in any way. Everything too much trouble. H. C. Allen relates (*H. P*., x. 478) a case of opacity of cornea cured with *Sac. a*.; and with the same remedy in 2m potency he cured swelling round the ankles following rheumatism. According to Lippe, black-and-tan terrier dogs that eat sugar go blind. The cataract and amblyopia of diabetics are well known. Here, again, Salt and Sugar meet: Burnett has shown in his *Supersalinity of the Blood* that excess of salt in food has been an

important factor in the production of cataract. The symptoms are < in early morning. < From anger. > In erect position (dyspnśa).

Relations.—*Compare:* Sacch. l. In rickets, acidity, fat children, Calc. Craving for sweets, Arg. n., Sul. Rickets, Sil. Diabetes; swelled ankles, Arg. n. Kidney-ache, Santal.

Causation.—Anger.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Violent temper; irritable; quarrelsome.—Bilious, sanguineous temperament.—Increased modesty of women.—Melancholic mood with the chilliness.—Dainty, capricious; cross and whining; indolent.—Low-spirited, hypochondriacal mood; peevish.—Indifference; as from homesickness.—Disinclined to talk; want of interest.—Stupid.

2. Head.—Giddiness from indigestion.—Severe headache with the chill.—Headache every week the same day.—Hair grows; rapidly.

3. Eyes.—Eyes closed by swelling (and inflammation) of lids.—Varicose distension of vessels of eyes.—Ophthalmia.—Sight dim.—Cataract.

4. Ears.—Discharge of pus from ears.

5. Nose.—Sneezing; dry coryza.

6. Face.—Changed expression.—Face: pale; deathlike; bloated; śdematous.—Twitching of muscles of r. cheek over malar bone.

8. Mouth.—Dulness of teeth (with sour vomiting).—A white coat on tongue, so thick as to cause stiffness in it.—Rhagades, cracks on the tongue.—Ranula.—Inflammation of salivary glands of lining membrane of mouth.—Aphthć of children.

9. Throat.—Ulcers in throat.

11. Stomach.—Morbid hunger with the fever.—Nausea early in morning.—Violent retching.—Vomiting of white, viscid, tough mucus.—Periodical vomiting.—Vomiting: of blood; acid, making teeth dull; occasional, with the chill.—Stomach bloated.—Stomach overloaded with sour mucus.—Disordered stomach.—Digestion: impaired; weak, with acidity.—Burning at pit of stomach.—Heat in stomach.—Coldness of stomach.—Pressure in stomach, morning, fasting.—Painful constriction of stomach.—Painful sensitiveness of pit of stomach.—Pain in stomach with hypochondriacal persons.

12. Abdomen.—Liver: swollen; indurated.—Bile increased.—Spleen swollen.—Pain in liver and spleen.—Abdomen: swollen; dropsical; hard as a stone (in children).—Tabes mesenterica.—Swelling and induration of mesenteric glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Congested and painful hćmorrhoids.—Itching at the anus.—Diarrhśa, stools watery and debilitating; of mucus and blood; bilious.—Constipation alternating with mucous diarrhśa.—Constipation; stools difficult.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sharp burning pains run from kidneys to shoulders, passing under scapulć.—Great pains in kidneys.—Increased urination; strong odour; white sediment.—Urine diminished.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Enormous swelling of scrotum; r. genitals.—Increased desire.—Frequent involuntary emissions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses diminished.—Menstrual blood pale.—Suppressed leucorrhśa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Irritation of larynx, causing a slight hacking cough, with yellow, saltish sputa, which floats on water.—Dry rawness in larynx.—Hoarse, catarrhal voice.—Hoarseness from reading a short time.—Dry cough.—Cough with children.—Expectoration very offensive.—Breathing oppressed, cold expectoration.—Suffocative attacks, must be bolstered up.

18. Chest.—Chest muscles wasted.—Pneumonia.—Swelling of lower part of sternum.—Fulness > by expectorating.—Stitches in l. chest.

19. Heart.—Rheumatic pain in heart region.—Pulse weak and irregular.

21. Limbs.—Tingling in limbs.—Emaciation of hands and thighs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Śdema of arms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Śdema of lower limbs; hard as stones.—Paralytic weakness of legs.—Painful jactitation of legs during burning in stomach.—Cramps in calves.

24. Generalities.—Emaciation with great appetite.—Chlorosis: with dropsy; after anger.—Plethora.—Fainting attacks.—Scurvy rickets in children.—Pains in bones from head to foot.

25. Skin.—Dry skin; perspiration suppressed.—Scurvy.—Pale and red blotches over body.—Panaritium.—Proud flesh in the ulcers.—Old herpes.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness.—Starts in sleep.

27. Fever.—Chilliness from 10 a.m. till evening with melancholic mood.—Chill commencing in small of back, spreading up and down; severe headache and occasional vomiting; fever, followed by headache, morbid hunger, and hectic flush in cheeks; no sweats except when weakened by repeated attacks; before and during the paroxysm burning in stomach and back was simply intolerable; no thirst.—Chilliness alternates with perspiration.—Cold in the head.—Intermittent fever every one, two, or three days, irregular in its type.—Chill followed by profuse sweat.—Sweat on head (neck and shoulders).

Salicinum.

Salicin. $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$. Trituration and Solution.

Clinical.—Deafness. Influenza. Ménière's disease. Tinnitus.

Characteristics.—*Saln*. is an active principle (glucoside?) obtained from different species of Willow. It has been used largely in the treatment of rheumatism in ordinary practice. It has had some fragmentary provings, and Ringer experimented with it on three boys. The characteristics of the *Salicylic acid* compounds were prominent—giddiness, confusion of the head, flickering before the eyes, and tinnitus. The stomach was disordered, vomiting occurred. There was also great instability of temperature. Chilliness, high temperature, and low temperature were induced. *Saln*. has been commended in influenza by Stephen Mackenzie as less irritating than the *Salicylates* and more effective.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dulness, does not seem to understand questions.—Dulness and heaviness.

2. Head.—Giddiness.—Confusion of the head.—Headache.

3. Eyes.—Flickering; fog and sparks before eyes.—Slight congestion of conjunctiva.

4. Ears.—Tingling in r. ear.—Persistent ringing in ears.—Deafness.

6. Face.—Face flushed; and dull.—Slight tremor of lips on speaking.

11. Stomach.—Vomited twice.

14. Urinary Organs.—Salicin. is excreted in the urine in the form of Salicylic hydride, which sinks to the bottom of the urine as a fine crystalline cloud.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Thick, husky voice.—Breathing rather laboured.

22. Upper Limbs.—Slight spasmodic movements of upper limbs.—Trembling of hands when held out.

23. Lower Limbs.—Slight jerks of lower limbs when they are raised from the bed.

24. Generalities.—Muscular twitches.—Much irritability of the muscles on percussion.—Muscular weakness; grasping power diminished.

27. Fever.—Malaise and chilliness evening; returned 10 a.m. next day with headache, fugitive pains and fever (101° F.).—Lowered temperature.—Temperature rises from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and falls from 4 p.m. to midnight.

Salicylicum Acidum.

Salicylic acid. $C_6H_4(OH).CO.OH$. Found in Spirća blossoms, Gaultheria, &c. Artificially prepared from Phenol. Trituration.

Clinical.—Bone, caries of. Climacteric. Coryza. Diarrhśa. Diphtheria. Dyspepsia, flatulent. Flatulence. Flushes. Foot-sweat; suppression of. Gastritis. Intestines, ulceration of. Iritis. Necrosis. Pharyngitis, herpetic. Puerperal fever. Rheumatism. Rheumatoid arthritis. Scarlatina, anginosa. Sciatica. Stomatitis. Tapeworm. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Salicylic acid* is found in nature in the leaves and barks of Willows, in Oil of Wintergreen (*Gaultheria*), which is one of the chief sources of its supply, and is obtained synthetically from *Carbolic acid*. Like *Carbol. ac*. it has been largely used as a disinfectant, and as it is supposed to be non-poisonous it is used for mixing with and so preserving foods. MacLagan, of London, and Senator, of Berlin, introduced it into medicine as a remedy for rheumatism. Over-dosings led to the discovery of its power to set up the phenomena of Méničre's disease (auditory nerve vertigo), gastric disturbances and delirium, and these form the nucleus of the homśopathic Schema, which has been filled out by fragmentary provings and clinical use. Among the uses of *Sal. ac*. recommended in the general text-books are these: "*Sal. ac*. dissolved in Collodion flexile (gr. xxx to one drachm) is very useful for corns and warts; also to hasten the peeling of palms and soles after scarlet fever" (Brunton). "A mixture of 2 parts with 100 of tallow, applied directly to the feet, not to the stockings, has been found most useful in preventing sweating and soreness of the feet in soldiers after a long march" (Brunton). The property of preventing foot-sweat is by no means an unmixed boon, and serious illness has resulted from it. Consequently in homśopathic practice *Sal. ac*. has been found an excellent remedy for affections following suppression of

foot-sweat. *Sal. ac*. has a specific relation to rheumatism, but the massive doses given in ordinary practice have been attended with so many unpleasant symptoms—vital depression, fainting, flatulent dyspepsia, delirium, &c.—that the ingenuity of chemists has been devoted for years past to finding a compound which shall be innocent as well as effective. *Aspirin* (Acetyl-salicylic acid), *Salophen* (Acetyl-para-amidophenol salicylate), and *Salol* (Phenol salicylate), are supposed to fulfil these conditions more or less completely. *Salol* has had an accidental proving which has led to some homśopathic uses. It is the "unpleasant symptoms" which so many practitioners wish to avoid, which are of especial value to homśopaths. Like *Carbolic acid* and other disinfectants, *Sal. ac*. produces fermentative dyspepsia, and diarrhśa with putrid-smelling stools, and it meets dynamically blood-poisoning conditions, such as puerperal fever and septicćmia. Hering says: "Pieces of spongy bone become soft as leather in a few days when placed in a 1/2 per cent. solution, while compact bone tissues are very slowly softened; enamel of teeth is very slightly affected by it, but the dentine, when it is exposed by caries, is rapidly destroyed. The increased amount of the salts of lime in the urine soon after *Sal. ac*. has been taken shows that the acid deprives living as well as dead bone of its lime salts." He adds that it causes necrosis, especially of the tibia. The symptoms are < by touch. < By motion. < At night. < By cold air or touch of anything cold. > By hot applications, especially by dry heat.

Relations.—*Compare:* Salicin., Nat. sal., Salol. In rheumatism and subsequent weakness, Colch. Piercing in temples; throat; diarrhśa; ulcers; antiseptic properties, Kre. Antiseptic properties, dyspepsia, fever, urine, Carbol. ac. Tinnitus, Nat. sal., Chi., Chi. s., Carb. s. Bones, Pho., (and throat), Lact. ac. As if blood forced through contracted vessel, Coc. cact. Foot-sweat and suppressed foot-sweat, Sul., Sil. Loquacity, Lach.

Causation.—Suppression (foot-sweat).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety; worrying, restless, yet mild.—Melancholic, wants to be quiet; feels faint.—Excited mood.—Delirium; stupid, can hardly collect his ideas, then laughed without cause, talked incessantly and disconnectedly, frequently looked about him with apparent hallucinations (lasted 24 h.; from 11 grains).

2. Head.—Dulness of head; stupefaction.—Vertigo; inclines to fall to l., surrounding objects seem to fall to r.—Ménière's disease.—Rush of blood to head.—Severe headache, piercing in both temples.—Headache commencing on top or back of head, running down sterno-mastoid (more r. side), which is tender to touch.—Buzzing sensation in interior of brain as if blood were forced violently through a contracted vessel.

3. Eyes.—Diminished acuteness of vision.—(Plastic iritis following acute rheumatism; pain temporarily > by hot applications.)

4. Ears.—Hearing diminished.—Nervous deafness.—Deafness with noises (roaring) in ears.—Roaring in ears and difficult hearing; hears music; swarm of bees or buzzing of flies; rush of blood to head, excited mood.—Tinnitus dependent on hyperćmia.—Auditory nerve vertigo (Méničre's disease); a troublesome nausea accompanying the head symptoms.

5. Nose.—Wants to sneeze.—Sneezing.—Incipient catarrh; patients, esp. children, sneeze all day.

6. Face.—Dull, heavy aspect; face flushes quickly on slight excitement.

8. Mouth.—Burning in mouth and epigastric region.—Burning and scraping in mouth and throat.—Redness of mouth and fauces.—Stomatitis, mouth hot and dry, tongue covered with burning vesicles.—Foul breath and offensive expectoration.—Mouth dotted with white patches, burning, scalded feeling; ulcers on tip of tongue.—Canker-sores with burning soreness and fetid breath.—Taste: extremely disgusting; as of something burnt; bitter; bitter bilious, that cannot be got rid of; food has no taste.

9. Throat.—Burning in throat.—Scraping in throat causing cough.—Hćmorrhagic pharyngitis with difficulty of swallowing.—Tonsils red, swollen, studded white.—Violent efforts to swallow, with difficulty in swallowing, woke him from sleep; the pain and difficulty became confined to r. side with sticking along Eustachian tube into ear: swelling of r. tonsil, noticeable externally, with sensitiveness to touch and increased temperature in vicinity; mucous membrane of throat and posterior fauces red, swollen, with ulcers size of head of a pin, after a while a small lump of cheesy matter of strong odour was expectorated.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, gagging, waterbrash.—Frequent vomiting.—Ecchymoses.—Erosions and ulcers in stomach and bowels.—Burning in epigastric region.—Weak, nervous sensation in stomach.—Flatulent and fermentative dyspepsia; putrid belchings.

12. Abdomen.—Abdominal distension.—Ulceration of bowels.—Violent, constant pressure in abdomen, with feeling of incarcerated flatus; associated with constipation.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhśa: stools green; flushes easily as in hectic; acid, sour, or putrid smelling.—Costive: stool dry, hard; then diarrhśa, watery, sour, yellow, with great weakness.—Cholera infantum with peculiarly putrid eructations.—Caused expulsion of tćnia.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diabetes mellitus.—Albuminuria, rheumatic diathesis.—Urine: scanty, clear, brown; three hours after passage has a green tinge, and a feathery deposit of crystal of *Salicyluric acid*; if these are removed the urine at once becomes putrid; if left, urine remains fresh for a week.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leuco-phlegmatic woman, frequent hot flushes, irritability, forgetfulness, dull, heavy pain in cerebellum.—Septic puerperal fever.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration hurried, sometimes deepened, sometimes shallow or sighing and almost panting, as if laboured, but no complaint of difficulty of breathing.—Dry cough of a hard, racking, spasmodic character, < at night in old people.

18. Chest.—Spasmodic, flatulent asthma; fetid bronchitis; gangrene of lungs.—Firmly seated pressure at side of sternum as large as the hand, with feeling as if the bone was sore.

19. Heart.—Pulse small, rapid, weak.

21. Limbs.—Heat, redness, soreness, and swelling about joints; < in knees, with acute, piercing pains; < on motion; > from dry heat.—Soreness and pain in r. deltoid and r. gastrocnemius, changing next day to l. wrist and forearm; < touch and movement.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pain or rheumatoid arthritis, occurring in some women during climaxis; the pains disappeared, the engorgements of fingers subsided, and the hands could again be used.

23. Lower Limbs.—After suppressed foot-sweat, rheumatic pains; < at night; after an hour's sleep forced to get up; pain in course of l. sciatic nerve, drawing burning; "as if foot were in an ant-hill"; as if it would like to perspire.—Necrosis of tibia.—Copious foul-smelling foot-sweats.—(Applied locally it brings away corns.)

24. Generalities.—Weakness, faintness.—Deprives bone of its lime salts.

25. Skin.—Skin red, points like flea-bites.—Skin red and sensitive.—Urticaria.

26. Sleep.—Yawning.—Frequently waked from sleep thinking he heard music.

27. Fever.—Slight chill, crawling in spine; yawning; chill in finger-tips.—Fever continuous, burning, then sweat with relief; fever again till exacerbation of symptoms.—Weak, faint after fever and sweat.—Flushes easily as in hectic.—Profuse sweat; as sweat increased strength declined.

Salix Mollissima.

Salix mollissima. N. O. Salicaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves and young shoots.

Clinical.—Rheumatism. Sciatica.

Characteristics.—Cooper has used *Sal. mollis*. with success in rheumatic affections, especially in sciatic neuritis in nervous subjects, in whom the capillary cutaneous circulation showed up visibly, and there was some tenderness and swelling of the limb.

Salix Nigra.

Salix nigra. Black Willow. N. O. Salicaceæ. Tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Emissions. Fevers. Gonorrhœa. Impotence. Masturbation. Night-sweats. Nymphomania. Prostatitis. Satyriasis. Spermatorrhœa.

Characteristics.—The Black Willow of North America has a reputation as a purgative and febrifuge. A proving by E. D. Wright, who took half an ounce of the tincture in a day, is given in Allen's *Appendix*. It developed soreness of muscles; a tired, sleepy state; loose bowels, sore gums, and fever. *Sal. n*. has been largely used by eclectics in a great variety of affections of the genito-urinary system. W. B. McCoy (*Hom. News*, xxviii. 72) relates a number of cases illustrating this action. (*1*) Man, 35, lost control of his sexual appetite, and the more he indulged the worse the craving became, and indulgence made him a physical wreck. *Sal. n*. Ø, in teaspoonful doses thrice daily, cured in five weeks. (*2*) Youth, 23, had masturbated since he was a boy. *Sal. n*. Ø, gtt xx., four times a day, was given for a fortnight, the quantity being gradually diminished, until in a few weeks the young man was quite cured. (*3*) A teacher, 21, five years before had a spell of fever which left him with a tendency to seminal emissions, which had become very frequent, and had reduced him to a very low condition: Extremely thin, sallow, nervous; cold hands and feet even in heat of summer. Extremely cross and irritable. *Sal. n*. Ø, gtt. 1x., four times a day, was given, with speedy improvement. Later on the dose was reduced to thirty drops. The losses ceased, and in three months the patient had gained 41 pounds in weight. (*4*) A negro, 53, had sexual desire but without ability; yet during the night he would have emissions without erections. *Sal. n*. Ø, gtt. xlv., four times a day, cured in three weeks. McCoy also used *Sal. n*. successfully in gonorrhœa, but other remedies were given as well. A decoction of the fresh bark has proved (*H. R*., xii. 447) a specific for excessive night-sweats in pulmonary cases.

Relations.—*Compare:* Con., Agn., Pic. ac. In gonorrhœa, Salol, Petrosel.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Skin on temples sore to touch.

8. Mouth.—Gums sore.

13. Stool and Anus.—Looseness of bowels.

24. Generalities.—Muscles sore and lame.—Disposition to lie down and sleep.

27. Fever.—Fever (2nd d.).

Salix Purpurea.

Salix purpurea. Red or Purple Willow. N. O. Salicaceæ. Tincture or infusion of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Fever. Parotitis. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—T. C. Duncan and his wife proved *Sal. purp*., taking drachm doses of the infusion of the bark. The chief symptoms produced were: Giddiness; loose stools; fever; swelling of the right parotid gland. The fever was marked by heat preceding chill and perspiration. Duncan chewed the bark on one occasion, and this caused the astringent effect on the mucous membrane of the mouth. The only rheumatic symptom was aching in right acetabulum.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very nervous, irritable, and despondent all day.—Dulness of intellect.

2. Head.—In a few minutes dizzy feeling commencing just in front of ears and passing up to vertex, like a wave; compelled to sit down.

6. Face.—Swelling of r. parotid gland.

8. Mouth.—Peculiar astringent taste, puckering mucous membrane and closing Steno's duct.—Taste of undigested food.

12. Abdomen.—Flatulence.—Pain in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Bowels loose; two stools in one day; with griping.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine slightly acid; excess of triple and earthy phosphates and epithelium; less uric acid crystals (?).

19. Heart.—Pulse feeble; circulation torpid.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching in r. acetabulum.

26. Sleep.—Rested poorly; waked often; first too hot, then too chilly.

27. Fever.—First too hot, then chilly, and at last, towards morning, in a profuse perspiration.

Salol.

Salicylate of Phenol. C_6H_4 OH — C_6H_4 $COOC_6H_5$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Fever. Gonorrhœa. Headache. Influenza. Neuralgia. Rheumatism. Small-pox.

Characteristics.—*Salol* was primarily used as an anti-rheumatic, especially in the treatment of acute cases. It was given as an antipyretic, in 30 to 45 grain doses, in powders or tablets. It is soluble in ether and petroleum spirit; very sparingly, if at all, in water. It does not disturb digestion because it passes through the stomach unaltered, being decomposed in the duodenum, by the ferments of the pancreas, into *Salicylic acid* and *Phenol* (it contains 38 per cent. of *Phenol*). These are excreted by the kidneys, and the condition of intestinal digestion has been estimated by the length of time required, after the ingestion of *Salol*, for them to appear in the urine. Upon this property also has been based the use of the remedy in acute diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, and other diseases where intestinal asepsis is indicated, and also in affections of the bladder and urethra as a substitute for ordinary mechanical irrigations and injections. Its internal use in gonorrhœa (in 5-gr. doses three times a day) has met with much success (Helbing). The only proving of, *Salol* (published by me, *H. W.*, xxxiii. 118) was made incidentally on a chemist from making up powders of *Salol*. He experienced very severe symptoms from inhaling the odour, and possibly also some of the powder. The experience was repeated on more than one occasion, and I have confirmed most of the symptoms in practice, using the 12th attenuation chiefly. Rheumatic pains in joints with soreness and stiffness were marked, especially pain and soreness in the buttocks, knees, and wrists. The prover was subject to headaches, but he never had so violent a headache as that produced by Salol, and conversely, after the proving, *Salol* 12 immediately relieved him when threatened with one of his usual headaches. The first symptom he noted was that his urine smelt of violets; and it was only when this passed off that the other symptoms came on. The joints felt stiff, "as if they wanted oiling." C. Begg (*B. M. J.*, January 12, 1901) refers to the use of *Salol* in small-pox, and other skin affections attended with burning and itching. The relief of itching in small-pox was, he says, a constant and most satisfactory result. When administered early it prevented maturation. The

symptoms were < walking. < Raising eyes. < Sitting on hard stool (pain in buttocks). < By touch. < Evening. < Ascending stairs.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry. *Compare:* Sal. ac., Saln., Nat. sal., Carbl. ac. Wrist rheumatism, Act. sp., Led., Viol. od. Urine smells of violets, Tereb. Gonorrhœa, Naphth., Petrosel. Small-pox, Carbl. ac. Sarr. Variol.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dreadful headache, esp. over eyes, could hardly walk or hold head up for pain (relieved by *Bryon*. Ø, three drops, and a wet compress).—Dull aching in head and all over body; headache continued two days but was < at intervals.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine smelt strongly of violets; after this passed off the rest of the symptoms came on.

21. Limbs.—Feeling of stiffness in joints as though they want oiling.—Extremities sensitive to touch.—Rheumatic pains in l. knee-joint, thighs, and arms, the pain being on the inner side of the joints.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulder.—Pain in r. arm in evening.—Slight pain in l. arm.—Pain in wrists.—Cramp in hand on writing.—Hurts even to carry a book in hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Buttocks sore.—Pain in l. buttock, esp. on walking.

24. Generalities.—Dull aching in head and all over body.—Can hardly go up stairs, and it is dreadfully painful to sit on a hard stool.—During the whole time of the proving the hands shrunk when cold, and he could not straighten the little fingers without much pain.

25. Skin.—(Burning and itching eruption.—Small-pox.)

Natrum Silicofluoricum.

Salufer. Na_2SiF_6. Solution.

Clinical.—Bones, affections of. Caries. Ethmoiditis. Tumours.

Characteristics.—Cooper is the chief authority for this remedy. It must be used carefully, as it has an extraordinary penetrating power. Cooper calls it the medicinal "bone scraper" in cases of caries. With a lotion of three grains to a

tumbler of water he healed up quickly a case of lupus. He has seen ethmoiditis set up by it. Burnett has cured tumours with it given internally.

Salvia.

Salvia officinalis. Common Sage. N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of fresh leaves and blossom-tips.

Clinical.—Cough, tickling. Phthisis. Night-sweats.

Characteristics.—*H. R.* (xii. 408) translates from *Leip. Pop. Z. f. H.*, August, 1897, an article on the use of *Salvia* as a gargle in sore throat, and as a mouth wash in affections of the gums, but more especially in affections of the respiratory organs. The tickling cough of consumptives and the night-sweats were entirely relieved by doses of 20 to 40 drops in a tablespoonful of water. The *H. R.* translator adds this case: Mrs. X. had had for three weeks an irritating cough following an attack of pneumonia. The irritation being particularly great, he gave her, fresh from the garden, some Sage to chew, and the irritation was instantly relieved.

Sambucus Canadensis.

Sambucus canadensis. S. humilis. S. glauca. S. nigra (Marsh). Elder-bush. N. O. Caprifoliaceæ. Tincture of buds, flowers, tender shoots, and leaves.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Angina pectoris. Asthma. Blotches. Larynx, dry. Lumbago.

Characteristics.—The indigenous North American Elder grows in rich alluvial soils, flowers in July, and fruits in September. The species, says Millspaugh, is not sufficiently distinct from the European Elder (*Samb. nigra*, Linn.), differing only "in being less woody, and having more loose cymes, larger flowers, and more compound leaves." It has, however, been proved separately by A. Uebelacker, whose symptoms are given in the Schema. The severe chest symptoms and blotched face recall symptoms of *Samb. nig.*, with which it is probably identical in action. The chief *Conditions* were: < Lying down. > Getting out of bed. > By sweat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression and dread of undefined danger.

2. Head.—Severe drawing in head with fulness; motion = sensation as if water were undulating in it.—Head heavy, confused, with drawing and darting pains.

6. Face.—Face flushed and broken out in blotches; he looks ill.

8. Mouth.—Mouth parched, dry; desire for drink.

9. Throat.—Pharynx and larynx felt dry and swollen, impeding free respiration.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressure in kidney region, followed by profuse flow of clear urine.—Frequent urination.—Urine albuminous.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing laboured, asthmatic; wheezing.—Had to sit up in bed to get breath.

18. Chest.—Heaviness and constriction in chest, as from a heavy load; palpitation.—Aroused from sleep by a terrible constriction of chest and heart; had to jump out of bed to get breath; could not lie down for fear of choking.

19. Heart.—Sharp pain in heart (region of valves) with palpitation, at times visible through the clothes.—Constriction of chest and heart; must jump out of bed, lying down = choking.—Heart labours heavily.—Pulse rose to 100, but became normal at end of perspiration.

20. Back.—Back felt sprained.—Pain (pressing) in lumbar region.

21. Limbs.—Sharp, darting rheumatic pains in hands and feet.

24. Generalities.—Exhaustion.—Uneasiness; unrest.—Recurrence of symptoms.—All symptoms > by sweat.

27. Fever.—Sweat, soon becoming profuse, which gradually > all other symptoms (except exhaustion).—Head perspired less than rest of body.

Sambucus Nigra.

Sambucus nigra (Linn.). Elder. N. O. Caprifoliaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves and flowers.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. *Chest, oppression of*. Coryza, dry. *Cough. Croup*. Emaciation. Headaches, catarrhal. Hoarseness. Hydrocele. Ileus. Laryngismus. *Perspirations*. Phthisis. Scurf. "Snuffles." *Starting*. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The leaves of *Samb. n*. have an unpleasant odour when bruised, which is supposed to be offensive to most insects, and a decoction of them is sometimes used by gardeners to keep off caterpillars from delicate plants. By village herbalists the inner bark as well as the leaves are employed for making an ointment, and the flowers serve for fomentations, or are made into a medicinal tea; while the berries are the principal ingredient in Elderberry wine (*Treas. of Bot*.). If sheep that have the rot can get at the bark and young leaves they will soon cure themselves (Green). Millspaugh says of *Samb. canad*. that a decoction or ointment of the flowers and leaves was used as an application to large wounds "to prevent deleterious consequences from flies." He also says that the bark contains *Viburnic acid*, which is identical with *Valerianic acid*. This no doubt accounts for the odour, and suggests a relationship in action between *Sambucus, Valerian*, and the *Viburnums*. "Spasm" will be found common to all. In *Samb*. the spasm affects mainly the respiratory system—larynx, chest, and nasal passages. *Samb. n*. was proved by Hahnemann, and appears in *M. M. P*. One of the chief notes of the remedy is œdema: dropsical swellings in various parts of the body, especially legs, instep, and feet. This œdema, when it affects the nose, may give rise to obstruction, as in the "snuffles" of infants with dry coryza, preventing breathing and nursing. When it occurs lower down in the tract it causes dyspnœa: the child awakens suddenly nearly suffocated, face livid, blue, sits up in bed; turns blue, gasps for breath, which it finally gets; attack passes off but is again repeated; child inspires but cannot expire; sleeps into the attack. The breathing is rattling. Croup, whooping-cough, asthma, may all manifest this group of symptoms. Nash once relieved with the 200th a very bad case of asthma, having attacks of suffocation of the above kind. The patient was an old lady. The relief was accompanied by a profuse flow of urine, which carried off a large amount of dropsical effusion in her legs and abdomen.—It was mentioned above that the croupy attack "passes off but is again repeated." This tendency of attacks to recur is another note of the remedy. Another grand characteristic is: Profuse sweat during waking hours; dry heat when asleep. This feature marks *Samb*. as the remedy in some phthisical cases and many febrile conditions. Other fever peculiarities are: Deep, dry cough precedes the fever paroxysm; fever without thirst; dreads uncovering. The Sensations of *Samb*. are: As if head were filled with water. Skull as if stretched. As if suffocating. The symptoms are > by pressure and being tightly bound. Leaning against a hard edge = painful pressure in abdomen with nausea. Contusions = dark red swelling. Rest <. < Lying down; in bed; on left side. Head low <; must sit up to regain breath. Motion < generally. Motion of head = tension and dizziness. Sleep <. < About midnight; after midnight; 2 to 3 a.m. (roused with sense of stoppage of air tubes). < Uncovering. < Dry, cold air. < Cold drink while overheated. < From fright or mental emotion. Fright = suffocative attack. *Samb*. is *suited to* diseases of scrofulous children which affect the air passages especially; to persons previously robust and fleshy suddenly become emaciated. Effects of mental emotion, anxiety, grief, excessive sexual indulgence.

Relations.—(Samb. c. may be regarded as practically identical with Samb. n.) *Antidoted by:* Ars., Camph. *Antidote to:* Ars. (relieves ailments from abuse of Arsen.). *Compatible:* Bell., Con., Nux, Pho., Rhus, Sep. *Follows well:* Op. (effects of fright). *Compare:* In Millar's asthma, Ar. dracont. Dyspnœa; inspires, cannot expire, Chlorum, Meph. Sleeps into the attack, Lach. Peculiarities of sweating, Chi. and Con. (sweats as soon as he closes his eyes to sleep—opp. of Samb.), Thuj. (sweats on uncovered parts), Puls. (one-sided sweats). Dreads uncovering, Nux (must be covered in every stage). Fat people emaciate suddenly, Iod., Tub. Effects of excessive sexual indulgence, Pho. ac., K. ph. Tenacious mucus in larynx, K. bi. Sleepy but cannot sleep, Bell. Effects of cold drink when over-heated, Bels. (Bels. = acne; Samb. = phthisis). Effects of dry cold, Aco. Snuffles, Am. c., Nux. Plants containing Valerianic or Viburnic acid, Valer., Vib. o., Vib. t.

Causation.—Fright. Grief. Anxiety. Injury (hydrocele). Excessive sexual indulgence.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great tendency to take fright (trembling, anxiety, and restlessness).—Fright followed by suffocative attacks, with bluish, bloated face.—Peevishness (constant fretfulness), during which everything makes a disagreeable impression.—Periodical delirium, with frightful visions (and hallucinations).

2. Head.—Dizziness and confusion in the head, esp. during movement; on rising.—Headache as from intoxication.—Tension in head during movement as if it contained water.—Pressure and expansion in head.—Pressive, tearing headaches in forehead and temples.—Sudden shocks in the brain.—Sudden jerks through head.—Digging pain in vertex.—Tearing stitch through l. half of occiput, frequently returning and lasting a long time, with a dull sensation in the intervals.—The head is bent backwards.—Erysipelas l. side of head, ear much swollen.—Scurf on head with intolerable itching.—Skull feels as if stretched.

3. Eyes.—Pupils at first contracted, then greatly dilated.

4. Ears.—Sharp stitches in (r.) inner ear with cramp pain in it.—Itching creeping in ears and in throat.

5. Nose.—Sensation of numbness in nose, with itching on bridge.—Sanguineous congestion in nose, with sensation of heaviness in point of nose.—Obstruction of nose, with accumulation of thick and viscid mucus in nostrils.—Snuffles of children.—Dry coryza of children.—Child starts up suddenly as if suffocating.

6. Face.—Face bluish (or dark blue) and bloated or pale and earthy.—Circumscribed redness on cheeks.—Sensation of numbness and tension in

cheeks, as from being swollen.—Red, burning spots on cheeks and nose.—Gnawing pressure in bones of upper jaw.—Great heat of face.—Heat and perspiration in face.

7. Teeth.—Odontalgia with tearing and lancinations in all the teeth, and with a sensation as if cheeks were swollen.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth and throat, with thirstlessness.

9. Throat.—Itching tingling in throat.

10. Appetite.—Thirst without relishing the drinks.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting in morning, first of milk (or food), that has been taken, and of mucus, afterwards of bile.—Pressure in stomach.—Acute lancinations under the stomach, < by pressing upon it.

12. Abdomen.—Pinchings (colic pain) in abdomen as from a chill, with (much flatulence and) expulsion of flatus.—Shootings in the l. side of hypogastrium.—Pain in abdomen as from a bruise.—Spasmodic tearings, shootings, and pinchings in abdominal muscles.—Pressive pain in abdomen, with nausea, when resting it against a hard (edge or) body.

13. Anus.—(Irritable anus with piles.—R. T. C.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to urinate, with copious emission, also at night.—Deposits a heavy sediment.—Urine of deep yellow.—Emission of urine in too small a stream.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Swelling of scrotum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too profuse, like metrorrhagia.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness from accumulation of viscid mucus in larynx.—Inflammation of larynx and trachea; croup; accumulation of mucus in larynx.—Whooping-cough; suffocative, hollow, deep cough caused by a spasm in chest, with expectoration only during the day of small quantities of tough mucus.—The cough is < at or soon after midnight, during rest, when lying in bed, or with the head low, from dry, cold air.—Deep, hoarse, hollow cough, with agitation and thirst.—Continued cough with abundant expectoration of a salt taste, or of sweetish mucus.—Attack of suffocating cough, with cries, in children.—Cough with cries, as from a pain in the gullet.—Wheezing and quick respiration.—Obstructed respiration when lying down.—Spasmodic paroxysm of suffocation at night, with tears, great agitation, and tossing of the hands (when waking after midnight out of a slumber, with half-open eyes and mouth, with bloated blue hands and face, and heat without thirst).—Great difficulty in breathing.—Quick, wheezing, crowing breathing.

18. Chest.—Oppression at the chest, with lancinations in (l.) side (below nipple); or with aching under sternum.—Pressure on sternum, with a counter-pressure from spine to sternum.—Oppression of chest, with pressure in stomach, nausea, and weakness.—Pressive pain in chest.—Sudden sensation of contraction in sides of chest.

19. Heart.—Orgasm in whole body.—Occasional omission of heart-beat.—Angina pectoris where pressure proceeds from spine in individuals formerly fat and robust, now emaciated from mental emotions, sexual excesses, or seminal losses.—Pulse generally very frequent and small; sometimes slow, full, sometimes intermitting.

20. Neck and Back.—Pressive heaviness in nape.—Deep, incisive lancinations in muscles of neck.—Sweat on throat and neck with children.—Pains in loins with drawing pressure.—Incisive blows in loins.—Aching in middle of spine during repose and movement.—Lancinations in scapulæ.

21. Limbs.—Hands and feet bloated and blue.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawing in forearms and bones of hands.—Dark blue bloatedness of the forearms and hands.—Paralytic heaviness in elbow-joint.—Lancinations in wrists.—Trembling of hands (when writing).—Tearings in joints of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Spasmodic drawings and shootings in thighs.—Tension in tendons of ham as if they were too short.—Acute (deep) lancinations in tibia.—Sensation of coldness, numbness, and deadness in the middle of (r.) tibia.—Œdematous swelling of feet as far as knees.—Tearing in legs and ankles.—Icy-cold feet with warmth of the body.

24. Generalities.—We are often led to this remedy when we find a great deal of perspiration, occurring with any other trouble, which may last all the time, or it may come and go in paroxysms; it is sometimes found in phthisis; perspiration with disinclination to undress or be uncovered; heat with inclination to be covered (H. N. G.).—Asthma with suffocative attacks of breathing; patient may be well enough while awake, but sleeps into the trouble; loud respiration with no mucous rattle.—Babies with snuffles; can't breathe well through nose.—Asthma Millari (H. N. G.).—Symptoms < uncovering; while lying down; while resting.—> From moving; on rising; while walking; from wrapping up warmly.—General ebullition of blood in evening after lying down, with sensation of trembling.—Sudden drawing over whole surface of body, frequently recurring when seated.—The majority of the symptoms manifest themselves during repose and are dispersed by movement.—Dropsical swelling of whole body.—Great emaciation.

25. Skin.—Bloatedness and dark red swelling, with tension after contusions.—Œdema; anasarca.—Blotches on face.—Red spots on cheeks here and

there with burning sensation.—Tingling itching of skin.—Sudden painful drawing in all points over surface while sitting.

26. Sleep.—Disposition to sleep without being able to sleep.—During sleep dry heat, after awakening profuse perspiration.—(Sleeps with arms above head.).—Frequent waking with a start, with anguish, trembling, and obstructed respiration, amounting almost to suffocation.—Incomplete sleep, with mouth and eyes half open.—Lascivious dreams.

27. Fever.—Shuddering, with shivering, icy coldness of hands and feet, and pricking tingling in skin.—Shivering and shaking before going to sleep.—Insupportable heat without thirst, with dread to be uncovered.—Fever with excessive perspiration, esp. at night.—Profuse perspiration day and night, but only when awake; first breaking out in the face.—Very debilitating perspiration.—Night-sweats, except on head, < towards morning.—Continued perspiration while awake, changing into dry heat as soon as one goes to sleep.—Intermittent fever: chills over whole body, with cold hands and feet; followed by intolerably dry heat, without any thirst, accompanied by dread of being uncovered, afterwards copious sweat, without any thirst; the sweat even continues during the apyrexia.—Pulse generally small and very quick, at times intermitting.

Sanguinaria.

Sanguinaria canadensis. Blood-root. Puccoon. N. O. Papaveraceć. Tincture of fresh root. (The resin, leaves, seeds, seed-vessels, powdered root, and expressed juice have also been used.) Acetum.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Aphonia. Asthma. *Breast, tumour of. Bronchitis. Cancer. Catarrh. Chest, pains in*. Climaxis. *Cold*. Croup. Deafness. Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhśa. *Dyspepsia. Ear, polypus of*. Flushes, climacteric. Gleet. Granular lids. Hćmoptysis. *Headache. Influenza*. Keratitis. Liver-cough. *Menstruation, breasts painful during*. Nails, ulceration of. Neuralgia. Śdema glottidis. Ophthalmia. Pharyngitis. Phthisis florida. Physometra. *Pneumonia, acute. Polypus*. Pregnancy, affections during. Pyrosis. Quinsy. Rheumatism. Rhus poisoning. Shoulder, rheumatism of. *Smell, illusions of; loss of*. Stomach, neurosis of. Syphilis. Tinnitus. Tumours. Vomiting. Whitlow. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The Blood-root, or Puccoon, commonly found throughout the United States and Canada, is the sole representative of the genus *Sanguinaria* of the Papaveraceć. It is herbaceous, has a thick, branching root stock, which creeps along underground; and in early spring sends up from the ends of the little side branches a single long-stalked leaf, and another stalk bearing a solitary flower. The leaf is wrapped round the flower-bud when it rises from the ground, and is bluntly

five to nine-lobed, roundish at first, but afterwards kidney-shaped. The American Indians formerly used the orange-coloured juice of the root for smearing their bodies, and for staining various domestic articles. The plant has also been successfully used by American and French dyers (*Treas. of Bot.*). Hale says of the root: "It is succulent, and when cut or broken emits from numerous points on the transverse surface a light orange, or rather dark vermilion-coloured juice, which has a bitterish, acrid but peculiar taste, which remains long in the mouth and leaves a persistent burning in the throat. The juice of the stem is between a red colour and a yellow, as that from the stem of *Chel. maj.* is pure yellow, and that from *Papaver somnif.* [*Opium*] is white." It is well to bear in mind the parallelism observable between these three Poppies, no less in their medicinal than in their physical properties. The time for collecting the root is early spring or late autumn. An alkaloid, *Sanguinarin* (identical with *Chelerythrin* of *Chelidonium majus*), has been isolated, and the *Nitrate* of this has been studied separately. Hale refers to a paper by Dr. Tully, published in 1813, in which *Sang.* is described as being analogous in its action to *Squills, Senega, Digitalis, Guaiacum*, and *Ammonia*, which shows an accurate conception of its range. In doses of from eight to twenty grains of the powdered root, *Sang.* is an active poison producing Nausea; burning in stomach; tormenting thirst; faintness; vertigo indistinct vision; violent, spasmodic efforts of the stomach, free vomiting, followed by alarming prostration. S. L. Mitchell has recorded fatal poisoning of four workmen who drank the tincture in mistake for brandy. They were all soon seized with severe racking and burning pains in the stomach and bowels with intense thirst. "Burning" is one of the leading notes of the remedy, and is found in many different parts. Winterburn has published (*H. M.* vii. 532) two cases illustrating this indication in the region of the stomach: (*1*) Mr. F., 48, of sanguino-bilious temperament, energetic, refined, had been ill with pains in the stomach several months. A clairvoyant had recommended "a decoction of blood-root and bone-set in tablespoonful doses." Each dose produced "intense burning pains in the stomach lasting for hours," and it had to be discontinued. Several-weeks later Winterburn was consulted, and this is the condition he found: Burning in epigastrium, with pressure, < at night, but coming on soon after lying clown and compelling patient to arise. Eructations gave no >. Appetite great; bowels torpid, an unsatisfactory relief each morning, leaving a sense of discomfort. Peculiar drawing pain in shoulders and arms during sleep, so that when she woke the lists were tightly clenched and flexed on the sternal end of clavicle; lameness and weariness of the muscles followed. *Sang.* 200, chosen after careful comparison with *Nux, Graph.*, and others, was given every night at bedtime. After the first dose the symptoms disappeared "like magic," and the patient was soon well. (*2*) Mrs. S., 30, a chronic inebriate, had been drinking steadily for three weeks when sickness and diarrhśa set in. *Nux* 1x aggravated the nausea. *Ars.* 6 checked the diarrhśa and relieved the intense thirst, but did nothing to allay the vomiting. Patient was irritable, angry. Everything she took, even water, was instantly ejected. About every twenty minutes she had a spasm or cramp of the stomach, with gagging and coughing, bringing up some frothy mucus. The

straining caused great pain in chest and abdomen. There was, besides, the most intense burning, extending from the stomach up the śsophagus to pharynx, which felt swollen and dry. The only tolerable position was lying slightly turned on her left side. Lying on right side was impossible. Rising from lying = vertigo. Cheeks and hands livid. She believed she would soon die, and was unwilling to be left alone. *Sang*. 200 was given every two hours. By evening the nausea had ceased, but the burning pain remained as before. The smallest particle of food gave great agony; it seemed as if a spot the size of a florin was ulcerated, and any contact with this was excruciating. She slept better, but awakened next morning in a fright. Next afternoon she was able to take a little solid food, and from that time recovery was rapid. *Burning* is a leading note of *Sang*. Burning of eyes; of ears. Tongue and throat feel as if they had been burnt or scalded. Burning palms and soles. Burning in chest; between breasts, streaming from breasts to abdomen. Leonard (*Min. H. Mag*., ii. 295) says "a circumscribed burning in the chest, commonly followed by heat through abdomen and diarrhśa," is a strong indication for *Sang*. in pneumonic conditions. *Sang*. has also the circumscribed hectic flush on the cheeks, as in phthisis, in which it is frequently indicated. (*Sang*. has also the "hopefulness" of phthisical patients.) The flushed face, at times dark red or livid, is also a prominent feature of *Sang*., as it is of *Op. Sang*. affects the whole respiratory tract, irritates the nasal mucous membrane, and causes coryza, with pain at root of nose, lost or perverted sense of smell, and sensitiveness to the odour of flowers. Influenza, hay-fever, ozćna, and polypus have all come within its range. Laryngitis and membranous croup have been cured by it; and I have found it meet a greater proportion of the tracheal and bronchial coughs of epidemic influenza than any other remedy. The chief features are: Violent, dry cough; wheezing, whistling, metallic; sputa almost impossible to raise. I have seen several cases of this kind rescued from apparently imminent death by *Sang*., the relief conies by the expectoration of a thick plug of mucus which was causing suffocation, and which the patient was too weak to dislodge. Like *Chel., Sang*. is a right-side medicine, and affects especially the right lung; and is suited to pulmonary affections with liver involvement. After influenza children often get a cough scarcely distinguishable from whooping-cough. I have found *Sang*. the chief remedy for this. It is also the remedy for severe cough *after* whooping-cough─the cough returns with every fresh cold. *Sang*. also acts powerfully on the outer chest, sternum, and mammć. Like *Chel*., it has a reputation for curing cancer, polypi, and new growths. I have seen breast tumours diminish under its action. Offensiveness and acridity characterise the discharges of *Sang*.; and the breath and flatus are also offensive. Menses offensive, flow bright red; later blood darker and less offensive. Before menses itching of axillć. Eruption on the face of young women, especially during scanty menses. Climacteric disorders: flashes of heat; leucorrhśa; painful enlargement of breasts. The headaches of *Sang*. are of great intensity, and have some striking characteristics. They are (*1*) periodic─every seventh day; (*2*) begin in the morning, increase to noon, and then diminish; (*3*) are bursting, or as if the eyes would be pressed out; (*4*) begin at occiput, spread upwards and forwards, and

settle over right eye; (*5*) like a flash of lightning in occiput; (*6*) > by sleep; (*7*) return at climacteric. Hering described the headache of *Sang*. as the "American sick-headache"—rush of blood causing faintness and nausea, pains lancinating or throbbing. Can neither bear light nor odours nor least jar, as any one stepping across the floor; at height of headache vomiting of food and bile; pain so violent patient goes out of her mind or seeks relief by pressing head against pillow or with the hands. Cooper gives as a keynote: "If he goes without food, gets bilious headaches." *Sang*. has also neuralgia of the face > by kneeling down and pressing head firmly against the floor; pain extends in all directions from the upper jaw. The ears are strongly affected by *Sang*. Cooper gives me this case: Girl, 19, had her throat bad three years from scarlatina, and lately increasing deafness; noises all over head, and vertigo and sudden flushings in daytime; menses too frequent, and profuse leucorrhśa; it pains tier to walk from backache; had to give up teaching from this; appetite poor from the headaches and tinnitus; *often has pain behind angles of lower jaw* and swellings of gland. All disappeared after a single dose of *Sang*. Ř, though at first the leucorrhśa was increased. "Fulness and tenderness behind angle of jaws" is, according to Cooper, a keynote. *Sang*. causes many symptoms of rheumatism, but the most characteristic is a rheumatic pain in right arm and shoulder; cannot raise the arm, < at night. Pains in places where the bones are least covered. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if paralysed. As if forehead would burst. As of a band across forehead. As if head were drawn forward. As if electric current shooting through head. As if temples and scalp were alive with irrepressible pulsation. As if eyes would be pressed out. As if hairs were in eyes. As if she was in a railway car which was moving and jarring her, and as if all about her moved rapidly and confusedly. Pain like drawing a rope on a windlass as tight as possible. Tongue as if burnt. Tip of tongue as if scalded. Tongue as if in contact with something hot. Throat as if swollen. Throat so (try it seems as if it would crack. Pharynx as if burnt or scalded. As if some hard substance in stomach. Constriction in pit of stomach as if suffocating. As of a mass in lower part of rectum. As if upper part of chest were too full of blood. Larynx as if swollen. F. Nichol in giving Hale his experience with *Sang*. in croup, says he used (following Paine, eclectic) a solution of *Sanguinarin* in vinegar, and he found that the most effective preparation. The symptoms are < by touch. [A painful sensitiveness is very characteristic of *Sang*.: Temporal veins painfully sensitive; head and eye very painful; nipples sore.] Hard pressure >; (must kneel down and press head hard to floor in neuralgia). Slightest jar <. Lifting = lumbago. Lying dawn > rheumatism and headache; but < cough and most other complaints. Cough <. Lying with head low < cough. Lying on left side >. < Lying on right side. Sitting up and passing flatus > cough. Motion; turning head quickly; turning in bed; stooping; coughing; exercise <. Cannot raise arm from side but can swing it to and fro (in rheumatism). Eating <. Going without food = headache. > Eructations (mind confused). Swallowing <. Vomiting > (Nausea; headache). Smoking = hiccough, < At night. > After sleep. Headache < by day, sunrise to sunset. Cold open air >. Cold

room < cough. Damp weather <. The right side is more affected than the left. Symptoms go from right to left. Periodicity is very marked.

Relations.—*It antidotes:* Opium. *Compatible:* Bell. (scarlatina). *Compare:* Botan., Chel., Op. In rheumatism of right deltoid, Mg. c. (of left, Fer., Nx. m.). Headache extending forward from occiput and settling over (right) eye, Spi. (left eye), Sill., Sep. (both eyes); extending forward, Gels., Lac c.; (backward, Anac., Bry., Chi. s., Naj., Nux). Headache > by hard pressure, Chi., Indg., Mg. m. Paroxysms of headache ending in profuse urination, Ign., Gels., Ver. Menstrual headache, Sep. (Sep. scanty flow; Sang. profuse). Offensive breath with cough, Caps. Faint from odours, Pho., Ig., Val., Nux. Right-side, throbbing, congestive headache, < light and noise, Bell. (Bell. has "cold feet, hot head," and is > sitting propped up; Sang. headache has more of the gastric form, and is > lying down), Meli. Periodic sick headaches, Ir. v. (Ir. v. every eighth day; every seventh, Saba., Sang., Sil., Sul.). Pneumonia, Ver. v. (more marked arterial excitement), Pho., Ant. t. (face livid, blood carbonised, rattling cough), Sul. (resolution imperfect).—(Sang. has sputa very offensive, even to patient). Rheumatism of right ankle, Chel. > Lying left side, Lil. t. Painfulness to touch of parts where pain has been, Lcprs. Sensitive to sudden sounds, Brx. Jerking or jumping as from something alive in stomach, Croc. Physometra, Lyc., Bov. Liver-cough (Scil. spleen-cough). Pain in bones covered only with skin, Rh. ven. Laryngeal and nasal polypi, Sang. n., Pso., Teuc. Eruption on face of young women during scanty menses, Bels., Calc., jamb., Pso. Right-side complaints; right to left, Lyc., Chel. > By sleep, Pho.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Angry irritability; moroseness.—Anxiety and dread preceding the vomiting.—Mind confused, > by eructations.—Mental torpor, stupor, heaviness, sleepiness.—Hopefulness, sanguine of recovery.—Disgusting ideas.—Dreamy state with eyes open.

2. Head.—Vertigo: terrible; when moving head rapidly and looking upward; with nausea, fainting, and headache; with ringing in ears; on rising from a sitting or stooping position; on quickly turning the head; with dim vision; with dull, heavy feeling in stomach as if caused by some hard substance there; in cold weather; during sleep; at climaxis.—Head swims on lying down suddenly; gets pain l. side of back near waist, as from spleen; bowels confined; complexion spotty (cured in woman, 32.—R. T. C.).—Sensation of heaviness in head.—Determination of blood to head, with whizzing in ears; flushes of heat; accumulation of water in mouth.—Headache over whole head from 5 p.m. to midnight; then free; and then sickness (vomiting) from 5 p.m. to midnight (agg.—R. T. C.).—Headache, with rheumatic pains and stiffness of limbs and neck.—Periodical sick headache; with vomiting of bile; begins in morning, < during day, lasts till evening; < from motion, stooping, noise, and light; only endurable when lying still, and > by sleep or after vomiting; esp. severe over r. eye.—Headache returns

periodically.—Heaviness in head from vertex to centre of forehead, with pressing in glabella and buzzing in head; eyes dull.—Terrific headache as if caused by approaching coryza which does not come, in forehead and middle of vertex, with pressure in eyes, which burn and are moved with difficulty.—Terrific headache during the fever.—Dull, pressive frontal headache.—Headache as if forehead would burst, with chill and burning in stomach.—Frontal headache extending into cheek-bones.—Headache or neuralgia over r. eye.—Headache as if it must burst, or as if eyes would be pressed out; > walking in open air.—Headache with shuddering.—Headache begins in occiput, spreads upward, and settles over r. eye.—Pain in head in rays drawing upwards from neck.—Headache with nausea and chilliness, followed by flushes of heat, extending from head to stomach.—Headache with flushed face.—Pains in head in spots.—Pains in head, which pass rapidly from one place to another, like electric shocks.—Pulsations in head (throbbing headache), with bitter vomiting, < from motion.—Headache rising up from neck.—Feeling as if head were drawn forward.—Distension of veins on head, esp. on temples, perceptible to the touch and sore.—Sensation of mobility in the scalp.—Head very painful to touch; where pain has been.—Distension of veins in temples; sore when touched.

3. Eyes.—Neuralgia in and over l. eye.—Burning and watering of r. eye, which is painful to the touch, followed by coryza.—Acute conjunctivitis with ecchymoses, tending to trachoma.—Blepharitis.—Burning dryness in eyes; followed by copious lachrymation.—Retinal congestion with flushed face and congestive headache.—Yellow sclerotica, jaundice.—Catarrhal ophthalmia, granular lids.—Redness of eyes in morning.—Hard swelling like scirrhus over eyebrows.—Dim eyes, with sensation as if hairs were in them.—Pain in eyeballs on moving them.—Balls sore, with darting through them and dim vision.—Violent twittering before eyes.—Vapour or cloud before eyes.

4. Ears.—Burning of ears, with redness of cheeks.—Earache, with headache, with singing in ears and vertigo.—Humming and roaring in ears with painful sensitiveness to sudden sounds in women at climaxis.—Cracking in r. ear while stroking cheek.—Every stroke of a hammer heard near a blacksmith's shop is painful to r. ear.—Vein on r. temple swells up in woman, 50, subject to neuralgia and old vascular deafness; after *Sang*. Ř, one dose, hearing improves for six days strikingly, and then reverts (R. T. C.).—Throat affections causing deafness and earache.—Acts strongly on l. Eustachian tube (*Hydrast*. on r.); acts on ethmoid cells specially (R. T. C.).—Increased redness of external ear, with humming and roaring in ears from increased circulation of blood through aural structures.—Burning ears, cheeks red.—Aural polypus.

5. Nose.—Fluent coryza with frequent sneezing; < r. side.—Heat in nose; coryza, rawness in throat, pain in breast, cough, and finally diarrhśa.—Coryza, watery, acrid; with tingling; with heavy pain at root of nose and stinging in nose.—Dry coryza, as from a sudden cold.—Alternately fluent and dry coryza.—Smell in nose

like roasted onion.—Rose-cold, with subsequent asthma; sick and faint from odour of flowers.—Loss of smell and taste.—Dislike to odour of syrup.—Nasal polypus.

6. Face.—Circumscribed redness of one or both cheeks.—Paleness of face, with disposition to vomit.—Pain in cheek.—Stitches l. side of face with pains in forehead.—Neuralgia in upper jaw, extending to nose, eye, ear, neck, and side of head; shooting, burning pains; must kneel down and hold head tightly to the floor.—Face bloated, with sensation of rigidity and fulness.—Veins distended, feel stiff and sore to touch.—Twitching of cheeks toward eyes.—Stiffness of articulation of jaws.—Fulness and tenderness behind angles of jaw (a keynote.—R. T. C.).—Red cheeks: with burning ears; with cough.—Lips feel dry.—Under lip burns, is swollen, hard, and blistered; blisters dry up and form crusts which fall off.

7. Teeth.—Pain in hollow teeth, esp. when touched by food.—Toothache from picking teeth.—Pain in carious teeth after cold drinking.—Looseness of teeth (with salivation).—Bleeding, spongy, fungoid gums.

8. Mouth.—Pricking on the point of the tongue.—Tongue feels as if burned or as if sore; is coated white.—White coated tongue with slimy, fatty taste.—Red streak through middle of tongue.—Tip of tongue burns as if scalded.—Pricking in tip of tongue.—Stitches in l. side of tongue.—Crawling on tip of tongue followed by astringent sensation of whole tongue, on waking.—Dry, acrid sensations, beginning r. side and extending over whole tongue.—Prickling on tongue and hard palate as after chewing *Mezereum*.—Sweet things taste bitter, followed by burning in fauces.—Loss of smell and taste; with a burnt feeling on tongue.—Sore on gums and roof of mouth.—Fetid breath, clammy mouth, sticky teeth.—White patches on mucous membrane.

9. Throat.—Ulcerated sore throat, as if raw and denuded.—Feeling of swelling in throat on swallowing, < on r. side.—Throat feels swollen as if to suffocation, aphonia.—Tonsillitis, promotes suppuration.—Throat so dry, seems as if it would crack.—Feeling of dryness in throat (with tickling cough), not > by drinking.—Sensation in pharynx as if scalded by hot drink.—Uvula sore and burning.—Burning pharynx and śsophagus.—Heat in throat > by drawing in cold air.—Inflammation in throat.—Warming sensation in fauces, esp. soft palate.—Burning in fauces extending to centre of sternal region.

10. Appetite.—Craving for he knows not what, with loss of appetite; wants piquant, spiced things.—Loss of appetite with great weakness of digestion.—Aversion to butter, which leaves a sweetish taste.—Sugar tastes bitter and = burning.—Tormenting thirst.—Sweet things <, = burning.—Soon after eating: feels empty; difficult breathing, nausea, waterbrash, lassitude almost to fainting, cold sweat to 12 p.m., after a little food.—If goes without food, gets bilious headaches (keynote.—R. T. C.).

11. Stomach.—Burning in stomach, with headache.—Inflammation of stomach.—Sensation of emptiness in stomach soon after eating (faint, feverish feeling).—Soreness and pressure in epigastrium; < after eating.—Hiccough whilst smoking.—Spasmodic eructation of flatus.—Frequent fetid eructations with disposition to vomit and pale face.—Pyrosis.—Nausea, which is not > by vomiting.—Extreme nausea with great salivation and constant spitting.—Nausea with headache, and with chill and heat.—Vomiting preceded by anxiety.—Vomiting: of bitter water; of sour, acrid fluids of ingesta; of worms; with craving to eat in order to quiet the nausea.—Vomiting and diarrhśa.—Sudden attacks of constriction in pit of stomach as if suffocating.—Goneness with sick headache.—Jerking or jumping in stomach as if from something alive.—Neurosis of stomach.—Pain in stomach-pit extending down into bowels, causing rumbling.

12. Abdomen.—Hot streaming from breast towards liver.—Sensation as if hot water poured itself from breast into abdomen, followed by diarrhśa.—Dull burning in r. hypochondrium and chest.—Awoke with severe pain in region of spleen.—Violent stitches in spleen.—Pain in l. hypochondrium; < by coughing, > by pressure and lying on l. side.—Jaundice.—Liver-cough.—Colic, with torpor of liver.—Beating and spasms in abdomen.—(Flatus, cough and sneezing.—R. T. C.).—Flatulent distension of abdomen, evening, with escape of flatus from vagina (the os uteri being dilated).—Beating in abdomen.—Induration in abdomen.—Cutting bellyache from r. to l. of iliac fossa, thence to rectum.—Throbbing in abdomen.—Shooting pains through bowels extending to lower limbs, afternoon.—Knife-thrusts in abdomen followed by watery stools.—Cramp extending from place to place.

13. Stool and Anus.—Ineffectual urging to stool; then vomiting.—Urging to stool, afternoon, but only discharges of flatus.—Distressing, cutting, spasmodic sensation in rectum in evening; recurred several days.—In effectual desire with sensation of thick mass in anus; repeated several times in the day without stool.—Diarrhśic stools with much flatulence.—Copious apple-green stools with flatus (offensive) and sudden urging (agg.—R. T. C.).—Frequent discharges of very offensive flatus.—Colic followed by diarrhśa.—Diarrhśa with disappearance of coryza, catarrh, or pains in chest and cough.—Stools undigested.—Dysentery.—Alternate diarrhśa and constipation.—Constipation; stools in hard lumps.—Hćmmorrhoids.

14. Urinary Organs.—Dull, heavy pain across kidneys.—Pain from kidneys penetrates r. iliac fossa, then shoots through sigmoid flexure to rectum.—Frequent and copious nocturnal urination, urine as clear as water.—(Retention of urine consequent on gravel and calculus.).—Urine is thick and white next day (agg. from 200th.—R. T. C.).—Copious urination goes on all night with much > to chest symptoms (in a lady.—R. T. C.).—Very copious urine at night, with pain in l. hypochondrium; < from coughing; > from pressure and lying on l. side.—Urine: dark yellow; high-coloured, red sediment.—Ardor urinć.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Burning in glans.—Emissions two nights in succession; after which he felt very well.—Gleet; old cases.—Cheesy secretions from glans (syphilis).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Climacteric disorders, esp. flushes of heat and corrosive, fetid leucorrhśa.—Burning of palms and soles at climaxis compelling to throw off clothes.—Painful enlargement of breasts at climaxis.—Abdominal pains as if menses would appear.—[Delaying menses, chilliness followed by flushes of heat and occasional palpitation, faintness, vertigo, nausea, and violent vomiting, burning in śsophagus, neuralgia in r. temple, in l. chest (mamma) and lower extremities, occasional hacking cough and gastralgia.—Carmichćl.].—Menstruation too early, with a discharge of black blood.—Menses: more profuse than usual; with headache r. side; at night time, very offensive, putrid, bright red, clotting, becoming darker towards end and less offensive.—Amenorrhoea.—Metrorrhagia.—Dysmenorrhśa of feeble, torpid subjects, with tendency to congestion of lungs, liver, or head.—Burning pain between breasts in afternoon, < on r. side.—Shootings in bosom and pain in mammć as from excoriation.—The nipples are sore and painful.—Stitches in nipples, esp. r.—Sharp, piercing pain in r. breast, just beneath nipple; < deep breath, some dyspnśa.—Pain in r. breast extends to shoulder, can hardly place hand on head.—Threatened abortion, pains in loins extending through epigastric and iliac regions and down thighs.—Hydrops uteri.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dryness in throat and sensation of swelling in larynx; with expectoration of thick mucus.—Aphonia with swelling in throat.—Śdema of larynx.—Tickling in throat, evening, after lying down, with dry, hacking cough and headache.—Crawling sensation extending down behind sternum. Tracheal irritation secondary to heart disease.—Croup: hearse, muffled cough; complete aphonia; spasmodic cough, painful crowing, stridulous breathing.—Cough dry, tickling in throat-pit.—Distressing, spasmodic, exhaustive cough.—Dry cough, awakens him from sleep, which did not cease until he sat upright in bed, and flatus was discharged both upwards and downwards.—Continual severe cough, with circumscribed redness of cheeks, with pain in chest; with coryza, then diarrhśa.—Coughs in old men with l. earache, and pains going from l. throat to ear.—Expectoration: tough; difficult; rust-coloured; extreme dyspnśa; hepatisation.—Breath and sputa smell badly even to patient.—Pulmonary consumption, expectoration and breath exceedingly offensive.—Whooping-cough.—Severe cough after whooping-cough; the cough returns every time patient takes cold.—Asthma: excessive dyspnśa; esp. after "rose-cold," < from odours.

18. Chest.—Hydrothorax.—Hćmoptysis.—Pneumonia: catarrhal; chronic; r. side; l. side, with heart disease.—Typhoid pneumonia, with very difficult respiration, cheeks and hands livid, pulse full, soft, vibrating, and easily compressed.—Severe dyspnśa and constriction of chest, with inclination to take deep inspirations.—Sharp stitches in r. chest.—Stitches in lower part of l. breast to shoulder.—Pain in breast

with periodic cough.—A shooting, sticking pain beneath sternum.—Persistent pain beneath sternum and in r. breast.—Intense burning between breasts, < r. side.—Sharp, piercing, neuralgic pain half-way between sternum and nipple.—Hot, burning streaming from r. chest to liver.—Pain under l. clavicle on waking.—Constriction across both breasts.—Violent stitches under short ribs.—Burning and pressing in breast, followed by heat through abdomen and diarrhśa.—Pain in r. chest to shoulder; can only with difficulty place hand to head.

19. Heart.—Painful stitches or pressive pain beneath prćcordial region. Surging of blood and racing palpitation, with dry and burning skin.—Weak feeling about heart.—Metastasis of rheumatism (or gout) to heart from outward applications.—Palpitation of heart.—Irregularity of heart's action and of the pulse, with coldness, insensibility, &c.—Pulse slow, irregular, feeble.

20. Neck and Back.—Soreness of nape on being touched.—Rheumatic pain in nape, shoulders, and arms.—Pain in r. side of neck as if strained; in l. side.—Soreness down muscles of back; pains shifting about; feels pain more when drawing long breath.—Pain in inner border of r. shoulder-blade.—Pain in sacrum from lifting; the pain in sacrum is > on bending forward.—Pain in sacrum and bowels.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in limbs, esp. in shoulders, arms, and thighs, and < at night.—Burning in hands and feet < night.

22. Upper Limbs.—Itching in axillć before menses.—Rheumatic pain in r. arm and shoulder, < at night in bed; cannot raise arm; motion (turning in bed) much < it.—Pain in top of r. shoulder.—Pain in r. deltoid.—R. arm hung helpless.—Coldness in body and r. arm.—Burning of palms.—Stiffness of finger-joints.—Aching in ball of r. thumb.—Fungoid growth between second and third metacarpal bones, protruding about a quarter of an inch out of palm.—Ulceration at roots of nails on all the fingers of both hands.—Panaritium, first r. then l. finger.—Shooting pains from r. thumb to symphysis menti.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in l. hip.—Rheumatic pain inside of r. thigh.—Bruise-like pain in thigh, alternating with burning and pressure in chest.—Stiffness of knees.—Burning of soles, < at night.—Rheumatic pains in limbs; pain in those places where the bones are least covered with flesh, but not in the joints; on touching the painful part the pain immediately vanished and appeared in some other part.—(Have seen ulcers connected with carious ankles and shins change almost visibly after *Sang*.—Gutteridge).—Sharp pain in r. ankle and great toe-joint.—Cold feet, afternoon.

24. Generalities.—Great debility and weakness in limbs (esp. in morning on waking), whilst walking in the open air.—Paralysis of r. side.—General torpor and languor.—An uncomfortable, prickling sensation of warmth spreading over whole

body.—Weakness and palpitation of heart; fainting weakness.—Convulsive rigidity of limbs.—We find this very useful where there is a pain rising from the back of the neck over the top of the head, running down into the forehead; this symptom may occur alone, or in connection with some other trouble (H. N. G.).—Often useful for troubles occurring in females at the climacteric period of life—such as flashes of heat, &c. (H. N. G.).

25. Skin.—Heat and dryness of skin.—Itching and nettle-rash before the nausea.—Old, indolent ulcers, with callous borders and ichorous discharge.—Nasal polypi; fungus excrescences.—Jaundice.—Eruption on face of young women with menstrual troubles, esp. deficiency.—Scaly eruptions, carbuncles.—*Rhus* poisoning.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness causing mental and bodily indolence.—Sleeplessness at night; awakens in a fright as if he would fall.—Can't sleep without brandy.—Slightest noise disturbs, yet is sleepy and dreamy. (R. T. C.).—Dreams: of sea voyages, with sensation of being rocked; of business matters; frightful.

27. Fever.—Pulse too frequent and full.—Coldness of feet in afternoon, with painful, sore tongue; stiffness of knee and finger-joints.—Chill and shivering in back, evening, in bed.—Shaking chill.—Chill with nausea, headache.—Heat flying from head to stomach.—Fever heat and delirium.—Burning heat rapidly alternating with chill and shivering.—Intermittent fevers; marsh fevers; nervous fever.—Fever from pulmonary, hepatic, or gastric inflammation.—Copious sweat; cold sweat.

Sanguinarinum.

Sanguinarinum. $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$. Trituration. Solution in vinegar.

Clinical.—Croup.

Characteristics.—*Sanginarin*. is a pearly white substance. In smallest physiological doses it acts as "expectorant," in large it causes nausea, and still larger vomiting. In repeated doses it lowers the pulse rate (Thomas, quoted *C. D. P.*). T. Nichol gives in Hale's work his experience with it solution of one grain of *Sanguinarin*. in two ounces of vinegar in cases of Pseudo-membranous croup. (He does not say how much of this he gave or how frequently he repeated: probably the dose was a few drops in water given frequently.) He relates this case: W. G., 5, had been ill some days. Nichol found him with a hoarse, muffled cough, complete aphonia, pulse 132. Soft palate and fauces covered with pearly, fibrinous exudation; a hissing sound was heard on auscultating larynx. Great dyspnœa. The child stretched back his head and grasped his throat in agony. Features swollen and dark. Sgn. acet. was given, and in fifteen hours there was notable improvement. In forty-eight hours the boy was out of danger.

Sanguinarinum Nitricum.

Nitrate of Sanguinarin. $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4HNO_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Adenoids. Asthma. Borborygmus. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Coryza. Deafness. Eustachian catarrh. Hay-fever. Headache. Influenza. Laryngitis. Polypus. Post-nasal catarrh. Quinsy. Stiff-neck. Throat, sore. Tinnitus.

Characteristics.—*Sang. nit*. is a very fine brownish-red powder, pungent, acid, bitter, and inodorous. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, water, and oils, but not in the same proportion in all. Pure *Sanguinarin*. is a pearly-white substance, but when combined with any of the acids the result is a salt of some shade of red, crimson or scarlet. The colour of the blood-root may thus be due to the presence of some native salt of *Sanguinarin*. (Hale). *Sng. n*. was proved in 3x trituration by Professor Owens (*C. D. P*.), of Pulte Medical College, and some very striking symptoms were elicited. The catarrhal symptoms of *Sang*. appear in great intensity—nose, eyes, throat, and bronchi being affected. Lachrymation, pains in eyes and head, sore scalp, obstructed nose, and burning pains throughout all regions were experienced. A sense of *obstruction* is very characteristic: Sensation of obstruction and fulness in the head; accumulation of mucus obstructing nose; awakes frequently with dry mouth, the nose being obstructed. Accumulation of mucus behind centre of sternum; sense of suffocation; feeling is if air-passages lined with thick, stiff mucus or pus. Heat and tension behind sternum is characteristic; and so is expectoration of quantities of sweet-tasting mucus. There is also expectoration of thin, frothy, tenacious mucus. The symptoms of influenza are very, completely even to the loss or perversion of taste. *Sng. n*. appears to have the symptoms of *Sang*. in an enhanced degree. "Sensation arising to nostrils as if he had eaten strong horseradish," is present. Hale gives these verifications. (*1*) Mr. B., 40, dark, had for eight in spite of continuous old-school treatment, chronic post-nasal catarrh, bronchitis, and laryngitis. Voice altered, deep, hoarse; speech with effort, as if from chest. Severe pressure from behind sternum. Mucous membrane dry, raised only a few halls of grey mucus. He spent two winters on the St. John's River, Florida, and was > there, but < again on his return north. *Sng. n*. 6 trit. was given every two hours. In one week he was better; there was more moisture in his throat than there had been for two years. Voice markedly better. *Sng. n*. was now given every four hours. In ten weeks he had regained six pounds of his lost weight, and strength in proportion. The voice not having improved in the same degree, *Caust*. 6, and afterwards *Dros*. 3, were given, and in sixteen weeks he was perfectly well. (*2*) Mrs. S., city missionary, 49, had constant hacking cough, raw, sore feeling in throat, sore aching and pressing behind sternum. She was much exposed to cold winds of winter, which set up coryza and irritation. *Sng. n*. 6. trit. gr. i., every two hours, enabled her to follow her occupation without suffering, and in ten weeks she was completely cured. (*3*) O. W., 55, subject to frequent attacks of cold in head,

throat, and chest. After a long drive in open trap contracted a severe cold in head, throat, lungs. Sore and lame all over; frequent sneezing, lachrymation. Next day sore throat very marked, constant tickling in throat-pit, exciting cough, at first short and hacking, but in two days it became violent and convulsive. *Bell*. and *Dros*. did little good. Pressure behind sternum became very severe. *Sng. n*. 6 was given every two hours. In four hours copious perspiration came on with frequent sneezing. Next day sore throat appeared after waking from a troubled and restless sleep; constriction of throat with difficult swallowing; tension across chest radiating from behind sternum. *Sng. n*. every hour. In one hour free discharge from nose set in; in three hours moisture and relaxation of constriction across chest. The discharge was yellow and sweetish-tasting, continued all day. Slept well and woke next morning feeling quite free. But little cough or coryza during the day. The following morning he was quite well.─Hering gives this case cured with *Sng. n*. 2 trit.: Troublesome cough for number of years; excited by an irritation in region of bifurcation of bronchi; coughs a long time to raise a little whitish-yellow phlegm, sometimes streaked with blood, after which she feels great >; cough day and night; is greatly emaciated. Owens (*M. A*., xvii. 31) relates these cases: (*1*) Mrs. B., 55, widow, fair, catarrhal constitution. Chronic cough many years. Asthmatic on taking cold, great accumulation during attacks, occasionally raising frothy, viscid mucus tinged with blood. Gastric catarrh. Great epigastric tenderness. On October 26, 1883, seized with severe catarrhal symptoms, sneezing, burning in nostrils, fluent, watery, mucous discharge from nose, aching in forehead. Cough dry, hollow. *Sng. n*. 3x, gtt. xx., in six ounces of water, two teaspoonfuls every hour. Complete relief in four hours; usually took three days. (*2*) Dr. G. had hay-fever, at its height on August 21st. Sensation of cobwebs across nose ten days before attack is fully established. Nose feels large, tingles, trickling water-mucous membrane very sensitive to cold air, causing frequent sneezing. < Light. < Rising in morning. Eyes itch, could almost rub them out. *Sng. n*. relieved this attack somewhat. Next year he commenced taking, it in June, and passed through the season without any attack. C. Wesselhœft regards *Sng. n*. as the simillimum for "New England colds." Adenoids and polypi have been cured with it. The c is great craving for air. Bathing with warm water > heat in forehead. Touch <. Pressure < soreness of eyes. Headache is > by discharge of much mucus from nose. < At night.

Relations.─*Compare:* Sang. Burning in nostrils, Ar. t. Tenacious mucus, K. bi. Hay-fever. Pso. Sweet expectoration, Stan.

Causation.─Driving in cold wind. Winter weather. Exposure.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.─Restless from feverish and irritable condition.

2. Head.─Slight dizziness all through the proving; with discharge of mucus from nose and air passages.─Uncomfortable feeling about the head all day;

decidedly < at night.—Pain in supra-orbital region, proceeding from pain in r. eyeball, of a sore, aching character; soon extended across forehead and seemed deep in above root of nose.—Burning pain in forehead and root of nose, with aching and soreness in eyeballs < on pressure; the pain became < on l. side of head, through l. temple.—Heat in forehead > bathing with warm water.—Pain in l. side of head extended to parietal ridge and back to mastoid process, with stiffness in muscles of l. side of neck and top of l. shoulder as from a draught.—Sensation of obstruction and fulness in head, > by discharge of a large quantity of thick, yellow, sweet-tasting mucus.—Slight aching sensation with soreness all over head and scalp.

3. Eyes.—Sore, aching pain in r. eyeball, extending to supra-orbital region.—Pain in l. eyeball extending over orbit and l. side of head.—Redness and soreness of inner canthi, they feel swollen.—Severe heat and burning of eyes.—Burning, pressing aching, and sore pains in eyes.—Profuse lachrymation; tears gush out.—Redness of lids and conjunctiva.—Sight dim, as if looking through gauze, or as if film of mucus spread over sight.

4. Ears.—Obstruction of Eustachian tube.—Difficulty in distinguishing sounds.—Roaring in r. ear.

5. Nose.—Water trickles from r. nostril (15 m. after first dose).—Watery mucus from both nostrils, sneezing every few minutes, profuse lachrymation.—Sensation rising to nostrils as if he had taken strong horse-radish.—Burning pains in both nostrils.—Accumulation of mucus obstructing nose and bronchi.—Dry, sore, raw feeling in nostrils.—Free discharge from posterior nares (esp. l.), tinged with blood.

8. Mouth.—Slight acrid, burning sensation on tongue.—Roughness and dryness in mouth and throat.—Heat in mouth as if pepper had been taken.—Awoke frequently with dry mouth and throat from breathing with mouth open, nose being obstructed.—Increased flow of mucus and saliva with sneezing and burning in forehead.

9. Throat.—Roughness and dryness in mouth and throat with sense of constriction in throat.—Soreness, roughness, and rawness on r. tonsil, painful, with difficulty in swallowing; red, irritable spot seen on inspection.—In morning raised great quantities of thick, yellow, sweet-tasting mucus; this continued all day.—Great accumulation of mucus in throat and bronchi.

10. Appetite.—Bitter taste extending back to root of tongue.—Everything tastes dry like chips.—Coffee did not taste natural; wanted something succulent—not pungent—but soothing to mouth and throat, which was hot, dry, parched, and raw.—Little appetite.

11. Stomach.—Sensation of burning in stomach and œsophagus.—Belching up of putrid-smelling gas though she had eaten nothing since morning.

12. Abdomen.—Borborygmus and pains in abdomen, as if diarrhœa would set in, with sharp, cutting pains.

14. Urinary Organs.—Passed urine every hour during the night (28 oz. by weight), depositing a white sediment.—Urine had bright yellow sediment.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Short, hacking cough arising from sensation of tightness in chest.—The cough became harsh, leaving soreness and rawness in throat and chest, with scraping, raw sensation in pharynx.—As soon as she began to move in morning coughed up large quantities of thick, yellow, sweet-tasting mucus during the day.—Cough became deeper and rattling, the pressure extended to both lungs, greatly increasing the sense of suffocation.—Feeling as if air passages lined with thick, stiff mucus or pus.—Raises thin, frothy mucus, which is very tenacious.

18. Chest.—Tightness in chest.—Heat and tension behind centre of sternum.—Tension, burning, and accumulation of mucus behind centre of sternum.—Strong desire for fresh air.—Pressure in chest extending to both lungs, increasing the sense of suffocation.

20. Neck.—Stiffness in muscles of l. neck and shoulder.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stiffness in muscles of l. shoulder and neck.

26. Sleep.—Sleep poor; restless from feverish and irritable condition.

Sanguinarinum Tartaricum.

Tartrate or Sanguinarin. $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4C_4H_6O_6$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Exophthalmos. Mydriasis. Stool, bilious. Vision, dim.

Characteristics.—Tully and Terry (*C. D. P.*) experimented with *Sng. tart.* in considerable doses. Tully says he has repeatedly witnessed "all the effects of Sanguinaria root, save the neuralgic pains and the convulsive affections," from the use of *Sng. tart.* The most peculiar of the symptoms he mentions are: Staring, and protrusion of the eyes; extreme mydriasis; haggard expression, and cold surface and cold sweats.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo.

3. Eyes.—Pupils dilated.—Mydriasis very great; strongest sunlight fails to contract.—Cloud before sight.—Eyes protruded, staring.

6. Face.—Haggard expression.

11. Stomach.—Nausea.—Epigastric uneasiness.

13. Stool.—Very large quantity of bright yellow bile passed in stool (20 h. after dose).

19. Heart.—Pulse rate diminished; irregular.—Pulse preternaturally full, flowing, without bounding, hardness, or sign of irritation.

27. Fever.—Cold surface, esp. of extremities.—Cold sweat.

Sanguisuga.

Hirudo or Sanguisuga officinalis. The Leech. N. O. Hirudineæ. Tincture of the living animal.

Clinical.—*Anus, bleeding from*. Hæmorrhages.

Characteristics.—Burnett was the first to use *Sanguisuga* as a homœopathic medicine. Dangerous hæmorrhages have not unfrequently followed the application of leeches, and it has been ascertained that the leech does not merely bite, it poisons the bitten part in such a way as to render the blood in it watery. Having a case of persistent bleeding from the rectum, the blood being watery, and all the usual hæmorrhagic remedies having failed to arrest it, Burnett thought that *Sanguisuga* might prove the simillimum. He had a tincture made and attenuated, gave the 5th attenuation, and made a brilliant cure. I have had frequent opportunity of confirming the value of *Sngs*. in cases of the kind.

Sanicula.

Sanicula aqua. A Mineral Spring Water of Ottawa, Ill., U.S.A. (Containing, approximately, in grains per gallon—Nat. m. 93, Calc. m. 23 1/2, Mag. m. 23 1/4, Calc. bicarb. 14 1/4, Calc. sul. 9 1/2, K. sul. 5, Nat. bicarb. 1, Nat. bro. 1/3,

Fe. bicarb. 1/10, Nat. iod. 1/12, Sil. 1/2, Alumina 1/100, and traces of Lith. bicarb., Nat. ph., Borax.) Dilutions of the spring water. Triturations of the evaporated salt. [This remedy has sometimes been confounded with the *plant* Sanicula Marylandica, Black Snake-root.]

Clinical.—Amenorrhśa. Anterior crural neuralgia. Asthma. Bee-stings. Boils; blind. Borborygmus. Coccyx, soreness of. Condylomata. Conjunctivitis. Constipation: of children. Cornea, ulceration of. Coryza. Cough. Dandriff. Debility. Diabetes. Digestion slow. Dropsy; during pregnancy. Eczema. Emaciation. Enuresis. Excoriations. Foot-sweat. Gastritis. Gum-boil. Headache. Indigestion. Influenza. Intermittents. (Intestinal sand.) Itch; suppressed. Itching. Leucorrhśa. Liver, soreness of. Lumbago. Melancholy. Milk, thin. Mouth, sore. Neuralgia. Neurasthenia. Night terrors. Nose, crusts in. Ophthalmia; tarsi. Os uteri, dilated. Ossification, too early. Ozćna. Perspiration, excessive. Pot-bellied children. Pregnancy, sickness of; dropsy of. Rectum, cramp in. Rheumatism. Rickets. Scurvy. Sea-sickness. Shoulders, rheumatism of. Throat, sore. Tongue, ringworm of; burning. Toothache. Uterus, prolapse of; soreness of; (tumour of). Vomiting, of milk; of water. Wrist, boils on.

Characteristics.—The water of *Sanicula* spring is without odour or colour, and has an agreeable and slightly alkaline taste. It was proved by J. G. Gundlach, who, with his family, drank it for more than a year. Writing in *H. P.*, September, 1890, Gundlach says: Though some five years since the proving was made, we all (that is, my family) still suffer from the effects, and I fear never will fully get over them, as nearly all the symptoms still recur." Sherbino proved Sanic. in the potencies, and a large number of the symptoms of both provings have been confirmed. We have in *Sanic*. one of the best-proved remedies of the materia medica, a polychrest and antipsoric of wide range. My Schema is taken from the arrangement of Frank W. Patch in *Med. Adv.*, xxviii. 16l. Brackets indicate cured symptoms. The cachexia of *Sanic*. is its most pronounced feature—weakness, emaciation, itching, ill-nourished skin, pimply face, "dirty, greasy, and brownish" appearance of body, scrofulous ophthalmia and scrofulous eruptions, cold, clammy hands and feet, foul-smelling foot-sweat, profuse sweat of back of head and neck, hair dry and lustreless, thick dandriff on scalp and eyebrows, slow digestion, constipation, or else diarrhśa, stools turning green, pot-bellied, rickety children. On the other hand, when taken by a pregnant woman, *Sanic*. has caused premature closing of sutures and fontanelles prior to birth. The mental state of the *Sanic*. cachexia is characterised by lack of energy, with no stability of purpose; jumping from one work to another, never finishing anything. There is also much depression, with sense of impending misfortune. Children are stubborn, wilful, get angry and throw themselves backward. Digestion is slow. Children vomit milk or thick curds soon after nursing. The menses are irregular, delayed, scanty, and attended with pain. Nervous sensibility is exaggerated, and there is general and local intolerance on least jar. This has led to its successful use in train-sickness and sea-sickness. The low vitality of *Sanic*. is evidenced in the cold clamminess of other parts besides

hands and feet. Sherbino [*J. of Hcs*. (Hitchcock's), ii. 147] relates this case: Mr. F. had neuralgia of coccyx, sacrum, and lumbar region, < by any movement, turning in bed, rising from chair, stooping; > keeping still. Parts sore to touch. *Cold sensation in lumbar and sacral regions as if there were a cold cloth there*. Feet cold and clammy. *Sanic*. 10m cured after other remedies failed. The foot-sweat occurs between the toes, making them sore, as well as on the soles, which are as if one had stepped in cold water On the other hand, there may be "burning of the soles, must uncover or put them in a cool place," and "child kicks off clothing even in coldest weather." The *odours* of *Sanic*. are characteristic. The stool has an odour of rotten cheese, and no amount of washing will get rid of it. The flatus has the same odour. Vaginal discharges and condylomata of penis have an *odour of fish brine*. This has led to a number of cures. The digestive tract is greatly disordered by *Sanic*. Food has a long after-taste; turns sour. Children vomit milk looking like "Schmierkäse." Appetite is increased—hungry before meals—or disordered. Craves salt; craves fat bacon, which <. Eating = desire for stool; must leave the table. Great thirst; drinks little and often; vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach. Incontinence of urine and fćces. Urging from flatus, must cross legs to prevent fćces escaping. *Sanic*. is as great a remedy in constipation as in diarrhśa. There is no desire for stool till a long accumulation has occurred. After great straining stool partially expelled recedes. Large evacuation of small, dry, grey balls, which have to be removed mechanically. Stool square, as if carved with a knife. The diarrhśa is changeable in character and colour: Like scrambled eggs; frothy, grass-green; turns green on standing; like scum of frog-pond. There is excoriation of skin about anus, perinćum, and genitals. As well as weakness of rectum and bladder, there is uterine weakness and bearing down as if contents of pelvis would escape; must place hand to vulva to prevent it. Walking, misstep, or jar < this, and also soreness of the uterus. Sherbino (*M. A*., xxvi. 133) relates the case of Mrs. X., who had been in poor health a number of years. Tall, anćmic. Has to urinate too often and too profusely, rises several times in night. Urine clear, pale. Has leucorrhśa, profuse, changeable in colour, at times milky, then yellow, < during stool. Weak and prostrated, rumbling in bowels before meals, > after eating and when stomach is full. Hands cold, clammy; also feet, < in cold weather; stockings always damp. Two doses of *Sanic*., 10m and then 50m, cured all the trouble. H. C. Morrow regards *Sanic*. as the chronic of *Cham*. (*H. R*., ix. 253). He records the case of a baby who had been ill through a summer with diarrhśa. Morrow cured it with *Sanic*. 50m (F.), a peculiar symptom in the case being that the boy *wanted to lie on something hard*, thin as he was. Morrow had himself suffered since a boy from effects of suppressed itch. Among his symptoms were—"felt as if he had on cold, damp stockings," and "sweat about the head and neck when asleep, wetting the pillow far around." *Calc*. gave no relief. Sherbino advised *Sanic*., and after taking it Morrow was in better health than he had been for twenty years. Morrow also relates these cases (*M. A*., xxiv. 47): (*1*) A lady was constipated a year. Had to *strain* very hard to expel the stool; at times fćces so large, hard, and dry, she was compelled to pick it out with the fingers. *Sanic*. relieved. (*2*) A fig-wart on glans

penis, with a discharge from its surface which *smelled like fish brine. Sanic*. cured. Gundlach relates (*M. A*., xxvi. 97) these cases: (*1*) Mrs. K. felt an attack of fever impending. Sad and despondent. Had fever the previous night with headache, but no thirst. Mouth dry, tongue coated, bad breath inside lips and cheeks many little aphthous ulcers; no appetite bowels constipated; tired, numb, lame feeling in all limbs; chilly, craves warmth, yet head feels better in open air. *Sanic*. 10m, every three hours, cured. (*2*) Mr. C. complained that the roof of his mouth felt scalded, < taking anything warm in mouth, especially hot drink. Smokers have this kind of sore mouth, but patient was not a smoker. Gundlach remembered his own similar symptoms of the proving, and gave *Sanic*. 10m, which promptly removed the condition. (*Sanic*. causes a burning of the tongue so intense that it must be put out to cool: here again is the "< by warmth" of the mouth). (*3*) Gundlach's horse was out of health, would not eat, bowels constipated, stools dark and scant. Tired, rubbed his tail at every opportunity till nearly all the hair was rubbed off. A veterinarian diagnosed "lampers," and said the gums would be found swollen and sore, and would need scarifying. The gums were found sore and swollen, mouth slimy, tongue coated. *Sanic*. 10m was given thrice daily, and no scarifying was needed. He was well in a few days. Sherbino (*M.. A*., xxvi. 135) removed with *Sanic*. 10m and 50m these symptoms in a man suffering from the after-effects of influenza and much drugging: Soreness through stomach and liver region. Liver enlarged, great tenderness to pressure or jar. Could not laugh without supporting stomach and bowels. > When stomach full, < when it was empty. G. M. Chase (*M. A*., xxiv. 336) relates a case of acute gastric catarrh. Patient had had repeated attacks lasting three to seven days. Two doses of *Sanic*. cured. The mental symptoms were the chief guides: Irritable, least word or action would "upset" her. Misconstrues everything. Melancholy, sad, depressed, no energy. Fever but *no thirst*. Headache, cannot bear light or noise. Offensive breath, but not from teeth. *Rheumatic pains in shoulders*, < left, extending to chest. Only > from heat; patient sat with back to the fire. Gundlach (*M. A*., xxiii. 381) relates this similar case: Mrs. W., 55, after a violent cold two days before, had great pain in muscles of neck, shoulders, and upper back, pain constant, but made sharp by attempts to put her hands to her head or behind her. Could not look round without turning whole body. < From cold or motion; > from warmth and rest until she gets tired of holding head and body in one position, when she would have to move it. *Sanic*. 30 made a rapid cure. C. M. Boger (*M. Couns*., xvi. 265) relates the case of a light-haired carpenter, 35, who had hacking cough from trachea after rising in morning, also in evening. Sneezing occasionally during day. Crusty sores in right nostril. Dull pain in frontal sinuses, < stooping. Aching in muscles of whole back, stitches upward, < from motion. Foot-sweat, making feet sore, stiffens stockings, destroys shoes. Itching eruption over sternum. Itching pimples on coccyx. *Sanic*. 10m (F. C.) cured. Gundlach (*M. A*., xxiii. 382) relates these two cases of constipation. (*1*) Mr. A., always accustomed to take pills. No stool, nor desire, for five days. Dull frontal headache with vertigo; stooping or getting up suddenly = vertigo. When walking gets blind and dizzy, has to stand still till it passes off. Poor appetite;

tongue large and flabby, coated yellowish. Bad taste in morning; at times stomach full and oppressed after eating; accumulation of gas. Stool scanty and requires great effort to expel. "Not done" sensation after stool. *Sanic*. 10m cured promptly and completely. (*2*) Miss R., 20, constipated all her life. Goes a week without desire. Great effort required to expel stool, which would at times slip back. *Sanic*. 30 helped at once. W. J. Guernsey (*M. A*., xxiii. 382) relates several cases of bowel disorder in children. (*1*) R., aged one month, has sore mouth. Jumps on waking from sleep. Stool difficult with straining. *Sanic*. 10m cured in a few days. Three months later same child had swelling about eyes. Discharge of water from nose. Rubs nose constantly, looking frightened. *Sanic*. 10m cured in five doses. (*2*) B., four months, stools loose, green. Restless at night. Losing flesh. Eyes look very heavy. Has had sore mouth removed by the mother with Borax wash, *Sanic*. 10m, 50m, and cm, gradually cured. (*3*) S., aged seven months, stool loose and copious. *Stool becomes pale on standing*. Urinates much. Vomits large chunks of milk. Wakens screaming in fright. *Sanic*. 10m. All symptoms disappeared, but a large carbuncle appeared on right buttock, which, however, was less painful than its size would indicate, opened in five openings and discharged within a week, rapid recovery following. Guernsey chose *Sanic*. on the italicised symptom, being the *direct opposite* of the special *Sanic*. condition, and as it is noted under no other remedy. Opposites as well as similars may serve as indications. Gundlach (*H. P*., xiii. 158) reports these cases: (*1*) Printer, 40, suffering for some weeks from results of overwork. Dull pain in forehead over eyes feels as if eyes being driven back into head; < in warm, close room by application of mind; > in open air. Mind wanders when trying to apply it. Cannot keep at any one thing. No appetite. Bad taste, tongue coated white, < morning. Dry mouth, no thirst. Fears he will lose his reason. *Sanic*. 10m cured. (*2*) Mrs. H., 45, constantly chilly mingled with flushes of heat. Chills < moving, even turning in bed; > by external warmth. Chills at irregular times; spread from below up. During chill wants to be covered; during heat wants covers off. Pains and aching in limbs, feels sore and bruised, both flesh and bones; can't put hands to head or behind for pain in shoulders. Head dull, heavy. Warmth > pains, but < head. Bad taste; wants sour things; some thirst with fever; urine dark, scanty. *Sanic*. 10m cured. J. V. Allen (*H. P*., ix. 380) observed that in the eye cases of *Sanic*. there is marked photophobia without much inflammation. The cases he cured had these symptoms: Must close eyes continually; with this an awful discharge of thick, yellowish, greenish matter, excoriating any part it touches. In one child there was as well greenish nasal discharge, excoriating nostrils and lips. *Peculiar Sensations* are: Head as if open and wind went through it. Of cold cloth round brain. Of scalp all drawn up to vertex. Coldness in throat. Throat as if too large. Back as if in two pieces. Lumbar vertebrć as if gliding past each other, especially when rocking in a chair. Feeling of distraction. There is great fear of the dark; constant desire to look behind her. Dreams of robbers. "Stool full of jagged particles" suggests the condition known as "intestinal sand." Square stool is also peculiar. The symptoms are < by touch. Child cannot bear to be approached. In bed one cannot bear to lie near or touch

another. Cannot bear to have one part touch another; sweat where parts (as crossed thighs) touch. Part lain on sweats. Must loosen clothing. Slight pressure < more than hard. < From strain; from riding in cars. < Descending. < Motion; raising arms; putting arms behind back; working. < Misstep, walking, jar.
Cough = bursting in vertex. > Rest. < Leaning head forward; > leaning it back. Awakes at night with arms under head. On waking child rubs eyes and nose with fist. Light and noise <. Eating <; urging to stool whilst eating. Also < before eating (hunger); and > after breakfast; and when stomach full.
Swallowing <. > Vomiting. < At noon. > In open air. < Warm room (head and skin symptoms chiefly). > Warmth; wraps up head in cold weather. < Becoming cool after running (pain in jaw). < From draught of air, especially cold air. Cannot bear cold wind on back of head or neck. < Change, especially to damp weather, Periodicity, chills every other day. Symptoms of the proving recurred repeatedly during five years. Smoking < eructations, > nausea. Pains go right to left; front to back; and back to front; shift much.

Relations.—W. J. Guernsey considers Sanic. the chronic of Cham. *Compare:* The constituents of the water, especially Nat. m. and Calc. Dread of downward motion, Brx. Head sweat, Calc., Sil. Soreness behind ears, viscid discharge, Graph., Pso. Ringworm on tongue, Nat. m., Ran. sc., Tarax. Drinks little and often, vomits as soon as it reaches stomach, Ars. Symptoms change constantly, Lac c., Puls. Sphincter not under control, Alo. Stool recedes, Sil., Thu.; must be removed mechanically, Sel.; crumbling at anus, Mg. m. Odour of stool follows despite bathing, Sul. Excoriation about anus, Sul., Lyc., Cham. Places hand on vulva for support, Lil. t., Murex. Offensive foot-sweat, Graph., Pso., Sil. Burning soles, Lach., Med., Sang., Sul., Calc. Kicks off clothing in coldest weather, Hep., Sul. Skin of neck wrinkled, hangs in folds, Abrot., Iod., Nat. m., Sars. Vomits "Schmierkäse"; falls asleep after vomiting, Ćthus. Fishbrine odour, Calc. (rectum), Graph. (scab of ulcer), Med. (moisture from anus), Tell. (ear discharge), (Trimeth.). Stool when eating, Fer., Trombid. Cough from laughing or talking, Pho., Arg. n. Sweet expectoration, Sang., Stan, < Lifting arms, Bar. c., Con., Cup., Fer., Led. Symptoms increase to noon and decrease after, Sang., Spig. Dreams of robbers, Nat. m. Cries before urinating, Lyc. Fears darkness, Grindel., Stram. Fears touch, Cin., Ant. t., Arn. Seasickness and train-sickness, Arn., Cocc., Tab. Headache from nape to eyes, Sil., Sang. Wraps up head, Mg. m., Sil., Pso. Mental restlessness when reading, Dros. Depression with feeling of impending misfortune, Calc. Irritability, Cham., Con. Child rubs nose and eyes on waking, Scil. Hair lustreless, Alm., K. ca. Clinkers, K. bi.

Causation.—Strains. Jarring.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Instability of purpose.—Constantly changing his occupation.—Want of energy.—Forgetful.—Depression; mind wanders from one subject to another, even

when conversing.—Nervous irritability.—Misconstrues actions of others.—Child headstrong and obstinate, crying and kicking, esp. 9 p.m. to 12.—Headstrong crossness quickly alternating with laughter and playfulness in children.—Intense depression; feels no one admires her, every one hates her, wants nothing to do with any one, most trifling cares unbearable.—Fear of impending misfortune.—Restless desire to go from place to place; great aversion to darkness.—Constant irresistible desire to look behind her.—Feels like cursing (intermittent fever).—(Child wants to be in constant motion night and day.).—Averse to be touched.—Restless; no > from moving.—Easily upset by slight word or act.—Forgets common details of recent occupation.—Dreads work on account of weakness and exhaustion.)

2. Head.—Queer, mad, crazy feeling in head.—Vertigo: on rising from stooping; while sitting at table or desk; after eating; with nausea, must lean head against something to keep from falling.—Giddy while kneading with rush of blood to head and desire for cool air.—Faint, smothering, sensation with great desire for open air.—Seasick sensation after riding on horseback in the dark.—Nervous, drunken sensation.—(Blindness and dizziness when walking.—Downward motion of elevator = feeling of everything giving way under her, and as if top of head would fly off.).—Dull, heavy feeling in head; rising from nape and extending to forehead and eyes; on waking.—Sensation on waking in morning as having lain on a hard board.—Dull frontal headache with sharp, shooting pain from r. side of occiput to r. forehead and eye, ending in a sensation that the eye was clutched and pulled back for a moment.—Dull frontal headache, < leaning head forward (reading or writing), or in warm, close room; > leaning head back and in cool, open air.—Headache changes r. to l.—Pain in head < from draught of air, esp. if cold.—Sensation that the head was open and the wind went through it.—Sometimes wraps head up, even in summer, to protect it from wind.—Headache < lying down; > riding in open air.—Dull, constant ache in frontal bone, < over l. eye.—Pain shifts from forehead to back of head.—Cold feeling in brain.—Sensation of cold cloth round brain.—(Headache every week, lasts two or three days, with nausea and vomiting.—Headache from vertex down to occiput.—Pain from upper portion of spine around under jaws to throat, with contracted feeling, < r. side and from swallowing.—Neuralgic pains about head and face after exposure to warm or cold winds.—Pain from back of head to face, at times from as far down as shoulders, < r. side.—Headache < from light or noise.—Neuralgic pains over r. eye.).—Scalp feels contracted from back and forepart to vertex; skin of forehead contracted, frowning, causing desire to raise eyebrows and lean head back; < towards noon, > evening; < motion, leaning head forward, noise, jar, misstep; > rest, lying down, sleep.—Occiput sensitive to pressure.—Great accumulation of dandriff on top of head, with itching on getting head warm; cannot endure cold wind about back of head or neck.—Child sweats profusely about back of head and neck during sleep, wetting pillow all around.—Hair thin, scanty, dry, lustreless.—Hair electric, crackling when combed.—(Falling out of hair.—Small boils on head that do not mature.)

3. Eyes.—Sight dim, sometimes sees double, or letters run together.—Sensation as though a white cloud passed over eyes, with loss of sight and faintness.—Eyes feel weak and sore on waking in morning, light painful at first.—Eyes burn, exuding a sticky fluid, which in a few hours dries on the margins of the lids, forming white scales.—Burning and smarting of canthi.—Lids red and inflamed.—Small reddish ulcers on r. lower lid, which burn after removal of the yellow scabs.—Ulceration of margins of lids, also extending over half r. upper lid, with photophobia, itching, and burning.—Awakes with dryness of whole eye and sensation that eyeball is sticking to lid.—Catarrhal ophthalmia, with profuse yellow discharge; first l. eye, then r.—Lids agglutinated in morning.—Eyes sore on motion.—Cornea ulcerated.—Photophobia.—Eyes < at night.—Catarrhal conjunctivitis, lids swollen, eyeballs red.—(Chronic sore eyes.—Scrofulous ophthalmia.—Eye symptoms > morning, < noon, still < as day advances.—Lachrymation in the wind, in cool air, or from cool application.—Great swelling of lids, great effort required to keep them open.)

4. Ears.—Eustachian catarrh.—Stuffed feeling in l. ear.—(Soreness behind ears with discharge of white, gluey, sticky substance.)

5. Nose.—Nose sore and stuffed with yellow scabs.—Discharge: thin, acrid drops; thick, yellowish, green, profuse; thick, honey-like scabs; white, tenacious, stringy; clots of black blood; bloody ichor; copious, yellow; < indoors and after eating.—Sneezing and itching of nose.—Soreness, tenderness, or ulceration of alć.—Squeaking from before backward after blowing nose.

6. Face.—Small red pimples, mostly on l. cheek.—Constant dull pain along superior maxillary bone, extending to l. temple, > from warmth, < from cold.—Dull ache in upper r. jaw on becoming cool after running.—Constant dull pain on side of face and temple; drawing of muscles.—Faceache, r. side, in upper jaw and teeth, extending to temple, < cold or hot drinks, and least wind about head or face.—Acne about eye and cheek.—Excoriation of upper lip.—(Profuse, scaly dandriff on eyebrows., and beard.—Large scabs on upper lip, constantly picking them till they bleed.).—Itching eruptions in beard, esp. under chin; < when warm.—Vesicular eruption on lips and chin.

7. Teeth.—Teeth sensitive to cold air, as if they were very thin.—Gums sore and painful; < from eating.—Gumboils.—(Teeth feel too long.—Pain in r. dental nerve extending to head and neck; feels that if she could pick the teeth out and cause bleeding they would improve: < at night and from lying down; must get up and walk about; momentary > clenching jaws.)

8. Mouth.—On awaking, dark brown streak down centre of tongue, which is furred and dry like leather.—Sides of tongue turn up.—Tongue adheres to roof of mouth.—Thick yellow coating on back of tongue.—Disagreeable pappy taste in mouth in morning.—Under surface of tongue a mass of painful ulcers.—Bread

tastes dry and flat.—Tongue large, flabby.—(Burning of tongue, must protrude it to keep it cool.—Ringworm on tongue.).—Roof of mouth feels raw; < from warm or hot drinks, food, &c.—Large, painful ulcers on centre of roof of mouth.—Mouth and inside of lips a mass of painful ulcers; child can take no food.—Great dryness of mouth and throat, without thirst.—Swelling of sublingual glands, with occasional discharge of a teaspoonful of salt liquid.—Breath offensive.—(White aphthć on lips and in mouth, which can be scraped off with finger.—Scurvy with profuse salivation in daytime; < night.—Profuse flow of white, clear, transparent, stringy saliva when cutting teeth; < when awake and in day; > when asleep and in night.—Burning in mouth; better from cold water or drawing in cool air.—Sore mouth of children, with atrophy, white appearance like curdled milk.)

9. Throat.—Ulcers with yellowish base on tonsils.—Soreness on both sides of uvula, passing up posterior nares, with pains on swallowing.—Throat and posterior wall of pharynx of a purple colour.—Grey exudate on posterior wall of pharynx.—Coughing out of large clinkers in morning that had clogged posterior nares for forty-eight hours; tough, like boiled cartilage streaked with blood.—Fluent catarrh from posterior nares during day, dry at night.—Greyish catarrhal secretion, < in morning after eating, must leave table to clear throat.—Cold sensation in throat, as though a piece of ice had been held there.—Throat feels too large.—Hoarseness following sore throat; must clear throat before speaking.—Dryness of throat; > swallowing saliva or water.—Dryness and roughness after sleeping in a draught.—Constant desire to moisten the parts, but cannot.—Can swallow solid better than fluid.—(Sensation in pharynx and uvula as though he had inhaled peppermint.—Choking sensation in throat as from a breadcrumb.)

10. Appetite.—Great longing for the spring water.—Child wants to nurse all the time, yet loses flesh.—Child craves meat, fat bacon, &c., which <.—Craving for salt.—Loss of desire for bread, unless fresh baked.—Splendid appetite; gets very hungry before mealtime.—No appetite for breakfast.—Child frantic when it sees the glass of water; drinks large quantities greedily.—(Thirst for small quantity very often, which is vomited almost as soon as it reaches stomach.—Loss of appetite, no desire for anything but water.).—Feels better after eating.

11. Stomach.—Bloating of stomach on beginning to eat.—Feels terribly stuffed after a meal.—Shortly after nursing food all comes up with a gush, and child drops into a stupid sleep.—Fulness and bloating of stomach soon after eating, esp. supper, or after taking acids; must loosen clothing.—Cannot taste food for hours after eating.—Food turns sour and rancid, with burning desire for water, which > for short time only, then <.—Eructations, sour, rancid, burning, < after smoking, of tasteless gas, which gives some relief.—Nausea after eating with sick feeling, > from smoking.—Sudden nausea while eating, vomits all the food taken.—Vomiting >.—Child vomits milk looking like "Schmierkäse"; falls asleep after vomiting.—Vomiting of large, tough curds, like the white of a hard-boiled

egg.—Vomiting of milk soon after nursing.—Child vomits after drinking cold water.—(Nausea and vomiting from riding in cars or close carriage, with desire for open air.—Seasickness.).—Nausea and cramp in stomach on awaking at night or in morning, or after rising in morning, like "morning sickness"; > after breakfast.—Bloating of stomach on beginning to eat.—Sensation of a lump in stomach.—(Soreness through stomach, sensitive to pressure and jar, cannot laugh without holding his stomach and bowels, < when stomach is empty.)

12. Abdomen.—Gurgling in l. hypochondrium, passing down descending colon; < before meals.—Sore, sensitive pain beginning at l. of umbilicus, going around to spine in three days; < from touch; at point where pain ceased, appearance of a vesicular eruption which gradually worked back to umbilicus, with burning and stinging.—Soreness through hepatic region.—Enlargement of liver, sensitive to pressure and jar.—Rumbling in l. side of abdomen at 9 p.m.—Gurgling like distant thunder along course of large intestine.—Bowels bloated as if they would burst.—Sore pains in groins beneath Poupart's ligaments, after walking.—(Rumbling in bowels before meals; > after eating.—Pot-bellied children, abdomen is the largest part of them.)

13. Stool and Anus.—No desire for stool for three or four days.—After intense straining the stool, which was nearly evacuated, recedes.—Even soft stool requires great effort to expel.—Large evacuation of small, dry, grey balls; must be removed by fingers lest it rupture the sphincter.—Great pain in perinćum while at stool as though it would burst; whole perinćum sore and burning for some hours after stool.—Slim, yellow stool at least ten inches long, not requiring much effort.—Stool feels full of jagged particles, very painful, lacerating anus and causing soreness and bleeding.—Stools small and infrequent, first part hard and dry, latter part soft.—Constipation with ineffectual urging.—Impossible to evacuate the stool, which is of greyish-white balls, like burnt lime, hard and crumbling, with odour of rotten cheese; it must be removed mechanically.—Yellow, soft, wedge-shaped stool, like an almond nut, without power to expel.—Stool of large lumps of undigestible caseine, ragged or shaggy, smelling like rotten or limburger cheese.—Stool resembling scrambled eggs.—Thin portion of stool frothy and of a grass-green colour; whole mass turns green after standing.—Stools green, frothy, watery, like the scum of a frog pond.—(Child's stools changeable; watery, yellow, green.).—At 9.30 p.m. copious diarrhśa with urging and haste; stool yellow and fetid as after eating onions.—Soft, sticky, mushy stool twice each day.—Stools as often as food is taken, must hurry from table after each meal.—Cramping pain in colon and rectum.—Urging from flatus, must cross legs to prevent stool from escaping.—(Persistent odour somewhat resembling that of decaying cheese about the child, not removed by bathing; diarrhśa.—Pain before stool, some > after it.—Pain during stool.—"Not done" sensation after stools.—Stool becomes pale on standing.).—Stool square, as if carved with a knife.—(Excoriation of skin about anus, extending out on each side of nates, genital organs, and groins; skin very raw, like beef, with watery discharge.—No control over sphincter, often soils

himself while standing, running, at play, or even at night.—Stool escapes when passing flatus.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire for urination with profuse discharge, comes suddenly with sensation that urine was at meatus.—Great effort necessary to retain urine, at times impossible, yet if the desire is resisted the urging ceases.—Cramp-like pain along course of l. ureter, when trying to retain urine, compelling him to stand, although he cannot stand erect on account of the pains.—Sensation that a hard body like a lead pencil were being forced upward and backward from bladder to kidney; it gradually passes away some fifteen minutes after urination.—Voids large quantities of pale urine of low specific gravity.—Urgent calls to urinate as if bladder would burst.—Child strains to urinate while at stool.—Urine of child scanty, voided at long intervals.—Child cries before urinating.—Urine stains diaper red.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual desire at first, then much decreased.—Discharge of semen too early with little sensation.—A few hours after intercourse an odour of fish brine about the glans, sometimes lasting a day or two.—Child's parts smell of fish brine even after bathing.—Scrotum relaxed, clammy sweat about parts.—(Fig-wart on glans penis, sycosis, with discharge from its surface smelling like fish brine.—Copper-coloured, syphilitic sores.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—A few hours after intercourse appearance of a slight watery discharge from vagina with odour of fish brine, lasting about twenty-four hours; not removed by bathing.—Leucorrhśa with strong odour of fish brine.—Menses irregular.—Menses always late, come on with grinding or dilating pain in lower abdomen, with soreness of womb; pain in back > when flow established; tumour size of hen's egg, l. side of womb just above cervix, come on since the passing.—Menstrual blood first pale red thin and watery, then dark and clotted.—Cramp-like pains like "after-pains" in uterine region before menses, ceasing after flow.—Pain just above sacrum < before the flow and from motion; > from rest.—Weakness in lower part of abdomen with bearing down as if contents would escape; < from walking, motion, misstep, or jar; > from rest and lying down.—Womb sensitive to jar.—Desire to support the relaxed parts by placing the hand against vulva.—(Shoots: from l. side of pelvis across pelvic region, also to under l. breast.).—Soreness of womb.—Menses suppressed with morning sickness.—Vagina feels large.—Cannot stop menstruation.—(Leucorrhśa profuse changeable in colour; milky, yellow, &c., < during stool.).—During pregnancy: swelling of lower limbs at third month, < evening; swelling and stiffness of hands and feet, particularly of l. side during pregnancy; feet pit on pressure; sad, tearful disposition; after standing, sensation that the os uteri is opening or dilating, with drawing at inside of thighs.—Os uteri dilated to size of half dollar three weeks before labour.—Child's head hard and compact when born, with no sign of suture or posterior fontanelle.—Milk thin, watery, acid reaction.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Larynx sensitive to pressure, esp. l. side, with dry, tickling cough.—Stuffed feeling on awaking in morning; unable to speak for a time.—Hoarseness.—(Complete aphonia, must speak in a whisper.—Raw feeling in trachea, < after expectoration of large clumps of mucus.—Sensation in trachea on swallowing as though a hard substance were present, like a stone.).—Cough: deep, hollow cough, with loud rattling, caused by tickling under sternum.—Tickling on lying down at night and on awaking.—Irritation to cough felt worst at r. of middle chest.—Rattling cough, child gags and vomits a mouthful of tough, stringy matter.—Cough from laughing or talking; < in warm room; in morning; > in open air.—Cough = bursting feeling in vertex.—Expectoration: yellow; sweet; of large cheesy masses that sink in water; profuse in morning and after meals; of shaggy lumps; loose and lasting all day.

18. Chest.—Asthmatic breathing, < after supper.—Wheezing, rattling under sternum, < during or after eating.—Tickling under sternum.—Great soreness of upper chest, when coughing must hold it with hands.—(Burning from throat to lungs.).—Sudden attack of a terrible sensation of a burden on chest; for a few moments it seems as if she would burst, gradually followed by an intense depression of spirits.—Eruption on chest over the ensiform appendix, size of a shilling, with intense itching.

20. Neck and Back.—Small, painful boil on l. side of back of neck, not inclined to suppurate.—Neck so weak and emaciated that child cannot hold its head up.—Muscles of back of neck seem too short; weakness and all-gone sensation in small of back.—Skin about neck wrinkles and hangs in folds.—Dull, aching pains between scapulć on awaking in morning, as if he had lain in a cramped position all night.—Deep-seated pain in muscles of spine, esp. toward l. side.—Soreness and stiffness in back, which is not affected by breathing; > from motion.—Rheumatic pains in shoulders, esp. l., the only > is from heat, patient sits with back to fire.—Pain < from moving shoulders or lifting arms up; cannot place arms on head or behind body.—Sharp pain from least turning; must hold himself stiff and turn whole body in order to look around.—Inclines head forward to case pain in muscles at back of neck.—Sharp pain at inner angle of l. scapula on putting head back.—L. scapular region very sore.—Weak, tired, broken sensation in lumbar region, coming on just after rising in morning, and gradually increasing till noon, then decreasing till its disappearance, about 6 or 7 p.m.—Sensation in lower lumbar region that the vertebrć were gliding past each other, felt esp. when rocking in a chair.—A dislocated sensation in last lumbar vertebra.—Backache, with burning sensation across lumbar and sacral regions; > from gentle exercise or lying flat on back; < when sitting.—Region of coccyx sore, as if excoriated.—Coldness along spine; < on going into cool air or when sitting still; > from external warmth and motion.—Back very painful at noon.—Sensation that the back is in two pieces.—Back becomes tired and weak from walking over snow.—After a strain, lameness and stiffness of back in morning; > after moving about.—Catch in back

on reaching or straining.—Gooseflesh on back.—Small boils on back that do not mature.

21. Limbs.—Restlessness with pains in joints.—Stiffness and pain in limbs when rising in morning; < on first beginning to move.—(Numb feeling in limbs).—Cold, clammy sweat on limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Constant pain in r. shoulder-joint; < from motion.—Constant dull pain in r. arm and shoulder, with a sense of coldness from elbow up.—Sore, bruised feeling on outer side of l. forearm and hand; < by slight pressure more than by hard.—Drawing pain on outside of upper arm to elbow on lifting arm; < on rising in morning and from a change to damp weather.—Cannot raise arm or put it behind him on account of sharp pains.—Large oval spot on ulnar side of l. arm, of dusky colour, attended with itching; it turns red after scratching.—Gooseflesh on arms.—Boils on wrist that do not mature, hard and painful, but not very red; pain extends to axilla.—Profuse sweat in axilla.—Excoriation in axilla.—Hands swollen and stiff on awaking in morning.—Cracks on hands exuding blood and watery fluid and forming crusts.—Eruption on hands of small vesicles exuding a watery, sticky fluid.—Itching eruption on hands.—Eczematous eruption appearing on outside of first joint of thumb on l. hand, spreading by new pustules over ball of thumb, back of hand and wrist, also to back of r. hand.—Burning, smarting soreness, with deep, angry, ragged cracks of hands; < cold weather.—Hands as cold as though handling ice.—Burning of palms.—On putting hands together they sweat until it drops from them.—Knuckles of fingers crack and leak.—(Hang-nails.)

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in l. hip-joint; < from motion and cold, yet not > by rest.—Reddish pimples on inside of thighs with itching, particularly the l.; < on undressing at night.—Sore, bruised sensation in front of r. thigh. < from light pressure.—Tingling sensation in one or the other lower limb, like an electric current, ending with a twitch, < on first going to bed.—Sore pain whole length of lower limbs; esp. in upper portion.—Tired, dull, heavy feeling in lower limbs, with inclination to change position, no position is comfortable.—Child's legs emaciated.—Child cannot walk or stand alone at sixteen months of age.—After walking pain begins under Poupart's ligament on r. side, extends along course of anterior crural nerve to the inside of joint, then to front, causing limping; > from rest.—Bruised pain in l. ischium.—Rheumatic pains in knee-joints.—Sharp pains in l. knee-joint come on suddenly, causing him to cry out.—Tiredness of knees.—Sore, bruised feeling on inside of both knees; < from light pressure.—Severe pain in hollow of r. foot; foot swollen, causing restless wakefulness.—Sore, sprained feeling in l. foot; < from bending.—Burning of feet, esp. soles, wants to put them in cool place, in water, or uncover them.—Cold, clammy feet.—Cramp in feet in bed at night, they are so cold.—Sweat on soles as though he had stepped in cold water.—Stockings feel sticky.—Sweat between toes, making them sore, with foul odour.

24. Generalities.—Dread of usual work on account of weakness and exhaustion, with irresistible desire to lie down.—Restlessness; hard to remain long in one position; > from motion.—No rest day or night; always < from 9 p.m. till after midnight.—Child kicks off clothing even in coldest weather.—Wants to lie on something hard.—Great soreness.—Stiffness and lameness of parts.—(Child looks old, dirty, greasy, and brownish.).—Progressive emaciation.

25. Skin.—Skin dry and flabby.—Itching < by scratching.—Pimples on face.—Boils on wrist.—Eczema exuding sticky fluid: behind ears; on wrists; fingers, toes.—Cracks on fingers.—Skin covered with fine rash all over.—Body attended with severe itching at night.—(Copper-coloured syphilitic sores).

26. Sleep.—Awakes at night with arms under head.—Frequent waking at night.—Restless, uneasy sleep; awakens at 3.30 a.m.—Awakes soon after going to sleep with a start and twitch.—Child is restless during sleep and awakes cross and crying.—She awakens her companion to search for a tramp in her room, gets up and looks under the bed for him.—On waking child rubs eyes and nose with its fist.—Cannot bear any one to lie close to or touch him.—Lascivious dreams.—Dreams of robbers and cannot sleep till the whole house is searched.—Dreams of murder and remorse.

27. Fever.—Chilliness all day; < in warm room.—The cold air chills him.—Sensation that chills are coming on.—Chill every day at same time.—Chill begins in lower extremities.—Chill every night lasting an hour, beginning between shoulders, thence extending to arms, fingers, and whole body; (intermittent, three weeks after labour.).—Thirst during chill, none during heat or sweat.—(Chill at 8.30 a.m.—Chill at 5 p.m.—Chill postponing two hours.—Chill every other day; fever lasting all night.—Drinks before chill.).—Whole body feels too hot at night.—Sweat most where limbs cross each other or touch the bed.—Begins to sweat as soon as covered.—Sweats on first falling asleep, mostly about neck, wetting clothing through.—Cold, clammy sweat on occiput and neck, those parts feel like a wet stone.—Sweat from above downward over whole body.—High fever every night with sleeplessness.—Whole body feels too hot at night.—(Wants to move to a cool part of bed.).—Sweats on side lain on.—Hungry during sweat; water tastes bitter.

Santalum.

Santalum album (India); and S. Freycinetianum and S. paniculatum (Sandwich Islands). Sandal Wood. N. O. Santalaceæ. The oil distilled from the wood. Dilutions with alcohol.

Clinical.—Gonorrhœa. Kidney-ache.

Characteristics.—The word *Santalum* is of Persian origin. Sandal-wood oil is obtained from several species of *Santalum, S. album* being the chief. Its chief use in old-school practice is in gonorrhœa. Shirtliff (*H. W*., xxxi. 456) observed in a man taking the oil for gonorrhœa, soon after each dose, an acute aching pain felt in the kidney region, so severe that if he was standing he was obliged to sit, which gave some >. On this hint Shirtliff gave it in this case: An elderly man, looking worn and haggard, complained of pain in region of left kidney from ribs to crista ilii, brought on by walking, > leaning forward, completely > by lying down. > Pressing clenched fist into back. The pain had lasted six months, and was very acute when on. *Sul., Berb*., and *Bry*. gave no relief. *Santal*. (oil), one drop every four hours, soon gave great relief, and entirely removed the pain in two months.

Santoninum.

Santonine. A neutral active principle obtained from Cina (so-called "Semen Cinæ"). $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$. (Colourless, lustrous, right rhombic prisms, odourless, and of a bitter taste. Become yellow by exposure to sunlight. Almost insoluble in cold, somewhat soluble in boiling water; fairly soluble in chloroform, boiling rectified spirit, and in strong acetic acid, volatile oils, warm olive oil.) Trituration.

Clinical.—*Amblyopia*. Cataract. Convulsions. Cough. Cystitis, chronic. Diarrhœa. Dysuria. Eyes, paralysis of. Enteralgia. Enteritis. Enuresis. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Gastro-enteritis. Giant urticaria. Hæmoglobinuria. Hemiplegia (l.). Infantile remittents. Strangury. Tetanus. Urination, frequent. Urticaria. Vision, yellow. Vomiting. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Santonin*. is the favourite anthelmintic of the old school, and it is chiefly against lumbrici that it has been given. From 2 to 5 grains are the ordinary doses, but these have caused severe and, in one or two instances, fatal poisoning—convulsions, left-side paralysis, delirium, vomiting, and purging have resulted. A case recorded by Demme was quoted in *Brit. Med. J*., March 26, 1892: A boy, 3, was given by his mother during three days fifteen tablets, each containing gr. 1/3 of *Santonin*. The symptoms produced were: Vomiting, dilatation of the pupils, collapse, cyanosis, dyspnœa, and finally convulsions. After a warm bath with cold affusions to head and spine, consciousness returned. The temperature was 103.5°, epistaxis and hæmoglobinuria occurred, and a scarlatina-like eruption was noticed. The child ultimately recovered. After a dose of 7 centigrammes, a child, 2, was seized with prostration, convulsions, cramps, and icterus, followed on the third day by salivation and ulceration of the gum (*Bull. Ther. Jan*. 30, 1872). Less serious but very characteristic are the effects on the senses, especially the sense of sight. Visions of figures have been produced,

and *coloured* vision is a frequent phenomenon, even when the lower triturations have been used. Yellow is the predominant colour, but green and violet vision are also marked. The urine also is yellow coloured and stains yellow, and is passed with much urging and painful burning. A kind of giant urticaria occurred in one case. Hale records that *Sant*. has cured cases of "nervous blindness." It was given to an old man, quite blind, for worms, and his sight partially returned. This led to further trials. It was given in nine cases of cataract, and, according to Hale, four were cured, the rest not benefited. Hale mentions enuresis, strangury, chronic cystitis, as having been cured by it. It has made some "brilliant cures" of chronic catarrh of the bladder. Infantile remittents, with or without worms, have been cured by it. In one prover there was "sensitiveness of the abdomen," which may be a keynote.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cina. Coloured vision, Cycl. Amaurosis, Benz. dinit., Carb. sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium.—Excited, laughs and sings.—Hysterical.—Restless, irritable; wants everything, satisfied with nothing.—Profound and unusual depression, with irresolution and want of confidence, unfitting him for work of any kind; melancholia like that produced by jaundice.—Coma.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Giddiness and intense headaches, every object looks bright green.—Head turning and twisting, restless.—Dulness of head.—Pain in forehead.

3. Eyes.—Blue rings round eyes.—Eyes: rolled convulsively; distorted; staring.—Pressure in supra-orbital region.—Pressure in eyes.—Pupils enormously dilated; and insensible.—Photophobia and lachrymation.—Flickering before eyes.—Objects seem to totter and dance; visions of figures, cherries, animals, &c.—Coloured vision: yellow soup looks red; blue evening sky looks green; objects look green; white looks yellow; objects as if in yellow haze or yellow light; violet.

5. Nose.—Hallucinations of smell.—Things smell peculiar.—Epistaxis.

6. Face.—Convulsive movements of muscles of face, esp. lips and lids.—Face pinched, drawing in of lips over teeth with pinched expression of mouth and nose.—Red, hot face, staring eyes.—Face pale.—Pale round mouth, < afternoon.—One cheek white, the other (l.) red (remains red several days).—Swelling beginning under chin, spreads each way, esp. towards l. parotid gland.—Lips swollen to enormous size, glistening with the distension.

7. Teeth.—Grating teeth during sleep.—Teeth clenched.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: deep red; dry.—Frothing from mouth.—Burning pains apparently torment her, as she forces everything into her mouth.—Hallucinations of taste.

9. Throat.—The glands of neck, parotid and submaxillary, commenced swelling in about five days, and continued to increase till the throat was so filled as nearly to prevent swallowing (fatal effect of gr. vi. in a child of three).

11. Stomach.—Deficient appetite.—Thirst: intense; continual for icecold water, which she swallowed greedily.—Frequent eructations.—Nausea; and vomiting.—Vomiting: and purging with severe abdominal pains; yellowish, slimy mucus from 11 p.m. till next forenoon.—One night, after eating a teaspoonful of nourishment, he choked and threw up a teacupful of blood and pus and died without a struggle.—Dull pair in pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen: bruised but soft; hot, full; rumbling in; very sensitive.—Severe abdominal pains with vomiting and purging.—Every night pain in bowels before stool.

13. Stool and Anus.—Well-marked tenesmus.—Purging of watery, flaky, foul-smelling stools, followed by vomiting in a few hours.—Stools copious, greyish, putrid-smelling.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent efforts to urinate; only passes a few drops at a time.—Micturition painful from burning in urethra, constant desire, evacuation of only a few drops that colour linen yellow.—Urine: deep saffron yellow; thick, sulphur yellow; greenish.—Hæmoglobinuria.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Coughed incessantly all night from tickling in larynx and trachea.—Breath: rapid, sighing; quick and catchy; rattling.

18. Chest.—Paralysis of lungs; artificial respiration had to be resorted to.

19. Heart.—Pulse: quick and full; rapid; lowered; l. absent, r. soft and steady.

21. Limbs.—Spasms of limbs.—Twitching of hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Convulsive jerking of upper limbs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Gait unsteady and tottering; staggered.

24. Generalities.—Most violent convulsions, unconscious, head hot, face flushed, purplish.—Spasm begins in face and spreads to extremities.—Partial paralysis of one (l.) side.—Great restlessness; prostration.

25. Skin.—Urticaria; with œdema of nose, lips, and eyelids; over almost entire lids, with vomiting.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy, tired.—Sleep restless.—Sleep disturbed, woke unrefreshed with sickness, frontal headache, and deficient appetite.

27. Fever.—Whole body icy cold; lips and ears blue, face white as snow.—Limbs cold, very clammy coldness crept upward in spite of wraps.—Violent fever, very rapid pulse, burning heat of skin, face puffy, eyes brilliant, fixed.—Heat about head, < every afternoon and evening.—Cold sweats.—Hot sweat in occiput, more clammy in front.

Saponinum.

Saponin. (A glucoside obtained from Saponaria officinalis, Gypsophila, Struthium, Senega, Quillaja, &c.) $C_{32}H_{54}O_{18}$. Trituration. Solution. (Watery solutions speedily decompose.)

Clinical.—Boils. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Dysmenia. Enuresis, when walking. Exophthalmos. Fever. Headache. Leucorrhœa. Rheumatism. Sleeplessness. Spleen, pains in. Strabismus. Temperature lowered. Tongue, strawberry.

Characteristics.—*Saponin*. has had a somewhat extensive proving (in potencies ranging from 1x to 30th), conducted by A. J. Hills. One prover, who took the 30th, for many years a sufferer from articular rheumatism, had none of his usual pains during the proving, and a great enlargement of the left knee was entirely removed. Two female provers had marked disturbance of the menstrual functions, especially pain and sufferings *before* the flow. A miliary eruption, and colic and leucorrhœa before the menses, pain better but not removed when the flow was established. Severe sore throat, < right side, was experienced by several provers, and Hills had so much swelling of the tonsils that he was obliged to abandon the proving. Nausea and vomiting, colic and diarrhœa, were among the symptoms, and a particular one was "nausea more in œsophagus and throat, < in a warm room." This < by warmth was met with in relation to many symptoms, and is probably a keynote. At the same time there was much chilliness, and lowered temperature is a characteristic feature. One of the provers who took the 12th had had his temperature reduced to 96° on the second day. Allen (*Appendix*) records an experiment which bears on this: 0.1 gramme of *Saponin*. was injected into the left thigh of a man. The immediate effect was to produce intense local inflammation resembling erysipelas, but much more painful; the pain extended to knee and hip, and the glands of the groin swelled. For the first three hours there was rapid increase of temperature, which fell to normal in twenty-four hours. The next two days there was a little fever, evidently kept up by the local irritation, but by the fifth day the temperature

had fallen to 93° and the pulse to 65. (The intense local irritation bears on the skin symptoms of the proving, large numbers of boils being produced.) The other symptoms of this experiment were marked bodily and mental depression; and exophthalmos and strabismus of the left eye (the side injected). Among the *Peculiar Symptoms* of *Sap*. are: Involuntary emission of urine when walking. Roughness of mucous membrane of mouth, with raised papillæ on palate and tongue. Strawberry tongue. The symptoms were markedly < by moving; even motion of the eyes < mental labour. < By warmth. > By cold; by cold bathing; while sitting. < Swallowing. Desire to vomit and defecate, < when quiet. > By stool; by onset of menses.

Relations.—*Compare:* Tough mucus, K. bi. > Onset of menses, Lach. Spleen pain, Cean. Kidney pain, Santal. < By movement; moving eyes, Bry. Sleepy but cannot sleep, Bell. Early waking, Bels., Nux. < In warm room, Puls. As if damp stockings on, Calc., Sanic. Strawberry tongue, Frag., Bac. Involuntary emission of urine when walking, Fer., Caust. Compare also, Seneg.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Marked bodily and mental depression.—Irritable; cross; wants to be let alone.—Disinclined to study.—Inability to fix mind; to recall names.

2. Head.—Dizziness and nausea on stooping.—Dizziness followed the vomiting.—Dull, heavy headache, with depression; < 4-6 p.m.—After moving about in morning, dull, heavy sensation in head, mostly forehead, esp. over l. orbit, < stooping; eyeball sore and aches; later pain spreads to occiput; heat in forehead > pressure and cold, much < bending over.—Headache < by least mental labour or motion.—Severe pain in head, with throbbing carotids; < l. side.—Head exceedingly irritable, cannot turn it or even move eyes without causing nausea.—Headache in temples; sensation as if both temples were pressed out.—Sharp pain in l. temple.

3. Eyes.—Could not turn eyes up or around they felt so sore; moving them = pain to dart back to occiput.—Sensation of fulness in eyes, evening.—Conjunctiva yellow and a little congested.—Vision dull.—Pain, exophthalmos and strabismus of l. eye (from a subcutaneous injection into l. thigh).

5. Nose.—Dry coryza and frequent sneezing.—R. nostril plugged in morning, with headache.—Dull pain at root of nose and in temples.—Nose cold and pale.

6. Face.—Miliary eruption on face, neck, and head before menses.—Face pale.—Lips dry and burning.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated yellowish white on back; red on tip and edges; raised papillæ (strawberry tongue), esp. on tip.—Tongue brown in centre, deep yellow on edges.—Hard palate rough.—Salivation.—Taste: sweet, sickish; flat; acrid.

9. Throat.—Tough, tenacious mucus on posterior nares, extending to larynx.—Throat sore, < r. side, feeling of constriction, hardly able to swallow.—Throat: smarting, scraping, raw, rough.—Irritation as from dust.—Tonsils much swollen, bright red.

11. Stomach.—No appetite.—Loathing of food for two days till nausea set in.—Thirst not > by drinking.—Nausea, retching, vomiting of greenish-yellow fluid; with agonising pain in both temples, which disappeared as desire to vomit was >.—On returning home one cold night from place of amusement nausea in œsophagus and throat as soon as she got comfortably warm; as nausea increased cold feeling began at tips of fingers and toes and slowly spread to abdomen, where they met, giving an electric-like shock; then followed griping pain and diarrhœa and vomiting.—Sinking at pit of stomach without appetite; with fulness and heat in forehead.

12. Abdomen.—Dull pain in l. hypochondrium, changing to epigastrium, very severe, then shooting up under l. scapula, < motion, > sitting.—Painful stitches in l. hypochondrium.—Dull pain in umbilical region after each stool.—Colic 3 a.m. on waking.—For twenty-four hours preceding menses, colic, cramps, and profuse watery leucorrhœa, > when menses established.—Sudden colic, > immediately by stool.—Pain in l. inguinal region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Intense itching in rectum, afternoon and night.—Burning in rectum.—Smarting in anus, with constipation.—Constant urging, stool insufficient, rather white.—Desire for stool in evening as well as morning.—Diarrhœa with tenesmus.—Stool: profuse diarrhœic, painless but urgent; with colic; first hard, then liquid, becomes involuntary; brownish, slimy; desire to defecate or vomit as soon as there is a little ease, both < by warmth.

14. Urinary Organs.—Kidneys torpid; sharp pain in region of r. kidney.—Burning during micturition.—Waked early to pass water, which left brickdust sediment.—Involuntary emission of water on walking.—Urine more profuse and high-coloured.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses delayed and diminished.—Menses: a week early; profuse, < on motion; blood dark red; paralysed bearing down all through period (unusual); before menses, shuddering all over body, intolerable aching in back and lower limbs; wants to be let alone.—Colic with menses.—For twenty-four hours preceding menses, colic, cramps, and profuse watery leucorrhœa; when menses established pain was less, but persisted through the four days of the period,

leaving her weak and depressed.—Fine miliary eruption on face, neck, and head before menses.

17. Respiratory Organs.—At 4 p.m. peculiar cough, which is excited at every forced inspiration through nose, only one cough at a time.

18. Chest.—Formication deep in tissue of lung.—Repeated sharp stabbing in r. lung; middle lobe; dull aching in l. lung.—Dull pains through thorax.—At time of chill constriction in l. chest.

19. Heart.—Dull pain in region of heart.—Pulse: accelerated; weak, hardly perceptible.

20. Back.—Back and limbs tired walking, boots feel extremely heavy.—Dull throbbing in l. scapula, running up.—Severe dull pain in small of back, and sense of weight as if all clothes hanging from back; this sense of supporting a heavy weight extended to hips and knees, < from jar of riding in horse cars.—Dull aching in lumbo-sacral region, extending down thighs, with increased tingling in soles.—Lancinating pains in loins, < walking.

21. Limbs.—Exhausted, weary feeling in limbs, with slight inclination to nausea.—Weakness in hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sudden pain in l. arm, apparently muscular, in region of insertion of deltoid; arms weak, muscles exhausted, as after lifting heavy weights.—Pain in bones of l. forearm.—Numbness and tingling in l. third and little fingers (ulnar nerve).

23. Lower Limbs.—Dull aching in lower limbs; and l. loin; muscular pains.—Dull pain in l. lower limb.—Aching in calves.—Soles sore, swollen, tender, numb, and tingling.

24. Generalities.—Restlessness.—Muscular weakness.—Exhaustion.—Faintness: and prostration; with the chill.

25. Skin.—Miliary eruption before menses.—Angry-looking pustules on chest.—Boils, single or in crops.—Itching and crawling tingling in various parts.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy.—Sleepy but cannot sleep.—Cannot sleep well after 4 or 5 a.m.—Waking early, 5.30 a.m. (a very unusual symptom with the prover).—Sleep disturbed by dreams; dreamed of urinating.

27. Fever.—Slight chill accompanied by faintness.—Severe chill over back on going into warm room.—As nausea increased an icy feeling crept up extremities, commencing at very tip of fingers and toes, gradual in ascent and descent, when the two currents met in abdomen it was as if electricity had been applied to them,

giving a shock which almost made me jump.—During day great coldness of limbs, hands and feet feel as if damp stockings on.—Temperature lowered.—Temperature rose steadily for three hours (after subcutaneous injection of 0.1 grm. into inner l. thigh), then gradually fell to normal, which it reached in twenty-four hours; for the next two days there was some fever, but on the fifth day the temperature was far below the normal, reaching the collapse point of 930; the pulse, which was somewhat elevated at first, fell to 65 on the fifth day.—Feverish and weak.—Head hot, skin dry.—A sensation of spreading heat, commencing in chest and spreading both ways, esp. to head.

Sarracenia.

Sarracenia purpurea. Pitcher Plant. (Grows in boggy places from Canada southwards.) N. O. Sarraceniaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Back, pains in. Bones, pains in. Borborygmus. Constipation. Coxalgia. Diarrhœa. Eruptions, scrofulous. Femur, pains in. Herpes. Influenza. Lumbago. Psoriasis. Small-pox Vision, disordered.

Characteristics.—The use of the Pitcher Plant in small-pox is a discovery of the Indians of North America, the spotted appearance of the plant probably suggesting a resemblance to the disease. Hale has collected much confirmatory evidence of its power to antidote the small-pox poison. A proving by T. C. Duncan, Thomas, and others brought out symptoms of fever, backache, headache, and gastric disturbance. Hering quotes these instances of its action: (*1*) A woman far advanced in pregnancy was cured of small-pox with *Sarr*. 3, 6, and 9, delivery being happily accomplished during her convalescence, the infant bearing on its body numerous red blotches, indicating that it had been affected with the disease. (*2*) An infant a few months old was attacked with a grave form of small-pox, with variolous angina so severe that it was with difficulty it could take the breast; the mother took *Sarr*. 3, 6, and 9, and continued to nurse the infant, which promptly recovered, the mother not taking the disease. (*3*) In an epidemic occurring in the environs of Wavre, *Sarr*. was given to two thousand persons living in the very middle of the disease and coming in constant intercourse with it, but all who took *Sarr*. escaped; during the same epidemic two hundred cases were treated with *Sarr*. without a death. Bilden, who used the 1x tincture in an epidemic with success, concludes that *Sarr*. is to small-pox what *Gels*. is to bilious fever. Hale quotes Surgeon-Major C. G. Logie's (allopath) account of his experience with *Sarr*. (decoction probably) in small-pox: "Four of the cases in my hospital have been severe confluent cases. They have throughout the disease all been perfectly sensible, have had excellent appetites, been free from pain, and have never felt weak. The effects of this medicine, which I have carefully watched, seemed to arrest the development of the pustules, killing, as it were, the virus from within,

thereby changing the character of the disease and doing away with pitting." A number of eye symptoms appeared in the provings, and *Sarr*. has cured disordered vision. A case of "phlyctenoid herpes" has also been reported cured by it. Extreme lassitude and pains in the bones were prominent in the provings. The right side was more affected than the left. *Sensations* were: Light feeling in head. As if he received a knock on the head. As if head were split. Left eye as if congested. Heat in face as if on fire. Swelling in womb as if from a tumour or dropsy. Uterus swollen as if full of cysts. As if bones of leg were too thick. *Sarr*. has the empty, hungry, sinking sensation of the antipsorics. Dryness of mouth and throat. Weak feeling in the arms. Very sensitive to cold air. Faint after stool. There is vesical and rectal tenesmus. Stool smells of musk. The symptoms were < about midnight and at 3 p.m. < Morning. < Rising from lying. < Trying to walk. < In stormy weather. Open air = chilliness, hands and feet cold; = head to be hot and sore, and feet full. Cold air = to feel chilly and < bone pains. Symptoms generally > in fresh air; and > out of bed.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Podoph. *Compare:* In small-pox, Ant. t., Merc., Vaccin., Variol., Maland. In bone pains, Eup. perf.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholia, anxious about everything.—Great depression of spirits with frontal headache.—Brain clearer, buoyant spirits.—Dulness of head, loss of memory, insensibility of r. side; paralysis of hearing and smell.—Want of memory with the headache.—Difficult to concentrate attention, forgetful; feels dull and heavy; sweats freely.—Alternate apathy and intellectual activity.

2. Head.—Head feels dull and heavy.—Feels light-headed.—Vertigo: with cramps in neck, spreading to forehead; < night; sensation as if he had received a knock on the head, stupor and staggering gait; obliged to support himself or lie down; with drowsiness in head and contractions in spinal column.—Frontal headache, low-spirited.—Headache: dull at cranial region; severe in afternoon; with chills, nausea, vomiting, dim sight, surring in ears.—Pulsations and burning heat of head, with sensation as if it would split.—Head hot and aches.—Head and body warm.—Frontal bone sore.—Pruritus and heat of scalp.

3. Eyes.—Eyes weak.—Dim sight, headache.—Gas flame seems a brilliant yellow ring; sees black objects moving with the eye.—Great photophobia.—Soreness of r. optic nerve, just behind eyeball.—Pain in l. eye as if congested, on waking.—Eyes feel swollen and sore.—Eyes and lids inflamed.—Increased mucous secretion.—Cutting, penetrating pains in orbits.

4. Ears.—Surring in ears.—Sticking pains deep in r. ear; transient but recurring often; same in l. ear.—Intense earache; fears he will lose his senses.—Swelling of parotids.

5. Nose.—Fetid smell.—Epistaxis nearly producing fainting.—Fluent coryza with cold chills and loss of smell.—Foul-smelling, green, yellowish, or bloody discharges.—Nose swollen, red, with pressure and pulsation at root.

6. Face.—Face flushed.—Heat and redness of face.—Face pale, with heat and chill alternating.—Erysipelatous swelling of face.—Miliary eruption on face, with heat as if it were on fire.—Scaly herpes on face and forehead.—Intense neuralgic pains from temples to jaws.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: dry; coated brownish white.—Mouth dry; lips and mouth parched.—Toothache at night in bed; from least contact, and cold air.

9. Throat.—Throat dry, not > by tea or water; borborygmi.

10. Appetite.—Hungry all the time, even after a meal.—Appetite unusually active, but there was a sense of pain about the stomach like that after inflammation or of overtaxed muscle.—Little appetite, but what is eaten agrees.—Great desire to sleep during eating.

11. Stomach.—Empty, hungry feeling; for he can keep nothing in his stomach.—Burning pains in stomach with palpitations and contraction.—Pinching pain in stomach, it feels distended and torn.

12. Abdomen.—After going to bed whole abdominal region was in commotion, extending along ascending, and descending colon, all in a kind of rolling motion; epigastrium sensitive to pressure.—Transient pains in bowels.—Bloated about navel.—Borborygmi and some pain in bowels with constipation; dry throat.

13. Stool and Anus.—Much flatus.—First part of stool natural, last diarrhœic.—Much tenesmus; dysenteric diarrhœa.—Stool at first costive, thin, dark, offensive, soluble.—Costive; stools very hard, covered with mucus, and dark.—Stool copious, dark, fetid, evacuated with great straining, morning.—Rectum and anus swollen and inflamed.—Morning diarrhœa; faint after stool, which is dark, often mixed with blood, foul smelling, or smelling of musk; bloatedness with colic.

14. Urinary Organs.—Awoke 3 a.m. with urging to urinate; bladder so full it overcame resistance of sphincter and dribbled away.—Voided 27 ounces of urine of sp. gr. 1024; vesical tenesmus.—Urine phosphatic.—Urine scanty, limpid.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Watery or milky leucorrhœa, foul-smelling, with spasmodic pains in uterus; pulsative pains in womb with swelling as if from a tumour or dropsy; uterus swollen as if full of cysts, esp. r. side; cervix swollen, hot; miliary eruption and heat in vulva; bloody discharge at other times than menstrual period, as during climaxis.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Phthisis pulmonalis and bronchial affections, joined to or depending on a psoric state; hæmoptysis, thick cough; continual tickling in larynx and bronchi; cough with desire to vomit, and vomiting, paroxysms of suffocation and epistaxis; hard cough, shaking chest and bowels, and stopping only after expectorating a quantity of compact mucus, tenacious, filamentary, with a bitter, putrid, oily taste.

18. Chest.—Pains in third and fourth ribs, with great apprehension of heart disease.—Pain in angle of ribs.—Soreness of pectoralis major.

19. Heart.—Feeling of congestion about head, with irregularity of heart's action.—Congestion to chest, heavy feeling about heart.—Slight palpitation in morning.—Pulse: full and strong; 68, general malaise; small; quick.

20. Neck and Back.—A pain up r. trapezius muscle with wave-like motion.—Warm sensation passed up back into head.—Weak between and below shoulders.—Back weak, wants to lean on something.—Arms and back tired and sore all over.—Deep-seated pain in back.—Fixed pains in small of back.—Heat in whole r. lumbar region.—Pain in cervical and lumbar vertebræ.—Pain and soreness in sacrum.

21. Limbs.—Limbs cold when still, as from deficient circulation.—Limbs easily benumbed.—Weakness of limbs with paralytic debility.—Pains and soreness in diaphyses of all long bones; < humerus, esp. l.—Pain in l. carpus and tarsus.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paroxysms of pain in r. shoulder.—Joint, pain in l. carpus and tarsus; face flushed.—Arms feel weak.—Bruised feeling from shoulders to hands.—Aching, sore pain in l. humerus.—Bones in both arms pain.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in hip-joints < rising to feet from a lying posture.—Paroxysms of weakness in coxo-femoral joint, with pains of luxation and fear of failing when beginning to walk.—Strange lameness in femur, lower third, < in inner condyle.—Pain in condyles of femur.—Wave-like motion in muscles of femur.—Sensation of fatigue in bones of leg as if they were too thick.—Bruised and luxated feeling in joints.—Pain in r. patella and metatarsal bones.—Knees feel weak.—Bruised pain in knees as after a fall; he falls easily on his knees.—Bone pains in tibia and fibula; intermittent, but bones continually sore.—Bones of feet inflamed, nodes as in gout.

24. Generalities.—Debility; heavy, languid.—Dull, heavy, sore feeling in all bones.—Phlegmonous swelling, with a rosy tint on various parts.—Unrefreshed though slept soundly.

25. Skin.—Phlyctenoid herpes.—Psoriasis.—Scrofulous eruptions.—Variola; (the decoction taken when eruption is out and beginning to pustulate aborts secondary fever and prevents pitting).—Eruption out, pustules dissipate, first on face, fever

lessens, urine though scanty and dark becomes abundant and pale, strength returns.—Eruptions similar to crusta lactea; on forehead and hands papular eruptions, changing to vesicular, with the depression as in small-pox lasting from seven to eight days.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy in daytime; sleep disturbed by strange and frightful dreams.—Awakes early: 3, 4, or 5; in a fright; with urging to urinate.

27. Fever.—Feverish and shaking chills, < morning.—General chills between shoulder-blades.—Chills, heat, and sweat, 5 p.m.—At 2 p.m. very chilly in open air.—Skin hot and dry.—Hands hot, warm all over.—Head and body warm.—Perspires freely (5th, 8th, 9th d.); although weather still warm, and actively employed, sweat not as free as while taking the drug (11th d.).

Sarsaparilla.

Wild Liquorice. The rhizome of several species of Smilax. (The Officinal Sarsæ radix is imported from Jamaica.) N. O. Smilaceæ (by some classed as a sub-order of the Liliaceæ). Triturations and tincture of the dried rhizome.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bladder, affections of. Bones, affections of. Breast, scirrhus of. Bright's disease. Calculi. Climaxis. Constipation. Dysmenia. Dyspepsia. Dysuria. Enuresis. Eruptions. Eyes, affections of. Faintness. Glands, enlarged. Gonorrhœa. Gout. *Gravel*. Hands, chapped. Headache. Hernia. *Herpes*; of prepuce. Hiccough. Intermittents. Marasmus. Masturbation, effects of. Melancholia. Mercury, abuse of. Mycosis. Nipples, retracted. Plica polonica. Renal colic. Rhagades. *Rheumatism*; gonorrhœal. Seborrhœa. Spermatic cords, swelling of. Spermatorrhœa. Strangury. Syphilis. Ulcers. Warts.

Characteristics.—The dried root or rhizome of *Sarsaparilla*, as imported, is of the thickness of a goose quill, many feet in length, reddish brown, scentless, mucilaginous in taste, feebly bitterish, faintly acrid. According to Milne it is "diaphoretic, tonic, alterative. . . . It is given in scrofula and secondary syphilis; and the concomitants of these diseases, such as ulcers, cutaneous eruptions, nodes, indurated glands, caries, necroses, articular swellings, and rheumatism, often improve under a protracted course of it." Some, he adds, "think it a kind of restorative after an exhausting course of *Mercury*." This well summarises the ancient reputation of *Sars*. as a "blood purifier," which Hahnemann's proving has amplified and put on a fixed scientific basis. *Sars*. meets the sycotic as well as the psoric (scrofulous) and syphilitic constitution; and it is "restorative" after over-dosing with *Merc*. because it is a homœopathic antidote to *Merc*. The chief localities of the action of *Sars*. are: The urinary organs; genitals; rectum; skin and bones; right lower extremity; right lower side; inner semilateral head. In the urinary sphere there are symptoms which are very severe and also peculiar: There is great pain at end of micturition, *just as the urine ceases to flow*; inability to pass

water freely except in the standing position, when sitting it only dribbles; excessive pain in urethra which may run back into abdomen; passage of gravel which looks like grey sand. Many cases of renal colic and dysuria in infants with passage of sand have been cured with *Sars*. Gonorrhœa and the effect of suppressed gonorrhœa have also been cured with it; herpes preputialis; spermatorrhœa, with swollen cords. In the female generative sphere it has many symptoms of painful and disordered menstruation. A peculiar symptom is "moist eruption in right groin before menses." There are moist eruptions also on scrotum and thighs of the male, and offensive odours about genitals in both sexes. The semen may be bloody. In all cases if the other symptoms are associated with the peculiar urinary symptoms of *Sars*., this will be a strong corroborative indication. The skin is severely affected by *Sars*. One of its popular uses is for "clearing the complexion." When it succeeds it is by virtue of its homœopathicity, for I have seen a very extensive crop of blotches produced by it in a young lady. *Sars*. produces herpetic eruptions in all parts, and tettery eruptions, moist and dry. Rhagades. Itch-like eruptions prone to appear in spring. Itching eruption on forehead during menses. It causes great emaciation, causing the skin to be shrivelled and lie in folds. It is *suited to* children with faces like old people and enlarged abdomens; to dark-haired persons of lithic or sycotic diathesis. Farrington gives these indications: (*1*) *Sycotic eruption*, little spots scarcely raised above the skin, often scaling a little, but looking like the roseola of syphilis and itching intolerably, < in spring. (*2*) Moist eruption on scalp, the pus from which causes inflammation of any part it touches. (*3*) *Sycotic headache*, beginning at back of head, coming forward and settling at root of nose, with swelling of nose. (*4*) Moist eruption about genitals or between scrotum and thighs.—*Sars*. has many symptoms relative to the female breast, and scirrhus of the breast has been cured with it. The nipples are soft, unexcitable; they are retracted and cannot be made to come out. Retraction of the nipples is a suspicious sign even when there is no appearance of tumour; and *Sars*. should be helpful in patients of cancerous history when this condition is present. This shrivelling of the nipples is part of the shrivelling, withering, wrinkling, and hanging in folds which characterises the skin generally. Burnett (*H. W*., xv. 62) records the case of Miss X., 32, whom he found ill in bed and in great pain. There was vomiting of bitter matter, diarrhœa, and fainting, the initial stage of a painful period. Conjunctivæ yellow, and apparently a sharp upset of the liver. *Card. m*. Ø removed the pains and vomiting; *Chel*. 1 relieved tenderness of the liver which remained. The patient had had painful menses for twenty years, that is, continuously from the commencement, except one year when at school at Tunbridge Wells. She used to begin, generally early in the morning, with bitter vomiting; diarrhœa and fainting fits, with exceedingly cold perspiration; the pain in back, thighs, and hypogastrium she described as dreadful. She had to lie down the first day, the second day the pain continued still very bad, and went off on the third. The *left nipple was considerably retracted*, arising from a fall when patient was a little child, and in addition to the above-named symptoms she had severe pain in left breast extending down left arm, and the breast was so tender that she would often hold her hand in

front of it to ward off any contact. Twenty-four powders, each containing *Sars* 30 gtt. i., were ordered, one at bedtime. The next flow was *painless*; but the breast was as painful as ever. Twelve doses of *Sul*. 30 were given in as many days, and then *Sars*. 30 again. The painful menstruation remained cured, but the breast was unchanged. Twenty-four powders were now ordered, the first, twelfth, and eighteenth containing each ten globules of *Sars*. 100, the rest unmedicated. Patient reported: The first two or three weeks she thought she had taken a severe cold, as she had such a peculiar pain between the shoulders as if the flesh were taken hold of and twisted round. After a few days it got better, and "there has been scarcely any pain in the part since." The retraction of the nipple seemed to Burnett a little less. With the same remedy Skinner (*ibid*.) cured many cases of retraction or flattening of the nipple in nursing women. On two occasions with high potencies of *Sars*. he enabled a lady to nurse her child when it was utterly hopeless without the simillimum. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if in a dream. As of a great weight in head. Buzzing as if a large bell had been struck in head. As if he had been hit with a hammer on top of head. As if something pressing on head. As if gauze spread over left eye. As if a grain of sand in eye. As of a needle pricking point of nose. Face as if bruised. Jaw as if being broken. As if he had eaten nothing. [Sars. has the "sinking" sensation of the great antipsorics.] As if diarrhœa would come on. As if bowels were pressed out. As if bound down to bed by a sort of suction. As if breath were stopped by a spasm. Breast-bone as if bruised. As if chest were too short. As if tips of fingers ulcerated, or as if salt were put on a wound. Limbs as if paralysed. There is general sensitiveness. Pains shoot in different directions. Anxiety accompanies the pains of *Sars*.; and the pains = depression. The symptoms are < by touch, pressure, tight clothes, scratching. Scratching = itching to begin in another place = eruption on forehead to become humid. Rest >, motion <. Lying down < asthmatic breathing. Sitting <. Standing > (difficult micturition). Stooping = pains from occiput to forehead. Walking <. < Going up (or down) stairs. Many symptoms are < on moving. < In spring. Warmth >. Warm diet <. Cold diet >. Warm room < vertigo. Entering cold air from warm room = rash. Cold air > pain in molars. Cold, wet weather <. Washing <. Chilliness <. Seminal emission < dim sight. Bread <. Yawning <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bell., Merc. *It antidotes:* Merc. *Compatible:* Cep., Hep., Pho., Rhus, Sep., Sul. *Complementary:* Merc., Sep. *Compare:* In sycosis; warts, Thuj., Nit. ac. Herpes, Nat. m., Petr. "Gone" feeling, Sep. Emaciation, Abrot., Iod., Nat., Sanic. Dry, flabby skin, Bar. c., Op. Pain at end of urination, Berb., Equis., Med., Thuj. Urine passed without sensation (unknown to patient), Caust. Sand on diaper; child screams before and whilst urinating, Brx., Lyc. Excruciating pains from right kidney downwards, Lyc., Ocim. Nipples withered, unexcitable, Sil. Itching eruption on forehead during menses, Eug. j., Sang., Pso. Bloody emissions, Led. Merc., < Going up or down stairs; > on level, Can. s. (Brx. < going down stairs). Faintness during or connected with stool, Ap., Nx. m., Pul., Spi., Ver. (with *scanty* stool, Crot. t., Dulc., Ox. ac., Pet., Sul.). Swelling of spermatic cords from unrequited sexual excitement, Mag. mur. Antidotes to Merc., Bell., Camph.,

Carb. v., Chi., Dulc., Electric., Hep., Hyo. (loss of voice), Lach., Lyc., Op., Mez., Nit. ac., Sep., Sil., Sul. Stench on genitals, Merc., Sanic. (Sanic. of fish brine), Plica polonica; right side; distension after eating a little, Lyc. > Cold diet, Pho. > Loosening cravat, Lach. Flickering before eyes with headache, Ir. v., K. bi.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety, with trembling of the feet.—The mental depression is caused by the pains; anxiety also occurs after seminal emissions.—Thinking about the food he has eaten = nausea.—Despondency, gloominess, amounting to despair.—Moroseness and ill-humour, with inclination to work, but unfitness for exertion.—Irascibility and susceptibility.—Fickleness (changeable disposition).—Impatient; thinks she cannot bear the headache; child cannot bear the itching.

2. Head.—Vertigo after gazing fixedly on an object for some time.—Vertigo, with nausea and sour risings.—Heaviness in head.—Dull, stupid feeling, cannot keep mind fixed on study.—Staggers, falls forward in open air.—Headache with nausea and sour vomiting.—Lancinating or pressive headache, or else pressive and lancinating at same time.—Pressing and stitching pains in l. side of head.—Semilateral spasmodic pains in head, as if head were squeezed in a vice, with cloudiness of eyes or flickering, necessity to lie down, and vibration in brain at every word that is uttered.—Inner semilateral head, either side; old neuralgic headaches.—Neuralgic headache, r. side, throbbing, stitching, starting from occiput.—(Headache which = jerking of head to one side and screaming.—Griggs.).—Sensation as of tight band around head and forehead, which is very painful; as if the hat were too tight, has to remove it often and involuntarily, but without relief.—Sound in the head as if a bell were striking, when talking.—Throbbing pains in head.—Noise and buzzing in head.—Pressive and incisive, or pressive, lancinating drawing and tearing pains in exterior of head, < by touch and by walking.—Seborrhœa cured by decoction (R. T. C.).—Sensibility of scalp.—Falling off of hair.—Plica polonica.

3. Eyes.—Pains in eyes, caused by daylight.—Aching in eyes, esp. in evening when reading by candle-light.—Shootings in eyes.—Burning sensation in eyes and lids.—Stinging in eyes on closing lids, violent pain when closed eyes are pressed on.—Quivering of r. upper lid.—Itch-like eruption on lids.—Agglutination of lids in morning.—Red stripe from cornea to outer canthus.—Internal canthi blue and swollen.—Cloudiness before eyes, like a fog; < after emissions.—A red colour is reflected from white paper in evening.—Flickering before eyes with headache.—Halo round candle.

4. Ears.—Shootings in ears.—Shooting pains from l. ear to root of nose.—Contraction and pressure in ears.—Burning, itching scabs on lobes of ear.—Tinkling and ringing in ears.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis.—Scabious eruption upon, under, and in nose.—Dry coryza and obstruction of nose.—Very thick mucus in nose.—Base of nose and eyes swollen.—R. nostril stopped up and scabby.—Pain in nose, inflamed spots on septum.

6. Face.—Face yellow, wrinkled, old-looking.—Pimples.—Facial eruption.—Itching eruption on forehead, with burning sensation, and oozing after having scratched.—Rough, pale-red spots on forehead.—Thick scabs on the face (like milk crust).—Rigidity and tension in masseters and maxillary joints.—Herpes on upper lip.—Purulent and itching vesicles on chin.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with drawing tearings, from a cold current of air or from cold drinks.—Upper teeth sensitive, set on edge.—Tearing in gums.—Gums swollen, with pain as from excoriation.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth.—Aphthæ on tongue and palate.—Offensive breath.

9. Throat.—Sore throat (r. side), with shooting pain during deglutition.—Spasmodic pressure at throat, like strangulation, with obstructed respiration; must loosen cravat.—Dryness and roughness in throat, esp. in morning.—Accumulation of viscid mucus in throat.—Trichotomous ulcers after suppression of plica polonica.

10. Appetite.—Want of appetite.—Bitter, or acid and clammy, or else sweetish, metallic, and herbaceous taste.—Bread has a bitter taste.—Insipidity of food.—After a meal sensation of emptiness in stomach, as while fasting, or else disgust when merely thinking of what has been eaten.—After eating stomach has no sensation, feels as if he had eaten nothing.—After eating a little, distended as if he had eaten much.—< From warm diet, > from cold.—Drinking water = vomiting.—Thirst, esp. for water, also in morning.

11. Stomach.—Risings and regurgitations, esp. during and after a meal, generally bitter or sour.—Belching; with diarrhœa.—Hiccough 6 p.m.—Frequent or continued nausea, with fruitless inclination to vomit.—Sour vomitings.—Constrictive pains in stomach.—Aching at pit of stomach.—Heat and burning sensation in stomach, esp. after eating bread.

12. Abdomen.—Contusive pain in the l. hypochondrium.—Shootings in the l. hypochondrium.—Great sensibility of the abdomen to external pressure.—Constrictive and spasmodic pains in the intestines.—Cutting pains, esp. in the umbilical region.—Shootings in sides of abdomen, esp. in l. side.—Severe tension in r. groin.—Pinching in l. groin.—Hernia.—Soreness in bend of r. groin on appearance of menses.—Sensation of coldness, or heat and burning sensation in abdomen.—Sensation of emptiness and borborygmi in abdomen.—Rumbling and fermenting in abdomen; expulsion of much fetid flatus.—Inertia of intestines.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard, retarded, and scanty fæces, often with urgent want to evacuate.—Painful, difficult evacuations, with contractive pains in the abdomen and violent downward pressure.—Obstinate constipation, with frequent want to urinate.—Pitchy, sticky, adhesive stools.—Blood with Stool.—Loose, acrid, corrosive evacuations, with pains in abdomen.—Fainting during an evacuation.—Pain as from excoriation, and burning itching in anus.—Wakened in night with sore pain in anus, which changes into a (burning) itching which lasts all day.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Frequent discharge of pale, copious urine.—Tenesmus, with pressure on bladder, and discharge of a white and turbid matter, mixed with mucus.—Frequent and ineffectual want to urinate, or with scanty emission.—Frequent urination with hard stool.—Burning while urine passes with discharge of elongated flakes.—Frequent and profuse emission of pale urine, day and night, often without any sensation in urinary organs.—Turbid urine, like clay water.—Fiery, scanty, red urine.—Thread-like flakes in urine.—Blood in urine towards the end of an emission (after which the pain, when urinating, abates).—Urine charged with gravel or small pebbles.—(Nephritic calculi.).—Where the patient has gravel, and there is considerable deposit in the urine which looks like grey sand; also pus in urine.—Great pain just as the urine ceases to flow; excessive pain in urethra which may run back into abdomen.—The infant cries before and during micturition, passes large quantities of sand.—Can pass urine only when standing; when he sits it dribbles.—Burning sensation in urethra during every urination.—(Burning in urethra with incontinence of urine, < in daytime, < when urine is high-coloured, and < after drinking beer.—Much scalding up urethra while urinating, urine high-coloured with lithates, enuresis day and night.—R. T. C.).—Cramps in bladder, with contractive pain.—Stones in the bladder.—Discharge of pus from the urethra, as in gonorrhœa.—Jerking sensation along male urethra.—Pain at meatus urinarius with women.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Fetid exhalation from genital organs.—Inflammation and redness of glans.—(Blennorrhœa).—Herpes on the prepuce.—Desire for coition, with frequent and painful pollutions.—Bloody pollutions; spermatic cords swollen, sexual excitement makes them ache and sensitive.—Swelling of cords from unrequited sexual excitement.—Bad effects from gonorrhœa suppressed by Mercury.—Old dry sycotic warts remaining after mercurial treatment for gouty pains.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia retarded, scanty, and acrid; very copious, even to hæmorrhage (in an old maid).—During menses, want to urinate, excoriation between thighs, pinchings in abdomen, and squeezing, as if by a claw, in loins and pit of stomach.—Dysmenorrhœa, began in morning, with bitter vomiting, diarrhœa, and fainting fits, with exceedingly cold sweats; l. breast so tender held her hand in front of it to avoid contact.—Mucous leucorrhœa.—Leucorrhœa: on walking; pain at meatus urinarius after urinating.—Climaxis: asthma < lying down; back pains < by

pressure.—Suppuration of breasts.—Nipples retracted; shrivelled, insensitive, not irritable.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent cough from a tickling sensation of ulceration in gullet, or from a roughness in throat.—Short and obstructed respiration.—Violent dyspnœa and choking from a sensation of constriction in throat, and which forces the removal of all clothing from throat and chest.

18. Chest.—Spasmodic oppression of chest.—Frequent recurrence of deep respiration.—Sensation as if a foreign body had stopped in the back on taking a full inspiration.—Pressure on chest, often with shortness of breath.—Pressive pain on sternum, < by touching it.—Shooting in sides of chest, which often forces patient to bend double.—Tensive pain in exterior of chest, as from contraction, on rising up.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of the heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful pressure and tension in back and nape of neck, with lancinations on least movement of trunk or head.—Lancinations between shoulder-blades and in muscles of neck.—Stitches in back through into chest on least motion.—Swelling on one side of neck, painful to touch.—Contusive pain in loins, esp. while stooping, and afterwards.—Pains from small of back down spermatic cords; < at night and from motion; after emissions.—Tingling in loins.—Tensive pain from loins to hips on least movement.

21. Limbs.—Paralytic tearing in all joints and limbs, often accompanied by trembling of hands and feet, painful tearings in head, and pinchings in abdomen.—Rigidity and immobility of limbs.—Lassitude in the hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearings and pressive shootings in arms, forearms, and joints of hands and fingers (principally on motion).—Sweating of hands.—Herpes on hands.—Numbness of fingers.—Pain in tips of fingers (bruised and sore), as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Purulent vesicles on fingers.—Deep rhagades in skin of fingers (with burning pains).

23. Lower Limbs.—Affections of any kind in general, appearing in r. lower extremity; r. lower side (H. N. G.).—Pressive tearing and shooting in thighs, knees, and legs.—Lassitude in thighs and knee-joints.—Swelling and stiffness of knees, with shootings.—Red, herpetic spots on calves.—Rigidity of legs, as from contraction.—Cramps in legs and calves of the legs.—Drawing tearing in r. big toe.—Painful pressive throbbing and throbbing-shooting inner side r. sole, later on whole sole when sitting.—Painful sensibility of soles.—Tension and swelling of feet, with heat and redness.—Coldness of feet, esp. before going to bed.

24. Generalities.—Shooting, tearing, pressive pains.—Darting, pricking sensation in bones.—Paralytic tearing in all joints and limbs, often accompanied by trembling

of hands and feet, painful tearings in head and pinchings in abdomen.—Arthritic pains (after taking cold in the water; from suppressed gonorrhœa), with diminished secretion of urine.—Rigidity and immobility of the limbs.—Hot and dense swellings.—Great lassitude, esp. in lower limbs.—Lassitude in the hands and feet.—Emaciation.—The pains cause depression of spirits.

25. Skin.—Itching, sometimes over whole body, esp. in evening, in bed, and in morning when rising.—Red and dry pimples, which itch only when body is warm.—Miliary eruption on going into fresh air from a warm room.—Nettle-rash.—Fine rash on skin of forehead.—Exanthema like milk crust.—Purulent vesicles.—Ulcers after abuse of *Mercury*.—Skin slow to heal.—Herpes on almost all parts of body (esp. on prepuce).—Warts.—Many little warts.—(Horses lose hair with eruptions.).—Shrivelled skin.—Great emaciation, the skin becomes shrivelled or it lies in folds.—Deep, burning, painful rhagades (on fingers).

26. Sleep.—Complaints concomitant to yawning.—< When yawning.—Sleep early in evening.—Nocturnal sleeplessness and frequent waking.—Frightful dreams with frequent starts.

27. Fever.—Shiverings night and day.—Chilliness predominating, day and night).—Coldness, even near the fire, over whole body, except face and chest, but principally in feet.—Rigor, mostly in forenoon, running from feet upwards.—Heat in the evening, with ebullition of blood, palpitation of heart, and perspiration (only) on forehead.

Scammonium.

Convolvulus scammonia. Scammony. N. O. Convolvulaceæ. Triturations of the dried milky juice of the root.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Gastro-enteritis.

Characteristics.—Scam. is a drastic cathartic, producing copious watery evacuations, and griping a good deal. Sprengel records a case of fatal poisoning in an infant whose mother took a large quantity of Scam., and herself suffered no effects. *Scam*. must be compared with *Jalap*., another purging convolvulus.

SYMPTOMS.

11, 12. Stomach and Abdomen.—Sudden vomiting and copious green stools, distension and sensitiveness of abdomen and death (in an infant whose nursing mother took a large dose of *Scam*. and herself experienced no symptoms).—Slight pain in stomach with evacuation of fæces.—Violent pain and rapid succession of

stools, leaving inactivity of lower intestines for several days.—Inflammation of mucous membrane attended with loss of appetite and headache.

13. Stool.—Loose evacuation of fæces with slight pain in stomach.—Green stools.—Rapid succession of stools.

Scarlatininum.

The nosode of Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Nephritis. Scarlet fever. Skin affections. Throat, sore.

Characteristics.—*Scarlatinin* has been used, like other nosodes, for the prevention and for cure of the disease from which it takes origin. But its well-known affinity for the skin, throat and kidneys suggests its applicability for affections of those organs.

Relations.—Bell. is the nearest analogue and should be its *antidote*, and the various Mercuries come next. *Compare also:* Apis, Arsen., Rhus, Morbillin, Diphtherinum.

Schinus.

Schinus molle. N. O. Anacardiaceć. Tincture of the berries. Tincture of leaves and berries.

Clinical.—Diarrhśa. Liver, griping pain in. Śsophagus, dryness of. Spinal cord, drawing in. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—Allen says *Schinus* is an evergreen shrub, native of Mexico and South America, and frequently cultivated in Southern California under the names "Pepper tree" and "Chili pepper." The symptoms were observed by Dr. P. W. Poulson on a young lady who ate a few berries after dinner, and on himself. Poulson ate leaves as well as berries, and he had heartburn, griping in liver, and "a kind of drawing sensation as in the spinal cord and cerebellum."

Relations.—*Compare:* Anac., Rhus, Comoc.

SYMPTOMS.

11. Stomach.—Long-continued vomiting, "as if all the bowels would be emptied out"; vomiting very painful, as the vomiting subsided diarrhśa came on, the diarrhśa being painless.—Heart burn, dryness of śsophagus.

12. Abdomen.—Rolling and flatulence in the bowels, and a griping sensation in the liver.

13. Stool.—Painless diarrhśa following painful vomiting.—Profuse diarrhśa continuing all night.

20. Back.—Drawing sensation as in the spinal cord and cerebellum.

Scilla Maritima.

Scilla maritima. Squill. Sea Onion. (Red variety.) N. O. Liliaceæ. Tincture of fresh bulb. Acetum.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma; dry; splenic. Bright's disease. Bronchitis. Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular. Coryza. *Cough, catarrhal*. Diabetes; insipidus. *Dropsy*; splenic. Eyes, affections of; watering of. Fidgets. Heart, palpitation of. Hydrothorax. Measles. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Spleen, affections of. Spleen-cough. Toothache. *Urine, excessive*. Whooping-cough. Worms.

Characteristics.—The genus *Scilla* is distinguished from *Allium* by having the flowers inserted one above the other on the scape, and from *Ornithogalum* by having the petals deciduous. *Scilla maritima* grows on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, and has had a place in medicine from the most ancient times. If much handled it irritates the skin; and in large doses excites nausea, strangury, bloody urine and hæmorrhoids; fatal inflammation, gangrene of stomach and bowels; in small doses, promotes expectoration and urine; in large doses, vomiting and purging (Meyrick in Green's *Herbal*). "Its cardiac action is exactly the same as that of *Digitalis*" (Mitchell Bruce). An old rule runs: "Put squills in every cough-mixture." The continuous use of squills seems to cause teeth and gums to ache (R. T. C). "Diuretic, expectorant, emetic, cathartic, and a narcotico-acrid poison; in large doses it produces inflammation of the alimentary and urinary canals, and a dose of gr. xxiv has proved fatal" (Milne). According to Hamilton (*Flora Hom*.) Aricenna employed Scil. "in complaints of the gums, in inveterate coughs, in *diseases of the spleen*, in dropsy and jaundice, and forbids its use in ulceration of the viscera," the last caution also being mentioned by Celsus. The reputation of *Scil*. as a splenic was revived by Rademacher, whom Burnett quotes (*Dis. of Spleen*, p. 89): "I have found it quickly and surely helpful in painful spleen diseases—affections painful and beyond any doubt in and of the spleen. In those dull pains on the border of the left hypochondriac and epigastric regions, there being no signs of any liver affection, I have used *Scil*. as a remedy with advantage." Rademacher also mentions as cured by *Scil*.—-(*a*) those so-called "stomach pains" that are made much better by lying on the left side, and probably in reality splenic; (*b*) one case of continuous asthma from a splenic affection, with nocturnal exacerbation; (*c*) (possibly) splenic dropsy. Burnett has improved on Rademacher's teachings, and applied *Scil*. successfully in cases of spleen-cough.

Hahnemann's proving brought out many symptoms, apparently arising from the spleen, notably stitches under the free ribs of the left side. Burnett used the *Acetum scillæ*; and I gave this (five drops of Ø in water three times a day) with excellent effect in the case of an elderly lady, very gouty, who had a distressing paroxysmal cough, with a pain extending from splenic region into the throat. The cough caused the eyes to pour with tears. Besides relieving the cough, *Scil*. made the motions, which had been very light, darker and more natural in colour. The gushing of tears with the cough is another *Scil*. indication: The cough causes sneezing, flow of tears, spurting of urine, and even involuntary stools. The kidneys are powerfully acted on by *Scil*., and many of the traditional uses of the drug have been with the idea of eliminating dropsical effusions by producing a great flow of urine. Hahnemann pointed out that the excessive flow of urine accompanying dropsy and other complaints was one of the best indications for its use. Boger (*H. R*., xv. 33) adds the heart to the organs primarily affected by *Scil*. He gives these cases: (*1*) Mr. B. suffered from angina pectoris; forcible cardiac contractions, *profuse urine*, much loose mucus in throat and trachea, heart pain indefinite but very severe. *Scil*. 30 relieved in a few hours, and kept him free from an attack for three months. (*2*) Miss L., pleuro-pneumonia, pulse 132, temperature 103°, respiration 30; must sit erect in bed; *stitching pains in left chest*; constant hacking cough; *frequent, hot, scanty urine*; great weakness and anorexia. *Scil*. cm cured. (*3*) Boy, 7, hay-fever for third year in succession. *Teeth show black marks; constantly rubs eyes and sneezes*, bloated about eyes and face, loose cough. Under *Scil*. there was complete relief in two days, and no further trouble that season. The italicised symptoms in this case are very characteristic. Boger mentions that Lippe notes "Black teeth" as a symptom of *Scil*. Boger adds that the nails become brittle and split, and that veterinarians use *Scil*. for cracked hoof in horses. The use of *Scil*. as an "expectorant" depends on its power of producing free secretion from the respiratory mucous membranes: in homœopathy this free secretion is one of the leading indications. Hering says *Scil*. is suited to the pleurisy and pneumonia that follow blood-letting. H. P. Holmes (*A. H*., xxi. 176) has an excellent article on *Scil*., to which I am indebted for many comparisons in the RELATIONS section. Sherbino (*M. A*., xxii. 398) gives this verification of a *Scilla* symptom: Miss H., 15, fleshy, light complexioned, blue eyed, large for her age. *Her left eye was much smaller, and lids not so wide open as those of right eye*. *Scil*. 1m (*Jen*.) was given in May, and repeated each month for three months. Improvement began in the first month. On December 28th *Scil*. 45m (Fincke) was given, and soon after that the restoration was complete; the eyes were a perfect match. Peculiar Sensations are: Eyes as if swimming in cold water. Nostrils as if sore. As if diarrhœa would set in. As if chest too tight. Tickling creeping in chest. As if intestines would burst through abdomen. Stitches are very prominent: in teeth; in chest; in head. The symptoms are: < In morning; by inspiration; by motion; by uncovering. > By rest; lying down in bed wrapping warmly. Drinking cold water = cough. < Exertion ascending; cold air. > Sitting up. > Expectorating even a small quantity. < Coughing.

Relations.—Antidoted by Camph. *Compatible after:* Bry. *Compare:* Headache; < motion chest symptoms, Bry. (Bry. cough is < change to warm, Scil. cough < change to cold air). Stitches; swollen upper eyelids, K. ca. Cold drink = or < cough, Lyc., Sit. (> cough, Caust.). Expectoration sweetish and offensive, Calc., Stan. Spurting of urine when coughing, Caust., Alm., Con., Nat. m., Puls. Involuntary stool when coughing, Pho.; when sneezing, Sul.; when urinating, Ail., Alo., Mur. ac., Sul. Convulsive twitching of limbs, "fidgets," Meny., Pso., Rhus, Caust., Zn. Icy-cold feet, rest of body warm, Meny. Sweat only on toes, Scil.—under toes, Tarax. Averse to uncover in fever, Nux. Furious, exhausting cough, Coral., Cup., Stan.—Cough < in cold air, Carb. v., Pho., Rx. c., Ver. Tickling in chest, Ver. Sensation of cold water in eyes, Lach. (cold tears), Berb., Euphr., Alm., Con., Lyc., Plat., and Med. (cold feeling), Thuj. (as if cold air blowing out through eyes). Bloated round eyes in morning, Elaps. Coryza, Agrap. n., Cep., Ars., Phos., Chlor., Ar. t. Anxiety and fear of death, Aco., Ars. Irritable, angry about trifles, Cham. Rubs face and eyes, Scil.—Con. rubs and picks nose; Ar. t. picks nose, lips, and fingers till they bleed; Sanic. rubs eyes and nose on waking. Splenics, Cean., Querc. Sweetish taste of food, Lyc., Merc., Pul.

Causation.—Blood-letting.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great anxiety of the mind, with fear of death.—Angry over trifles.—Aversion to mental and bodily labour.

2. Head.—Vertigo; in morning; with nausea; as if he would fall sideways on rising from bed.—Cloudy dizziness.—Headache in morning on waking, with pressing pains.—Some slow stitches extending into r. side of forehead.—Painful sensitiveness of vertex every morning.—Pulsation in head when raising it.—Stinging headache.—Quickly passing pain in occiput, l. to r.—Affections of brain: child rubs face and eyes much, esp. eyes, as if to relieve itching; profuse or scanty urination.

3. Eyes.—Staring look, with eyes wide open.—L. eye looks smaller than r.; l. upper lid swollen.—Contraction of pupils.—Eyes feel as if swimming in cold water.—Phlyctenular conjunctivitis.—Lachrymation and sneezing.

4. Ears.—Tearing behind l. ear.—(Tearing pains in both ears.)

5. Nose.—Violent, constant sneezing and fluent coryza.—Sneezes during cough; eyes water, rubs eyes and nose.—Acrid, corrosive, fluent coryza in morning; a regular general snizzle; mucous cough with spurting of urine and even of watery stools.—Coryza with ulcerated nostrils.—Nostrils painful as if sore, with violent coryza (in morning).—Humid eruptions under nose, with stinging itching.

6. Face.—Changeable expression and colour of face.—During the heat redness of face, followed by paleness, without coldness.—Distorted countenance, with red cheeks, and without thirst.—Humid, spreading eruption on upper lip.—Black, cracked lips and black teeth.—Lips twitch and are covered with yellow crusts.

8. Mouth.—Stitches darting upward in both upper canine teeth as if a sharp, cold air penetrated the teeth, when eating cold or warm things.—Teeth show black marks.—Open, dry mouth.—Accumulation of much viscid mucus in mouth.—Increased saliva.—Scraping, burning on palate.—Vesicles on tongue.

9. Throat.—Burning in mouth and throat.—Irritation in throat with heat and tickling, causing constant cough.—Dryness in throat.—Pain in submaxillary glands.

10. Appetite.—Insatiable appetite.—Longing for acids.—Thirst for cold water, but the dyspnœa compels her to take but a sip at a time.—The food tastes bitter, esp. bread; or it tastes sweet, esp. soup and meat.—Tastelessness of tobacco when smoked.

11. Stomach.—Constant nausea in pit of stomach, alternating with pain, as for diarrhœa in abdomen.—Pressure in stomach as from a stone.—Nausea during the morning cough.—"Stomach pains" > lying on l. side (Rademacher).

12. Abdomen.—Cutting pain in abdomen.—Pain in side of abdomen as if intestines forcing through when coughing and walking.—Pressive stinging pain in abdominal muscles of l. side.—Bubbling sensation in muscles of r. side.—Pain in spleen.—Cough seeming to originate in spleen.—Splenic asthma.—Dull pains on border of l. hypochondriac and epigastric regions.—Painful sensitiveness of abdomen and region of bladder.—Frequent discharge of very fetid flatulence.—Increased warmth of abdomen.—Griping and incarceration of flatus in hypogastrium.—Rumbling and gurgling in paroxysms above pubic region, > by eating.

13. Stool and Anus.—Painless constipation.—Diarrhœa; stool very offensive; watery (during the measles) or looking black.—Passes threadworms and white fibres with tenesmus.—Stitches in anus when walking.—Itching in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sticking in orifice of urethra and somewhat further back.—Frequent urging to urinate, with profuse discharge of pale urine (these may occur separately or together).—Continuous, painful pressure on bladder.—Involuntary micturition; esp. when coughing.—Enuresis nocturna.—When urinating fæces escape.—Cannot retain the urine because the quantity is so great.—Dropsy: dropsy of outer parts, dropsy of chest, all with profuse urination.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Dull stitches in glans causing anxiety.—Compressive pain in testicles.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Atony of cervix uteri.—Hæmorrhage from uterus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Moaning breathing, with the mouth open.—Wheezing breathing.—Frequently obliged to take a deep breath, which = cough.—Shortness of breath from every exertion, esp. when ascending.—Whooping-cough, when accompanied with sneezing, watering of eyes and nose, and the child rubs eyes with the hands; in all catarrhal affections and coughs, also troubles of the lungs with the above symptoms; profuse nasal secretion.—Cough with expectoration in the morning and none in the evening.—Difficulty of breathing, with stitches in chest when breathing and coughing.—Cough in the morning, with copious expectoration of thin, frequently reddish-coloured mucus.—Dry cough morning and night.—Violent dry cough which = shattering pain in abdomen and dryness in the throat.—Internal tickling in region of thyroid cartilage that provokes cough, which, however, < the tickling.—Short, dry cough in four or five shocks, from tickling beneath thyroid cartilage.—Fits of spasmodic cough with pains in splenic region.—Cough. with a stagnant watery condition of the blood, and enlarged spleen (Burnett).—Sputa: white or reddish mucus; sweetish or empyreumatic or offensive in odour; in small round balls, very difficult to expectorate.—Rattling precedes the cough, disappears after.—Cough caused by tickling, creeping sensation in chest; from drinking something cold; from every exertion.—Cough with stitches in sides of chest; pain in abdomen; sensation of internal heat; dyspnœa; headache; pressure in the bladder and involuntary spurting of urine.—The loose morning cough is much more severe and causes more suffering than the dry evening cough.

18. Chest.—Stitches: in chest, esp. when inhaling and coughing; sharp in scapular end of clavicle during inspiration and expiration; severe near sternum, extending downward; in middle of ensiform cartilage; recurrent in side; broad, pressive beneath ribs of both sides; jerking in r. and l. side of chest near sternum; broad, blunt in last rib of l. side, in morning in bed, waking him.—Contracting stitch in l. side, just beneath last ribs, caused by rapid walking.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart.—Pulse: small and slow; slightly hard.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness: of nape of neck; of l. cervical muscles.—Painful jerking above l. scapula.—Painless drawing in l. scapula.—Bubbling sensation beneath scapulæ, in back of l. upper arm.—Perspiration in armpit.

21. Limbs.—Convulsive twitchings and motions of the limbs; convulsions.—Frequent falling asleep of hands when resting head upon them, and in lower limbs when crossing the legs, during the day.—(Nails become brittle and split.—Cracked hoof in horses.—Boger.)

22. Upper Limbs.—Convulsive twitching of arms; cold hands.—Stretching of upper limbs, with yawning without sleepiness.—Acute stitches in joints of both hands even when not moving them.—Jerking pain through wrists.

23. Lower Limbs.—Convulsive twitching of legs.—Soreness between limbs.—Burning pain in ball of r. foot, as after freezing it.—Icy-cold feet.—Cold foot-sweat.—Perspiration only on toes.

24. Generalities.—Weariness.—Spasmodic movements.—Pains over whole body.—Dull rheumatic pains; < when exercising, > when at rest.—Deficiency of blood.—Heat, with aversion to undress or uncover.—Respiration anxious.—Sweetish taste.—Symptoms generally appearing in l. upper extremity; on l. side generally; in lower belly; lower part of chest.—< In morning; during inspiration; from undressing.—> While lying in bed; after lying down; from wrapping up warmly.

25. Skin.—Soreness in the bends of the joints.—Skin of neck painfully sensitive to slightest rubbing of neckband, with red, almost denuded spots.—Handling the fresh squills caused blisters.—Eruptions like itch, with burning-itching.—Gangrene.—Hard swellings.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning without sleepiness.—Restless sleep, with much tossing about.—Dreamed that his body was excessively swollen; dream so vivid, on waking felt himself to see if it was so.

27. Fever.—Pulse small and slow, slightly hard.—Chill internally at night, with external heat.—Chilliness towards evening when walking, not while sitting.—Heat, dry, burning, internally predominates.—Great sensation of heat in body, afternoon and evening, generally with cold feet.—Whenever he uncovers himself during the heat he suffers from chilliness and pain.—Perspiration wanting, even during the violent burning heat.

Scirrhinum.

Carcinominum. The nosode of Scirrhous Cancer. Trituration.

Clinical.—Breast, cancer of. Cancer. Cancerous diathesis. Glands, enlarged. Hæmorrhages. Varicosis. *Worms*.

Characteristics.—Burnett is my authority for this nosode. He proved it on himself, and produced "a tremendous sinking at the navel," which he regarded as a keynote for its use. *Scirrh*. has aided the cure of many cases of breast tumour in Burnett's hands. With it he cured a man of hard glands which appeared on the left side of the neck after other glands had been removed by the patient's brother, a surgeon. Hæmorrhages and varicosis of legs and feet, with purple points, have also been cured by Burnett with *Scirrh*. A patient to whom Burnett had given *Scirrh*. mentioned to him that it had caused the passage of an enormous number of threadworms. On this hint Burnett gave it with great success in many cases of this

troublesome complaint; and I have verified this experience. In inveterate cases where *Cina* and *Teucr*. have given little relief, *Scirrh*. has wrought a great change for the better. The time of < of *Scirrh*. is from 5 to 6 p.m., and irregularly on through the night.

Relations.—*Compare:* Other nosodes. In helminthiasis, Cin., Teuc., Sul., Saba. Sinking sensation, Sul., Sep., Helleb., Hydrast. Cancer, Con., Hydrast., Phyt., Sang., Cund., Ars.

Scolopendra.

Scolopendra morsitans (and other species). Centipede. N. O. Chilopoda (sub-ord. Scolopendridæ). Tincture of living animals.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Convulsions. Malignant pustule.

Characteristics.—The effects of Centipede bites have been observed on several persons. Swelling, pain, inflammation, and gangrene of the bitten part, with appearance like malignant pustule in one case, were constant symptoms. Vomiting and præcordial anxiety occurred, and in one fatal case the paroxysms of vomiting increased in intensity till the child in a convulsive struggle ceased to breathe. A symptom worth noting is "No perspiration of the right arm for three months."

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Headache.

11. Stomach.—Nausea.—Vomiting of a pale yellow, glairy matter, continued at short intervals with increasing violence, till the child in a convulsive struggle ceased to breathe.

19. Heart.—Præcordial anxiety.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arm greatly swollen; erysipelatous blush extending half over arm; black dotted impression in two rows three-quarters of an inch apart, raised in dark lines extending from dot to dot, 51 inches long, thus showing the entrance of every foot; pain deep and dull; no perspiration on r. (bitten?) arm for three months.

24. Generalities.—Instant complaint which grew rapidly worse, which was described by the child as being all over (from *S. heros*.—The child, a girl of four, died in 8 h.).

25. Skin.—A large red spot, becoming black, in the middle of which an eschar forms as large as a five-franc piece.—The whole affection resembled a malignant

pustule, and was associated with swelling of lymphatic glands.—Violent itching, followed by violent pain in bitten part.

27. Fever.—No perspiration of r. arm for three months.

Scorpio.

Scorpio (several species). Scorpion. N. O. Scorpionida. (Class, Arachnida.)
Tincture of living animals.

Clinical.—Salivation. Strabismus. Tetanus.

Characteristics.—Scorpion stings are attended with a certain amount of danger, especially to children. The symptoms of the Schema are from effects of stings. *Scorp*. has not been proved in the attenuations. Pain and swelling of the injured part are first experienced, and constitutional symptoms follow. These include sleepiness, prostration, and possibly tetanus. Strabismus has been observed in some cases; and the pupils are dilated.

Relations.—*Compare:* Vespa., Scol., Tarent., Apis.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Pupils dilated.—Slight strabismus.

5. Nose.—Frequent sneezing.

6. Face.—Trismus.

8. Mouth.—Saliva abundant.

12. Abdomen.—Meteorism.

24. Generalities.—Bitten part much swollen, with violent pains lasting from one to three days.—Heat and pain at bitten spot, sleepiness, sneezing, restlessness; later, abundant saliva, meteorism; later, trismus or tetanus.—Complete prostration.—Always acute pains in and diminished temperature of the part bitten.

Scrophularia.

Scrophularia nodosa (and S. Marilandica, the American variety introduced from Europe and Asia). Fig-wort. N. O. Scrophulariaceć. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Appendicitis. Breast, tumours of. Colic. Deafness. Dyspepsia. Enuresis. Eyes, scrofulous affections of. Glands, enlarged. Liver, pains in. Palms, cramp in. Pemphigus. Rheumatism. Sigmoid flexure, pain in. Sleepiness. Stiff-neck. Ureter, pain in.

Characteristics.—The plants of the genus *Scrophularia* "have generally an unpleasant smell. The generic name is derived from the property which the roots were supposed to have of curing scrofula. A decoction of one of the common British species, *S. nodosa*, is sometimes used by farmers to cure the scab in swine" (*Treas. of Bot.*). *Scrph*. was proved by Franz, and later in America by W. H. Blakeley, who took from 10 to 60 drops of the tincture several times a day. Pareira gives the analysis of the drug, which shows it to be very complex. It contains much oxalate and carbonate of lime, as well as Magnesia and Silica. The most remarkable of Franz's symptoms were: Excessive drowsiness; in forenoon, in afternoon, and before and after eating; vertigo when in upright position; accumulation of sweetish water in several parts of the tongue; sensation of a soft body in the gullet; constriction of chest; oppression of chest with trembling as after much weeping. Most of these symptoms were confirmed by Blakeley. The chief clinical authority for *Scrph* is Cooper, who has used it on some old indications. Gerarde mentions "hard kernels" and painful and swollen piles as indicating it. Cooper gave it to a patient who had been poisoned by an Indian arrow-poison which produced inflammation and suppuration of the glands; *Scrph*. relieved a most painful condition of the rectum and purulent discharge that had kept up years afterwards. Cooper has reduced strumous glands with it; and cured deafness in a "bullnecked" patient; and also cured a case of sycosis menti, using *Scrph*. externally as well as giving it internally. "Nodosities in the breast" is another indication of Cooper's. It has produced, according to Cooper, a sickly, giddy feeling, with a sense of weakness and sinking at pit of chest, too weak to speak; along with pain from forehead to back of head. The provings brought out several symptoms in the lower abdomen. Cooper has seen *Scrph*. in the form of a poultice relieve peritonitis affecting the lower abdomen. Colic from slight vexation occurred in Franz's proving. Blakeley had pain in sigmoid flexure. Both had pains in the liver. The symptoms are: < In morning; by study; in cold air; breathing cold air; deep breathing; lying on right side; by rest; after food; by pressure. > In warm room.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:*—Bry. (chest symptoms). *Followed well by:* Dig. (in enlarged glands.—R. T. C.). *Compare:* Botan., Dig., Euphr., Grat. Pains in joints < by rest, > in warm room, Rhus. Sleepiness, Nux m., Op., Lup.

Causation.—Vexation.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Despondency, much troubled about the past, and very apprehensive about the future; passed off in a few days, leaving intellect clear.—Miserable and sluggish feeling in mind when moving about.

2. Head.—Vertigo: in top of head when standing; even with severe aching in supra-orbital region.—Dizziness, fulness, and pressure in vertex.—Heaviness and distress in head, as after eating too much.—On rising the second morning an indescribable pain and fulness in whole head, followed by epistaxis, esp. occiput and vertex, causing congestion of conjunctiva with puffiness.—Darting pain at exit of r. facial nerve from hylo-mastoid foramen, darting to r. eye.—Headache above eyebrows while walking.—Severe headache through temples, appearing every morning, extending to vertex and occiput.—Severe lancinating pain in vertex, forehead, and temples; dull and throbbing, returning periodically; < resting; < in open air; < leaning forward; < by study.

3. Eyes.—Severe cutting pains in eyes, unable to move them, passed off with profuse sweat.—Pulsating stitches in r. eyebrow.—Soreness of eyeballs.—Black spots or film before eyes.—On closing eyes visions of objects.—(Scrofulous photophobia; rivals *Con*. in this.—Blepharospasm.—Scrofulous keratitis.—Tinea ciliaris with minute pustulation.—R. T. C.)

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears and sudden loss of hearing.—(Deafness in bull-necked boys.—Deafness before and after menses, improving during the flow.—Eczema behind r. ear and round navel.—R. T. C.)

5. Nose.—Dry coryza with sternutation.

6. Face.—Pleasant warmth in cheeks.—(Recurrent periostitis of lower jaw in a syphilitic.—R. T. C.)

8. Mouth.—Teeth feel as if loose, pain in carious teeth, < upper jaw.—Gums bleed very freely.—First great increase of saliva, then mouth dry.—Accumulation of sweetish water in several parts of tongue.—Qualmish, sticking taste just above pit of throat, frequently lasting an hour, with sensation as if a soft substance (a plug of mucus) were lodged there.—Bitter taste in mouth.

9. Throat.—Thick, tenacious, offensive mucus in throat, in forenoon.—Rancid taste in throat, with great weakness and stiffness in hollows of knees.—Irritation of śsophagus.

11. Stomach.—Appetite greatly increased at first; later nausea with weakness and oppression at epigastrium.—Feeling as if he had missed his regular meal.—(Dyspepsia removed by the proving.)

12. Abdomen.—Pain in r. hypochondrium, < deep inspiration or lying r. side.—Cutting in liver on pressure.—Twisting-pinching pain in umbilicus (l. side).—Colic just below navel and some griping in the side in afternoon.—Griping below navel, 7 a.m. (after a slight vexation).—Pain in sigmoid flexure.—Dull, heavy, periodic pain < when abdomen compressed, legs extended.—(Appendicitis as a local remedy.—R. T. C.)

13. Stool and Anus.—Several stools daily with tenesmus.—Protruding piles which bleed and pain (R. T. C.).

14. Urinary Organs.—Pinching and tearing as if in ureter, extending from anterior superior spine of ilium down to pubis.—Increased secretion of urine with burning in urethra.—Frequent scanty emission of urine in afternoon.—Enuresis somni (R. T. C.).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Recurring metritis with painful piles: irritation, soreness and burning in vagina and anus went away, as well as headache, that prevented her standing up (from local application.—R. T. C.).

17. Respiratory Organs.—On turning on either side, violent dyspnśa < on r. than l., with cutting in liver on pressure.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest with tremulous movement as from much weeping.—Pain in whole r. lung, on taking a deep inspiration, which = cough without expectoration.—Cutting in upper l. lung, < breathing cold air.—Constricted feeling in chest, which = uneasiness.—Cramp-like pain transversely across lower chest, as after much weeping.—Pain about bifurcation of trachea.—Stitches in r. chest, about 6th rib, with shivering.—Violent pinching stitches near r. last true ribs, while walking, during rest, seeming to be in liver.

19. Heart.—Anguish in prćcordia, < after food.—Indescribable sensation in heart, with severe audible palpitation.—Pulse full, regular.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiff neck with pain and contraction of r. sterno-mastoid muscle.—Pain in whole spinal column, with slight opisthotonos.

21. Limbs.—Drawing rheumatic pain in all flexors of arms and legs.—Tingling in extremities as from a blow on a nerve.

22. Upper Limbs.—Deep-seated cutting pain in all muscles of arms.—Tingling or buzzing in arms and hands.—Sticking and drawing in r. palm, from joints of fingers to middle of hand as far as carpal bones (muscular cramp of palms).

24. Generalities.—Weakness; languor; wants to lie down.—Cutting pains in articulations, like those of *Rhus*, but more intense and longer-lasting, < by rest and in open air, > in warm room; darting from knee to ankle-joints, which feel stiff.—Threatened abscesses that show no sign of disappearing.—R. T. C.)

25. Skin.—Sallow skin.—Burning of surface when rubbed.—Prickling itching all over, < back of hand, inside wrists and between fingers.—Falling off of hair stopped by lotion of *Scroph*. (R. T. C.).—Pemphigus gangrenosus and its allies.—Irritating vesicles on inside of lip, loaded with spindle-celled epithelium (goes from local application.—R. T. C.).

26. Sleep.—Strong disposition to sleep: in morning with weariness and fulness in whole body; irresistible before and after a meal, with prolonged afternoon sleep.

27. Fever.—Chilliness: on moving about in cool air; after rising in morning, for several hours, passing off with profuse sweat, which was followed by stupor and absence of all the symptoms.—Whole body after first day feels very dry and hot, with burning sensation, followed by profuse sweat.

Scutellaria.

Scutellaria laterifolia. Mad-dog Skull-cap. N. O. Labiatć. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Ardor urinć. Brain, irritation of. Chorea. Delirium tremens. Dentition. Exophthalmos. Flatulence. Headache, nervous. Hiccough. Hydrophobia. Hysteria. Night-terrors. Sleeplessness. Tobacco-heart.

Characteristics.—*Scutel*., says Hale, who introduced it into homśopathy, is in the domestic practice of North America what *Valerian* is in that of Europe. "Its calming effects on the nervous system have been known ever since the settlement of New England." Provings by G. W. Gordon (*Allen*) and G. H. Royal (*New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies*) give the homśopathic data. Royal (*A. H*., xxiii. 269) had this indication for *Scut*. given him by a friend: "Nervo-bilious headache with the nervous symptoms uppermost, and *nothing the matter with her*." He relates this case: Miss M., 32, head of a large school, complained of being used up; unable to sleep or think. Pain in head almost constant, sometimes frontal, mostly at base of brain. Whenever called upon to overdo herself cannot sleep that night, and then there is either a nervous explosion the following day or a nervous sick headache,

either being followed by complete collapse. This was in May. *Pic. ac*., and later *Phos. ac*., gave relief, and in September patient resumed work. Late in December there was another breakdown, and *Stych. Pho*. was given. A week later, after a very long and fatiguing day's work, Royal was summoned at 2 a.m. He found the patient screaming. Every few minutes she had to urinate, and passed only a few drops. Stools frequent, loose, watery. Pulse irregular. *Scut*. Ř was given, ten drops every half-hour. Patient was better after the second dose, slept after the fourth. Since then she has kept the medicine by her, has only taken it when overworked, and has never had a nerve explosion or a headache since. In this case there was "nothing the matter with her"—*i.e*., no organic defect to which the sufferings could be attributed. Royal's provers took 3x and 30x. Gordon took repeated doses of 10 to 50 drops of Ř. Hale quotes many eclectic writers who give these indications: (*1*) Depression of nervous and vital powers after long sickness, over-exercise, over-study, long-continued and exhausting labours. It controls nervous agitation (King). [It was Burnett's chief remedy in the nervous debility after influenza.] (*2*) Scudder mentions chorea; delirium tremens; and *hydrophobia* (as its popular name suggests). Rafinesque cites cases of *prevention* of hydrophobia; and Hale observed it produce in a patient taking 1x, after each dose—"Spasmodic or constrictive closing of jaws, and a tightness of the muscles of the face." [A writer, quoted *N. Y. Med. Times*, xxiv. 318, says *Scut*. in delirium tremens has the remarkable effect of *calming fear*.] (*3*) Paine adds these indications: Subsultus tendinum following fevers, in delirium tremens, epilepsy, catalepsy, hysteria. (*4*) Coe (who uses *Scutellarin*, the concentrated preparation) mentions sunstroke; tenesmus; tetanus; cramps. Hale has used it with success in sleeplessness, night-terrors, hysteria, nervous agitation from pain or exciting emotions, cerebral irritation of children from dentition or intestinal irritation. Like its relation, *Lycopus*., it caused weak and irregular action of the heart and protrusion of the eyes. It has been found useful in weak heart resulting from cigarette smoking (*M. Cent*., iii. 463). Churton (*B. M. J*., quoted *H. R*., i. 78) gave 60 drops of the tincture every two hours in a case of "severe and rapid hiccough" which *Chloroform, Morphia*, and *Pilocarpine* had failed to relieve permanently. After the eighth dose the patient slept, and the spasms gradually diminished, and stopped for good by the fourth day. The hemicrania is > moving about in open air. (But there is also headache < from motion.) All symptoms are > by sleep. < By overwork or over-exertion.

Relations.—*Compare:* Heart, Grave's disease, and botan., Lcpus. Nervous exhaustion, Cypr. (Cypr., according to Hale, acts more on brain, Scut. on spinal cord). Trismus, Nux. Hydrophobia, Agar., Fagus, Lach., Bell., Hdfb. "Overworked women," Mag. c.

Causation.—Excitement. Influenza. Overwork (mental or physical). Tobacco (heart). Pain (causes nervous agitation).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mind confused on attempting to study; cannot concentrate attention.—Feeling of stupor on rising.—Apathy.—Irritability.—(Fear.)

2. Head.—Vertigo: soon after breakfast; with photophobia.—Dull, oppressive headache; on rising; < by study.—Full, throbbing sensation in head.—Sensation as if cranial contents were confined in too small a space.—Before rising, hemicrania, most severe over r. eye; > moving about in open air.—Pain in occiput.—Headache < by eating; > by motion.

3. Eyes.—Eyes feel as if protruding; as if pressed from within outwards.—Aching in eyeballs.—Eyeballs painful to touch.

6. Face.—Face flushed towards evening.—Spasmodic, constrictive closing of jaws and tightness of muscles of face (Hale, from 1x).

8. Mouth.—Taste: bad; sour; bitter.

9. Throat.—Sensation of lump in throat which could not be swallowed.

11. Stomach.—Poor appetite.—Sour eructation.—Nausea.—Vomiting of sour ingesta, hiccoughs, pain and distress in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Gas in bowels; fulness and distension.—Colic.—Uneasiness.

13. Stool.—Bowels regular with white stools.—Diarrhśa, light-coloured; stools preceded by colic.

14. Urinary Organs.—On attempting to urinate, slight difficulty, as if muscles of urethra partially paralysed.—Urine rather scanty.—Bile in urine.—Frequent micturition but quantity small.

18. Chest.—Oppression; sticking in heart region.—Dull pain vertically beneath sternum.

19. Heart.—Sticking in heart region.—Sensation of throbbing about heart, evening.—Pulse: very variable in force; intermitting.

20. Back.—Sharp pains occasionally felt in lumbar region, proceeding mostly from l. kidney region.

21. Limbs.—Occasional twitchings in muscles of arms and legs.

24. Generalities.—Languor on rising in morning.—Tremulousness and twitching of muscles.—Restless uneasiness; must move about.—Sticking in various parts.

26. Sleep.—Frightful dreams.—Sudden wakefulness.—Sleeps late in morning and wakes with severe headache.—Frequent sudden starting from sleep.

27. Fever.—Slight chilliness, esp. on getting up.

Secale Cornutum.

Secale cornutum. Spurred Rye. Ergot of Rye. [The black, horn-like spur into which the grains of Rye (Secale cereale, N. O. Gramineć) are changed by the fungus Claviceps purpurea.] N. O. Fungi. Tincture of The fresh spurs collected just before harvest.

Clinical.—Abortion, threatened. After-pains. Albuminuria. Anus, incontinence of; open. Asthenopia. *Bladder, paralysis of*. Boils. Carbuncles. Cataract. Chilblains. Cholera; infantum. Chorea. Convulsions. Cramps. Diabetes. Diaphragm, cramp in. Diarrhśa. Distortions. Dysphagia. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. *Feet, cramps in; burning of; coldness of. Fibroma. Gangrene*. Gastritis. Glands, swelling of; suppuration of. Goître. Hćmaturia. Hćmorrhages. Hćmorrhagic diathesis. Heart, palpitation of. Hiccough. Hysteria. Impotence. Liver, enlargement of. Lochia, fetid. Lumbago. *Menstruation, excessive*. Metrorrhagia. Milk, suppressed. *Miscarriage*. Morvan's disease. Myelitis; diffusa. *Nails, degeneration of*. Neuralgia. Night-sweats. *Numbness*. Śsophagitis. *Ovaries, tumours of. Paralysis*; post-diphtheritic; spastic. Placenta, retained. Post-partum hćmorrhage. *Pregnancy, false pains of*. Purpura, Raynaud's disease. Small-pox, hćmorrhagic. *Spinal irritation*. Stammering. Stomach, cancer of. Strabismus. Stricture, spasmodic. Thrombosis. Tongue, biting of. Typhoid. Ulcers. Uterus, inertia of; neuralgia of; prolapse.

Characteristics.—Rye and grasses are apt to be affected with the Ergot disease in damp seasons, and when grown on damp, ill-drained lands. If breeding cows are turned on pastures where infected grasses grow they are very liable to drop their calves. Ergot has been known as a hastener of parturition from remote times. Its other actions have been for the most part learned from the terrible epidemics of "Ergotism" which have occasionally devastated districts in which Rye infected with Ergot has been ground into flour and eaten by the population. Death takes place in convulsions; or else from gangrene and consequent exhaustion; or from exhausting hćmorrhages or discharges, as diarrhśa. Many who escape immediate death are reduced to a cachectic state, from which they never recover; are paralysed, have limbs distorted and senses impaired. In general the sufferer retains a clear intellect and a good, even abnormally good, appetite to the last. The nervous symptoms of *Sec*. are convulsive. The body is at times rigid; at times rigidity alternates with relaxation. This is especially seen in the hands, which are either clenched or *have the fingers spread widely apart* (a keynote symptom). The muscles of the face and abdomen twitch. There is incontinence or retention of

urine. Spasmodic retching, the stomach is violently contracted. Through the like action on the vaso-motor nerves there is first contraction and then dilatation of blood-vessels; the fingers turn bluish black. This stagnation leads to dry gangrene of the parts. *Sec*. shrivels up the skin, makes it dry and harsh; sallow complexion. It is therefore *suited to*—thin, scrawny women, feeble and of cachectic appearance; women of irritable, nervous temperament; of pale, sunken countenance. To very old, decrepit persons. On the other hand, it is also *suited to:* Irritable, plethoric subjects. Women of very lax muscular fibre; everything seems loose and open; no action, vessels flabby: passive hćmorrhages, copious flow of thin, black, watery blood. For *Sec*. lessens the coagulating power of the blood. and produces a hćmorrhagic diathesis; persistent, offensive bleeding. Small wounds bleed persistently. Purpura comes within this category. One grand characteristic of *Sec*., which will determine its selection in many cases, is: "< By external heat." This applies to cholera, purpura, gangrene, and any condition which may present symptoms of *Sec*. In cholera cases calling for *Sec*. the patient is cold, almost pulseless; there are spasmodic twitchings of muscles in various parts (especially spreading of fingers), eyes sunk, features pinched; surface harsh, shrivelled, dry, as though no moisture were left in the body. *Though cold to the touch, cannot bear to be covered*. In spite of this coldness, *Sec*. has *burning* among its characteristic sensations: burning in all parts of the body as if sparks were falling on the patient. Another characteristic sensation is numbness; tingling as if ants crawling all over, > from rubbing. This may accompany hćmorrhages, loss of other fluids, debility, or skin affections. In the later stages of ergotism there is anćsthesia. The discharges are exhausting and offensive. Diarrhśa is peculiar, involuntary; with wide-open anus. The boils in which *Sec*. is indicated are small and painful, with green contents, mature very slowly, heal slowly, and are very weakening. The eyes are affected in various ways: Pustulous conjunctivitis; suppuration of cornea; dilated pupils, distortion, and strabismus; ptosis; suppressed tears. Catarrh has been caused in many instances. "< From warmth" will be the leading indication in many eye cases requiring *Sec*. Exophthalmic goître has been cured with it; the heart being acted on by *Sec*. as other hollow viscera, and violent palpitation induced. *Sec*. has a great affinity for the uterus, whether gravid or not. Though its use in ordinary doses in obstetric practice is attended with danger, it may be used on its homśopathic indications with perfect safety. It is indicated: (*1*) In threatened abortion, especially at the third month; prolonged, bearing-down, forcing pains. (*2*) During labour when the pains are irregular, too weak, feeble, or ceasing; everything seems loose and open, but there is no expulsive action; fainting. (*3*) For after-pains when too long, too excessive; or when there is hour-glass contraction of the uterus. (*4*) For suppression or non-appearance of the milk. The menses of *Sec*. are irregular; copious, dark, fluid; accompanied by labour-like pains in abdomen; there maybe a continuous watery discharge of blood during the whole time between the periods. Teste records this case: A lady, 50, fat, very soft flesh, had flooding which nothing could stop. After several useless attempts, Teste gave large doses of *Sec*. with scarcely any effect. The patient asked for infinitesimal doses. At

that time Teste had no faith at all in infinitesimals, but he yielded to the patient's request, and gave one drop of the 6th. The flooding ceased *immediately* and permanently. *Peculiar Sensations* of *Sec*. are: As if intoxicated while undressing. As if eyes were spasmodically rotated. As of a solid plug in nose. As if tongue paralysed. As if there were some resistance to be overcome in speech. As of a heavy weight in stomach. Region of stomach as if contracted. Anus as if locked up. As if testes being drawn up to inguinal ring. Uterus as if burnt. As if contents of uterus would fall forward. As if soft air were creeping through back. As if sacrum would be forced out. As if something alive creeping under skin. As if fingers asleep. As if limbs had been a long time in hot water. As if sparks of fire falling on different parts. As if mice creeping under skin. Fuzzy feeling in limbs. *Sec*. is indicated in *Suppressions*: tears; lochia; milk; sweat. Thirst with dry mouth or burning. Desires lemonade and sour things. Averse to fat and meat. The symptoms are: < By touch. > Lying doubled up in bed. Motion and any exertion <. Walking = giddiness. Many symptoms (cramps, twitchings) < night. Sinking spells 3 a.m. Open air >. Wants to be fanned. Warm applications <. Warm drink <. Wet bandages > labour pains. Cold applications >. < After eating. All symptoms < just before menses. The right side is predominantly affected.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Op. *Compatible:* Chi. (Teste classes Sec. with Chi. in his Ferrum group), Ars., Aco., Bell., Merc., Pul. Compare: In labour, Cinnamon ("In post-partum hćmorrhage, Cinnamon increases labour-pains, controls profuse or dangerous flooding, is always safe, while Ergot is always dangerous."—H. C. Allen). Labour-like pains, Pul., Sul., Bell., Calc., Caul., Gossyp., Lil. t., Sep., Vib. o. Cold skin, cannot bear to be covered, Camph. > Uncovering, Aco., Calc., Camph., Fer., Iod., Lyc., Pul., Sul., Ver. Hćmorrhages, Bovist. (flow between periods; menses flow mostly or only at night or early morning; puffy condition of body; parts feet enormously large), Mitchella (less passive, blood brighter, dysuria with the hćmorrhage), Trill. p. (bright red and profuse, faint feeling, rapid, feeble pulse), Ham. (with hammering headache), Erig. (flow in fits and starts; with dysuria), Ust. (flow bright red, partly clotted). Fer. ph., Chi. Hćmorrhagic diathesis, Lach., Phos. Cholera, shrivelled up, gangrene, burning sensation, Ars. (but Ars. is > by heat). Cholera collapse, Camph. (sudden), Ver. (cold sweat on forehead). Follicular pharyngitis, K. bi. Cold surface, sunken, pale face, blue lips, tingling in limbs, speech stuttering, Lach. Action on blood-vessels, Bar. c. Diarrhśa discharged with great force, Samb., Crot. t. Anus wide open, Apis, Phos. Threatened abortion at third month, Sabi. Cholera morbus, Colch. Diabetes, Plb. Burning feet, cramp in calves, Sul. Eyes < from warm applications (Asar. > cold washing). Exophthalmic goître, Lpus., Scut., Thyr. Spastic paralysis, Lath. Old persons, Con. Twitching, coldness, chilblains, cholera, also botan., Agar. *Compare also:* Ergotinum, which sometimes acts when Sec. is indicated and fails (see case under *Ergotinum*).

Causation.—Lifting (= abortion). Injury (= gangrene). Sexual excess.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Discouragement and timidity.—Great anxiety.—Sadness and melancholy.—Great anguish.—Furor, with desire to jump into the water.—Madness and inclination to bite.—Fear of death.—Mania.—Weakness of the intellectual faculties (stupid, half-sleepy condition; moaning).—Mental alienation.—Delirium.—Loss of consciousness.—Consciousness seems to continue to the last breath; and just before death it seems as though the patient would improve.

2. Head.—Head confused and stupefied (unconsciousness with heavy sleep, preceded by tingling in head and limbs; in hćmorrhages from the uterus).—Sensation as from intoxication while undressing.—Vertigo as from intoxication.—Stupefaction, with tingling in head and pain in limbs, which are < from motion.—Diminution and loss of senses, sight, hearing, &c.—Peculiar feeling of lightness of head, esp. in occiput.—Attacks of vertigo of different kinds, also chronic.—Headache with dull and painful confusion, esp. in occiput.—Semilateral headache (l.).—Hair falls out.—Scalp sore.—Twisting of head to and fro.

3. Eyes.—Eyeballs sunk deep in the sockets; and surrounded by blue margins.—Pupils spasmodically contracted or else dilated.—Convulsed eyes.—Squinting.—Pain in eyes, with feeling as if spasmodically rotated.—Fixed, wild look.—Cataract, hard or soft; with headache, vertigo, and roaring in ears.—Suppuration of cornea; < from warm applications.—Suppressed secretion of tears.—Eyes yellow.—Complete blindness.—Double or triple vision.—Mist, spots and a veil before the sight.—Weakness of sight.—Sparkling before the eyes and cloudiness of sight.—Exophthalmic goître.

4. Ears.—Humming and roaring in ears; and hardness of hearing.—Undue sensitiveness of hearing, even slightest sound re-echoed in head and made her shudder.—Transient deafness.

5. Nose.—Sneezing.—Nose feels stopped yet watery discharge runs from it.—Nose stopped l. side as with a solid plug.—Nose-bleed: blood dark, runs continuously, with great prostration, small, thread-like pulse; in old people or drunkards; in young women; from debility.

6. Face.—Face discoloured, pale, yellow, wan, with eyes hollow and surrounded by a blue circle.—Distorted features.—Livid spots on face.—Face of a deep red.—Swelling of face.—Tingling in face.—Forehead hot.—Muscular twitchings, usually begin in face and then spread all over body, sometimes increasing to dancing and jumping.—Lips bluish or deathly pale.—Lips and mouth painfully contracted (spasmodic distortion; risus sardonicus).

7. Teeth.—Lockjaw.—Grinding of teeth.—Loosening and falling out of teeth.—Bleeding from gums.—Difficult dentition.

8. Mouth.—Very offensive breath.—Increased secretion of saliva.—Dryness of mouth, with thirst.—Hćmoptysis.—Sanguineous or yellowish green foam before mouth.—Tongue discoloured, brown or black; or else loaded with a thick coating (of mucus).—Painful tingling in tongue and throat.—Swelling of tongue.—Stammering, embarrassed, indistinct, weak speech; as if the tongue were paralysed; or there were resistance to be overcome.—Twitching of tongue.—Frequently bites tongue.

9. Throat.—Dryness of throat.—Burning sensation or troublesome tingling or crawling in throat.—Follicular pharyngitis; hawks up little follicular exudation.—Paralysis of muscles of swallowing and speaking; in danger of choking.—Inflammation of the śsophagus.

10. Appetite.—Dulness of the taste.—Burning, insatiable thirst.—Unnatural appetite, even when dying from exhausting discharges from bowels.—Insatiable hunger, esp. for acid things.

11. Stomach.—Frequent risings.—Disgust, esp. for meat and fatty things, and nausea.—Continuous nausea; < after eating.—Nausea and inclination to vomit.—Hiccough.—Retching and vomiting of bilious, crude matter.—Easy vomiting.—Vomiting of food, with great debility.—Vomiting of lumbrici.—Vomiting of mucus.—Vomiting of black bile.—Vomiting of dark brown, coffee-grounds fluid; of all food and drink.—Hćmorrhage from stomach.—Stomachache.—Cramp in stomach.—Excessively painful sensibility, distressing oppression (as from a weight), and anguish in pit of stomach, with ineffectual want to vomit.—Burning sensation in scrobiculus and epigastrium.—Great anxiety and pressure in pit of stomach, with great sensibility to touch.—Inflammation and gangrene of stomach.—Inflammation and cancer in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen excessively inflated and tight.—Cuttings and tearing pains in abdomen.—Inflammation and gangrene of the liver.—Liver enlarged.—Burning (or coldness) in abdomen.—Fixed, burning pains in splenic and lumbar regions.—Pains in the loins as from false labour pains.—Colic, with pains in sacrum and thighs, frequent risings, and vomitings.—Painful colic, with convulsions.—Sensation of excessive coldness in abdomen and back.—Burning sensation in abdomen.—Strong pulsation in umbilical region.—Borborygmi.—Pains in hypogastric region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, with continued and ineffectual want to evacuate.—Loose, frequent evacuations, with serous, slimy, or else discoloured or brownish fćces.—Diarrhśa of a putrid smell.—Diarrhśa, with sudden prostration of

strength.—Involuntary (very watery) evacuations.—Offensive, watery diarrhśa (in child-bed).—Cholera; diarrhśa after the cholera.—Diarrhśa: frequent brown discharges, dark-coloured; very offensive; thin, olive green; very exhausting; pernicious.—Hćmorrhage from the bowels.—Expulsion of worms.—Paralysis of rectum and anus.—Anus wide open.

14. Urinary Organs.—Suppressed secretion of urine.—Scanty, hot, burning urine.—Emission of urine, drop by drop, difficult, scanty, with continued want to urinate.—White urine, clear like water.—Increased secretion of urine.—Urine retained.—Bladder paralysed.—Enuresis: of old people; pale, watery, or bloody urine.—Hćmaturia; bloody, albuminous urine; thick black blood.—Urinary deposit like white cheese.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Numerous erections, even after coition.—After lightness in occiput, strong dragging in spermatic cord, so that testes seemed drawn up to inguinal ring.—After sexual excess palpitation of heart.—Weak memory after exhausting coition; impotence.—Chronic spasmodic stricture of urethra.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too profuse and of too long duration, sometimes with violent spasms.—Metrorrhagia of a black, liquid blood, flowing esp. during a slight movement, sometimes with tingling in legs and great debility.—Discharge of blood during pregnancy.—Labour ceases, and instead twitchings and convulsions.—Too long and too painful after-pains.—Suppression of milk.—Miscarriage (esp. in third month).—Defective contraction of uterus after miscarriage.—Swelling and warts on the cervix uteri, which is partially open.—Gangrene of vaginal mucous membrane, with a dark, slate colour.—Vagina hot or cool.—Sanguineous congestion in uterus.—Offensive discharge from uterus causing her to vomit (Ussher).—Lochia scanty and fetid, or of too long duration and sanguineous (followed by fever and inflammation of uterus).—Puerperal convulsions.—[Female genital organs in general; pains like labour pains, which are protracted for a long time, skin cold and no wish to be covered, &c.; labour pains ceasing; labour pains too weak; abortion in the characteristic patients.—H. N. G.].—Cancer and gangrene of uterus.—Prolapse of uterus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Heavy, anxious breathing, with moaning.—Spitting of blood, with or without cough.—Feeble voice, inaudible, stammering.—Expectoration of blood during violent efforts to breathe.—Voice hoarse and hollow.—Painless aphonia in morning, as the day goes on he gets hoarse (produced.—R. T. C.).—Anxious and obstructed respiration, with sighs and sobs.

18. Chest.—Dyspnśa and oppression of chest.—Suffocating oppression of chest, with cramp in diaphragm.

19. Heart.—Prćcordial tenderness.—Painful sensation over heart.—Prćcordial anxiety.—Violent spasmodic palpitation of heart.—Pulse small, very rapid, contracted; frequently intermittent; fluttering, slow, depressed.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of nape of the neck.—Profuse miliary eruption on nape of neck and chest.—Sensation of coldness in back.—Pain in back and small of back.—Tingling and insensibility in back (extending to tips of fingers and toes).—[Severe pain in (lower) back < when walking much or sitting long in same position.—R. T. C.].—(Lumbago.)

21. Limbs.—Drawing, crawling, tearing, and tingling in limbs and joints.—Distortion of limbs.—Jerks and convulsive movements in limbs, which manifest themselves esp. at night, often also periodically, and which are > by stretching the parts violently.—Contraction of hands, feet, fingers, and toes.—Limbs become cold, pale, and wrinkled, as after being a long time in hot water.—Disagreeable sensation of sleep and formication in limbs.—Cramps in legs, calves, arms, hands, and toes.—Burning of hands and feet.—Fuzzy feeling in limbs.—Cold gangrene of the limbs; the dead part separates at the joints and drops off.—Trembling of limbs.—Weakness, heaviness, and torpor of limbs.—Numbness, insensibility, and coldness of limbs, esp. tips of fingers and toes.

22. Upper Limbs.—Spasmodic curvature of the arm, with drawing in the part.—Burning sensation in the hands.—Swelling of the hands, with black pustules.—Śdematous swelling in the wrist.—Distortion of the hands.—Tingling, crawling, with numbness and insensibility in finger-tips.—Contraction, distortion, and turning back of the fingers.—Spasms with fingers spread apart.—Peculiar prickling in tips of fingers that are very sensitive to cold after awhile they began to suppurate, and later the nails separated from their matrix and fell off one after another, leaving an unhealthy granulating surface.—Degeneration of pulp of nails, the nails are raised.

23. Lower Limbs.—Lassitude and soreness in the legs.—Contraction of the legs and toes.—Distressing cramps in calves and soles, esp. at night.—Burning sensation in (swollen) feet.—Distortion of feet.—Swelling of feet, with black pustules.—Feet seem asleep and stiff.—Mortification of toes.—Gangrena senilis.—Tingling in toes.

24. Generalities.—For female complaints chiefly, and esp. when occurring in thin, scrawny, wrinkled females or children.—Skin is cold, but the patient does not wish to be covered up.—Copious vomiting of a mixture of thick, black, pitchy, bilious, and slimy matter.—Dry gangrene, particularly on r. side, beginning in toes and running up the limb.—Amaurosis occurring in patients characteristic of this drug; hard hearing; blue colour around eyes.—< From drawing up limbs; esp. in troubles of childbed.—> From stretching out the limbs.—Drawing, tearing, and tingling in the limbs and joints.—Violent and wandering spasmodic pains.—Cramps in legs, arms, and chest.—Burning sensation in all parts of the body, as if caused by

sparks.—Tonic spasms; of all extensors.—Tetanus.—Epileptiform convulsions.—General atrophy and emaciation.—Rapid emaciation of paralysed parts.—Unsteady gait; unsteadiness of the whole body; trembling; rapid sinking of strength.—Collapse when the patient cannot bear covering.—Syncope.—Great lassitude and indolence.—Paralysis.—Complete mortification of some parts by sphacelus.—Affections in general of r. side; crooked limbs; sensation of deadness in any part.—Loss of sensation throughout the body.

25. Skin.—Skin sallow, lead-coloured, flaccid, and shrivelled.—Skin rough and dry.—Torpor and insensibility of the skin.—Miliary eruption, esp. on chest and nape of neck.—Petechić.—Purpura hćmorrhagica.—Ecchymosis.—Furunculi.—Swelling and pain without inflammation; coldness, blue colour, gangrene.—Black, gangrenous pustules.—Blackness of outer parts; crawling on the skin as of insects.—Subcutaneous tingling.—General desquamation of epidermis.—Ulcers that turn black; skin withered and gangrenous.—Heat, with thirst and want of perspiration.—Sanguineous vesicles, which turn to gangrene, in the limbs.—Anthrax becoming gangrenous.

26. Sleep.—Strong inclination to sleep and coma.—Deep, lethargic sleep.—Sleeplessness, with agitation and dry heat.—Coma with delirium, starts, and fright.

27. Fever.—Violent shivering, followed by violent internal burning heat, with violent thirst.—Excessive coldness in back, abdomen, and limbs.—Coldness of surface of body; esp. of extremities and face; dryness.—Dry heat, with quick pulse, agitation, and sleeplessness.—Small, suppressed pulse (generally slow and contracted, sometimes intermittent, only slightly accelerated during the heat).—Pulse unchanged, even with the most violent attacks.—Cold perspiration.—Cold, clammy sweat all over, esp. above waist-line.

Selenium.

Selenium. An Element. Se. (A. W. 79.5). Trituration.

Clinical.—Alcoholism. Ankle, itching eruption about. *Comedo*. Constipation. Debility. Enuresis. Hair, falling out. Headache. Hoarseness. *Impotence*. Laryngitis, scrofulous; tubercular. Liver, affections of; rash over region of. Priapism. Prostatitis. Prostatorrhœa. Psoriasis palmaris. Reveries. Scabies. Scalp, eczema of. *Skin, unhealthy. Spermatorrhœa*. Stammering. Sun, effects of. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—*Selenium* was discovered in 1818 by Berzelius, and was named by him after the moon (σελήνη) because it is found associated with *Tellurium* (Tellus, the earth). It is also found associated with *Sulphur*. All

three belong to the same group of elements. "When precipitated it appears as a red powder, which-melts when heated, and on cooling forms a brittle mass, nearly black, but transmitting red light when in thin plates. When heated in air it takes fire, burns with a blue flame, giving a gaseous *Oxide of Selenium*, which has a most penetrating and characteristic odour of putrid horse-radish. *Sel*. undergoes a remarkable change in electrical resistance under the action of light: hence the use of Selenium cells" (*Cent. Dict*.). *Sel*. was introduced and proved by Hering. A leading feature of it is the weakness it causes, a weakness involving all parts of the body; easy fatigue from any labour, night-watching, mental exertion, and especially from hot weather. The hotter his body the weaker he is: strength rises as the sun sinks. This debility causes sluggishness: wants to sleep from sheer exhaustion, and is < after. Cannot bear any nervous drain, hence < after coitus or seminal emissions. Impotence. Debility after fevers. When the patient begins to walk after typhoid and feels great weakness in the spine and fears paralysis *Sel*. is indicated. Irritability, headaches, and other troubles following or < by seminal emissions. The headaches are accompanied by profound melancholy, and may be caused by indulgence in alcoholics or in tea, by hot weather, by over-study, and they are < by strong odours, as of musk, roses, &c. The headaches may be periodical, and are frequently located above the left eye. Many chronic liver affections are met with *Sel*., the guiding symptoms in such cases being: Enlargement of liver with loss of appetite in the morning; sharp stitching pain < on any movement or pressure, sensitiveness of liver; and, especially, "fine rash over liver region." There is constipation from atony, with impacted fæces: and dribbling of semen after stool, and also after micturition. Sufferings after seminal emissions─mental confusion, headache, almost paralytic weakness of spine, involuntary escape of prostatic fluid. I have cured with *Sel*. many cases of hoarseness, the special indications being─hoarseness of singers, appearing as soon as they begin to sing; or after long use of the voice; with frequent necessity to clear the throat from accumulation of clear, starchy mucus. Scrofulous and incipient tubercular laryngitis have been cured with *Sel*. The parallelism with *Sulph*. is seen all through the pathogenesis of *Sel*., and perhaps more especially in the skin. *Sel*. causes itching in folds of skin, as between fingers and about joints, especially the ankle-joint. The itching may occur in small spots, and be accompanied by tingling (showing involvement of the nervous system). The scalp is affected with an eczematous eruption which oozes thin fluid after scratching. Hair falls off scalp and all parts of body. I have frequently relieved "psoriasis palmaris" with *Sel*., which shows that it has a relation to syphilis. Among the *Peculiar Symptoms* of *Sel*. are: Very forgetful in business, but during sleep dreams of what he had forgotten. Coryza ending in diarrhœa. Hungry at night; longing for spirituous liquors, an almost irresistible maniacal desire. Sensation as if a biting drop were forcing its way out of the urethra. Irresistible desire to lie down and sleep; strength leaves him suddenly, especially in hot weather. Very great aversion to a draught of air, either warm, cold, or damp. Aversion to salted food. Pulsation in whole body, especially in abdomen after eating [which I have verified]. Great

emaciation of face, hands, legs, feet, affected parts, and single parts. *Sel.* is *Suited* to blondes and persons of light complexion. The symptoms are < by touch and pressure. < By motion. > By rest. < After sleep. < By mental exertion. < After seminal losses. < From draught of air, even if warm. < In open air. < From tea; sugar; salt; lemonade; wine. < In hot weather. < By sun, and with the sun's increase (< towards noon, > as sun declines). > Taking cold air or cold water into mouth. < Every afternoon (headaches).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ign., Puls. (Mur. ac. in a case of mine). *Incompatible:* Chi., Wine. *Compatible after:* Calad., Nat. c., Staph., Pho. ac. (in sexual weakness) Itch checked by Merc. or Sul. often requires Sel. *Compare:* Hunger at night, Cin., Pso., Ign., Lyc. Impacted stool, Alo., Calc., Sanic., Sep., Sel. Impotence (Chlor. sudden). Priapism, glans drawn up, Berb.; (glans drawn down, Canth.). Aphonia of singers, Caust., Arg. m., Stan., Ar. t., Graph. Prostatitis and urethritis, Lith. c., Dig., Cyc., Caust., Lyc., Cop. Hot weather fatigue, Lach., Camph., Nat. c., Nat. m. Bad effects of mental exertion and loss of sleep, Sul. Impotence, Sul. (Sul. has more coldness and shrivelling of the organs; Sel. more total relaxation, so that semen escapes involuntarily and dribbles). Exhaustion consequent on protracted diseases, Sul. (Sul. has flushes of heat on least motion; and gone feeling in forenoon). Periodical headaches, Sul. (Sel. every afternoon, < from tea; Sul. once a week, < from coffee). Headaches of drunkards or debauchees, Sul. (Sul. < from all forms of alcohol; Sel. headaches are sometimes > from brandy; also its gastric symptoms). "Cat-naps," Sul. (Sel. wakes precisely at same hour, before rising time, at which all symptoms <; Sul. has not the periodic hour for waking, and does not fall asleep again). Itching in folds of skin, Sul. (Sel. has also "tingling in spots"). Chronic enlargement of liver, Sul. Loss of appetite in morning, Sul. (Sul. has increase of thirst; Sel. has not. Sel. has white tongue; Sul. has not). Emaciation, Nat. m., Chi. Debility from loss of fluids, Chi. Twitching of face, Tell. Bores fingers in nose, Cin., Ar. t. Throbbing after meals, Nat. c. < From tea, Thuj., Fer. Pain in back with emissions, Cob. Fatigue, Pic. ac. Sun effects, Sol. Larynx, Nat. sel.

Causation.—Alcohol. Tea. Sugar. Salt. Lemonade. Debauchery. Walking. Exertion. Masturbation. Loss of fluids.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Reveries of a religious and melancholy character.—Great loquacity; fond of conversing; esp. in evening.—Excessive forgetfulness, esp. in matters of business.—Great forgetfulness when awake, with distinct recollection during half sleep.—A kind of stammering; he uses syllables of words in wrong connections, therefore pronounces some words incorrectly.—Difficult comprehension.—Absolute incapacity to execute any business whatever.—Mental labour fatigues him.—Dread of society.

2. Head.—The head becomes affected by intellectual labour.—Vertigo: on lifting head, rising from a seat; raising himself in bed; moving about; with nausea, vomiting, faintness; < (an hour) after breakfast and dinner.—Headache every afternoon.—Headache after drinking lemonade, wine, or tea.—Violent attacks of lancinating pains in head above (l.) eye, with desire to lie down, sensibility in exterior of head, copious emission of urine, anorexia, and melancholy, excited by walking (in the sun) and by strong smells.—Headache of drunkards; headache after debauchery.—Falling off of the hair when combing it; also of eyebrows, whiskers, and genitals, with tingling-itching on scalp in evening, oozing after scratching, and with tension and sensation of contraction of scalp, with emaciation of face and hands.—Pain in scalp, as if hair were pulled out.

3. Eyes.—Pains deep in orbits.—Spasmodic twitching of l. eyeball.—Itching vesicles on eyebrows and margins of lids.—Falling off of eyebrows.

4. Ears.—Ear stopped.—Hardening of wax in (l.) deaf ear.

5. Nose.—Itching in nose, in nostrils, and on margins of alæ nasi.—Tendency to bore fingers into nose.—Complete obstruction of nose (chronic).—Coryza ending in diarrhœa.—Fluent coryza in evening.—Yellow, thick, gelatinous mucus in nose.

6. Face.—Greasy, shining skin of face.—Twitching in muscles of face.—Great emaciation of face and hands.—Upper lip cracked.—Comedones.

7. Teeth.—Toothache which compels use of toothpick till the blood comes.—Boring in molars.—Teeth covered with mucus.—Toothache from tea.—The teeth become free of mucus, hard, and smooth, and crack when rubbed.—Toothache with feeling of coldness, > taking cold water and cold air into mouth.

8. Mouth.—Pain under root of tongue.—Tongue loaded with a thick white coating in morning.—Stammering speech; articulates with great difficulty.

9. Throat.—Dryness in throat.—Hawking of lumps of transparent mucus every morning.

10. Appetite.—Sweetish, disagreeable taste after smoking.—Anorexia in morning (with white-coated tongue).—Hunger at night.—Dislike to salt things.—Frequent desire for brandy.—Bad effects from: sugar; salt food; tea; lemonade.

11. Stomach.—Hiccough and risings after smoking before eating.—Inclination to vomit.—Feels very sick after sleep.—Cramp in stomach.—Pressure in stomach as if cramp would occur.

12. Abdomen.—Throbbing of the arteries in the whole body, esp. in abdomen after a meal.—Pain in the liver, esp. on taking an inspiration, extending to the renal region, with sensibility to external pressure.—Red itching, miliary eruption in the hepatic region.—Pains in r. side, around under last ribs, esp. on inspiration, extending to region of kidneys.—Violent shootings in spleen when walking.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Hard evacuations, followed by a discharge of mucus or of blood when passing the last portion of it; stool so hard and impacted that it has to be removed by mechanical aid.—Stools exceedingly difficult and threaten to tear anus from their immense size; hours spent in effort; stool can be seen through distended anus as an immense, dark, hard ball; sufferings great, patient becomes wonderfully agitated.—Somewhat liquid fæces, with tenesmus.—Filaments, like hairs, in fæces.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine: scanty and red in evening; red sediment, like coarse sand.—Involuntary dribbling of urine when walking.—Dribbling of urine after micturition and after stool.—Sensation in tip of urethra, as if a biting drop were forcing its way out.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tickling and itching in genitals, esp. in scrotum.—Impotence; with lascivious ideas.—Pollutions, with flaccidity of penis.—Discharge of semen, drop by drop, during sleep.—Lascivious dreams with emissions which waken him, followed by lameness and weakness in small of back.—Flow of prostatic fluid during evacuation and at other times.—Thin and scentless semen.—During coition, feeble erection, too prompt emission, and long-continued voluptuous thrill.—Priapism, glans drawn up.—Gonorrhœa (secondary); gleet.—Debility (weakness in loins) and peevishness after coition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses copious and dark.—Menses delayed about eight days.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness on beginning to sing (or from singing; talking or long reading; voice hoarse and husky).—Hawking up of mucus and of small clots of blood.—Cough in morning, which fatigues whole chest, with expectoration of blood and small globules of mucus.—Difficulty of breathing when walking in open air.—Frequent efforts to breathe deeply, like sighing.—Respiration obstructed at night, when lying down, by pains in chest, side, and loins.

20. Neck and Back.—Cramp in neck.—Pain through l. side of neck and down back of l. leg.—Pain in glands l. side of neck.—Rigidity of muscles of neck and nape, which hinders head being turned.—Hard swelling on back.—Paralytic pain in small of back, > lying on abdomen.—Sensation of paralysis in loins.—Pain as from lameness in small of back in morning.

21. Limbs.—Pains in all the limbs, as if caused by a chill.

22. Upper Limbs.—Miliaria in forearm.—Tearing in hands at night, with cracking in wrists.—Itching at wrist, in palms; itching vesicles on and between fingers.—Dry, scaly eruption on palms, with itching, having syphilitic base.—Painful hang-nails.—Scabious pimples on hand.—Emaciation of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Itching pimples on buttocks and thighs, near the scrotum.—Emaciation of legs.—Cramps in calves and soles.—Legs feel weak, with fear of paralysis after typhus.—The knees crack when they are bent (at night).—Flat ulcers on (lower) legs.—Itching in feet, esp. round ankles, in evening.—Blisters on toes.

24. Generalities.—[Escape of seminal fluids, particularly when straining at stool, which condition may be accompanied with headache, sleeplessness, weakness, and troubles in general; complaints after stool impotence of the male; spermatorrhœa; weakness of the sexual powers nocturnal pollutions.—Deep respiration.—Itch where the pustule comes between the fingers; foul exanthema.—Perspires too easily; on single parts; on forepart of body.—< While drinking tea; after stool; while, or after talking; can't bear to have the hair touched; walking in the open air.—H. N. G.].—< After sleep, esp. on hot days, from lemonade, wine; from very salt food; in the sun.—Excessive emaciation, esp. of face, hands, and legs (thighs).—*Cinchona* produces extraordinary sufferings, and < those which are already in existence to an insupportable degree.—Throbbing in vessels of whole body, esp. felt in abdomen.—Strong inclination to lie down and to sleep, esp. during heat of day.—Symptoms < after sleep.—Inability to bear a draught of air.—Every draught of air, even warm, = pain in limbs, head, &c.

25. Skin.—Frequent tingling in circumscribed parts of skin, with great provocation to scratch.—Miliary eruption.—Red rash on region of liver.—Prolonged oozing from parts which have been scratched.—Flat ulcers.—Itching in folds of skin, between fingers and about joints, esp. ankle joint.—Hair falls off head, whiskers, and other parts.

26. Sleep.—Disposition to sleep early in evening, with imperfect sleep and frequent waking during night.—Retarded sleep in evening.—Jerks in body when going to sleep.—Light sleep at night, and waking with least noise.—Waking early in morning, and always at same hour.—Sleepless before midnight.—Symptoms < after a siesta; on hot days.—Dreams of quarrels and unnatural cruelty.

27. Fever.—Pulse very little accelerated.—Burning heat, extending over considerable portions of the skin (chest, abdomen, loins, and ribs).—Constant alternation of heat and cold.—Perspiration from least exertion.—Perspiration as soon as he sleeps, day or night.—Tendency to profuse perspiration when walking, or during an afternoon sleep.—Perspiration (on chest, genitals, and under axillæ) which leaves yellow or white spots on linen and stiffens it.—External heat, with burning in skin, and only in single spots.

Sempervivum Tectorum.

Sempervivum tectorum. Houseleek. N. O. Crassulaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Climaxis. Menses, suppressed. Tongue, indurations of.

Characteristics.—Kallenbach (*H. R.*, x. 473) gives some experience with *Semp. t.* In *Hufeland's Journal*, says Kallenbach, "the fresh juice is recommended in chronic aphthæ in grown persons in causal relation to hæmorrhoids, as well as in scirrhous indurations of the tongue." In many countries *Semp*. has a popular reputation for indurations and sores on the tongue. Reichel, of Staben, considers it curative in spasms of the uterus and in menstrual disturbances of all kinds, as well as in cases of too exalted vascular activity in the sexual sphere; also in aural troubles consequent on hardened ear-wax and in inflammatory exudations of the ear. Kallenbach was consulted—(*1*) By Mrs. S., 44, childless, of sickly looks, for an affection of the tongue. For the previous six months menses had appeared only every eight to ten weeks, and were accompanied with pains darting from small of back to uterus and vulva. During the six months she had stitching pain on right rim of tongue about 3/4 inch from the point, at which place, after a few weeks, a swelling formed, the size of a small bean, which bled at times, and at night caused a burning sensation as of a small coal, disturbing sleep. Sour food = pain. The swelling is not hard on the surface, but contains two hard nodules, of size of lentils, one of which is denuded and bleeds on touch. Three enlarged veins cross the swelling and enter the tongue muscle behind it. After over a month of treatment with *Aur., Ars., Carb. v*., in vain, Kallenbach moistened the swelling with the fresh juice of *Semp*. thrice a day. Within three days it was smaller and folds appeared, the enlarged veins were contracted, formed thin, tense vessels crossing the swelling and seemingly tying it. During the next three days the patient applied the juice too energetically, and Kallenbach found the surroundings in inflammatory irritation and very sensitive. The application was stopped, and *Semp*. 2x given internally. After a week's use the swelling had shrivelled to one-third, and ten days later *the menses, which had ceased altogether, reappeared, and continued very profusely for five days*. The swelling shrivelled to the size of a small pea, was firmer, harder, devoid of sensation, and gave no further trouble. The menses continued regular. (*2*) Mrs. X., 27, mother of a six months' old healthy boy, formerly frequently afflicted with swelling of the glands, very sensitive to homœopathic remedies, complained of a pain under her tongue of ten days' duration, interfering with eating and speaking. There was a bluish red elevation on under side of tongue of size of split bean, hard, and along both sides there were enlarged veins. On one side a denuded spot exuded a whitish albuminous matter which could easily be wiped off: *Semp*. 6, one powder every forty-eight hours. On the second day the swelling was less sensitive, and in a week much smaller. Then *the menses reappeared* (first time since confinement), and in three weeks the whole swelling was gone, leaving only

in its place a somewhat engorged vein. Kallenbach, treated with applications of 1x a General v. B. who had nodules on left rim of his tongue with swollen veins, the nodules disappeared, and the sensitiveness was removed, and the patient was so well that he refused to stay for the completion of the cure, and failed to report. My own experience with *Semp*. was in domestic practice. For some childish affection of the eyes in my own case, rags moistened with "Houseleek and cream" (about equal parts of the juice and fresh cream) were applied, and my recollection of it is that the application was exceedingly pleasant.

Senecio Aureus.

Senecio aureus (Variety, Gracilis). Golden Ragwort. Squaw-weed. (United States, North and West; found in swamps.) N. O. Compositć. Tincture of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Amenorrhśa. Ascites. Coryza. Cough. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhśa. Dysuria. Epistaxis. Fainting. Gleet. Gonorrhśa. Hćmorrhages. Home-sickness. Hysteria. Kidneys, inflammation of. Lumbago. Mania. Menorrhagia. *Menstruation, delayed*; early, and profuse; obstructed; vicarious. Nails, brittle. Nervousness. Neurasthenia. Phthisis. Prostatitis. Puerperal mania. Renal colic. Sciatica. Spermatic cord, pain in. Wounds.

Characteristics.—The Golden Ragwort had a reputation in domestic and eclectic practice as a regulator of menstrual functions when Hale introduced it into homśopathic practice. A. E. Small and others proved it, and clinical additions have filled out the picture. Like many other Compositć, the Ragworts, or Groundsels, have power over hćmorrhagic conditions, whether arising from disease or from wounds. The hćmorrhagic function of menstruation comes particularly under the influence of *Senec*. A very definite relation has been traced between the nose and the female sexual organs, and *Senec*. is indicated when epistaxis or nasal catarrh takes the place of menses when suppressed from any cause. The menses may be profuse and early, or they may be retarded or absent. Senec. may be required in a great variety of conditions traceable to non-appearing menses. C. M. Foss (*A. H*., xxii. 12) reports the case of Miss L., 18, who had seen no period for fifteen months. She was chlorotic, had a dry, hacking cough, with frequent pulse, made still more frequent by any excitement; headache, poor sleep, constipation. The abdomen had been gradually enlarging for six months, and tapping had been decided upon when *Senec*. 1x was given. All symptoms rapidly cleared up, and the menses returned within a short time. *Senec*. 1x also cured a girl, 21, who had suppression of urine in addition to chlorosis, ascites, and suppressed menses (*M. A*., xxiii. 77). S. H. Talcott (quoted *A. M*., xxiv. 188) reports an important case bearing on the same point. Mrs. X., 26, mother of two children. Before confinement the patient was haunted with the idea that her child would be stillborn.

Nine days after its birth, strong and healthy, she was admitted to hospital in a state of violent acute mania, which continued, with high temperature, for three months. With great physical activity, the mental state was that of a wild, violent, and almost uncontrollable person. There was severe pain in the head, great nervous irritability and sleeplessness and hysterical erethism. These symptoms, coupled with the fact (now first ascertained) that the lochia had ceased suddenly after confinement, and the menses had not come on, led to the choice of *Senec*., which was given in drop doses of the 3x every two hours. Steady improvement resulted, and after a few weeks the patient was allowed out on parole. A relapse followed, and *Bell*. did no good. *Senec*. was again given with good effect, and complete recovery took place. Talcott regards *Senec*. as midway between the pugilistic state of *Bell*. and the tearful state of *Puls*. He remarks that recovery from puerperal mania seldom occurs unless menstruation is re-established. Hale notes that the country people call *Senec*. "Wild Valerian," and use it for nervousness, hysteria, low spirits, sleeplessness, especially in women; and he refers to this "globus" symptom of the pathogenesis: "About the middle of the afternoon, sensation as if a ball was in the stomach, rising up into the throat, lasting for about an hour; sensation of tightness in the throat, with a disposition to attempt to relieve it by swallowing. Talcott's case becomes more significant in the light of Cooper's observation of the brain action of *Sen. Jacobća*. Small, who proved *Senec*., records this case: Woman, 30, had been ill six weeks, the symptoms steadily, increasing till the following picture was presented: Face bloated, abdomen enlarged, feet śdematous; urine alternately profuse and watery, or dark and scanty; frequent desire to urinate day and night. *Senec*. Ř, gtt. x, three times a day, cured quickly. Small remarks that he has found *Senec*. useful in the dysuria of women and children when evidently of catarrhal origin; and in dysuria with uterine displacement. Mucous sediment in the urine is an indication. But the benefits of *Senec*. are not confined to the female sex. Small relates this case: Man, 50, nervo-sanguine, subject of renal inflammation affecting right kidney generally, causing intense pain, febrile disturbance, prostration. On one occasion the pain was particularly intense, and the bladder seemed implicated. Every time he passed water he cried out in agony. Urine reddish; very hot and acrid. Bowels constipated. Dull headache; mouth and throat dry; chilly, fever, and perspiration. *Senec*. Ř, gtt. xx, in half a tumbler of water; a dessertspoonful every hour. There was relief from the first dose, and the pain soon subsided entirely, leaving the patient freed from recurrence of the attacks. *Senec*. has caused: "Dull, heavy pain in left spermatic cord, moving along cord to testicle. Prostatic gland enlarged, feels hard and swelled to touch. Lascivious dreams, with pollutions." Hale says he has found *Senec*. useful in advanced stages of gonorrhśa, and in prostatic disorders. Hale reports the following case of dysmenorrhśa: Mrs. X., mother of one child, had had an abortion three years before, and another (at the second month of pregnancy) four months before Hale saw her. Since the last abortion she had suffered from painful menstruation, which had not been the case previously. Menses every three weeks, profuse, lasting eight or nine days, accompanied by much cutting pain in sacrum, hypogastrium, and groins. Pale,

weak, nervous; slight cough, generally at night. *Senec*. Ř, gtt. v, was given three times a day till the next period, which came on at the twenty-ninth day, and was perfectly normal in quantity and without pain. *Senec*. has a place in coughs and even in phthisis. "It is especially serviceable in mucous coughs," says Hale. "In chronic coughs, catarrhal affections, hćmoptysis, incipient phthisis attended with troublesome cough, *the result of obstructed menstruation*," it has a well-established reputation. *Peculiar Sensations* of *Senec*. are: As of a wave from occiput to sinciput. As if he would pitch forward. As of a ball rising from stomach to throat. Respiration as if greatly fatigued. Pains are radiating, shifting, lancinating. Symptoms alternate. *Senec*. is specially *Suited to:* women and little girls of nervous temperament. Lyman Watkins (quoted *H. W*., xxxiv. 300) says, "Females taking *Senec*. generally improve in health and strength, accumulate flesh, become light-hearted and cheerful. This may be due to some tonic influence." The symptoms are < at night (cough; sweat; sleeplessness; frequent micturition). < In afternoon (general). < In open air. Very sensitive to open air; tendency to catarrhs. Colic is > bending forward; and > by stool. > At onset of menses. < Sitting; must keep moving about (mind).

Relations.—*Compare:* Botanical, Sen. jac., Arn., Calend., Bels. Uterine, chest, and bladder symptoms, Puls., Helon. Vicarious menstruation, Bry. (Senec. especially bloody expectoration). Homesickness, Caps., Ph. ac. < 4 p.m., Lyc. Prostatitis and gonorrhśa, Sabal ser., Solidag., Puls., Pip. n., Cop., Thuj. Nervousness, Coff., Cham., Val., Ambr. Fidgety feet, Caust., Zn.

Causation.—Venesection. Suppressed menstruation. Wounds.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very irritable, worried, undecided; dissatisfied; depressed, nervous; < sitting still; must move about.—Low spirits alternating with cheerful mood; sleepless; sensation of a ball rising from stomach to throat.—Inability to fix mind on one subject for any length of time.—A feeling like homesickness.—(Puerperal mania, wild, violent; with high temperature, nervousness, sleeplessness, suddenly suppressed lochia, non-appearance of menses.)

2. Head.—Dizzy feeling while walking in open air, like a wave from occiput to sinciput; he feels as if he would pitch forward; nausea.—Dull, stupefying headache, with fulness of head, as from catarrh.—Sharp lancinating in l. temple, upper part of l. eye and inside of l. lower jaw.—Dull occipital pain in morning.—Dull frontal pain extending to occiput.—Sharp shooting pains from within outward in forehead; sharp shooting pains over and in eyes; catarrh; suppressed secretion.—Headache preceding leucorrhśa and irritation of bladder.—Forehead hot; sweaty in evening.

3. Eyes.—Dark rings round eyes.—Sharp pains from within outward, l. eye; lachrymation in open air.—Catarrhal ophthalmia from suppressed secretions.—Eyes and lids burn.—Yellow streak from inner canthus to iris.

5. Nose.—Coryza, at first dull headache, dryness of nose and sneezing, burning and fulness in nostrils, later secretion of copious mucus.—Coryza with nose-bleed.

6. Face.—Face pale, depressed appearance; weary, wants to lie down.—Lancinating pain r. side of face, r. shoulder, l. breast.—Lips pale; dry, feverish.

7. Teeth.—Teeth tender and sensitive; gums pale, dry, feverish.

8. Mouth.—Tongue slightly coated; catarrhal fever.—Mouth and fauces dry, hot.

9. Throat.—Throat and nose feel very dry; later, tightness in throat, wants to swallow.—Fauces dry; later, mucus fills throat.

10. Appetite.—Aversion to all food, esp. sweets and coffee (she is usually very fond of both).—Faint before meals (not hunger).—Full after eating very little.

11. Stomach.—Eructations of sour gas and ingesta.—Nausea on rising; morning sickness of pregnancy.—Nausea from renal derangements.—Stitches in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Stitches in hypochondria; sharp cutting in diaphragm.—Pains about navel, spreading thence in all directions; > by stool; griping pains > bending forward.—Rumbling of wind.—Catarrh of bowels, rumbling and watery stools.—Abdomen much enlarged and very tense; lower limbs śdematous; urine scanty, high-coloured, not more than eight ounces a day; pain in lumbar region and in ovaries; constipation; cervix uteri congested; albuminous leucorrhśa; sense of weight in uterine region (ascites).—About noon, before dinner, stitches running from one part to another in both inguinal regions, lower jaw, shoulders, &c.—Smarting pain in l. groin.

13. Stool and Rectum.—Stool thin, watery, bloody; with tenesmus and colic; catarrhal dysentery; evening.—Stool copious with great debility and prostration; flatulence; morning.—Stool in hard lumps mixed with yellow mucus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Slight pain in region of kidneys.—Attacks of renal inflammation, attacking particularly r. kidney, causing intense pain, fever, and great prostration.—Severe renal inflammation with fever, chilliness, and pain in lumbar region, particularly in l. kidney; quantity of urine below normal; urine red, depositing a brickdust sediment; considerable arterial excitement; skin hot and dry; motion caused him to cry out with pain; constipation.—Intense pain over r. kidney, severe pain during urination, urine red, hot, acrid; bowels constipated.—Renal dropsy.—Inflammation of kidneys and ureters after passage of gravel.—Tenesmus

of bladder; smarting in urethra, dropsy.—Hćmaturia; renal pain with nausea.—Tenesmus of bladder, with heat and urging.—Irritation of bladder in children, preceded by heat and headache.—Renal colic with or without nausea.—Chronic inflammation of neck of bladder with bloody urine and tenesmus of bladder.—Chronic inflammation of kidneys.—Dysuria: of women and children, evidently of catarrhal origin; mucous sediment in urine; with uterine displacement.—Smarting in fossa navicularis before urination.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Lascivious dreams, emissions.—Prostate gland enlarged, feels hard and swollen to touch.—Dull, heavy pain in spermatic cord, moving along cord to testicle.—Gonorrhśa, gleet.—Chronic prostatitis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Awakened early by great sexual irritation, vagina full of mucus, labia swollen; itching, and burning exasperates.—Orgasm in afternoon after feeling of irritation, and again after sleep.—Aching in both ovarian regions, knees, and ankles, and down front of thighs.—Profuse flow of mucus from vagina.—Menses two days early, very scant, less pain than usual, followed by excessive thirst and thin leucorrhśa streaked with blood, and with dull pelvic pains.—Menses every three weeks, very profuse, lasting eight or nine days, accompanied by severe cutting pains in region of sacrum, hypogastrium, and groins; she was pale, weak, and nervous, and had a slight cough, generally at night; after an abortion.—Menses premature and profuse or retarded and scanty.—Dysmenorrhśa with urinary symptoms; cutting in sacral and hypogastric regions; flow scanty or profuse or irregular; pale, weak, anćmic; strumous; hacking cough at night.—Amenorrhśa: from a cold; nervous irritability; lassitude, dropsy; wandering pains in back and shoulders; sensation of a ball rising from stomach into throat; costive; in young girls with dropsical conditions.—Symptoms as if menses would appear, but they fail; nervous, excitable, sleepless; loss of appetite.—Suppression of menses from a cold; after venesection.—Menstrual irregularities in consumptive patients.—Itching of vulva, feels sore and chafed; begins when sitting still, > when mind employed.—Leucorrhśa: preceded by headache, sleeplessness and irritable bladder; in little girls; preceded by headache and sleeplessness.—Chlorosis in scrofulous girls, with dropsy.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hawking of tough white mucus.—Respiration as if greatly fatigued.—Laboured breathing from mucous accumulation.—Hacking night cough.—Mucous rattling with suppressed cough.—Palliated cough and bloody sputa in a woman far gone with consumption, and brought back menses, which were absent four months.—Cough with bloody expectoration.

18. Chest.—Catarrh of lungs; loose cough and copious mucous expectoration.—Hćmoptysis; great emaciation; dry, hacking cough; hectic flush; sleeplessness.—Hćmoptysis after venesection or suppressed menstruation.—Phthisis with obstructed menstruation; bloody or copious mucous sputa.—Sharp pain

through either lung.—Hot flashes of pain through lungs in morning.—Compression about chest.

20. Back.—Pain in back and loins; when sitting long or when lying down.—Sharp, lancinating pains in lumbar region.—Severe pain in small of back in morning.—Cutting pains in region of sacrum, hypogastrium, and groins, with too early or too profuse menses; she is pale, weak, and nervous, and has a slight cough at night.—Wandering pains in back and shoulders; pain in joints.

21. Limbs.—Sharp stitches here and there; rheumatic pains in joints.—Skin dry and nails very brittle.

22. Upper Limbs.—Occasionally during the day sharp, lancinating pain in r. shoulder, l. heel, and in r. side of face.—Sharp, sticking pain in l. shoulder.—Hot pains through arms.—Hands cold and clammy; trembling from nervousness.

23. Lower Limbs.—Lower limbs weary.—About 4 p.m. sharp pain in neighbourhood of sciatic nerve, shooting down thigh.—Constant desire to keep feet in motion.—Feet cold.

24. Generalities.—Nervousness, sleeplessness, and hysterical mood.—Lassitude and nervousness.—Tired all morning.—Hysteria.—Wants to lie down; pale.—Slight exertion = fainting.—Stitches in different parts of body.

25. Skin.—Skin dry, nails brittle.

26. Sleep.—Great sleeplessness, with vivid, unpleasant dreams.—Sleeplessness of women suffering from uterine irritation, prolapsus, and its attendant nervousness (it is the Coffea of women); during climacteric period.—At night sleepless, nervous, hysterical; by day drowsy, languid.—Dreams mostly of art intellectual character; memory very active.—Sleep unrefreshing.

27. Fever.—Chilly forenoon as after taking cold; followed by heat and sweat in evening with moderate thirst.—Chilliness followed by urging to urinate.—Copious warm sweat towards morning; catarrh.—Hectic fever.—Heat of forehead.—Hot flushes day and night.—Sweat of forehead.—Disposition to perspire.

Senecio Jacobœa.

Senecio jacobœa. St. James' Wort. Staggerwort. Ragwort. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Brain, affections of. Cerebro-spinal irritation. Depression. Enuresis. Headache. Twitchings.

Characteristics.—Cooper has published (*H. W.*, xxxv. 154) observations with *Sen. jac.*, the common Ragwort, which, with its yellow flowers, is such a conspicuous feature of English roadsides and commons throughout the summer months. Cooper (*1*) gave a lady, 57 (who had slight otorrhœa of left ear with deafness on that side), a single dose of *Sen. jac.* Ø. Immediately after, she began to feel depressed in mind and body; it seemed as if her brain would not work, for she talked incoherently. The bowels began acting in gushes, and a bladder weakness was aggravated, so that there was enuresis night and day for three days. (*2*) Another woman from a single dose of the same had "exhaustion in the back of the head." (*3*) A lady, 51, had had depression all her life, coming in fits. "Memory and everything goes," cannot talk coherently to herself, and dislikes conversation in others. On July 1, 1900, she wrote: "Have suffered agony from awful feeling of torpor of brain, which has made it an effort to put words together, memory seemed to go, felt altogether insensible; bowels have been confined." One dose of *Sen. jac.* Ø was given, and removed the depression and relieved all the other symptoms; it also produced this: Constant rigidity of muscles, chiefly of neck and shoulders, < at night; it seems like a habit, "and I try to relax them but find it most difficult; it seems to run back involuntarily, so that the weight of the head is somehow held in this way, and though touching the pillow does not rest on it. Sometimes in the day the upper part of the legs gets a sort of ague fit of shaking." On this Cooper remarks: "The exhaustion felt after a dose of *Sen. jac.* in the back of the head in case 2, and the cropping up as a new symptom of this strange-looking rigidity of the muscles of the neck, at night chiefly, together with the shaking of the legs in the daytime, points to inco-ordinate muscular action due to deranged cerebral control." Cooper adds this case: A man, 68, many years apoplectically inclined, had constant twitchings at night with vascular deafness of right ear, loss of memory, pressure and heat of head: after a dose of *Sen. jac.* Ø he remained comfortable for three months and hearing improved. *Sen jac.* has been used like *Sen. aur.* in cases of menstrual irregularity. Gerarde mentions "green wounds and old filthy ulcers" as benefited by it, also "old aches and pains in the arms, hips, and legs."

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depressed in body and mind; it seemed as if her brain would not work, for she talks incoherently.

2. Head.—Exhaustion felt in back of head; after this felt lighter and better.

13. Stool.—Bowels (before fairly regular) began acting in gushes, large stools occasionally, but in no way regular.

14. Urinary Organs.—The bladder, which had been rather weak, became more so, the enuresis continuing day and night for several days.

20. Back.—Constant rigidity of muscles, chiefly of neck and shoulders, esp. at night; seems like a habit, but finds it most difficult to relax them; it seems to return involuntarily, so that the weight of the head is somehow held in this way, and though touching the pillow does not rest on it.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sometimes in the day the upper part of the legs gets a sort of ague fit of shaking.

Senega.

Polygala senega. Seneca Snake-root. N. O. Polygalaceæ. Tincture of powdered dried root.

Clinical.—Amblyopia. Ascites. Asthma. *Bladder, irritable*; catarrh of. Blepharitis ciliaris. *Bronchitis*. Constipation. Cornea, opacity of. *Cough*. Enuresis. Facial paralysis. Hay-fever. Hydrothorax. Hypopion. Influenza. Iritis. Œsophagus, stricture of; catarrh of. Phthisis mucosa. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Snake-bites. Sneezing: fits of; at end of cough. Styes. Throat, sore. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—*Senega* was introduced to medical practice by Dr. Tennant, of Virginia, who was led to test its properties through hearing that the Indians used it as an antidote to snake-bites. As it relieved the symptoms of snake venom, Tennant concluded that it might also relieve dyspnœa, cough, and hæmoptysis arising from other causes, and gave it with success in cases of pneumonia, pleurisy, and hydrothorax (Teste). Other old-school practitioners used it as an expectorant in chronic respiratory catarrh, acute phthisis, rheumatic fever, dropsies, incipient cataract, croup. It is at present regarded as "a stimulant, diaphoretic, and expectorant, especially in chronic bronchitis." It is in affections of the chest, eyes, and bladder that homœopaths have found it of most service, and the extensive provings have supplied excellent data for prescribing. Teste (who includes *Seneg*. with *Phos. ac., Cham*. and *Canth*. in his *Conium* group) considers it specially suited to "females of slender and tall make, thin, but having retained a good deal of sprightliness and moral power." He cites this case in which it gave great relief: Lady, 45, had contusion, pressive, sometimes cramping, very old pains in chest, anterior wall of which was sensitive to contact (on both sides); pains at times <, at times > in open

air; respiratory mucus at apices feeble, without rhoncus; dyspnœa when walking, and especially when going up stairs; paroxysms of vesicular agitation in chest as if she would faint; catarrhal cough, not very frequent, with ropy, not very profuse expectoration; spitting of red blood now and then; paroxysms of palpitations, during which the rhythm of the heart changed to an almost imperceptible tremor, and which, in some instances, lasted all night, and even longer; menses regular; the palpitation generally took place after the period or in consequence of some moral emotion. This patient was apparently of the type Teste mentions, and the case shows that the correspondence of type must not be too closely considered, for other observers, including myself, have found *Seneg*. more *suited to* plethoric, phlegmatic persons; persons tending to obesity; fat persons of lax fibre; fat, chubby children; and old persons. *Senega* is one of the sources of *Saponin*. It has a nauseous taste, and leaves a scraping sensation in the throat. Guernsey outlines its action thus: "Where there is a great burning in the chest, either before or after coughing; profuse secretion of mucus. Dryness of inner parts which are usually moist; dry skin. General affections of the windpipe; left side of chest particularly; right eye; lower eyelids." Nash (who has only obtained success with low attenuations of *Seneg*.) has cured many cases of "cough with great accumulation of mucus which seems to fill the chest, with much rattling, wheezing, and difficult breathing." It is especially valuable, he says, with old people, but works well with others. I have used *Seneg*. only in the 30th, and have found it answer to its indications exceedingly well. In the case of a very stout elderly lady, of phthisical family history, who had pneumonia of both bases, especially right, very violent paroxysmal cough, with ropy, difficult expectoration tinged with blood, *Seneg*. 30 quickly relieved a very dangerous condition when other remedies had failed. Leading indications for *Seneg*. in chest cases are: (*1*) Great accumulation of clear albuminous mucus, which is difficult to expel. (*2*) Great soreness of walls of chest. (*3*) Pressure on chest as though lungs were forced back to spine. Whooping-cough in fat, chubby children, clear mucus like white of egg, difficult to raise, cough < towards evening. The soreness of the chest walls makes *Seneg*. appropriate to cases of pleurodynia. There is hoarseness, and the throat is so dry and sensitive it hurts the patient to talk. Cough often ends in sneezing. Clinton Enos (quoted *A. H*., xxiv. 253) relates this case: A very fat girl, æt. 10, with cold, damp feet and hands and sweating about the head, had spells of sneezing for two years, ever since whooping-cough. Several spells a day lasting about half an hour. Sharp pains in chest and temples during the attacks. In nose a large quantity of mucus with stuffed-up feeling. One dose of *Seneg*. 200 removed the whole trouble in a week. A. R. Macmichæl (*N. A. J. H*., xl. 824) cured Mrs. B., 40, of acute Catarrhal laryngitis which had lasted ten days with *Seneg*. 1. There was hoarseness; hawking of thick, tenacious mucus (profuse, a quart in twenty-four hours) from larynx, especially in morning, with burning sensation. Relief set in within three hours from first dose. *Seneg*. acts on the eyes even more powerfully than on the nose, producing pains, inflammation both of the exterior and interior of the eye and lids, and much disorder of vision. The eye troubles are < when looking

intently at an object; and another modality brought out in the proving has taken the rank of a keynote: > Bending head backwards. The symptom in which it was first noticed was this: "When walking towards the setting sun he seemed to see another smaller sun hover below the other, assuming a somewhat oval shape when looking down, *disappearing on bending the head backwards*, and on closing the eyes." The prover took from 40 to 60 drops of the tincture. "< Bending head forward" and "< stooping" are scarcely less characteristic. Eye symptoms as an accompaniment of head symptoms indicate *Seneg*.: "Violent rush of blood to head when stooping, especially to eyeballs, where a painful pressure is experienced." Extreme tenderness is another note of *Seneg*.: "A sort of aching pain in head, in sinciput, and occiput, not < by pressure; < sitting in warm room; accompanied with pressure in eyes, *which did not bear touch*." Pressure; dulness; heaviness are the leading head sensations. There is painful sensitiveness of hearing. The digestive organs are disordered. *Seneg*. has been used as an emetic. The urinary organs are very prominently affected, irritability and catarrh being the leading effects. There is frequent urging, scalding in urethra before or after micturition, and the urine is loaded with mucous threads. *Peculiar Sensations* of *Seneg*. are: Eyes, as if they were pressed out; as if eyeballs were being expanded; as if soap in eyes. As if red pepper throughout nostrils and air passages. As if chest too narrow. Dyspnœa as from stagnation in lungs. As if lungs pushed back to spine. As if chest would burst. Wrist as if sprained. Joints as if lame. *Seneg*. has the gnawing hunger and empty feeling well marked. It is predominantly left-sided in its action. The symptoms are < by touch and pressure (but pressure on left side >). < Rubbing. Most symptoms < rest; > walking in open air. Rest > dry cough. Lying down = tickling in larynx; fear of suffocation. Lying on right side = pain in chest. Motion = pain under sternum. Motion of arms = soreness of walls of chest. < Going up stairs. Stepping hard, walking fast, or running = pain through mediastinum; piercing pain between scapulæ. > Bending head back. < Stooping; bending forward. < Morning; and night. Whooping cough < towards evening. < In warm air; in warm room. Lachrymation, sore chest. Cough and chilliness < in open or cold air. Sweat >. < Looking intently at an object.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bry.; also Arn., Bell., Camph. *Followed well by:* Calc., Pho., Lyc., Sul. *Compare:* Saponin (a derivative of Senega root). In bronchial affections, Ammon. Fat, plethoric people disposed to catarrhs, Calc. Muscular asthenopia, loss of voice, paralysis (facial, &c.), Caust. Laryngeal and pulmonary catarrh, Pho. Bronchial catarrh, Spo. Whooping-cough, Coc. c., K. bi. (Seneg. clear phlegm, cough < towards evening; Coc. c. clear phlegm < morning; K. bi. yellow phlegm < morning). Pleurodynia, pleurisy, Bry. Mucous phthisis, Stn.

Causation.—Bites, poisonous. Sprains.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hypochondriacal melancholy, with great readiness to take offence.—Excessive anguish, often with accelerated and hasty respiration.—Liveliness, with irritability, and disposition to give way to paroxysms of rage and fury.

2. Head.—Head bewildered, with dizziness.—Feeling of confusion and emptiness in head, with aching of eyes (or pressure in them < by touch), and obscuration of sight.—Vertigo, with noise in ears.—Headache which also affects the eyes, is < by heat of a room, and > in open air, or in a cold temperature.—Pressive pain in forehead and orbits after dinner, esp. l. side of head, > in open air.—Drawing in sinciput and temples, extending to face.—Sanguineous congestion in head and eyes when stooping.—Pulsative cephalalgia, with aching of the eyes.—Shuddering and itching in scalp.—Eruption on head.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes as if dilated and pushed out of orbits.—Aching of eyes in evening, esp. by candle-light and when stooping.—Congestion of blood in eyes when stooping.—Burning sensation in eyes when reading, and writing (in evening).—Swelling of lids, with burning pressure and tingling.—Vesicles on tarsal edges.—Styes.—Dryness of eyes.—Lachrymation in open air, and when gazing intently at an object.—Accumulation of hardened dry humour on lids and lashes in morning.—Jerking and spasmodic drawing in lids; in r. outer canthus.—Convulsive contraction of lower lids.—Fixedness of look.—Oculo-motor paralysis.—Opacity of cornea.—Double vision > by bending head backward.—When walking towards the setting sun he seemed to see another smaller sun hover below the other, assuming a somewhat oval shape when looking down, disappearing on bending the head backwards and on closing the eyes.—Sensitiveness of eyes to light.—Confusion of the letters and dazzling of sight when reading.—Weakness of sight and flickering before the eyes when reading; must wipe them often.—All objects appear as if in the shade.—Obscuration of sight, with glistening before eyes, < from rubbing them.—Brilliant spots before sight.—Photophobia.

4. Ears.—Aching in ears during mastication.—A cooling sensation frequently extends through l. ear.—Painful acuteness of hearing.

5. Nose.—Itching in the interior of the nose.—Smell of pus, or as of a malignant ulcer, in nose.—Sneezing so often and so violently head grows dizzy; followed by thin coryza; with pain as of excoriation in chest.—Troublesome dryness of Schneiderian membrane.

6. Face.—Sensation as if muscles of (l. half of) face were paralysed.—Heat in face.—Burning vesicles in commissures of lips, on upper lip (and in corners of mouth).

7. Teeth.—The teeth are set on edge.—Digging in the teeth during inspiration (of damp and cold air).

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, esp. in the morning.—Copious secretion of saliva.—Putrid breath.—Tongue: yellowish white or slimy in morning, with slimy, unpleasant taste; loaded with a white coating.—Burning sensation in throat, mouth, tongue and palate.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, as if it were excoriated and raw.—Scraping, burning sensation and dryness in throat; with irritation, which provokes coughing and embarrassed speech.—Accumulation of tough mucus in throat, which it is difficult to hawk up.—Sensation of constriction in the gullet.—Irritation and roughness in œsophagus; burning sensation as if abraded; followed by copious discharge of mucus.—Inflammatory swelling of palate, throat, and uvula.—Copious accumulation of viscid mucus in throat and palate, which is detached in small clots.

10. Appetite.—Impaired taste.—Metallic taste in mouth, or taste of urine.—Clammy taste in mouth.—Anorexia, esp. in morning.—Gnawing hunger, with sensation of emptiness in stomach.—Violent, burning thirst.

11. Stomach.—Risings.—Eructations; which > the mucus and hawking of mucus from the stomach.—Loathing and nausea, with inclination to vomit, which seems to proceed from the stomach, with retching.—Vomiting, with diarrhœa and great anguish.—Spasms (colic) in stomach, with pressive pain, also at night.—Pressure below pit of stomach.—Burning sensation in stomach.—Sensation of emptiness in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Boring and digging pains in abdomen, esp. in epigastrium and hypochondria.—Gnawing in (upper) abdomen.—Burning and squeezing (oppression) in epigastrium during an inspiration.—Drawing between the integuments of the abdomen, as by a foreign body.—Flatulent affections, with a sensation of a general bearing down towards hypogastrium.

13. Stool and Anus.—Slow, hard, and scanty evacuation, with effort, and followed by pressure in anus and rectum.—Frequent, loose evacuations of consistence of pap.—Diarrhœa, with vomiting and great anxiety.—Watery stools spirting from anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Increased secretion of urine.—Wetting the bed at night.—Urine frothy, or mixed with slimy filaments, and becoming turbid and cloudy when it cools (or deposits a thick sediment, yellowish red, with upper stratum yellow and flocculent).—Reddish sediment, with flakes of mucus in urine.—Sensation of an obstruction in urethra when urinating.—Shootings and burning sensation in urethra after and during the emission of urine.—Urging

and scalding before and after micturition.—Irritability of bladder; subacute and chronic catarrh.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual desire, with painful erections.—Slight burning in glans when urinating.—Paroxysmal cramp-like pain in region of glans.—Tickling of prepuce and glans.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too soon; has to press her l. side at tenth rib to relieve gnawing pain.—Slimy leucorrhœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Great dryness of the larynx, esp. in morning and forenoon.—Sudden hoarseness when reading aloud.—Hoarseness and roughness in throat.—Hacking cough from irritation in larynx.—Tickling and burning sensation in larynx, esp. when lying down, with danger of suffocation.—Abundant accumulation of mucus in larynx and trachea, with short respiration.—Tearing and stinging in larynx and trachea.—Dry and shaking cough, excited by a tickling in larynx, < in open air (and from walking fast).—Expectoration of transparent and yellow mucus when coughing.—Cough, with profuse expectoration of viscid mucus.—Shaking cough, like whooping-cough, from burning and tickling in larynx in morning, with copious expectoration of tough, white mucus (like white of egg).—The cough is < in evening and at night, during rest, in warm room, when sitting, when lying on the (l.) side.

18. Chest.—Dyspnœa, with sensation of stagnation in lungs.—Shortness of breath when walking quickly and going up stairs.—Troublesome oppression of chest, esp. in open air and on stooping, as if thorax too narrow.—Pressure in chest, esp. during repose, and in morning, or at night, on waking.—Great sensibility in interior coats of chest when touched.—Squeezing and spasmodic pains in chest, with agitation and anxiety, esp. when lying on side.—Certain movements cause pain, as if chest were too tight; disposed to expand the chest; this leaves soreness.—Burning, sore pain under sternum, esp. during motion and on deep inspiration.—Orgasms of blood; oppression with flushes of heat; oppression, esp. during rest.—Shootings in chest, esp. when coughing and taking an inspiration.—Burning, aching, and stitches in l. half of chest; < lying on r. side.—Pleurisy r. side of chest with thickening.—Pain as from excoriation in chest, < by external pressure, movement, coughing, and sneezing.—Soreness of walls of chest on moving arms, esp. l.—Great soreness in walls of chest and great accumulation of clear albuminous mucus which is difficult to expectorate; pressure on chest as if lungs were pushed back to spine.—Accumulation of mucus in chest, larynx, and trachea.—Phthisis mucosa; hydrothorax.—Profuse secretion of mucus in lungs of old people.—Drawing and burning sensation in the chest.—Tingling in the chest.—Violent congestion of blood in chest, with pulsation and ebullition, leading even to syncope.—The majority of symptoms are most violent during repose, but do not obstruct respiration.

19. Heart.—Aching, burning pain in chest becomes seated in region of heart, whence it radiates to l. axilla.—Aching and pressure in heart region; during deep inspiration.—Violent shaking palpitation of heart.

20. Back.—Aching and drawing in back and shoulder-blades, as well as between and under shoulder-blades.—Pain under r. shoulder-blade, as if chest should burst, when coughing or drawing a long breath.—Burning sensation and subcutaneous itching over whole back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic drawing in forearms as far as fingers.—Anxious starting and jerking in upper arm during siesta.—Pain as if sprained in wrists.—Sticking, crawling, prickling in palms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation of excessive lassitude in legs, and of paralysis in joints.—Wrenching pain in hip-joint.—Trembling in legs.—Great weakness of feet, esp. in forenoon.

24. Generalities.—Where there is great burning in chest, either before or after coughing; profuse secretion of mucus.—Dryness of inner parts which are usually moist: dry skin.—Diseases of mucous membranes.—Dropsy of internal organs (esp. after inflammation).—Inflammation of internal organs.—General affections of windpipe; l. side of chest particularly; r. eye; lower eyelids; < from looking fixedly at any object for a long time.—Sensation of great general lassitude, with trembling, esp. in lower limbs.—Great moral and physical depression, with stretching of limbs, heaviness, emptiness, and throbbing in head.—Great weakness, which seems to proceed from the chest.—Fainting, when walking in open air.—Several symptoms, esp. those of chest, are < by repose, and > by walking in open air.

25. Skin.—Bites of poisonous animals or animals when in a state of rage.

26. Sleep.—Great disposition to sleep in evening, and deep, lethargic sleep soon after going to bed.—Sleep, towards morning, disturbed by affections of chest, or else by cramps in stomach.—In the morning one frequently wakens from dyspnœa.

27. Fever.—Pulse hard and frequent.—Frequent shivering, proceeding from lassitude in limbs.—Shuddering in back, with heat in face, burning sensation in the eyes, dyspnœa, shootings in the chest, and throbbings in the head.—Chilliness and chill almost only in the open air, with weakness in legs and dyspnœa.—Shudders over the back, with heat in face and chest symptoms.—Sudden flushes of heat.—Skin becomes warmer and moister.—Feeling of warmth in l. half of face.—Profuse perspiration commenced and the disagreeable symptoms were quite removed.—Profuse diaphoresis.—Perspiration wanting.

Senna.

The leaflets of several species of Cassia: C. obovata, Alexandrian Senna, is the principal. N. O. Leguminosæ. Trituration or tincture of the dried leaves.

Clinical.—Colic; flatulent, of infants. Exhaustion. Nitrogenous waste. Sleeplessness. Sneezing, with heat.

Characteristics.—Used as a laxative in ordinary practice, *Senna* has proved an excellent remedy in the colic of infants, with incarcerated flatulence and sleeplessness. Infantile colic when the patient seems full of wind.—The symptoms of the Schema are mostly derived from overdosings. A peculiar symptom is: "Repeated sneezing, which caused heat (especially of hands), exhaustion, and panting breathing," Exhaustion is typical of *Senna*. Farrington says it is one of the best remedies in the materia medica for "simple exhaustion with excess of nitrogenous waste." The exhaustion is exemplified in the sinking immediately after meals. The pods caused a nasty unclean smell from the body of a woman taking them for constipation (R. T. C.).

Relations.—*Compare:* Infantile colic and sleeplessness, jal. Exhaustion, K. ca. Sinking after meals, Ars., Cin., Lyc., Sil., Stp., Ur. nit., Calc., Iod., Sep., Tab.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Heaviness of the head when stooping, as if it were pressed down.

5. Nose.—Repeated sneezing, which caused heat (esp. of hands), exhaustion, and panting breathing.

6. Face.—Livid lips.—Commissuræ of lips covered with small burning vesicles.

11. Stomach.—Anorexia.—Thirst.—Empty, or watery and fetid, risings.—Loathing and nausea, with inclination to vomit.—Sinking immediately after meals.

12. Abdomen.—Colic, esp. in little children.—Painful colic from incarcerated flatulence (particularly in young children).—Sensation of coldness in the abdomen, with emptiness and uneasiness in the stomach.—Accumulation of flatus, with grumbling and fermentation in the abdomen, and discharge of fetid flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Two liquid stools with griping pains.—Loose evacuation, with tenesmus, and followed by a burning sensation in the anus.—Diarrhœa with straining and prolapsed rectum and sore anus (cured in children.—R. T. C.).

24. Generalities.—Universal swelling.—Exhaustion.—Unclean body swell.

26. Sleep.—Ebullition of blood, esp. at night, disturbing the sleep.—Sleeplessness, with cries and tossing, esp. in the case of infants.

27. Fever.—Heat (esp. of hands).

Sepia.

Sepia officinalis. Cuttle Fish. N. O. Cephalopoda. Trituration of dried liquid contained in the ink-bag. [I have found a preparation made from the fresh ink-bag, given to me by Dr. Swallow, of Ningpo, in every way superior to the official preparation, which I now rarely use. The provings and recorded cures were, however, made with the dried ink preparations.]

Clinical.—Alcohol, effects of. Amenorrhœa. Anus, pressure of. Apoplexy. *Appetite, depraved*. Ascarides. Baldness. Bladder, irritable. *Cancer. Change of life*. Chloasma. Chorea. Condylomata. Cystitis. *Dandriff*. Dysmenorrhœa. Dyspepsia. *Eczema*. Epistaxis. *Eyes, affections of. Face, yellow. Freckles*. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Gravel. Herpes; circinatus. Hysteria. *Irritation*. Jaundice. *Leucorrhœa. Liver-spots. Liver, torpid. Menstruation, disordered. Mind, affections of. Nails, pains under*. Neuralgia. Nose, inflamed; swollen. Ozæna. Phimosis. *Pityriasis versicolor*. Pleurisy. *Pregnancy, disorders of*; vomiting of. Pruritus. Psoriasis. Ptosis. Pylorus, induration of. Quinsy. Rectum, cancer of; fissure of. Ringworm. Sacrum, pain in. Sciatica. Seborrhœa. Smell, sense of, too acute; disordered. Spermatorrhœa. Stye. *Toothache. Urine, incontinence of. Uterus, bearing down in*. Varicose veins. Warts. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The present use of *Sepia* in medicine is due to Hahnemann. Some among the ancient physicians (Dioscorides, Plinius, and Marcellus, says Teste) used either the flesh, the eggs, or even the only bone which constitutes the skeleton of this animal, for "leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, catarrh of the bladder, gravel, spasms of the bladder, baldness, freckles and certain kinds of tetters "—which is sufficiently remarkable in the light of the provings. *Sep*. is one of the remedies of the *Chronic Diseases*, and was proved by Goullon, von Gersdorff, Gross, Hartlaub, and Wahle. *Sep*. is predominantly, but by no means exclusively, a woman's remedy. It affects the generative organs of both sexes, and a large number of the symptoms occurring in other organs have some relation thereto. Teste describes the *type* to where *Sep*. is *suited* as follows: Young people of both sexes, or, rather, persons between pubescence and the critical period of life; of delicate constitutions, with pure white skins, or skins having a rosy tinge; blonde or red hair; nervous or lymphatico-nervous temperaments; exceedingly excitable and anxious for emotions; and, lastly, particularly such as are disposed to sexual excitement, or have been exhausted by sexual excesses. Hering gives these types: (*1*) Persons of dark hair, rigid fibre, but mild and easy disposition. (*2*) Women

during pregnancy, in childbed and while nursing. (*3*) Children who take cold readily when the weather changes. (*4*) Scrofulous persons. (*5*) Men who have been addicted to drinking and sexual excesses. (*6*) Pot-bellied mothers, yellow saddle across nose, irritable, faint from least exertion, leuco-phlegmatic constitutions. Bähr gives: "Sanguine, excitable temperaments inclined to congestions." Farrington adds that the *Sep*. patient is sensitive to all impressions, and that the dark hair is not by any means a necessity. He gives a more complete description: Puffed, flabby persons (less frequently emaciated) with yellow or dirty yellow brown blotched skin; inclined to sweat, especially about genitals, axillæ, and back; hot flushes; headache in morning; awaken stiff and tired; subject to disease of sexual organs; the general attitude is never one of strength and healthful ease, but of lax connective tissue, languor, easily produced paresis. *Sep*. acts on the vital forces as well as on organic tissues. The sphincters are weakened and all non-striated muscles. *Sep*. disturbs the circulation, causing flushes and other irregularities—throbbings all over; hands hot and feet cold, or *vice versâ*. The flushes run upward and end in sweat with faint, weak feeling. Epistaxis may occur either from a blow, from being in a warm room, or from suppressed menses. The upward direction of the *Sep*. symptoms is one of its keynotes. The pains of the head shoot upward; and so do the pains in anus, rectum, and vagina. Also coldness as well as the flushes travels from below up. On the other hand night-sweat proceeds from above downward. The head pains proceed from within out. *Sep*. is one of the remedies which have the "ball" sensation in inner parts. There is vertigo with sensation of something "rolling round" in the head. There is sensation of a ball in inner parts generally; but the most notable one is sensation of a ball in rectum. It may be described as an apple or a potato, and it is not relieved by stool. I have cured both constipation and diarrhœa when that symptom was present. The upward stitches in rectum and vagina, when present, are equally good indications for *Sep*. in cases of hæmorrhoids, prolapse of rectum, and for prolapse or induration of uterus and cervix. As with *Murex* the chief incidence of *Sep*. is on the female sexual organs, though with *Sep*. the menses are generally scanty, as with *Murex* they are the reverse. *Sep*. causes engorgement of the uterus going on to induration. There is either prolapse or retroversion. Yellowish green leucorrhœa somewhat offensive. The bearing-down pains of *Sep*. are of great intensity. They are felt in abdomen and back; and sometimes even seem to interfere with breathing. The bearing down is < standing or walking. The bearing down extends into thighs. There is a constant sense of pressing into vagina, which compels the patient to cross the limbs to prevent prolapse. Connected with the uterine symptoms are: hysteria, erethism, palpitation, orgasm of blood, faintness. The sensation of "goneness" and emptiness, which is one of the characteristics of *Sep*., is sometimes connected with the pelvic bearing down. The empty sensation is felt in the epigastrium and throughout the abdomen. It is analogous to the great relaxing effect of *Sep*. on connective tissues. This sinking is common in pregnancy; and *Sep*. corresponds to many of the troublesome affections of the pregnant state, as—"morning sickness, vomiting of food and bile in morning; of

milky fluid; strains so that blood comes up." "The thought of food sickens her; with sense of great weight in anus." Tendency to abortion is met by *Sep*.; Hering is reported to have said: "All women prone to abortion should take *Sep*. and *Zinc*." But *Sep*. meets many cases of dyspepsia not originating in uterine disorders. It has cured dyspepsia from injury by overlifting. Portal stasis is part of the *Sep*. action. There is fulness, soreness, and stitches in liver region; as well as stitches in left hypochondrium. The whole urinary tract is irritated, and catarrh of bladder and urethra may be, set up. There is frequent strong urging to urinate. Stitches along the urethra. The relaxed sphincters of *Sep*. favour enuresis, and the type which it cures is well defined: "The bed is wet almost as soon as the child goes to sleep, always during the first sleep." It meets the enuresis of light-complexioned boys and onanists. In cases of irritable bladder, although the desire is urgent, the discharge of urine may be difficult, and the patient may have to wait a long time. Gonorrhœa after the acute stage has subsided. Gleet and gonorrhœal warts have been cured with it. Hering gives, "condylomata completely surrounding head of penis." I have cured a crop of small velvety warts completely encircling the mouth of the prepuce. *Thuja* had failed in the case. In reference to warts, I cured with *Sep*. 3x trit. a large horn-like wart on the abdomen of a woman. It was as large as a crown-piece but shaped like a bean, and raised a quarter of an inch from the surface. The skin symptoms of *Sep*. are among its most characteristic features. The skin is delicate, the least injury tends to ulceration. Itching which often changes to burning when scratched. Soreness of skin, humid places on bends of knees. Chloasma. Painful eruption on tip of nose. Herpetic eruption on lips and about mouth. Ringworm-like eruptions every spring on different parts of body. Ringworm on face. Herpes circinatus. Roundness and yellowness of the spots. The nettle-rash of *Sep*. appears ongoing into open air. It is > in warm room. The itching of *Sep*. may be desperate, especially when it affects the genitals and anus. The action of *Sep*. on connective tissues is again exemplified in the selection of the finger-joints as a seat of ulceration. The sweat is pungent in odour, offensive in axillæ and soles of feet, causing soreness. The skin and the eyes are near akin, and *Sep*. causes all kinds of inflammation of eyes and lids, with impaired vision, black spots, green halo, fiery redness. The eye-symptoms are < by rubbing; < pressing lids together; < morning and evening; > bathing in cold water. *Sep*. is a chilly remedy from lack of vital heat, "chills, so easily"; this is especially the case in chronic diseases. *Sep*. is often required in chronic nasal catarrh. Nash had a case in which the discharge was thick, bland, and copious. *Puls*. relieved the catarrh but increased the menstrual flow too much. *Sep*. cured both. *Sep*. is also useful where colds inflame the tonsils and tend to cause suppuration. The characteristic sensations in the throat are: Dryness; pressure as if neck-cloth too tight; plug sensation; stinging; stitching pains on swallowing; contraction of throat without swallowing; sensation of plug when swallowing with feeling of constriction. There are some peculiarities about the mental state of *Sep*. which must be borne in mind: (*1*) Anxiety: with fear, flushes of heat over face and head; about real or imaginary evils; towards evening. (*2*) Great sadness and weeping; dread of being alone, of

men, of meeting friends; with uterine troubles. (*3*) Indifferent: even to one's family one's occupation; to one's nearest and dearest. (*4*) Greedy, miserly. (*5*) Indolent. The *Sep*. patient weeps when asked about her symptoms. She is very sensitive, and must not be found fault with. Faints easily" is a note of the *Sep*. weakness: after getting wet from extremes of heat and cold; riding in a carriage; kneeling at church. Lorbacher (quoted *H. M*., xxxi. 142) refers to three important indications for *Sep*. not generally known: (*1*) Prodromal symptoms of apoplexy; (*2*) whooping-cough that drag., on interminably; (*3*) hypostatic pleuritis. The symptoms of *Sep*. corresponding to the first are: Stiffness of back of neck; staggering vertigo (< exercising in open air); anxiousness and a feeling of fear of severe sickness; intermitting heart beats; torpor and sleepiness. Lorbacher gives this case: A thick-set farmer, 50, inclined to hypochondriasis, troubled from time to time with piles, without being an habitual drinker was addicted to "nips," Gradually abdominal prominence developed; stiffness of neck; vertigo; occasional throbbing headache; slight transient loss of consciousness; anxiety; fear of apoplexy; *piles less pronounced and less frequently* troublesome than usual. Venesection, performed several times, only partially relieved. Abstinence from alcohol had no decided influence. *Sep*. 12x was given, four drops twice daily at first, then every other day, and later at increasing intervals. In two months the symptoms were reduced, and gradually passed away. The man lived eight years after this, and had no apoplexy, though he did not give up his "nips." *Sep*. is indicated in whooping-cough when it has lasted eight weeks or longer, and the paroxysms, though reduced in number and virulence, do not disappear, and occur especially before midnight. The patients are reduced in strength, dyspeptic, irritable, tearful, easily angered or apathetic. Kunkel reports (quoted *H. M*., xxix. 670) this case of pulmonary affection: A boy, 14, had been under treatment five weeks for cough and hoarseness. Hoarseness < evening; during the day cough with purulent sputa. Slept well but dreamed when he lay on left side. Emaciated. *Phos*. 10x produced little change. It was now ascertained that there was remarkable tightness of the chest on breathing, with inclination to take a deep breath; this was > in open air, on motion, while at work; < while in the house and at rest. Though the weather was bad he had constant desire to be out of doors. *Sep*. 10x made a rapid cure. Bœnninghausen recommended *Sep*. in cases of cough, either with or without expectoration, with bloody, blood-streaked, purulent, yellow greenish or stinking sputa, and especially in consumption. Nash mentions a case of cholera infantum which he cured with *Sep*. on the indication "always < after taking milk." In moisture oozing from the anus he compares it with *Ant. c*., which has the first place. *Sep*., says Bähr (i. 359), "affords considerable help in a certain condition of the system which we have so far only noticed in females. After the exacerbation of a chronic gastric catarrh has lasted a few days with intolerable burning pains, the renal region, more particularly the left side, becomes painful, a violent burning pain is felt in this region, and a quantity of saturated, highly-coloured urine is discharged, which deposits copious quantities of urates, or else a clear urine with copious sandy sediment, coated with uric acid. After the discharge the pains generally abate, and

only return if the stomach has not been restored to its normal condition." *Peculiar Sensations* of *Sep*. are: As if every object were in motion. As if suspended in air. Vertigo as if intoxicated. As if brain crushed. As if head would burst. As if waves of pain rolling up and beating against frontal bone. As if something rolling around in head, with vertigo. Stitches as from needles in head. As if roots of hair were sore; as if cut short near roots. As if eyes would fall out. As of a weight over eyes. As if eyes were gone and a cool wind blew out of sockets. Eyes as if bruised. As if a grain of sand in eye. As if lids too heavy to open. Eyes as if balls of fire. As if lids too tight and did not cover eyeballs. Hollow molar tooth as if swollen and elongated. Gums, as if burned; as if beginning to suppurate. Tongue and cavity of mouth as if scalded. As of plug in throat. Throat as if raw. As if something twisting in stomach and rising to throat. As if viscera turning inside out. As if stomach sore internally. As if something remained lodged in stomach. As if stomach were being scraped. As if a strap as wide as her hand drawn tightly round her waist. Liver as if bursting. As if everything in abdomen turning around. As of a load in abdomen. As if intestines were drawn into a lump. As of something adherent in abdomen. As of something alive in abdomen. Weight or ball in anus. As if bladder full and contents would fall out over pubes. As if drops came out of bladder. As if bladder and urinary organs would be pressed out. As of everything would issue through vulva. As if everything would fall out of uterus. Uterus as if clutched. As if vulva enlarged. As if something heavy would force itself from vagina. As from a weight in sides. As if ribs were broken and sharp points were sticking in flesh. As if cough came from stomach and abdomen. Chest as if hollow; as if sore. Throat as if filled with phlegm. As if breasts were enlarged. As if heart stood still. Back as if she could not turn or raise herself, or as if she had been in a wrong position, almost as if parts had gone to sleep. Sudden pain in back as if struck by a hammer. Pain in back as from subcutaneous ulceration. As if something were going to break in back. As if limbs would refuse to act. As if shoulder dislocated. Feet as if asleep. Right hip-joint as if bruised. Lower limbs as if beaten. As of a mouse running in lower limbs. As if bones of legs were decaying. As if she could feel every muscle and fibre of her right side from shoulder to feet. As of a ball in inner parts. As of an icy hand between *scapulæ. As if she* would suffocate. As if feet stood in cold water up to ankles. As of hot water poured over one. "Stiffness" is a prominent feature of *Sep*.: stiffness of limbs < after sleep; stiffness of uterine region. A peculiar symptom of *Sep*. is: "Involuntary jerking of head backward and forward, especially forenoons when sitting." This may occur in hysteria. Open fontanelles in children is an indication for *Sep*. The symptoms are < by touch (except pain in back, which is > by touch). Pressure >. (Pressing eyelids together <.) Binding head tightly >. Loosening clothes >. Rubbing; and scratching <. < jar; mis-step; slightest blow; overlifting. Many symptoms are both < and > by rest and motion. < Moving arms. Lying on side, and on right side >. Lying on left side <. Lying on back <. Sitting < many symptoms. Faint sitting erect or kneeling. (< Kneeling is characteristic.) Sitting with legs crossed >. Stooping <. Standing <. Hard motion > headache. A short walk fatigues much. Going upstairs <. Dancing and

running = no shortness of breath. < Mental labour. < From sexual excesses. < Afternoon and evening. ("Dyspnœa in evening" is characteristic.) < From cold air or during east wind. < In sultry, moist weather. < Before a thunderstorm. < By laundry work. (*Sep*. is the "washerwoman's remedy."—H. C. Allen.) Stormy weather = suffocating feeling. < After sleep (stiffness of legs). < On failing to sleep or in first sleep. > In open air. (Also—warmth of natural bodily heat; very sensitive to cold air.) Cold water > eyes and teeth. > Warmth of bed or hot applications. Cough < in church. < During and immediately after eating. Milk, fat food, acids <. While eating pulsation in pit of stomach, the more he eats the < it becomes. Empty feeling ceases at supper. < From coitus. I have confirmed the experience of Dr. Swallow, who found the fresh preparation of *Sep*. (which I prescribe as *Sep. fr*.) to possess a wider range than the ordinary preparation and to act as an "organ remedy" in a great variety of uterine affections not definitely indicated by the pathogenesis. I have used it in attenuations from the 5th to 30th.]

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Smelling Nit. sp. d., by Vegetable acids, Aco., Ant. c., Ant. t., Rhus. *It antidotes:* Calc., Chi., Merc., Nat. m., Nat. ph., Pho., Sars., Sul. *Incompatible:* Lach. (but in one case in which Lach. in very high potency had caused intensely distressing rectal tenesmus with alternate inversion and eversion of the anus, *Sep*. high proved to be the antidote). *Complementary:* Nat. m. (the cuttle-fish is a *salt-water* animal), Nat. c., and other Natrum salts; Sul. *Followed well by:* Nit. ac. *Compare:* Vesicular eruptions and ulcers about joints, Brx., Mez. Psoriasis, Ars., Ars. i. Chloasma, Lyc., Nux, Sul., Curar. Ringworm, Bac., Calc., Tell. Sadness, Caust., Puls. Mild, easy disposition, Puls. Weeps when asked about her symptoms (Puls., weeps when telling her symptoms). Diseases with sudden prostration and sinking faintness, Murex, Nux m. Washerwoman's remedy, Pho. (Pho., headache after washing). Pains extend from other parts to back (Sabi. the reverse). Pains with shuddering (Puls., with chilliness). Lack of vital heat, especially in chronic diseases (*Led*. in acute diseases). Coldness of vertex with headache, Ver. (heat of vertex, Calc., Graph., Sul.). Indifferent to his occupation, Fl. ac., Ph. ac. Greedy, miserly, Lyc. Must loosen neckband, Lach. Sensation of ball in inner parts, Lach. Herpes circinatus in isolated spots (Tell. in intersecting rings). Empty feeling > eating, Chel., Pho. Constipation during pregnancy, Alm. Pain in rectum long after stool, Nit. ac., Sul. Urine so offensive must be removed from room (Indium, horribly offensive after standing). Bed wet almost as soon as child goes to sleep, Kre. Old-standing gleet, K. iod. Bearing down as if everything would protrude from pelvis, Agar., Bell., Lil. t., Murex, Sanic. Sight or thought of food sickens, Nux. Smell of cooking food nauseates, Ars., Colch. Itching turns to burning by scratching, Sul. Spine pain < sitting than walking, Cob., Zn., Puls., Can. i. Indurated uterus; vaginismus, Plat. Bearing down, Bell. (Bell. < lying down, Sep. >; Bell. > standing, Sep. <). Cannot expectorate, Caust., Dros., K. ca., Arn. Spurting of urine with cough, Caust., Nat. m., Fer. Eczema of backs of hands, Nat. c. Prolapsus uteri, Nux. (Sep. follows when Nux ceases to act). Ptosis, Gels. (Gels., sluggish mind; suffused red face). Urticaria < in open air, Rx. c. Urticaria, Ast. fl.,

Nat. m., Apis, Chloral., Urtica. Eye affections of tea-drinkers, Thuj. Dyspepsia with thick urine, Lyc. Indurated uterus, melancholy, Aur. Bearing down, sadness, K. fcy. Bearing down, congestion, aching distress, prolapse, Ust., Sec., Vib. o., Vib. t., Inula., Hedeo, Ziz. Uncontrollable fits of laughter, Croc., Ign. Terrible sadness during menses, Lyc., Nat. m, Nit. ac. (Nat. m. is < or > 10 a.m.) Irritable during menses (Nux, Cham., Mg. m. before and during; *Lyc*. before). < Kneeling, Coccul., Mg. c. Anxious about health, Calc., Pho. Ozæna, clinkers, Pul., Syph., Pso. *Fetid* urine, Calc. (Benz. ac. and Nit. ac., *strong*). Burning, shooting, stitching pains in cervix, Murex. Hot, burning eructations, Pet., K. ca., Hep. Delay in passing water, Ars. (ineffectual desire, Nux). Fear of ghosts, Pho., Pul. Phimosis, Can. s., Merc., Sul., Nit. ac., Thuj. With exhausted feeling in bowels after stool, Plat. Movements of head, Lyc. < From coitus; remedy for women, relaxation of tissue, K. ca. As if struck by a hammer in the back (Naj. in nape). Tongue and mouth as if scalded, Sang. Turning round in abdomen, Nit. ac. (as if machinery working in abdomen). Pain as of subcutaneous ulceration, Puls., Ran. b. Badly healing skin, Hep. Eyes > bathing in cold water, Asar. Sensitiveness, Asar. Apoplexy, Ast. r. (a sea animal). < From milk, Homar. (a sea animal). Chest, Pho.

Causation.—Anger and vexation. Blows. Falls. Jar. Injury. Overlifting (dyspepsia). Snowy air. Tobacco (neuralgia). Laundry work. Wetting. Alcohol. Milk, boiled (diarrhœa). Fat Pork.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness and dejection, with tears.—Melancholy and moroseness.—Anguish and inquietude, sometimes with flushes of heat, generally in evening (when walking in open air), and sometimes in bed.—Restlessness, fidgety.—Dread of being alone.—Excessively nervous; sensitive to least noise.—Great uneasiness respecting the health; and about her domestic affairs.—Pensiveness.—Timorous disposition.—Discouragement, often to such an extent as to be disgusted with life.—Indifference to everything (to all surroundings), even to relations.—Repugnance to customary business.—Great disturbance caused by vexation.—Great excitability in company.—Susceptibility and peevishness, with great irascibility.—Quarrelsome and caustic disposition.—Weakness of memory.—Distraction.—Aptness to make mistakes in speaking and writing.—Unfitness for intellectual labour.—Slowness of conception.—Comprehension difficult; heavy flow of ideas.—Language coming slowly.

2. Head.—Confusion of the head, which disables him from performing any mental labour.—Fits of vertigo, esp. when walking in open air, or when writing, or even on least movement of arms.—Vertigo, during which all objects appear to be in motion, or with sensation as of something rolling round in head.—Vertigo in morning, on rising, or in afternoon.—Sensation of coldness on vertex; < from moving head and stooping, > when at rest and in the open air.—Fits of headache, with nausea,

vomiting, and shooting or boring pains, which extort cries.—Headache every morning.—Headache, which does not permit the eyes to be opened.—Headache, with excessive desire for coition.—Headache, on shaking or moving head, and also at every step, as if brain were shaken about.—Semilateral headache, sometimes in the evening, after lying down, preceded by heaviness of head.—Paroxysms of hemicrania, stinging pain as from within to without, in one side of head (mostly l.) with nausea (and vomiting) and contraction of eye; < in room and when walking fast, > in open air and when lying on painful side.—Boring headache from within to without, from forenoon till evening, < from motion and stooping, > by rest, when closing the eyes, from external pressure, and sleep.—Heaviness of head.—Pressive cephalalgia above eyes, in the clear daylight; as if the head should burst and the eyes fall out, with nausea.—Expansive pressure in head, sometimes when stooping, as if it were about to burst.—Contraction in head.—Drawing and tearing in and on head, sometimes semilateral.—Lancinating cephalalgia, often semilateral or frontal.—Shooting pains, esp. over l. eye, extorting cries.—Headache at menstrual nisus; with scanty flow.—Headache in terrific shocks.—Involuntary jerking of head backward and forward, esp. in forenoon and when sitting.—Fontanelles remain open, with jerking of the head, pale, bloated face; stomacace, green diarrhœic stools.—Perspiration on the head, smelling sour, with faintish weakness; < in evening before going to sleep.—Rush of blood to the head.—Throbbing cephalalgia, esp. in occiput (beginning in the morning, < in evening, from least motion, when turning eyes, when lying on back, > when closing eyes and when at rest).—Violent congestion of blood in head, with heat, esp. when stooping.—Coldness of exterior of head.—Disposition to take cold on head from dry, cold wind, and if head gets wet.—Involuntary trembling, and shocks in head.—Mobility of scalp.—Scalp and roots of hair very sensitive to touch.—Itching on head (nose and eyes).—Eruptions on vertex and back part of head, dry, offensive, stinging, itching and tingling, with cracks, extending behind ears, feeling sore when scratching them.—Swelling on one side of head above the temple, with itching; sensation of coldness and tearing in it; < when touching it; > when lying on it, or after rising from bed.—Humid scabs on the head.—(Bald spots on scalp, porrigo decalvans.—R. T. C.).—Falling off of the hair.—Small red pimples on forehead; rough forehead.—Swelling of head, esp. forehead.

3. Eyes.—Heaviness and depression of upper lids.—Pressure on eyeballs.—Itching and smarting in eyes and lids.—Pricking in eyes, by candle-light in evening.—Burning sensation in eyes, esp. in morning on waking.—Inflammation of eyes, with redness of sclerotica, and shooting pains.—Inflammation, redness, and swelling of eyelids, with styes.—Pustules in the cornea.—Scabs in eyebrows.—Glassy, watery eyes, in evening.—Fungus hæmatodes in cornea.—Dry scabs on lids, esp. on waking in morning.—Yellow colour of sclerotica.—Eyelids pain in morning when awaking as if too heavy, and as if he could not keep them open.—Eyelids red, swollen; styes on them.—Lachrymation, esp. in the morning or nocturnal agglutination of lids.—Quivering and jerking of lids.—Paralysis of the lids, and inability to open them, esp. at night (and evening).—Confused sight, when

reading and writing.—Presbyopia.—Weakness of sight, as from amaurosis, with contracted pupils.—Appearances of a veil, black spots, points, sparks, and streaks of lights, before eyes.—Intolerance of reflected light from bright objects.—Green reflection round candle in evening.—Great sensitiveness of eyes to daylight.—Sight vanishes during the menses, > on lying down.

4. Ears.—Otalgia.—Shootings in ears.—Stinging in the l. ear.—Pain in ear, as from excoriation.—Swelling, and purulent eruption, in external ear.—Herpes on lobe of ear, behind the ear and on nape of neck.—Discharge of liquid pus from ear, with itching.—Hearing extremely sensitive, esp. to music.—Hardness of hearing.—Sudden deafness, as if caused by a plug in ears.—Buzzing and roaring before ears.

5. Nose.—Swelling and inflammation of nose, esp. at tip.—Scabs on tip of nose.—Scabby and ulcerated nostrils.—Hardened mucus in nose.—Epistaxis, and discharge of blood, frequently, on blowing nose, after being in the slightest degree overheated, or when the nose has been struck by any thing, even lightly.—Violent bleeding of nose, esp. during menses.—Anosmia.—Smelling too sensitive; too feeble, yellow saddle across the bridge of nose.—Fetid smell in nose.—Ozæna; blowing of large lumps of yellow green mucus or yellow green membranes, with blood, from the nose.—Dry coryza.—Dry coryza, esp. of l. nostril.—Dry mucus, which causes an obstruction in nose.—Violent fluent coryza, with sneezing, pain in occiput, and drawing in limbs.

6. Face.—Paleness and puffiness of face, with blue circles round the eyes, which are red and dull.—Yellowness of face (and of the whites of eyes).—Face emaciated.—Yellow streak on nose, and cheeks, in form of a saddle.—Violent heat in face.—Pale bloatedness of face.—Erysipelatous inflammation, and swelling of one side of face (arising from a carious tooth).—Inflammatory swelling of face, with yellow scurfy pimples, thickly grouped.—Herpes, scurf on face.—Warts on face.—Black pores on face.—Acne < before menses.—Itching, and eruption on face and on forehead; sometimes merely like redness and roughness of skin.—Skin swollen on forehead.—Tumours on the forehead.—Drawing facial pains.—Spasmodic pain and tearing in bones of face.—Neuralgic pains (l. side, from abuse of tobacco).—Dryness and exfoliation of lips.—Tension of lower lip.—Swelling of under lip.—Yellow colour and herpetic eruption round mouth.—Moist and scabious eruptions on the red part of lips, and on chin.—Painful ulcer on internal surface of lips.—Engorgement and painful sensitiveness of submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, on compressing or touching teeth, and on speaking, also from slightest current of cold air.—Nocturnal toothache, with extreme excitement.—Pulsative shooting, or drawing toothache, extending sometimes into ear (esp. after eating, drinking, or taking anything cold into mouth) or into arms and fingers.—Toothache during the menses.—Toothache; stinging, pulsating,

extending into ear during pregnancy, with shortness of breath, with swelled face and swelling of submaxillary glands, < from every cold draught of air, when touching teeth and when talking.—Toothache with violent ebullition of blood, and pulsation in whole body.—Tearing shocks in teeth.—Bluntness, looseness, easy bleeding, and caries of teeth.—Gums dark red.—Swelling, excoriation, ulceration, and easy bleeding of gums.

8. Mouth.—Fetid breath.—Swelling of interior of mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, lips and tongue.—Saline salivation.—Taste bitter, sour, slimy, foul, mostly in morning.—Pain in tongue and palate, as if they had been burnt.—Tip of tongue feels as if scalded.—Excoriation of tongue.—Vesicles on tongue.—Tongue loaded with a white coating.—Soreness of tip of tongue.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with swelling of glands of neck.—Pressure, as from a plug in throat, or pain as from excoriation, and shootings during deglutition.—Pressure in throat in region of tonsils, as if neck.—cloth were too tight.—Jerking in throat.—Swelling and inflammation of the gullet.—Inflammation, swelling, and suppuration of tonsils.—Dryness in throat, with tension and scraping.—Clammy sensation in throat.—Accumulation of mucus in throat, and on velum palati.—Roughness and burning in fauces; < by hawking.—Hawking up of mucus, esp. in morning.—Expulsion of sanguineous mucus on hawking.

10. Appetite.—Putrid or sour taste.—Too salt taste of food.—Adipsia or excessive thirst, esp. in morning and in evening, sometimes with anorexia.—Great voracity.—Bulimy, with sensation of emptiness in stomach.—Eager desire for wine; for vinegar.—Creates aversion to beer.—Repugnance and dislike to food, esp. to meat, and milk, which produces diarrhœa.—Tobacco smoke disagrees.—Disagreeable risings, with nausea, after eating fat food.—Weak digestion.—After a weal: acidity in mouth, frequent risings, scraping and burning sensation in throat, pulsation in scrobiculus, hiccough, inflation of abdomen, sweat, feverish heat, palpitation of heart, cephalalgia, nausea, vomiting, pains in stomach, &c.

11. Stomach.—Sensation of emptiness in pit of stomach, just below ensiform cartilage; this is a very weak, "gone" feeling, which nothing can satisfy; this symptom may appear in any complication of troubles, in disordered menstruation, &c.—Frequent risings, generally sour or bitter, or else like rotten eggs, or with taste of food.—Painful risings, during which blood comes into mouth.—Acidity, with disgust to life.—Nausea, sometimes when fasting in morning, > by eating a little.—Nausea, with bitter taste and risings.—Nausea from motion of a carriage.—Nausea and vomiting after a meal.—Vomiting of bile and of food (in morning, with headache).—Vomiting of bile and food during pregnancy; straining so hard that blood comes up.—Pains in stomach after a meal, sometimes in evening.—Violent pain in cardia, when food passes into stomach.—Pain in the scrobiculus while walking.—Pressure in stomach, as from a stone, esp. during or

after a meal, or else at night.—Contractive spasm in stomach.—Waterbrash, esp. after drinking or eating, or preceded by a whirling sensation in stomach.—Vomiting of milky serum (in pregnant women).—Nocturnal vomiting, with headache.—Cramps in stomach and chest.—Tearing boring in cardiac region, extending to loins.—Cutting boring from stomach towards spine.—Pressive shootings in scrobiculus, and in region of the stomach.—Burning sensation in pit of stomach and scrobiculus.—Throbbing in pit of stomach.—Painful sensation of emptiness in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in the liver, when riding in a carriage.—Aching, throbbing, and shooting in hepatic region.—Boring or tensive shootings in hypochondria, esp. during movement.—Shootings in l. hypochondrium.—Attacks of contractive pain in r. hypochondrium.—Pain across hypochondrium at night on lying down, > from micturition.—Pain in abdomen, in bed in morning.—Pressure and heaviness in abdomen, with sensation of expansion, as if it were about to burst.—Excessive distension of abdomen.—Heaviness and hardness in abdomen.—Hardness in pyloric region.—Soreness of abdomen in pregnant women.—Enlargement of abdomen (in women who have had children).—Dropsical swelling of abdomen.—Abdominal spasms, with a clawing pain, as if intestines were twisted.—Incisive colic, esp. after corporeal exercise, or at night, with desire to evacuate.—Digging, cuttings, and aching in the abdomen.—Pain, as from a bruise in intestines.—Coldness in abdomen.—Burning sensation and shootings in abdomen, esp. in l. side, and sometimes extending into thigh.—Sensation of emptiness in abdomen.—Lancinations in groins.—Brownish spots on abdomen.—Movements and borborygmi in abdomen, esp. after a meal.—Excessive production and incarceration of flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation during pregnancy.—Ineffectual want to evacuate, or only with emission of slime and flatus.—Slow, inefficient evacuations, like sheep dung.—Scanty evacuations, with straining and tenesmus.—Fæces too soft.—Difficult discharge even of soft stool.—Great difficulty in discharging stool, which seems to stick in anus or rectum as if a ball or potato was there.—Difficult stool with sensation of weight in abdomen.—Gelatinous evacuations (small), with gripings (and tenesmus).—Debilitating diarrhœa.—Greenish diarrhœa, often of a putrid or sour smell, esp. in children.—Diarrhœa after boiled milk.—Whitish or brownish colour of stools.—Discharge of blood during the evacuation.—Contractive pain and tension, itching, tingling, burning, and shooting in anus and rectum.—Oozing from rectum.—Slimy discharge from rectum, with shooting and tearing pains.—Affections of anus and rectum where there are sharp, shooting, lancinating pains running up into abdomen.—Prolapsus recti, esp. during an evacuation.—Weak feeling in rectum in bed.—Congestion, of blood in anus.—Inactivity of the bowels.—Protrusion of hæmorrhoids from rectum (when walking; bleeding when walking).—Bleeding hæmorrhoids.—Excoriation between the buttocks.—Contractive pain in perinæum.—Ring of condylomata round anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent (and ineffectual) want to urinate (from pressure on bladder and tension in hypogastrium).—Aching in bladder.—Feeling as if bladder were greatly distended.—Emission of urine at night (has to rise frequently).—Involuntary discharge of urine at night, esp. in first sleep.—Deep-coloured urine, red like blood.—Turbid urine, with red, sandy, or brick-coloured sediment.—With white sediment and a cuticle on surface.—Profuse fetid urine, with white sediment.—Urine with a sanguineous deposit.—Sediment to the urine like clay, as if clay were burnt on the bottom of the vessel.—Urine very offensive; cannot be endured in room.—Cramp in bladder, burning sensation in bladder and urethra.—Smarting in urethra, esp. when urinating.—Incisive pains and shootings in urethra.—Discharge of mucus from the urethra, as in chronic gonorrhœa.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Profuse perspiration of genitals, and esp. of scrotum.—Itching round the genital organs.—Itching eruption on the glans and prepuce.—(Crop of small, velvety gonorrhœal warts round margin of prepuce).—Pseudo-gonorrhœa of an acid salt smell.—Ulcers on glans and prepuce.—Pains in the testes.—Cutting in testes.—Swelling of scrotum.—Weakness of genital organs.—Increased sexual desire, with frequent erections (continued erections at night).—Frequent pollutions.—Discharge of prostatic fluid, after urinating, and during a difficult evacuation.—Intellectual, moral, and physical fatigue after coition, and pollutions.—In either sex, complaints from coition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Excoriation in vulva, and between thighs, sometimes before menses (soreness and redness of labia and perinæum).—Great dryness of vulva and vagina, esp. after menses; painful to touch.—Internal and external heat in genitals.—Con tractive pain in vagina.—Swelling, redness, and moist itching eruption on labia minora.—Bearing down in uterus, which obstructs respiration.—Pressure as if everything would protrude through the vulva (with oppression of breathing).—Pains in both groins and bearing down, with constipation but no leucorrhœa; sleep heavy and non-refreshing, coldness all over, tongue flabby (cured in stout woman, 35.—R. T. C.). Prolapsus of the vagina.—Violent stitches in the vagina upwards.—Prolapsus uteri, with congestion, with yellow leucorrhœa.—Prolapsus, with inclination of fundus to l., causing numbness in l. lower half of body, with pain, > when lying, esp. on r. side, tenderness of os uteri.—Induration of cervix; burning, shooting, sticking pains.—Metrorrhagia; during climaxis or during pregnancy.—Menses too profuse.—Menses suppressed, or too feeble, or else too early (appearing only in morning).—When menses fail to appear in mothers who do not nurse, with inflation of abdomen.—Colic before menses.—During menses: irritability, melancholy, toothache, headache, nose-bleed, and painful weariness in limbs, or spasmodic colic and pressure towards the parts.—Must cross her limbs to prevent protrusion of the parts.—Dull, heavy pain in ovaries; esp. l.—Sterility.—Leucorrhœa, or a yellow or greenish red water, or purulent and fetid, sometimes with inflation of abdomen, or shootings in vagina.—Leucorrhœa in place of menses.—Leucorrhœa like milk, with soreness of pudenda.—Itching, corrosive leucorrhœa.—Inclination to

miscarriages.—Abortion after the fifth month.—tendency to abort fifth to seventh month.—Shootings in mammæ.—Excoriation of nipples (which bleed and seem about to ulcerate).—Nipples cracked across the crown.—Induration of breasts; scirrhus, stitches, tender, burning pains.—Excoriation in children.—Sudden hot flushes of climaxis, with momentary sweat, weakness and great tendency to faint.—Retained placenta after miscarriage.—Soreness of abdomen, feels motions of child too sensitively.—During pregnancy yellow brown spots on face.—Terrible itching of vulva causing abortion.—Offensive excoriating lochia, very long lasting.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Roughness and soreness of larynx and throat.—Sensation of dryness in larynx.—Hoarseness with coryza.—Sensation of dryness in trachea.—Cough, excited by a tickling in larynx or chest.—Dry cough, which seems to arise from stomach, esp. when in bed in evening (till midnight), and often with nausea and bitter vomiting.—Moist cough, after a chill.—Cough only during day, or which wakens one at night.—Expectoration profuse and whitish.—Cough, with copious expectoration of mucus, generally putrid, or of a salt taste, often only in morning or evening, and frequently accompanied by noise, weakness, and pains as from excoriation in chest (as if it were raw).—Cough with expectoration in morning, no expectoration in evening, or with expectoration at night, none in day; very severe cough in morning on rising, and expectoration of a great quantity of badly tasting substance.—Nocturnal cough, with cries, suffocation, and retching.—Cough, like whooping-cough.—Attacks of spasmodic cough, like whooping-cough, caused by tickling in chest or from tickling extending from larynx to abdomen, with expectoration only in morning, evening and at night of greenish-grey pus, or of milk-white, tough mucus, sometimes disagreeably sweet, which has to be swallowed again.—Cough < when lying on l. side; from acids.—Cough excited by a tickling sensation, and accompanied by constipation.—Difficult expectoration (or being obliged to swallow again what had been raised).—Yellow-greenish purulent expectoration during the cough.—Expectoration of blood while lying down.—Sanguineous expectoration, when coughing, morning and evening, with expectoration of mucus by day.—Lancinations in chest or back during cough.

18. Chest.—Dyspnœa, oppression of chest, and shortness of breath, when walking and ascending, as well as when lying down in bed, in evening, and at night.—Pain in sides of chest, when inspiring or coughing.—Stitch in l. side of chest and scapula when breathing and coughing.—Oppression on chest produced by an accumulation of mucus, or by too profuse expectoration.—Pain in chest from movement.—Pressure in chest, esp. when in bed in evening.—Heaviness, fulness, and tension in chest.—(Hepatisation of middle and lower lobes of r. lung.—Skinner).—Pain in chest, as from excoriation.—Cramps in chest.—Itching and tickling in chest.—Sensation of emptiness in chest.—Shootings and prickings in chest, and sides of chest, sometimes during an inspiration, and when coughing, as well as from intellectual exertion.—Brown spots on chest.—The chest symptoms cease, or are > by pressure of hand on thorax.

19. Heart.—Ebullition (congestion) of blood in chest, and violent palpitation of heart.—Intermittent palpitation of heart.—Palpitation: in evening in bed with beating in all arteries; during digestion; with stitches in l. side of chest.—Heart gives an occasional hard thump.—Wakes up with violent beating of heart.—Nervous palpitation > by walking fast.

20. Neck and Back.—Tetters on nape, and behind ears.—Claret-coloured spots on neck, and under chin.—Furunculus on neck.—Perspiration on back, and under axillæ.—Swelling and suppuration of axillary glands.—Humid tetters under axillæ.—Pressure and stitches in r. shoulder-blade.—Stiffness in small of back and neck.—Pains in loins and back, with burning tearing.—Throbbing in loins.—Weakness in loins when walking.—Incisive pains, pressure, digging and spasmodic tearings in back.—Rigidity of back and nape.—Pain in the back, and small of back particularly with stiffness; > by walking.—Tearing in back during menses, with chills, heat, thirst and contraction of chest.—Aching and dull pain in lumbar and sacral regions, extending to thighs and legs.—Sprained pain over hips, in evening in bed, and in afternoon.—Shivering in back.—Brownish spots on back.—Reddish herpetic spots above hip, and both sides of neck.—Stitches posteriorly above r. hip; she could not lie on r. side, and when touched it felt sore.—Stitches in back when coughing.—Itching eruption on back.

21. Limbs.—Drawing in all the limbs.—Drawing and tearing (paralytic pains) in, limbs and joints (with weakness).—Heaviness of the limbs.—Arthritic pains in joints.—Tension in limbs as if they were too short.—Easy going to sleep of limbs, esp. after manual labour.—Stiffness and want of flexibility in joints.—Easy dislocation and spraining of limbs.—Commotions and jerks in limbs night and day.—Restlessness and throbbing in all the limbs, which admits of no rest in any place.—Frequent stretchings.—Want of stability in limbs.—Coldness of hands and feet; but moist.

22. Upper Limbs.—Wrenching pain (as from dislocation) in shoulder-joint, esp. on lifting or holding anything.—Lassitude in arms.—Sensation of stiffness or coldness in arms, as if paralysed.—Drawing, paralytic pain in arm and shoulder-joint, extending to fingers.—Swelling and suppuration of axillary glands.—Shootings in arms, wrist, and fingers on fatiguing or moving them.—Painful tension in arms, and joints of elbow and fingers, as if caused by contraction.—Inflammatory, deep red, hard, marbled swelling in middle of arms.—Pustules on arms, with violent itching.—Stiffness of joints of elbow and hands.—Brownish spots, herpetic skin, and itching scabs an elbow (scaling off).—Itching vesicles on back of hand, and tips of fingers.—Itch and scabs on hands (soldiers' itch).—Herpes on backs of hands.—Swelling of hand, with eruption of vesicles, like pemphigus.—Shootings in wrist on moving the hand.—Burning heat in palms.—Cold sweat on hands.—Malignant scabies, and scabs on hands.—Arthritic drawing and shootings in joints of fingers.—Distortion of fingers.—Painless ulcers on joints, and on tips of fingers.—(Tingling in tips of fingers, which wakes her up on going to sleep, after

which sleeps well all night.—R. T. C.).—Warts on hands and fingers; on sides of fingers; horny.—Flaws on fingers.—Deformed nails.—Panaritium, with throbbing and shooting pains.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain as if bruised in r. hip-joint.—Pain in hips, with tearing shootings.—Pain in buttocks and thighs, after having been seated for some time.—Spasms in buttocks at night, in bed, when stretching out the limb.—Paralytic weakness of legs, esp. after a paroxysm of passion.—Stiffness of legs, as far as hip-joint, after having been seated a short time.—Coldness in legs and feet (esp. in evening in bed).—Swelling of legs and feet (< when sitting or standing, > when walking).—Cramp in thighs when walking.—Tearing lancinations, or shocks in thighs and tibia, so as to extort cries.—Furunculi on thigh and in hams.—Drawing and tearing shootings in knees, hams, and heels.—Painful swelling of knees.—Synovitis of knee-joints in housemaids (R. T. C.).—Stiffness in joints of knee and ankle.—Cramps in Calves, sometimes at night.—Restlessness of legs every evening (with formication in them).—Itching pimples on legs and instep.—Drawing pain in legs and great toes.—Shootings in tibia and instep.—Sensation in legs, as if a mouse were running over them.—Jerking in feet when sleeping.—Ulcers on instep.—Stiffness in heels and joints of feet, as from contraction.—Pricking and burning sensation of feet.—Tingling and numbness in soles of feet.—Profuse, or else suppressed (offensive) perspiration of feet (causing soreness between toes).—Stinging in the heels.—Tension in tendo-Achillis.—Ulcers on heel, arising from corrosive vesicles.—Indolent ulcers on joints and tips of toes.—Corns on feet, with shooting pain.—Deformity of toenails.

24. Generalities.—[Affections in general appearing in l. side; r. upper and r. lower extremities; eyelids internal ear; hearing very sensitive; region of liver; inner lower belly l. shoulder-blade; back and small of back; axilla; axillary glands, esp. where there are darting pains through them; upper and lower extremities and joints; r. lumbar region, with a violent pressing or bearing-down pain; nails turn yellow.—Dark hair; pale face; exanthema on face, lips, nose, forehead.—Bleeding from inner parts.—Spasms: clonic; tonic; cataleptic; great restlessness of the body; great aversion to washing.—Debility in general or of particular parts.—Sensations: of a ball in inner parts; pain as if part would burst, were pressed or pushed asunder; cramping or drawing pains in inner or outer parts; sensations of emptiness or hollowness in any part, esp. when accompanied by a fainting sensation; jerking in the muscles or elsewhere, as they may be felt in the head when talking, &c.; knocking, throbbing, or pulsation in inner parts; pressing as of a heavy load; vibration like dull tingling or buzzing in the body.—< In early morning; forenoon; evening, particularly before falling asleep; on waking; stooping; during inspiration; while in company; while coughing; after coitus; after eating; from exertion of the mind; during fever; female complaints generally; from loss of fluids; masturbation; music; milk; fat pork; during and after perspiration; during pregnancy; riding in a car; from riding on horseback, in a swing, &c.; from sexual excesses; during first hours of sleep; in snow air; from stretching the affected part; while nursing a child;

from water and washing; from getting wet; females having leucorrhœa; during confinement esp.—> From drawing up the limb; moving; exertion of body; drinking cold water; in solitude; when walking quickly.—H. N. G.].—Shooting and pricking pains in the limbs, and other parts of the body.—Burning pains in different parts of the body.—Pains, which are > by external heat.—Pains, by fits, with shuddering.—Wrenching pain, esp. on exerting the parts affected, and also at night, in heat of bed.—Rheumatic pains, with swelling of the parts affected, perspiration easily excited, chilliness or shivering, alternately with heat.—Great disturbance, caused by vexation.—Easy benumbing of the limbs (arms and legs) esp. after manual labour.—Stiffness and want of flexibility in the joints.—Easy dislocation and spraining of the limbs.—Tendency to strain the back.—Commotions and jerks in the limbs night and day.—Jerking in the muscles.—Fits of uneasiness, and of hysterical spasms.—Swelling and suppuration of the glands.—Renewal or < of several sufferings, during and immediately after a meal.—The symptoms disappear during violent exercise, except when taken on horseback, and are < during repose, also in the evening, at night, in the heat of the bed (and in the forenoon).—Painful sensibility of the whole body.—Violent ebullition of blood, even at night, with pulsation throughout the body.—Great swelling of body, with shortness of breath, without thirst.—Heaviness, and physical indolence.—Paroxysms of weakness, and hysterical or other forms of syncope.—Fainting fits.—Lassitude, with trembling.—Want of energy, sometimes only on waking.—The patient is soon fatigued, when walking in the open air.—Great tendency to take cold, and sensibility to cold air, esp. in a north wind.—Feverish shivering, syncope, and afterwards coryza, after getting wet.

25. Skin.—Skin yellow, like jaundice; chapping of the skin, or cracks may extend deeply into the tissues, and this is < by washing in water; exanthema in general, particularly when it is disposed to crack.—Ulceration of the exanthema; bed sores; brown sphacelus.—Tetters in general.—Ulcers suppurating; pus too copious; swollen; with proud flesh.—Salt rheum.—Excessive sensibility of the skin.—Soreness of skin and humid places in bends of joints.—Itching in different parts (face, arms, hands, back, hips, abdomen and genitals) which changes to a burning sensation.—Itching and eruption of pimples in the joints.—Excoriation, esp. in the joints.—Dry and itching eruptions, like scabies.—Dry itch; bad effects where itch has been suppressed by *Merc*. or *Sul*.—Brown, or vinous, or else reddish, and herpetic spots on skin.—Annular desquamation (annular herpes).—Moist, scabious herpes, with itching and burning sensation.—Boils and blood-boils.—Engorged glands.—Scirrhous indurations.—Eruptions of vesicles, like pemphigus.—Itching, stinging, lancinating, burning, or sometimes indolent ulcers (knuckles, finger-joints, tips of fingers, joints and tip of toes).—Corns, with shooting pain.—Deformity of nails.—Hepatic spots.—Warts: on neck with horny excrescences in centre; small, itching, flat on hands and face; large hard seed warts; dark colour and painless; (large horny wart on abdomen).

26. Sleep.—Strong disposition to sleep during day, and early in evening.—Attacks of coma, returning in a tertian type.—Falling asleep late; complaints preventing sleep; sleeping late in the morning; waking frequently during the night; very sleepy in the morning; sleeplessness before midnight; sleepiness without sleep.—Awakens at 3 a.m. and cannot go to sleep again.—Sleeplessness from over-excitement.—Early waking, and lying awake for a long time.—Frequent waking, without apparent cause.—Agitated sleep, with violent ebullition of blood, continued tossing, fantastic, anxious, frightful dreams, and frequent starts (screaming), with fright.—The sleeper fancies himself called by name.—Unrefreshing sleep; sensation in morning, as from insufficient sleep.—Lascivious dreams.—Talking, cries, and jerking of limbs, during sleep.—Nightly delirium.—Wanderings, anguish, feverish heat, and agitation in the body, toothache, colic, cough, and many other sufferings at night.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and quick during night and then intermitting; during day slow.—Pulse accelerated by motion and being angry.—Pulsation in all the blood-vessels.—Shuddering (chilliness) during pains.—Coldness of single parts.—Want of vital heat.—Frequent shivering, esp. when out of doors in evening, and from every movement.—Flushes of heat at intervals during day, esp. afternoon and evening, while sitting or in open air, generally with thirst or redness of face.—Paroxysm of heat (transient), esp. when seated, and walking in open air, also when angry, or engaged in important conversation.—Paroxysm of heat (and of shivering) with thirst.—During chill more thirst than during heat.—Continued heat, with redness of face and violent thirst.—Fever, with thirst, during shivering, pains in the limbs, icy coldness of the hands and feet, and deadness of the fingers.—Perspiration in general; perspires too easily; single parts perspire too easily; perspiration with anxiety; with restlessness; sour-smelling or offensive.—Internal chilliness with external heat.—Perspiration while seated.—Profuse perspiration on the slightest movement (more after than during exercise).—Perspiration only on upper part of body.—Nocturnal perspiration, sometimes cold (on breast, back, and thighs).—Perspiration in morning, sometimes of an acid smell.—Intermittent fever, followed by violent heat and inability to collect one's senses; this is followed by profuse perspiration.

Pyrogenium.

Pyrogen. Pyrexin. Sepsin. A product of the decomposition of chopped lean beef in water, allowed to stand in the sun for two or three weeks. Dilutions; (which should be made, according to Burnett, direct and without glycerine).

Clinical.—Abscess. Anus, sweating near. Bed-sores. Bright's disease. Constipation. Diarrhśa. Dysentery. Eczema. *Enteric fever*. Fistula. Headache. Heart, rapid action of; consciousness of; failure of. *Hectic fever*. Indian continued fevers.

Influenza.—Intestines, ulceration of; obstruction of. *Labour: puerperal fever. Ovary, abscess of*. Peritonitis. Phthisis pulmonalis. Ptomaine poisoning. Puerperal fever. *Pyćmia*. Sepsis. *Spine, Pott's curvature of*. Tabes mesenterica. Tuberculosis. Typhilitis. Ulcers, varicose; obstinate. Varicosis.

Characteristics.—John Drysdale was the first, in 1880, to suggest the use of this substance as a medicament (*On Pyrexin or Pyrogen as a Therapeutic Agent*, Bailličre, Tyndale & Cox). Burdon Sanderson has stated (*B. M. J.*, February 13, 1875) that "only liquids which contain bacteria or have a marked proneness to their production" are capable of setting up pyrexia. This remark struck Drysdale, and though, of course, he could not endorse the "only" of the statement—many drugs known to homśopaths set up fever—he saw that the fact might be turned to account. Sanderson further defines *Pyrogen* as "a chemical non-living substance formed by living bacteria, but also by living pus-corpuscles, or the living blood- or tissue-protoplasms from which these corpuscles spring." In Sanderson's experiments with *Pyro*. the following effects were observed. (*1*) From a non-fatal dose: The animal shivers and begins to move about restlessly. The temperature rises from 2° to 3° C., the maximum being reached in three hours. Thirst and vomiting come on, followed by feculent and thin mucous, and finally bloody diarrhśa and tenesmus. In five hours these symptoms begin to subside, and the animal recovers with wonderful rapidity. When death occurs it is from heart failure. In *non-fatal* cases with gastro-enteric symptoms the temperature gradually rises for four hours, and as gradually subsides: in *fatal* cases it rises rapidly to 104° F., then rapidly declines to below normal. (*2*) From a fatal dose: There is intestinal hćmorrhage, purging, collapse, and death. After death extravasations of blood are found in heart, pleura, and pericardium; the spleen is enlarged and full of blood. Mucous membrane of stomach and small intestines is intensely injected with detachment of epithelium and exudation of bloody fluid, which distends the gut. The blood is dark, the corpuscles being in clumps instead of rolls, and many being dissolved in the liquor sanguinis. White corpuscles partially disintegrated. Drysdale prepared a tincture of *Pyro*.—which he preferred to call *Pyrexin*, since it is not a mere fever-*producer*: others have called it *Sepsin*; but this is too close to *Septicćmin*, a name given to a related and perhaps identical nosode: I have chosen to retain the name *Pyrogen*, by which the remedy is best known in homśopathy—and put his own suggestion into practice. His success was very encouraging, but as he continued to use the Ř tincture and lowest attenuations the difficulty of keeping the preparation was not small; and the remedy did not come into extensive use till Burnett published his pamphlet on *Pyrogenium in Fevers and Blood-poisoning* in 1888. Burnett used chiefly the 6th centesimal dilution, which is perfectly harmless, and which will keep indefinitely. Heath, who made one of the preparations used by Burnett, gave some of it to Swan, of New York, who ran it up into the high infinitesimals. Much of the American experience is with Swan's attenuations, including a proving by Sherbino (*Med. Adv*., xxv. 369), whose symptoms I have marked (S) in the Schema. The remainder of the symptoms of the Schema are for the most part clinical. Yingling (*H. P*., xiii. 402) collected symptoms from many reported cases,

and arranged them with the symptoms of the proving. (Yingling erroneously describes *Pyro*. as prepared from "pus from septic abscess." This is *Septicćmin*. He refers, however, to Burnett's pamphlet and to cases cured with *Pyro*., leaving the actual substance referred to not in doubt. H. C. Allen, who published the proving and most of the cases in *Med. Adv*., rightly describes *Pyro*. as a "Product of Sepsis"). Drysdale's original cases include a number in which threatened typhoid was averted, a case of tabes mesenterica cured, and one of ulceration of the colon greatly benefited. Burnett's were cases of fully developed typhoid all cut short at the height by *Pyro*. 6 given every two hours. In his pamphlet is included a successful experience of Dr. Shouldham's with *Pyro*. 6 in two cases of diphtheritic sore threat. I have had ample opportunity of observing the power of *Pyro*. over typhoid fever, and typhoid and hectic states, including one of discharging abscess connected with Pott's disease of the spine. T. M. Dillingham reports (*Med. Adv*., xxvii. 367) the case of a young German Jewess who had been under treatment at various hospitals for Bright's disease, and at the *Hahnemann* Hospital of New York among Others. To this she was readmitted on March 14, 1890, when she first came under Dr. Dillingham's care. The urine showed an enormous amount of albumen and a variety of casts. Feet and legs greatly swollen, face puffy. Throbbing headache, often accompanied by profuse nose-bleed, nausea, and vomiting; < motion and light; abnormally bright eyes, widely dilated pupils. *Bell*. gave temporary relief; but on May 31st the condition was desperate. Dillingham then learned that the trouble dated from a large abscess resulting from a lanced, badly cared-for felon of the left thumb. She was ill six weeks with this abscess, having, as her doctors said, "blood poisoning." Soon after this her face and feet began to swell. On May 31st the condition was this: Feet, legs, and genitals greatly swollen. Frightful throbbing headache, > by tight band constantly worn. > By heat; very fond of the *hot bath*. Headaches had terrible aggravations lasting two to four days, during which time she could neither lie in bed nor sit up, but was in constant motion, groaning and crying piteously for help. *Pyro*. cmm, Swan, one dose was given, and no other medicine, although the patient on one occasion begged for something to stop the pain. In the course of June she began to mend, and on October 20th was discharged cured. In Sherbino's proving he was cured incidentally of a consciousness of the heart and its working, and palpitation from least excitement or anxiety, < beginning to move; congestion to head as if apoplexy would ensue. *Cactus* had done no good. Sherbino cured: (*1*) a case of puerperal fever with *Pyro*., being led to its selection by the very high pulse rate. (*2*) Relapse of typhoid, pulse 140, temperature 102° F.; both were normal in twenty-four hours. (*3*) Young lady, 17, fever, aching bones, bed felt very hard. Numb, paralytic feeling. *As the fever left the pulse kept mounting up*. *Pyro*. cmm, Swan, repeated as often as effect ceased, cured.—*Pyro*. is one of the *germinal* remedies of the materia medica. When once the idea of its essential action is grasped an infinity of applications become apparent. As Drysdale put it, "The most summary indication for *Pyro*. would be to term it the *Aconite* of the typhous or typhoid quality of pyrexia," and wherever poisoning by bacterial products (*e.g*., in the

hectic of phthisis) is going on *Pyro*. will be likely to do good. *Sepsis* is the essence of the action of *Pyro*. H. C. Allen gives this indication for its use in septic states: "When the best selected remedies fail to relieve or permanently improve "─analogous to the action of *Pso*. and *Sul*. in other conditions. Also: "Latent pyogenic process, patient continually relapsing after apparent simillimum." As *Pyro*. is a product of carrion, the carrion-like odour of bodily emaciations, secretions, and excretions is a keynote for its use. Other leading indications are: Restlessness; must move constantly to > the soreness of parts. "Constipation, from impactum of fćces in fevers; stool large, black, carrion-like." "Chill begins in back, between scapulć." "Severe general chill of bones and extremities." In all cases of fever commencing with pains in the limbs," Swan. Pulse abnormally rapid, out of all proportion to temperature." *Pyro*. 5, five drops in water night and morning, assisted in the cure of a case of anal fistula in a case of Burnett's (*On Fistula*, p. 66). Under its action a sweating at the seat which the man had had for many years disappeared; and the skin of his hands, which were subject to dry eczema, assumed a much cleaner aspect. J. S. Hunt (*H. W*., xxxi. 54) reports five cases of varicose ulcers, all of which healed quickly under *Pyro*. Bellairs (*H. W*., xxxiv. 298) gave *Pyro*. 200 to an elderly woman who suffered for years with an ulcerated leg, which was riddled with deep, burrowing wounds, extremely painful and discharging freely. *Hep., Sil., Ars., Ham*., did no good. Under *Pyro*. once or twice a day "a large boil" formed on the calf of the leg and discharged its contents, after which the various ulcers healed up directly. The symptoms are > by heat (drinking hot water; hot bath). > Tightly binding head. > Stretching out limbs; walking about; turning over or changing position. Heart's action and cough < by motion. Eyeball < moving eye. Cough < motion and in a warm room. < Sitting up in bed; rising. (Cough > sitting up; < lying down.)

Relations.─*Compare:* Septicćmin (B. Sanderson says bacteria and pus cells produce the same chemical result; Pyro. and Sept. may therefore he identical, but I think it best to keep them distinct); Malar. (the *vegetable* Pyrogen); Lach. In typhoid with soreness, bed feels hard, Bap., Arn., Rhus. > Motion and stretching limbs, Rhus. Cough < by motion and in warm room, Bry. Uterine hćmorrhage, Ipec. ("if Ipec. fails when indicated give Pyro.," Yingling). Offensive diarrhśa Pso. Black stools, Lept. Constipation, Op., Sanic., Pb. Lochia thin, fetid, Nit. ac. Vomits water as soon as warm in stomach, Pho. Throbbing headache, Bell. Varicose, offensive ulcers of old persons, Pso. Skin ashy, Sec. Suppuration, Hep.

Causation.─Blood poisoning. Ptomaine poisoning. Sewer-gas poisoning. Typhoid fever (remote effects of). Dissecting wounds.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Loquacious; can think and talk faster than ever before (S). Irritable (S).—Delirious on closing eyes; sees a man at foot of bed.—Whispers; in sleep.—Sensation as if she covered the whole bed; knew her head was on pillow, but did not know where the rest of her body was.—Feels when lying on one side that she is one person, and another person when turning on the other side.—Sensation as though crowded with arms and legs.—Hallucination that he is very wealthy; remaining after the fever.

2. Head.—Staggers as if drunk on rising in morning (S.).—Dizziness on rising up in bed.—Pains in both mastoids, < r.; dull throbbing in mastoid region (S).—Great throbbing of arteries of temples and head; every pulsation felt in brain and in ears; the throbbings meet on top of brain (S).—Painless throbbing all through front of head; sounds like escaping steam (S).—Frightful throbbing headache > from tight band.—Excruciating, bursting, throbbing headache with intense restlessness (often accompanied with profuse nosebleed, nausea, and vomiting).—Sensation as if a cap were on.—Rolling of head from side to side.—Forehead bathed in cold sweat.

3. Eyes.—L. eyeball sore, < looking up and turning eye outward (S).—Projecting eyes.

4. Ears.—Loud ringing, like a bell, l. ear (also r.) (S).—Ears cold.—Ears red, as if blood would burst out of them.

5. Nose.—Nose-bleed; awakened by dreaming it and found it was so.—Sneezing: every time he puts hand from under covers; at night.—Nostrils closing alternately (S).—Cold nose.—Fan-like motion of alć nasi.

6. Face.—Face: burning; yellow; very red; pale, sunken, and bathed in cold sweat; pale, greenish, or chlorotic.—Circumscribed redness of cheeks.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: coated white in front, brown at back; yellowish brown, bad taste in morning (S).—Tongue: coated yellowish grey, edges and tip very red; large, flabby; yellow brown streak down centre.—Tongue clean, smooth, and dry; first fiery red, then dark red and intensely dry; smooth and dry; glossy, shiny; dry, cracked, articulation difficult.—Taste: terribly fetid, as if mouth and throat full of pus (produced by dose of *Pyro*. em, Swan); sweetish.—Breath horrible; like carrion.

9. Throat.—Diphtheria with extreme fetor.

10. Appetite.—No appetite (S); or thirst.—Great thirst for small quantities, but the least liquid was instantly rejected.—> Drinking very hot water.—Thirst and vomiting (dog).

11. Stomach.—Belching of sour water after breakfast (S).—Nausea and vomiting.—Vomiting: persistent; brownish, coffee-ground; offensive, stercoraceous; with impacted or obstructed bowels.—Vomiting and purging.—Vomits water when it becomes warm in stomach.—> By vomiting.—Urging to vomit; with cold feet.—Stomach feels too full (S).

12. Abdomen.—Full feeling and bloating of abdomen (S).—When lying on l. side bubbling or gurgling sensation in hypochondria, extending back to l. of spine (S).—Pain in umbilical region with passage of sticky, yellow stool.—While riding in a buggy aching in l. of umbilicus; < drinking water; > passing flatus down ward.—Soreness of abdomen so severe she can hardly breathe, or bear any pressure over r. side.—Very severe cutting pains r. side going through back, < by every motion, talking, coughing, breathing deep; > lying on r. (affected) side; groaning with every breath.

13. Stool and Anus.—Feculent and thin mucous, and finally bloody diarrhśa and tenesmus (dog).—Two soft, sticky stools, 8 to 9 a.m.—Involuntary escape of stool when passing flatus (S).—Profuse watery, painless stools, with vomiting.—Stool horribly offensive, carrion-like.—Stool very much constipated, large, difficult, requires much effort; first part balls, last part natural, with streaks of blood; anus sore after (S).—Constipation: hard, dry accumulated fćces; stool large, black, carrion-like; small black balls like olives.—Congestion and capillary stasis of gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, shedding of epithelium, bloody fluid distending intestines (dog).—(Sweat about anus removed; fistula relieved.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty; only passed twice in twenty-four hours (S).—Urine: yellow; after standing, cloudy with substance looking like orange peel; red deposit on vessel hard to remove; deposits sediment like red pepper (S).—Got up three times in night to urinate (S).—(Bright's disease of kidneys.).—Urine albuminous, containing casts; horribly offensive, carrion-like.—Frequent calls to urinate as fever comes on.—Intolerable tenesmus of bladder; spasmodic contractions, involving rectum, ovaries, and broad ligaments; [cured in a case of Yingling's with *Pyro*. cm Swan (and higher); patient's next period came on naturally and painlessly, whereas before menses had been painful and extremely offensive.]

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Testes hang down relaxed; scrotum looks and feels thin.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Puerperal peritonitis with extreme fetor; a rotten odour.—Parts seriously swollen (Bright's disease).—Menses horribly offensive; carrion-like.—Menses last but one day, then a bloody leucorrhśa, horribly offensive.—Hćmorrhage of bright red blood with dark clots.—Septicćmia following abortion; *fśtus or secondines retained*, decomposed.—(Has cured prolapsus uteri, with bearing down, > by holding the head and straining, as in the act of

labour.).—Abscess of l. ovary, acute throbbing pain, great distress, with fever and rigors (*Pyro*. cm, Swan, produced an enormous flow of white creamy pus with general >).—Lochia: thin, acrid, brown, or fśtid; suppressed, followed by chills, fever, and profuse fetid perspiration.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Wheezing when expiring (S).—Cough; with large masses of phlegm from larynx; < by motion; < in warm room; cough = burning in larynx and bronchi; = pain in occiput; = stitching in small of back, only noticed in the chair; coughs up yellow sputa through night (S).—Cough > sitting up, < lying down.—Expectoration: rusty mucus; horribly offensive.

18. Chest.—Pain in r. lung and shoulder, < talking or coughing.—Neglected pneumonia: Cough, night-sweats, frequent pulse, abscess had burst discharging much pus of mattery taste (rapid recovery under *Pyro*. cm. three doses).—Chest sore, purple spots on it.—Severe contracting pain within lower sternum, sometimes extending to rib-joints and up to throat, as if śsophagus being cramped.—Ecchymoses on pleura (dog).

19. Heart.—Pain in region of l. nipple, as if in heart; increased action; pulse 120 (S).—Heart tired as after a long run; increased action < least motion (S).—Every pulsation felt (painlessly) in head and ears (S).—Sensation as if heart enlarged; distinct consciousness of heart (S).—Sensation as if heart too full of blood.—Feels as if the heart were pumping cold water (Yingling).—Violent, tiresome heart action.—Palpitation or increased action without corresponding increase of temperature.—Palpitation < by motion.—Loud heart-beats; audible to herself and others.—Could not sleep for whizzing and purring of heart; when she did sleep was delirious.—Cardiac asthenia from septic conditions.—Ecchymoses on heart and pericardium (dog).

20. Neck and Back.—Throbbing of vessels of neck running up in waves from clavicles.—Weak feeling in back; stitching pain on coughing (S).

21. Limbs.—Aching: in bones; all over body as from a severe cold; with soreness of flesh, head feels hard; > motion (S).—Cold extremities.—Numbness of hands, arms, and feet, extending over whole body.—Automatic movement of r. arm and r. leg, turned the child round from r. to l. till feet reached the pillow: repeated as often as she was put right (cerebro-spinal meningitis).

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulder-joint; in front, passing three inches down arm (S).—Hands and arms numb.—Hands cold and clammy.—Dry eczema of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching above knees, deep in bones, while sitting by a hot fire; > by walking (S).—On going to bed aching in patella; > flexing leg (S).—Aching above l. knee as though bone broken (S).—Aching above knees in

bones, > stretching out limbs (S).—Tingling in r. little toe as if frost-bitten.—Feet and legs swollen (Bright's disease).—Numbness of feet.

24. Generalities.—Cannot lie more than few minutes in one position, > change (S).—Debility in morning, staggered on trying to walk (S).—Nervous, restless (S).—Aching all over, bed feels hard.—Great muscular debility; rapid recovery in few hours (dog).

25. Skin.—Skin pale, cold, of ashy hue.—Obstinate, varicose, offensive ulcers of old people.

26. Sleep.—Slept awhile; woke to roll and tumble in every conceivable position (S).—Unable to sleep for brain activity and crowding of ideas (S).—Restlessness > after sleep.—Cries out in sleep that a weight is lying on her.—Whispers in sleep.—Kept awake by purring of heart.—Dreams: of various things; of business.

27. Fever.—"In all cases of fever commencing with pains in the limbs" (Swan).—Shivers and begins to move about restlessly; temperature rises gradually and as gradually subsides (dog).—Temperature rises rapidly to 104° F., and sinks rapidly from heart failure (dog, fatal dose).—Chilly at times and a little aching; a little feverish (S).—After dinner, ache all over, chilly all night, bed feels hard (S).—After getting into bed, chilly, teeth chatter; woke 10 p.m. in perspiration on upper part of body; > motion (S).—Feels hot as if he had a fever, but was only 99° F., feels like 105°.—Cold and chilly all day.—No fire would warm; sits by fire and breathes the heat from it; chilly whenever he leaves it; at night when the fever came on he had a sensation as if lungs on fire, must have fresh air, which gave >.—Frequent calls to urinate as soon as fever came on; urine clear as water.—Every other day dumb ague.—Perspiration horribly offensive, carrion-like; disgust up to nausea about any effluvia arising from her own body.—Cold sweat over body.

Septicæminum.

Nosode of Septicæmia (Swan). Attenuations made from contents of a septic abscess.

Clinical.—Camp diarrhœa. Dysentery. Typhoid fever.

Characteristics.—Skinner (*H. W.*, xxxv. 246) gave a supply of *Septic*. 10m (F. C.) to a volunteer going to South Africa, with instructions to take a globule every four hours if attacked with anything like sinking or typhoid fever. The young man wrote

home that "*Septicæmin* is like magic in diarrhœa and dysentery in camp life," and asked for more, as his supply was largely drawn on by his friends.

Relations.—*Compare:* Pyro., Malar., Bapt.

Stigmata Maidis. Zea.

Zea mays. Maize. Indian Corn. N. O. Gramineæ (Tribe, Phalarideæ).

1. STIGMATA MAIDIS. Corn Silk. Green pistils. Tincture: One part, by weight, of the Silk to two of alcohol. Fluid Extract. (Z. St.)

2. SHUCKS. Decoction or tincture of the husks of Maize after the removal of the grain. (Z. sh.)

Clinical.—Albuminuria (St.). Cystitis (St.). Dropsy (St.). Gonorrhœa, chronic (St.). Heart, failure of (St.). Malaria, chronic (Sh.). Renal colic (St.). Pyelitis (St.). Urine, retained; suppressed (St.).

Characteristics.—Two parts of Maize have been used in medicine, the pistils (*Stigmata maidis*) and the husks (*Shucks*), but I think it best to take them together. I have distinguished them under the heading CLINICAL by (St.) and (Sh.). The grain of Maize in bulk appears to be capable of generating a poisonous gas, as four men were suffocated, one fatally, on opening a cargo of maize for the purpose of discharging it in the London docks (*H. W.*, xxxv. 436). Corn silk has been used in: (*1*) Irritable conditions of the urinary tract; ureters, bladder, urethra. (*2*) As a powerful diuretic in renal disorders unconnected with cardiac involvement. (*3*) Heart and urinary conditions combined. J. H. Cook gives an account of it in *Med. Cent.* (iv. 589). He quotes the results of Dumont's investigation of its action on the heart: (*1*) It makes the heart's action slower and stronger. (*2*) Regulates its rhythm. (*3*) Its diuretic action is manifested first. (*4*) Its action is more powerful and evident in cardiac affections with dropsy. (*5*) With the disappearance of the dropsy arterial tension increases and venous tension diminishes. Cook gives this case: Mr. X., 63, florid, robust, temperate, had been many months under treatment with the following condition, traced originally to cooling off too rapidly when perspiring: Intense prostration, intermittent pulse, dyspnœa. The urine contained much albumen, mucus, and some blood; specific gravity 1010. Great tenderness over entire abdomen, especially in region of ureters. Under remedies he would improve for a few days, when a slight chill would be followed by fever, and the symptoms would come back in full force. The microscope revealed pus cells and granular epithelial cells in abundance. *Z. st.* was now given, a teaspoonful of the fluid extract every four hours. In less than a week there was visible improvement. The constant calls to urinate (every forty-five minutes) ceased, and the patient could go

through the night without being disturbed more than once or twice. The specific gravity of the urine increased, and pus, blood, and albumen disappeared. Only a little abdominal tenderness remained, which did not prevent the patient from attending to his business and enjoying life. Hansen has confirmed the value of *Z. st*. in 20-drop doses of the fluid extract in organic heart disease with dropsy, much œdema of lower limbs, and scanty urination. He mentions also as suitable cases: (*1*) Renal lithiasis with nephritic ulcer and discharge of small calculi, red sand, and blood. (*2*) Chronic pyelitis from catarrh, (*3*) Chronic retention of urine with great tenesmus after urinating. (*4*) Suppression of urine with lack of solids and low specific gravity. (*5*) Vesical catarrh, tenesmus of neck of bladder, ammoniacal urine, much mucus. (*6*) Chronic gonorrhœa, prostate involved, painful urination. The other use of *Zea* (*Z. sh*.) was communicated to the profession by Dr. J. W. Pruitt (*Arkansas Eclect. Med. J*. quoted *H. R*., viii. 494). Pruitt learned it from the people. "Shuck tea" is a popular remedy for chronic malaria. Pruitt's son took a chill in the Arkansas river bottom. The chills were stopped with the usual remedies, *Cinchonidia, Iron, Piperine*, &c., but every fourteen days would come back with increased severity. Presently gastric symptoms set in, with anæmia, and other symptoms of chronicity. "Shuck tea" was recommended by a lay friend, and was taken for one day only. There was never a chill after. Pruitt thenceforward used *Z. sh*. largely, and he found it was in the chronic cases only that it was beneficial.

Relations.—*Compare:* In bladder affections, Trit. r., Sabal ser. Renal colic, Oc. c. Heart, Dig., Stroph. Malaria, Malar.

Silica.

Silicea terra. Pure Flint. Silex. Silicic anhydride. Silicon dioxide. SiO_2. Trituration of pure, precipitated Silica.

Clinical.—*Abdomen, distended. Abscess*. Acne. *Anćmia. Ankles, weak*. Anus, fissure of; fistula of. *Appetite, depraved. Back, weakness of. Boils. Bones, necrosis of*. Brain, concussion of. *Brain-fag. Breast, sinuses in. Bunion. Cancer. Carbuncle. Cataract. Cellulitis. Cheloid*. Chin, eruptions on. *Cicatrix. Circulation, feeble. Coccygodynia*. Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular. Constipation. Coryza. *Cough. Debility. Dentition. Diabetes*. Ear, affections of. Elephantiasis. *Enchrodroma*. Enuresis. *Epilepsy*. Eruptions. *Excrescences. Eyes, affections of. Feet, burning; perspiring. Fester. Fibroma. Fistula*. Foot-sweat; suppressed. Foreign bodies, expulsion of. *Fractures*. Ganglion. Gastric catarrh. *Glandular swellings. Headache. Hernia*. Hip-joint disease. Homesickness. Housemaid's knee. *Hydrocele*. Hypopion. *Irritation. Jaw, caries of. Joints, sinovitis of*. Lachrymal fistula. *Lactation*. Locomotor ataxy. Mania. *Meningitis*. Metrorrhagia. *Miscarriage. Molluscum contagiosum. Molluscum fibrosum.*

Morphśa. Morvan's disease. Nails, diseased. Necrosis. Neuralgia. *Nodes. Nose, tip, redness of*. Panaritium. *Parametritis. Perspiration, offensive*. Phimosis. *Pleurisy*. Prepuce, eruption on. Psoas abscess. *Pylorus, suppuration of*. Rheumatism; chronic; hereditary. *Rickets*. Sinuses. Somnambulism. *Spermatorrhśa. Spinal irritation*. Strains. Strangury. *Suppuration. Teeth, caries of. Tenesmus. Trachea*. Tumours. *Ulcers. Urethra, stricture of*. Urine, incontinence of. *Vaccination. Vagina, spasms of*. Vertigo. *Walking, delay in*. Whitlow. Worms. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—Outside homśopathy Flint as an internal remedy is practically unknown. Hahnemann introduced it into medicine, and it was his method of attenuating insoluble substances that enabled him to discover its powers. *Silica* forms one of the most important remedies of the *Chronic Diseases*. A large proportion of the earth's crust is composed of *Silica*. Sea sand (*Silica marina*) is mainly composed of it. The spicules of many sponges are made up of *Silica*. Silicates are taken up by plants and from them *Silica* is often deposited on the surface or in the interior of their stems. The strength of straw is due to *Silica. Equisetum* generally contains as much as 18 per cent. of *Silica* to the fresh plant. Flint supplies the "grit" of the earth's crust, of plant life, and to a large extent of animal life also. "Want of grit, moral or physical," is a leading indication for *Sil*. in homśopathic practice. Teste puts *Sil*. in his *Pulsatilla* group of remedies, the other members of it being *Calc., Hep., Graph., Pho*. According to Teste, *Sil*. is the "chronic" of *Puls*.,—it corresponds to the chronic form of such diseases as *Puls*. cures when acute: Rush of blood to the head, especially to the right temple and vertex; headache everyday; photophobia; lachrymation; loss of taste; aversion to fat food with rancid or oily taste in mouth, &c. The symptoms of *Sil*. differ from those of *Puls*. in being more constant, more deep-seated, and lasting longer; for instance, the mucous secretions of *Puls*. become easily purulent under the action of *Sil*. Teste points out that *Puls*. flourishes best on sandy soils (as *Bell*. does on calcareous soils). Schüssler, who was a homśopathist before he was a Biochemist, describes the sphere of *Sil*. from the Tissue-Remedy point of view as follows: "*Silicic Acid* is a constituent of the cells of the connective tissue, of the epidermis, the hair and the nails.—If a suppurative centre is formed either in the connective tissue or in a portion of the skin, *Sil*. may be used.—After the functional ability of the cells of the connective tissue, which had been impaired by the pressure of the pus, has been restored to its integrity through a supply of molecules of *Sil*., these cells are thereby enabled to throw off inimical substances (the pus). In consequence, the pus is either absorbed by the lymphatics or it is cast out. In the latter case there is a so-called spontaneous breaking open of the suppurative centre.—*Sil*. may also cause the absorption through the lymphatics of an effusion of blood in any tissue. If the reabsorption of a sero-albuminous exudation in a serous sac cannot be effected through *Calc. phos*., then *Sil*. may be used; for the delay in the absorption may also be caused by deficiency of *Sil*. in the subserous connective tissue.—*Sil*. will also cure chronic arthritic-rheumatic affections, as it forms a soluble combination (*Sodium silicate*) with the soda of the urate of soda; this combination is then absorbed and removed through the lymphatics. For the same

reason it may also be used in renal gravel.—*Sil*. can also restore the perspiration of the feet when this has been suppressed, and is thus an indirect remedy in diseases arising in consequence of such suppression (*e.g*., amblyopia, cataract, paralysis, &c.).—When a number of cells in the connective tissue are gradually deprived of *Sil*., they become atrophied. Such a disease is by no means rare in the external meatus auditorious with old people. The meatus in such a case is dry and enlarged," (Schüssler adds that he generally gives the 12x trituration.) The indications of Schüssler correspond so exactly with those already pointed out by Hahnemann that we are left in doubt as to how much he was indebted to Hahnemann for his facts and how much to his own theories. Be that as it may, the relation of *Sil*. to the connective tissues is a very real one. Sil. is a great evacuant. Sil. produced in the provings sensation of "splinter in the finger," of "a pin in the throat," and whenever foreign bodies have became embeded in the tissues; or whenever portions of the tissues have become necrosed and quasi-foreign, *Sil*. will set up suppuration in the vicinity and bring about their expulsion. (It is this property which makes it necessary sometimes to use *Sil*. with caution; if there are deposits which have became encysted and so far rendered harmless, the administration of *Sil*. might set up suppurative action, to the risk of the patient's life.) *Sil*. both matures abscesses and reduces excessive suppuration. It will also resolve indurations left after suppuration; this has been particularly noted in the case of tonsils which refuse to heal after the pus has been evacuated, and in abscesses which leave sinuses and fistulć. *Sil*. affects the nails, cripples them, and produces inflammation around and under them. "Sensation as if the finger-tips were suppurating" is one of the symptoms which led to its use in such cases. *Sil*. causes inflammation, swelling and suppuration of all the lymphatic glands and also the glands of the skin. The skin is unhealthy and every little injury ulcerates. Hands and feet are sweaty, and the sweat is generally offensive. The feet may give off an intolerable odour without any sweat. The head sweats, and this may be offensive. *Sil*. corresponds perfectly to many cases of rickets: children with large heads; Open fontanelles and sutures; much sweating about the head, which must be kept warm; distended abdomen; weak ankles; slow in learning to walk. This constitutes type No. 1, to which *Sil*. is *particularly suited*. It is also *suited to:* (*2*) Nervous, irritable persons, with dry skin, profuse saliva, diarrhśa, night-sweats. (*3*) Weakly persons, fine skin, pale face, light complexion; lax muscles. (*4*) Constitutions which suffer from deficient nutrition due to lack of assimilating power; oversensitive physically and mentally. (*5*) Scrofulous children who have worm diseases during dentition. (*6*) Stonecutters' ailments (chest affections and total loss of strength.—The action of *Sil*. on the connective tissues may end in new growth as well as in suppuration and ulceration. It has a specific relation to scarred tissue; and I have cured with it a case of recurrent cheloid: Eleanor W., 14, had a growth on left temple. Five months before she had been an inmate in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and had had a tumour removed from the spot, the tumour having existed for two years. A month after the operation a new growth appeared on the scar. Two months later this was removed. But it rapidly recurred, and when

I saw her there was a linear elevation an inch long, three lines wide, and raised about two lines. It was red, shiny, and slightly nodulated; was *tender to touch* and the seat of *Shooting pain*. Before the first operation there had been no pain and no discoloration of the skin. Hahnemann gives this symptom in the proving of *Sil*. "Stitching, aching pain in the spot where an ulcer had been formerly on the leg." *Sil*. 3 gr. iii., night and morning, was prescribed. There was no further increase in the size of the growth, though it was still painful, the pain being apparently somewhat increased. In three months there was evident diminution in size, and from that time the pain began to diminish. In seven months the growth had entirely disappeared.—The sensitiveness of *Sil*. is one of its keynotes, and an over-susceptibility to nervous stimuli is a frequent accompaniment of conditions requiring *Sil*. The surface is tender and the least touch is painful. The senses are morbidly keen. Brain and spine cannot bear even ordinary vibrations. This condition may be caused by losses of fluids as in spermatorrhśa; by over-worked brain. *Sil*. causes tendency to paralysis and paralytic weakness from defective nutrition of nerves of brain and spinal cord. Constipation is often an accompaniment of these conditions. There may be epileptic convulsions. These have a well-marked course, starting from the solar plexus; are < at full and new moon; and < from any overstrain of mind or emotions. *Sil*. is indicated in locomotor ataxy when the fingers feel stiff with loss of power in them. There is spinal irritation. The neck is stiff causing headache. The small of the back aches as if beaten. The part of the body lain on goes to sleep. The headaches of *Sil*. present one of the grand characteristics of the remedy. They are of the chronic kind, and may owe their origin to some severe disease of youth. They ascend from the nape of the neck to the vertex, as if coining from the spine, and locate in one eye, especially the right; < from draught of air or uncovering head; > pressure and *wrapping head up warmly*; > profuse urination. The vertigo of *Sil*. in the same way ascends from the back of the neck; as if one would fall forward (sometimes backward); < looking up; closing eyes; lying on left side. The sensitiveness of *Sil*. comes out in the mental symptoms: "Sensitive to noise; and anxiety therefrom." "Sensitive, weeping mood." "Yielding, faint-hearted." "Children become obstinate, headstrong; cry when kindly spoken to." A curious symptom and one of great value is this: "Fixed ideas: the patients thinks only of pins, fears them, searches for them, and counts them carefully." This symptom enabled me to make a rapid cure of post-influenzal insanity in the case of a man of bad family history, one of whose sisters had become insane and had drowned herself, another sister being affected with lupus. The patient's wife told me one morning that he had "*been looking everywhere for pins*." *Sil*. 30 rapidly put an end to the search and restored the patient to his senses. *Sil*. has another link with insanity in its aggravation at the moon's phases: epilepsy and sleep walking are < at the new and full moon. The *Sil*. patient likes to be magnetised, and is > by it. This is related to the persistent want of vital heat which characterises the *Sil*. condition; even exercise will not get up any warmth. Another curious symptom of *Sil*. is: "discharge of blood from the vagina every time the child takes the breast." Another symptom in this relation is

important in connection with cancer cases: "nipple is drawn in like a funnel." Always before and during menses there is constipation. The constipation of *Sil*. is characteristic. The stool is difficult as from inactivity of rectum; with great straining as if rectum was paralysed; *when partly expelled recedes again*. Fćces remain a long time in rectum. Rushmore (*H. P*., xii. 530) verified a peculiar symptom of *Sil*. in a lady suffering from scirrhus of left breast. She had a feeling of dryness in her *finger-tips, as if made of paper; at night. Ant. t*. and *Sil*. have this symptom, but only *Sil*. in afternoon. *Sil*. removed this and took away sharp, stinging pains in the tumour as well. *Peculiar Sensations* of *Sil*. are: Susceptibility to nervous stimuli, to magnetism. As if she would die. As if gradually losing senses. As if feeling for pins. Sensation as if she were divided into halves and that the left side does not belong to her. As if one would fall forward. Vertigo as if drunk. As if head were teeming with live things whirling around in it. Headache as if beaten. As if everything would press out and burst skull. As if brain and eyes were forced forward. As if head would burst with throbbing in it, internal and external at same time. As if forehead would be torn asunder; as from a heavy weight over eyes. As if head were forced asunder. As of water-pipes bursting in head. As if tremendous weight were falling on vertex. Head as if in a cushion and some one were pressing two fingers into it at occiput. As if brain collided with skull. Head as if bruised. As if waves of water from occiput over, vertex to forehead. Sick-headaches as if coming from spine and locating over one eye. Head as if too large. As if head were falling off; as if it were hanging by a piece of skin at nape. As if right side of head paralysed. As if looking through a grey cover. As if cornea were a mass of hypertrophied tissue. Eyes as if too dry and full of sand. As of a splinter in upper lid. As if both eyes were dragged back into head by strings. Objects as if in a fog. As if something alive were in ears. As if nasal bone has been beaten. As if a hair were on tip of tongue extending into trachea. As of a lump on right side of throat. As of a pin in throat. Throat as if filled up. As if he could not swallow. As if he swallowed over a sore spot. As of a load in epigastrium. As if knives were running into stomach. As if there were no power in rectum to expel stool. As if rectum paralysed. As if anus constricted. As of a heavy lump in anus. As if vulva were enlarged. As if tied round chest with a tape. As if sternum were grasped. As of a stone under sternum. As if mould were forming over whole body. As if a hand had grasped her breastbone. Cords of neck as if pulled. Small of back as if beaten; as if dead. Arms and hands as if filled with lead. As of a splinter in finger. As if a panaritium would form in index finger. As if tips of fingers were suppurating. As if finger were thick and bone enlarged. As if joints of fingers were being pulled out of sockets. Limbs and feet as if paralysed. Femur as if beaten. Knees as if too tightly bound. Calves as if too short. As if spasms in ankles. As if toe-joints being pulled out of sockets. Nails as if decayed. As if beaten all over. As if he had lain in an uncomfortable position. The direction of the *Sil*. action is upward and outward: there are shootings out through eyes and out of ears. The symptoms are: < By touch; contact; combing hair. Binding tightly > headache; but pressure of hat = pain. Pressure <. Rest >. Motion <. Lying

down < asthma; = headache. Lying right side < pains in liver. Lying left side = vertigo. Sitting <. Gaping or swallowing > stoppage of ear. Opening eyes < pressive pain. Writing = tonic spasm of hand. Walking <; every step is painfully felt (incarcerated flatus). Open-air < headache; = lachrymation; burning in back. Cold air (especially on head, eyes, back of neck, back); cold draught; changing linen; uncovering <. < Washing. Change of weather < pain in ears; < pain in limbs. < Before and during a storm. > Summer. < Approach of winter. < At new moon; increasing moon (hysteria); and full moon. > In warm room; by warm wraps. < Mental exertion; talking. Pain in head > while eating. < after eating. Milk <; = diarrhśa. Aversion to mother's milk and vomiting whenever taking it. Drinking cold water = dry cough. Warm drinks. > cough. Averse to warm food. > From magnetism and electricity.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Hep., Fl. ac. *It antidotes:* Merc. cor., Sul. *Incompatible:* Merc. *Follows well:* Bell., Bry., Calc., Calc. p. (in rickets when Calc. p. fails), Cin., Graph., Hep., Ign., Nit. ac., Pho. *Followed well by:* Hep., Fl. ac., Lach., Lyc., Sep. (If improvement ceases under Sil. a dose or two of Sul. will set up reaction, and Sil. will then complete the cure). *Complementary:* Thuj., Sanic., Puls. (Sil. is the "chronic" of Puls.). *Compare:* Head-sweat and open fontanelles, Calc. (Sil. lower than Calc. and offensive). Head must be kept warm, Sanic., Mg. m. Ailments from suppressed foot-sweat, Cup., Graph., Pso. Want of vital heat, Led., Sep. Vertigo as if one would fall forward from looking up, Puls. (from looking down, K. ca., Spi.). Chronic sick-headaches since some severe disease of youth, Pso. Headache > pressure and wrapping up warmly, Mg. m., Stron. Constipation before and during menses (diarrhśa before and during menses, Am. c., Bov). Partly expelled stool recedes, Thu. Fistula in ano alternates with chest complaints, Berb., Calc. p. Somnambulism, Luna, K. bro. Vaccination: erysipelas, convulsions, diarrhśa, Thu. (Thu. when the fever is high), Apis, Sul., Malan., Vacc., Var. Cicatrix, fissure of anus, Graph. Offensive sweat (head, feet, axillć), Petr. Aversion to touch, Cin., Hep., Thu., Lach., Asaf. (Asaf., offensive discharge from tissues, "intolerable soreness round the ulcer, cannot bear even the dressing"). Caries, Plat. mur., Ang. (long bones), Stron. c. (femur, with watery diarrhśa), Gettys. (caries with ulcers about joints, discharge excoriating), Calc. (scrofulous subjects; sweat sour rather than offensive; foot-sweat does not excoriate; not sensitive like Sil.). Sweat of head, body dry (Rhus, sweat of body, head dry). Last stage of phthisis, Phell. Perforating ulcers, Nit. ac., K. bi. Headache ascending from nape, Meny. (bursting; > pressure; not > warmth), Paris (head feels unusually large), Stron. c., Sang. (to right eye), Spi. (to left eye). Clouded sight after headache, Sil. (*before* headache, K. bi.). < Damp change, Bar. c. Foot-sweat, scrofula, rickets, and headache > wrapping warmly, Mg. m. Catarrhal phthisis, Stn. Abscess of breast, Fistulć, necrosis (of jaw), Pho. (Pho. has more erythematous blush and radiating streaks round opening). Hay-fever, itching at Eustachian orifices, Ars., Rosa, Ran. b. Nervous exhaustion, Pic. ac. Chronic suppuration of middle ear, Caps. Catarrhal diarrhśa, Puls. Tetanus impending, wound suddenly ceases to discharge, Nux. Weakness of ankles, Caust., Sul. ac. < Thunderstorms,

Na. c., Pho., Rho., Pet. < From cold or draught (Fl. ac., > cold applications). Nausea when fasting, Pul., Lyc. Calc. Impatient, Cham., Sul. Motes, persistent speck before right eye (Sul., before left; Macrot., right in morning). "Washed out," but *won't* give in (Pic. ac., *must* give in). Affections of one side of tongue, Calc., Thu. (ulcer right border, Sil., Thu.; left, Apis; left side swollen with loss of speech, Lauro.). Hungry but cannot get the food down, Sil., Lyc. Hair-sensation on tongue, Nat. m., K. bi. (on back part). Children are obstinate, headstrong, cry when spoken kindly to, Iod. Nipple drawn in like a funnel, Sars. Unhealthy skin, every little injury suppurates, Graph., Hep., Petr., Merc. Crippled nails, Ant. c. Ingrowing toenails, Mgt. aust. Takes cold from exposure of feet, Con., Cup. Takes cold by uncovering head (Bell., by hair-cutting). Difficulty in holding up head, Ant. t. Callosities in feet, Ant. c. < After coitus, K. ca. Evacuant of foreign bodies, Lobel. i. Drinking cold water = dry cough (Caust., >). Ganglion, Benz. ac., Sul. Chronic and hereditary rheumatism, Led. (but Led. has < by warmth, and symptoms extend from below upward, whilst Sil. affects particularly the shoulders and joints). Fibroma, Nat. sf. Cheloid and scars, Thios. Homesickness, Caps., Ph. ac. Brachial neuralgia, Calc. (*see case under* CALC.).

Causation.—Vaccination. Stone-cutting. Loss of fluids. Injury. Strains. Splinters. Foreign bodies.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Despondency, melancholy, and disposition to weep.—Nostalgia.—Anxiety and agitation; yielding, anxious mood.—Taciturnity; concentration in self.—Inquietude and ill-humour on the least provocation, arising from excessive nervous debility.—Scruples of conscience (about trifles).—Restless and fidgety; great liability to be frightened, esp. by least noise.—Discouragement.—Moroseness, ill-humour, and despair, with intense weariness of life.—Wishes to drown herself.—Disposition to fly into a rage, obstinacy, and great irritability.—The child becomes obstinate and headstrong; cries when kindly spoken to.—Excitement with easy orgasm of blood.—Repugnance to labour.—Apathy and indifference.—Weakness of memory.—Incapacity for reflection.—Great distraction.—Tendency to misapply words in speaking.—Fixed ideas; the patient thinks only of pins, fears them, searches for them, and counts them carefully.

2. Head.—Cloudiness.—The head is fatigued by intellectual labour (reading, writing, or reflecting).—Difficulty in holding head up.—Dizziness, esp. in the evening, as from intoxication.—Vertigo of different kinds, esp. in the morning, and principally on lifting up the eyes, or when riding in a carriage, and also when stooping, or after moral emotions.—Vertigo, with nausea and retching, or proceeding from the back to the nape and head.—Vertigo: as if one would fall forward; is obliged to walk to r. side; is obliged to sit down; when closing eyes; from lying on l. side.—Vertigo, which causes to fall backwards.—Pain which

ascends from the nape into vertex, sometimes hindering sleep, at night.—Headache when over-heated.—Headache, with shivering, lassitude, and necessity to lie down.—Headache every morning.—Aching in head, with ill-humour and heaviness in all the limbs, sometimes in morning.—Heaviness of head; pressing out in the forehead, which seems ready to split, sometimes every day, from morning till evening (< from evening till night, from stepping hard, from uncovering head, or if head becomes cold in open air).—Tension and pressure in the head, as if it were about to burst (ascending from the neck to the forehead).—Drawings in the head, which seem to pass out at the forehead.—Tearing pains in the head, often semilateral, with shootings which seem to pass out through the eyes, and into the bones of the face and the teeth, or which manifest themselves every morning, with heat in the head, principally in the forehead (and great restlessness; < from a draught of air and motion).—Lancinations (stitches) in head, esp. in temples (principally in the r. from within to without; < at night, from moving eyes, from talking and writing).—Throbbing headache, generally from congestion of blood in head (pulsating and beating, most violent in forehead and vertex, with chilliness).—Congestion to head, with redness in face.—Painful shocks in head.—Movements and whirling in head, as if everything in it were alive.—Shaking and vibration in brain at every step (roaring and shattering sensation when stepping hard or knocking foot against anything).—The headaches are < principally by intellectual labour, talking, stooping, noise, jarring, light, and cold air, and are > in warm room; from wrapping head up warmly; from binding head tightly.—After the pains in the head, clouded sight.—Painful sensitiveness of exterior of head to least touch.—Profuse perspiration on head in evening, on going to sleep (this looks like *Calc. carb*., but in *Sil*. the perspiration extends lower down on the neck, and is apt to have an offensive smell).—Burning in head with pulsation and perspiration of head; < at night, from mental exertion and talking; > wrapping the head up warm.—Burning and itching, mostly on back part of head; < from scratching, which causes burning and soreness; < when undressing in evening and on getting warm in bed.—Tearing pain in scalp < at night and from pressure.—Profuse, sour-smelling perspiration on head only (in evening), with great sensitiveness of scalp, with pale face and emaciation.—Tendency to take cold in head, which cannot possibly be uncovered.—Tuberous elevations on scalp.—Eruption on back part of head and behind ears dry, offensive-smelling, scabby, burning itching; when scratching it, burning feeling, more sore, and discharging pus.—Itching pustules and bulbous swellings on hairy scalp and on neck; very sensitive to pressure, touch, and when lying on it; > when wrapping it up warm.—Sensitiveness of scalp to pressure (of hat) and to contact; < in evening and when lying on painful side; burning after scratching.—Open fontanelles; head too large and rest of body emaciated, with pale wax-colour of face; hot, swollen abdomen and fetid stools.—Violent itching in scalp.—Moist scald-head, which itches.—Falling off of the hair.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes in morning, as if arising from the great dryness, or from the presence of sand.—Pressure and smarting in eyes and lids.—Tearing shooting pains

in eyes on pressing them together.—Shootings, which seem to pass out through eyes.—Itching, smarting, and burning in the eyes.—Redness of eyes, with smarting pain in canthi.—Inflammation of eyes.—Affections appearing in angles of eyes, in region of tear-ducts.—Swelling of lachrymal gland.—Lachrymal fistula.—Lachrymation, esp. in open air.—Agglutination of lids, at night.—Fungus hćmatodes and ulcers in cornea.—Cornea thick, rough, warty, as if it were a mass of hypertrophied tissue, scaled off leaving cornea clear.—Specks and scars in cornea.—Weakness; heat; quivering of eyes.—Spasmodic closing of lid.—Presbyopia.—The letters appear confused, when reading.—Objects seem to be pale, when reading.—Confused sight, as if directed through a greyish veil.—Blackness before eyes after headache.—Momentary attacks of sudden blindness.—Cloudiness of crystalline lens.—Cloudiness of the sight, as from amaurosis.—Sparks, and black spots before sight.—Photophobia, and dazzling in broad daylight.—Encysted tumours of lids go away after *Sil*. 200 (Bradshaw).

4. Ears.—Otalgia, with drawing pain.—Boring and throbbing in the ears.—Shootings in the ears., from within outwards.—Itching in ears (esp. when swallowing).—Inflammation and running from edges of ears.—Scabs behind ears.—Swelling of exterior of ear, with discharge (of pus) from the ear, accompanied by a sort of whistling.—Copious accumulation of moist (very thin) cerumen.—Otorrhśa with great sensitiveness to cold air.—Excessive sensitiveness to noise.—Obstruction of ears, which sometimes disappears on blowing the nose, or else with a loud report.—Hardness of hearing, sometimes without noise in ears, or else exclusively for human voice.—Hardness of hearing, < when the moon is at the full.—Paralysed auditory nerves.—Tinkling, clucking, and noise, like the fluttering of a bird, in ears.—Roaring and singing in ears.—Caries of the mastoid process.—Swelling and induration of parotids.

5. Nose.—Nasal bone painful when touched.—Soreness as if beaten, in nasal bones.—Gnawing pains (and ulcers) in upper part of nose, with heaviness when stooping, and excessive sensibility to contact and pressure.—Pulsative pain, as from ulceration in the nose, and extending into the head.—Drawing in root of nose and r. malar bone.—Inflammation in nostrils.—Itching in nose.—Voluptuous itching about nose, in evening.—Itching and redness of nose (at the extremity), which is covered with scabious vesicles.—Sore, painful spots below septum of nose, with sticking on touch.—Furunculi on nose.—Scabs, pimples, and ulcers in nose.—Nose inwardly dry, painful, excoriated, covered with crusts.—Epistaxis.—Anosmia.—Frequent, violent, abortive, interrupted sneezing.—Too frequent, immoderate, sneezing.—Obstinate obstruction of nose, sometimes arising from (hardened) mucus.—Troublesome (painful) dryness of nose, sometimes at night.—Dry coryza.—Continued coryza.—Frequent fluent coryza; or which removes an obstinate obstruction of nose.—Alternate fluent and dry coryza.—Acrid and corrosive mucus in nose.

6. Face.—Pale and earthy complexion.—White spots on cheeks, from time to time.—Red, burning spots on cheeks and nose, esp. after a meal.—Heat in face.—Shootings in bones of face.—Itching in whiskers.—Furunculus on cheek.—Cracks and rhagades in skin of face.—Scirrhous induration in face and upper lip.—Swelling of lips.—Ulceration of commissures of lips.—Scabious eruption on lips, with smarting pain.—Ulcers on red part of lower lip.—Furunculi on chin.—Herpes on chin.—Cramp in maxillary joint.—The articulation of the jaw is spasmodically closed (lockjaw).—Nocturnal shootings and drawings in lower jaw.—Swelling and caries in bones of lower jaw.—Swelling of submaxillary glands, with pain when touched, or also with induration.

7. Teeth.—Toothache from hot food, or introduction of cold air into mouth.—Drawing, jerking, and tearings in teeth, and cheeks, < at night, or else only when eating.—Toothache at night, commonly lancinating, which disturbs sleep, < by cold or hot things.—Toothache, with swelling of bone or periosteum of jaw, and universal heat at night, which hinders sleep.—Digging and boring in teeth.—Bluntness of teeth.—Teeth become loose and feel elongated.—Painful inflammation, swelling, excoriation, and easy bleeding of the gums.—Gumboils.—Gums painfully sensitive on taking cold water into mouth.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth.—Fetid breath, esp. in morning.—Stomacace.—Mucus constantly in mouth.—Sensation, as of a hair on (forepart of) tongue.—Excoriation of tongue.—One-sided swelling of tongue.—Ulcer on r. border of tongue eating into it and discharging much pus (carcinoma).—Ulcer on the palate.—Tongue coated with a brownish mucus.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with an accumulation of mucus in throat.—Severe tonsillitis ("*Sil*. 12x trit. is specific."—Bayes).—Pain as from excoriation and pricking as from pins (stitches) in throat, during deglutition (quinsy).—Swelling of the uvula.—Swelling of the palate.—Difficult deglutition, as from paralysis of the gullet.—Paralysis of velum palati.—Tendency of food to ascend into nasal fossć during deglutition.—Food is ejected through nose.

10. Appetite.—Great appetite; desire for beer and warm food; immediately after eating, appetite and thirst returned.—Ravenous hunger so that it was difficult to fall asleep.—Ravenous hunger before supper, with complete loss of appetite and trembling of all the limbs, followed by chilliness and coldness over whole body, with heat on chest.—Ravenous hunger: morning; evening; with collection of water in mouth.—Is very hungry; eats as usual, and then complains that everything seems to be up in the throat.—Loss of taste.—Bitter taste in mouth, also in morning.—Taste sour after eating.—Sour, putrid taste, or as if blood or mucus were in the mouth.—Violent thirst, sometimes with anorexia.—Repugnance to all food, esp. to cooked and hot things, with desire for cold, raw things only.—Aversion to boiled food.—Loathing of animal food, which proves indigestible.—Aversion of a child to its mother's milk, with vomiting after sucking.—After a meal, strong disposition to

sleep, pyrosis, acidity in mouth, sour risings, fulness in stomach or abdomen, or else (often consecutively) aching of stomach, water-brash, vomiting, febrile shiverings, congestion in head, heat in cheeks.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with taste of food, sometimes after every meal.—Sour risings.—Warm uprisings from stomach to throat.—Pyrosis.—Hiccough: before and after eating; sometimes in evening, in bed.—Nausea, every morning, with pain in head and eyes, on turning eyes, or else followed by vomiting of bitter water.—Continuous nausea and vomiting; < in morning.—Constant nausea and vomiting, even at night.—Water-brash, sometimes with shuddering.—Water tastes bad; vomiting, whenever drink is taken.—Vomiting of food, even at night.—Pressure in stomach, sometimes after every meal, or on drinking quickly.—Painful sensibility of scrobiculus, when it is pressed.—Heaviness in stomach.—Squeezing in scrobiculus, as by claws, sometimes after a meal.—Burning sensation in pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Swelling and induration of hepatic region.—Inflammation and induration of liver.—Pain, as from ulceration, in hepatic region, with throbbing; pains are < by touch, by walking (or when lying on r. side, or when breathing).—Shootings in hypochondria, esp. on the l. side.—Pain in abdomen; colic in children from worms.—Colic, during which hands turn yellow, and the nails blue.—Aching (pressing) of abdomen, esp. after a meal.—Abdomen, hard, tight, hot (also in children) and sometimes painful on being touched.—Enlargement of abdomen.—Colic, from constipation.—Cuttings or pinching in abdomen, with or without diarrhśa.—Burning sensation in abdomen.—The pains in the abdomen are > by application of hot linen.—Painful inguinal hernia.—Inflammation and swelling of inguinal glands (large as peas, painful to touch).—Incarceration of flatus.—Gurgling and borborygmi in abdomen, esp. on moving the body.—Difficult expulsion of flatus.—Very offensive flatulence.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, and slow, hard, difficult, knotty fćces (composed of light-coloured lumps).—Hard fćces, with frequent tenesmus.—Constipation where the stool comes down with great difficulty, comes a little way through the anus, and then slips back before it can be voided; obstructed evacuation of bowels; fetid flatus.—Even the soft stool is expelled with much difficulty.—Stool remains long in rectum.—Stool like pus; with maw-worms; with tapeworms.—Fćces of consistence of pap, several times a day.—Diarrhśa (stools horribly offensive) with colic.—Reddish fćces, or with sanguineous slime.—Frequent discharge of fetid serum, of a corpse-like smell.—Cutting and stinging in rectum.—Burning or stinging in rectum during stool.—Shootings and itching in anus, and in rectum, also during the evacuation.—Burning in anus, esp. after a dry, hard stool.—Constriction in anus during stool.—Constant but ineffectual desire for stool.—Painful hćmorrhoids protrude during stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urinary tenesmus.—Continued want to urinate, with scanty emission (also at night).—Strangury.—Frequent (involuntary) emission of urine, also at night (with distress from irritable sphincter).—Wetting the bed (at night).—Reddish sand, or yellow, gritty sediment in the urine.—Stricture of urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching, and red spots on glans.—Excoriation, itching, and redness of prepuce.—Swelling of prepuce, which is covered with itching and moist pimples.—Dropsical swelling of scrotum.—Perspiration and itching in scrotum.—Itching, and moist spots on scrotum.—Absence of sexual desire, with weakness in genital functions; or else immoderate excitement of sexual desire, with numerous wanton ideas, and strong and frequent erections.—Flow of prostatic fluid during urination; and passing of (hard) stool.—After coition, pain in limbs, as from fatigue, or sensation of paralysis on one side of head.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too early and too feeble, or else too profuse.—Increased menses, with paroxysms of icy coldness over whole body.—Suppression of the menses.—Discharge of blood before proper period; menses too late; protracted; blood acrid.—Metrorrhagia.—Diarrhśa, before the menses.—During the menses, pains in the abdomen, pale appearance of objects, or burning sensation and excoriation in vulva.—Itching in the vulva.—Pressing-down feeling in vagina.—Itching, burning, and soreness in pudenda; during menses.—Discharge of blood from the uterus, while suckling.—Abortion.—Leucorrhśa, which flows when urinating, or after the menses.—Leucorrhśa, like milk, flowing at intervals, and preceded by gripings in umbilical region.—Acrid, corrosive leucorrhśa.—Inflammation of nipples.—Darting burning pain in l. nipple.—Sticking pain in l. breast.—Painful stitches behind l. breast, with chilliness, all night.—Suppuration of the mammć.—Abscess in breast, also with fistulous ulcers; nipple ulcerates.—Indurations in breast.—R. breast hard, painful, and swollen at nipple, feeling as if "gathering."

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with roughness and excoriation in larynx.—Cough, from cold drinks, or from speaking even for a moment.—Shaking cough, excited by a suffocating tickling in pit of throat.—Cough and sore throat, with expectoration of little granules like shot, which, when broken open, smell offensively (like *Phosphor*., excepting the latter remedy has a hot feeling in throat.—H. N. G.).—Fatiguing cough, day and night, < by movement, with scanty expectoration of mucus.—Nocturnal, suffocating cough.—Spasmodic cough.—Hollow, spasmodic, suffocative cough from tickling in throat-pit, with expectoration only during day of profuse yellowish-green pus, or of tough, milky, acrid mucus, at times of pale, frothy blood, generally tasting greasy and offensive-smelling.—Bruised pain in chest when coughing.—Dry cough, with pain in chest, as from excoriation.—Cough, with vomiting of mucus.—Profuse expectoration of transparent mucus when coughing.—Cough with expectoration in the day, without expectoration at night.—Expectoration of pus, when coughing.—Expectoration of (pale, frothy) blood, with deep, hollow cough.—Obstructed respiration, when lying

on the back, or else when stooping, running, or coughing.—Deep, sighing respiration.—Shortness of breath, during light manual labour, or else when walking quickly, sometimes with dyspnśa during repose.—Panting, respiration, on walking quickly.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest, as from constriction of throat.—Aching in chest, sometimes only when coughing or sneezing.—Shooting and pricking in chest and side, sometimes across back.—Throbbing in sternum.—Phthisis pulmonalis.—Contusive pain in chest, when drawing breath, or coughing.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation and throbbing over whole body while sitting.—Violent palpitation on every movement.—Imperceptible pulse.

20. Neck and Back.—Purulent ulcer in nape.—Stiffness of nape; with headache.—Swelling of glands of nape, in the neck, and under the axillć (with suppuration), sometimes with induration.—Pimples and furunculi in nape.—Suppuration of axillary glands.—Caries of clavicle.—Stitches between the hips.—Coccyx painful, as after a long carriage ride.—Stinging in os coccygis on rising; painful to pressure.—Scabby elevation on coccyx, above fissure of nates.—Pain in the loins, whether the parts be touched or not.—Spasmodic drawing in loins, which prevents rising up, and forces patient to remain lying down.—Inflammatory abscess in lumbar region (on the psoas muscle).—Weakness and paralytic stiffness in back, loins, and nape.—Tearings and shootings in the back.—Shootings in the loins, when seated or lying down.—Burning in back when walking in open air and becoming warm.—Aching, shooting, burning, and throbbing in lumbo-sacral region.—Swelling and distortion of spine (curvature of the vertebrć).—Contusive pain between the shoulder-blades.

21. Limbs.—Drawing, tearing, and shooting in limbs (arms and legs).—Nocturnal shooting in all joints.—Liability of limbs to become numbed (to go to sleep easily).—Pain in limbs, as though they had been broken, and paralytic weakness, esp. in evening.—Cramps in arms and legs.—Icy-cold legs and feet.—Jerks in limbs, day and night.—Weakness of joints (they give way when walking).—Lassitude and trembling in limbs, esp. in morning.—Soreness and lameness in limbs.—Nails dirty yellow, crippled and brittle.—Ulcers about nails.

22. Upper Limbs.—Drawings and tearings in arms, hands and fingers.—Heaviness and paralytic weakness of arms, which tremble on least exertion.—Numbness of the (fore-) arms when patient is lying upon them or leaning the elbows on a table.—Throbbing and jerking of muscles of arm.—Restlessness and trembling in r. arm.—Skin cracked, on arms and hands.—Furunculi and warts on arms.—Paralytic weakness of the forearm; everything is dropped from the hands.—Induration of the cellular tissue of the forearm.—Nocturnal shootings in wrist, extending to the top of arm.—Tearing pain in wrists and ball of hand.—Spasmodic pain in the hands and fingers.—Numbness of hands at night.—Paralytic weakness of hands.—Tonic spasm

of hand when writing.—Cramp-like pain and lameness of hand after slight exertion.—Profuse sweat of the hands.—Ganglion on back of hand.—Ulcer on back of hand.—Tingling in fingers.—Burning sensation in ends of fingers.—Pain in joints of fingers, when pressed.—Weakness, rigidity, and want of flexibility in fingers.—Contraction of flexor tendons; very painful when moving fingers.—Ganglion.—(Ganglion on wrist.—R. T. C.).—Gnawing, purulent vesicles, with burning in fingers.—Tearing, drawing, sticking pain and numbness in fingers, as if suppurating, or as if a panaritium would form.—Numb feeling of a finger, as though it were enlarged and the bone swollen.—Pain as from a splinter in flexor surface of one finger.—Panaritium, esp. with vegetations, cries and insupportable pains day and night.—Finger-nails rough and yellow.—Nails dirty grey as if decayed; powder when cut and split into layers.—White spots on nails.—Dryness in tips of fingers; afternoon.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearing, stitching pains in hips and thighs.—Suppurating pains in hip-joint.—Drawing, tearing, and tension in the legs (extending from the hips to the feet).—Easy numbing of the limbs, esp. when seated.—Paralytic weakness of legs.—Pressure, tearing, and shootings in muscles of thighs.—Itching ulcers in thighs and ankles.—Furunculi on thighs and calves of legs.—Softening and ulceration of femur.—Tearings in knee (when sitting, > from motion).—Knee is painful, as if too tightly bound.—Inflammatory swelling of knee.—Fungus in knee.—Drawing pain in legs.—Coldness of legs.—Swelling of legs as far as the feet.—Ulcer on leg, with sticking, burning pains.—Ulcers in the legs, often with sickly complexion.—Red, smarting spot on the tibia.—Caries of the tibia.—Ulcers on lower leg, on tibia.—Tension of calves of legs, as from contraction.—Cramps in calves, esp. in evening, after corporeal labour.—Torpor of calves of legs.—Itching miliary eruption on calves.—Tearing and shootings in calves, heels, and toes.—Lancination in ankle, when treading, or resting on foot.—Numbness of feet in evening.—Coldness of feet, sometimes after suppressed perspiration of feet.—Burning sensation in feet and soles, esp. in evening and at night.—Swelling of feet, generally in morning.—Offensive smell from feet (intolerable carrion-like; without sweat, every evening).—Profuse, offensive perspiration on feet, with excoriation (and blisters) between the toes.—Suppressed perspiration on feet.—Hard and painful callosities on soles.—Voluptuous tickling in soles, which, when the part has been scratched a little, is almost maddening.—Cramp in the soles of feet.—Gnawing vesicles in heel.—Corrosive ulcer on heel, with itching.—Stiffness of toes.—Constant, violent boring or tearing in great toes.—Ulceration of great toe, with shooting pain.—Bunion.—Itching, suppurating scabs on toes.—Ingrowing toenail; offensive discharge.—Corns in the feet, with shooting pains; also under toenails.

24. Generalities.—[Affections in general of any kind appearing chiefly in light-haired people; in r. side; l. side; back; l. lower extremity; scalp; external head behind the ears; external surface of inguinal ring; inguinal ring and hernia of long standing; finger-nails, esp. if there are white spots on the nails.—Griping pains with

a tearing away feeling, of twisting or of writing; or as if something were being torn away.—Sensation of heaviness in inner parts.—Jerking pains.—Debility; weakness of joints, esp. of ankle-joints.—< In night, chiefly in latter part, in open air; in children of *Silica* temperament where they are sickly, have worms, &c.; when single parts are cold; from taking cold in the feet; with profuse salivation; on uncovering; from a draught of air; after eating; after drinking; lying on painful side; looking fixedly at an object; from wine; from outward pressure; from reading; stepping heavily on ground or floor; in stonecutters; when the weather changes; from getting feet wet; from worm troubles of any kind; when writing; from uncovering head.—> From wrapping head up; in the room.—H. N. G.].—Tendency to strain back.—Swelling and induration of glands, generally without pain, only sometimes with troublesome itching.—Acid, corrosive discharges.—Trembling when writing.—Epileptic fits; starting, distortion of eyes, twitching of lips, lolling of tongue, stretching and distortion of head and limbs.—Several affections and pains are <, and manifest themselves, at night, and in evening, also during movement.—Symptoms < at new or full moon.—Pains on change of weather.—Feeling as if knives were running into her.—Uneasiness in whole body, after having been long seated.—Ebullition of blood, and thirst, after drinking wine.—Excessive emaciation.—Children are slow in learning to walk.—Careless, slovenly gait.—General inertia and great nervous debility.—Syncope, when lying on side.—Great fatigue, lassitude, and drowsiness, on approach of a storm.—Strong tendency to suffer from chills, even from the mere uncovering of the feet.—Want of vital warmth even when taking exercise.

25. Skin.—Painful sensibility of skin.—Itching over whole body, which is of a crawling or shooting kind (< at night).—Eruption like varicella over whole body.—Tuberous spots on skin, of a light red colour.—Lymphatic swellings and abscesses, even with fistulous ulcers.—Engorgement, induration, and suppuration of the glands.—Painless swelling of the glands; they only cause very unpleasant itching.—Bones very sensitive and tender to touch; bending and caries of bones.—Abscesses which do not break, but burrow under the skin; exanthemata in general which corrode and spread; old and difficult to heal; which itch; fungus articularis; hćmatodes; spongy excrescences.—Tetters in general; corroding and spreading.—Ulcers in general, wherever pus is discharged from any part of the body, or when appearing in the urine; ulcers burning, scabby; indolent; when circumscribed with redness; very high, hard ulcers; with proud flesh; with corroding pus.—Ulcers of all kinds, also after the abuse of *Mercury*.—Ulcers smell very offensive.—Cancerous ulcers.—Inflammation, softening (swelling), and ulceration of bones.—Scirrhous indurations.—Ulcers, which are fistulous, putrid; phagedenic, fungous, &c., with vegetation, or fetid and corroding sanies.—Fistulous openings; parts around hard, swollen, bluish-red.—Mild and malignant suppurations, esp. in membranous parts.—Unhealthy skin; every injury tends to ulceration.—Small wounds heal with difficulty, and suppurate profusely.—Painful pustular eruptions; at last forming suppurating ulcers; on forehead, occiput, sternum, and spine.—Aching, itching, smarting, and boring

shootings in the ulcers.—Furunculi.—Carbuncles of a malignant kind.—Ganglions.—Warts.—Panaritium.

26. Sleep.—Great sleepiness after eating.—Sleepiness all day.—Excessive sleepiness, without being able to go to sleep.—Frequent yawnings.—Sleep early in the evening.—Retarded sleep.—Sleep too light at night, like dozing.—Not being able to sleep again after waking.—Sleeplessness in general, esp. after midnight.—Talking in sleep.—Sleepless after 2 a.m., with rush of thoughts.—Sleeplessness, caused esp. by ebullition of blood, heat in head, and great flow of ideas.—Frightful visions at night, and many anxious and fantastic dreams, with tears, talking, cries, and frequent waking with a start.—Awakens with erections and desire to urinate.—Jerking of body during sleep.—Lascivious dreams (with emissions).—Snoring while sleeping.—Nightmare.—Somnambulism (gets up while asleep, walks about, and lies down again).—Dreams of robbers, assassins, dogs, voyages, spectres, &c.—At night, congestion of blood in head, with pulsative pains, and throbbing in brain, pain in stomach, nausea and vomiting, or shootings in all the joints, dryness of nose and many other sufferings.

27. Fever.—Pulse: small, hard and rapid, frequently irregular and then slow.—The circulation is easily agitated.—Violent chill, evening, in bed, < from uncovering oneself.—Continuous internal chill, with want of animal heat.—Chill in evening with sensation as if cold air were blowing around waist; not > by wrapping up; followed by severe fever and perspiration.—Constant chilliness, even when exercising or in a warm room.—Excessively chilly disposition, and shuddering, with frequent shiverings, also on the least movement.—Heat predominates.—Frequently during day short flushes of heat, principally in face.—Violent general heat, with violent thirst in afternoon, evening, and all night.—Periodically returning heat during day, without any previous chill, and followed by slight perspiration.—Perspiration from slight exercise; most profuse on head and face.—Perspiration only on the head.—Fever, with violent heat in head; afternoons; at night, with thirst and catching inspiration.—The perspiration comes periodically; is < 11 p.m., 6 a.m., or 3 to 5 p.m.—Intermittent fever, heat predominating.—Frequent heat, sometimes transient.—Fever, with excessive heat, generally without shivering, and with little perspiration, commonly from 10 a.m. till 8 p.m.—Perspiration during a moderate walk.—Profuse perspiration at night, sometimes of an (offensive or) acid smell.—Debilitating perspiration in morning.

Silica Marina.

Silica maritima. Sea sand. Trituration. [My preparation was taken from the beach, just as it was left by the tide, on a part of the coast many miles distant from a river estuary or a drained town.]

Clinical.—Constipation. Glands, enlargement of; suppuration of. Gonorrhœa. Tartar.

Characteristics.—Having seen a statement that *Sil. mar*. had a pronounced action on inflamed glands, I had a specimen triturated and run up to the 30th attenuation. I had not long to wait for an opportunity of testing it. A tall, fair young man of 24, a violinist, presented himself with a mass of scrofulous glands on the right side of the neck softening at one point. I gave him *Sil. mar*. 3, gr. v., three or four times a day, and warned him not to poultice. The mass of glands soon began to diminish. The abscess matured and discharged itself through a minute opening, and eventually healed without leaving a perceptible scar. The rest of the glands in the meantime disappeared. *Sil. mar*. 3, gr. v., three times a day, rapidly cured a case of gonorrhœa in a patient who had had many previous attacks, as well as stricture which had been treated with cauterisations and strong *Arg. nit*. It was this history which partly led me to give the remedy on account of the *Nat. mur*. element contained in it. The discharge was creamy, and there was tenderness in the middle of the urethra. For three days after commencing the *Sil. mar*. there was a sharp aggravation, the discharge became very profuse, was < at night and accompanied by painful erections. In a general way I use this preparation where *Nat. mur*. symptoms are present in a *Sil*. case. Burnett told me an interesting experience of his. He was consulted about a boy who persisted, in spite of punishment, in eating sand when playing on the beach. Burnett advised the parents to let the boy eat as much as he liked. He kept it up for a fortnight, at the end of which time he was vastly improved in health, and he neither wanted nor ate any more sand from that day. W. B. Clarke, of Indianapolis (*A. H*., xxvi. 237) tells of the use of *Sil. mar*. as a remedy for constipation. He has used it in patients of all ages with excellent results, giving it crude. He prefers the rather coarse sand taken from a river sand-bar. This is thoroughly washed and baked in an oven. He thinks a finer variety may be better for younger patients. The sand is taken plain, or enclosed in capsules, or made into pills. In either case it is washed down with water, and water is to be drunk freely during the treatment. W. B. Clarke mentions this case as the hardest he had encountered: A man, 60, had suffered for thirty years with severe constipation, often sitting at stool for an hour and nearly fainting. He took a teaspoonful after dinner daily for a week, without particular effect. Then he took it three times a day for a week. After this he was able to return to the one dose a day, and soon required it but once a week. "The peculiarity of this treatment is the ease with which evacuation is accomplished after the first impression is made, the discharges being soft, mushy, and yellow, and the regular habit then seems

established, for the treatment can then be discontinued." If there is any return of the trouble, a dose or two more will be sufficient to put it right. This experience is of great value and interest as *Sil*. in the potencies (as well as *Nat. m*.) is a great constipation remedy. W. B. Clarke has never observed any ill effects of the treatment. In the case of a child, æt. 4, to whom Cooper gave *Sil. mar*. 6x (my preparation) "a thick mass of tartar which had accumulated behind the front teeth came away in flakes."

Silphium.

Silphium laciniatum. Compass-plant. Pilot-weed. Polar-plant. Rosin-wood. Turpentine-weed. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Asthma. Bladder, catarrh of. Bronchitis. Cancer.

Characteristics.—The leaves of this plant, when they first come up, present their faces uniformly north and south; later on, when the leaves become heavy, the winds carry them in different directions and the polarity is not to be observed. The stem of the plant exudes an abundance of resin, as some of its names indicate. Hale mentions that it has been used in all forms of asthma; and in chronic bronchitis with large quantities of stringy, frothy, light-coloured mucus, and in catarrh of the bladder. Hale made a proving of it, and his symptoms comprise the Schema. He gives this case: Mr. H., 55, had phthisis twenty years. On the slightest exposure or cold he would have congestion of mucous surfaces, followed with copious expectoration of stringy, frothy, light-coloured mucus (from one to three pints in twenty-four hours), causing rapid exhaustion and at times keeping him in bed for weeks. *Silph*. 2x trit. was used, gr. 2 every two hours. During the next night less than a teacupful of mucus was raised, and its sudden decrease alarmed the patient so much that he left off the remedy until his doctor assured him that he was very much better, and that the remedy had been more successful than he himself had expected. Cooper has used *Silph*. (in single doses of Ø) with notable effect in cases of cancer of the throat and mouth. The great "goneness" of the proving shows a relation to the cancer cachexia.

SYMPTOMS.

5. Nose.—Irritation extends from throat up posterior nares to nose causing sneezing, followed by discharge of limpid, acrid mucus, attended with constriction and pressure in supraorbital region.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: whitish slimy coat, with dry sensation as if burned with hot soup.

9. Throat.—Scraping, tickling, and irritation of fauces and throat.—Desire to hawk and scrape throat and throw off a thin viscid mucus.—Engorgement and thickening of mucous membrane of throat extending down.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, sick, faint feeling, and a sense of *goneness* in epigastrium.

13. Stool.—Stool natural, but covered with slimy mucus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine: high-coloured, scanty.—Frequent micturition, with sense of heat or burning at meatus during micturition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Rough cough, attended with expectoration of yellow mucus.

18. Chest.—Constriction and tightness of lungs, with constant disposition to raise; hacking, spasmodic cough.

Simaruba.

Simaruba amara. Mountain damson. N. O. Simarubaceć. Tincture of the dried root-bark.

Clinical.—Diarrhśa. Dysentery. Snake-bite. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Simaruba* is a native of the West Indies and tropical America. "Simaruba bark" is used as a bitter tonic and as a local remedy for dysentery and diarrhśa. The part used is the "bark," which is really the rind of the root, of which, domestically, a decoction is made. "In large doses," says *Treas. of Botany*, "it is said to act as an emetic, purgative and diaphoretic." *S. versicolor*, a Brazilian species, has similar properties. The fruits and bark are used as anthelmintics; an infusion of the latter is employed in cases of snake-bite. The plant is so bitter that insects will not attack it, on which account the powdered root has been used to kill vermin. *S. glauca*, a native of Cuba, furnishes a glutinous juice which is employed in certain cases of skin-disease." This very well sums up the place and properties of *Simaruba*. And it is well to remember that *Cedron*, which is "*Simaba Cedron*," belongs to the same order. My first practical acquaintance with *Simb*. as a homśopathic remedy was in the case of a much-travelling patient who suffered from a chronic tendency to looseness of the bowels. He had stools like yellow ochre, for which *Gamboge* had been very helpful. When in the South of France he consulted a homśopathic practitioner, whose name has escaped my memory, and he prescribed *Simaruba* with excellent effect. Since then I have used it in similar cases. H. H. Beamish (*H. W*., April 1925) says that on the Zambesi for dysentery the *Simaruba bark* is boiled, and, by way of strengthening the astringent effect, *Alum* is added to the decoction. But *Simaruba* is the specific agent.

Relations.—*Compare:* (Botan.) Cedron, Ail., Chap. am., Quassia. *Compare also:* Vacc. myrt., Chi., Rheum, Gamb.

Sinapis Alba.

Brassica alba. White Mustard. Senf-Kohl. N. O. Cruciferæ. Trituration and tincture of the seeds.

Clinical.—Anus, itching of; affections of. Flatulence. Gastric ulcer. Gastritis. Headache. Heartburn. Lactation, dyspepsia of; sore mouth of. Mouth, inflammation of; ulceration of. Œsophagus. Pregnancy, dyspepsia of; sore mouth of. Salivation. Threadworms. Vomiting. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Sin. alb*., like *Sin. nig*., is indigenous in Great Britain. "Its seeds are larger than those of Black Mustard, and of a yellow colour externally. Chemically they differ in containing a crystalline substance known as sulpho-sinapism. Moreover, its myrosine yields with water a pungent oil of a different character from the Volatile Oil of Mustard" obtained from *Sin. nig*. (*Treas. of Bot*.). The seed-leaves or cotyledons of *Sin. alb*. furnish the "mustard" of "mustard and cress "—the "cress" being *Lepidium sativum*. Bojanus proved *Sin. alb*., taking substantial doses of the triturated seeds and of a tincture made therefrom. The well-known emetic effects of mustard were produced by it, and also its "burning" sensations in many parts, notably anus, stomach, and œsophagus. Flatulence, headache, (> walking in open air; < in warm room) and salivation were among the observed effects. Under *Sin. alb*. the prover, who had had no sign of threadworms since his thirteenth year, passed many both living and dead; and had all the usual rectal symptoms which accompany their presence. The urine, too, was turbid, as is often the case in helminthiasis. A. L. Fisher (*Med. Vis*., xiii. 316) says that for twenty years *Sin. alb*. has had a prominent place in his armamentarium. He has used it on the indications of the proving, and he found that the conditions of pregnancy and lactation seem to favour the development of the conditions calling for it. He has verified these: "Excessive accumulation of watery saliva or mucus." "Acute bruised pain, even on slight pressure, just beneath ensiform cartilage." "Vomiting, ejecta consisting of flakes of mucus with blackish veins like clots of blood." "Crawling and burning in anus, with griping in abdomen." "Spasmodic griping in anus, appearing at intervals, and especially noticed after swallowing anything." He has cured with *Sin. alb*. "Sore mouth with intensely red mucous membrane, dotted with minute white ulcers, the least food, even of blandest character, increasing the burning that is present all the time, and also in the throat." *Sin. alb*. has a number of *Peculiar Sensations*: As if head hollow. As of a plug in throat; of hard-substance high up in œsophagus under manubrium sterni; something hard lying in stomach, after a moderate meal; hard substance in rectum not > by stool. Bojanus noticed an alternation between the symptoms of the anus

and those of the pharynx. I have cured with *Sin. alb.*: "Sharp, shooting pain in right frontal eminence, < in warm room, > moving about and in open air." The symptoms are < by touch. < Pressure. < Motion. > Rest. < Swallowing (crawling in anus). < After eating (sensation of hard substance in stomach). < Warm room. > Rest. > Open air.

Relations.—[An overdose of table Mustard, which contains both Sin. alb. and Sin. nig., with starch, &c., is immediately antidoted by smelling bread.] *Compare:* Sin. n. Plug sensation, Anac. Ball in anus, Sep. Lump in stomach, Bry., Ab. n., Nux, Pul. Helminthiasis, Teucr., Sant., Cin., Naphth., Scirrh.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Distracted in mind, while reading must make great efforts to keep thoughts from wandering.

2. Head.—Dulness, with obscured vision, esp. of forehead over eyes; < walking.—Sensation as if head hollow.—Rush of blood to head.—Headache > in open air < in warm room.—Heaviness in forehead, as from intoxication, or too great warmth of room.—Pain in l. frontal eminence, paroxysmal, pressive, in the evening.—Pressive pain in r. frontal eminence < moving head back and forth.

3. Eyes.—Sudden sensation of warmth with stitching in l. eye compelling winking; eye fills with tears, after which the sensation disappears.

8. Mouth.—Root of tongue thickly coated yellow on rising in morning; later extends along sides, esp. l.—Profuse salivation; with nausea; nausea > at rest, < walking about.—Saliva frothy, salt.

9. Throat.—Scraping in fauces, provoking frequent hawking.—Sensation as if a large morsel of food had been swallowed.—Burning: in pharynx; in œsophagus rising up from stomach like heartburn; and pressure in œsophagus.—Sensation of hard body high up in œsophagus; < swallowing hard food and on empty swallowing; in afternoon seems as if a plug sticking in pharynx (this sensation alternated with biting and crawling in anus).—Sensation of constriction on swallowing hard food.

11. Stomach.—Thirst with heartburn.—Thirst without heartburn; drinking water = sensation of heaviness and fulness in abdomen as after eating.—Eructations: frequent, tasteless and odourless; of acid liquid with griping scalding in pharynx; aggravating the heartburn; tasting of food.—Heartburn: violent; with eructations.—Nausea; qualmishness; inclination to vomit; salivation.—Nausea > at rest, < by movement.—Retching and vomiting of water, with violent retching and burning in stomach and abdomen, extending to both sides

under false ribs and whole chest with extreme discomfort and anxiety in stomach-pit.—Vomits: Flakes of mucus with blackish streaks; yellow, odourless, tasteless matter, with much tenacious, jelly-like mucus.—After vomiting, scraping in throat and burning rising from stomach.—Burning; pressure; fulness and distension in pit of stomach.—Pit of stomach painful to pressure.—Very acute bruised pain, even on slight pressure, in pit of stomach, just beneath ensiform cartilage; pressure on it took away the breath.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling and gurgling, with emission of odourless flatus.—Emission of offensive flatus.—Griping colic.—Movements in abdomen.—Heaviness as of a weight, fulness and distension in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sensation as though a hard substance were lying in anus and could not be evacuated; not > by stool.—Burning in anus, obliging to scratch.—Violent, sudden stitch in anus, obliging him to cry out.—Burning; burning itching in anus.—Spasmodic griping in anus, appearing at intervals, < after swallowing anything.—Immediately after a stool, sprained sensation, as though anus were drawn up into rectum, with sticking, itching, burning and biting in anus.—Sensation as if something hard were lying just by anus, soon followed by a stool, which, however, was evacuated only with great pressure and was unsatisfactory; first part hard, crumbling, dark brownish green, covered with mucus and containing threadworms, followed by the same sensation as before the stool.—Crawling biting in anus.—Stool: blackish, hard, covered with mucus, followed by prickling burning in anus; small, thin, soft, greenish, with dead threadworms; copious, pasty, partly hard partly soft, sour, fermented; yellowish grey.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine: dark yellow, soon forming transparent cloud; bright golden yellow; dark-brown like beer.—The urine has a cloud of mucus, and contains numerous small granules looking like frog-spawn; on the surface of the urine, at the bottom and on the sides of the glass, a number of small red granules.—Many grains of red sand deposited, and iridescent film on surface.—Thick, fatty pellicle.—Cloud remains suspended in urine.—Sediment: white; flocculent; like chalk, and containing grains of white sand.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Emissions, without lascivious dreams.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest compelling frequent deep breathing.—Burning beneath sternum.

20. Back.—Pains in small of back and coccyx, as if sprained and bruised, with urging to stool.

23. Lower Limbs.—Heaviness in lower limbs.

26. Sleep.—Sleep: in afternoon with vivid dreams; after eating.—Vivid dreams of dead people and of death.—Dreams: confused and unremembered; of foreign countries and dangerous expeditions.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and hard.—Creeping chills on moving about; over whole body after vomiting, with coldness of hands and feet and frequent eructations of gas.—Inclined to perspire.

Sinapis Nigra.

Brassica nigra, Black Mustard. N. O. Cruciferæ. Trituration and tincture of seeds.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Apoplexy. Asthma, pituitous. Catarrh. Chlorosis. Chordee. Chorea. Constipation. Coryza. Cough. Diarrhœa. Hæmorrhoids. Hay-fever. Headache, dull, heavy. Heartburn. Hiccough. Intermittents. Menses, premature. Mucous fever. Post-nasal catarrh. Priapism. Scurvy. Variola.

Characteristics.—"*Sin. nig*. yields the greater part of the condiment so generally used in this country. The plant is indigenous, but is nevertheless largely cultivated in Yorkshire and Durham. The seeds are of a reddish-brown colour. Mixed with those of *Sin. a*. they are crushed between rollers, and subsequently powdered and sifted twice or oftener. From the residue left on the sieve a fixed oil is obtained by pressure. The powdered mustard is usually mixed with a considerably quantity of wheaten flour and a small quantity of turmeric powder. The term I flour of mustard I is not quite accurate, as the mustard seeds themselves contain little or no starchy material. The chemical ingredients are somewat complex. Among them are a peculiar acid called *Myronic acid*, noticeable as containing a large proportion of *Sulphur*, and which, when mixed with water and a peculiar substance called *Myrosine* (analogous to albumen), also found in mustard seeds, yields a volatile Oil of Mustard, which has no separate existence in the seeds, but is formed artificially in the manner just stated. This oil is very acrid, and has been used as a rubefacient. The fixed oil before mentioned as existing in the seed itself has little or no acridity, and has been used as a purgative and vermifuge" (*Treas. of Bot*.). *Thiosinamine*, which is extracted from Oil of Mustard, belongs to the same group os Urea. It has been used in cheloid, and for removing scar tissue, and so in tinnitus aurium (Spencer, *H. M*., Jan., 1899). As the chemical constituents of the two mustards (see *Sin. alb*.) are not identical, and as they have been proved independently, I have kept them separate. The yellow colour of mustard suggests *Sulphur*, a large amount of which is contained in the seeds. Like many other Crucifers *Sin. n*. has antiscorbutic properties; and it has cured cases of ague; mucous fever; catarrh of bladder, of stomach, and of air passages. It is in the treatment of hay-fever that it has been most used. The special indications are:

Mucous membrane dry and hot; no discharge; < afternoon and evening; either nostril may be affected alone, or they may be affected alternately. Hansen adds these: "Acute coryza with thin, watery, excoriating discharge, lachrymation, sneezing, hacking cough, > lying down. Acute pharyngitis, throat feels scalded, hot, inflamed. Loud coughing spells with barking expiration, heard at a great distance. Cooper (*H. W.*, xxxvi. 16) suggests the use of *Sin. n.* as an aperient. He considers that the chief agent in effecting dislodgement of fæces in constipated states is flatus. His method of producing this is as follows: A tumblerful of hot water is to be taken in sips in the early morning; the same at breakfast time with some plain brown bread or with no solid food at all, and at 11 a.m. one or two capsules of pure mustard (*Sin n.*), each containing about five grains of the powder, to be taken, followed by half a tumbler of hot water. "This last is most important, as the water drives on the capsule and prevents its lodgement about the cardiac orifice of the stomach and consequent distress to the patient; and it also causes contraction of the walls of the stomach and consequent expulsion of flatus into the duodenum." *Peculiar Sensations* of *Sin. n.* are: Vertex as if empty. As if she had taken cold. As if scalp was adherent to bones. As of pins sticking in eyeballs. Eyeballs as if pressed on from above. As if nostrils stopped up. As if movements impeded all round the chest. As if something heavy oppressed her on all sides from neck to diaphragm. As if cheeks were bulged out by a bubble of air below malar bone. Skin of lips as if stiff. As if blisters on tip of tongue. As if a load on stomach. Pain as if heart were on right side. As of hot water in blood-vessels.—"Sweat on upper lip and forehead" is a symptom worth noting; also these: mucus hawked or coughed from posterior nares felt *cold*. The symptoms are < by touch and pressure. > Lying down at night. < Leaning forward; stooping motion <. Damp weather <. > Sitting erect. < In warm room. < Thinking of symptoms; > by study or mental diversion. > Shutting eyes. > Hearty meal.
Laughing = cough. < Evening, 4-6 p.m. and 7 to 9 p.m. < July and August.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Smelling bread (immediate effects of taking excess of condiment). Nux, Rhus; when blistering has been produced by a mustard poultice, soap is the remedy. *Compare:* Sin. a., Thios., Armor. Scalded sensation on tongue, Sang. Cough < laughing, Arg. n., Pho. Cough > lying down, Fer., Mang. < From 4 to 6 p.m., Lyc. Amenorrhœa, Sul., Pul. As if hot water in blood-vessels (Rhus as if blood running cold).

Causation.—Damp weather. Summer season.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Irritable; difficult to think and study.—Unreasonably cross.—Mind worked rapidly.

2. Head.—Vertigo: of old people; violent attacks, with hard hearing after eating heavy food; esp. fat.—Head dull, heavy, > when mind occupied by

study; > shutting eyes; > in open air; < in warm room; < when thinking of it.—Dull feeling in vertex as if empty.—Frontal headache, most over bridge of nose and round edge of orbits, > when eating, < after eating; > by rest.—Headache over r. eye < stooping.—Heavy, drawing feeling in r. temple towards night.—Sensation as if scalp were adherent to bones.—Forehead hot and dry.

3. Eyes.—Eyes feel weak; pressure = pricking in them.—Pressing feeling in eyes as from above, difficult to keep lids open; > shutting eyes; > by hearty meal.

5. Nose.—Symptoms of a severe cold.—Immediately on touching the tongue pungent odour went into nostrils causing sneezing.—Dryness in both nostrils, < l., tender to pressure; discharged some mucus.—L. nostril stopped up: in afternoon and evening; all day, scanty discharges, acrid, making skin smart.—Scurvy with copious and frequent nose-bleed.

6. Face.—Shrunken features.—Burning prickling in face.—Red round mouth with smarting of lips.—Sensation as if cheek were bulged outward by a bubble of air, just below malar bone, in afternoon.—Lips dry and feel as if integuments were stiff.

8. Mouth.—Teeth sensitive to warm drinks and cold air, esp. stopped teeth.—Swollen bleeding gums.—Tongue: fissure in middle line; dirty white coat in middle; sore, raw, also gums, could not bear to eat anything hard; dry and sticky; burning scalding feeling; fore part feels blistered.—Black tongue.—Breath offensive, as after eating onions.—Mouth: dry; burning, extending to stomach.—Profuse saliva.—During proving, mustard (of which he was usually very fond) had a very unpleasant taste, and nearly caused nausea.—Taste: of garlic, causing nausea; of horseradish.

9. Throat.—Dry sensation back of nose and throat > by swallowing or by efforts to cough, which brings up with difficulty a little white, tenacious mucus, in lumps.—Throat sore, left side, on swallowing sativa, less on swallowing food or drink, whole throat behind uvula injected light red.—Sore throat r. side extending to l.

11. Stomach.—Appetite good.—Aversion to sweets.—Eructations: of gas; constantly accompanying other symptoms; all food tasting of horseradish, later tasteless.—Hiccough.—Heartburn and belching.—Stomach: load in; burning in.—Ulceration of stomach and intestines.—Pain in region of stomach with sensation of faintness compelling to bend forward, which >.—Dull pain running directly across epigastric region < leaning forward > sitting erect.—Pressure in epigastric region.

12. Abdomen.—Dull pain in l. hypochondriac region.—Heavy, dull pain as from weight below umbilical region.—Severe twisting in umbilical region.—Pain from l. of umbilical region to l. iliac region; later to r. side, ascending

colon.—Accumulation of flatus with twinges of pain about umbilicus.—Rumbling.—L. inguinal gland swollen and painful.—Sharp pain in r. inguinal gland.—Dull pain in r. inguinal region > by pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Smarting, cutting pain low down in anus, after a stool.—Desire for a stool without passage.—Diarrhœa.—Stools offensive.—First stool normal, second loose.—Before stool uneasy feeling in rectum; after stool, smarting cutting low down in rectum and anus.—Constipated; stools hard, like balls.—(Constipation and piles cured in the proving.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in bladder, in morning, before urinating.—Desire frequent; flow increased.—Urine, pale, straw-coloured, without sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent erections during day and night; obstinate, painful, and continued.—Awakening him at night; with lascivious thoughts; lascivious dreams and emissions at night.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses appear in a few hours long before the proper time (several cases).—Amenorrhœa and chlorosis.—Cessation of catamenia.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, evening from 4 p.m.—Cough, short, hacking; all evening; 7 to 8 p.m.; seldom during day.—Cough mostly dry or with expectoration of lumps of mucus < in cold air; > lying down and (temporarily) by eating; excited by laughing.—Expectoration: from posterior nares much mucus, which felt cold; white, in tenacious masses.—Asphyxia.—Pituitous asthma.

18. Chest.—Wandering pains in chest.—Pain in l. side of chest in region of heart.—Respiration at base of l. lung roughened.—Sensation in r. chest as if heart were on r. side.

19. Heart.—Dull, continual pain in heart toward apex, in evening; seemingly in heart substance.—Heart pains return daily 10 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.—Sensation as if heart were on r. side.—Pulse: accelerated; full.

20. Back.—Severe, dull, pulsating pain under inferior angle of l. scapula.—Slight backache, becoming intolerable towards bedtime; restless all night from pain in back and hips; > motion.

21. Limbs.—Weariness in limbs with cramps in calves.

22. Upper Limbs.—Occasional dull pain in left shoulder-joint.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness in calf-muscles.—Dull, heavy ache in legs.—Pain constant in ankles and calves.

24. Generalities.—It seemed to double him up; could hardly stand; tears ran from eyes; intense pain across epigastric region.—Rose late, feeling sore and stiff all over.—Weakness in all muscles.—Symptoms < 7 to 9 p.m.; > lying down at night, except dreams.

25. Skin.—Skin turns red.—Burning heat and stitches in skin.—Frightful suppuration and gangrenous inflammation reaching down to sternum (fatal effects of mustard applied to swollen glands of neck).—General ecchymosis.—Chronic eczema.—Small-pox; ("to be given until sulphocyanides appear in the saliva").—Ulcers on legs.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness; during day, sleepless at night.—Sleeps little at night, but does not feel loss of sleep.—Dreams: vivid; or lascivious.

27. Fever.—Severe chills, chattering of teeth, sensation of general coldness, with shrunken feeling (from mustard bath).—Heat through whole body, esp. down spine.—Quartan ague and inflammatory fever.—Sweat and feeling of hot water in all blood-vessels, > when nausea came on.—Sweat general; esp. on forehead and upper lip.—Sweat free on exertion (mental or physical), and from external heat.

Sium.

Sium latifolium. Water-parsnip. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Tetanus.

Characteristics.—Our knowledge of Water-parsnip is derived from cases of poisoning through eating the root. The symptoms bear a strong resemblance to those of the other poisonous Umbelliferæ. The most pronounced features of the convulsions of *Sium* were the drawing of the arms to the middle of the body, flexure of the fingers, and the preponderance of the contractions on the left side. The lack of mental energy recalls the action of *Æthusa*.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Much excited.—Fear of death.—Lack of mental activity.

2. Head.—Dizziness; headache.

3. Eyes.—Pupils dilated, responded steadily to bright light.

9. Throat.—Burning along alimentary tract, esp. œsophagus.

11. Stomach.—Nausea and vomiting, at end of which he fell into a convulsion.

12. Abdomen.—Sense of swelling and flatulence about bowels.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing slow and stertorous.

24. Generalities.—Muscles in a state of tonic contraction; arms drawn to middle of body; fingers flexed; opisthotonos; greater contraction of muscles of l. side than of r.—Every few minutes spasms, at first violently clonic, diminishing with each succeeding convulsion till they became little more than tremors; by degrees the character changed until the last one (in which circulation and respiration ceased), which was a pure tonic spasm.—Loss of voluntary motion.—Prostration.

27. Fever.—Skin cold and clammy.—Head hot, rest of body cold.—Wet with perspiration.

Skookum Chuck.

Skookum Limechen Chuck ("Strong Medicine Water"). Medical Lake. A lake in Western U.S. containing in grains per gallon: Sodic carbonate 63.54, Sodic chloride 16.37, Sodic silicate 10.63, Potassic chloride 9.24, Ferrous carbonate .526, Magnesia carbonate .237, Calcic carbonate .186, Aluminic oxide .175, with traces of Lithic carbonate, Borax, and Potassic sulphate. Trituration of the dried salt.

Clinical.—Breast, tumour of. Catarrh. Eczema; vaccinal. Hay-fever. Lithćmia. Ozćna. Rheumatism. Urticaria. Vaccination.

Characteristics.—The information respecting the remedy known by the Indian name, *Skookum chuck* (which I will shorten into *Skoo*.), is collected in *New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies*. Gentry introduced it to homśopathy in an article in *U.S. Med. Month*., 1889. He commenced to prove it, but the severity of the catarrhal symptoms led to its discontinuance. Gentry has himself cured with *Skoo*. many cases of catarrh, and he considers it a remedy in hay-fever. The cure of many cases of inveterate skin disease is on record; the external use of *Skoo*. soap or ointment has been employed as well as the internal administration. D. de F. Cole gave *Skoo*. 3x in water to a girl, ćt. 12, who had severe urticaria which did not yield to *Apis* or *Urt. ur*. It cured the urticaria and improved the patient's health. W. D. Ingalls reports (*1*) the case of Mrs. D., 48, who had eczema plantaris, fissured, exuding an acrid secretion, and so excessively sore that the patient had not been able to wear shoes or walk any distance for two years. *Skoo*. 2x was given internally; an ointment of a drachm to the ounce of vaseline applied, and Skookum soap used for washing. In two months the patient was able to wear shoes, and in three months the feet were well. (*2*) Mrs. H., 23, had a benign growth in left breast, noticed eight months. No history of phthisis or cancer in family. *Skoo*. was given

thus: for the first week, one grain of 1x every four hours; for the second week, two grains of 2x every four hours; for the next seven weeks, five-grain powders of 3x, when the patient was cured. (*3*) Mr. J., chronic nasal catarrh; discharge greenish yellow having odour of ozćna, was greatly relieved and apparently on the way to cure.—B. F. Bailey reports (*1*) the cure of Mrs. X., 40, of lithćmic diathesis; never free from eczematic trouble for years. At times much rheumatism. Not unfrequently the rheumatism disappears and is immediately followed by styes on the eyelids. Former treatment allopathic and also homśopathic. *Skoo*. 3x every four hours. Improvement soon showed itself, and the patient was well in three months and remained so. (*2*) Mrs. Y., 26, lithćmic, with flushed face and yellowish background. Urine, 1030, and with marked uric acid deposits. Much difficulty of digestion. Great dryness of skin, especially of scalp. Hair failing out to such an extent that baldness was feared. *Skoo*. 3x every four hours. Hair ceased to fall out. The heated, congested feeling of head and face disappeared, and the patient became well. *Skoo*. has also cured vaccinal eczema.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Tabac. *Compare:* In general, Nat. c., Nat. m. Skin, Graph., Medor., Melit., Maland., Vacc.

Causation.—Vaccination.

SYMPTOMS.

5. Nose.—Profuse coryza with constant sneezing as in hay-fever; symptoms so severe had to discontinue the remedy; (symptoms continued until antidoted by tobacco).

11. Stomach.—Appetite increased.

20. Back.—Heaviness in sacrum.

21. Limbs.—Severe rheumatic pains in limbs.

Slag.

Silico-sulpho-calcite of Alumina. Slag of blast furnaces in which iron is smelted. Trituration.

Clinical.—Anus, itching of; soreness of. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Flatulence. Hæmorrhoids. Housemaid's-knee. Lumbago. Phthisis. Spleen, affections of.

Characteristics.—*Pulverised Slag*, or blast-iron-furnace cinder, is now recognised as one of the best fertilisers of our fields and gardens. It was introduced into

medicine by J. Meredith (*H. W*., xxiv. 92) who gave the 6x trit. to a patient suffering from housemaid's-knee, and in addition to relieving this it took away "a dreadful anal itching, piles and constipation as if by magic." Meredith confirmed the rectal power of *Slag* by experiments on his own person. The specimen of *Slag* used by Meredith was analysed and found to contain in 100 parts the following: *Silica* 36.6, *Alumina* 15., *Calcium* 36, *Sulphur* 3─part of these occur as *Calc. sulph*.,─*Ferrum* 1., *Phosphorus* 0.5 (Meredith queries if the blue tint of *Slag* is due to *Fer*. and *Pho*.), *Magnesium* 6.0, *Manganum* 1.0. *Loss* 0.5. Turner, of Mason College, gives the formula of *Slag* as $_2Al_2O_3$ $_3SiO_2$, $_6(_2CaO, SiO_2)$. Acting on Meredith's suggestion, George Herring instituted a proving with the 3x on himself and others (*ibid*. p. 358) Herring's only symptom was a creeping irritation of the skin or under the skin, in the umbilical region, sufficiently severe to keep him awake. On prover No. 2 *Slag* produced no symptoms, but did something better: it cured him of flatulent distension in the evening, and an oppressive feeling over the heart. No. 3 had constipation relieved; but *Slag* produced "soreness of anus." His general health was much improved. No. 4, a delicate lady, of phthisical history, had *Slag* 3x gr. i. twice a day. It set up: diarrhœa, debility, quick pulse, lumbago, with pain in back, distension of stomach, so that she had to loosen her dress [the very symptom it cured in one of the men], profuse night-sweat; cough and expectoration. *Pho., Ph. ac., Carb. v*. were given to this patient in succession and all did good. Another proving of *Slag* was made by F. C. B. (*ibid*. 453). The prover, whose symptoms are marked (B) in the Schema, was 33, rather dark, nervo-bilious; had chronically enlarged tonsils, and tendency to colds in the head. He took *Slag* by way of experiment, hoping to cure his tonsils. It had no better effect than remedies previously taken, but it produced a number of symptoms, prominent among them being: drowsiness in evening; dull, stupefying frontal headache, and stiffness at back of head and neck, and pain between shoulders; spleen pain and stitches in heart. A pain (dull, heavy sensation) alternated between inter-scapular region and spleen.

Relations.─*Effects were relieved by:* Pho., Pho. ac., Carb. v. *Compare:* Constipation, flatulence, Lyc., Carb. v., Sul. Anal symptoms, Graph., Nit. ac. Intolerance of tight clothing, Lach. Housemaid's-knee, Stict. p., Ap.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.─On waking, dull, stupefying, frontal headache, want of energy, pains in limbs (B).─Frontal headache extended to r. temple with sensation of stiffness at back of head (B); (this headache was constant throughout the proving; at a later stage of the proving, it was slightly > moving about).

5. Nose.─Cold in head (B).

8. Mouth.─Thickly coated, greyish tongue, with terra-cotta streak down middle (B).─Awoke with slimy tongue (B).

9. Throat.—Throbbing in l. tonsil (B).

11. Stomach.—Very little appetite (B). Distended stomach, must loosen her dress.

12. Abdomen.—Creeping irritation of the skin or under the skin in umbilical region; kept him awake some time (3x).—In a gouty prover 3x removed distension of abdomen necessitating unbuttoning top button of trousers in evening.—(Flatulent distension.).—Aching in region of spleen alternating with pain between shoulders, in l. elbow (B).—Pain in spleen (B).

13. Stool and Anus.—Took away a dreadful anal itching, piles and constipation as if by magic (6x).—Constipation relieved (3x).—Soreness of anus produced (3x).—Diarrhœa, great debility, quick pulse: pain in back, inflated stomach, had to loosen dress; profuse night-sweat; cough with expectoration (3x. gr. 1 twice a day; in a delicate lady).

14. Urinary Organs.—Very frequent urination.—Urine darker than usual (B).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough with expectoration; profuse night-sweats.

19. Heart.—Stitches in region of heart (B).—(Oppressed feeling over the heart.).—Pulse quick.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness at back of neck.—Lumbago; with flatulence.—Aching, dull pain over small of back (B).

21. Limbs.—Pain in limbs.—Aching between shoulders, and in l. elbow alternating with aching in region of spleen.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in l. elbow.—Shifting pains in l. elbow, changing to r., and then back again.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pains in both knee-caps, sometimes dull, sometimes aching.—(Housemaid's knee.).—Occasional shooting aching through knees; < going up stairs.

24. Generalities.—Want of energy.

26. Sleep.—Unusually drowsy in evening.—Sleep disturbed by creeping sensation about navel.

27. Fever.—Quick pulse.—Profuse night-sweat.

Sol.

Sun-light. Saccharum lactis is exposed to concentrated sun's rays and stirred with a glass rod till saturated. Attenuations by Fincke.

Clinical.—Cancer. Freckles. Headache. Lupus. Menses, premature. Paralysis. Sunburn. Sunstroke.

Characteristics.—Thanks to Finsen, of Copenhagen, the place of Light in therapeutics is on the way to be defined so far as its *direct* properties are concerned, though Finsen is reviving and confirming, rather than originating, light-therapy. O. V. Thayer (*H. R.*, viii. 463) published in 1893 a series of cases in which he had used concentrated rays of sun-light (solar cautery), including cases of epithelial cancer, rodent ulcer, parasitic diseases, moles, small wens, birth-marks, &c. H. T. Webster (*H. R.*, xv. 126) gives details of a case of epithelioma in which the growth was removed by solar-cautery and a scarcely perceptible scar left. Swan and his coadjutors investigated sun-light from another point of view. In 188o (*Org.*, iii. 275) Swan published a pathogenesis of *Sol*, which I have embodied in my Schema. Swan's data were obtained from four provers, from experiences obtained from sensitives by Reichenbach (*Der Sensitive Mench*), from an observation by "Highwood" quoted by Fincke from American Observer, ix. 210. Reichenbach's observations I have distinguished by "(R)," Highwood's by "(H)." The remaining symptoms are those who took principally the 1m attenuations of Fincke. The 15m was taken by one. Two of Reichenbach's symptoms were observed on two of the provers also, and the letters "(F)" and "(L)" refer to these. Cured symptoms will be found in brackets. The common effects of strong sun-light, as sneezing, freckling, and sunstroke, my be added to the list.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Aco., Bell., Glon., Gels., and other sunstroke remedies. *Compare:* Luna, Elec., Mgt. Dislike of sun, Lach., Nat. c.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excitement and anxiousness in all her nerves, at first with trembling at heart, finally it remained in stomach-pit; all that night and next day very sensitive and easily frightened; it was as if all the nerves were trembling inside of them; the anxiousness in stomach-pit passes off the second evening.—Anxiousness if somebody comes towards her, being frightened thereat (F and R).

2. Head.—Violent headache from vertex down to forehead, pressing, with sensation of heat in face; this headache was repeated the second day three times; it seems to be in connection with the excitement and anxiousness at stomach-pit (first night).—All the sensitives are very sensitive to the immediate action of sunshine on the vertex (R).—Extreme painfulness if the sunshine strike the bare-head (R).—Most violent stitches in brain (R).—Disagreeable feelings, such as from

retrograde passes, go into brain, cause stitches and headache, and if she does not gain the shade, stomach-ache and nausea follow (R).—Violent headache (R).—L.—sided headache (R).—Headache from sunshine on bare head, > by laying a glass of water on stomach-pit (R).—In morning, severe pain in crown, and then in neck, passing off after breakfast (L and R).—(Heavy pressive pain in vertex.).—Intense entire cephalalgia.—Pain in forehead; it seems as if forehead would crush itself down upon the eyes.—(Sensation of undulating or floating in head after mental excitement, such as attending to business or writing a letter.).—Instantaneous shock to brain, followed by prostration, and a scalding sensation on top of head (remedied by orange-coloured cloth in stove-pipe hat) (H).—Excessive perspiration of head and neck.

3. Eyes.—Sun-light diminished the sensitivity of eyes; od.—blindness (R).—Suffusion of veins of sclerotica.—Sensation of swelling, as if eyes would force themselves out of sockets.—Light offends eyes.

4. Ears.—Sharp shooting pain from l. ear to nose, continued at intervals for some time.—Partial deafness.

5. Nose.—Sneezing, with a little sore throat, as if she had taken cold.

6. Face.—Jaws rigidly set as in trismus.

7. Teeth.—Grinding of teeth as in helminthic spasms.

8. Mouth.—Tastes like something she cannot tell.—She puts anything she is going to eat in the sunshine, because then it is more palatable to her (R).—Two glasses of water of equal temperature, the one put in the shade, the other in the sunshine for a quarter of an hour, the latter tastes agreeably cool to sensitives, and stale and disagreeable to non-sensitives, whilst the other tastes quite the reverse (R).—Stupid; cannot articulate a word.—Articulates with difficulty.

11. Stomach.—Slight inclination to or actual vomiting.—Heat in pit of stomach.—Empty feeling in stomach, as if she had not eaten anything substantial yesterday and to-day.—Sensation of faintness and vacuity in stomach-pit.

12. Abdomen.—In abdomen, distension and hardness, as large as a child's head, as if it were in womb, and running throughout from it into mammæ, as if milk would rush in as when a child nurses; this lasted the whole first night till morning; before the distension and hardness came on a sensation as after childbirth or at conception (with great excitement).—A glass of water exposed to the sun for six to eight minutes propagates coolness, not only in stomach, but round about in the viscera (R).

13. Stool.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Had to urinate five times in night.—Urine and stool invariably suspended.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses six to seven days too soon.

18. Chest.—Weakness about heart.

20. Back.—Pain in back.—Backache.

21. Limbs.—After riding about on horseback in his woods in the sunshine all forenoon, and lying down about noon on his bed to rest, he suddenly gets peculiar attacks drawing through all his limbs; after rising and making a few steps up and down, they disappear; this repeats itself several times (R).—(The r. side, arm, and foot, which had been weak as from partial paralysis, became equally strong as l.).—Hands and feet cold.

22. Upper Limbs.—The back of hand exposed to sunshine feels warm, while at same time a coolness appears in palm, and runs up whole arm into temple (R).—Cool, refreshed hands from holding a stick partially exposed to the sun (R).

24. Generalities.—> Of bad effects of the sun by every cloudy veil drawing over the sun (R).—If beds and wearing apparel have lain too long in the sunshine, the agreeable feeling after using them turns suddenly into the most disagreeable, so that she cannot bear it, and falls into headache and spasm (R.).—Spasm coming with sunrise and ceasing with sunset (R.).—Some spasms appearing at sunset (R).—Faintness.—Prostration.—(General stiffening up of the system; the bodily strength seems more equalised.)

25. Skin.—Dermatitis, which often, with cold extremities, degenerates into megrim (R.).

26. Sleep.—She could not sleep the first night, except from 3 to 4 a.m.; otherwise no idea of sleep the whole night long.—Head very much excited; could not sleep for hours.—Great sleepiness all through the head, and not merely in the eyes; heavy, sound sleep all through night.

27. Fever.—An agreeable coolness extends over whole body, though the surface of the body perceives the physical heat of the sun's rays; simultaneously a kind of coldness interiorly pervades whole body, so that the sun makes warm and cold at the same time, but the feeling of cold supersedes that of warmth to such a degree that the latter is overlooked (R).—Running chills of increasing sensation of cold in all limbs from holding wires partially exposed to the sun (R).—Felt cold in night; drew up more cover and perspired.—Congestive chill from exposure to sun after drinking cold water freely.—Perspiration streaming out of stomach-pit over whole body (from the crude saturated sacch. lact., in one of Fincke's provers).

Solaninum.

SOLANINUM. An alkaloid obtained from various Solanums, especially S. dulcamara and S. nigrum; also from the Potato plant, S. Tuberosum. $C_{43}H_{69}O_{16}$. Trituration. Also

SOLANINUM ACETICUM. $C_{43}H_{69}O_{16}C_2H_4O_2$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Lungs, paralysis of. Tetanus. Ticklishness.

Characteristics.—My first practical acquaintance with *Solan*. was through seeing the excellent effect of *Solan. acet*. 2 in solution given by Dr. Hughes to a diabetic and semi-paralytic man of 60, who had frequent threatenings of respiratory paralysis with accumulations of mucus which he was unable to expel. *Solan. acet*. more than any other remedy rescued him from danger and prolonged his life. From that time I have frequently had occasion to use it in similar conditions. *Solan*. is obtained from many of the Solanaceæ, and especially from *Dulcamara*. It exists in potatoes, and under certain conditions of germination potatoes may contain a poisonous amount. An accident of the kind occurred to soldiers at Pfuhl who were supplied with potatoes containing about 24 per cent. of *Solan*. (*Med. Press*, June 5, 1901). Sixty-six soldiers had marked poisoning symptoms: Shivering, fever, vomiting, syncope, and in one case convulsions. Skin and conjunctivæ were tin-red yellow. *Solan*. was proved by Clarus and Schroff and others. Experiments were also made on animals. Slowed and oppressed respiration was a marked feature. Respiration was slowed in inverse proportion to the increase in the pulse rate. There was cerebro-spinal irritation; hyperæsthesia and convulsions < by touch. Skin more easily tickled than usual. In animals the hind limbs were rigid and paralysed; and in the provers the lower limbs were weakened.

Relations.—*Compare:* Dulc., Bell., S. car., S. nig., S. tub., S. t. ægrot. (Botan). In respiratory paralysis, Dulc., Bell. Sleepy but cannot sleep, Bell. Hyperæsthesia, Nux, Tetanin.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Stupefaction without previous excitement.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Head: hot, heavy, dull, painful.—Pain in occiput.—[(In rabbits:) Injection of cerebro-spinal passages, esp. of medulla oblongata; spasms < by touch; pendulum-like swinging of head and snapping with the mouth.]

3. Eyes.—Pupils slightly contracted.

8. Mouth.—Salivation.—The pure alkaloid has a cooling, acid, and salt taste, and when chewed causes a glutinous sensation in pharynx and throat, with scraping which extends to stomach, where it becomes a peculiar sticking pain.—Bitter taste.

9. Throat.—Scraping in throat.

11. Stomach.—Constant eructations.—Nausea, and diarrhœa; and vomiting.—Nausea, violent, ineffectual efforts to vomit.—About 5 p.m., vomiting three times without previous nausea, or pain, or any intestinal symptoms.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling in abdomen.

14. Urinary Organs.—Albumen in urine.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Respiration: slow; superficial; difficult; oppressed; distressed, esp. on inspiration.—[Decreased frequency of respiration in inverse proportion to increase of pulse.—Moist rattle during inspiration.—Frequent violent outcry (from action on medulla oblongata).—Masses of mucus in larger air-passages (post mortem).—Paralysis of respiration. (Rabbits poisoned with S.)]

18. Chest.—[Convulsions of muscles of thorax, with which were soon associated tonic spasms of extremities, at first gentle, gradually increasing, and a short time before death suddenly attaining an enormous height; < by touch. (Rabbits.)]

19. Heart.—Pulse: increased in rapidity; weak; thready.—Pulse and respiration slowed.—[Increased pulse rate; respiration slowed.—Post-mortem, rigidity of heart muscle, all its cavities full of dark, cherry-red coagulated blood. (Rabbits.)]

20. Neck and Back.—[Cerebro-spinal meningitis. (Rabbits.)]

23. Lower Limbs.—Slight tonic spasms of lower limbs.—Weakness of lower limbs.—[Incapable of moving hinder feet forward.—Hind legs quite stiff, toes stretched out; then great dejection, retching, and signs of pain. (Rabbits, from the *sulphate*.)]

24. Generalities.—Weakness.—Sensitiveness to light, noise, and touch.—Convulsions.—Fainting.—[Sudden rapidity and convulsive embarrassment of respiration, general convulsions, tetanic spasms, and strong dilatation of pupil. (Dog.)]

25. Skin.—Skin dry.—Hyperæsthesia; creeping along spine when touching the skin; more easily tickled than natural.—Itching.—Yellow discolouration of skin.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning.—Great sleepiness with inability to sleep.—Sleep restless, frequently disturbed by frightful dreams.—Sleep frequently interrupted without dreams.

27. Fever.—Extremities cold.—Shivering, fever, vomiting, and syncope.—Profuse perspiration without weakness.

Solanum Arrebenta.

Solanum rebenta. Arrebenta cevallos (Brazilian name). Trituration of the leaves. Tincture of the leaves.

Clinical.—Apoplexy. Boils. Breasts, swelling of. Glands, swelling of. Urticaria. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—Mure, who proved *Sol. arr*., says of it: "The bush grows spontaneously in the provinces of Rio Janeiro, along roads and in cultivated places. It is from ten to sixteen inches high." Among the symptoms "Redness of face and rush of blood to brain" recalls *Bell*., as do the swelling and pains in breasts.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Impatient and irritated by trifling causes.

2. Head.—Vertigo after bathing.—Headache.

6. Face.—Redness of face, and rush of blood to brain.

8. Mouth.—Doughy mouth in morning.

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite.—Constant thirst.

1l. Stomach.—Swelling of stomach.—Difficult digestion.

18. Chest.—Superficial ulceration below l. nipple.—Pain at pectoralis major.—Glandular swelling in r, breast.—Lancinations in breasts.

22. Upper Limbs.—Painful boil below r. axilla.—Swelling of axillary glands.

25. Skin.—Suppuration of boils.—Urticaria.—Paleness and greenish colour of the skin after a few days of proving.

26. Sleep.—Waking with a start.—Dreams about quarrels and murders.

27. Fever.—Slight fever.—Flash of heat all over.

Solanum Carolinense.

Solanum Carolinense. Horse-nettle. N. O. Solanaceæ. Tincture of fresh ripe berries.

Clinical.—Convulsions. Epilepsy. Tetanus.

Characteristics.—Solan. car. is a domestic remedy in the Southern States for "convulsions," and it has been tested by several old-school authorities (*H. R.*, xi. 20) in cases of epilepsy with some success. Doses of from 30 to 60 drops were given three times a day, the only unpleasant effects being a "mild diarrhœa" in some cases. Grahn (*H. R.*, xii. 462) relates a case of hysterical tetanus in a young negro woman. She had laughed whilst holding a pin in her mouth, and the pin had lodged in her throat. She had managed to get rid of it by coughing, but had hurt the throat, and the tetanic spasms followed. *Passiflor*. did good, but the supply gave out, and *Sol. car*. was given instead. By error of an attendant, maximum doses (two drachms every forty minutes) were given, and a state of dangerous stupor followed. However, all muscles were relaxed, and remained so the rest of that day. Next day a slight return of the spasms was remedied with half-drachm doses of *Sol. car*. It was several days before the disease was entirely overcome.

Solanum Mammosum.

Apple of Sodom. N. O. Solanaceæ. Tincture of fresh ripe fruit.

Clinical.—Coxalgia. Hæmoptysis. Irritability. Sleep, abnormal. Thought, difficult. Tobacco, effects of.

Characteristics.—Hering is the authority for *Sol. mam*. The chief symptoms were: Irritability and inability to think; sleepiness, without being able to sleep; a kind of stupor < at time of flood tide, at the full moon, > with ebb tide; hawking of blood-streaked mucus; sensitiveness to tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Becomes exasperated at what he thinks may happen.—Inability for continuous thought, though with perfect comprehension of his subject; he could, when writing, only express himself in short, broken sentences.

13. Stool.—No stool (2nd d.); stool occurred later than usual, and after much pressure (3rd d.).

17. Respiratory Organs.—The mucus hawked from the larynx contains streaks of bright blood.

20. Back.—Twitching of large muscle below r. scapula; as if the flesh were pinched up by the hand and shaken back and forth.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sticking pain in l. hip-joint that made him quite lame, frequently during and after walking, disappearing after standing and sitting down.

24. Generalities.—Uneasiness; inability to keep quiet.—Everything is seen as in a fever with a hard pulse.—Sensitiveness to tobacco.

25. Skin.—Causes blotches over whole body (from poisoning).

26. Sleep.—Great weariness and desire to sleep without ability to sleep, followed by slumbering without real sleep, and afterwards deep sleep for several hours, from which he awoke and could not collect his senses for along time, and remained long in an irresolute condition (this condition occurred at time of flood-tide at full moon; with the ebb tide, a general refreshing as after a crisis).—Even after a long sleep during the day he was sleepy in evening, and slept well all night.—Dreams of death with violent weeping.

Solanum Nigrum.

Solanum nigrum. Black nightshade. N. O. Solanaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Chorea. Headache. Heartburn. Hydrocephalus. Mania. Meningitis. Night-terrors. Parotitis. Peritonitis. Puerperal convulsions. Scarlatina. Small-pox. Stammering. Tetanus. Trismus. Tympanites. Typhoid fever. Varicosis. Vertigo. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Sol. n.* is a common weed found in waste places. It has white flowers and blackberries. "The leaves applied externally ease pain and abate inflammation. Too large a quantity occasions violent sickness and headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and other dangerous symptoms. The Arabians apply the leaves to burns and ulcers, skin diseases, and scrofulous and cancerous affections; they are diaphoretic, diuretic, and purgative" (Green's *Herbal*). Hale says some country practitioners used it with much success under the impression that it was "an indigenous Belladonna," having been misled by the name "nightshade." Hale verified its use in meningitis and headache; in scarlatina when the eruption is *blotchy*. Hale justly points out the close affinity of *Sol. n.* with *Bell.*:—Delirium, headache, flushed face, sparkling eyes, pains coming and going suddenly, fiery rashes, burning skin and sweat. The Schema is made up of provings and symptoms

of poisoning cases—all are unusually distinctive. A curious feature of the skin effects of the Black nightshade is that they have a tendency to *blackness*: "The swelling is very painful, it enlarges, becomes shiny, hard, and deep red; and in several places, quite black." "The black hue of the swollen parts grows deeper, the fingers are stiffened," &c. "The tip of the nose, the hands, from the finger-tips to the knuckles, and the toes to the tarsal joints become quite black as if regularly dyed." Corresponding to the black appearance is a bruised feeling all over the body.—The headaches of *Sol. n.* are described as "frightful." They are splitting, throbbing, bursting, piercing, and are < by least movement of head, light, noise, stooping; by least movement after sitting; < in a close room, and rather > in open air. The day after taking a single dose of Ø a patient of Cooper's had this: "Head feels full across forehead, eyes heavy, and forehead burns; could not apply himself to work." The vertigo is < on moving the head. Sensation as if the bed was being rapidly turned in a circle. Inclines to left on walking. The delirium is characterised by the cephalic cry, efforts to escape, and by stammering speech. Dilatation of the pupils is as marked as with *Bell.*, and there is the same dryness of mouth and throat. Spasms, convulsions, and tetanic rigidity of the whole body have been induced. The most peculiar feature of the convulsions is this: "In the midst of these convulsions the children frequently stretch out their little hands, then carry them eagerly to their mouths, and go through the motions of mastication and swallowing." The skin symptoms are very marked. After one dose of Ø this condition disappeared in a patient of Cooper's: patches of psoriasis, knees, elbows, and forehead, scaly, with red irritating spots at roots of hair. *Peculiar Sensations are:* Brain as if swimming. As if things moving in a circle, when stooping. As if bed turning rapidly in a circle. As if brain shaking about in skull, on moving head. As if head would split. As from a blow on forehead. As if sand in eyes. As if splinter in right tonsil. Tongue us if scalded. Pains come and go suddenly. Symptoms extend upward. Right upper, left lower. Alternate coldness and heat. The symptoms are < by touch. < Motion. < Moving head. < Moving. < Beginning to move after sitting. < Walking (inclines to left). < Mis-
step. < Swallowing. < Light. < Bright sunshine (eyes). > Closing eyes (headache = him to close eyes). There is very great sensitiveness to cold air, but headache is < in warm room and > in open air. Many symptoms are < morning on waking. Headache at 10 a.m.

Relations.—*Compare:* In general Bell, and other Solanaceæ. Cerebral cry, Apis. Stammering, Stram. Headache 10 a.m., Nat. m. Splinter sensation, Nit. ac., Hep. Tongue as if scalded, Sang. Pain in back of neck, Hell. Sensation of a blow, Naj. (Naj. on occiput, Sol. n. on forehead).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium: with stammering speech, efforts to get out of bed; with piercing cries and convulsions.—Complete cessation of mental

faculties.—Apoplectic stupor, muscles relaxed, face flushed, pulse full and irregular.—Coma with twitching.

2. Head.—Vertigo: on rising and moving about, with dizziness before eyes; with nausea and colic; on stooping; on rising in morning; > in open air.—Brain seems to swim, < on moving head.—Sensation as if bed was turning rapidly in a circle (ten minutes after going to bed).—On stooping sensation as if everything moving in a circle.—While walking, body inclines to l.—Headache: dull, heavy throbbing; followed by dilatation of pupils.—Lightness in head.—Frightful headache.—Headache < beginning to move after sitting; > walking in open air.—Very severe pain in head immediately over eyes, makes him partially close eyes; < by light; by stooping; 10 a.m.—Headache < in close room.—Feeling as if head would split.—Feeling on least motion after sitting as if brain would burst from forehead.—In forehead: dull, heavy pressure; sensation as from a blow; throbbing during whole afternoon.—Severe pain through temples as if head would split.—Severe throbbing pain in l. temple < slightest mis-step, and < stooping at 1 p.m.—Sharp gnawing pain in r. temple 9 a.m., causing him to grasp his hand and shut his eyes.—Throbbing of temporal and carotid arteries, 11 a.m.—Pain in small circumscribed spot on vertex.—Pressure on vertex and forehead.—Eruption on forehead of small red pimples, sore to touch and very hard; when one went another came.—Scalp sore on moving hand through hair.—Scalp sore as if hair had been severely pulled.

3. Eyes.—Wrinkles round eyes.—Eyes wide open, moist, and sparkling.—Eyes: red; full and tense; dull and heavy; burning; very sensitive to light; sensation as if sand in them.—Pain: over l. eye; severe in supraorbital region on waking in morning; < motion and stooping; heavy, bruised sensation.—Sharp shooting over r. eye.—Burning in lids.—Burning in lid-margins.—Lids swollen and itching.—Lids agglutinated.—Pain in l. inner canthus.—Lachrymation.—Pupils dilated: enormously and insensible; alternating with contraction.—Vision weak, < by bright sunlight.—Erethritic amaurosis.—Muscæ; flickering black points and streaks; darkness before eyes; everything seemed too bright.—Sparks before eyes (with nausea).

4. Ears.—Most violent parotitis.—Stitches in ear.—Sounds seem distant.—Buzzing before ears.

5. Nose.—Nose deep red.—Considerable sneezing.—Discharge of thin, watery substance; from r. nostril, l. being closed.—Burning in nose.—Nose swollen, painful, and black.—Tip of nose black.

6. Face.—Wrinkles round eyes, on upper lip and on fingers.—Face highly congested, wild anxious.—Face; red, swollen; bloated; itching.—Expression: fatigued; of fright and terror; as if intoxicated.—Face pale.—Sloughs detached from

face.—Sharp, neuralgic-like pains shooting from lower jaw up into l. ear, coming and going suddenly (10 a.m.).—Lips dry and blistered; as if scalded.—Trismus.

8. Mouth.—Lips and tongue dry as if scalded.—Tongue sore as if burnt.—Dryness: of back of tongue and arch of palate; of mouth.—Insipid taste (with pain over eyes) on waking in morning.—Utterance becomes uneasy.

9. Throat.—Throat sore as if burnt.—Stitches in r. side of throat.—Raw sensation in throat, painful on swallowing, solids or liquids.—Tickling in throat causing cough.—Fauces: dry; sticking in,< on swallowing, at times stitches shooting to drum of r. ear.—L. tonsil swollen.—Feeling as if splinter in r. tonsil.—Cramp in œsophagus.—Violent beating of carotids.

11. Stomach.—Appetite lost.—Great thirst, for large quantities, often.—Empty eructations with burning in stomach.—Heartburn.—Nausea with sparks before the eyes, continuing till he went to sleep.—Nausea and retchings.—Nausea and efforts to vomit, followed by profuse vomiting, at first of mucus, afterwards of bluish or greyish-black fluid.—Vomit: ingesta; blackish-green liquid, thick.—Severe pain in region of stomach, extending into heart region and l. shoulder (5 p.m.).—Pressure in stomach; constant or in paroxysms.—Cramps; cutting; burning in pit of stomach.—Burning in stomach extending up into œsophagus.

12. Abdomen.—Violent cutting in umbilical region.—Abdomen excessively distended and tense.—Colic; and ineffectual urging.—Pain 5 p.m., as if intestines were cut with knives.—Pains in abdomen and desire to lie down.

13. Stool and Anus.—Tenesmus in anus.—Stools: natural but more frequent; semi-fluid; yellow, watery.—Stools followed by burning pain in stomach, extending up, with nausea.—Constipation, small, dry, hard stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—If a sweat did not break out an extraordinary discharge of urine occurred, frequently followed by purging.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration: rapid; difficult; quick but easy; stertorous.

18. Chest.—Chest: oppression of; constriction of.—Pressure on sternum and at tenth dorsal vertebra.—Cutting pains in l. side.—On upper part of sternum a large round blotch, deep red.

19. Heart.—Anxious feeling in region of heart.—Pulse: rapid, scarcely perceptible; irregular; slow, small, soft.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck sore, stiff, as if bruised; < moving head.—Severe pains in muscles of neck.—Great pains in back of neck and shoulders and in lower

limbs.—Pains in back of neck and between shoulders.—Bruised feeling in back and limbs.

21. Limbs.—Restlessness in limbs and carphologia.—Wandering pains, first in shoulders, then down arm, then in lower limbs.—Severe pains in all the limbs, 8 p.m.—Painful drawing in arms and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arms heavy, prostrated, < r.—Dull, heavy pain in r. arm extending to finger-tips (10 a.m. to 3 p.m.).—Lancinating pains down l. arm.—Pain shooting through l. arm and wrist.—Pain in l. shoulder and r. wrist.—Palms greenish blue.—Tips of fingers black as if dyed.—Vesicles appear on back of hands, break and discharge an acrid fluid.—Eruption like small-pox; sloughs form on fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Gait unsteady, heavy, insecure.—Trembling of lower limbs, esp. of muscles of thighs, like small successive jerks.—Lower limbs prostrated, < l.—Thighs weak.—Pain in r. knee extending up to hip.—Legs feel sore on walking as if bruised.—In l. calf: compression, crawling.—Swelling of feet.—Tearing on back of l. foot.—Chronic ulcers on feet.

24. Generalities.—Coma, convulsive agitation, plaintive cries.—In midst of convulsion the children stretch out their hands, as if to grasp something, carry them eagerly to their mouths, and go through the motions of mastication and swallowing.—Most violent, convulsive agitation.—Convulsions, tetanic rigidity and death.—Lies on back in entire prostration, disturbed at intervals by spasmodic movements.—Increased distension and prominence of varicose veins.—All muscles sore to touch.—Bruised feeling of whole body.—Great sensitiveness to cold air.

25. Skin.—Red blotches like scarlatina; irregularly dispersed over whole surface.—Great swelling and intolerable itching of face, eyelids, lips, hands, and feet.—Hands, feet, and nose painful, swollen, and black.—Black line of swollen parts; shiny, painful.—The swelling and black discoloration diminish together, and are followed by desquamation.—Itching burning of extremities.—Vesicles on back of hands; sloughing on fingers; blisters discharge acrid fluid over arms.—Sloughs are detached from face, but r. hand swells up again.—Face cleans off, but hands are again covered with hard and very painful crusts, which fall off and are soon replaced by new ones.—Swelling of feet, arms, abdomen, scrotum, and penis.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness; during forenoon; all day.—Deep sleep.—Night very restless, sleepless, with hallucinations and carphologia.—In middle of night he wakes up uttering groans, which are wrung from him by violent headache.—Feeling on waking as if he had lost several nights' sleep.—Dreams: waking him in terror, with sensation of falling from a great height; of snakes.

27. Fever.—Alternation of coldness and heat.—Flushes across face, 3 p.m.—High fever followed by profuse sweat.—High fever, 12 p.m., with great pain in back of

neck, shoulders, and lower limbs.—Heat, redness of face.—Fever, painfulness in præcordia, distension of abdomen with at times screaming and grasping at abdomen, and constipation.—Burning dry heat.—Skin burning, sweating.—Heat in face, hands, and along back.—Flashes of heat run up and down back.—Frequent sweats.—Whole body bathed in profuse sweat.

Solanum Oleraceum.

Solanum oleraceum. Juquerioba. N. O. Solanaceæ. Tincture of flowers.

Clinical.—Breasts, swelling of. Catarrh. Glands, swelling of. Herpes. Lactation, profuse. Leucorrhœa. Pustules. Sleep excessive. Stye. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—This plant, says Mure, is herbaceous, stem somewhat woody, the upper branches being covered with short and crooked thorns. It grows on the shores round Rio Janeiro in damp and shady places. The most remarkable symptom of the proving was "Swelling of the mammary gland with profuse effusion of milk" occurring in a negro woman of 60. Other symptoms were: "Pain and swelling of face and throat with inflammation." "Cold feeling in left chest after drinking." There was drowsiness with headache, and the generally deranged sleep of the other Solanaceæ.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sad.—Irritable.

2. Head.—Drowsy with headache.

3. Eyes.—Stye on r. lower eyelid.—Pain at internal canthi of eyes.—Inflammation of l. upper lid.

5. Nose.—Discharge of fetid, yellow mucus from l. nostril.—Acute catarrh.

6. Face.—Pain in face.—Pain and swelling of face and throat with inflammation.—Continual redness of face.—Violent pain in l. cheek, spreading over whole face.

7. Teeth.—Toothache.—Toothache at night.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated white.—Ptyalism.

9. Throat.—Sore throat.

10. Appetite.—No appetite.

11. Stomach.—Difficult digestion.—Lancinating pain in stomach not lasting long.

14. Urinary Organs.—Scanty urine.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Short-lasting menses.—Discharge of white mucus from vagina.—Swelling of mammary glands with profuse effusion of milk, on the second day.—Shortly after taking the drug the breasts of a negro woman of 60 began to swell and discharged a quantity of milk.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Suffocating cough.

18. Chest.—Sense of chilliness in l. side of chest, after drinking.

20. Neck.—Swelling of cervical glands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tickling at the lower limbs.—Herpetic eruption on ankle.

25. Skin.—Pustules all over, first white, then red, with an intolerable itching now and then.—Nettle-rash with fever.—Itching.

26. Sleep.—No sleep for two nights.—Drowsy for four hours in the middle of the day.—Drowsy all day.—Drowsy with headache.

Solanum Pseudo-Capsicum.

Solanum. pseudo-capsicum. Jerusalem Cherry. N. O. Solanaceæ. Trituration or tincture of fruit.

Clinical.—Pupils, dilated. Somnolence.

Characteristics.—The few symptoms of this medicine were observed on a child who ate three or four of the berries.

SYMPTOMS.

3. Eyes.—Dilatation of the pupils.

11. Stomach.—Nausea.

12. Abdomen.—Very acute pains in lower abdomen.

26. Sleep.—Somnolence.

Solanum Tuberosum.

Solanum tuberosum. Potato. N. O. Solanaceæ. Tincture of the berries. Tincture of green potatoes. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Cramps. Iritis, rheumatic. Stammering. Trismus. Tumours.

Characteristics.—The poisonous properties of the berries and leaves of the potato plant are well known, and the tubers are popularly believed to have anti-scorbutic properties when eaten as food. Under some conditions the tubers have been known to contain poisonous quantities of *Solanin*. The symptoms of the Schema are the result of eating new potatoes, green potatoes, an extract, and the berries. The last proved fatal in a number of instances. Sickness and diarrhœa with tenesmus, giddiness, dilated pupils and indistinct vision, a paralytic condition of the tongue, cramps, and tetanic spasms are the main features of the poisonings. Cooper relieved with a single dose of *Sol. t.* Ø a case of rheumatic iritis. Burnett cured a case of tumours feeling like masses of potatoes in the abdomen with *Sol. t.*; and it assisted him in the cure of a case of tumours all round the cervix uteri. *Urt. ur.* finished this cure.

Relations.—*Compare:* Solanin. In paralysis of tongue, Dulc. Iritis, Bell. Stammering, Stram.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Almost lost consciousness.

2. Head.—Vertigo; headache; stupor.

3. Eyes.—Eyes deep in sockets.—Staring look.—Eyes for most part open.—Pupils dilated.—Vision indistinct.

6. Face.—Hippocratic face.—Expression anxious.

8. Mouth.—Constantly spitting through the closed teeth viscid, frothy phlegm.—Tongue covered with brown, moist fur.—Tongue heavy, difficult to move; hardly able to articulate.—Speech thick.—Speechless.

11. Stomach.—Violent retching followed by vomiting and diarrhœa.—Felt sick, a darkness over her eyes, skin cold, cramped all over.—Epigastric region sensitive to pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Violent colic and vomiting.—Pain in bowels.—Tumours.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa with tenesmus.—Tends to relax bowels.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—(Tumours round cervix uteri.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration: hurried; irregular; at times suppressed; usually short and incomplete, only seldom slow and sighing; difficult.

19. Heart.—Pulse small, rapid, scarcely perceptible.

21. Limbs.—Cramps, esp. in calves, with spasmodic contractions of fingers and thumbs.

24. Generalities.—Tossing to and fro in bed.—General rigidity.—Patient exceedingly weak.—Faintness.

25. Skin.—Skin livid.

27. Fever.—Skin cold.—Face, chest, and extremities cold.—Skin bedewed with cold, clammy sweat.

Solanum Tuberosum Ægrotans.

Diseased potato. Tincture of the affected tubers.

Clinical.—Anus, prolapse of; patulous. Breasts, painful. Breath, offensive. Constipation. Epistaxis. Headache. Ileus. Irritability. Menses, interrupted. Noma. Odour of body, offensive. Pruritus vulvæ. Rectum, prolapse of. Scalp, painful. Sciatica. Scurvy. Skin, darkness of. Tenesmus. Tongue, cracked. Vertebræ, pain in; pulsation in.

Characteristics.—The "Potato murrain" is characterised by "the rapid putrescence of the leaves and haulm, which is first indicated by the presence of a little mould, *Peronospora infestans*, which preys upon the tissues, spreading rapidly in every direction. The tubers also exhibit brown spots on their surface and within their tissues, and according to circumstances decay with greater or less rapidity" (*Treas. of Bot.*). In 1846 the sudden inroad of this disease led to the fearful famine in Ireland, which resulted in the death of thousands. Mure made the first proving of *S. t. æ.*, using a potato "in an entire state of decomposition, without, however, being completely rotten." Effects of eating diseased potatoes, some of them fatal, have been observed, and these have been added to Mure's. The symptoms of the proving were pretty severe, and one of the most important—prolapse of the rectum—has been confirmed by the poisoning cases. A man and three children ate boiled diseased potatoes, and among their symptoms were these: "Pain of an acute character was referred to the region of the anus, which on examination was found perfectly patulous and exquisitely tender to the touch. Two of the four patients had

prolapsus ani, which was probably caused by the violent and ineffectual efforts to discharge the contents of the rectum. There had not been an evacuation of the bowels, nor had they passed water, except in drops and with extreme suffering, for six days. On introducing, the finger into the rectum, which caused acute pain, it was found that the intestine was completely filled, to within an inch of the orifice. with a solid substance." The foul odour of the diseased potato is reproduced in the breath and body odour of the patients. Lips cracked and raw; gums bleeding; tongue coated, thick, cracked; throat inflamed and ulcerated with sensation of something sticking in it or a fleshy growth. In one poisoning case a condition of noma of left cheek was induced. *Peculiar Sensations are:* Of water splashing on head; as if brain were leaping in skull (on stooping). As of something sticking in throat. As if there were a fleshy growth in throat. As if a spring unrolled in left hypochondrium. As if a hollow body were turning rapidly in chest. Of stoppage in trachea. Of something becoming detached from sacrum. The urine has an oily pellicle. Excruciating muscular pains. The symptoms are < by touch and pressure. Headache is < on waking; by smell of alcohol; walking at 5 p.m.; sleeping; working (headache). Cold water = shock.

Relations.—Mure gives the following as the closest analogues of S. t. æ.—the order indicates their relative importance: Bry., Ars., Pb., Nux, Sep., Stron., V. tric., Scil., Puls., Graph., Alm., Merc., Na. m., Ign., Calc. *Compare:* Sensation of machinery inside, Nit. ac. Constipation, black balls, Op. Prolapsus ani, Pod., Ruta. Patulous anus, Ap., Pho.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Quarrelsome, irritable mood.—Bad temper.—An unintelligible expression irritates her so that she would like to break everything and bite her hands.—Dread of work.—Hypochondriac mood.—She wants to enjoy a change of scenery, &c.—She fancies she is miserable, and dwells much on the future.—Rises in the night imagining that there are thieves behind the curtain, but dares not look, asks others to do it.—Crowd of ideas.—His attention is easily disturbed by other things.

2. Head.—Confusion.—Heat in head, evening.—Heaviness of the head; in the vertex; on stooping and then raising head again.—Catarrhal dulness of head; esp. forehead.—Sensation on stooping as if brain leaping in skull.—Lancinations as if brain would burst open.—Sensation of water splashing in head.—Headache at noon, < by the smell of spirits.—Head feels too heavy, she has to make an effort to support it.—Pressure above eyes, on waking.—In the forehead: violent pain, all day; stitching pain; with dulness of head, and disposition to fall forwards.—Slight beating in temples.—Sensation as if the hair would be torn out on vertex.—Painful sensitiveness of scalp and roots of hair; cannot bear combing; > after stirring about and talking.

3. Eyes.—Prickling about the lids, the surface of which is red.—Spasmodic contraction and twitching of l. upper lid.—Burning in lids.—Prickling and burning in eyes.—Congestion of the conjunctiva.—Profuse lachrymation; on waking.

4. Ears.—Ringing in the l. ear.

5. Nose.—Repeated sneezing, followed by feeble cough.—Nose-bleed.—Pressure at root of nose.—Smell of blood.

6. Face.—Face hot and red.—Mounting of heat to face, now and then.—Red pimples on cheeks.—Desquamation of face.—Face pale, bloodless, much swollen, esp. about eyelids, nearly closing them.—Bluish-black, fetid ulcer of l. cheek.—Upper lip bleeding, cracked.

7. Teeth.—Swelling of mucous membrane of the inner margin of the two incisors.—Teeth loose and very painful.—Gums, esp. lower, spongy, oozing blood.—Teeth covered with white mucus.

8. Mouth.—Dry mouth.—The mucous membrane of the velum palati seems to become detached here and there.—Tongue pale.—Thick tongue, 2 a.m.—Tongue swollen, cracked, early in the morning; coated white or yellowish white; or coated white, with red tip, or yellowish along the median line.—Prickling in r. half of tongue.—Breath horribly fetid.

9. Throat.—Mucus accumulates in throat and seems to cover whole anterior part.—Feeling as of a fleshy growth in throat.—Feeling as if something sticking in throat which she cannot bring up, followed by expectoration of a small, hard, yellowish-grey lump.—Fauces and mouth inflamed; ulcerated in patches.—Inflamed fauces, unable to swallow saliva.

10. Appetite.—Canine hunger.—Salt taste.—Taste of raw potatoes.—Food tastes as bitter as gall.—Great desire for spirits and oranges.—Burning thirst.

11. Stomach.—Eructations followed by rumbling in stomach.—Sour eructations causing a cough.—Acidity, bitterness, and gulping-up, after eating.—Cardialgia after, breakfast, dinner, and supper.—Pain in stomach, with red face, after breakfast.—Spasmodic pains, griping-tearing at night.

12. Abdomen.—Sensation as if a spring were unrolled in l. hypochondrium.—Pains and working in the bowels, early in the morning.—Painfulness of abdomen to contact along the median line.—Belly hard, swollen, dropsical.—In abdomen: pain after eating; spasmodic pains, as though the bowels became twisted together; dull pains in the hypogastric region, at night; pain with chilliness; rumbling; the clothes cause a feeling of tightness.—Emission of flatulence, also with colic.—Pain, as if sprained, in r. groin.—Stitch in r. groin near inguinal ring.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent urging to stool.—Stool scanty, with straining, passing off in small, black lumps (balls).—Has to strain until tears come.—Hard, large, lumpy stool; with violent burning in anus and rectum.—Stool hard and large, followed by two liquid stools.—Copious greenish-yellow diarrhœic stool.—Constipation for five days.—Violent colic previous to stool.—Alternate protrusion and retraction of rectum during stool, with feeling of chilliness of body.—Prolapsus recti.—After stool rectum alternately falls and returns again.—Contraction of sphincter ani.—Strong pulsations in perinæum and r. ring finger.—Acute pain in anus, which was found perfectly patulous and exquisitely tender.—Great heat in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Region of bladder distended.—Difficult micturition.—Heat (and pain) in urethra after urinating.—Constant micturition while at stool.—Urine reddish, mingled with mucus.—Urine: very thick, becoming covered with white mucus after standing; soapy; turbid, of a dingy yellow, with copious white sediment; turbid, dingy yellow, covered with an oily pellicle.—Pain in urethra, after urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Weight in r. testicle all day.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Twisting pains through uterus.—Feeling of dislocation in hip-joint with pain in womb after a slight exertion.—Flatulence presses on uterus.—Menstrual blood rose-coloured.—Suppression of the menses.—Menses smelling of foul fish, mixed with black coagula.—Small pimples and intolerable itching of labia.—Spasmodic pains striking through uterus.—Burning and itching in vagina.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Constriction and difficulty of breathing, caused by dryness of mouth.—Hoarseness on waking.—In trachea: tearing, prickling, with cough; tearing, with phlegm; sensation as of an obstacle, followed by cough and expectoration of a lump of hard, yellowish-grey mucus.—Cough with expectoration of yellow mucus, at night.—Dry cough, day and night.—Cough as from stoppage in pharynx.—Expectoration of lumps of black blood, early in the morning.—Constant involuntary sighing.—After eating choking and difficult breathing caused by dryness of mouth.—Suffocation owing to previous day's dinner not digesting well; has to rise 3 a.m.

18. Chest.—Oppression in chest after supper.—Tearing in chest, also with dryness of mouth.—Sensation on making the least motion, as though a hollow body were turning rapidly round in chest quickly and with a noise, after which she fancies she will faint, early in morning.—Prickling as from a thousand pins on the inner surface of sternum.—Violent stitching pain above r. breast.—Congestions to chest.—Acute pain in l. side, like a stitch.—Painful stitches in r. side.—Mammæ painful, esp. when raising arm.

19. Heart.—Weight and pain in heart region.—Lancinations in heart.—Palpitation of heart: for moments; at night; when lying; when raising oneself; as though the heart would turn; with fainting feeling; with oppression of chest (less when lying); irregular (after eating).—Pulse: irregular; sometimes weak; hard and tense.

20. Neck and Back.—Swelling of muscles of neck, shoulders, and arms with pain so acute he winces on slightest pressure.—Sense of weight in the back part of the neck.—Violent beating in spine, early, when lying.—Prickling sensation in spine, during sleep, waking her.—Stinging pain in the large dorsal muscle, r. side, when drawing breath.—Burning and painful sensation on the fifth dorsal vertebra, caused by friction of the clothes.—Sensation of weariness in whole back.—Stiffness in muscles of back.—Sensation as if something on the os-sacrum became detached.—Pain in sacrum, when walking or touching the part.—Tingling in sacrum.—Beating in r. shoulder.—Prickling in psoas muscles.—Violent beating in loins.—Pain in lumbar vertebræ, impeding walking.—Intolerable pain in lumbar region, obliging tier to walk bent.

21. Limbs.—Joints swollen and very painful.—Sense of weariness in all the limbs on waking.—Inclination to stretch the limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Feeling of weariness in muscles posteriorly.—Pain as if sprained in r. upper arm, after leaning on elbow.—Beating in middle portion of triceps brachealis.—(Cannot clench hands.).—Heat in hands.—Stinging in l. little finger.—Beating in r. ring finger.

23. Lower Limbs.—Acute pains in hip-joint caused by least motion.—Painful pressure on hip-joint, as with an iron bar, compelling her to lie down.—In l. gluteus muscle: beating; pain, accompanied by loathing.—Lancinations in posterior part of r. thigh.—Weary feeling in muscles of r. side, after walking.—Feeling of dislocation in hip-joint, with pain in womb, after a slight exertion.—Shooting pain in posterior and inferior femoral muscles, when bending knee.—Beating in internal femoral muscles.—Alternate beating and throbbing above patella in both limbs.—Pain as if sprained in whole vertebral column, striking through posterior parts of thigh, and extending down to heels.—Drawing pain in posterior part of r. lower limb, from gluteus muscle down to heel.—Legs œdematous.—Shuddering of r. leg.

24. Generalities.—A peculiar and most offensive odour immediately perceived on approaching the bed.—Cannot walk erect.—General and partial debility.—Debility, she is about to faint.—Weariness in all the limbs, on waking.—Pain as if bruised, in bed, preventing her from stirring.—Muscular pains excruciating.—Cold water (whether drinking it or washing with it) causes a sense of oppression and shock.

25. Skin.—Skin over whole body tender, tumefied, and preternaturally dark.—Rose-coloured patches appear and as suddenly vanish.—Small pimples on the back;

causing a violent itching.—Small red pimples on cheeks.—The skin in the face peels off a little.—Small pimples on back = violent itching.

26. Sleep.—Irresistible drowsiness.—Very sleepy in evening.—Restless sleep.—Starting from sleep, as in affright.—Sleepless.—Confused dreams, about fires, revolution, corpses, thieves, &c.—Amorous dream.—He dreams that he is to dress or draw the body of a drowned person, but is prevented in consequence of the body falling all the time on the clothes or paper.—Dreams about men who become transformed to talking animals; that his hands are cut to pieces; that he is falling from a steeple.—She dreams that she is eating human flesh; that she is swimming in a river, and cannot get out of it.

27. Fever.—Pulse irritated; irregular; hard and tense.—Chilliness and sensation of internal coldness.—Repeated chilly creepings through whole body, in evening.—Feeling of coldness all over, unable to get warm, her cheeks being very red, in afternoon.—Heat all over, with sweat.—Pyrexia, and afterwards dropsical appearance.—Violent paroxysms of heat, suddenly passing through the whole body, and proceeding from the vertex.—Alternate burning heat and chilliness, at night, in bed.—Exhalations from the skin, when performing the least work.—Sweat all over, early in morning, in bed, cold night-sweat.—The sweat smells of potatoes, in bed.

Solidago.

Solidago virgaurea. Golden-rod. N. O. Compositæ (Tribe, Corymbiferæ). Tincture of whole fresh plant. Tincture of flowers. (Infusion of dry leaves and flowers.)

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Calculus. Croup. Deafness. Dysuria. Eruptions. Gout. Leucorrhœa. Ophthalmia, scrofulous. Phosphaturia. *Prostate, enlarged*. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Scrofula. Urine, scanty; suppressed.

Characteristics.—The common Golden Rod is the only British species of *Solidago*. It is common in woods and heathy thickets. "This herb," says Rademacher, "is a very old and good kidney medicine. It is a specific for kidneys, and brings the patients back to the normal condition." I quote from a paper by M. Gucken in *H. R.*, iv. 205. Gucken confirms Rademacher's observations and quotes further confirmations and cures, by Dr. Buck of Würtemburg. According to Buck *Solid. v.* is *Specially Suited* to scrofulous subjects, but not exclusively to them. The grand keynote of this remedy lies in *the condition and the action of the kidneys and the quality of their secretions*. Diseases arising from or complicated with defective action of the kidneys are very likely to be benefited by *Solid*. Pain and tenderness in kidney region; pains extending from kidneys to abdomen, bladder, and down limbs; urine dark, red-brown, scanty, thick, voided with

difficulty; albuminous, mucous, and phosphatic urine—these are the leading symptoms. Affections of any other parts or organs complicated with these symptoms will probably find their remedy in *Solid*. Buck mentions scrofulous inflammation of the eyes. I have seen very sharp attack of conjunctivitis produced in a patient who was taking *Solid*. for prostatic troubles. The following are Buck's cases: (*1*) A boy, æt. 8, had severe membranous diphtheria with scarlet rash, which was removed by *Merc. cy*. and *Bell*.; but fever of typhoid type remained. The urine was albuminous and scanty, pulse weak and intermittent, feet swollen. *Kali ars*. 4 was given, but the symptoms grew worse. A thorough examination of the patient showed *great sensitiveness of the kidneys to pressure* in spite of the otherwise apathetic condition. *Solid*. 3x was given, and in one day the urine became more profuse with corresponding improvement in the general condition. The boy peeled and recovered completely. (*2*) Clerk, 45, had sleeplessness and pain in the back. He casually mentioned that it took him a long time to urinate for want of the necessary pressure. This he attributed to gonorrhœa, which he had had years before. No sleep till 3 a.m., when he got some sleep, which was not refreshing. On rising, tired, especially upper part of thighs; then would begin the pain in the back, which extended to the loins and lasted till bedtime. *Nux* did not relieve. The urine was found dark, slimy, reddish, slightly acid, not albuminous. *Kidneys sensitive to pressure. Solid*. 3x, taken steadily for three months, cured. A year afterwards there was a relapse, but this time it took the form of sciatica, and *Solid*. again proved to be the remedy. (*3*) Mrs. F., 53, wife of a farmer, stout, fresh-looking, had had her present trouble twenty-six years. After her confinement, which was difficult, and followed by prolapsus uteri—still existing—her legs began to swell and an itching rash broke out by degrees. Menstruation had always come on at the proper time, but suddenly stopped six months before Buck saw her. Since then the itching had been almost intolerable, the legs more swollen, and always cold. Appetite very poor; constant bitter taste in mouth, tongue thickly coated; at the same time a rising from the stomach as if she would suffocate, and at the least exertion she lost her breath. Urinated very little, and mostly at night. No pains in the back, but the *kidneys were sensitive to pressure*. "The appearance of the lower limbs of this patient," says Buck, "frightened me. From knee to heel they formed a bluish-red mass in the shape of a stove-pipe, and were covered with little blotches and crusts." The prolonged use of *Solid*. 3x, though it did not effect a cure, produced a mitigation of the whole body, so that the lady induced her eldest son to consult the doctor. (*4*) This man had also trouble in his lower limbs not unlike his mother's. A year before he had had some severe throat trouble, after which his lower limbs began to swell and itch. They were also tinted blue-red and covered with vesicles, his *urine was scanty, and his kidneys sensitive to pressure. Solid*. 3x cured him in a few months. Gallavardin (*Alcoholism*., p. 131) tells of a lady who cured her husband, who had been compelled to use the catheter for more than a year, by administering an infusion of the dried leaves and flowers of *Solid*. morning and evening. He mentions the case of seven patients, of ages varying from 42 to 74, who had been obliged to catheterise themselves for weeks, months, and years, and

who were all cured with *Solid*. 1x. "Clear, stinking urine" is an indication of Cooper's.

Relations.—*Compare:* In prostatic and urinary affections, Sabal., Santal., Hydrang., Triticum. Kidney-ache, Santal. Gonorrhœa and its effects; sciatica, Medor.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache.

3. Eyes.—Scrofulous, herpetic inflammation.—(Given in a case of prostatic enlargement it caused inflammatory redness of eyeballs.)

4. Ears.—Sudden deafness, with ringing in ears and albuminous urine.

5. Nose.—Nose dry; inner surface covered with blood-crust; scalding and very scanty brown urine.

8. Mouth.—Flat ulcers in mouth and throat.—Continuous bitter taste, disturbing rest, esp. at night.—Tongue heavily coated, does not become clean till urine becomes normal.

12. Abdomen.—Chronic catarrh of bowels.—Sensation of pain in abdomen on both sides of the navel, on deep pressure.—Flatulent distension.—Severe pricking in both hypochondria to region of kidneys, reaching to lower limbs, with bitter taste, brown urine, &c.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa with scanty dark urine.—Dysentery.—Costiveness.

14. Urinary Organs.—"A very old and good kidney medicine" (Rademacher).—Pains in kidneys.—Region of kidneys painful on pressure.—Pains in kidneys which extend forward to abdomen and bladder.—Dysuria; scanty and difficult.—Urine: dark, red-brown, with thick sediment; dark with sediment of phosphates; slightly sour, neutral, or alkaline; with numerous epithelial cells or small mucous particles; epithelial cells with gravel of triple phosphates or phosphate of lime.—Bright's disease.—Clear, stinking urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—(Enlarged prostate; obstructing flow of urine.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Hæmorrhage.—Chronic leucorrhœa in connection with copious watery urine and sediments of mucous particles and uriniferous tubules; epithelium.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Heavy expectoration on coughing.—Croup, with little blotches on hands and diminished urine.—Chronic catarrh of lungs.—Continuous dyspnœa.—Periodical asthma with nightly dysuria.

18. Chest.—Rheumatism of intercostal muscles.

20. Back.—Chronic pains in loins.

23. Lower Limbs.—Limping, dragging gait.—Rheumatic pains in legs.—Pains in thigh.—The legs can be moved horizontally, but when moved perpendicularly they feel lame.

25. Skin.—Scrofulous rash.—Little blotches on hands and feet, itching very much.—Very obstinate itching exanthemas.—Exanthema of lower limbs without swelling of inguinal glands, but with disturbance in urinating (catarrh of kidneys).

26. Sleep.—Insomnia.

27. Fever.—Rheumatic fever.—Very frequent pulse.—High fever.

Orchitinum.

Testicular Extract. Spermin. A Sarcode. Trituration.

Clinical.—Climacteric, sufferings of. Debility. Sexual weakness. Senility.

Characteristics.—The use of a testicular extract in cases of senile decay and nervous breakdown was first proposed by Brown-Sequard, and formed one of the examples by which he illustrated his doctrine of "inner secretions." He maintained that the various glands of the organism had, in addition to their obvious secretion or excretion, an additional secretion which was not obvious, but which materially contributed to the welfare of the organism. The doctrine is now generally accepted, and the use of the Sarcodes in general medicine is based upon it. Homœopathy can use these remedies in both ways. *Orch*. has been used with success, in the triturations, in climacteric sufferings; and in old-school practice in the sequelæ of ovariotomy, in cases of debility, sexual weakness, and premature senile decay.

Relations.—*Compare:* Oophorin.

Sphingurus.

Spiggurus Martini (Mure). Histrix subspinosum. Histrix prehensilis. Tree Porcupine. N. O. Sphingurinæ. Trituration of prickles taken from one of the sides.

Clinical.—Hair falling out (head; beard). Jaw-joint, pains in. Stammering. Zygoma, pain in.

Characteristics.—The Old World porcupines have the name Histricinæ, those of the New World Sphingurinæ. Mure proved the 3x trituration of the prickles. The most noteworthy symptoms were—failing out of the hair, of whiskers especially; pain in the jaw-joint and right zygoma. Itching of the pubes after taking tea. Embarrassed speech. Nausea at sight of food. The symptoms are: < Lying down. < After tea. > Walking in open air. > After dinner.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Capricious mood.—Everything is disagreeable to him.

2. Head.—Dizziness behind the head.—Prickings on vertex.—Darting through l. skull-bones.—Hemicrania.—Boring pain in skull after breakfast.—The hair falls off.

3. Eyes.—Lachrymation.

4. Ears.—Deafness in l. ear.—Whizzing and buzzing in ears.

6. Face.—Pain in articulation of jaw.—Pain in right zygoma.—Desquamation of whiskers.

8. Mouth.—Bleeding of gums.—Bitter mouth, with salt taste.—Embarrassed speech.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with piercing pain in back.—Desire to vomit at sight of food.—Drowsy after dinner.—Constrictive pain in stomach.—Dry and full feeling in stomach at night.—Shootings in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Sense of fulness in abdomen.—Painful swelling of abdomen before dinner.—Pain around navel.

14. Urinary Organs.—Violent pains in l. kidney.—Pain in urethra after urinating, < stooping.—Itching of pubes after taking tea.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough with pain in chest.

18. Chest.—Pain in intercostal muscles.—Pain in r. side as from a plug.

19. Heart.—Stitch in heart.

20. Neck.—Constriction from neck to diaphragm.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. arm, as if broken.—Pain at lower end of r. forearm.—Pain in r. arm as if extension were prevented by a string.

23. Lower Limbs.—Knees give way.—Heat and numbness of feet.—Cracks between toes.—Lancing pain in r. big toe.

24. Generalities.—Passing pains in toes, r, temple, and one canine tooth.—Weakness.—Numbness.—Symptoms < lying down; > walking in open air; > after dinner.

25. Skin.—Itching all over with bleeding after scratching.

26. Sleep.—Yawning.—Morning dream about a serpent.—Merry dreams.

27. Fever.—Shuddering.—Shuddering with chattering of teeth.

Spigelia.

Spigelia anthelmia. Demerara Pink-root. N. O. Loganiaceæ. Tincture of dried herb.

Clinical.—Adenoids. Amaurosis. *Angina pectoris*. Ciliary neuralgia. Cold. *Constipation. Depression of spirits*. Diaphragm, stitches in. Exophthalmic goître. *Eyes, pains in*. Gastric catarrh. *Glaucoma. Headache. Heart, affections of*. Hernia, inguinal. Iritis. Jaw-joint, pain in. *Neuralgia*. Otalgia. Post-nasal catarrh. Prostatorrhœa. Pterygium. Rectum, cancer of. Rheumatism. *Scarlatina*. Sigmoid flexure, cancer of. Stammering. Strabismus. Tinnitus. *Tobacco habit. Toothache. Worms*.

Characteristics.—*Spigelia anthelmia* is a common weed in South America.: *S. Marylandica*, "Pink-root" or "Worm-grass," is a native of the Southern States of North America. *Spigel. anth*. is an acro-narcotic. It was known in Europe in Hahnemann's time as an anthelmintic, this property of the drug having been learned from the negroes of the Antilles. Hahnemann's proving (*M. M. P*.) revealed many other virtues. He says of the plant that it has this peculiarity: the primary action of a single unrepeated dose usually increases somewhat daily during the first seven to ten days, so that pure experiments with it should be conducted with caution seeing that 60, 80, to 100 drops of the tincture produce violent effects even in robust persons. *Violence* is a note of the *Spigelia* action. The pains are intense, and it produces pains in all parts. It is a neuralgia remedy *par excellence*. I was once written to by a patient in the country, and the only definite points that I could

make out of the case were that there was neuralgia and that it affected the left side. I ordered *Spi*., and it speedily cured. *Spi*. is more left-sided than right, but by no means exclusively left, sided. The pains are burning, jerking, tearing, pressing and stitching; they radiate and extend to other parts; are < by noise, jar, movement; change of weather─especially stormy weather. Head, eyes, face, teeth, and heart are the principal seats of *Spi*. action. Hochecker (*H. R*., x. 147) relates the case of Miss O., 27, blonde, tall, robust, who had neuralgia for several weeks, without traceable cause. Pains came suddenly, twitching and tearing of left side of face, now in ear, then in lower jaw, and were particularly < by mastication. A peculiarity was that whenever the pains were about to commence a diarrhœa set in. A single powder of *Spi*. 6 cured. Hochecker also cured with *Spi*. 3, 6, 10, and 20 a case of tic-douloureux of *right* side of fifteen months' duration. In this case each lower attenuation after first relieving caused an aggravation. That was why the attenuations were successively raised. *Spi*. 20 completed the cure. This patient had dark hair and dark complexion. She attributed her trouble to taking cold in a draught when heated by dancing. Sensitiveness to cold, to wet and stormy weather, is one of the notes of *Spi*. The left-sidedness of *Spi*. is shown in its affinity for the heart. Sometimes the heart, eyes, and head are affected together. A case is quoted in *A. H*. (xxii. 417) in which there were darting and aching pains in head, nose, and eyes, and similar pains about the heart with slow, irregular action, but no murmur. Vertigo on stooping and heat of head. Sudden pains at bottom of back. The pains were < night and morning and in damp weather. In one prover the accustomed evening smoke caused violent toothache. I cured with *Spi*. a case of cardiac neuralgia caused by tobacco. I have frequently seen cardiac murmurs appearing in acute rheumatism disappear under *Spi*. In the eye, neuralgias, inflammation, amaurotic conditions, glaucoma presenting the symptoms of *Spi*. have been cured with it. The pains of *Spi*. are largely *out*-pressing, and proceed from within outward and below upward. A migraine comes from occiput and settles in or over left eye. In the eyes themselves there are intolerable pressive pains < on motion; but there are also stabbing pains through eye *backwards* into brain. The combination of heart and eye symptoms marks *Spi*. as the remedy in many cases of exophthalmic goître. The anthelmintic properties of *Spi*. must not be lost sight of by homeopaths. It has the cardiac symptoms of helminthiasis: itching of anus and nose, colic, and borborygmus. Hering gives this case: "Helminthiasis: dilated pupils; strabismus; putrid smell from mouth, itching of nose, griping pain in belly; throat inflamed, swallows often, pale redness in throat and swelling of mucous membrane; palpitation." Masses of lumbrici have been expelled and also threadworms. Fetid breath and fetid flatus are marked features of *Spi*. There is both constipation and diarrhœa. I have found it especially useful in heart cases where constipation has been a troublesome complication. The bodily sensitiveness of *Spi*. is paralleled by the mental irritability. But the most peculiar mental symptom is "fear of pointed things as pins, &c." Meninger (*A. H*., xx. 282) had a severe case of nausea of pregnancy which he cured with *Spi*. The only leading symptom in the case was this: She was afraid of pointed things and asked her husband to take away

a fork, crochet-needle, &c. (*Sil*. has a somewhat similar symptom, but the *Sil*. patient hunts for pins although afraid of them.) *Spi*. corresponds to rheumatism as well as to heart affections the consequence of rheumatism. A patient whom I successfully treated for a serious heart affection with *Spi*. 3 told me that under the treatment he had lost a pain in the right knee which he had had for eighteen months, and which he had not mentioned to me at first. The pain was as if dislocated; unable to rise from kneeling; cannot find an easy position, often for hours at night. *Peculiar Sensations* of *Spi*. are: As if he would fall. As if intoxicated. As if head would burst. As of a band around head. As if head tightly bound. As if electric sparks in temples. Brain as if loose. As if nerves being cut with a fine instrument in forehead and temple. As if eye would be pushed out of head. As if hairs or feathers on lashes. Upper lids as if paralysed. Eyeballs as if too large. As if sand in eyes. As if needles thrust into eyeball. As if eye would be pressed out of socket. As if eye would fly into pieces. As if eye were being pulled forward and backward. Pain in eye as if it would drive him crazy. As if ear loosely stopped or a thick mist before it. As if back of nose were lightly touched by hair, or as if a gentle wind were blowing across it. Face feels as if it had been scorched. As if all muscles of left side of face from head to neck and left axilla were pierced with red-hot needles. Teeth as if too long. As if left side of lower jaw would be torn out of its joint. Sensation resembling purring of cat. As of a worm rising in throat. As of a half fluid body ascending in throat. As of a hard lump in throat. As if abdomen would burst. As if all intestines would be constricted. Suffocating as if from a quantity of water poured into windpipe. Pulse as if a thread pulled through arteries. As if heart compressed or squeezed with a hand. As if heart being crushed. As if everything in chest were too short, loose, and wabbling about. As if something tearing in chest. In left scapula sensation as though blood dripping through a valve. *Spi*. is *Suited to:* Anæmic, debilitated subjects, of rheumatic diathesis; to scrofulous children afflicted with ascarides and lumbrici; to persons with light hair; pale, thin, bloated, weak; with wrinkled, yellow, earthy skin. The body is painfully sensitive to touch, the part touched feels chilly; touch sends a shudder through the whole frame. *Spi*. is a *sun* remedy: headache beginning at sunrise, at its height at noon, declining to sunset. In chest affections there are stitching pains synchronous with the pulse. Stammering: repeats first syllable three or four times; with abdominal ailments; with helminthiasis. The symptoms are < by touch. Contact and pressure of clothes is unbearable.
(Pressure > neuralgia.) < jarring; hard step. Rest >. Motion <. Moving, shaking head <. Moving eyes <. Moves very carefully. Lying with head high; or on right side >. < Rising; stooping; bending forward. > Whilst eating, < immediately after. Warmth >; (< headache). Open air = pain in eyes; > headache. < Slightest draught; cold, damp, rainy, stormy weather; cold air; cold washing; (cold application > neuralgia temporarily). < Morning on waking. Pain increases and declines with sun. < (Also sometimes >) from tobacco. Opening mouth < headache.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Aur. (restlessness in limbs); Cocul., Puls. *Antidote to:* Merc., Colch. (heart). *Compatible:* Aco. (endocarditis); Ars., Dig., K. ca., Zn. (heart); Iris (prosopalgia); Arn. (carbuncle). *Compare:* Botan. Nux, Ign., Curar. Pains; left eye, Aco. Neuralgia in left eye, Ther. Headaches, coming and going with sun, Na. m., Sang., Tab. Neuralgia, Act. r. (Act. r. < right). Catarrhs, Puls. Eye pains, Bell. (Bell. more right-sided; more congestion). Heart pains; white stools, Dig. Ciliary neuralgia, Ced., Mez. (mercurial), Thuj. (pains go up and backwards). Stitches in heart, Hep., Na. m., K. ca., Ars., Caust. Headache begins occiput and goes to left eye (Sang. to right; Sil. to both). Tic-douloureux, Thu., Coccin. Aversion to be washed, Ant. c., Clem., Hep., Rhus, Sep., Sul. Faintness connected with stool, Ap., Nux m., Pul., Ver. (with *scanty* stool, Crot. t., Dulc., Ox. ac., Pet., Sars., Sul.). Neuralgia with pallor (with redness, Bell.). Nausea at sight of food, Colch., Lyc., Mosch., Ph. ac., Saba. Worms, Saba., Cin., Teuc., Scirrh., Stn. < Moving head, Sol. n. Coughing, loud speech = head pains, Bry., Caps., Nat. m., Sul. Illusions of vision, Cycl. (Cycl. when with any trouble, headache, sick stomach, &c., one always sees countless stars), < Tight clothing, Lach. Contraction of fingers, Gels., Guaiac. Sensitiveness to touch, K. ca. As if eyes too large, Act. r., Comoc. Sensation of band round heart, Cact., Carbl. ac., Sul. Post-nasal catarrh, offensive, causing choking at night, Hdrast. Scirrhus of sigmoid flexure or rectum, atrocious, unbearable pain, Alumen. Dyspnœa, must lie on right side with head high, Cact., Spo. Toothache from tobacco, Plant. Teste puts Spi. in his Arn. group; he considered it a "chronic" of Arn.

Causation.—Chill. Tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness and discouragement.—Agitation and anxiety, with restless care concerning the future.—Timidity.—Afraid of pointed things, pins, &c.—Sits as if lost in thought, stares at a single point.—Moroseness, to the extent of suicidal mania.—Great dejection in evening; he could have killed himself (with chilliness of body).—Weakness of memory.—Absence of ideas.—Difficulty of thinking.—Unfitness for intellectual labour.

2. Head.—Head confused, as from intoxication or dizziness.—Giddiness when looking downwards.—Vertigo, to such an extent as to fall down when walking, standing, or looking down.—Vertigo, with nausea.—Headache, on shaking head, with vertigo, and sensation of heaviness.—Neuralgic pains flying from one part to another.—Headache beginning in cerebellum, morning, spreading over l. side of head, causing violent and pulsating pain in t. temple and over l. eye, with stitches in left eye; returning periodically. Painfulness of cerebellum with stiffness of neck.—Stitches in l. side of head and out of l. eye.—Headache like a heaviness; on drawing the facial muscles it seems as though the skull would burst upward and asunder.—Fine burrowing-tearing pains in brain, esp. violent in l. parietal bone; < on false step.—Sharp shaking just behind and above r. frontal

eminence.—Pressive pain in r. side of head involving r. eye, morning in bed, < after rising; pain deeply seated, unaffected by pressure, very acute on motion; on suddenly turning head brain seemed loose; < every jar, step, even straining at stool.—Stitches like electric sparks in head.—Pains in head < by slightest movement, by least noise, and by opening mouth.—Headaches are < from least noise; > when lying with head high, and from washing head with cold water.—Painful tenderness of the occiput, with sensation of numbness and stiffness in nape of neck.—Periodical headaches.—Pressing asunder in head, esp. in r. temple; < from motion and opening mouth; > while at rest.—Pressure in head, compressive or expansive, < by stooping.—Sensation of a tight band around head.—Pain, as if head about to burst, when coughing and speaking loud.—Tearing, digging, or boring headache from within to without, in forehead, vertex, or cerebellum, < during movement.—Sensation of soreness in forehead and vertex.—Tearing in forehead in paroxysms, with fixed eyes.—Pulsative lancinations in forehead, with noise as of hammering before the ears.—Commotions and blows in head, while walking in open air.—Shaking in brain at every step, and at every movement of head.—Burning pain in exterior of forehead and temples as far as eyes.—Tension in scalp.—Painful tenderness of scalp when touched; < when moving the scalp.—Head feels too large.

3. Eyes.—Neuralgia of eyes, esp. where there is great soreness, and can scarcely bear a touch; affections of the eyeball; eyelids; optic nerve; dilated pupils; ocular illusions—sees strange things, fiery, luminous rays, sparks, &c.—On shutting eyes a sea of fire appears.—Illusion as if hairs or feathers on lashes; < on moving them.—Impending amaurosis.—Pains in eyes, deeply seated in sockets.—Aching (pressure) in the eyeballs, esp. when turning them.—Pains in the eyes during movement, as if eyeballs were too large.—Digging, boring, and shootings in eyes, penetrating into head, sometimes with pain, which drives to despair.—Pains as if needles thrust into r. eyeball.—Movement of eyes and muscles of face < the pains.—Tingling in eyes.—Itching in r. eyeball, returning after rubbing.—Dry heat and burning sensation in eyes, which forces them to close.—Redness of sclerotica, with injection of blood-vessels.—Inflammation of eyes and of cornea.—Inflammation and ulceration of lids, with smarting pain as from excoriation.—Eyes confused and dull.—Profuse lachrymation.—Acrid, smarting tears.—Great sensitiveness of eyes to light.—Hanging down of lids as from paralysis.—Sensation as of a hard substance under r. upper lid, > by rubbing.—Violent burrowing stitch in middle of eye and in inner canthus that does not prevent vision, but presses upper lid down.—Upper lids feel hard and immovable.—Pain as if l. orbit were pressed from above downward.—Tendency to wink.—Weakness of eyes; in whatever direction they are turned they remain.—Difficulty in raising the eyelids, with painful sensation of stiffness.—Contraction and involuntary movement of eyes.—Squint; convergent.—"A dose of *Spigel*. always produced squint in us when children" (American lady's testimony.—R. T. C.).—Strabismus whether from worms or not (Macfarlan).—Pupils dilated.—Loss (momentary suspension) of sight.—Presbyopia.

4. Ears.—Earache with an ichorous, scalding discharge; hearing very sensitive; noise in the ear as of something fluttering.—Pain in margin of l. concha.—Drawing in l. antitragus.—Itching in r. concha.—Pressive pains in r. ear.—Otalgia, with pressive, troublesome pain, as if there were a plug in ear.—Jerking tearing in ears.—Squeezing, itching, and burning sensation in external ear.—Itching in r. vesicle.—Stoppage of ears, with or without dysecoia.—Periodical deafness.—Sensation of distant ringing in ears, with sensation as if the ear were loosely stopped or a thick mist were in front of it.—Roaring, buzzing, and pulsation in ears.—Noise of hammering before ears.

5. Nose.—Itching in nose, with tickling.—Tickling on back of nose, as if lightly touched by hairs, or as if a gentle wind were blowing across it.—Tingling, shooting, boring, smarting and itching in nose.—Herpetic eruption on nose with pain, as from excoriation.—Stoppage and dryness of anterior nose, with copious discharge of whitish and yellowish mucus from posterior nares.—Frequent sneezing; discharge of bloody mucus.—Mucus at one time white, at another time yellow, is discharged from nose; at same time much mucus is discharged from mouth.—Fluent coryza, which recurs frequently, esp. after slightest chill.

6. Face.—Face pale and wan, with yellow circles round eyes.—Redness of face; perspiration on face.—Cheeks and lips at one time a deep red, at another time pale.—Burning in r. side of upper lip.—Bloatedness of face, esp. after sleeping.—Facial muscles seem distorted and swollen, morning on rising.—Prosopalgia (mostly l.—sided).—Jerking tearings, burning sensation, and aching in region of Zygomatic process; or violent pains, which cannot bear the slightest touch or least movement, with shining swelling of side affected.—Periodical neuralgia; from morning until sunset; < at noon; < from motion or noise.—Semilateral pains in face, with præcordial anxiety and great agitation.—Exostosis of the temporal part of the orbit.—Lips tense and burning.—Small blackish pimples on upper lip.—Pressive pain in angle of lower jaw, as if in the jaw or in the teeth, proceeding from the ear.—Tearing in lower jaw, radiating to ear and about it as far as nape; could not move head without pain.—Pain as if r. side of lower jaw would be torn out of its joint, only when chewing.

7. Teeth.—Toothache (in evening) after customary smoke in evening.—Toothache > by tobacco smoke.—Pain, like pressing asunder, in the teeth, immediately after a meal, or at night, which does not permit continued lying down.—Toothache so that he was unable to sleep at night; it drove him out of bed; not during day, except just *after* eating, not *while* eating.—Toothache > by warmth of bed.—Toothache like a pressure outward; < lying on r. side.—Jerking toothache, or with pulsative tearings, esp. in carious teeth, < by cold water after eating or by contact with the open air; > whilst eating and when lying down.—Toothache with prosopalgia, paleness and bloatedness of face, yellowish circles round eyes, palpitation of heart, shivering and agitation.

8. Mouth.—Offensive exhalation from the mouth, noticed only by others.—(Stinging) lancinating dryness in mouth on waking in morning.—Much white, frothy saliva in mouth.—White or yellow mucus in mouth and palate.—Tongue cracked.—Vesicles, with burning pain, on tongue and palate.—Took away the pain of cancer of tongue (Bayes, *H. W.*, xviii. 3).

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with lancinations and swelling in palate.—Discharge of mucus from fauces all day, most from posterior nares.—Cervical glands swollen.

10. Appetite.—Putrid, fetid taste.—Anorexia, with violent thirst.—Repugnance to tobacco-smoke and snuff.—Dislike to coffee.—Bulimy, sometimes with nausea and thirst.

11. Stomach.—Risings after every meal.—Sour risings.—Nausea (in the morning) when fasting, with a sensation as if something were ascending from stomach into throat.—Accumulation of mucus in the stomach.—Pressure in stomach and scrobiculus as from a heavy body (as from a hard lump).—Lancinations in pit of stomach and diaphragm, sometimes with obstructed respiration.—Dull stitches, in pit of stomach, < from inspiration, with oppression of the chest.—Inability to bear tight clothing round scrobiculus; the least contact causes anguish, with redness and heat of face, and sensation as if something were torn away in chest.

12. Abdomen.—Griping in abdomen, as if intestines constricted, with anxiety and difficult breathing.—Abdomen hard, and painfully tight.—Stitches in region of diaphragm, l. side, arresting breathing.—Pressure in umbilical region, as by a hard body.—Colic, with pinching pains, cuttings (from worms) in the umbilical region, with shivering, diarrhœa, and copious secretion of urine.—Lancinations (stitches) in the abdomen.—Tensive pain in the groins when touched.—Grumbling and borborygmi in the abdomen.—Painful pressure in lower abdomen, as if it would burst, esp. in evening before a soft stool; sometimes > after.—Expulsion of fetid flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Frequent, urgent, and ineffectual want to evacuate.—Soft, liquid fæces.—White stools daily.—Nodular stool with violent pressure.—Faints during stool.—Hard, difficult evacuations, with much mucus.—Discharge (of large lumps) of mucus from anus, without evacuation.—Liquid diarrhœa of fæcal matter and of mucus.—Diarrhœa, with pinchings in abdomen and coldness in body.—Discharge of fæces with worms.—Ejection of lumbrici and ascarides from rectum.—Itching and sensation as if something were creeping in rectum and anus.—Boring stitches in perinæum.—(Scirrhus of sigmoid or rectum, atrocious, unbearable pains.—H. C. Allen).

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine, with whitish sediment.—Frequent want to urinate, with profuse emission, even at night.—Sudden and involuntary dribbling of urine,

with burning sensation in anterior part of urethra.—Discharge of prostatic fluid from the urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tingling round glans penis.—Semilateral swelling of glans.—Erections, with lascivious ideas, without voluptuous excitement.—(Discharge of prostatic fluid.).—Itching stitch in r. testicle and penis, from behind forward.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, with hoarseness, continual discharge of mucus from nose, dry heat without thirst, prominent eyes, distressing headache, and disposition to weep.—Nocturnal catarrh, with cough.—Cough in open air, with pain in chest as from excoriation.—Dry cough, violent and hollow, caused by irritation low down in trachea, with respiration obstructed, even to suffocation.—Short, dry cough causing soreness of chest.—Shortness of breath, esp. when talking, with anxiety and redness of cheeks and lips.—Dyspnœa when moving in bed; can only lie on r. side; or with the head very high.—Danger of suffocation on least movement, and esp. on raising arms.

18. Chest.—Aching at the chest, with painful oppression.—Contraction of chest, with anguish and obstructed respiration.—Stitches in diaphragm with dyspnœa.—Noise in the chest like that made by a spinning-wheel, esp. in region of heart.—Pressure, burning or incisive sensation, pain, as from ulceration and tearing in chest, esp. on lifting arms.—Cutting tearing beneath l. nipple, extending to region of scapulæ and upper arm, < during inspiration and deep breathing.—Sensation of trembling in thorax, < by moving arms.—Spasmodic sensation in chest, proceeding from pit of stomach and causing choking.—Tensive lancinations in chest, esp. when drawing breath.

19. Heart.—Violent palpitation of heart, perceptible to sight and hearing, often with anxious oppression of chest, < by curving chest forwards and by sitting down.—Noise in chest, like that made by a spinning-wheel, esp. in region of heart.—Sudden attack of suffocation, with palpitation of heart and anguish.—Heavy aching in region of apex, with feeling as if a dull-pointed knife were slowly driven through it.—(Organic diseases of the heart; rubbing, bellows sounds.).—Sensation in heart as if squeezed with hand; as if crushed.—Lancinations in region of heart.—Stitches in heart, sometimes synchronous with the pulse.—Sensation of trembling in heart.—The beatings of the heart do not correspond with those of the pulse.—Pulse weak, irregular, trembling.—Undulating movement of the heart.—In affections of the heart, particularly if the whole l. side is sore from the affection, and possibly the eyes also from sympathy; purring of heart as of a cat; palpitation of the heart with anguish; trembling pulsation of the heart; sympathy of the chest with heart troubles.—(Visible pulsation of heart.—Violent, oppressive action of heart extending to top of head.—Tumultuous action of heart in acute rheumatism and other acute disorders.—R. T. C.)

20. Neck and Back.—Needle-like stitches in upper dorsal vertebræ; in r. scapula.—Sensation in l. scapula as though blood were dripping through a valve, a kind of bubbling.—Red pimples on neck, with pain as from excoriation when touched.—Hard and painful swelling of glands of the neck.—Pains in nape, < when still, > by motion.—Intermittent drawing in posterior cervical muscles and up to occiput.—Sticking pain in r. side of neck; on swallowing, pain in parotid gland.—Itching of anus and coccyx.—Pain in back as from a fracture, also during movement.—Bruised feeling in spine, even during rest.—Lancinations (stitches) in back, sometimes on drawing breath.

21. Limbs.—Fatigue.—Drawing, tearing, twitching pains in limbs and joints.—The limbs are affected mostly when walking.

22. Upper Limbs.—Heaviness and trembling of arms.—Easy numbing of arms and hands.—Jerking of muscles of arms and forearms.—Violent lancinations and shocks in bend of elbow and joints of hands and fingers.—Spasmodic drawings and tearings in bones of hands. Hard nodosities in the palms, with burning itching.—Hands of a pale yellow colour.—Contraction of fingers.—Purulent pimples on fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain, as of a fracture, tension and shootings in thighs, almost exclusively, when walking, or during rapid movements.—Stitches in the joints of the legs and feet and in the thigh.—Violent lancinations in knee on bending it.—Painful stiffness in knee-joint.—Lancinating shocks in joints of feet.—Excrescences, like warts, on toes.

24. Generalities.—[Very violent neuralgia, followed by an extreme soreness; boring pains; pains as if parts were pushed or pressed asunder, or as if they would burst; sensation of extension in size; feeling as of a lump in the inner parts; darting pains in inner and outer parts; darting pain from within outward; in the joints; pains of a dragging or rooting character.—Affections in general of r. side of face and nose; stool with maw-worms (oxyuris vermicularis), discharge of urine too copious, sensitiveness of outer parts; aversion to washing; trembling pulse that can scarcely be counted.—< On stooping; when blowing nose; during expiration; after rising from a seat; from touching the parts affected; when walking in open air; from having worms.—> While taking an inspiration.—H. N. G.].—Arthritic, shooting, or tearing pains in the limbs.—Stinging pain in the limbs and principally in the joints.—Tearing in the vicinity of the joints, as if the bone were scraped.—Heaviness and soreness in the body when rising from a seat.—Sensitiveness of body to touch, with chilliness of the parts touched; or it sends a shudder through whole body.—Great weakness, esp. mornings.—Heaviness and sensation in limbs as if fractured.—Convulsions.—Lassitude, esp. after slight exercise, and in open air.—Syncope, esp. when making an effort to evacuate, or in a warm room.—Great sensitiveness to cold air, with sufferings from walking in open air.—Great liability to suffer from a chill.

25. Skin.—Pale, wrinkled skin of body.—Painful sensibility of entire skin when touched.—Painful glandular swellings.—Red pimples, with pain, as from excoriation, when touched.

26. Sleep.—Strong disposition to sleep by day, and also in morning or evening; but without sleeping until long after lying down.—Sleep at night, unrefreshing, agitated, with uneasiness in limbs.—Heavy, stupefying sleep.—Confused dreams, which cause him to awake wearied, and which he cannot remember.

27. Fever.—Pulse irregular, generally strong, but slow.—Trembling pulse.—Frequent shiverings, esp. in morning or during slight exercise.—Chill, frequently returning at the same hour in the morning.—Chill, alternating with heat or perspiration.—Chilliness on some part of the body, on others heat.—The chill extends from the chest.—Frequent heat, sometimes transient.—Heat, esp. in back.—Heat in face and on hands, with chill in back.—Thirst for beer during the heat (with flushes of heat at night).—At night putrid perspiration with heat at same time.—Clammy perspiration.—Cold perspiration.

Spigelia Marilandica.

Spigelia Marilandica. Pink-root. Worm-grass. N. O. Loganiaceæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Mania. Strabismus (r.).

Characteristics.—The symptoms of *Spi. m*. are mainly from overdosing. A state of mania was induced in a boy from large and frequent doses of a decoction of the root. Strabismus of right eye was noted in one case.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Suddenly affected with complete mental derangement, exactly like that of *Stram*., countenance distorted, running and skipping, fits of laughing and crying, pupils greatly dilated, talk wild and incoherent, (lasted 24h.).

2. Head.—Vertigo.

3. Eyes.—Wild, staring, ludicrous expression.—Irregular movement of adductors and abductors of eyes.—Strabismus of r. eye.—Pain in and about the eyes.—Sensation of stiffness of eyelids.—Pupils dilated.

6. Face.—Much swelling of face and about eyes.—Face flushed.

8. Mouth.—Tongue pointed and tremulous.

19. Heart.—Pulse: accelerated; irregular.

24. Generalities.—On attempting to assume erect position, seized with general tremor lasting a few seconds and leaving her exhausted.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness.

27. Fever.—Skin hot and dry.

Spiræa Ulmaria.

Spiræa Ulmaria. Queen of the Meadows. Meadow-sweet. N. O. Rosaceæ. Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Conscientiousness, morbid. Convulsions. Epilepsy. Eyelids, affections of. Hydrophobia. Œsophagus, stricture of. Ptosis. Urine, deposits in.

Characteristics.—Bojanus proved *Spiræa*, taking substantial doses. A leading symptom was the production of *heat*, general and local. Heat in throat; in œsophagus; under manubrium sterni; under ensiform cartilage. Bojanus was seized with remorse, a kind of morbid conscientiousness. Fulness and heaviness of head. Washing with cold water was very unpleasant, and caused a feeling as if the head were too large. A scurfy condition of eyelids and heaviness of lids after siesta cl were noted. The urine was turbid as if mixed with clay, and deposited red sand; had an oily film on the surface. Hansen mentions *Spir*. as having been recommended in hydrophobia, epilepsy, and eclampsia. The burning in œsophagus was > by eating and drinking but not by empty swallowing. Symptoms were < indoors; > in open air. < Moving head. < Sneezing. > Moving about.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—At 1 a.m. was attacked with remorse over a long-past slight indiscretion, with most fearful qualms of conscience and loathing of himself; could not rest on account of it, obliged to rise and walk about.

2. Head.—Vertigo with heat in cheeks.—Headache: < shaking head; with increased warmth of body, as if blood flowing more rapidly through vessels; > towards evening. Dulness and heaviness in head with pressive headache.—On lying down at 11 p.m. sensation like vertigo, as if all senses vanished and all blood left the head, with a prickling in face.—Pain over whole head as if a ring were tightened about head with heaviness; on shaking head, brain seemed to wabble to and fro.—After

washing, head felt large.—Pressive headache and fulness in forehead, < in house, > in open air.

3. Eyes.—Eyes full of mucus, dried to crusts on waking.—Lachrymation of l. eye, increased warmth in it; sclerotic bright red.—On waking lids so heavy cannot open them for a long time.—Sensation as if something hot mounted to eyes, causing biting and burning and sensation as if tears would flow, but they did not.

6. Face.—Face red.—Sensation as if blood mounted to face with increased heat.

8. Mouth.—Slight drawing toothache in l. back teeth.

9. Throat.—Increased warmth in pharynx, extending down to stomach; burning pressure in œsophagus, generally > at night; > eating and drinking, not on empty swallowing.—Sensation as if œsophagus too small, constricted.—Cold sensation in œsophagus extending to both sides of chest.—Warmth in œsophagus opposite the manubrium sterni.

11. Stomach.—No relish for smoking.—Frequent eructations.—Burning in small spot beneath ensiform cartilage as if something hot or acrid had been taken.

12. Abdomen.—Frequent emission of very offensive flatus.—Movings and gripings in hypogastrium during stool.—After eating moving in navel.

13. Stool and Anus.—Prickling, crawling, sticking in rectum and anus.—Prickling, constrictive sensation long after stool.—Frequent desire for stool, that suddenly disappeared.—Stool delayed, evacuated with pressure and straining, hard, scanty, like sheep's dung.—About 10 p.m. somewhat hard stool, accompanied and followed by burning and soreness in the anus, and a sensation as if the anus were drawn up into rectum and something hard were still remaining there.

14. Urinary Organs.—Burning at orifice of urethra while urinating during stool.—Urine bright yellow when passed, becomes cloudy, forming a deposit like clay with red, gritty sand.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—In morning in bed, violent erections with great sexual desire.

17. Respiratory Organs.—At 7 p.m. cough, at first dry, afterwards loose, with tickling and scraping in throat, that continued long after the cough.—On inspiration air of room seemed very cold as if he had been chewing peppermint.

18. Chest.—Pressure beneath manubrium sterni as if he had swallowed too large a morsel; or a large piece of hard-boiled egg.

19. Heart.—Pulse: hard and tense; weak, soft; small, contracted, hard, afterwards full and large.

22. Upper Limbs.—Cramp in muscle of forearm on lifting anything.—Veins in hands distended.

23. Lower Limbs.—Heaviness in lower limbs as if full, esp. on ascending steps.

24. Generalities.—In afternoon, exhaustion with stretching and yawning.—Discomfort after siesta.

26. Sleep.—Overpowering sleepiness, heaviness in limbs and dulness of head.—Difficult falling asleep in evening; restlessness, frequent waking.—Dreams: vivid during midday nap; in evening lascivious and emission.

27. Fever.—Great heat over whole body.—Heat like rush of blood to head and face.—While eating, and after, heat over whole body and rush of blood to head, with slight outbreak of sweat on chest, face, and hands.

Spiranthes.

Spiranthes autumnalis. Lady's Tresses. N. O. Orchidaceæ. Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Breasts, painful. Breath, putrid. Burns. Coryza. Dysparunia. Eczema. Hysteria. Kidneys, pain in. Lumbago. Milk, excessive. Skin, affections of. Vision, dimness of.

Characteristics.—The genus to which this orchid belongs received its name from the spiral arrangement of the flowers. The tuberous roots of *Spir. autum*. were "formerly esteemed as an aphrodisiac" (*Treas. of Bot.*). The tincture of the root was proved by Dr. Patti Chagon, Duc de Sorentino, who says of it: "The action of this drug begins with decided symptoms of inflammation of the eyes, chin, chest, which become red and hot; the whole skin is dry and hot; the hands are burning, the extremities of the feet are cold most of the time; there is a sensation of oppression and heat, with palpitation and a desire to uncover." This condition lasted two hours and gave place to others, including desire to meditate and complain, vertigo, pains in shoulders, *ennui*, loss of appetite. The last symptoms to appear are: pains in scalp, on vertex, distress in kidneys and intestinal troubles after eating. The secretions of urine and milk were first diminished, afterwards increased. The aphrodisiac property of *Spiran*. was shown in some of the symptoms of the proving, and this bears on the increased secretion of milk. A number of symptoms appear in the lower abdomen, and the globus hystericus rises

from thence to œsophagus. Heat in lower abdomen; preceding eructations; caused by laughing. Among the *Peculiar Symptoms* are: cerebral troubles on bending or raising the arm. Sensation of a band tied round head. Sensation of a foreign body in throat. Coldness of teeth. Pulsation in arteries over whole body. Coldness of the affected part. Preference for lying on left side; or else on back. Pain followed by numbness. The symptoms are < by touch. < Bending or raising arm. < Raising breast. Laughing = heat in lower abdomen. Least emotion = palpitation. < Mental effort. > Lying on left side. > Lying on back. < Bending over (rheumatism of shoulders). < Stooping.

Relations.—*Compare:* Botan., Cypr. Skin and mucous membranes, Ar. t. Desire for tight clothing; dryness of vagina, Nat. m. Pain followed by numbness, Gnaph.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy.—Complaining and sobbing.—Ill-humour.—Confusion of ideas.—Indolence and *ennui*.

2. Head.—Vertigo: obliged to lean head against wall; on rising from bed; < sitting or lying.—Heaviness and heat in brain.—Brain troubles < bending or raising arm.—Sensation of band tied about head.—Weight on forehead.—Pain in forehead and nasal bone.—Pain in roots of hair.—Hair falls out.

3. Eyes.—Eyes brilliant; fixed.—Pain in eyes on looking up.—Burning in eyes and lachrymation.—Heaviness of brows.—Lids swollen.—Eyes hot, inflamed.—Vision: dim; obscured, with sleepiness; instantaneously lost; objects at a distance seem to move; on closing lids, sees wheels of fire.

4. Ears.—Pain in l. auditory canal.—Itching in ear, externally and internally.

5. Nose.—Dry coryza.—Epistaxis: in clots.—Dripping of water from nose.—Pain in (r.) nasal bones.—Burning itching at root of nose.—Itching of r. ala.—Smell very acute.

6. Face.—Face: swollen; red and hot; blackish; pale.—Fixed, meditative expression.—Burning in upper lip.—Chin: red; pain in.

8. Mouth.—Pain and elongation of teeth.—Toothache only at night.—Sensation of coldness in teeth.—Gums red and burning.—Numerous small excrescences on palate, which was bloody.—Putrid odour from mouth.—Irritation of sublingual glands.—Taste: acid; sweetish, like nitre; bitter in morning.—Salivation with dryness of mouth.

9. Throat.—Globus rising from lower abdomen to œsophagus.—Sensation of foreign body in throat.—Incessant desire to clear throat, caused by a thick

mucus.—Tickling in throat, provoking cough.—Burning in pit of throat.—Irritation of tonsils.—Sensation of acidity and burning in œsophagus.—Incarceration of air in œsophagus.—Pain on swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Desire for acid food.—Loss of appetite.—Constant thirst.—Regurgitations.—Eructations: preceded by heat in lower abdomen and lancinations in colon; acid; bitter; difficult; empty.—Nausea: after eating.—Vomiting; of food after eating.—Epigastrium: distended, intolerant of touch; painful after a meal, the pain corresponding to the pain in loins.—Heat rising from stomach to head.

12. Abdomen.—Pain: in liver; and spleen; on pressure.—Intermittent pressure in umbilical region.—Pain; weakness; tympanites; after a meal.—Borborygmi.—Desire to tighten clothes.—Piercing, lancinating, insupportable pain in colon; on becoming erect.—Laughing = heat in lower abdomen.—Eruption in groin.

13. Stool and Anus.—Burning and itching in anus < during evacuation.—Stool preceded and followed by prickling and itching in anus.—Diarrhœa or constipation; stools sour in children.

14. Urinary Organs.—In kidneys: cramp-like pain at night, obliging change of position; burning; pain preventing stooping; < going up stairs, > lying on back; coldness and heat.—In bladder: pain on urinating; pain and burning after waking.—Urine: abundant; scanty; decomposes rapidly; deposits a gelatinous red sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections, on waking; constant.—Pricking pain in cords.—Great desire for, or repugnance to, coition.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Redness of vulva with pruritus.—Pressing pain in uterus.—Bloody discharge from vagina.—Yellowish leucorrhœa.—Burning in vagina.—Burning pain in vagina during coition.—Dryness of vagina.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Burning in larynx.—Hacking cough, caused by tickling in larynx.—Dry cough at night, with burning in throat.—Dry cough.—Respiration: difficult; short; panting on walking.

18. Chest.—Sensation of dilatation of l. lung.—Sensation of weakness of lungs.—Pleuritic and intercostal pains, < l. side.—Milk, abundant: more in l. breast.—Pain in breast on raising it.—Burning on tips of breasts, esp. l.

19. Heart.—Pain in heart.—Palpitation: with difficult respiration; from least emotional excitement.—Pulse full and hard at beginning of proving, afterwards small and quiet.

20. Neck and Back.—Cramp-like pain in neck at night compelling change of position.—Lumbago preventing walking.—Pain in centre of scapula.—Pain in scapula, when standing, < walking.

21. Limbs.—Trembling in limbs; weakness.

22. Upper Limbs.—Shoulders: heavy pain in; boring in r., extending to r. breast and preventing breathing; pressure on and in chest; lancinations < bending over.—Arms: trembling; weakness; numb and heavy (esp. r.); desire to stretch.—Pain in forearms by the pulse; in r. pulse.—Rigidity of muscles of forearm.—Sudden pain in forearm followed by numbness.—Hands: swollen, esp. r.; veins swollen; blackish; yellowish; red and perspiring; burning, numb.—At night numbness of hand on which he rested cheek.—Pressing pain in extremities.

23. Lower Limbs.—Eruptions on nates; in groins; on thighs.—Sciatic pain in limbs, esp. r.—Drawing pain in r. limb.—Knees: weak; pain in; pain in r.—Pain in r. malleolus.—Feet (esp. r.) swollen.—Pain in heels.

24. Generalities.—One appears intoxicated.—Pulsations in arteries over whole body.—Lies on l. side rather than r.

25. Skin.—Dryness of skin.—Whole skin red; red in spots.—Jaundice.—Yellow spots.—Miliary rash.—Eruption of red points on nates with itching and heat.—Vesications as from a burn, with purulent secretion from the groin, and in folds of skin about neck.—Pricking over whole body.—Burning itching in l. cheek near mouth.—Itching: in axillæ; in pubes; scrotum; forearms at night; backs of hands; tip of l. thumb.

26. Sleep.—Incomplete, yawning.—Sleeping during day.—Starting up during sleep.—Late falling asleep, evening.—Sleeplessness in infants.—Lascivious dreams with emissions.

27. Fever.—Coldness, evening, esp. of hands.—Alternations of cold and heat.—Affected part colder than rest of body.—Coldness of feet; and toes.—Fever, followed by thirst.—Fever at night, sweat in morning.—Heat of whole skin; flushes of heat in head, followed by sensation of cold.—Heat of head on waking.—Heat and itching over head.—Heat and redness; external ear.—Heat of face, esp. r. side.—Hands very hot.—Sweat of palms.

Spongia Tosta.

Common Sponge, roasted. N. O. Cślenterata. Tincture (20 grains in 400 drops of alcohol).

Clinical.—Aneurism. Angina pectoris. Asthma. Catalepsy. Chin, affections of. Clumsiness. Constipation. *Cough. Croup*. Diplopia. Exophthalmos. Fainting. *Goître*; exophthalmic. Heart, hypertrophy of. Hernia. Jaw-joint, pain in. Laryngismus. *Laryngitis*. Myopia. Rheumatic fever. Rheumatism. *Testicles, inflammation of*. Tuberculosis. Varicosis. Whooping-cough. Worms.

Characteristics.—According to Hahnemann, Toasted Sponge was first mentioned as a specific for goître by Arnald von Villanova in the thirteenth century; but it was generally given mixed with other substances, and had fallen into disuse when Hahnemann proved it. The virtues of *Spongia* have been attributed to the *Iodine* contained in it, and partially liberated by the presence of roasting. But *Spongia* contains many other elements besides *Iodine*, and it has a distinctive action of its own. It is antipodal to *Iod*. in this respect, that it is best *Suited to* blue-eyed, fair-haired patients, whereas *Iod*. acts best on brunettes. *Spo*. is suited to scrofulous affections, and is often indicated with women of lax fibre, and children. One of the keynotes of *Spo*. is *Dryness of mucous membrane*—of tongue, pharynx, larynx, trachea. Cough is caused by dryness. The cough itself is dry, intensely hacking, crowing, "dry as a bone," or sounding like a saw being driven through a pine board. Dry asthma. In laryngismus, croup, and asthma the patient rouses up generally after midnight with fear of suffocation and death. The sputa cannot be raised, must be swallowed, swallowing >. In laryngismus there is contraction of larynx as if suddenly grasped. With the dyspnśa there is terrible sinking; he seems to be sinking down in a pit. The larynx is sensitive, but has not the hyperćsthesia of *Lach*. Like *Lach. Spo*. has < after sleep. Rouses up in sleep as if in a great fright. Cough is excited by talking; by dry, cold winds; > by eating or drinking; by swallowing; especially > by warm food. Sweets <. *Spo* meets some cases of true tuberculosis; of larynx; of apices, with commencing solidification; tubercles spreading downwards. Congestion of chest coming on when the patient is moving about with sudden weakness as if he would fall. *Rawness* in the chest is another note of *Spo*. The action of *Spo*. on the respiratory organs is closely connected with its action on the glandular system, the lymphatics, the thyroid, and testes are indurated. The blood, heart, and veins are also involved, and with the protruding eyes a perfect picture of exophthalmic goître is produced. Hypertrophy of the heart is frequently met by *Spo*., and it is especially indicated when the right heart is affected and when asthmatic symptoms are associated with it. *Spo*. meets some cases of croupous deposit on the valves of the heart as it does croup of the larynx. The *Spo*. patient in phthisical and other conditions is subject to frequent flashes of heat. The chill commences usually across the back. He shakes near a warm stove. The heat which follows extends over the whole body except the thighs, which

remain numb and chilly. In the heart affections the patient is aroused from sleep as if smothering; sits up in bed with an anxious look, flushed face, and hard, rapid breathing. Kent (*M. A*., xxv. 17) gives this indication: "Rheumatic fever after having been over-heated, with arising heart complications." Nash gives this keynote of *Spo*. in valvular diseases: "Awakes out of sleep from a sense of suffocation, with violent, loud cough, great alarm, agitation, anxiety, and difficult respiration." He says it is better than *Lach*. here; and relieves the "dry, chronic, sympathetic cough of organic heart disease" more frequently and more permanently than *Naja. Spo* meets also thickening of joints after rheumatic fever. In orchitis, with heaviness and screw-like squeezing pain in cord and testicle, *Spo* is the chief remedy, though others are generally needed before that stage is reached. Timidity, fear, and terror are leading mental symptoms. Any excitement and thinking of symptoms <. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if head would fall to one side. As if tipsy. As if all her blood were mounting to head. As if skull would burst. As if hair were standing on end. Eyes as if twisted around. As if a battery of guns were discharged in ears. Stitches as if passing through tympanum. Nodule in concha as if it would gather and break. Jaw as if dislocated. As if eruption were to appear near chin. Left side of chin as if ulcerated. As if something had got jammed between teeth in chewing. As if gums and teeth were swollen, the latter being lifted. Outside of throat as if something were being pressed out. As of a plug in throat. As if he had drunk a great deal of luke-warm water, relaxation of stomach, and śsophagus. Pit of stomach as if growing together. Stomach as if standing open. Of obstruction in abdomen (and in trachea). As if something alive moving in abdomen. As if something alive beneath skin of abdomen. As if diarrhśa would ensue. As of a plug in larynx. As if a stopper or valve were in larynx. As of a nail pressing in larynx. As if larynx and trachea were removed. As if she would suffocate. As if child could not get breath. As if breathing through a sponge. As if chest would burst. Chest as if sore and bloody. As of a large accumulation and weight at chest. As if a broad body armed with points were pressing upward. As if a weight were dragging down on chest. As if she had something hot inside chest. As if blood would burst out of chest. As if cervical glands were swelling. As if skin of neck were compressed between fingers. As if air were passing up and down thyroid and cervical glands. Thyroid gland as if hardened. As if everything were shaking and moving about in goître. As if goître were alive. As if a pointed instrument were thrust into scapulć. As if bones of forearm were being pressed together. As if parts in and between wrists were weakened by decay. As if a muscle were too short in upper end of thigh. As if knees would give way. As if weight hanging on lower end of tibia As of pins in heels. As if she were going to faint. As if everything were in flames. As if sweat would break out. There is excitement of the nerves; tendency to start; twitching of muscles, with fever. Stiff without ability to move. "Conscious but unable to act on her limbs" (as in a cataleptic state). Clumsiness of body. Faint when losing her breath. Feeling of numbness of lower half of body. < When thinking of her symptoms. Complaints extend downwards; from within out; from right to left. There are cramp-like pains. Bitter taste

in *throat*. Aversion to tobacco. Desire for dainties (but sweets <). The symptoms are < by touch and pressure. Scratching does not > biting itching. < Motion; walking; stooping; rising; raising arms (becomes faint); talking; singing. Bending forward > dyspnśa; < symptoms of circulation. > Descending. > Resting in horizontal position. Lying with head low <. Lying right side <. < At night. Before midnight: croup <; dry sound of breathing and cough sleepless until midnight. After midnight: wakes with palpitation with suffocation. < Warm room. > Warm food or drink. Frosty weather > cough. Dry, cold weather > headache. Cold weather = coryza. Cold air < cough. < Sudden changes of atmosphere. < At full moon. < Periodically; every night. Eating and drinking > cough; drinking = cough. < Sweets. < After sleep.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *Follows well:* Aco., Hep. *Followed well by:* Bro., Carb. v., Hep. [Bśnninghausen's croup powders consisted of a sequence of Aco., Hep., Spo., given in that order. Spo. is dry; Hep. rattling; Spo. < before midnight; Hep. < after.] *Compare:* In general affections, Chlo., Bro., Iod. (Iod. dark, Spo. fair subjects), Thyroidin, Badiaga. Laryngitis, Samb. (with Samb. the spasms occur frequently); Lach. (sensitive to touch; Lach. from hypercśsthesia; Spo. from inflammation of cartilages). Cough > by eating, Anac. Dry tongue, Nux m. (with *Spo*. the dryness extends downwards; not with Nux m.). > Warm drinks, Ars., Alm., Lyc., Nux, Rhus (> cold drinks, Ver.). Heart, Naj., Sep., Kalm., Abro., Lach. Orchitis, Gels., Pul., Ham. (intense soreness), Merc. (with a little yellowish-green gonorrhśa).—Spo. comes after these when there is induration. Bitter taste in throat (Ruta, nausea in throat). Jaw-joint as if dislocated, Rhus. < Thinking of symptoms, Ox. ac., Pip. m. Tubercular diathesis, Bac., Tub. Voice fails, Alm., Dro.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Disconsolate and lachrymose humour.—Timidity and tendency to be frightened.—Combative and boastful humour.—Immoderate and mischievous gaiety.—Great inclination to sing.—Mental obtuseness, with complete disinclination and incapacity for attending to intellectual labour.—Distraction of mind.—Pert, witty humour.—Alternately gay, lachrymose, and cross.—Conscious but unable to act on her limbs.—Fancies appear on, shutting eyes.—Fretful and anxious about her condition, fears she will die of suffocation.—Anxious sweat and faintness.—She is very timid, and is esp. pursued and incessantly tormented by a frightful scene of some mournful event of the past.—Anxious as from presentiment.—Fright awakens.—Satiety of life, with the heat.—Obstinacy.—Every exertion < the cough.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with giddiness, to such an extent as to fall, sometimes in evening, or else with a sensation as if head were about to fall on one side.—Vertigo, with nausea, on waking at night.—Heaviness and fulness of head.—Dull semilateral headache on entering a warm room from the open air.—Headache, with lachrymation, when looking fixedly at an object.—Pressive headache, sometimes with compression.—Pressing headache in (r.) frontal eminence, from within to

without, < when sitting, when entering a warm room, after walking in the open air, when looking intensely at anything; > when lying on back in a horizontal position.—Sharp stitches in l. temple extending to forehead.—Pains in head as if it were about to split, esp. in forehead.—Throbbing and pulsation in head.—Congestion of blood in head, with pressing, beating, and pulsation in forehead, with redness of face, anxious look, restless sleep, > in a horizontal position.—Disagreeable tenderness of exterior of head.—Sensation as if hair were standing on end (on vertex).—Troublesome (violent) itching in scalp.

3. Eyes.—Eyes dull and clouded, with puffing in lids.—Eyes deeply sunk; or protruding, staring.—Maculć of cornea.—On looking intensely at one spot lachrymation and headache.—Pressure and shootings in eyes.—Eyes burning, red, and weeping.—Agglutination of lids.—Eruption of yellow scabies in eyebrows (painful to touch on l. eyebrow).—Pressive heaviness of lids.—Contraction of lids in morning.—Myopia.—Sees visions on closing eyes.—Double vision > lying down.

4. Ears.—Otalgia, with contractive pain.—Pressure in ears.—Ulceration of external ear.—Pain in cartilages as from soreness, not affected by touch.—Boils on l. ear painful to touch.—Inflamed nodule in l. concha.—Red swelling of l. helix.—Heat in ears.—Hard hearing.—Dull ringing in ears; in r.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis, esp. after blowing nose (at dinner).—Fluent coryza, with much sneezing.—Dry coryza; nose stuffed up.—Eruption on point of nose.

6. Face.—Paleness of face, with dulness of eyes (with sunken eyes).—Face bloated, red, or bluish, with anxious expression; heat on one side of face, renewed when thinking of it.—Cold sweat on face.—Swelling of cheeks.—Itching and shootings in cheeks.—Eruption on lips.—Spasmodic pain in maxillary joints.—Tension in articulation of l. jaw (when walking in the open air).—Stitches transversely through l. upper jaw.—Cramp-like pain from l. jaw-joint to cheek in evening when eating.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands with tensive pain; painful to touch.—Numbness in chin.—Heat in chin.

7. Teeth.—Sensation of bluntness and looseness in teeth while masticating.—Itching and shootings in teeth.—Heat in teeth.—Swelling of gums, with pain during mastication.

8. Mouth.—Mouth and tongue covered with vesicles, with burning and shooting pain (on that account cannot eat any solid food).—Salivation.—Speech difficult.—Tongue dry and brownish.—Vesicles on edge of tongue.

9. Throat.—Burning sensation and stinging in throat.—Rawness, swelling, and scraping in throat.—Penetrating tickling in throat, toward ear.—Sore throat < after eating sweet things.—Throat symptoms > lying down.—Constantly recurring needle-like stitches above pit of throat, externally, in lower part of goître.—Sticking

internally in throat, esp. after eating.—Thyroid gland swollen and hard, with suffocative attacks at night; stitching pains and pressure.—Bitter taste in throat.—In śsophagus: heat; relaxed sensation.—Swelling in fauces projecting from r. to l.—Swallowing difficult.—On swallowing: stitches in neck pass off; violent straining pain; pain in goître; moving sensation in goître.—(Goître painful, pain synchronous with cardiac pain.—R. T. C.)

10. Appetite.—Diminished taste.—Bitter taste, sometimes only in throat.—Sweetish taste in mouth.—Moderate appetite and speedy satiety.—Increased appetite.—Excessive, insatiable hunger.—Desire for dainties.—Thirst, sometimes insatiable.—Thirstlessness; rarely thirst with chill.—Violent thirst after smoking.—Tobacco smoke is disagreeable.—After a meal, fulness and pains in abdomen, as from difficult digestion.—Eating and drinking > cough.—Drinking milk, ale, spirits, cold or hot tea, cold water = cough.

1l. Stomach.—Risings, sometimes with cuttings and tearings in stomach.—Bitter risings.—Sour regurgitations.—Frequent hiccough.—Nausea, with acidity in mouth.—Craves dainties; after eating has dyspeptic distress and fulness of stomach; > from warm drinks, esp. colicky pains in abdomen.—Vomiting after having partaken of milk.—Relaxation of stomach, with sensation as if it were open.—Aching in stomach and scrobiculus.—Pressure of (tight) clothing on stomach is unbearable.—Contractive pains in stomach.—Stitches in region of stomach from least pressure.—Chill in pit of stomach.—Craving at stomach before menses.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen hard and tight.—Spasms in abdomen.—Violent action of abdominal muscles during inspiration.—Viscera drawn up against diaphragm.—Pain in l. side of abdomen; digging and choking; > after discharge of wind; at times as if something alive were moving there.—Pain in abdomen instead of menses.—Fine stitch externally in abdomen.—Heat in abdomen.—Digging and obstruction in abdomen.—Gripings in abdomen, after a meal.—Rumbling in the abdomen, esp. in evening and morning when lying down.—Pain as from a hernia in inguinal ring.—Swelling and inflammation of l. inguinal ring.—Swelling of inguinal glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard (insufficient) and retarded evacuations.—Loose, whitish evacuations.—Before the evacuation shootings in the anus and gurgling and rumbling in the abdomen.—During the evacuation tenesmus in the anus.—Itching, smarting, and pain as from excoriation in anus.—Passage of ascarides from rectum and tingling in rectum.—Diurnal diarrhśa with a large number of ascarides, after which she always feels great relief.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine.—Frequent want to urinate, with scanty emission.—Incontinence of urine (in whooping-cough).—Small stream of urine.—Frothy urine.—Thick, whitish, greyish, or yellow sediment in the urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Spasmodic contraction in the testes.—Hard swelling of the testes, and of the spermatic cord, with pressive pain.—Drawing, painful stitches extending from body through glans.—Voluptuous itching at point of glans for several hours, urging him to rub it.—Pinching, bruised, squeezing pain in testicles.—Stitches from testicles into spermatic cord.—(Gouty pains in testicles in old men.—R. T. C.).—Heat in genitals, penis, scrotum, testes, and cords.—Sexual desire very moderate.—Absence of erections.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia too early and profuse.—Before the catamenia, palpitation of the heart, following pain in back.—During the catamenia, drawing in the thighs.—Enlargement and induration of ovaries.

17. Respiratory Organs.—[Affections in general of larynx and trachea, particularly in all such affections as croup, asthma, &c., where everything is perfectly tight and dry, no loose rattling sound appearing in the breathing or cough.—Burning sensation is felt in throat after coughing, suffocative attacks of breathing (as in asthma), without any mucous rattle; respiration loud; very hollow voice, all without any rattling sound, or any looseness.—H. N. G.].—Hoarseness (voice cracked); sometimes with cough and coryza.—Weak, husky voice, which fails in singing and conversation.—Pain in larynx on touching it, and on turning head.—Pressure in larynx when singing.—Sensation of obstruction (as from a plug) in larynx, with impeded respiration.—Dyspnśa > by bending the body forward.—Roughness and dryness in throat.—Burning pain in larynx and trachea.—Cough, proceeding from bottom of chest with pain as from excoriation and burning sensation.—Cough, with yellowish expectoration and hoarseness.—Great dryness of larynx, < from hawking.—Sensation in region of thyroid and cervical glands on breathing, as if forced in and out.—Hollow, dry, barking or whistling cough, day and night, < towards evening, and sometimes with pain in larynx.—Laryngeal cough, croupy-sounding, always goes away with a dose of *Spo*. (woman, 65.—R. T. C.).—Cough, with expectoration of viscid mucus.—Expectoration: scanty, of saltish mucus; tenacious, yellow, indurated, sour; loosened mornings but must be swallowed again; smelling like milk; of yellow mucus in little lumps; of cutaneous masses.—Dry cough, excited by a burning tickling in the larynx.—Slow and deep respiration, as from weakness.—Wheezing respiration.—Wheezing, whistling, sawing, anxious breathing; < during inspiration and when lying down (with violent labouring of abdominal muscles).—Mucous râle in trachea by fits.

18. Chest.—Respiration, quick, anxious, and difficult, sometimes with fits of suffocation, and mucous rattling in chest.—Short, panting respiration, surging from heart into chest, as if it would force out upward.—Awakens from sleep with suffocative sensation.—Fixed, lancinating, and pressive pain in region of bronchia.—Spasmodic, constrictive pains in whole chest (and larynx).—Pain in chest, with dyspnśa.—Fulness and obstruction in chest.—Shootings in chest.—Burning sensation, which ascends into chest.—Burning; rawness, soreness

in chest.—Ebullition of blood (congestions) in chest after slightest effort and least movement, with obstructed respiration, anguish, nausea, and weakness, which induces syncope.

19. Heart.—Pains and anxiety in region of heart.—Constricting, stinging, pressing pain in cardiac region.—Palpitation of heart (before menstruation), with suffocation, violent gasping respiration, pain in heart.—Rheumatic affections of valves of heart (fibrous deposit on valves).—Violent palpitation of heart, beats rapid (each beat was accompanied by a loud blowing as of a bellows), awakens him after midnight, with a sense of suffocation, loud cough, great alarm, agitation, anxiety, and difficult respiration.—Pulse full, hard, and frequent.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful tension and rigidity in muscles of neck, nape, and throat; on l. side when turning head to r.—Neck cold in evening.—Back of neck snaps on stooping.—Goître large and hard, with pressure, tingling, and shootings.—Cramps in the muscles of neck.—Coldness in back, not > by warmth of stove.—Sacrum sore before menses.—Sensation of numbness in loins and buttocks.—Drawing, tearing, and pressive pain in loins.

21. Limbs.—Painful weariness in arms and legs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Jerking of muscles about l. shoulder-joint.—Heaviness and trembling of forearms and hands.—Drawings in forearms and joints of hands.—Large blisters in the forearm.—Swelling of hands, with stiffness of fingers.—Redness and swelling in joints of fingers, with tension when they are bent.—Numbness in points of fingers.—Cramp-like pain in ball of (r.) thumb; on moving hand it extends to thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Nates and thighs numb and cold.—Jerking of muscles of buttocks.—The thighs are spasmodically drawn forward or backward.—Irritation and restlessness of both legs.—Tearing in tibia all afternoon.—Rigidity of legs.—Drawing and tearing in legs and feet, sometimes at night only.

24. Generalities.—Uncomfortable feeling of the clothes, they being an oppression and annoyance to the wearer; growing pains; darting pains from within outward; itching, no better from scratching.—Troubles in general of any kind appearing in the sexual organs, esp. r. side; testicles and spermatic cord; anterior surface of thigh.—Phthisis pulmonalis, cough, breathing, &c., being very tight and dry.—< From turning head; on ascending (going up stairs, up a hill, rising from a chair, &c.); from tobacco; wind; from the west wind.—> On descending.—Stinging pain in limbs, esp. joints.—Painful sensitiveness of body to touch, with chilliness on the parts touched, or with tingling running through whole body.—Sensation of torpor in lower part of body.—Heaviness when walking in open air, must sit down.—Heaviness (and soreness) of the body (when rising from a seat).—Excessive moral and physical dejection.—Extreme exhaustion and heaviness of the body after

slight exertion, with orgasm of blood in chest, heat of face, vessels hard and distended, great anxiety, and difficult breathing.—More relief is experienced from lying down quietly than from any other position.—Fits of anguish, with pain in region of heart.

25. Skin.—Swelling and induration of the glands.—Itching shootings in the skin, esp. on becoming warm in bed.—Sensation of something creeping over the skin, with redness and heat of the part when it has been scratched.—Red, itching spot (blotches) on the skin.—Itching eruptions.—Miliary eruptions.—Tetters.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy, yawning, no activity, afternoons.—Sleeplessness, with fantastic dreams and delirium on going to sleep.—Sad, anxious, frightful dreams.—Awakens towards morning from a jerk upwards from the larynx, as if she would suffocate, must sit up, and raises sour, salty mucus.

27. Fever.—Pulse full, hard, and quick.—Frequent shiverings over the whole body, esp. the back (even near a warm stove).—Violent heat, soon after the chill, with dry, burning heat all over the body with the exception of the thighs; they remain numb and chilly.—Anxious heat, with red face and weeping, inconsolable mood.—Cool perspiration on the face in evening.—Morning, sweat over the whole body.—Flushes of heat.—Feverish heat, with skin dry and hot, continued thirst, headache, and delirium.—Nocturnal perspiration.

Stachys Betonica.

Stachys betonica. Wood Betony. N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Cold, Diaphragm, paralysis of. Headache. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—Berridge published the proving of *Stach*. made by Croker and himself with some others. Dizziness, fulness in head and eyes with disposition to take cold were the most prominent symptoms. A feeling of oppressed breathing as from paralysis of diaphragm is a peculiar symptom. *Stach*. has been used in eye-waters, and as a remedy for headaches.

Relations.—Compare Lycopus and the Labiatæ.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Dizziness > open air; < closing eyes, or moving head.—Fulness over and in eyes as if they would burst.—Dull, heavy action in frontal region > walking about in room.

3. Eyes.—Heavy, sleepy feeling in eyes.—Pain in eyeballs as if too tense; < looking at light, reading, thinking, bending head down.

4. Ears.—Slight earache.

5. Nose.—Frequent sneezing; on going indoors from open air; increased nasal mucus.

11. Stomach.—Eructations; tasting of drug.—Warmth in stomach; increasing to sharp cutting pain.—Weight in stomach with feeling of sickness.

14. Urinary Organs.—Woke with desire to urinate in night.—Urine: high-coloured; ammoniacal.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing oppressed as from paralysis of diaphragm; constriction just behind ensiform cartilage, on walking up hill must keep mouth open.

24. Generalities.—Tired, esp. in legs.—Great sensitiveness to take cold.

27. Fever.—Free diaphoresis.—In night profuse sweat, limited to head, neck, avid chest.

Stannum.

Stannum. Tin. Sn. (A. W., 118.8) Trituration of the pure metal.

Clinical.—Anæmia. Asthma. Bronchitis. Chilblains. *Colic. Consumption*. Convulsions. Cramps. Debility. Dentition. *Diaphragm, pains in*. Dyspepsia. Ears, ring-holes, ulceration of. Epilepsy. Epistaxis. Gastralgia. Hæmatemesis. Hæmoptysis. Headache. Hectic fever. Hemiplegia. *Hypochondriasis*. Hysteria. Lachrymal fistula. Lachrymal sac, suppuration of. Milk, altered. Nails, splitting. *Neuralgia*. Neurasthenia. Opisthotonos. Paralysis. Phthisis pituitosa. Ptosis. Sleeplessness. Styes. Tapeworm. Trachea, affections of. Uterus, prolapse of. Vagina, prolapse of. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Stannum* is the Jupiter of the alchymists. "The ancients have recorded wonderful cures of the most serious diseases with Tin," says Hahnemann, but in his day, until he proved it, its only use was as a vermifuge. Alston obtained indirectly from "a woman of Leith in Scotland" this prescription, of which he has witnessed the efficacy in a case of tapeworm: "Take an ounce and a half of Tin (pewter metal) and grind it small to powder, mix it with sugar syrup, and take, on a Friday before the change of the moon, one-half of it, the following day the half of

the remainder, and the Sunday following the rest, but on the Monday a purgative." Alston also says, in his *Materia Medica*, that he has seen hæmatemesis cured by this as if by magic. Hahnemann's proving appears both in his *Materia Medica Pura* and in his *Chronic Diseases*. A number of worm symptoms appear in the pathogenesis: Sinking, empty, all-gone feeling, diaphragmatic and abdominal pains; tendency to excessive mucous secretions; pale, sunken, sickly countenance, with dark rings round eyes; convulsions. Many of these symptoms occur in conditions not due to helminthiasis, and *Stan*. will be the remedy. Pains in the hypochondria, associated with the hypochondriac or hysterical mental state. Diaphragmatic neuralgia. Colic > by hard pressure, as by laying the child with its abdomen across the knee or on the point of the shoulder. This is one of the keynotes of *Stan*.; but the most important one is in the type of the *Stan*. pains: they begin lightly, increase gradually to the highest point and then as gradually decline. Other remedies have pains of this type but not to the same characteristic degree. This feature applies to the headaches, facial and dental neuralgias, abdominal and other pains. Another cardinal feature of *Stan*. is *weakness*: exhaustion of mind and body. The chest is so weak as to make talking impossible. The patient is so weak, she *drops into* a chair instead of sitting down. While dressing in the morning has to sit down several times to rest. There is weakness and aching of the deltoid and arm, and this has the curious modality that it is felt *when singing or otherwise using the voice. Stan*. is an important remedy for singers and public speakers. The weakness of *Stan*. makes it an appropriate remedy for many states of neurasthenia, nervous exhaustion. A peculiarity of the weakness is that it is felt much more on going down stairs than on going up. The relaxation of tissue is probably responsible for the weak, empty, sinking sensation felt at the epigastrium; and also for the uterine prolapse. In the dyspepsias of *Stan*. there is nausea and vomiting from the smell of cooking; and the gastralgia compels the patient to walk about for relief, yet the *weakness* is so great that he is soon compelled to rest. The weak, empty feeling in the chest is one of the notes of *Stan*. in phthisical conditions, and the stitches are another; hectic fever; deep, hollow, shattering cough; expectoration, profuse like white of egg, sweetish, salty; sour, putrid, musty; yellow-green pus; deep, husky, hollow voice, > for the time by hawking or expectorating mucus make up the rest of the picture. *Stan*. is a low-spirited remedy, and when phthisical patients are despondent and without hope (they are usually the reverse) *Stan*. will most likely be needed. (The *yellowness* of the *Stan*. secretions is worth noting: The tongue is yellow; sputa and leucorrhœa are also yellow.) Palpitation and anxiety occur from ever so slight exertion, as giving directions about the household. Trembling of arms and legs; limbs as heavy as lead. The pains of *Stan*. are frequently compressive and cramp-like; and cramps and spasms are a marked feature of the *Stan*. effects. The convulsions are opisthotonic; the thumbs are drawn in. They are such as are met within teething children; or in children who masturbate; or who have worms. A typical case of *Stan*. neuralgia is quoted in *Clinique* (xxi. 62): Man, 30, suffered for eight years off and on, and for some months continuously, with neuralgic headache. Pain centres over one or other eye (usually right) and extends

over whole or part of head and is at times unbearable. It begins in early morning 4 to 5 a.m.), increases gradually to noon, when it gradually declines to sunset, reappearing again the following morning. Two doses of *Stan*. cured in a fortnight. There is sexual excitement in both sexes. Emissions with excessive prostration. In the female the menses are early and profuse. Orgasm is easily produced Scratching arm produces an intolerable sensation of pleasure in genital organs which extends to uterus and produces orgasm." The uterine and vaginal prolapse of *Stan*. has this distinguishing feature: it is < during stool; especially during pressure. Labour pains are spasmodic and put the patient out of breath. The milk of nursing woman is changed, and the child rejects it. Hering gives as cured by *Stan*. "Monday constipation"—that is, constipation occurring on days following rest-days. *Stan*. has marked periodicity. T. H. Urquhart (quoted *H. R*., iv. 147) cured in two months an affection of the nails characterised by breaking and splitting, a sequel of scurvy, by applying to them *Stannum oleate* on a narrow flannel bandage. *Peculiar Sensations are:* As if all objects were too far off. As if forehead were shattered. As if forehead would be pressed inward. Pain as if from an ulcer in hypogastrium. As if there were a hole in his side. As if there were no sensation in bladder. Chest, as if eviscerated; as if internally constricted. Epigastric region as if beaten. Tickling as from soreness in trachea. Inclination to hawk as if mucus were in chest. As if she would faint. As if limbs beaten. As of a heavy load in affected arm and side of chest. As if sweat would break out. The "girdle" sensation of *Stan*. accompanies yawning. The secretions of *Stan*. are bland. The symptoms are < by touch. > By pressure. > Lying across something hard. < Rest. < Lying; (but must lie down from weakness of chest). < Lying on r. side. Sitting bent over > (cough). Bending double >. Walking > pains, but must soon rest. Motion > pains in head, but < other symptoms. < Using voice (laughing, talking, singing). < Going down stairs (faintness). Blowing nose = shrieking noise in ear. Warm drink cough. Open air >; (< vertigo). < During stool.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls. *Complementary:* Puls. *Follows well:* Caust., Cina. *Is followed well by:* Calc., Phos., Sel., Sul., Bac. *Compare:* Sour sensation in stomach, Chel., Pho., Sep. Weeps all the time, but crying < (Nat. m. < by consolation), Pul. (menses scanty, delayed), Sep. < Descending; can go up well enough, Brx. (Calc. opp.). Pain increases and decreases gradually, Plat., Stro. c. (Arg. m. has headache increasing gradually and leaving off suddenly). Weakness seems to proceed from chest; (from abdomen, pelvis, Pho., Sep.). Nausea from smell of cooking food, Ars., Colch. < Laughing, Arg. m. < Warm drinks; (< cold drinks, Spo.). Weak from talking, Coccul., Ver., Sul., Calc. Prolapsus uteri < during stool, Pod. (Pod. with diarrhœa, stool green and coming with a rush). Catarrhal phthisis, Sil. (more induration; old people), Pho. (more blood in sputa), Seneg. (lungs feel pushed back to spine; fat persons of lax fibre), Colch., Bals. peruv., Eriodict., Teuc. scorod., Illic., Pix., Myos. Paralysis by emotions, Stph., Nat. m. > Hard pressure, Coloc., Pb. Pain like subcutaneous ulceration; bland discharges, Puls. Claw sensation, Bell. Nausea in throat, Cycl., Ph. ac., Val.

Causation.—Emotions. Fright. Masturbation. Dentition. Using voice.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sad, hypochondriacal humour.—Great agitation and anguish, melancholy and disposition to weep.—Sad, despondent, feels like crying all the time, but crying <.—Quiet fretfulness; answers unwillingly and abruptly.—Continued restlessness with anxiety.—Her distress of mind ceases as soon as menses begin to flow.—Uneasy, does not know what to do with himself; pains > by walking, but so weak he soon must rest.—Earnest application to business, with inability to complete anything undertaken.—Discouragement.—Ill-humour, with taciturnity and dislike to society and conversation; hopelessness.—Sudden fits of passion.—Nervous excitement.

2. Head.—Vertigo, during which all objects seem too far off.—Vertigo on sitting down, with loss of ideas.—Headache, usually neuralgic, which comes on gradually and grows steadily < till it reaches its height or severest point, when it begins to grow > and goes away just as gradually as it came on—*e.g.*, if it was twelve hours in coming on, it will be twelve hours in going off.—Headache, with nausea and retching, sometimes with burning sensation in the sinciput, eyes and nose, or else in the morning, with ill-humour.—Heaviness in head in evening.—Heaviness and stunning pressure in head, esp. traversing forehead.—Shooting pains in head, esp. in forehead, and < after a fit of coughing.—Spasmodic pains in head, as from tension or squeezing (as from a band in whole upper part of head, and in forehead, slowly increasing and decreasing).—Intermittent tearing pain in r. half of forehead, < on stooping.—Crushing pain in forehead.—Sharp jerking in r. anterior lobe of brain, above orbit.—Pressive drawing and tearing in the head.—Boring pains in head.—Throbbing pains in temples.—Painful jerks through l. temple, forehead and cerebellum, < during rest, > from motion.—Burning in forehead with nausea, > in open air.—Painful shocks across head.—Pain as from suppuration in head externally.—Burning tension on scalp just above r. forehead.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sore, and, as it were, excoriated by rubbing.—Pressure in lids and canthi.—Burning lancinations in lids.—Itching, smarting, and burning sensation in eyes.—Nocturnal agglutination of lids.—Pressive pain in l. inner canthus, as from a stye.—Styes.—Ulcer in the internal canthi (pustular swelling of l. inner canthus) like a lachrymal fistula.—Eyes dull (sunken), and clouded.—Jerking and quivering of eyes.—Convulsed or prominent eyes.—Variegated areola round candle.

4. Ears.—Earache, with drawing tearings.—Ulceration of holes pierced for earrings.—Tinkling in ears.—Ringing. in l. ear.—Cries (screeching) in ears, on blowing nose.

5. Nose.—Heaviness, and sensation of obstruction, in upper part of nose.—Inflammation of interior of nose.—Burning sensation in nose.—Epistaxis: on

moving, on rising from bed; immediately on waking.—Dry coryza on one side only, with soreness, swelling, and redness of nostrils.—Over-sensitiveness of smell.

6. Face.—Pale and wan countenance, with (deep, sunken) eyes; sickly expression; features elongated.—Pains in the face, with pressive drawing, esp. in zygomatic process, and orbits.—Burning, lancinating pain in muscles of face.—Swelling of cheeks and upper jaw.—Spasm in jaw.—Painful swelling of submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Toothache after a meal, with jerking pain and heat in the face.—Sensation of elongation and looseness in teeth.—Ulcer on gums, with swelling of cheeks.—Epileptiform convulsions from teething: child > lying with abdomen across something hard; clenching of thumbs.

8. Mouth.—Fetid exhalation from mouth.—Flow of acid saliva.—Difficult, weak speech, occasioned by weakness, esp. on chest.—Tongue coated with a yellowish mucus.—Tongue yellow.—Tongue red.

9. Throat.—Sore-throat, as from an internal swelling, with drawing and tension.—Sensation in velum pendulum as if a foreign body were there, or some mucus which could neither be hawked up nor swallowed; same sensation in posterior nares.—Sensation of stinging dryness in throat, with lancinations (< when swallowing).—Cutting in pharynx and œsophagus on swallowing.—Ulcerated sensation in r.—side of throat.—Roughness and scraping in throat, esp. in evening.—Accumulation of thick, viscid, greyish, bloody mucus in throat and mouth, with necessity to hawk, followed by a sensation of excoriation (efforts to expel it excite vomiting).—After hawking mucus the voice for singing is higher.—Tobacco has a sharp, dry taste in the fauces.—Permanent rawness and dryness in throat: during swallowing a painful feeling as of being denuded.—Rawness and dryness in throat, without thirst.—Nausea in fauces and pharynx.

10. Appetite.—Bitter and sour taste.—Bitter taste of all food (except water).—Bitter, herbaceous taste of beer.—Increased hunger, which cannot be satisfied.—Increased thirst.—Nausea and vomiting after a meal.—Excessive weakness of digestion.

11. Stomach.—Bitter risings; or with a taste of rotten eggs.—Sour risings, with scraping in throat.—Frequent hiccough.—Nausea and vomiting; in the morning; from odour of cooking food.—Nausea, esp. after a meal, followed by bitter and watery vomiting.—Vomiting: of bile; of blood.—Violent retching, followed by vomiting of (undigested) food.—Aching in stomach, sometimes very violent.—Tensive pressure at scrobiculus, which is painful when touched, as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Cramps in stomach, sometimes with bitter risings, sensation of hunger and diarrhœa, or else with nausea, and pale and sickly complexion.—Squeezing, as from a claw in stomach, and umbilical region, with nausea.—Sinking, gone, feeling in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Dull blows across hypochondria.—Cramps in region of diaphragm.—Pressure and burning sensation in hepatic region.—Pressure, spasmodic pain, and shootings in the l. hypochondrium.—Abdomen painfully distended, and sensitive to touch.—Spasms (colic) in abdomen, with pains above and below navel.—Hysterical spasms in abdomen.—Digging, pinching, and griping in abdomen; before every stool.—Burning sensation, and shootings in abdomen.—Feeling of excoriation in abdomen, < by touch.—Severe pain causing the patient to lie over the sharp corner of a table or sofa, or something hard, and to press the abdomen firmly against it, as in this way > is afforded.—Griping as of something being torn away.—Sensation as if stretched in (r.) abdominal muscles.—Squeezing, as from a claw, in umbilical region, followed by nausea.—Sensation of emptiness (hollowness) in abdomen; even after eating.—Incarceration of flat us.—Stitches from both sides through hips.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hæmorrhoidal pimple on l. side of anus, with painful soreness when touched.—Violent shooting, like needle pricks at base of rectum extending to anus.—Soreness and smarting at anus, with fine stitches, immediately after a stool.—Itching stitch in rectum.—A corroding pain about anus, while walking and sitting.—Burning in anus; constant itching.—Constipation.—Frequent, ineffectual want to evacuate.—Hard, dry, knotty fæces, or else scanty and greenish.—Stools: green, curdy, with colic; insufficient with renewed desire afterwards.—Slimy evacuations.—Violent dysentery, urging and tormina, stools bloody, mucous with intolerable tenesmus.—Violent diarrhœa.—Passes worms; lumbrici; tænia.

14. Urinary Organs.—Dull stitches inward in kidney region.—Sensitive pressure in neck of bladder and urethra after urinating; seems as though more would follow; some drops pass when the pressure is <.—Blister on margin of meatus.—Retention of urine.—Scanty emission of urine.—Frequent want to urinate, sometimes with scanty emission.—Absence of want to urinate, as from insensibility of bladder (only a sensation of fulness indicates the necessity to urinate).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Increase of sexual desire.—Violent and voluptuous excitement during emission.—Frequent pollutions; with excessive prostration.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual desire; early orgasm.—Catamenia too profuse.—Before catamenia, anxiety and melancholy.—During the catamenia, colic.—Cramps in uterus.—Prolapsus of the vagina, with hard stool.—Bearing down in uterine region; prolapsus uteri et vaginæ.—Prolapsus strangulated tends to gangrene.—Leucorrhœa of transparent or yellowish mucus, with considerable prostration of strength.—Itching in vulva, < evening (*Stan. mur.*).—Spasmodic labour pains; they exhaust her, she is out of breath.—A child leaves the breast of its mother, and will not suck.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and roughness in larynx, with tickling, which excites a cough.—Catarrh, with hoarse voice, sensation of fatigue in chest, obstructed respiration, and cough with expectoration.—Great accumulation of mucus in trachea, which is easily detached.—The voice is louder in singing, after having hawked up the mucus.—Cough excited by laughter, talking, and singing, or by a tickling in chest; or by warm drinks.—In chest affections, when talking, reading aloud, singing, &c.; they cause a very weak feeling in throat and chest, an exhausted, "given-out" sensation, and produce hoarseness; using the voice produces weakness in the arms between the elbow and shoulder, then the weakness extends all over the body. The above symptoms are very often found in operatic singers, actors, auctioneers—all who use the voice a great deal.—Dry, violent, shaking cough, in bed, in evening, until midnight, or more violent in morning.—Shattering, deep cough.—Fatiguing, paroxysmal cough, so that epigastric region was painful, as if beaten.—Short cough from weakness of chest, having a hoarse, weak sound.—Cough concussive, with paroxysms of these coughs.—Cough excited by lying on the r. side.—Cough, with retching and vomiting of food.—Cough, with frequent expectoration of mucus.—(Cough coming after whooping-cough in girl, 9; very profuse, white, thick expectoration, hoarse, tongue coated, sleepless, no appetite, rapid emaciation and debility, with contracted chest and pleuritic adhesions.—R. T. C.).—Expectoration when coughing (during the day, in morning expectoration is most profuse and) is greenish, sweetish, or yellow; saltish; or else viscid, and in lumps; or serous, and composed of liquid mucus, or of a putrid smell (after coughing and expectorating the patient feels hollow and empty).—During and after the cough, pain as of excoriation, and shootings in the chest.—Phthisis pituitosa.

18. Chest.—Obstructed respiration at night, esp. when lying down; or by day, on least movement.—Dyspnœa, esp. in evening, with sensation of emptiness in scrobiculus, and anguish, which causes the patient (to loosen or) tear his clothes.—Oppression at chest when walking or ascending.—Asthma when attacks gradually come on, culminate, and gradually decline.—Rattling of mucus and wheezing in chest.—Agreeable sensation of lightness on taking a full inspiration.—Contusive pain in chest.—Heavy pressure in chest as by a weight.—Tension in chest (hydrothorax).—Constriction of chest, sometimes in evening, with anguish.—Lancinations in the l. side of the chest, during inspiration, or when lying on the r. side.—Sharp, cutting stitches in l. side of chest, < from stooping.—Burning stitches on l. chest, < on expectoration.—Suddenly, a long stitch in l. side of chest beneath axillæ, causing fright.—Pain, as from excoriation, in chest.—Sensation of weakness in chest, as if it were empty, esp. after speaking or expectorating.—Itching-tickling in chest.

19. Heart.—Pain in præcordial region and hiccough.—Pulse: frequent, small; indistinct, fluttering.

20. Neck and Back.—Lancinations in the shoulder-blades, and nape of the neck.—Weakness of the muscles of the nape of the neck, and cracking of the vertebræ of the neck when shaking the head.—Opisthotonos.—Stitches in back, in small of back, and into limbs.—Violent tearing in lumbar vertebræ, from both sides into region of kidneys, < on every motion of trunk.—Dull thrusts in lumbar region with a sensation of external coldness against him.

21. Limbs.—Great heaviness and paralytic weakness in arms and legs.—Swelling of hands and feet in evening.—The pains in limbs < gradually and > in the same manner.—Insupportable restlessness in all the limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic pain in the shoulder-joint.—Paralytic heaviness in the arms; if he holds a light weight even a short time.—Pressive tearings in muscles of joints of the arms, hands, and fingers.—Weakness and trembling of hands.—Swelling of hands, esp. in evening.—Jerking of hands.—Violent burning sensation in hands.—Small red spots on backs of hands.—Chilblains on hands.—Contraction of fingers.—Retraction of thumbs.—Shootings in joints of fingers.—Stitches in finger-tips.—Painful flaws in nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Drawing and pressive tearings in hips, extending to sacrum, and also to legs and knees.—Paralytic lassitude and heaviness of legs.—Bending of knees when walking.—Stiffness and tension in ham.—Sensation of heat, and burning sensation in feet.—Swelling of ankles in evening.—Swollen ankles in delicate girls (R. T. C.).—Tearing shocks in ankles, extending as far as toes.—Swelling of feet, esp. in evening.—Red swelling of feet.

24. Generalities.—Pressive and drawing pains, esp. in limbs, gradually becoming very violent, and decreasing in the same way.—Affections in general of l. chest; l. side; trachea and inner chest; upper part of chest; inner surface of thighs.—Consumption.—< After moving; lying on side; using the voice; from motion; when descending.—> When lying on back; from loosening garments; from walking (except weakness).—Attacks of epilepsy (in children during dentition), with retraction of thumbs, and tossing about of body; or else with throwing back of head, paleness of face, convulsive movements of hands and eyes, and loss of consciousness; the attacks come on sometimes in evening.—Excessive emaciation.—Pain as if paralysed in extremities.—Paralysis (of arms and legs).—Great heaviness and indolence.—Excessive dejection (weakness), and physical and moral depression, with trembling, esp. during gentle exercise (or when talking), and with disposition to perspire easily.—Profuse debilitating sweat, night and morning; hot, even on slight movement; with mouldy, putrid smell.—Nervous excitement.—Hysterical spasms, with pain in abdomen and in diaphragm.—Insupportable uneasiness in body.—Excessive fatigue after conversation.—The sufferings seem to disappear during a walk, with the exception of the depression, which is then excessive; they reappear as soon as the patient is at rest.—Extreme prostration; must sit or lie down continually.—Faintness in going

down stairs; can go up without difficulty.—Pains commence lightly, increase gradually to a very high degree, and decrease again as slowly.

25. Skin.—Itching (burning) shootings over skin of whole body (or l. side).—Itching pimples; on face, sore to touch or on washing.—Chilblains.—Flaws in nails.—Painful hang-nails.

26. Sleep.—Tendency to sleep during day.—Frequent yawning, with oppression of chest, as if it were encircled by a belt.—Sleep retarded.—Feeling, in morning, as after insufficient sleep.—Deep sleep.—Nocturnal agitation and many vivid dreams, anxious or lascivious.—Moaning, weeping (timid supplications), and plaintive lamentations, while sleeping.

27. Fever.—Shivering and shuddering in morning, with coldness in hands, and numbness of points of fingers.—Chill every forenoon (10 a.m.).—Slight chilliness with violent chattering of teeth.—Shivering in evening, which runs over back (preceded by heat with perspiration); or only in head, with thirst.—Burning heat in limbs, esp. in hands.—Sensation of anxious heat, on least movement.—Heat every afternoon (4 to 5), with perspiration at the same time.—Perspiration smells mouldy.—Small, quick pulse.—Debilitating perspiration from least exertion.—Very debilitating perspiration at night.—Profuse perspiration in morning.

Stannum Iodatum.

Iodide of Tin. Sn I_2. Trituration.

Clinical.—Phthisis.

Characteristics.—*Stan. iod*. has been used in preference to the metal in some phthisical cases in which the general features of *Stan*. were present. O. S. Haines (*Clinique*, vii. 11) considers it especially indicated where the patient "has a clear complexion and long eyelashes, and where the progress of the disease is rapid." He uses the 2x trituration. M. D. Youngman (*H. M*., Jan. 1895) finds it a deeply acting drug, chiefly of value in chronic chest diseases characterised by plastic tissue changes. It is indicated in cases that "hang fire" and need an "alterative." He gives this keynote: "A persistent inclination to cough, excited by a tickling dry spot in the throat, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, often apparently at root of tongue." This cough, which begins as a weak-sounding cough, accompanied by shortness of breath, soon gathers strength and sound and induces raising of a free, copious, pale yellowish expectoration, which at first >, but is soon followed by a feeling of dryness, weakness in throat and chest, and increased oppression. An inveterate smoker, who had a cough of this kind, said it came from his throat, and ascribed it to his smoking. Youngman found consolidation areas in middle of right

lung. There was weak feeling in chest after coughing. *Stan. i*. 3x trit. greatly relieved. The man was sent to a high altitude, where he enjoyed perfect health and was freed from his smoking habit.

Staphisagria.

Delphinium staphisagria. Stavesacre. N. O. Ranunculaceæ. Tincture of the seeds.

Clinical.—Adenoids. *Anger, fits of*. Anus, itching of. Backache. Bashfulness. Blepharitis. Bones, diseases of. Cauliflower excrescences. Chalazion. Condylomata. Cough. Cysts. Dentition. Dysentery. Dysparunia; in newly married women. Eczema. *Eyes, tumours on*. Fistula dentalis. Gastralgia. Glands, affections of. Hip-joint disease. Hypochondriasis. Impotency. Iritis; syphilitic. Jaw-joint, easy dislocation of. Lumbar abscess. Mania. Masturbation, effects of. *Neuralgia*. Night-sweats. Nymphomania. Ovaries, affections of. *Pediculosis. Perspiration, offensive*. Pregnancy, nausea of. *Prostate, affections of*. Psoas abscess. Ranula. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Scurvy. Sea-sickness. Seborrhœa. *Self-abuse*. Spermatic cords, affections of. *Spermatorrhœa*. Steatoma. Stiff-neck. *Styes*. Swallowing, constant while talking. *Teeth, caries of*. Testicles, affections of. Tibiæ, pains in. Tobacco, effect of. Toenail, ingrowing. Tonsillitis. *Toothache*. Tumours; tarsal. Voice, nasal; hoarse. Warts.

Characteristics.—The seed of Stavesacre was known to Dioscorides as an agent for producing vomiting and salivation, and for the cure of toothache; "the origin of which application," says Hahnemann (*M. M. P.*), "was evidently domestic practice. J. H. Schultze, when suffering from toothache, took some of the seed in his mouth, but it gave him such a violent exacerbation that he thought he should go mad. . . . As an, exterminator of vermin this seed was called by the Greeks Øθειρσκσκκον, and as such it still enters into the composition of an officinal ointment (*unguentum pediculosum*)." This last is the only use of *Staph*. now known to orthodox medicine (Brunton). Teste (who groups *Staph*. with *Caust*.) remarks that *Staph*., which shares this property with *Coccul*., is, like *Coccul*., used in some countries for the purpose of stupefying fish. Again, Teste found *Staph*. (he gave it in 6th dil.), like *Coccul*., a remedy for seasickness. To be successful, *Staph*. had to be taken at the moment when dizziness and nausea commenced, *before* vomiting set in; and it always helped "nervous persons, not over fat, and disposed to sadness." *Staph*. produced in Teste himself these symptoms: "Long-lasting vertigo, accompanied by continued nausea as in sea-sickness," and this: "Vertigo, which ceases on rapidly turning round on one's heel." This corresponds with one of Hahnemann's symptoms: "Wheeling vertigo, especially while sitting, > by walking about (in a circle)." It is noteworthy that *Staph*. and *Coccul*. are both head-remedies and both effective against head lice. Both also affect the genitals, *Staph*. more especially,

and both are remedies for crab lice. An application of a dilution of the tincture of the strength of one part to four of water will destroy the parasites, though the state which favours their presence needs internal treatment (probably with a dilution of the same remedy) at the same time. In Teste's experience, *Staph*. was no less effective in the nausea of pregnancy than in the nausea of sea-sickness. *Tabac*. is another remedy for sickness, and Teste cured with *Staph*. effects of tobacco smoking (excoriated tongue; gastralgia); and he also cured with it the habit of "swallowing the tobacco smoke." The use of *Staph*. in the sickness of pregnancy arises out of its power over the genital functions. It produces both physical and moral sexual disturbances, provokes excesses and irregular sexual appetites, a tendency to masturbation, and a physical state corresponding to the effects of that habit. It is one, of Gallavardin's chief remedies (*Passion Génitale*) for removing the habit of masturbation in children, and for removing improper appetites in adults. *Staph*. is one of the remedies which has "< from coition" (in men), dyspnœa occurring during or after the act; dyspnœa and prostration also follow an emission. In women coition is painful because the external parts are excessively sensitive. This property (which is also allied to the vulnerary power of *Staph*.) makes *Staph*. a remedy of extreme value to women in the early days of married life. Some women suffer very acutely (in mind as well as body) during and for some time after the first coitus. I have seen *Staph*. 30 give unspeakable relief in such cases. "Constant urging to urinate in young married women" is the characteristic.—Another urinary peculiarity is burning in the urethra when *not* urinating. Urinary difficulties after severe labours. Prolapse of bladder. I have seen cystocele relieved by *Staph*. Sensitiveness; stinging, stitching, shooting pains < by touch; itching—are the chief notes of *Staph*, in affections of the genital organs of both sexes. It has cured prostatitis in the man, with pain running from anus along urethra; inflamed testicles with shooting and drawing in the cords; stitching towards groin and testicles. In one female prover *Staph*. brought on the menses a year after they had ceased, at the new moon. The symptom did not recur the following month, which led Hahnemann to conclude that this "was only the primary action of the drug." *Staph*. is not only a remedy for ovarian and other affections, it also meets the conditions following operations on ovaries. Effects of "wounds made by clean-cutting instruments" is the keynote. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. H. Rev*., v. 134) gives two cases in which *loss of memory* following masturbation and seminal emissions was cured with *Staph*. 30: (*1*) A student, naturally robust and intelligent, lost his memory when he contracted the habit of masturbation. His symptoms were: Vacant countenance; no aptitude or inclination for mental work; despair of the future; great languor and weakness; occasional nocturnal emission; constipation. When he read anything he forgot it the next moment. Heaviness, headache, and vertigo after the least mental exertion. *Staph*. 30 was given morning and evening. Improvement began at once and the cure was complete in a month. (*2*) Another student had constant involuntary emissions, weak memory, languor; headache every morning on rising; no appetite; constipation. *Staph*. 30, once a day, cured. "Hypochondriasis, apathy; weak memory; caused by sexual excesses or

constantly dwelling on sexual subjects," is how the symptom is given. But the mental state of *Staph*. need not necessarily have a sexual origin. *Staph*. is a remedy for anger and for the effects of anger, especially if *the indignation cannot have its natural expression*. "Was insulted; being too dignified to fight, swallowed his wrath, and went home sick, trembling and exhausted." The mental state of *Staph*., like its physical, shows great sensitiveness to the least impression, "the least word that seems wrong, hurts her very much." The touchiness may take the form of sudden, violent outbreaks provoked by mere trivial causes. I have known *Staph*, 30 remedy this state when the impulse to throw things at persons who had caused a trifling or imaginary irritation, had almost passed into a mania. This irritability may be manifested in sensitiveness to criticism. Irritated by trifles. Want of self-control. Fear: afraid of his shadow. Among the consequences of anger which are met by *Staph*. is colic: "Colic of screaming, ugly, pot-bellied children, especially if they suffer much from their teeth, which turn black, with tender, spongy gums, sensitive and painful." The irritability of *Staph*. is shown in the intestinal tract in "< from least food or drink." This applies to vomiting, colic, or dysentery. When colic follows operations on the ovaries or intestines, *Staph*. is as useful as in colic from anger. The action of *Staph*. on the teeth is only one of many points in which it touches *Merc*., and which makes it one of the best antidotes to *Merc*. The characteristic of *Staph*. is: "Teeth turn black, and have dark streaks through them; cannot be kept clean; crumble; *decay on edges*; scorbutic cachexia." The toothache of *Staph*. occurs during the menses; affects sound as well as decayed teeth; < from touch of food or drink; but not from biting or chewing; is < drawing cold air into mouth; < from cold drinks and after eating. *Staph*. has the "sinking" sensation to an extreme degree. The stomach and abdomen feel as if hanging down relaxed. There is extreme hunger even when the stomach is full. There is ravenous hunger for days before an attack of fever; craving for tobacco; and a cough excited by tobacco smoke is an indication for it. "Inability to perspire" is one of the notes of *Staph*.; as also is sweat smelling of rotten eggs. Bibby (quoted *A. H*., xxiii. 405) has used with much success Staph. Ø (three drops in two ounces of water; a teaspoonful every two hours) in cases of night-sweat "in patients bordering on consumption." Eruptions, like the sweat, when moist are foul-smelling. There are dry, scaly eruptions over the ends of bones. Pressing, stinging, tearing pains in periosteum. Exostoses and gouty nodes on fingers and toes. Sycotic and syphilitic condylomata. Seed warts. The ulcers of *Staph*. are generally very painful and sensitive. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if legs would go under him. As if stupefied. As of a round ball in forehead. As if head would burst. As if brain were compressed. As if bones would be pressed out. Brain, as if torn to pieces. As if occiput hollow. As if back of brain were made of wood and couldn't think. As if occiput compressed externally and internally. As if hard substance were pressing on skull. As if eyes were very dry. As if a hard substance were lying beneath left upper lid. As if wind blew into ears. As if cheek swollen. As if glands beneath chin were swollen. As if teeth were hollow. As if stomach were hanging down. As of a heavy weight lying on stomach. As if abdomen would drop. As if bladder were not

yet empty. Testicle feels as if compressed. As if something were loose in pit of stomach. As if chest were bruised. As if small of back were broken to pieces. As if a hard skin were drawn over tips of fingers of left hand. As if toes would be drawn down. Whole body as if bruised. As if done up after much hard work. Compressive pains are marked with *Staph*. Sensation of squeezing between stones or in a vice, in intestines, testes, head. The symptoms are: < By touch. < By pressure (as of hat). But pressure > toothache. Motion <. Rest >; (but < pain in back). Sitting <. Swallowing < pressure in throat-pit. Eating and drinking <. < From drinking cold water. < Anger; emotions; excitement. Heat; cold; washing; open air; change of air; winter < (but warmth > pain in kidney and neuralgia of scalp; and cold water > pain in stye). < Evening to morning; night; early morning. Periodicity is marked. Croupy cough alternates with sciatica. Nightly twitching. < New moon; every month before full moon. More symptoms appear on left side than on right. < By coitus. < *After* urinating; when not urinating.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *Antidote to:* Merc., Thuj., *Complementary:* Coloc. *Compatible:* Caust. (Caust., Coloc., Staph., follow well in this order). *Inimical:* Ran. b., before and after. *Compare:* Effects of sexual abuse, Plat. (spasms, emaciation), Calad. (glans flabby), K. bro. (depression; weakness of legs), Gels., Dros., Nux, Sul., Calc., Lyc., Nat. m. Colic from mental causes, Cham. (hot face, red cheeks, hot sweat), Coloc. (bends double). Teeth, Kre. (premature decay of milk teeth; first become yellow, then dark, then decay; Stp., turn black and decay), Ant. c., Cham., Coff. Styes and tarsal tumours, Graph. (cystic tumours midway between inner and outer surface), Calc. Figwarts and condylomata, Thu. (Thu. sessile; Stp., on pedicles). Bone affections, Stillin., Merc., Ka. iod., Stront., Aur. mur., Plat. mur., Gettys. Arthritic ophthalmias, Coloc. (gout of eyes). Stomach hanging down, Ipec., Tab. Diarrhœa, with flatus smelling like rotten eggs, Cham. (Stp. is < on any attempt to take food or drink). Clean-cut wounds and operations, Arn. Crusta lactea, Vinc. m. Lumbar pains compel early rising, Rhe. Paralysis with tingling in affected parts, Aco. Paralysed by emotions, Stan., Nat. m. Throwing things from him, Kre. Irritated by trifles, Sul., Ig. Cauliflower excrescences, Pho., Thu. Stitches from throat into left car on swallowing, Lach. Perspiration impossible, Lach. Diarrhœa immediately after eating, Alo., Ars., Chi., Lyc., Pod., Tbd. (Fer., *while* eating). Ravenous hunger, Ars., Calc., Cin., Iod., Sil. Sinking immediately after meals, Ars., Cin., Lyc., Sil., Ur. n. Dyspnœa towards end of coitus, K. bi. < After coitus, K. ca. Relaxed Stomach, insufficient gastric juice, Selen. Cross, puny, sickly children, Syph. Nodosities on eyelids after styes, Con., Calc., Mag. Teeth decay on edges (Mez., Thu, at roots). Urging to urinate after difficult labour, Op. Painful sensitiveness of sexual organs, can hardly wear a napkin, Plat. Cough excited by tobacco smoke, Spo. Nodosities on fingers, Caul., Colch., Lyc. Pain in small spot, K. bi. Wind blowing into ears; eruptions; Mercury antidote, Mez. Urinating with cough, Caust. < After stool, Nit. ac. Involuntary stool when passing flatus, Alo. Black marks on teeth, Scill.

Causation.—Anger. Anger suppressed or reserved. Injury; falls; clean-cut wounds; operations. Coitus. Masturbation. Sexual abuse. Sexual craving. Emissions. Dentition. Tobacco. Mercury.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hypochondriacal humour, with indifference to everything (after onanism).—Apathetic; gloomy.—Sadness, with fear for the future.—Weeping, and grief respecting the state of Health.—Susceptibility.—Patient is so sensitive that the least action or word troubles or annoys his feelings.—Amorous dreams.—Desire for death.—Anxiety and agitation, which allow no rest.—Ill-humour, irascibility, spitefulness, inducing patient to fling violently whatever is at hand; in the morning.—Justifiable ill-humour over what has happened or has been done by oneself; weeping and dejected over the supposed ill consequences of it.—Hypochondria and hysteria after unmerited insults (or sexual excesses), with complaints of flatulence.—Dislike to conversation, meditation, and all intellectual and serious labour.—Weakness of memory; a few minutes after reading anything can recollect it only dimly, and whenever he thinks of anything the sense escapes him; call scarcely recall it after long reflection.—Instability of ideas. Excessively dull intellect, with inability to attend to any occupation.—Delusions with respect to past events.—Illusion, as if all surrounding objects were lower, and the patient himself much taller than in reality.

2. Head.—Head confused and embarrassed; dull feeling of head with inability to perform any mental labour.—Whirling vertigo, sometimes in evening, in bed, or during day, when sitting or lying; > by walking; or by turning rapidly round on the heel.—Fine, burning, needle-like stitches, externally on vertex.—Hard, pressive pain in vertex.—Headache in the morning on waking, as if brain were bruised.—Stupefying, pressing headache, as if brain were compressed.—(Stupefying headache that she had had for three days goes away at once.—R. T. C.).—Pain in l. side of head with inability to keep eyelids open (produced.—R. T. C.).—Stunning pain in the head, sometimes alternately with boring.—Heaviness in head, esp. forehead, above root of nose (> by resting head upon hand).—Pressing in forehead as from a very heavy lump (wedge of wood or plug) which will not be shaken off; < in morning, from motion and from stooping; > when at rest, and when leaning head against something.—Dulness in small spot in middle of forehead.—Violent pressing boring stitches in l. half of forehead, from within outward, in morning.—Drawing, tearing, or lancinating pressure in the head.—Headache, as if forehead were about to split, on moving it, or on stooping.—Burning in l. temple; internally and externally, as if bones would be pressed out, < from touch.—Compressive or expansive pains in head.—Semilateral headache, as if a nail were driven into brain.—Lancinating headache.—Sensation as if brain were loose.—Feeling as if occiput were hollow or empty, or as if brain were not large enough for the space.—Feeling as if all back part of brain was wood and couldn't think.—Feeling as if the occiput were compressed, internally and

externally.—Head becomes more pulled down (agg. in an old rheumatic.—R. T. C.).—Neuralgia of scalp.—Rheumatic and drawing pains in exterior of head.—Tingling itching, sometimes also gnawing, in scalp, with pain as of excoriation; the skin peels off, with itching and biting; < in evening and from getting warm.—Much itching dandriff on scalp.—Moist, fetid scald-head, with violent itching.—Humid, scalding-itching, fetid eruption on back part of head, sides of head, and behind ears; when scratching, the itching changes place, but makes it more humid.—(Eczema of scalp and other parts.—Scald-head; hair matted together, very stinking.—R. T. C.).—Falling off of hair.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sunken, with blue raised rings around them.—R. eye much larger than usual (lids wider open).—Pupils dilated.—Eyes sleepy.—Aching in the eyes, lids, and canthi.—Itching in margins of lids.—Itching and biting smarting in internal canthi.—Smarting and burning sensation in eyes when writing.—On looking at sun, hot water runs out of l. eye, scalding cheek and making eye smart.—Violent lancinations in eyes on fatiguing them.—Inflammation of eyes, which are surrounded by pimples.—Inflammation in margins of the lids.—Styes.—Steatoma of eyelids (Koch).—Nodosities in margins of lids.—Great dryness of the eyeballs and lids.—Syphilitic iritis with bursting pain in eyeball, temple, and side of face, < from evening to morning, and on using eyes by any light.—Laceration of cornea with prolapse of iris (after *Aco*.).—(After operations for cataract.).—Much purulent dry mucus in canthi.—Obstinate catarrh with swollen eyelids (Bæhr).—Nocturnal agglutination of eyes.—Spasmodic closing of lids.—Pain in upper lid, < on closing eye.—Pain as if a hard substance were beneath l. upper lid.—Diminished power of sight.—Confused sight, as if water were in the eyes.—Black flashes and luminous sparks before eyes.—Sparkling before eyes in the dark.—Areola round candle in evening.

4. Ears.—Shootings in ears.—Tensive stitches in l. ear.—Eruption behind ears.—Hardness of hearing, as from enlargement of tonsils, < after abuse of *Mercury*.—[Perforated tympana with deafness as in winter.—Deafness in children, < at meals, with stuffy cold, thick voice and snuffles (adenoids).—R. T. C.].—Tinkling in ears.—Ringing in ears on moving head; reports in ears; sensation as if wind blew into them.—Noises in ears like sawing of wood, with swollen tonsils and vertigo; and shooting pains from temple to temple (much relieved.—R. T. C.).

5. Nose.—Nose ulcerated, with scabs, deep in interior.—Violent fluent coryza, with obstruction on one side of nose, frequent sneezing, and lachrymation.—Sneezing without coryza.—Coryza, with ulcerated nostrils.—Coryza; at first discharge of only thick mucus, after of thin water.—Obstruction of nasal fossæ, with nasal voice.

6. Face.—Face wan and sharp (countenance sunken, nose peaked), with eyes hollow, and surrounded by a blue circle.—Bashful look.—Bluish and brownish colour of face, when excited by passion.—Distressing pressive and throbbing pain

in face, from teeth into eye.—Sharp, burning stitches in l. cheek, which provoke scratching.—Prosopalgia in an old lady; on touching lips with spoon or fork inexpressible pains shot from lips over face; fluid food had to be eaten with fingers, could take no solid food: mastication impossible.—Inflammation of bones of face, with burning shootings, or incisive drawings and pressive tearings.—Facial eruption, with itchings and shootings.—Lips scurfy, covered with ulcers and scabs, with burning pain.—(Neuralgia that affects l. upper lip, with shootings up side of face.—R. T. C.).—Neuralgia of *Staph*. is < by holding cold water in mouth (R. T. C.).—Swelling of lips.—Easy dislocation of maxillary joint.—Painful swelling and induration of submaxillary glands.—Painfulness of submaxillary glands, with (or without) swelling.—Sensitive induration, like a cartilage, beneath chin, pain on swallowing and on touch.—Caries of lower jaw, following osteitis after tooth extraction.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with swelling of cheeks and submaxillary glands.—Toothache, immediately after a meal, and after mastication, and also after cold drinks, and the introduction of cold air into mouth (but not when biting on them), < at night or in morning.—Tearings and pressive drawings in carious teeth, or in the roots of those which are sound (in open air), and also in gums.—Teeth sensitive to touch, esp. at night and in the morning.—(Front teeth get loose from alveolar periostitis going on to caries of jaw.—R. T. C.).—Gnawing pain in carious teeth.—Blackness, brittleness, and caries of teeth (which exfoliate).—Dentition: child very sensitive; teeth decay as soon as they are cut.—Toothache so sensitive that one can't bear to move the tongue (hard pressure frequently > the toothache); black streaks running through teeth.—Affections of teeth on r. side chiefly; decayed teeth very often excessively tender on being filled; can't bear the operation.—Painful sensitiveness, swelling, and easy bleeding of gums.—Painful nodosities and excrescences on the gums.—Tearing in gums of lower incisors, and their roots while eating.—Gums pale, white, ulcerated (spongy).

8. Mouth.—Mouth and tongue covered with vesicles; stomacace.—Conditions of mouth and throat like scurvy and mercurial poisoning.—Painful excrescences on interior of cheek.—Ulcers in mouth.—Salivation.—Sanguineous saliva.—Constant accumulation of mucus in mouth.—Swelling of glands under tongue.—(Cysts in connection with salivary ducts.—R. T. C.).—Ranula.—Tongue: white-coated; dry, with tough mucus stopping posterior nares; stitches in tip; sore pain in anterior part; sticking in margins.—Shootings in tongue, as from splinters.—Low voice, from weakness of the organs of speech (after anger).—Nasal voice from stoppage of posterior nares.—While talking she swallows continually.—(Chronic winter throats with enlarged tonsils.—R. T. C.)

9. Throat.—Roughness (dryness) and scraping in throat, with feeling of excoriation, when swallowing and speaking.—Constant deglutition when speaking.—Dryness and shootings in palate and throat.—Sticking in throat on swallowing.—Tonsillitis, on swallowing a stitch runs up from throat into

ear.—Swelling of tonsils (also after the misuse of *Mercury*).—Painful drawing from hyoidal arch into throat, < touching side of neck.—Tonsillitis: both tonsils inflamed and swollen; l. sends stitches into ear on swallowing.

10. Appetite.—Mawkish and watery taste, with normal taste of food.—Bitter taste of all food.—Sour taste of bread.—Appetite, with want of taste.—Voracity.—Bulimy, even after a meal, sometimes with waterbrash.—Child cries as soon as it eats.—After eating: cutting in abdomen; dysenteric stool; after meat, cough <. After drinking: cutting in abdomen; dysenteric stool.—Great desire for milk.—Tobacco has an acrid taste, and produces pyrosis.—Appetite for liquid food only (soup).—Craving for wine, brandy, and tobacco.—Thirstlessness.

11. Stomach.—Eructations, generally empty or scraping.—Bitter risings after acid food.—Salt and bitter risings after eating meat.—Frequent hiccough.—Sobbing risings.—Waterbrash.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit every morning.—Frequent nausea.—Pressure at the stomach, as from a weight, in morning in bed.—Sensation as if stomach were hanging down relaxed.—Tension and pressure in stomach, < or > by eating, esp. bread.—Fulness, pressure, and shootings in scrobiculus.—Digging pain in stomach.—Anxious tension across hypochondria, in morning, with obstructed respiration.

12. Abdomen.—Biliary colic, after domestic disturbance.—Tensive pressure in abdomen.—Hard pressure in r. side beneath umbilicus.—Pinching stitch in l. viscera.—Enlargement of the abdomen in children.—Drawing pains across abdomen.—Sensation of weakness and bearing down in abdomen, as if it would drop; wants to hold it up.—Gripings after all kinds of food and drink.—Colic with urging to urinate.—Spasmodic cuttings, with want to evacuate.—Frequent production and incarceration of flatus (smelling like rotten eggs).—Eruption of pimples as large as peas on whole abdomen and thighs, itch; when scratched off are moist and then burn.—Frequent discharge of hot or fetid flatus.—Painful swelling of inguinal glands.—Inguinal hernia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Hard evacuations.—Frequent want to evacuate, with scanty evacuations, hard or soft.—Evacuation tardy, without being hard.—Difficult evacuation.—Obstinate constipation sets in two weeks after a single dose of Ø (R. T. C.).—Loose evacuations, preceded, accompanied, and followed by tenesmus and gripings.—Diarrhœa: < after drinking cold water; < after eating; in children.—Loose evacuations, with frequent expulsion of fetid wind.—Involuntary evacuation of liquid stools.—A thin stool passes unconsciously, as if flatus would pass.—Dysenteric stools; with pressing and cutting in abdomen before, during, and after-stool.—Smarting, sore pain in rectum for long after stool.—Itching in anus, while sitting.—Burning cuttings, pressure, and constriction in anus, during evacuations.—Hæmorrhoids, with enlarged prostate; intense pain in back and through whole pelvis.—Flatus: hot, smells like rotten eggs.

14. Urinary Organs.—Itching, needle-like stitches in region of kidneys.—Pressure on bladder on waking from sleep.—Very frequent want to urinate, with emission drop by drop, or else of a slender stream of deep-coloured urine.—Excessively painful emission of urine.—Frequent (profuse) emission of clear watery urine (with much urging).—Frequent emission of red urine.—Constant micturition at night (produced.—R. T. C).—Bloody urine (produced.—R. T. C.).—Involuntary emission of urine when coughing.—After having urinated, a fresh want is felt, as if bladder were again full.—Burning sensation in urethra, esp. (after and) when urinating (with urging, as if the bladder were not emptied).—Constant urging in young married women.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Soft, moist excrescences, upon and behind the glans (sycosis).—Inflammation of testes, with burning shootings, or pressive drawing and tearings.—Pressing pain in l. testicle when walking; and after rubbing; < from touch.—Drawing, tearing, in r. testicle, as if compressed.—Drawing, burning, extending from r. inguinal ring, as if in spermatic cord, into r. testicle.—Chronic prostatitis in old men; pain extending from anus along urethra.—Sensation of worms crawling in back of scrotum.—A very marked increase of sexual desire, with frequent erections, esp. at night.—Voluptuous itching in the scrotum, which provokes emission.—Frequent pollutions, even during a siesta.—Effects of onanism; face sunken, abashed look; melancholy; nocturnal emissions; backache, legs weak; organs relaxed.—Seminal emissions followed by great chagrin and mortification; great prostration; dyspnœa.—Dyspnœa (towards the end of, and) after coition.—Discharge of prostatic fluid, during a hard evacuation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Nymphomania, with extreme sensitiveness to mental and physical impressions; mind dwells too much on sexual subjects.—Painful sensitiveness of genital organs (esp. when sitting).—Prurigo senilis; or from pediculi.—Smarting and lancinating itching in vulva.—Sufferings after coitus in newly married women.—Inflammation of the ovaries with burning, stinging, and pressing-drawing.—Very sharp shooting pains in ovary, which is exceedingly sensitive to pressure; pains extending into crural region and thighs.—Flow of blood from genitals a long time after critical age.—Menses which had ceased for a year, reappeared with cutting colic and violent rumbling, at the new moon.—Spasmodic pains in vulva and vagina.—Menses: irregular, late, and profuse; sometimes wanting; first of pale blood, then dark and clotted; occasionally spasmodic uterine contractions.—Amenorrhœa from chagrin with indignation.—Granular vegetations of vagina.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with accumulation of mucus, which adheres to larynx and chest.—Sensation of pressure and contraction in pit of throat, after a fit of passion, < by deglutition.—Roughness, rawness, in larynx, after much speaking.—Dry, hollow cough, excited by a tickling in the larynx.—Violent cough, with expectoration of viscid mucus, in evening, after lying down.—Violent spasmodic cough, with (tough) purulent, yellow expectoration, esp. at

night.—Croupy cough in winter, alternating with sciatica in summer; cough excited by tobacco smoke.—Expectoration of blood, when coughing.—Dyspnœa: with constriction; after seminal emissions; towards end of coition.—Pain (soreness and rawness) as from ulceration in the chest, during cough.—Dyspnœa with constriction and restlessness in chest.

18. Chest.—Aching in chest, with heaviness in that part when sitting, mitigated by walking.—Contractive oppression, and great agitation in chest.—Itching stitches in costal cartilages.—Itching in sternum beneath pit of throat.—Lancinations in chest.—Pain in chest, as from excoriation and ulceration.—Cramp in diaphragm, after a fit of passion.—Miliary eruption on the chest, with redness and itching when heated.—Herpetic eruption on lower ribs, with burning itching.

19. Heart.—Tremulous palpitation of heart; on least movement; after least intellectual fatigue; when listening to music; after a siesta.—Stitching pains in heart, or region of heart; stopping breathing.—Heart feels weak (produced.—R. T. C.).

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing, rheumatic pressure, and tension in nape, with rigidity.—Stiff-neck, shoulders sore to lie on (produced.—R. T. C.).—Weakness of muscles in nape and neck.—Eruption of itching pimples on nape.—Painful swelling of glands of neck, of nape, and under axillæ.—Lancinations under axillæ.—Pain, as if broken in loins, or sensation as from overlifting, or straining the back, esp. during repose, and principally night and morning.—Pain in loins on rising from a seat, or on turning in bed.—Itching stitches in region of kidneys.—Violent (stitches) lancinations, which pass up back.—(Suppurating swelling in the psoas muscle.).—Lumbar abscess.

21. Limbs.—Drawing, tearing, stitching pains in extremities.—Limbs feel beaten and painful, as after a long walk, below shoulders and below hip-joint.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching of shoulders.—Stitches in shoulder-joints, < on touch and motion.—Dislocation pains in r. shoulder-joint, only on moving.—Stiffness of shoulder-joint in morning.—Shoulders sore to lie on, and stiff-neck (produced.—R. T. C.).—Pains in bones of arms, during movement.—Pressive, paralytic, drawing, and lancinating tearings, in arms (< on motion and touch), and forearms, shoulders, hands, and fingers.—Painful pressure in bone of arm.—Paralytic drawing in metacarpal joints, < from motion.—Hands become anæmic from cardiac inertia; gouty pains in little finger, index and thumb of l. hand at night, and loss of power, in l. thumb with pain in r. shoulder (produced.—R. T. C.).—Herpes on hands.—Herpes with scabs on elbows.—Numbness in ends of fingers.—Jerking tearing in fingers, esp. in the tips.—Burning itching in l. thumb.—Arthritic nodosities in joints of the fingers.—Osteitis of phalanges of fingers.—Cramps in fingers.—Convulsive movements of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pulsating pain in hip-joint as from beginning suppuration.—Stiffness of coxo-femoral joint in morning.—Nates ache while sitting; pain extends to small of back, sacrum, and hip-joint.—Daily pains beginning at crest of ilium, r. side, extending backward and downward to thigh, < early morning, on rising or on sitting down, > standing and from warmth.—Exceedingly severe pain in r. leg, extending into genitals, esp. testes; attacks followed by great prostration.—Painful weakness of thighs and legs, esp. of knee-joint.—Pain as of a fracture in thighs when walking.—Itching tetters on thighs and legs.—Itching on inner side of thighs.—Drawing shootings in the knees and knee-joints (< on motion).—Drawings, and pressive tearings in tibia, and bones of feet.—Boring stitches in r. tibia during rest.—Nocturnal cramps in calves and soles.—Tearing in muscles of legs when sitting and standing.—Stitches in r. calf.—Swelling of instep.—Swelling of metatarsal bones.—Burning itching in toes, as if they had been frostbitten.—R. toe inflames round nail and forms an abscess (produced.—R. T. C.).

24. Generalities.—[Flatulent colic, where the flatus is incarcerated; gnawing pains; darting pains; sensation of trembling in inner parts.—Pains in zygoma; in cheeks; in under jaw.—Affections of angles of eye, particularly the inner; glands about neck and lower jaw diseased ovaries, particularly r. one.—Yellow scabs behind ear.—Flat taste obstructed evacuation of bowels.—Micturition too frequent; too sparing.—Polypus; arthritic nodes; restlessness of the body; scurvy.—< From mental affections; anger; grief; mortification, esp. if caused by offence from loss of fluids; tobacco; *Mercury*; sexual excesses; sleeping in afternoon; touching the parts (as in toothache, can't bear to have the tongue, drink, or anything touch the teeth); from the least touch on affected parts.—> After breakfast; from breaking wind.—H. N. G.].—Has been used as an application for healing recent wounds.—Paralytic drawing in joints, esp. during movement, or when the parts are in a false position.—Drawing tearing in muscles, esp. when seated.—Twitches at night.—Acute, penetrating, deep lancinations in different parts.—Cramps in limbs.—Painful inflammations of bones; suppuration of bones and periosteum.—Swelling of bones.—Semilateral paralysis, after a fit of anger.—Syncope.—Painful sensibility of all muscles, when touched, and of joints, when using them.—Mechanical injuries from sharp-cutting instruments.—Painful weariness and excessive lassitude, esp. during movement; > by sitting or lying down.—Continued disposition to remain lying down.—Great fatigue, early in morning, with stiffness of all joints.—Sore and stiff all over, swollen fingers and sore tibiæ (produced.—R. T. C.).—After a siesta, cloudiness, with heaviness in limbs.—Relieves pains of cancer (R. T. C.).

25. Skin.—Tingling, as from insects, over whole body, esp. in morning.—Chronic miliary eruptions, sometimes with convulsive jerks at night.—Eruption of itching, oozing nodosities, with burning pain.—Scald-head with yellow scab, smells badly, itches very much, &c.—Exanthema on cheeks, face, or particularly if it is yellow; with a creeping itching.—Incised wounds, with great pain.—Herpetic eruptions,

with itching in evening; and burning sensation after scratching them.—Arthritic nodosities on the joints.—Dry, crusty tetters on the joints.—Painful engorgement and induration of the glands.—Unhealthy skin, easily suppurating.—Frequent furunculi.—Ulcers, with tearing shootings (gnawing pains), or itching smarting.—Jerking and tearing round ulcers, esp. morning and evening.—Wens and encysted tumours burst after *Staph*. 200 (R. T. C.).

26. Sleep.—Strong tendency to sleep all day.—Violent yawnings and stretchings, which cause tears to come into the eyes.—Sleep retarded by mental activity (crowding of ideas); or in consequence of an itching and burning sensation in the tetters and ulcers, or of violent pains in calves.—Sleepy all day; awake all night; body aches all over.—Jerking of limbs, when sleeping.—Disturbed sleep, with unquiet dreams, and frequent waking with a start.—Child wakes, pushes everything away and wants everybody to go away; restless at night as from frightful dreams; calls for mother often.—Lascivious dreams, with emissions.

27. Fever.—Pulse very fast but small and trembling.—Frequent shivering and shuddering, also at night.—Fever in evening, manifesting itself only by chilliness.—Chilliness and coldness predominate.—Violent chill in evening with heat in face.—Chilliness 3 p.m.; > when exercising in open air.—Chill ascending from back over head.—Chill running down back.—Before and after the paroxysms of intermittent fever, ravenous hunger.—Tertian fever (with symptoms of scurvy, such as putrid taste), bitter taste, bleeding gums, anorexia, and constipation.—External burning heat, with ebullition of blood, and thirst (after midnight, followed by chill towards morning).—Burning heat in hands and feet, at night, which renders it needful to uncover them.—Great tendency to perspire by day, even when seated quietly; or else inability to perspire, with paleness of face and headache.—Profuse perspiration at night, sometimes with putrid smell (like rotten eggs).—Cold sweat on forehead and feet.

Stellaria Media.

Stellaria media. Chickweed. N. O. Caryophyllaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant in bloom.

Clinical.—Gout. Liver, inflammation of. Rheumatism. Psoriasis.

Characteristics.—The first mention of *Stel*. appeared in *H. W*., xxviii. 284 (June, 1893). F. H. Brett gave an experience with the tincture applied externally, in the case of his wife to enlarged, inflamed gouty fingers-joints, and in his own case to painful, aching great toes. In each case a few applications removed the trouble. Brett was led to this use by having heard a rumour that "chickweed poultices" were good for gouty joints. In the same volume, p. 560, F. Kopp published a proving of

the tincture on himself. The symptoms of the proving make up my Schema. Kopp took frequently repeated doses of the tincture, and also chewed some of the weed. The pains induced were of a rheumatic character, and were so severe that they had to be antidoted with *Nux* and *Bry*. Kopp confirms Brett's observations in the value of external applications of *Stet*. Internally he gave the 2x. The most prominent symptom, apart from the rheumatic effects, was the pain, swelling, and soreness of the liver. The pains were > by motion, and were accompanied by soreness. Bellairs (*H. W.*, xxi. 24), published this case: "E. B., 18, had had rheumatic fever which had left him in a hopeless state of chronic "shifting" rheumatism: pains now in ankle, now in knee, now in arm, wrist or fingers. *Stel*. 2x, taken three times a day, completely cured in a month. Bellairs suggests that "shifting-pains" may be a keynote; and Kopp confirms this. Brett (*H. W.*, xxxiv. 93) cured himself with *Stel*. 1 of a violent attack of sickness, with sharp pains in stomach, increasing in violence and culminating in an explosive vomit. The liver was much enlarged, hard to the touch. The pain began in the region of the gall bladder. Vomiting ceased after the first dose, and the liver enlargement quickly subsided. Cooper gave much relief with a single dose of Ø in the case of a woman, 55, who had psoriasis, dating from twenty-one years back, with irritation in the spots, chiefly on flexures of joints, with much irritation of scalp and soreness of eyeballs.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Rheumatic pains over r. side of head, esp. at back; sore to touch.—Rheumatic pains; darting through whole head < r. side; through l. half of forehead, over eye; sore to touch.

3. Eyes.—R. eyeball sore to touch.—Flushes of heat below r. lid.—Darting pain in r. eye.—Vision dim.

5. Nose.—Dryness of nostrils.

6. Face.—Neuralgic pains r. side of face.—Burning on lower lips.

8. Mouth.—Persistent taste of the drug with slight acrid feeling.—Heat and dryness of mouth; numbness of lower gums and tip of tongue.—Sensation as if incisors set on edge.

9. Throat.—Numbness and dryness in throat, followed later by sharp stitches in l. tonsil.

11. Stomach.—Slight nausea with frequent eructations, tasting of the drug.

12. Abdomen.—Stomach and bowels sore, < by touch.—Navel sore to touch.—Soreness and dragging pains in lower bowels.—Wandering pains around navel, settling between navel and liver.—Sensation as if liver too large for

body.—Burning pains all over liver.—Liver sore to touch.—Burning pressure in region of liver.—Bilious feeling.—Pains in r. groin.

13. Stool.—Stools loose, dark brown, attended with slight pain.

14. Urinary Organs.—Kidney region sore to touch.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Short cough from tickling on upper chest, < deep inspiration.—Hawking of viscid, saltish mucus.

18. Chest.—In chest: tickling, upper part; constricted; oppression; heat.

20. Back.—Rheumatic pains across small of back, < bending.—Loins stiff and sore.—Dull pain under r. scapula.

21. Limbs.—Joints stiff.

22. Upper Limbs.—Darting, rheumatic pain: down r. arm, and in middle of index finger of l. hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pains: in r. hip; l. foot; ankle; l. knee, gradually extending along thigh; below r. knee-cap; in calves which are sensitive.

24. Generalities.—Pains < on motion; parts sore to touch.—Symptoms come on rapidly after taking the drug; next morning on rising bruised feeling all over thighs as from over-exertion.

26. Sleep.—Sleeps well but unrefreshed on waking.

27. Fever.—Pulse slightly raised but temperature normal.

Sticta Pulmonaria.

Sticta pulmonaria. Lung-wort. N. O. Lichenes. Tincture.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Anus, pain in. Asthma. Bronchitis. Catarrh. Clergyman's sore throat. Cold. Cough. Diabetes. *Diaphragm, rheumatism of.* Diarrhœa. Glands, swollen. Hay-fever. Headache. *Housemaid's knee*. Hysteria. Influenza. Laryngitis. Levitation. Measles, cough of. Migraine. Milk, scanty. Neuralgia. Ozæna. Phthisis. Post-nasal catarrh. Pott's disease. Rheumatism. Seminal emissions. Sick headache. Sleeplessness. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—There cannot be much doubt whence *Sticta* received its name of *Pulmonaria*. The likeness of the plant to lung tissue is self-evident. It was a

popular remedy of great repute in catarrhs and coughs when Hale introduced it to homeopathy. S. P. Burdock, C. H. Lutes, and S. Lilienthal proved it and elicited some very remarkable and valuable symptoms. Hering added many no less valuable clinical symptoms. Dewey (*Trans. Paris Int. H. Cong*. 1900, p. 317) conducted another proving on several persons which has further enriched the pathogenesis. His additions are marked (D) in the Schema. "It was first used," says Hale, "for severe, harassing cough," and such good results accrued that provings were made to ascertain its full value. It was found to cause severe coryza, with violent sneezing, intense headache, and conjunctivitis. These attacks were preceded or followed by rheumatic pains and swelling of the small joints." The catarrh of *Stic*. is for the most part *obstructive*; and if there is discharge it dries quickly, and forms crusts or scurf. Constant need to blow the nose, but no discharge comes on account of dryness. In syphilis, or any other disease where this condition is present, *Stic*. will be the remedy. A grand characteristic both of headaches and catarrh is a "dull, heavy pressure (or stuffed feeling) in root of nose." The cough of *Stic*. is also dry. "Dry night cough" is a keynote: cough dry, < evening and night; can neither sleep nor lie down; must sit up. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. H. R*., v. 109) cured two cases of whooping-cough with *Stic*. 6x. The cough began just after sunset, and went on till vomiting occurred, and all the contents of the stomach were thrown off. *Stic*. will often cure coughs left by measles, whooping-cough, influenza. Hard, dry barking coughs following colds. In cases of phthisis and hæmoptysis it is of great service. "Oppression at chest; sensation as if a hard mass on it. Sudden pain from sternum to spine, constant,< on movement," are leading symptoms in such cases, in addition to those of the cough. Phthisis and rheumatism not infrequently occur in different members of a phthisical family; and *rheumatism* (as the word implies) is related to catarrh. *Stic*. meets all these conditions; and it has, like *Bacil*., "a deep-in headache." Elias C. Price (in *Southern J. of H*.) relates this case: Boy, 8, had acute rheumatism with inflammation and redness of one knee, ankle, toes, wrist, and fingers; valvular heart disease from a previous attack. *Aco*. and *Sul*. failed to relieve. *Stic*. 1x was given every hour. Next day there was a *considerable quantity of fluid in the knee-joint* [an aggravation by *Stic*. apparently], but otherwise the boy was better. *Stic*. was continued. Next day half the fluid was gone, and the third day it was all gone and the boy was cured in nine days. Price remarks that he had noticed one symptom so frequently present in the cases he cured with *Stic*. that he began to regard it as a characteristic although it was not in the provings: A *spot* of inflammation and redness on the affected joint like the hectic flush on the cheeks in phthisis. In housemaid's-knee *Stic*. comes as near being a specific as a remedy ever can. M. D. Youngman (*H. M*., 1893, p. 360) related a number of cases of catarrhal and pulmonary affections cured with *Stic*. Ø, the indications being: Harsh, racking, incessant, "unprofitable cough of spasmodic type. He considers it especially *Suited to* neuralgic, rheumatic, gouty individuals. Here is one of his cases: Mrs. H., 42, had an attack of bronchitis in January, and when seen, March 29th, had a harsh, racking cough, with pain all through chest on coughing; spongy

state of mucous membrane of pharynx, which bleeds easily; has had several attacks of asthma; has hay-fever every August; paroxysms of cough often end in convulsive sneezing, which she dreads because it is followed by asthmatic symptoms. "She takes cold in her head, which in a day or so goes down in her throat, and thence into her chest." Every cold she gets does this. *Stic*. 1x gave relief in five days. Hale says *Stic*. is indispensable in February, March, and April in the American climate. L. O. Rogers (*S. J. of H.*) prescribed *Stic*. for a patient with the cough of the remedy at the time she was nursing her seventh child. She had always been annoyed because of a scantiness of milk; it had been occasionally entirely suppressed. Whilst taking *Stic*. the flow became ample, and remained so as long as an occasional dose was being taken. Rogers subsequently verified this effect in a number of cases. Another use of *Stic*. is in sleeplessness, which is due to nervousness, or to cough. This is part of its action on the nervous system. *Stic*. is one of the remedies which produce the levitation symptom: the legs feel as if floating in the air; head as if floating off; as if the body and limbs did not touch the bed. Hysterical chorea coming on after profuse hæmorrhage has been cured by *Stic*. *Peculiar Sensations are:* As if she cannot keep her tongue still. As if stomach full of yeast. Throat and mouth burn as if scalded. As if hard mass collected in lungs. As if floating in air. The right side is more prominently affected. The symptoms are: < By touch. < Motion (also: must get up and move about for relief from pain of knee). < Turning eyes. Pressure >. Lying down > headache; < cough. Influenza is > in open air. Many symptoms are < as the day advances, lasting all day. Cough < nights (comparatively free from it during day). Coughing < cough (the more he coughs, the more he wants to).

Relations.—*Compare:* Lung affections; deep-in headache, Bac. Catarrhs and coughs, Dros., Nux, Rx. c., Samb., Meph. Rheumatism, Act. r., Stellar. Nerve symptoms, Asar, Tarent. Asthma of consumptives associated with splitting headache, Rx. c., Meph. Levitation symptoms, Calc., Sil., Can. i. Sensation of lightness of body, Coccul., Gels. The more he coughs, the more he wants to, Ign. Heaviness from front to back, Naja. Headache as if skull being raised and lowered, Can. i.

Causation.—Fall. Hæmorrhages.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Confusion of ideas, cannot concentrate them.—Great desire to talk about anything and everything, doesn't care whether any one listens, cannot keep her tongue still.—Lively, wanted to strike out; lay on the lounge and began to "kick up her heels"; when reproved said she couldn't help it but felt as if she wanted to fly away.

2. Head.—Slight vertigo (D).—Dull sensation in head with sharp darting pains through vertex, side of face, and lower jaw.—Dull, heavy pressure in forehead and

root of nose, increasing in intensity during the day.—Pain in r. supraorbital region; became more acute and extended through brain on r. side; deep in brain.—Headache extending through brain, almost intolerable.—Headache as if entire skull were being raised up and lowered again, comes on after dose of Ø in man, 43, with arthritis deformans; the pain had been felt before but not so severely (R. T. C.).—Darting pains in temples, increasing in intensity the entire day.—Catarrhal headache before catarrh sets in.—Sick-headache, must lie down; < from light and noise; nausea and vomiting, nearly to faintness.—Headache with severe pain in eyes felt on closing lids or turning eyeballs.—Scalp feels as if too small, or as if drawn too tight.—[Painful weight on back of head.—Confused, heavy sensation on head.—The head seems as if flying in space.—Frontal migraine > by cold; < by pressure.—Slight pressive headache deep in.—The head seems full and confused by every dose (D).]

3. Eyes.—Eyes feel heavy.—Burning in lids with soreness of the ball on closing lids or turning eyes; increasing during the entire day.—[Eyes: painful as if inflamed.—Sight dim as if he had read too much.—Pain in l. internal canthus.—Right eye painful as if something were in it (D).]

4. Ears.—Acute neuralgic pains in mastoid apophysis, rather deep in.

5. Nose.—Fulness at root of nose.—Constant need to blow nose, but no result on account of dryness.—Excessive and painful dryness of mucous membrane; secretions dry rapidly, forming scabs difficult to dislodge.—Incessant sneezing with fulness in forehead and r. side of nose, tingling in r. side of nose.—Desire to put finger in nose to clear out gluish secretion.—Coryza < afternoon; > in open air.—Constant desire to blow nose without discharge. (tertiary syphilis).—[Slight epistaxis.—Slight liquid coryza.—Sensation of obstruction in nose.—Yellow, thick discharge for several days (D).]

6. Face.—Darting pains in side of face; and in lower jaw.—[Pain in malar bone.—Sensitiveness of lower jaw.—Pain in r. submaxillary gland, < by pressure.—Pain in parotid gland (D).]

8. Mouth.—Mouth and throat burn as if scalded.—[Thick yellow coat on posterior half of tongue with a narrow yellow stripe running along centre to tip; many red papillæ show through.—Patch covered with pearly white coat, rough and hard to dislodge; saliva abundant and foamy (D).]

9. Throat.—Excessive dryness of soft palate, feels like dried leather, causing painful deglutition.—Dropping of mucus from posterior nares, throat feels and looks raw.—Sore throat; coryza from slightest cold.—[Scraping sensation in throat.—Obstruction in throat (D).]

11. Stomach.—Slight pyrosis with acid and bitter regurgitation; sleepy after dinner and diminished appetite (D).—Dull, oppressive pain in cardia.—Severe pains from sternum to spinal column, and a feeling of rumbling burning in stomach as if full of yeast.

12. Abdomen.—Dull pains in r. hypochondrium.—Feeling of fulness in l. hypochondriac region.—Rumbling as if full of yeast.

13. Stool and Anus.—Mucous diarrhœa and loose cough.—[Thick diarrhœa; stools profuse, frequent, little colour.—Constant desire for stool with no result.—Profuse stool 1 a.m., driving him hurriedly from bed.—Foamy stool, with flatus.—Stool 3 a.m. with effort.—Constipation with acute tetanic pain in anus, lasting half an hour after stool (D).]

14. Urinary Organs.—[Bladder seems distended.—Urine thicker than usual, and increased in quantity.—Sensitiveness or pain in bladder.—Urine much increased.—Frequent necessity to urinate; must rise several times at night.—Efforts to urinate with emission of a small quantity (D).]

15. Male Sexual Organs.—[Pollutions for several nights.—Pollution whilst he slept in afternoon.—Mind drawn to sexual subjects (D).]

16. Female Sexual Organs.—[Uneasiness in the pelvis.—Menses more abundant and paler than usual (D).].—Scanty milk became abundant.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in larynx and trachea causing cough.—Tickling in r. side of trachea below larynx.—Clergyman's sore throat, characterised by great dryness of mucous membranes.—Hay-fever, with dryness of membranes.—Cough: dry, < evening and night; can neither sleep nor lie down; dry, noisy; severe, dry, racking with splitting frontal headache.—Cough after influenza; after measles; after whooping-cough; barking; < night and morning.—[Cough: dry; spasmodic; the more he coughs the more he wants to.—Spasmodic cough which he cannot stop.—Dry cough, causing pain in upper part of sternum (D).].—A lady had catarrhal asthma so badly was refused admission to an hotel; *Sti. p.* 1x was given, and next day she walked into the hotel without any sign of asthma (R. T. C.).

18. Chest.—Slight oppression of lungs.—Feeling of a hard mass in chest.—Sudden pain through chest from sternum to spine; constant, < on movement; arms powerless from extreme pain if an attempt was made to move them; difficult breathing and speaking.—Pulsation from r. side of sternum down to abdomen.—Coryza with expectoration of dark blood brought on by every cold, damp spell.

19. Heart.—Dull, oppressive pain in cardiac region.—Attacks of anxiety about heart; awakes with strange sensation about heart and for a few moments feels as if

floating in air.—[Pulse uneven, drops every third or fourth beat.—Veins of hands feel distended, also superficial veins of arms and legs (D).]

20. Neck and Back.—Cervical glands swollen, l. side, neck sensitive.—[Woke with heavy pain in second and fourth lumbar vertebræ, > sitting upright or bending forward.—Great weakness in the back in afternoon (D).]

21. Limbs.—Darting pains in arms, legs, and shoulders, beginning in muscles of arms, then in fingers, joints, thighs, and toes.—Swelling and stiffness of hands and feet.—Rheumatism of joints.—Hands and feet tend to be cold (D).—Red spots of inflammation on affected joints (Price).

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatism in r. shoulder-joint, deltoid, and biceps, extending at times to forearm; commencing at night; > during day.—Lancinating pain in second joint of middle finger, increasing in intensity all day.—Rheumatism of wrists; wrists and hands swollen, little redness, very painful on moving.—On movement, painful bruised sensation in muscles, esp. of forearm (D).

23. Lower Limbs.—L. leg felt as if floating in the air, feels light and airy without any feeling of resting on the bed.—(Fluid in knee-joint.).—Rheumatism of r. ankle, swollen, very painful.—Knee painful from a fall.—Housemaid's-knee.—[Lancination in knees and legs.—Feet cold and sweating (D).]

24. Generalities.—Dulness.—Very soon after taking *Sti. p.* prover said, "I feel that medicine all over me.".—General feeling of weariness.—Burning, biting, sticking pains all over body during entire day.—Feeling of levitation of different parts.—Hysteria after loss of blood.—Swelling and painfulness of lymphatic glands.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness: from nervousness; from cough; of children after surgical operations (*e.g.*, setting broken leg).

27. Fever.—Increase of temperature.—Shudder through the whole body, esp. of toes and fingers.

Zea.

Zea mays. Maize. Indian Corn. N. O. Gramineæ (Tribe, Phalarideæ).

1. STIGMATA MAIDIS. Corn Silk. Green pistils. Tincture: One part, by weight, of the Silk to two of alcohol. Fluid Extract. (Z. St.)

2. SHUCKS. Decoction or tincture of the husks of Maize after the removal of the grain. (Z. sh.)

Clinical.—Albuminuria (St.). Cystitis (St.). Dropsy (St.). Gonorrhœa, chronic (St.). Heart, failure of (St.). Malaria, chronic (Sh.). Renal colic (St.). Pyelitis (St.). Urine, retained; suppressed (St.).

Characteristics.—Two parts of Maize have been used in medicine, the pistils (*Stigmata maidis*) and the husks (*Shucks*), but I think it best to take them together. I have distinguished them under the heading CLINICAL by (St.) and (Sh.). The grain of Maize in bulk appears to be capable of generating a poisonous gas, as four men were suffocated, one fatally, on opening a cargo of maize for the purpose of discharging it in the London docks (*H. W.*, xxxv. 436). Corn silk has been used in: (*1*) Irritable conditions of the urinary tract; ureters, bladder, urethra. (*2*) As a powerful diuretic in renal disorders unconnected with cardiac involvement. (*3*) Heart and urinary conditions combined. J. H. Cook gives an account of it in *Med. Cent.* (iv. 589). He quotes the results of Dumont's investigation of its action on the heart: (*1*) It makes the heart's action slower and stronger. (*2*) Regulates its rhythm. (*3*) Its diuretic action is manifested first. (*4*) Its action is more powerful and evident in cardiac affections with dropsy. (*5*) With the disappearance of the dropsy arterial tension increases and venous tension diminishes. Cook gives this case: Mr. X., 63, florid, robust, temperate, had been many months under treatment with the following condition, traced originally to cooling off too rapidly when perspiring: Intense prostration, intermittent pulse, dyspnœa. The urine contained much albumen, mucus, and some blood; specific gravity 1010. Great tenderness over entire abdomen, especially in region of ureters. Under remedies he would improve for a few days, when a slight chill would be followed by fever, and the symptoms would come back in full force. The microscope revealed pus cells and granular epithelial cells in abundance. *Z. st.* was now given, a teaspoonful of the fluid extract every four hours. In less than a week there was visible improvement. The constant calls to urinate (every forty-five minutes) ceased, and the patient could go through the night without being disturbed more than once or twice. The specific gravity of the urine increased, and pus, blood, and albumen disappeared. Only a little abdominal tenderness remained, which did not prevent the patient from attending to his business and enjoying life. Hansen has confirmed the value of *Z. st.* in 20-drop doses of the fluid extract in organic heart disease with dropsy, much œdema of lower limbs, and scanty urination. He mentions also as suitable cases: (*1*) Renal lithiasis with nephritic ulcer and discharge of small calculi, red sand, and blood. (*2*) Chronic pyelitis from catarrh, (*3*) Chronic retention of urine with great tenesmus after urinating. (*4*) Suppression of urine with lack of solids and low specific gravity. (*5*) Vesical catarrh, tenesmus of neck of bladder, ammoniacal urine, much mucus. (*6*) Chronic gonorrhœa, prostate involved, painful urination. The other use of *Zea* (*Z. sh.*) was communicated to the profession by Dr. J. W. Pruitt (*Arkansas Eclect. Med. J.* quoted *H. R.*, viii. 494). Pruitt learned it from the people. "Shuck tea" is a popular remedy for chronic malaria. Pruitt's son took a chill in the Arkansas river bottom. The chills were stopped with the usual remedies, *Cinchonidia, Iron, Piperine*, &c., but every fourteen days would come back with increased severity. Presently gastric symptoms set in, with anæmia, and

other symptoms of chronicity. "Shuck tea" was recommended by a lay friend, and was taken for one day only. There was never a chill after. Pruitt thenceforward used *Z. sh*. largely, and he found it was in the chronic cases only that it was beneficial.

Relations.—*Compare:* In bladder affections, Trit. r., Sabal ser. Renal colic, Oc. c. Heart, Dig., Stroph. Malaria, Malar.

Stillingia Sylvatica.

Stillingia sylvatica. Queen's Delight. (Pine barrens from Virginia to Florida.) N. O. Euphorbiaceæ. Tincture of the root after flowering.

Clinical.—Bones, diseases of; nodes on. Clergyman's sore throat. Elephantiasis. Hæmorrhoids. Headaches, syphilitic; mercurial; catarrhal. Hip-joint disease. Influenza. Larynx, affections of. Liver, affections of. Nodes. Periostitis. Psoriasis. *Rheumatism*. Scrofula. *Syphilis*.

Characteristics.—*Still*. has long been a popular remedy for syphilis in the southern states of U.S. T. Y. Symons introduced it into professional medicine, and Hale to homœopathy. H. R. Frost, A. B. Nichols, J. M. Cunningham, and others proved it, chewing the root or taking the tincture. One prover chewed the bark. The proving shows an action closely parallel with that of syphilis, attacking the genito-urinary organs, throat (pharynx, larynx, and trachea), mouth, head, and bones. I have cured with it syphilitic cough of the hoarse, barking type. In one case of secondary syphilis the patient (who was taking *Still*. 1) complained that the medicine made his legs and feet feel tired and his feet feel sore. *Still*. attacks the periosteum and produces pain in the bone. It has removed nodes on the forehead, tibia, and elsewhere, and arrested caries of the nasal bones. Pain in the cranial bones and the headaches of syphilis. It is not confined to syphilitic cases in its action. It has a popular repute in scrofula, skin affections, liver diseases, and rheumatism—all of which the provings confirm. One prover was cured of a pustular eruption during the proving. In chronic rheumatism Hale classes it with *Phyt*. and *K. iod*. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As of a heavy substance pressing on brain. Tongue as if scalded (*Still*. has the irritating properties of the Euphorbians). As if room were too warm. Pains are sharp, shooting, darting. The cartilages of larynx and trachea are sore and feel bruised. *Dryness* is a common feature. Hale quotes a case of secondary syphilis treated by Preston, one of the provers. The patient, a man, suffered extreme torture from bone pains. After receiving *Still*. he slept well. The immense nodes disappeared from head and legs; and "from the most deplorable, down-hearted (sometimes almost raving from derangement), miserable, thin-looking object, he changed into a buoyant, joking, rotund-looking fellow." The symptoms

were < by movement. < Walking. Pressure > pain in forearm. < Exposure to cold or to air. Warmth > itching of legs.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Merc. *Antidoted by:* Ipec. (nausea from the fumes). *Compare:* In syphilis, Syph., Med., Merc., K. iod. Chronic rheumatism, Guaiac., Phyt. Nodes, Mang., Corydalis, Staph. Hip disease, Nat. s. (Still. secondary or inherited syphilis, pains in and through hip < night, < wet weather; Nat. s. hydrogenoid constitution, pains < night rouse patient from sleep, > turning over in bed).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression of spirits; and gloomy forebodings.—Intellect dull and stupid.

2. Head.—Dizziness and throbbing in head.—Persistent dull headache in vertex.—Dull, heavy pain in r. side of head.—In frontal region a feeling as of a heavy substance pressing on brain, becoming sharp and darting, almost unendurable.—Pains in head, with inflamed and watery eyes, and general soreness of muscles.—Sharp darting pains in r. occipital protuberance.—Mercurial, syphilitic, and catarrhal headaches.—Bone swellings in head and forehead, in latter size of hen's eggs.—Mercurial periostitis of skull.

3. Eyes.—Eyes inflamed and watery, with severe headache and general muscular soreness, as if he had taken cold.—Sharp darting pain over l. eye; lachrymation of both eyes, esp. after reading; r. eye <.

4. Ears.—Burning in l. ear in evening; next morning a vesicular eruption.

5. Nose.—Catarrhal discharge, first watery then muco-purulent; followed by small abscesses on inside of r. nostril.—Sharp burning sensation in r. nostril, 6 a.m. on waking.—Influenza.—Necrosis of bones of nose.

6. Face.—Pains under malar bone, extending transversely through face.—Stinging darting pains in face; with frontal headache.—Periostitis of facial bones.

8. Mouth.—Paroxysms of neuralgic toothache.—Tongue: coated heavily; yellowish white; white; feels rough and sore.—Scalded sensation on tongue, with soreness in region of larynx.—Heat in mouth and fauces.—Taste: salty; bitter in morning.—Increased flow of saliva.

9. Throat.—Smarting, stinging, dryness and rawness of fauces.—Constriction of throat.—Intense burning in fauces and throat extending to stomach; < on any attempt to swallow.

11. Stomach.—Appetite: increased; lost.—Regurgitation and vomiting of ingesta.—Pyrosis daily, 3 p.m. to bedtime.—Nausea with constipation.—Sickness and salivation.—Faint, empty sensation in stomach.—Distress; griping; cramps in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Torpidity of liver with jaundice, great depression, constipation.—Severe cramps in both hypochondria.—Sharp darting in l. hypochondrium, followed by passage of flatus.—Borborygmi.—Colic, periodical.—Heavy pain in hypogastric region.

13. Stool and Anus.—Severe attack of piles lasting several weeks.—Pain in rectum and sphincter with stool; burning and tenesmus; lasting half an hour after.—Bowels loose and irregular.—Stools: copious, acid, frothy, bilious; papescent; white like curds; dysenteric.—Constipation, stools delayed.

14. Urinary Organs.—Dull pain in region of kidneys.—Incontinence of urine.—Violent smarting burning through whole length of urethra < by micturition, with difficulty in voiding urine.—Urine: increased; flocculent, mucous sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—On micturating, sharp pain in glans extending up urethra, so severe as to cause perspiration.—Slight drawing up in r. testis.—Dull tearing pain in l. testis.—Gonorrhœa.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Both ovaries pained very severely.—Copious muco-purulent leucorrhœa, with rheumatic pains.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Laryngitis, esp. if syphilitic, with hoarseness and dry spasmodic cough; or cough may be loose.—Hoarseness and chronic laryngeal affections in public speakers.—Croup.—Slight uneasiness and tickling in trachea and bronchi, < on rising in morning.—Tickling sensation in trachea in evening which = dry, spasmodic cough.—Slight lame feeling seemingly in cartilages of larynx.—Hoarse cough.—Bruised feeling in trachea.—Short, hacking cough.—Cough deep and loose.

18. Chest.—Oppression of chest.—Darting pain in thorax, with tickling in throat and short, hacking cough.—Sharp darting pains through chest and shoulders.—Sore aching above l. clavicle.—Raw feeling in chest whole length of sternum.—Incipient phthisis in persons of strumous habit.

19. Heart.—Boring pains about region of heart, with irregular pulse.—Pulse weak and very irregular.

20. Back.—Aching in back and down thighs and legs.—While sitting pain in l. lumbar region, darting forwards.

21. Limbs.—In evening pains in r. elbow and leg, aching and pulsating, with soreness.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. scapula runs up neck.—Soreness and aching in humerus.—Sharp shooting pains in both arms, from middle third of humerus down to fingers.—Very large node on olecranon.—Aggravating pains in l. elbow, shooting towards shoulder and head; slighter in r. elbow and wrist.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching pain in r. leg.—Pains in l. lower anterior third of leg.—Burning-itching of legs.—Enlargement of tibia to such a degree as to deprive the child of all power of motion; limbs contracted and swollen.—Ulcers on legs, venereal, chronic, and indolent.—Periostitis and nodes of tibia.—Syphilitic and gonorrhœal sciatica; l.—sided complaints—(Legs and feet feel tired, and feet sore.)

24. Generalities.—Soreness of muscles all over; feels as if he had taken a severe cold.—Weak and emaciated.—Symptoms lasted eight weeks.—Nothing seemed to >; much < by exposing parts to cold or even to air; > from the aggravation only by covering with flannel or getting into bed.

25. Skin.—(Pustular eruptions healed rapidly during the proving.).—Itching and burning-itching of legs < exposure to air.—Vesicular eruption on ears.—Scrofulous, venereal, and other skin diseases.—Ulcers with unhealthy skin.—Elephantiasis.—Lepra.

26. Sleep.—Unusual drowsiness all day, with general malaise and headache.—Very sleepy after eating.

27. Fever.—Cold on going to bed; immediately after broke out in sweat, with excessive warmth all night.—Feverish heat, evening.—Fever 1 a.m.; gets into heavy sleep.—During day, room felt too warm.—Great warmth in face like catarrhal fever.

Stramonium.

Datura stramonium. Thorn-apple. Jamestown-weed. Stink-weed. (Grows in vicinity of cultivation on rank soil where refuse is deposited in all parts of the world.) N. O. Solanaceć. Tincture of fresh plant in flower and fruit.

Clinical.—Anasarca (after scarlatina). *Aphasia*. Apoplexy. Burns. Catalepsy. Chordee. *Chorea. Delirium tremens*. Diaphragmitis. Ecstasy. Enuresis. *Epilepsy. Erotomania. Eyes, affections of*. Headache; from sun. Hiccough. *Hydrophobia*. Hysteria. Lochia, offensive. Locomotor ataxy. *Mania*. Meningitis. Nymphomania. Śsophagus, spasm of. Scarlatina. *Stammering. Starting*. Strabismus. Sunstroke. Tetanus. *Thirst. Tremors*. Trismus. Typhus.

Characteristics.—The first to use *Stram*. in medicine, according to Teste, was Stoerck, who was one of Hahnemann's predecessors Stoerck first tried it in mental alienation, *because* it was supposed to produce "a marked and persistent disorder of the mental faculties." Hahnemann proved it, and introduced it into the homśopathic materia medica. In his introduction to the remedy he points out that, though it produces many uncomfortable symptoms, it does not in its primary effects cause actual *pain*. Hahnemann attached a good deal of importance to this. "*Stram*.," he says, "allays some spasmodic movements, and restores suppressed excretions in several cases in which absence of pain is a prominent symptom." In addition to the absence of pain there is with *Stram*. (and in many mental cases) an extreme muscular mobility. This mobility affects muscles of expression and muscles of locomotion. The movements of *Stram*. are generally gyratory and graceful when they occur in the arms. The forms of mania specially mentioned by Teste as calling for *Stram*. are: Nymphomania of lying-in women. Certain forms of religious monomania, in exaggerated and ridiculous scruple of conscience. Fixed notion that some unpardonable sin has been committed (which the patient is nevertheless unable to remember); that he is possessed of the devil. Hallucinations. The delirium of *Stram*. is for the most part terrifying. It corresponds exactly to many cases of delirium tremens. Visions of animals enter largely into it. In a case of severe pleuro-pneumonia of right side, supervening on scarlatina, the patient, a young man, said he saw a large black dog about the room. This led me to give *Stram*., which rapidly altered the whole case for the better, including the pneumonia, and resolved a situation of no little anxiety. *Stram*. is also called for in congestions without actual inflammation, but with high mental exaltation and furious delirium and little or no fever; without pain but with some coma. J. Emmons Briggs (*New Eng. M. Gaz*., xxx. 151) relates this case of poisoning: Briggs had an urgent call to see James M., 4, in "convulsions." He found him lying on the bed in a state of wild delirium, requiring the constant combined efforts of two people to keep him in bed. Face exceedingly flushed; expression becoming in rapid alternation pleasant and anxious. Pupils widely dilated; iris scarcely visible, giving the eye a very brilliant appearance. Marked convergent strabismus, skin hot and dry, resembling scarlatina eruption. Abdomen tense. The most alarming symptom was rapidly recurring convulsions with twitching of the arms and lower limbs. Thirty or forty of these spasms occurred in rapid succession, followed by a moment during which the countenance brightened and seemed at rest, only to be followed in an instant by a series of clonic contractions. Grasping at imaginary objects before the eyes, when expression frequently became anxious, as if the patient was trying to ward off imaginary foes. At times the mind was very active, and the patient talked rapidly and incoherently. Between the spasms laughter and crying frequently occurred. The boy, it transpired, had been chewing a Thorn-apple. When he came home he seemed rather dazed, and vomited. He then threw himself on the sofa and slept very soundly till he awoke in the convulsions. The boy recovered under *Kali bro*. in five-grain doses, though it was with great difficulty that he was made to swallow. This difficulty of swallowing is a marked

feature of *Stram*., and with the intense thirst, delirium, and hallucinations completes the picture of many cases of hydrophobia. Another symptom indicating it here is "< by bright light, mirror or surface of water." S. A. Jones (quoted *A. H*., xxii. 410) relates the case of a little girl with brain symptoms for whom he had prescribed a remedy. The report was brought late at night, that the patient was much worse. "She vomits," said the father, "if she even raises her head from the pillow." The vomit was *green*. Jones found this under *Stram*. by aid of the Cypher Repertory. He gave *Stram*., and the next morning the case was entirely changed for the better. Acting on this analogue, Jones also cured a "vomiting of green stuff always induced by bright light." On the other hand, the *Stram*. patient is dependent on light and company; cannot walk in the dark (hence it is indicated in locomotor ataxy); and going through railway tunnels without a light in the carriage may cause fainting. Some of the head-movements of *Stram*. are characteristic: Continually jerks head up from pillow; head bent back; boring head into pillow. The twitchings of single muscles and the squint mark *Stram*. as the remedy for many cases of chorea. I find it correspond to about an equal proportion with *Agaricus*; and when there is fright in the causation *Stram*. will almost certainly avail. *Stram*. has a relation to the hip-joints, and *Stram*. has cured both coxalgia and morbus coxć (left). This is accompanied by very severe pain, and is one exception to the "painlessness" of *Stram*. affections. The effect of *Stram*. on the secretions is to suppress them; and this makes *Stram*. an excellent remedy in many cases of illness due to suppressed secretions─menses, lochia, sweat, eruptions. *Stram*. causes high fever with rashes, some scarlet, like scarlatina; petechić; spots on the arms like flea-bites; vesications; and it corresponds also to burns and scalds. *Stram*. 30 caused the face of a boy to whom I gave it to swell and come out in blotches soon after commencing the remedy. (I have seen *Dulc*. 30 produce *furfuraceous* rash on the face in the same way.) In a case of mine *Stram*. relieved an extensive eczematous eruption which came on after a fright. As a result of suppressions convulsions occur. These may be general, or they may be partial or choreic. The convulsant, spasmodic properties of *Stram*. are shown in the respiratory sphere in constriction of the chest, asthmatic symptoms, and cough of the whooping-cough type. The common practice of smoking Stramonium leaves for asthma is roughly homśopathic. *Peculiar Sensations* of *Stram*. are: As if spinning or weaving. As if objects were smaller than they really are. As if dizzy. As if he had no limbs. As if drunk. Head as if drawn backward. Starts as if a shock of electricity had been passed through her body. As if eyes were forced out. As of sparks of fire rushing from stomach to eyes. Eyelids as if swollen, or as if oppressed with sleep; as of wind rushing out of ears. As if sawing cheek-bone; as if a hole were there and the brain were touched. As if nose were shifted. As if pins and needles were in forehead. As if he was seeking something. As if bones were sawed through. As if front teeth would fall out. Teeth as if pressed together. Moving fingers as if searching for something. Cries as if from sight of hideous objects. As if lips would grow together. Inner mouth as if raw. Soft palate as if drawn down. As of boiling water in throat. As if a ball were wedged in throat. As if falling. As if he would

vomit. As if navel were to be torn out. Abdomen as if puffed up. As if abdomen were expanded to extremest degree. As if urine could not be passed on account of narrowness of urethra. As if a cylindrical body were being passed through urethra. As if he had not power to close neck of bladder. As if very tall. As if something turned round in chest. Limbs feel as if gone to sleep. As if parts of limbs were completely separated from body. Hands and feet as if loose in joints. As if cold water were poured down back. *Stram*. is an ill-smelling plant, and the discharges and secretions it causes are often foul and even cadaveric in odour. *Stram*. is *Suited to:* Ailments of young, plethoric persons; especially of children (chorea, mania, fever, delirium). The symptoms are: < By touch; by pressure. Motion <; removing head from pillow = vomiting of bile; walking = involuntary micturition; walking in dark = vertigo. < After motion (vomiting of bile; palpitation; pain in back, shoulder, and abdomen). Whilst sitting: involuntary micturition; cough = lower limbs to be jerked up. Lying > pulsating heat of vertex; in evening prosopalgia in l. cheek; = cutting pain in sternum. Lying on side < vertigo. Warmth >. Wind <. Cold <. < Evening and night. < In dark. > In light. > In company. < Looking at shining objects, water, &c. < Sun. Great desire for acids; citric acid >.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Lemon-juice, Vinegar, Tobacco injections; Senna for cerebral symptoms; Bell., Hyos., Nux; and "Particularly Camphor" (Teste). *Antidote to:* Merc., Pb. *Follows well:* Cupr., Bell. *Incompatible:* Coffea. *Compare:* Metrorrhagia, from retained placenta with characteristic delirium, Sec. (Sec. often acts when *Stram*. fails), Pyro. (with fever and septic tendency). Delirium, Bell., Lach., Agar., Cupr., Zn. Illusions of shape, Bapt., Petr., Thuj. Erysipelas, Bell., Rhus. Stuttering; unable to combine consonants with vowels, Bov. Bright light = convulsions, K. bro. > Light, Stro. Hiccough, Ign. (< after eating, smoking, emotions), Ver. (after hot drinks). Hears voices from far off talking to him; behind him, Anac. Body bathed in hot sweat. Op. Gyrating movements (Hyo., angular). Loquacity, Cup., Hyo., Lach., Op., Ver. Hands constantly on genitals, Zn. Laughs and weeps by turns, Aur., Pul., Alm., Lyc., Caps., Graph., Phos., Sep., Sul., Ver. Tetanic convulsions < touch and light, Nux (Stram. with mania; Nux, mind clear). Desire to escape in delirium, Bell., Bry., Op., Rhus, Hydrophobia, Hfb. Painlessness, Op. Sleepy, but cannot sleep, Bell., Cham., Op. < After sleep, Apis, Lach., Op., Spo. Objects appear small, Plat. Night-blindness, Bell., Nux.

Causation.—Shock. Fright. Sun. Childbirth. Suppressions.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—[The principal range of this remedy is found in the mental affections.—In young people who are sometimes hysterical, showing the following condition: praying and singing devoutly, beseeching, entreating, &c.—Young women with suppressed menses may be affected in this manner.—In some kinds of fevers, where the patients can't bear solitude or darkness, if they are left alone or

are in a dark room, the mental affections are very much <; also in unconscious delirium when the patient will every now and then jerk up the head from the pillow, then let it fall again, this being kept up without intermission for a long time; women in puerperal fever or convulsions have many absurd notions—that they are double, that some one is in bed with them, and other strange and unmeaning fancies.—Affections of the intellect in general; madness.—H. N. G.].—Melancholy.—Sadness, with deadly anguish, and copious tears, esp. in evening, in bed.—Anguish of conscience.—Inconsolable disposition, and susceptibility to irritation by trifles.—Great activity and rapidity of movement.—Obstinacy and self-will.—Bursts of laughter, alternating with choleric passion or moaning.—Howling and groans.—Murmurs, or continued cries.—Ungovernable fury, desire to bite, to strike and to kill.—At one time great indifference to matters of business, at another time fear of being found incapable of discharging them properly.—Love of procrastinating and loss of will-power (cured in a man, 75—R. T. C.).—Desire to run away.—Desire for society, candle-light, sunshine, because darkness and solitude < the moral symptoms.—The moral Symptoms are <-After the autumnal equinox.—Loss of memory (loses thoughts before she can utter them; calls things by wrong names).—Dulness of all the senses, insensibility to external influences (insensibility to mental impressions).—Dizziness, with internal agitation.—Mental derangement, esp. in drunkards.—Loquacious delirium and mania.—Mania-ŕ-potu with clonic spasms and desire for light and company.—Deliria, generally characterised by terror, with visions of frightful spectres.—Loss of consciousness, so that the patient forgets his own Relations.—Fixed ideas; the body is supposed to be cut in two.—Carphologia.—Delusions of fancy, in which all surrounding objects appear to be very small, and the sufferer himself very large, and on an elevation.—Deliria, with strange ideas.—Mental alienation, with praying and pious actions (prayers, hymns, devout aspect, &c.).—Mania, generally with endless fictions of imagination, lascivious talking, conversation with spectres, affectation of importance, dancing, laughter, and blows, or ridiculous buffoonery, in constant alternation with sad and serious behaviour.—Hallucinations: a voice near r. mastoid process scolding her; frightful, of rats, mice, cats, dogs, and animals moving.—Hallucinations that = terror or rage.—Saw people coming out of all corners.—Rush of blood to head with furious loquacious delirium.—Fear: of losing his senses; that his lips will grow together; that he will suffocate; of failing; of everything falling on her.—Boy seemed to see black objects, spoke of black people, black clouds, and grasped at air.—Awakens with a shrinking look as if afraid of first thing she sees.—Dulness of senses before a rash.—Conversing in different languages.—Talking in Jewish jargon.—Ecstatic.—Mania from shock.—Nervousness and restlessness.

2. Head.—Intoxication and dizziness.—Vertigo; cannot walk in the dark, failing to l. or backward.—Vertigo, with giddiness and staggering, or with clouded sight, headache (red face, colicky pain and diarrhśa).—Vertigo, head feels drawn backward.—Stupefaction With vanishing of vision and hearing, and convulsive

movements of head.—Headache, with clouded sight and dysecoia.—Headaches with tendency to speak incoherently (much relieved.—R. T. C.).—Anćmia of the brain in old people (relieved.—R. T. C.).—Distressing sensation of lightness and weakness in head.—Woke up with fearful headache and extreme sickness, got up at noon but could hardly speak to any one all day; this went on for three days and then left (produced in a woman, 60, fourth day after single dose of Ř.—R. T. C.).—Head feels empty, hollow; sensitive to every sound.—Throbbing pains in vertex, with syncope.—Congestion of blood to head, with heat.—Congestion of blood to head, pulsation in vertex, loss of sight and hearing, bloated, turgid face, total loss of consciousness, and painlessness.—Inflammation of brain, with heat and pulsation of vertex, attacks of fainting, loss of sight and hearing, convulsive movements of head, frequently raising head up or bending it backward; > while lying still.—Hydrocephalus with convulsive movements of head, sensation of lightness of head, and frequently raising head up.—Painful dark-red swelling of the highly congested head and turgid face, with convulsive movements, delirium, and desire for light and company.—Retraction and convulsive movements of head.—Lifting head frequently from pillow when lying down.—Bores head into pillow.—Bends head backward.—L. side of head numb.—Head perspires more than usual.

3. Eyes.—Eyes red (inflamed) and swollen.—Pressure and tension in eyes and lids.—Inflammation of margins of lids.—Eyelids ulcerated.—Involuntary lachrymation.—Nocturnal agglutination of eyes.—Eyes wide open, staring, prominent.—Conjunctiva injected, as if the vessels were filled with dirty liquid.—Eyes fixed, wide open, and sparkling.—Eyes half open in sleep.—Photomania.—Vague, melancholy look.—Paralysis and spasmodic closing of lids.—Eyes convulsed.—Contortion of eyes and lids.—Marked convergent strabismus.—Pupils dilated and insensible.—Cloudiness of sight.—Transient blindness.—Blindness (at night), periodical.—Objects appear blue.—Myopia.—Diplopia.—Indistinct, confused sight.—(Everything looks jumbled up.—R. T. C.).—(Used as a lotion to prevent cataract by a well-known oculist.—R. T. C.).—Amblyopia.—Confusion of letters, when reading.—Errors of vision; objects appear oblique or coloured.—Illusions of vision.—Hallucinations dark; black spots before eyes.—Luminous vibrations; fiery sparks.—Sees balls of fire roll over the counterpane.—Sensation as of sparks of fire rushing from stomach to eyes.

4. Ears.—Wind rushes out of both ears.—Dryness in Eustachian tube.—Pains in ears.—Pain in l. ear pressing down to l. side of cheek.—Tearing pain in r. ear with shooting through forehead and vertex.—Hearing very acute.—Hallucinations of hearing.—Deafness.—Deafness of r. ear improves at once from 30th (twitching of pomum Adami led me to it.—R. T. C.).

5. Nose.—Obstruction of the nose.—Alć nasi white, face red.—Nasal discharge yellow, bad-smelling, quickly liquifies.—Nose feels obstructed and dry, though she is able to breathe through it.—The cold of *Stram*. is accompanied by catarrh of

nasal passages and shooting pains over r. eye (produced.—R. T. C.).—Spasmodic sneezing.

6. Face.—Dull and bewildered air, with timid behaviour.—Stupid, distorted countenance.—Anxiety and fear is expressed in the countenance.—Sardonic grin.—Painful distortion of features.—Facial muscles in constant play during delirium.—Twitching in muscles of face; frowns on forehead.—L. side of face for moments distorted with painless convulsions; contraction of zygomatic muscles draws cheeks and mouth from below up, and from face backward to temples.—Face deeply furrowed and wrinkled.—Face bloated, puffed with blood, sometimes with an idiotic expression.—Circumscribed redness of cheeks.—Hot cheeks.—Blood rushing to face.—Deep red, or very pale colour of face.—Fainting with paleness of face, dryness in throat, and subsequent red face.—Erysipelas on one side of face and nose.—Boils come out on face while taking *Stram*. (R. T. C.).—Lips dry and glued together.—A yellow streak in red part of lips.—Quivering in lips.—Distortion of the mouth.—Crawling sensation on chin.—Chewing motion with mouth.—Mouth spasmodically closed.—Lock-jaw.

7. Teeth.—Grinding of the teeth.—Pulsative toothache, as if the teeth were going to fall out.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of mouth (dry fauces and dry, sticky lips).—Dribbling of glairy saliva from mouth.—Copious salivation.—Saliva decreased.—Sanguineous froth before mouth.—Hćmoptysis.—Tongue swollen and paralysed.—Tongue felt stiff, dry, and parched to the very root; as if edges rolled up as hard and dry as leather.—Tongue paralysed, trembles when put out.—Imperfect speaking and stammering (with distortion of face).—Continued murmurs.—Complete loss of speech.—A trembling tongue.

9. Throat.—Spasmodic constriction of throat.—Impeded deglutition, with shootings in throat, or pressure in submaxillary glands.—Deglutition obstructed, sometimes by dryness in throat.—Dryness of throat and fauces not > by any sort of drink.—Paralysis of pharynx and śsophagus.—Contracting, tearing in throat; sensation as if a ball were lodged in throat.—Twitching of pomum Adami, up and down movement as in swallowing (R. T. C.).—Spasm of śsophagus.

10. Appetite.—Loss of taste.—Food tastes only of sand, or straw (or has no taste at all).—Violent thirst (for large quantities, drinking with avidity).—Violent thirst, esp. for acid drinks.—Constant bitterness in mouth, with bitter taste of food.—Burning thirst, generally with dread of water and all liquids.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with sour taste.—Nausea.—Watery vomiting, with colic and diarrhśa.—Vomiting of mucus, which is greenish, or of a sour smell.—Vomiting of green bile after slight exercise.—Convulsive hiccough.—Pain in stomach, with smarting or pressive sensation.—Anxietas precordium, with obstructed

respiration.—(Inflammation of stomach.).—Diaphragmitis; delirium; burning along diaphragm; short-breathed; spasms; struggles against the water offered.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen painful when touched.—Abdomen distended, not hard.—Abdomen inflated, hard, distended.—Contusive pain in abdomen during movement.—Violent pains in abdomen, as if navel were being torn out.—Hysterical spasms in abdomen.—Swelling of inguinal glands.—Borborygmi and fermentation in abdomen.—Expulsion of much flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation (unsuccessful urging to go to stool).—Tenesmus.—Fetid fćces (painless) of a corpse-like smell.—Diarrhśa, with pain and borborygmi in the abdomen.—Discharge of coagulated blood from anus.—Suppression of both stool and urine.—(Stools passed unconsciously and very frequently loose, with mental derangement.—R. T. C.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Suppression of secretion of urine (in typhus).—Emission of urine, drop by drop, with frequent want to urinate.—Involuntary emission of urine.—Urine: profuse flow; sudden; and burning.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Lasciviousness (exalted sexual desire in both sexes).—Constant uncovering of genitals; indecent talk.—Priapism.—Scrotum śdematous.—Testes retracted, penis erect as in chordee.—Onanism, causing epilepsy.—Impotence.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Nymphomania.—Increased catamenia, with discharge of large masses of coagulated black blood.—(Menses too profuse and attended with headaches.—R. T. C.).—Increased sexual desire.—Metrorrhagia (with characteristic mental symptoms).—Eclampsia.—During catamenia, fetid smell from body, great loquacity, drawing pains in abdomen and thighs.—Sobs and moaning after catamenia.—Too profuse secretion of milk in nursing women.—During pregnancy: mania; faceache; is full of strange fancies.—Cadaverous odour of lochia; she is full of strange fancies and visions.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice: hoarse and croaking; high, fine, squeaking; indistinct.—(Sudden aphonia in hysterical girl just recovering from chorea.—R. T. C.).—Twitching of pomum Adami.—Constrictions of larynx.—Periodically returning attacks of painless, barking, spasmodic cough, in fine, shrieking tone, from constriction of larynx and chest, without expectoration.—Voice loud and bawling.—Want of breath.—Difficult (hurried or) sighing respiration.—Suffocating obstruction of respiration.—Oppression with desire for open air.—(Asthma continually recurring, with some gouty tendency: attacks < at night.—R. T. C.).—Dyspnśa on waking up every morning, cold winds catch her breath, "can cough at any time" (much relief.—R. T. C.)

18. Chest.—Constrictive oppression on chest (with dyspnśa).—Pressure on chest, < by speaking.—Sensation, as if something were turning over in chest.—Spasm in pectoral muscles.—Red rash on chest.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Pressure about heart.—Angina pectoris.—For a week after single dose of Ř felt as if heart beat insufficiently, and had a suffocating feeling in throat (R. T. C.).—Palpitation.—Pulse rapid, full, strong; irregular, hard, slow, small, frequent.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck stiff, cannot bend head backward.—Pain in nape, from neck over head.—Sensitiveness along spine.—Pain as of a fracture in back, when moving.—Drawing and tearing in the back and loins.—Spine sensitive; slightest pressure = outcries and ravings.—Drawing pains in middle of spine; in sacrum.—Opisthotonos (with distorted countenance).

21. Limbs.—Twitching of hands and feet; of the tendons.—Trembling of limbs; they fall asleep.

22. Upper Limbs.—Convulsive movements of arms, above head.—Convulsive movements of arms and hands; carphologia.—Contractive pain in arm, with acute lancinations in forearm.—Distortion of hands.—Clenched fists.—Cramps in hands.—Trembling of hands.—Numbness of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Coxalgia, l. hip; violent, distracting pain when abscesses form.—Pain in muscle of outer side of r. hip.—Morbus coxć, l.—Drawing pains in thighs.—Jerking in legs, as from a shock, with retraction.—Drawing pains in thighs.—Bending of legs when walking (he falls over his own legs).—Trembling of feet.—Contractive cramps in feet.

24. Generalities.—Face red and bloated.—Cannot walk or keep on the feet in a darkened room. is sure to fall.—Restlessness of the body; staggering when walking; pithy, numb feeling of outer parts.—Complaints concomitant to morbid sleep.—< During perspiration; after sleep, when first awakens from sleep will shrink away as if in fear; in the dark; in solitude.—> In company.—The *Stram*. patient longs for light; if lying down, longs to sit up, and dislikes having head on pillow.—Spasmodic, drawing, paralytic pains in muscles and joints of limbs.—Contractive cramp in limbs.—Tingling in the limbs.—Sensation as if limbs were separated from body.—Slow contraction and extension of limbs.—Attacks of cramps of different kinds.—Tetanus.—Opisthotonos (the body is bent backwards with distorted countenance).—Cramps, and other hysterical sufferings.—Stiffness and contraction of several of the limbs.—Attacks of cataleptic stiffness in body, with loss of consciousness, preceded by headache with vertigo.—Easy movement, or great heaviness, of limbs.—Involuntary motions; hydrophobia.—Excessive aversion to liquids.—Convulsions, which resemble St. Vitus' dance.—Convulsions (in children) with profuse perspiration followed by sleep.—The movement of the

muscles subject to the will is easier and increased.—Convulsive jerking of limbs, with weeping.—Convulsive movements and jerks, esp. on touching, or fixing the eyes on brilliant objects (such as a candle, a mirror, or water), or else appearing periodically.—Convulsions, as in epilepsy, but without loss of consciousness.—Puerperal convulsions.—Syncope, with stertorous breathing.—Unconscious snoring; jaws hang down; hands and feet twitch; pupils dilated.—Trembling of limbs (also in drunkards).—Tottering of limbs, when walking, and when standing upright.—Paralysis, sometime, after an attack of apoplexy.—(General paralysis of insane.—R. T. C.).—Symptoms as from old age, sight becomes dim, has to use glasses, mind gets weak, cannot complete sentences, avoids people and suspects them; wakes with r. arm over his head and cannot get it down again (produced.—R. M. Theobald.).—Weakness, with necessity to lie down.—Suppression of all secretions and excretions.—Painlessness with most all ailments.—Movements hurried.—Restlessness and nervousness beyond description.—Whole body sensitive to touch and every movement <.

25. Skin.—Suppressed eruptions and the consequences thereof.—Intense, bright, scarlet-red rash over whole body.

26. Sleep.—Strong disposition to sleep by day.—Deep sleep, with snoring, cries, and howling.—Lies on back with open, staring eyes.—Restless sleep, with tossing about, twitching, and screaming.—(Restlessness of old age; she constantly wakes up those about her.—R. T. C.).—Comatose somnolency, with a ridiculously solemn expression of countenance on waking.—(Boy wakes in a great fright from indefinable terrors; stammers and puffs on least excitement.—R. T. C.).—Agitated sleep, with vivid dreams.—Frightful visions during sleep.—Kneeling position in bed, and starting at least touch, with shrieks and wild gestures.

27. Fever.—Coldness of whole body, esp. of limbs, with shaking and shivering and general jerking.—Coldness of hands and feet, with redness of face.—General coldness in afternoon after previous heat of head and face, followed by general heat.—During chill great sensitiveness to being uncovered.—Chill running down back.—Heat over whole body, with red face and perspiration.—Profuse perspiration already during the heat with violent thirst.—Greasy, oily, putrid-smelling perspiration.—Cold perspiration.—Intermittent fever.—Chill over whole body without thirst, followed by heat and anguish; sleep during hot stage, and violent thirst after waking up, which causes a stinging in throat, until he drinks something.—Heat, with anxiety, and redness of cheeks, or else with thirst and vomiting.—At first, heat in head, then general coldness, followed by heat and thirst.—Pulse very irregular generally full, hard, and quick, or small and rapid, at times slow and scarcely perceptible, occasionally intermitting and trembling.—Frequent profuse sweat, also at night.—Retention of urine in any fever.

Strontium Bromatum.

Bromide of Strontium. $SrBr_2$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Dyspepsia. Gravel. Legs, swollen. Phlebitis. Varicosis. Urine, offensive.

Characteristics.—Cooper gives me the following experiences with *Str. bro*.: (*1*) A woman, 40, had tenderness of limbs, and veins of legs show up and incline to inflame (chronic cellulitis), left ankle inclined to swell; vertigo, at times darkness comes over sight; appetite not good, bowels regular, menses every three weeks, cannot keep awake in evening. Great relief came from *Str. bro*. 3x, but after taking it for ten days, severe ardor urinæ, with constant enuresis day and night, set in, which yielded to *Ferr. phos*. 6x., after failure with other remedies. (*2*) Woman, 60, had left leg and left foot swollen, hard and tender, red and pitting; right also but less in degree; indigestion with pain after food, and sickness after food for seven or eight years; is rheumatic and has had sciatica, off and on, for two years; bowels confined, sleep very restless generally. *Str. bro*. 3x was given, and in two weeks the legs had gone down very much and she felt altogether better, urine had become clear, but though ravenous for food had to stop eating and felt more sick, and. the bowels were more confined. After this patient got quite well without further medicine. (*3*) *Str. bro*. 30 gave great relief to a lady broken down by sorrow who could not digest food. (*4*) *Stro. bro*. 6x produced in a woman, 70, the following symptoms: Urine thick, and offensive and dark-looking, with grains of red sand.

Strontium Carbonicum.

Strontiana carbonica. Strontianite. $SrCO_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Ankle, sprain of. Anus, burning in. Apoplexy. Bones, diseases of. Cardialgia. Constipation. Cramp. Diarrhœa. Emaciation. Enuresis. Feet, cold. Femur, caries of. Hæmorrhoids. Headache; congestive; tensive. Heart, affections of. Hiccough. Hoarseness. Leucorrhœa. Menses, disordered. Phlebitis. Sciatica. Sprain. Sternum, pains in. Sycotic eruptions. Varicosis. Vision, affections of.

Characteristics.—Native Strontium Carbonate, a mineral named Strontianite, was first discovered in the lead-mines of Strontian in Argyllshire, from whence it received its name. It occurs in massive, fibrous, stellated, rarely orthorhombic crystals. The metal *Strontium* is dark yellow. *Stro. c*. varies in colour from white to yellow and pale green. It was proved by Nenning, Schreter, Seidel, Trincks, and Woost. Among the prominent symptoms were flushing in the face and violent pulsation of the arteries; congestion to heart, lungs, and head. The distinctive feature about these states with *Stro. c*. is that they are > by warmth and wrapping

up and < by cold. This also distinguishes the headaches of *Stro. c*. The headaches are boring, pressive, and *tensive*. There are various expressions of the congestive state. One of the tensive pains is peculiar: "Tension from vertex to upper jaw, as if head were expanded from within, and as if scalp were too tight, < in evening when lying with head low, slowly increasing and decreasing, > from heat,
The *pressure* appears in the stomach; it is > by eating; and < by walking. There is also pressure after eating. There is both diarrhœa and constipation, the stools of both are accompanied and followed by burning in the rectum. A. P. Bowie (*H. R*., ii. 62) cured this case occurring after a tedious labour: Stools large and hard, expelled with great effort, followed by great pain in anus, burning, lasting a long time and compelling patient to lie down. Anus violently contracted after stool. Complains of coldness in spots on calves of legs. *Stro. c*. 6 entirely relieved. The diarrhœa is < at night, and the stools are yellow. Walking < all complaints: headache; leucorrhœa; dyspnœa; pressure in sternum. The symptoms about the chest and sternum, with the < by walking, suggest angina pectoris, and a similar but less serious state often met with in gouty patients. The *tension* is manifested in the nape, as if the tendons were drawn up; tensive drawing in dorsal and lumbar muscles. In the arms there is venous tension: "the veins of the arms and hands are injected and tense, with great prostration and ill-humour"—suggesting phlebitis and varicosis. *Stro. c*. has a relation to sprains and bone affections. The femur is especially affected by it. It is particularly suited to bone affections of scrofulous children when associated with diarrhœa. The diarrhœa of *Stro. c*. is < at night; is very urgent; can scarcely leave the vessel before having to return; > after 3 a.m. *Stro. c*. is indicated in chronic sprains of the ankle when œdema exists. C. M. Boger (*H. R*., xv. 339) cured with *Stro. c*., after other remedies had failed, a sciatica accompanied by œdema of left ankle. *Sensations* of *Stro. c*. are: As if a load on chest. As if head were expanded from within. As if scalp were too tight. As if tendons of neck were drawn up. As if bruised in back and sacrum. As if all power had left right arm. Gnawing as if in marrow of bones. Symptoms as if in marrow of bones. Symptoms like phantoms difficult to locate. External soreness is a note of *Stro. c*.; also numbness. Emaciation has been caused by it. The symptoms are < by touch; by rubbing; by scratching. Lying with head low < tension in head. Motion <; walking especially <. Stooping <. Exertion <. Motion > weakness of right arm. < Evening; night, and early morning, 2 or 3 a.m. Warmth, covering >. Heat of sun > tension in head. Least draught <. Pain and itching alternate. Right side most affected. Pressure in stomach is > by eating; and < after a meal.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *Compare:* Bar. c. (closest congener; scrofulous, apoplectic conditions; chilliness). In headache > wrapping up warmly, Sil. (Sil. headache comes up spine and over head; Farrington says Stron. has the same). > Wrapping; sheep-dung stools, Mag. m. Sprains, Arn., Rhus, Ruta. Caries of femur with watery diarrhœa, Sil. Scrofulous bone affections, Staph. Pains increase and decrease gradually, Plat., Stan. > By light; aversion to darkness, Stram., Am. m., Calc. Bar. c., Ars., Carb. a., Carb. v., Caust., Lyc., Pho., Puls.,

Rhus, Val. (Cin., aversion to light). < Walking, Æsc. h. Threatened apoplexy, Ast. r.

Causation.—Operation (photopsia). Sprains. Hæmorrhages (chronic sequelæ).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Inquietude and anguish.—(Depression of spirits.—R. T. C.).—Apprehension as from a bad conscience.—Peevishness, with tendency to fly into a rage.—Excessive forgetfulness.

2. Head.—Headache, with nausea and vertigo.—Troublesome pressure in forehead.—Threatening apoplexy; violent congestion to head; > wrapping head up.—(Dizzy when talking to people.—R. T. C.).—Burning in forehead.—Tensive headache as if all the skin were being drawn towards the vertex, and the contents of the skull pressed outwards; < in evening when lying with the head low, slowly increasing and decreasing, > from heat.—Chilliness over scalp and upper part of back, < in evening, at night, and in cold air.—Tension on head (externally and internally), < in evening, and from cold, > from warmth, esp. in heat of the sun.—Tension from vertex to upper jaw.—Distensive pressure in entire head; in l. side of head.—Lancinating headache.—Stitches in head.—Vibration in temples in evening.—Sensation of burning heat in head and face, when walking in afternoon, with redness of face, anguish, and sleepiness.—Boring in small spot r. side of occiput.—Dull, pressive pain in occiput.—Sensation of heat of head and face, with red face, anxiety, and sleepiness.—(Tendency of hair to fall out with irritation of scalp.—R. T. C.)

3. Eyes.—Burning in eyes.—Burning, drawing, and redness in eyes.—Pressure on upper part of eyeball.—Violent jerking and quivering of eyelids.—Red and blue circles before eyes, after rubbing them, with pressure, as by sand.—Sparkling before eyes.—Luminous vibrations before the eyes.—Photopsia, remaining after an operation, esp. when objects appear covered with blood.—Green spots before eyes in the dark.

4. Ears.—Tearing in front of r. ear as if in the bone.—Sticking in front of l. ear extending into it.—Boring and tearing in r. ear.—Roaring and tearing in r. ear in frequent paroxysms.—Humming in the ears.

5. Nose.—Quivering on one side of nose.—Blowing of (dark) sanguineous scabs from nose.—Twitching of l. side of nose.

6. Face.—Redness of face, with burning heat.—Itching of face; of r. cheek, < by scratching.—Jerking, tearing and boring in zygomatic processes.—Twitching of l. malar bone extending to frontal eminence.—Violent boring pain in (r.) malar bone.—Stitch in l. side of chin extending into jaw-joint.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with jerking pain.—Sensation in teeth as if screwed together.—Tearing at root of teeth.—Grasping pain in teeth, preceded by copious accumulation of saliva.—Gums swollen, painful when touched.

8. Mouth.—Bad odour from mouth.—Sensation of numbness and of dryness in mouth, in morning (early when waking), without absence of saliva.

9. Throat.—Roughness and dryness of throat.—Inflammation of palate, with pain during deglutition.—The fauces are inflamed and painful (stinging) during deglutition.—Sticking in throat on swallowing.

10. Appetite.—Earthy taste in mouth.—Violent thirst, esp. for beer.—Appetite only for brown bread.—Hunger after dinner.—(Ravenous, but discomfort prevents him eating more than a few mouthfuls.—R. T. C.)

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with burning heat in face.—Violent hiccough.—Sickness after all food, sometimes quickly, sometimes after an hour or two (produced.—R. T. C.).—(Heartburn, distension of abdomen, flatus with dull aching across waist and aching in l. temple.—R. T. C.).—Pressure in stomach, > by eating; < on walking.—Constriction in stomach with uprisings of clear water.—Stitches in stomach now r. now l. side.—Pressure in stomach, with sensation of fulness in abdomen, esp. after a meal.

12. Abdomen.—Pressive, bruised pains in hypochondria.—Abdomen distended and painfully inflated.—Colic in umbilical region.—Gripings, with diarrhœa, with chilliness, and shiverings.—Lancination in sides.—Grumbling in abdomen, with abundant expulsion of very fetid flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hard, knotty fæces (compact and in large lumps), evacuated slowly, with effort and much pain (in anus).—The stool is passed in lumps like sheep-dung, and only with great effort so that she thought she would faint, and with most frightful pain followed by boring in anus.—Diarrhœa, of yellow water, with gripings and pinchings in abdomen.—Diarrhœa < at night, is scarcely off the vessel before he must return, > towards morning at 3 or 4 o'clock.—Tenesmus after (the diarrhœa-like) stool.—Burning sensation in, anus, during and after a stool.—Pain, as from hæmorrhoids in rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Increased secretion of a yellow, deep-coloured urine.—Nocturnal emission of urine.—Pale urine, with a strong smell of ammonia.—Urine has a normal appearance with a strong smell of *Iodine*.—(Urine strong-smelling.—R. T. C.)

15. Male Sexual Organs.—A very transient, pressive pain in r. spermatic cord while urinating.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Retarded catamenia, at first serous (like meat-water), afterwards in clots.—Menses too early, and of too short a duration.—Leucorrhœa while walking.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and roughness in throat, which excites a cough.—Dry cough, excited by irritation in trachea, < at night.—Dyspnœa, when walking, with heat and redness of face.

18. Chest.—Pressure at chest.—Drawing pain in muscles of chest.—Constriction; pressive pain < walking.—Spasmodic drawing and clawing; stitches on coughing and inspiring.—Painfulness of sternum to touch.—Slight burning l. side of sternum extending upwards.—Pressure in sternum.—Pressive pain beneath sternum, at night, disappeared in morning on rising.—Slight sticking in ensiform cartilage on walking in open air.—Dull stitches deep internally beneath ensiform cartilage, taking away the breath.—(Pain in l. breast with oppression < after meals.—R. T. C.)

19. Heart.—Dull, intermitting pressure in præcordial region.—Violent beating of arteries and of heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Tearing tension in nape as if tendons were drawn up.—Sensations as if bruised in back and sacrum, < from stooping and when touched.—Pain, as of a fracture, in loins and back.—Drawing pain in back, and lumbar region.—Slight drawing pain along spine in afternoon, changing to a seated dull tearing in joints of legs, < walking.

21. Limbs.—Tearing (rheumatic pains) in the limbs, esp. in the joints, < in the evening, and at night in bed.—One side of the body is generally only affected (r. side).—Immobility of the limbs, on one side only (the r. side of the body), like paralysis, in the evening.—Trembling of the limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Painful paralytic sensation in l. shoulder and elbow-joint at night.—Constant burning pains in r. shoulder-joint.—Veins of arms and hands injected and large; prostration; ill-humour.—Tearings in arms hands, and fingers, esp. in joints.—Numbness, almost paralytic, of the forearms and hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralytic drawing in limbs.—Swelling and caries of femur, usually on scrofulous children; diarrhœa.—Cramp in calves and soles, esp. in people who suffer from cold feet.—Sprains, esp. of ankle.—Jerking of legs.—Jerkings and tearings in legs, feet, and toes, esp. in joints.—Swelling of feet.—Sensation of icy-coldness in outer surface of calf (in spots).—Icy-cold feet, evening.

24. Generalities.—Excessive emaciation.—The majority of the pains, the exact situation of which it is difficult to determine, seem to be in the medulla of the bones (?).—The symptoms imperceptibly increase to a certain intensity, and

diminish in the same manner.—Predominance of symptoms on one side of the body.—Violent involuntary starts of the body; tension in inner or outer parts; heat, with aversion to undress or uncover one's self.—Affections in joints of legs.—< In night; evening; from cold in general; from undressing; after lying down and rising again; from rubbing; in darkness.—> from light; from a very bright light; from warmth in general; from wrapping up warmly.—> In open air, esp. from heat of sun.—Great lassitude and depression, morning and evening.

25. Skin.—Tension of skin in different parts, when in bed, in evening.—Skin adherent to scar in forearm becomes looser.—Eruption of small pimples in different parts, with burning itching, esp. after scratching.—Sycotic eruption on face and elsewhere in mouth, itching, burning.

26. Sleep.—Retarded sleep.—Jerking in body and starts when sleeping.—Frequent waking at night, principally caused by a dry cough.—Sleep, with many fantastic dreams.

27. Fever.—Pulse full and hard, with violent pulsation in the arteries.—Chill in forenoon, descending from sacrum to posterior part of thighs.—Chilliness from head over shoulder-blades.—Shiverings, morning and evening.—Heat seeming to stream from nose and mouth, with thirst.—Dry heat at night (with thirst).—Profuse perspiration at night, and when a limb is uncovered pain is instantaneously felt in the part.—Perspiration of parts affected (during morning hours).

Strontium Nitricum.

Nitrate of Strontium. $SrNO_3$. Solution.

Clinical.—Cravings, morbid. Ears, eczema behind. Headache. Kidneys, congestion of. Menses, scanty.

Characteristics.—C. M. Boger (*H. R.*, xv. 337) records the following cases: (*1*) Miss D., 18, brunette, had dull pains over eyes < by sunlight, motion, loss of sleep, sewing, reading; > after stool. With the headache, swelling of upper lids, < in morning. Sometimes bad taste in mouth. Menses irregular, profuse, dark. Feels tired and weak. Is addicted to eating cloves. In hot weather sweats profusely and easily about head and chest, staining yellow. Very susceptible to cold. Cough provoked by oppression of breathing and talking. Formerly bad catarrh; now has right-sided deafness. Had typhoid fever two years before, and during the fever was allowed unlimited quantities of ice. Preceding the fever she had a post-auricular eczema suppressed by salves; now is anæmic and bloated. The urine contained epithelium, excess of chlorides, calcium oxalate, and a trace of albumen (due probably to the clove habit). *Glonoin* helped the case, but for a time only. *Stront.*

nit. was chosen because *Stront*. irritates the kidneys, and *Nit. ac*. corresponds to the vaso-motor disturbance, besides having cravings for odd things. *Stront. nit*. 6x was given, and in a few days the headache vanished. At the end of a month the post-auricular eruption had reappeared. Five months later there had been no return of headache or palpebral œdema; the craving for cloves had gone; the patient had taken on good flesh and colour. The eruption had not all gone. (*2*) A case of passive congestion of the kidneys was completely relieved by *Stront. nit*. in a woman at the climacteric. The menses, which were usually exceedingly scanty, became profuse.

Strophanthus.

Strophanthus hispidus. Inee. Onaye. Onage. Poison of Pahonias. N. O. Apocynaceæ. Tincture of the seeds.

Clinical.—*Alcoholism*. Anæmia. Cough. Diplopia. *Dropsy; cardiac*. Hæmoptysis. Heart, affections of. Levitation.

Characteristics.—*Strophanthus* is an ornamental, evergreen, climbing shrub, native of Tropical Africa and Asia. It is used as an arrow-poison by natives of Africa. T. R. Fraser experimented with it on animals, and his conclusions are marked (F) in the Schema. Piedvache proved the tincture (*C. D. P*.), but only with reference to the pulse. His symptoms are marked (P). Gisevius (*H. R*., xii. 502) proved *Strop*. Ø, beginning with 5 drops, increasing to 80 drops during the five days of his proving. His symptoms are marked (G). Matthes (*ibid*. 508) proved *Strop*. Ø (10 drops), and *Strop*. 2 (10 drops). His symptoms are marked (M). Some well-marked symptoms were produced on two chemists from preparing the tincture (*C. D. P*.). Other effects curative and pathogenetic have been observed on patients taking the drug. *Strop*. disorders the digestion, causes burning in the œsophagus and stomach, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhœa. A. P. Skworzow (*H. W*., xxix. 534) gave to a dipsomaniac, 63, for weak heart and intermittent Pulse, in 7-drop doses three times a day, an infusion of *Strop*. The first dose caused nausea, and a repugnance to alcohol which proved to be permanent. The man entirely discontinued the habit. On this hint *Strop*. was given to two other alcoholics, with the same result of abolishing the taste for alcohol. It caused nausea and profuse sweating, and the sudden withdrawal of alcohol was not attended with delirium. A case of mine illustrates the gastric and cardiac action of the remedy (*Dis. of Heart*, p. 191): W. G., 16, a delicate-looking boy, was admitted to hospital, having had rheumatic pains about him for three months, and an attack of rheumatic fever two years previously. He had been laid up a month before admission, and a week before was taken with cough, shivering, and occasional vomiting. When admitted he had a frequent, short, dry cough, < lying down; had to be propped up in bed; had œdema of feet, especially left. Tongue white; unable to retain any food for three days; no pain after food, but much flatulence, eructations giving much relief. Heart greatly dilated, pulsation diffused; double mitral bruit. Dulness at bases of

both lungs, moist râles halfway up right lung. Expectoration of bright blood seven days. *Strop*. Ø, one drop every four hours, was given. Improvement in all the symptoms was immediate; sickness, cough, hæmoptysis, and dropsy all disappeared; and the heart sounds had cleared up to a large extent when the boy went home, less than three weeks after admission. Hamer mentions that *Strop*. has cured "functional disturbance of the heart from alcohol, tobacco, and tea." This agrees with the relation of *Strop*. to alcoholism, and to symptoms of indigestion. A writer (*A. H*., xxiii. 304) gives his experience with *Strop*. (in 5-drop doses of 1x tincture) in urticaria—which again bears out the gastric relations of *Strop*.): A lady had constant outbursts of urticarial rash dating from exposure to an offensive effluvium from a dead whale cast on the sands. The attacks would recur after drinking a glass of table beer. *Strop*. cured. Any accompanying cardiac weakness would be an additional indication. The same writer considers *Strop*. of great service in the anæmia of young girls when palpitation and breathlessness are marked features.—An accidental proving on a girl of five (*H. R*., iii. 175) was made through the mother giving twenty drops of the tincture by mistake. Some half an hour later this condition was found: Face flushed, lips scarlet, eyes brilliant; temperature raised, skin dry, tongue normal. Pupils quivering, dilating, and contracting every few seconds. Pulse 140, arteries distended. Heart sounds vigorous, slight regurgitant mitral murmur. Intellect clear; precociously loquacious during the five hours the poisonous symptoms lasted. An *Ipec*. emetic was administered. No urine passed for ten hours after the dose.

Relations.—*Compatible:* Fer. (in anæmia). *Compare:* Botan., heart, dropsy, Apocy. c. Heart, Dig. (Dig. is cumulative; Strop. is not), Cratæg., Phas., Cact. Anæmia, Fer. Alcoholism, Chi., Nux, Aven., Querc.

Causation.—Alcohol. Tea. Tobacco.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Irritative humour (G).—Precociously loquacious (child).

2. Head.—Some vertigo (M).—Stitches in l. temple; later in r. (M).—Waving and bubbling in whole head; stitches in l. temple, later r. (M).—Severe headache about junction of skin and hairy scalp, gradually spreading to temples; accompanied by double vision; (from preparing tincture).—Pulsation in head and heart (G).—Undulating sensation in head and whole body (M).—Twitching pain in occiput (M).

3. Eyes.—Impaired sight of l. eye; with nausea and faintness; following the headache and double vision (from preparing the tincture).—Eyes brilliant.—Pupils quivering, dilating, and contracting alternately every few seconds.

6. Face.—Face flushed, lips scarlet.

9. Throat.—Burning in œsophagus.—Burning in throat and œsophagus to stomach, compelling empty swallowing (M).—Dryness of tongue and fauces (M).

11. Stomach.—Eructation and hiccough (M).—Twitching in stomach (M).—Burning in œsophagus and stomach with loss of appetite and extreme gastric distress, which not rarely rose to vomiting; sometimes there was diarrhœa.—Nausea without actual vomiting (from preparing tincture).—Loathing of food, followed by choking and vomiting after eating.—Repugnance to alcohol.

12. Abdomen.—Pressure in hepatic region (G).—Shooting pains in r. hypochondrium (M).—Stitches in r. renal and hepatic regions (M).—Colic (G).—Rumbling in abdomen and pinching at navel (M).—Stitches in region of sigmoid flexure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa.—Frequent diarrhœa with violent colic but good appetite (G).—Stool with burning and tenesmus in us.

14. Urinary Organs.—The kidneys become hyperæmic not only in the cortex and medullary portions but esp. at tips of pyramids.—No urine passed for ten hours after the dose (child).—Quantity of urine decreased about one-third after the first two or three days (P).

17. Respiratory Organs.—(Expectoration of bright red blood.—Cough < by lying down.)

18. Chest.—Pressive pain middle of r. third rib on anterior half < by pressure (G).

19. Heart.—The heart is easily and powerfully affected; systole is increased and the contractions slowed by small doses; the heart is paralysed in rigid contraction by large doses; this action is produced if the influence of the cerebro-spinal system be altogether removed (F).—Pulse slowed at first; increased after drug discontinued (P).—Evidence of the physiological discrotism of the pulse obliterated (P).—(Chronic degeneration of cardiac muscle, pulse small, frequent and irregular; great difficulty of breathing, and œdema.—Nervous palpitation and arrest of breathing.).—Lively perception of action of heart; then pressive sensation of anguish, tending to deep respiration; pressure on hepatic region (G).—Intense palpitation from comparatively slight exertion (G).—Distinct stitching and restlessness towards apex of heart, increased impulse with peculiar pulsation and twitching throughout body (M).—Stitches and twitches at apex beat.—Loud heart sounds, slight regurgitant mitral bruit (child).

21. Limbs.—Heaviness and pains in forearm and fingers, then same pains in l. hip-joint, extending into drawing twitches in top of l. shoulder, extending into joints of foot, which is quite painful when moved (M).

23. Lower Limbs.—(Swelling of legs.).—Itching and stitching in both feet (G).—Dorsum of foot painful and tense (M).

24. Generalities.—Coldness of extremities and faintness (from preparing tincture).—Increases contractile power of all striped muscles, rendering their contractions more complete and prolonged (F).—In lethal doses it causes the rigidity of contraction to pass into rigor mortis (F).—During afternoon nap, sensation as if being lifted from the couch (G).

27. Fever.—Coldness of extremities.—Temperature raised; skin dry.—Profuse sweat.

Strychninum.

STRYCHNINUM. Strychnia. Strychnine. An alkaloid obtained from several species of Strychnos. $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2$. Trituration. Solution. [The Liquor Strychnić of B. P. is a solution of the alkaloid in a very weak solution of hydrochloric acid and alcohol, the proportions being: Strychnia gr. iv., diluted hydrochloric acid min. vi., rectified spirit two drachms, distilled water six drachms]

STRYCHNINUM NITRICUM. Nitrate of Strychnine. $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2HNO_3$. Solution. Trituration.

STRYCHNINUM PHOSPHORICUM. Acid Phosphate of Strychnine. $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2H_3PO_4 2H_2O$. Solution. Trituration.

STRYCHNINUM SULPHURICUM. Normal Sulphate of Strychnine. $(C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4 7H_2O$. Solution. Trituration.

STRYCH. VALERIANIC. Valerianate of Strychnine. $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2C_5H_{10}O_2$. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Aorta, pain in. Aphonia. Asthma. *Athetosis*. Bladder, paralysis of; pains in. Breasts, pains in. Cough, explosive. Cramps Diaphragm, spasms of. Emphysema. Enuresis. Exophthalmos. *Eyes, optic nerve, sclerosis of (n).* Headache. Hemiplegia. Influenza. Joints, stiffness of. Laryngeal crises of locomotor ataxy. Locomotor ataxy. Malar bones, pains in. Neurasthenia (p). Night-blindness. Paraplegia. Proctalgia. Rheumatism. Scrotum, abscess of. Spinal irritation (p). Tetanus.

Characteristics.—Poisonings innumerable with *Strychnine* are on record, the symptoms being convulsions of a tetanic nature, in the fatal cases ending in asphyxia. The spasms are intermittent, and the least touch or movement is

sufficient to induce an attack. Lying on the back is the only tolerable position. Here is a case: "Lying on her back, body rigid, jaws set, arms and hands flexed, the thumbs nearly touching across the chest, and the whole muscular system convulsed, with short, jerky spasms, which would continue for about a minute and then remit, the muscles remaining contracted and as hard as wood during the intervals between the paroxysms." The convulsions generally take the form of opisthotonos; cries, terror, hippocratic countenance, and frothing at the mouth are common occurrences. The *Liquor strychnić* is responsible for many of the poisonings, the powdered crystals, either pure or mixed in pills or rat-poison, for others. *Strychnia* itself is very sparingly soluble in cold water (1 in 5760). I have not attempted to distinguish between the different salts of *Strych*. An extensive proving of the *Liquor Strych*. was made under the supervision of Henry Robinson on two provers, a man and a woman (*M. H. R*., xii. 252). The man took 900 drops in twenty-three days; the woman 445 drops in fifty-three days. These have furnished the most distinctive symptoms. Extreme nervous excitability; visions of an ugly face; fits of laughing, with light, swimming sensation in the head and giddiness; involuntary, idiotic-like chuckle; confusion of ideas, stupor and weariness─were some of the mental symptoms. The drowsiness was a well-marked feature and characterised some of the headaches. The headaches were frontal largely, or momentary dartings like electric shocks. A lady to whom I gave *Strych. ph*. 3x in five-drop doses twenty minutes before meals felt at once constriction of the throat, and after each meal violent headache in forehead over the eyes. The choking sensations were a constant feature in provings and poisonings. A patient now under my care suffering from locomotor ataxy has had among other manifestations alarming laryngeal crises with choking attacks. For these Felix Semon had given him subcutaneous injections of *Strychnine*, which was exquisitely homśopathic to the case, and gave marked relief. The direct "tonic" action of *Strych*. was shown in one of Robinson's provers, who had "unusually good appetite, she enjoys her food amazingly." Gamper, of St. Petersburg (*C. D. P*.), experimented with *Strych. nit*. on healthy young hospital assistants and found that it increased the amount of gastric juice secreted, the general acidity, and the quantity of free acid in the secretion. It hastened the absorption from the stomach, and strengthened the mechanical movements. The effects continued some time after the administration was stopped. The action of *Strych*. on the rectum and genito-urinary organs was as pronounced as that of *Ign*. and *Nux*; the male prover had his left testicle and cord swollen, and an abscess of the scrotum developed and discharged. Meyhoffer (*C. D. P*.) experimented with *Strych*. on himself and two other persons, one of whom was a woman of lymphatic temperament. "It always brought on electric shocks, occurring whenever the prover was touched or whenever any one lightly shook the bed on which he or she was lying. This happened to all, only the woman (lymphatic and feeble) needed a stronger dose." This prover also had this curious symptom: Any touch on any part of the body = a voluptuous sensation. Hale mentions the following uses of *Strych*. and its salts as observed by him and others: (*1*) In the tetanic spasms of cerebro-spinal

meningitis. *Strych*. 6. (*2*) Amaurosis from atony of retina. (*3*) Diplopia, and night-blindness. Facial neuralgia and neuralgic headache, *Strych. sul*.; (and in one case when all other *Strych*. preparations had failed, *Strych. val*. cured). (*4*) Spasm of śsophagus in an hysterical woman, *Strych*. (*5*) Brain exhaustion of women in whom high nervous erethism exists. *Strych. val*. 2x. (*6*) Chorea, when the convulsions do not cease during sleep. *Strych*. 12, or 30.─A suggestion of Cooper that many cases of persistent cough recurring after influenza are met by *Strych*. I have found to be correct. The influenza cough has in it a strong spasmodic and asthmatic element, whether dry or not, and this seems to give one point of correspondence. C. W. Lawson (quoted *H. W*., xxxiv. 134) relates the case of a medical man who took continuously for two years *Liq. Strych. Hydrochlor*., 5 to 10 minims, thrice daily, with a little *Sal volatile*. He was at first benefited, but afterwards experienced a desire to take abnormally deep inspirations, "and he felt that to do so would overcome the inhibitory power over the lung, probably the action of the diaphragm." One morning, after a dose of *Strych*., he was taking such an inspiration, and from that moment experienced the sensations complained of: inability to take a deep breath; fixation of chest walls compelling him to stoop; weakness on exertion, great confusion of thought and memory; occasional clay-coloured fćces, usually greater in amount than ordinary. After six months the apex beat descended to the 6th interspace, and headache and drowsiness became marked. He travelled for six months without benefit. All attempts to act on the heart with drugs increased the headache. Lawson then found the heart dilated, wide subcostal angle, chest emphysematous, moving *en masse*. After a year of treatment *Hyoscyamus* tincture, min. xx. at bedtime, was ordered and proved strikingly beneficial, drowsiness ceased entirely and improvement in all other respects followed.─*Peculiar Sensations* of *Strych*. are: Feeling as if head and face were enlarged. [Hence *Nux* and *Strych*. are remedies for the after-affects of debauches.] As if an iron cap were on head. Paralysed feeling in left half of head and face. Scalp sore, as if hair had been pulled. As if nerves suddenly pulled out of teeth. As of a lump in throat. As if water dripped off right elbow; at intervals; and off right shoulder. As if chopped in half at waist, at night. The pains and sensations of *Strych*. come suddenly and return at *intervals*. Sudden palpitation. Darting, pinching lancinating, fulgurating, electric pains. "Gurgling noise in rectum with electric darts" is a symptom of one prover. Many pains centre about the lips and eyes. Pains and chills occur in the occiput and nape and run down whole length of spine. There is much itching of the whole body and "violent itching in roof of mouth," which should prove a useful symptom. Jerkings, twitchings, and shocks in all parts run throughout the pathogenesis. The sensitiveness is shown in the increased activity of the spinal senses; the dread of touch; shrinking from draughts of air; and in Meyhoffer's prover touch anywhere excited a voluptuous sensation. *Stiffness* is a leading note of *Strych*., and Cooper gives "rheumatism with stiff joints" as an indication. The symptoms are < in morning. < By touch; noise; motion; exertion; walking. < After meals. > Lying on back.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Passiflor. (?) (suggested by Hale); Hyo. (drowsiness, respiratory affection); Tobacco, Chlorof., Camph., Acon. have been advised. See also under Nux. Osterwald (*Med. Press*, January 6, 1901) found inhalation of Oxygen an effective antidote in animals. Black draught (Senna and Epsom Salts) relieved the constipation better than any other aperient. Sul. 30 in globules dry on the tongue brought about a rapid and almost complete relief of all the rectal symptoms of Robinson's male prover. *Compare:* Headache extending from occiput down spine, Pic. ac. Sudden pains, Bell., Lyc. Itching on palate, Glon. Sensation as if cut in two at waist, Ars. Headache with drowsiness, Bruc. Head jerked forwards and backwards, Stram. Spasm of throat, inability to swallow, Stram.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium: like that of hydrophobia; like delirium tremens; frightened; shrinks from persons; from currents of air.—Shouted out, "They are coming for me!".—Extreme nervous excitability; painful nervousness.—Immoderate fits of laughing, with light, swimming sensation and giddiness.—Moaning; sobbing; screaming.—Exceedingly despondent.—Irritable.—Confusion of ideas.—Loss of memory.—Consciousness perfect till death; though there may be loss of consciousness.

2. Head.—Vertigo: inclines to fall forward; with roaring in ears; while lying, with nausea.—Jerking of head forwards; and backwards.—Veins of head, and neck and face turgid; red, protruding eyes.—Violent headache with bursting pains in forehead, esp. l. side.—Stupid headache with extreme drowsiness.—Severe pains over l. eye and behind ears, with a feeling of stupor and drowsiness, 8 p.m.—Sensation as if an iron cap on head.—Violent thumping pains in head, esp. r. half and over l. eye.—Shattered sensation in head with drowsiness.—Sharp, darting pains in l. temple and round to back of l. ear.—Rapid pulsation in l. temple and l. hypochondrium.—Sudden pain and pressure in vertex and l. eye.—Peculiar paralysed feeling in l. half of head and face.—Dull pains in back of head and temples.—Constant pains on back of head and nape of neck.—Boring pain in occiput.—Pains on back of head, extending down whole length of spine.—Sharp pains in occiput, extending to l. eye and back of r. ear.—Sore pains in scalp as if hair had been pulled.—Intense itching of scalp and nape.

3. Eyes.—Eyes highly congested and in constant motion, as in great affright.—Eyes red; injected and protruding.—Eyes: sunken; rolling; distorted; turned to one side; turned to r. and fixed, with dilated, insensible pupils and red conjunctiva.—Aching, smarting, dull pains in eyes, with misty vision.—Burning in eyes, < l.—Feeling as if eyes were suddenly stiffened and drawn back.—Burning; intense, sudden; in eyes and lids.—Feeling as if cold in eyes.—Rolling of eyes as if they were two cold bullets.—Tender, bruised feeling over l. eye.—Rapid pulsation over l. eye; in l. upper lid with weakness, swelling, discharge.—Increased lachrymation.—Needle-like pains in balls.—Pupils dilated, eyes staring.—Pupils contracted.—Vision: dim;

confused, misty; persistent amaurosis.—Sparks before eyes, blackish, white, or red.—Increased peripheric sensibility for blue.—Enlargement of field of vision.—Everything seemed to turn green and he fell on the floor.

4. Ears.—Creeping, tingling sensation in external ears.—Sudden burning itching in ears, nose, lips, and eyes; in l. ear in afternoon.—Intense aching behind ears and down spine.—Sharp, darting pains behind r. ear; behind ears and back of head and neck.—Digging pain deep in l. ear.—Intense fulness in ears.—Hearing extremely sensitive, hears slightest sounds.—Roaring; burning; noise like wind.

5. Nose.—Face swollen and burning hot, eyes half closed as if stung by bees.—Face puffy, pale, distorted.—Muscles stiff.—Risus sardonicus.—Expression of extreme terror.—Face: livid; flushed and bathed with cold, clammy sweat.—Sharp, needle-like pains in cheek-bones; in l. cheek-bone shooting into teeth.—Lips: blue; livid; swollen; retracted.—Trismus.—Stiffening of jaws affecting speech.—Dull pains in jaws generally shooting into temples.—Needle-like pains under jaws.—Pulsation in chin.

7. Teeth.—Teeth clenched.—Toothache: at midnight; in l. upper teeth shooting into cheek-bone; as if nerves suddenly pulled out, at night: drawing; shooting.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: dry and papillć erect; dry, with white moisture on edges; gums and lips violet; hot; sore, and roof of mouth.—Frothing at mouth.—Violent itching in roof of mouth.—Taste: bad; feverish; hot and bitter; dry.—Mouth filled with (frothy) saliva.—Articulation difficult.—Speech: indistinct; lost.

9. Throat.—Choking sensation in throat; as if something were held tightly round it.—Dry; spasmodic; contracted feeling; intense difficulty in swallowing.—Feeling as of a lump in throat, evening.—Dry, hot feeling; soreness (l. side); scraping.—Every attempt to swallow = violent spasms of muscles of pharynx.—Severe dull pains in muscles and glands of neck and at back of ears.—Sharp pains in glands of neck, behind ears and back of head.

11. Stomach.—Unusually good appetite, enjoys her food amazingly.—Thirst: intense; feverish.—Eructations: of bitter wind before vomiting; bitter, greasy; with bad taste.—Nausea.—Almost constant retching.—Violent vomiting.—Vomiting thin, colourless liquid.—Heavy feeling in stomach.—In pit of stomach: intense pain; sharp pain; intense twitching; violent jerks; spasm.—Spasm of pit of stomach, suddenly, while at dinner, lasting an hour with severe pain and feeling of suffocation, compelling to loosen clothes.—Burning along śsophagus and in stomach.—Immediately felt a burning sensation in stomach for about a minute then felt as if the blood ran cold.

12. Abdomen.—R. hypochondrium: aching at intervals, with sick, faint feeling; tense pain in r.; sharp, needle-like and cutting pains.—Sharp pains in l.

hypochondrium shooting to pit of stomach.—Rapid pulsation in l. hypochondrium and l. temple.—Abdominal muscles rigid in tetanic spasms.—In muscles: sore, contracted, bruised feeling.—Rumbling.—Griping, cutting, gnawing pain in bowels.—Sharp, cutting pain in r. lower and l. upper half of abdomen.—Uneasiness in bowels and constipation.—Deep-seated, sore, contracted, cramp-like feelings in lower abdomen.—Sharp, needle-like pains in l. groin.

13. Stool and Anus.—Gurgling sounds in rectum, with spasms of darting pain compelling him to sit on the ground as if shot.—Two agonising darts of pain during the night.—Two darts like shocks from a strong galvanic battery before going to bed.—Spasmodic jumping in anus.—Diarrhśa: copious, watery.—Fćces discharged involuntarily during the spasms.—Stools: lumpy and dry, flatus smelling of fresh putty; lumpy with mucus.—Very obstinate constipation; with griping.

14. Urinary Organs.—Contraction of bladder; it expelled urine apparently as fast as it was secreted.—Bladder paralysed.—Painful pressure in bladder and rectum.—Uneasiness about bladder and urethra < walking or sitting on anything hard.—Darting and shooting pains from bladder down thighs; from back of bladder down rectum; from front wall of bladder along urethra; finally the pains left the bladder and settled in glans penis.—Scalding in urethra.—Constant urging.—Urine: copious; scanty; variable, natural, dark like beer, thick, red sediment, albuminous-looking masses floating in it.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—L. spermatic cord painful, l. testicle swelled, painful only on standing or walking; hard, swollen, later burning pain on l. side of scrotum where the skin was tense on the testicle, and a large abscess formed in the dartos and cellular tissue; this was opened by a small incision and yielded a very large quantity of semi-transparent fluid, partly mixed with blood, after the discharge of which the size of the testicle became somewhat less; there was no connection between the testicle and the abscess.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—While falling asleep, quite suddenly several hysterical jerks as from the womb, with burning, irritating heat and violent pulsation in the passages; also feeling of great pressure and bearing down.—Darting pain and thrilling sensation in vagina with momentary pulsation coming on at intervals.—Violent tearing pains in womb, at intervals.—Menses at proper times, lasted only two days and were scanty.—Any touch on the body, it mattered not where, excited a voluptuous sensation.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Spasm of muscles about larynx and of arms; she felt and looked as if strangled; the muscles on each side of larynx became tense like cords.—Spasm of respiratory muscles, breathing irregular, intermittent, difficult.—Voice: weak; low; hoarse.—Aphonia.—Occasionally spasmodic, explosive cough; dry.—Breathing: hurried; difficult; choking; tight; with great pain in prćcordia; sobbing; moaning.—Asphyxia.

18. Chest.—Walls of chest fixed.—Oppression.—Chest moves *en masse*, is hyper-resonant.—Tightness.—Pain: severe, sharp, contractive, spasmodic, darting, on chest, neck, and back.—Sharp needle-like pains: in upper chest and small of back; in r. (and l.) upper chest; in l. side under the ribs.—Severe stabbing pains in r. breast passing through to back at intervals.—Violent tearing in l. breast, at intervals.—Sharp pains in l. breast.

19. Heart.—Tightness about prćcordia.—During day, dull pain, shifting along line of aortic arch.—Fluttering sensation about heart with faintness.—Sudden palpitation.—Tumultuous action of heart.—Feeling as of heart coming into throat.—Heart fluttering like a wounded bird.—Pulse: irregular; accelerated; corded, tense, strong; full, rapid; nearly extinct in the paroxysms.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck swollen; jugular veins distended.—Neck stiff, muscles like rigid cords.—Stiffness: painful; extending down back; momentary in l. half of neck.—Darting, knife-like pains: in muscles of neck and top of shoulders; chest, abdomen; with sick feeling.—Violent pain (stabbing, darting) in nape and down spine.—Back stiff.—Convulsive jerks in the back, and spinal column.—Intense aching or icy-coldness in entire back.—Agonising, gnawing pain in back and neck and muscles of legs.—Cutting in l. half of back.—Sudden stiffness in lower back and hips.—Sharp, needle-like pain in back about waist.—Suddenly violent cutting pain in back about waist, as though she were chopped in half, extending r. and l. to stomach at night.

21. Limbs.—Fingers and toes violet-coloured, fingers spasmodically drawn in, toes drawn back.—Limbs outstretched and rigid, at times jerking movements.—Cramps.—Darting pains in muscles.—Rheumatic pains in arms and legs.—Crawling in limbs after spasms.

22. Upper Limbs.—On washing his hands, half an hour after touching an abrasion on l. thumb with *Liquor. Strych*., immediately felt numbness extending from thumb to whole of l. hand and wrist and rapidly to elbow and shoulder; in two hours joints of all fingers swollen and numbness gone; later enormous swelling of whole limb.—Arms stretched out, hands clenched.—Soreness, tenderness of muscles.—Sharp rheumatic pain in socket of r. shoulder.—Sharp pains in back of l. upper arm and fore part of thigh.—Sharp pain r. elbow-joint.—Sensation as though a drop of cold water were dripping off r. elbow at intervals; at times as if cold water dripped off r, shoulder.—Subsultus tendinum.—Trembling of hands.—Violent twitching in veins of r. hand; it seemed as if the blood had stopped and then flowed on.—Hands: partially paralysed; spasmodically clenched.—Momentary stiffness of fingers.—Cramp-like; rheumatic, sharp pains in hands.—Prickling, numbed sensations: in l. hand, at intervals; sudden in fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Painful convulsions in lower limbs and nape, with lightning-like pains in lumbar region, constantly shooting.—Loss of power of lower

limbs.—Stiffness; rheumatic pains; sharp, needle-like pains in joints and limbs.—Trembling of legs.—Sudden jerking of legs; at night.—Hard rigidity of legs.—Stiffness of l. leg and back.—Agonising, gnawing pain in muscles of thighs.—Cramp-like pains in r. foot and leg.—Severe pains in r. ankle-joint < walking.—Cramp-like pains in feet.—Sharp, darting pains in feet, esp. in bottom of heels.—Thrilling from toes up legs.—Stiffened, twisted feeling in toes.—Violent itching-tingling in soles and palms.

24. Generalities.—Spasmodic, convulsive twitchings.—Every muscle of the body in a state of constant twitching.—Extremely violent twitching, first in limbs then in whole l. side.—Violent, electric-like starting and shuddering; followed by opisthotonos.—Shocks in muscles so violent that r. thigh is dislocated.—Constant inclination to bend towards r. side.—Convulsions recurring regularly.—Every attempt to move threatened a convulsion.—Convulsive jerks on falling asleep.—In convulsions, skin hot, bathed in perspiration and steaming.—Everything seemed to turn green and he fell on the floor.—Can lie in no position but on her back; any other = convulsions.—An attempt to take liquids = violent, spasmodic fit preventing her swallowing it.—Pains cramp-like, made her feel as though she would he stiffened.—< Evening.—< At night.—< From 8 to 10 p.m.

25. Skin.—Skin: pale at first; then livid and bluish.—Burning; prickling sensation; formication.—Formication on tips of fingers.—Intense itching of skin of entire body; esp. of scalp, face, arms, and legs.

26. Sleep.—Yawning; extreme drowsiness.—Sleeplessness: from internal uneasiness and anxiety; from dread of rectal spasms; with visions of dead persons.—Extreme restlessness and talking in her sleep with peculiar working in back of brain.—Restless nights with profuse perspirations.—Dreams: disagreeable; strange wanderings of the imagination.

27. Fever.—Extreme chilliness; and drowsiness.—Peculiar creeping chilliness all over with a tremulous sensation in the jaws.—Extreme chilliness even in a warm room.—Icy coldness: painful; of entire body; sudden.—A single cold chill down entire length of spine; afterwards she felt deathly cold.—Icy coldness down spine.—Extremities cold.—Lower extremities cold and perspiration flowing in a stream from head and chest.—Fever of adynamic intermittent type.—Intolerable sense of heat over whole body though some parts cool to the feel.—Burning heat with hot sweat.—Bathed in warm sweat.—Profuse sweat after the spasm.—Sudden cold sweat and icy coldness of entire body.—Cold sweat with the convulsive shocks, and increased shaking and stiffening.

Succinum.

Electron. Amber. (A mineralised resin not to be confounded with Ambergris, Ambra.) Trituration. Solution of the non-rectified oil (Oleum Succini non rectificatum) prepared by dry distillation of Amber. Solution of Succinic acid. $C_4H_6O_4$.

Clinical.—Asthma. Fear; of trains and close places. Globus. Hay-fever. Hiccough. Hysteria. Leucocythæmia splenica. Spleen, affections of.

Characteristics.—Dr. Morris Weiner (quoted in *New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies*, tested *Succin. ac*., which he prepared himself from Amber by dry distillation. The fumes of the crude acid, he says, are inflammable, and produce asthma, cough, sneezing, weeping, dropping of watery mucus from nostrils, pain in chest, and headache. On this indication he treated thirty persons suffering from hay-fever, and cured them all, and saved them the necessity of making an annual exodus. He gave one or two grains of the 3x trit. of *Succinum* itself diluted in twelve teaspoonfuls of water; a teaspoonful every two hours. Burnett (*Dis. of Spleen*) used the non-rectified oil as an organ remedy in spleen affections, especially when accompanied by nervous and hysterical phenomena. The crude oil is a thick brown liquid having a strong empyreumatic odour. It is a powerful local irritant, and has been used with success as such in lumbago, rheumatism, and sciatica. It enters into the composition of "Roche's Embrocation," and "Haarlem Oil," and has a popular reputation as a remedy for whooping-cough, the directions being for it to be rubbed into the spine night and morning (Murrell, in *Brit. Med. Jour*.). A tablespoonful dose, says Murrell, has caused persistent vomiting, diarrhœa, and symptoms of collapse; and the patient aborted. These observations are of value in relation to Burnett's experience. He gave the oil thus: To six ounces of Acorn-water are added half a scruple of the oil. They do not mix chemically, but by shaking each time a dose is taken the required division and attenuation is attained. Burnett's keynote is: "Painful spleen affections wherewith there are convulsive attacks such as the hysterical and hypochondriacal often have." Burnett relates in his book a most remarkable case of "chronic enlargement of the spleen, with hemi-hyperæsthesia, cephalalgia, dyspnœa, orthopnœa, convulsions "in a young lady" towards the end of her teens." After years of treatment under others and himself, Burnett concluded from Rademacher's account of *Succ. ol*. that it might provide the remedy. It was given in five-drop doses three times a day. In forty-eight hours the convulsive attacks ceased for good, and all the phenomena slowly disappeared. Burnett has also found *Succ. ol*. curative in splenic leucocythæmia. A keynote of Burnett's is: "Fear of trains and close places." His dose is five drops of the oil three times a day.

Relations.—*Compare:* Splenics, Cean., Nat. m., Querc., Mang. ac., Nat. sul.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fear of trains and close places.

2. Head.—Headache.

3. Eyes.—Lachrymation.

5. Nose.—Sneezing; dropping of watery mucus from nostrils.

9. Throat.—Globus.

11. Stomach.—Persistent hiccough.—Violent vomiting.

13. Stool and Anus.—Persistent diarrhœa and vomiting.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Abortion.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Asthma.—(Incipient phthisis.—Chronic bronchitis.—Whooping-cough.)

18. Chest.—Pain in chest.

24. Generalities.—Symptoms of collapse; the patient aborted, but recovered.—Hysterical convulsions in women (from the smell.—Burnett).

Sulfonal.

Diethylsulphone-dimethyl-methane. $(CH_3)_2C(C_2H_5S)_2$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Cramps. Cyanosis. Ears, noises in. Epilepsy. Headache, with tinnitus. Hæmatoporphyrinuria. Locomotor ataxy. Paralysis, ascending. Reflexes abolished.

Characteristics.—*Sulfonal* was at first regarded as one of the safest of hypnotics, but many cases of poisoning by medicinal doses have occurred, and my Schema is made up of reported effects produced on patients. The accounts will be found in recent numbers of *H. W*. Prominent symptoms were: Stupor. Headache, with noises in ears. Vomiting and diarrhœa. Urine retained, or secretion arrested; claret-coloured; containing albumen; porphyrin. Ataxic gait and diminished or abolished reflexes point to locomotor ataxy. Ascending paralysis has been observed. The heart is weak; fainting occurs; and death takes place by heart failure. Rashes have been noticed on the skin, purpuric, erythematous, &c. One man (*H. W*., xxxii. 174) observed uniform skin effects every time he took *Sfo*., more intense the larger the

dose. This occurred from gr. v.: Patches of erythema appeared (*1*) first on inner side of first phalanx of right little finger; (*2*) next over proximal ends of metacarpal bones of left thumb and index; (*3*) on posterior surface of left forearm a little below elbow; (*4*) fourth on prepuce. The symptoms were > by cold douches.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Stupidity.—Unconscious, with dilated and fixed pupils and profuse sweat.

2. Head.—Headache and tinnitus aurium.

3. Eyes.—Pupils dilated and fixed.

4. Ears.—Tinnitus.

8. Mouth.—Breath smells of onions.

6. Face.—Face livid.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting, diarrhœa, and violent chills.—Constant retching, vomiting, and soreness over epigastrium.—Great disturbance of digestion with scanty urine.

12. Abdomen.—Spleen enlarged; hyperæmic.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa and vomiting.—Great constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Dark brown urine.—Urine very scanty; albuminous; almost solid when cooled.—Hæmatoporphyrinuria and death; urine oscillated between deep claret and light claret colour.—Retention of urine; had to be drawn off; dark-coloured.—Urine cherry-colour, later like dark port wine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erythema on prepuce.

18. Chest.—Œdema of lungs.—Signs of broncho-pneumonia.

19. Heart.—Death from heart failure and œdema of lungs.—Heart's action feeble, occasionally intermittent.

20. Back.—Chronic leptomeningitis, circumscribed softening of dorsal portion of cord, with hypostatic pneumonia of r. lung, and cyanosis of liver and kidneys (post mortem of poisoning cases).

23. Lower Limbs.—Gait ataxic; reeled about.—Plantar reflex deficient.—Paralysis of lower limbs.—(Cramps of legs and single muscles.)

24. Generalities.—The symptoms disappear slowly.—Paralysis of body.—> By cold water; cold douches.—Great prostration.—Progressive paralysis affecting legs first then arms.—Paralysis sometimes progressive sometimes with hyperæsthesia and abnormal sensation.—Twitching of muscles, esp. of face and flexors: < by voluntary movement, but always present in sleep.—Reflexes abolished.—(Epilepsy, inveterate cases with over-excitability of the cortical substance.).—Fainted and vomited.—Livid, esp. face.—Cyanosis.—Death by respiratory failure preceded by unconsciousness.

25. Skin.—Discoloured patches like purpura on skin.—Patches of erythema, of intensity proportionate to dose:—(*1*) On inner side of first phalanx of r. little finger; (*2*) over proximal ends of metacarpal bones of l. thumb and index; (*3*) on posterior surface of l. forearm, a little below elbow; (*4*) on prepuce.—Erythematous measles-like eruption.

26. Sleep.—Stupor.—Heaviness and drowsiness.—Sleepiness and weariness with unsteady gait.

27. Fever.—Violent chills.

Sulphur.

Brimstone. Sublimed Sulphur. S. (A. W. 3l.98). Trituration of "Flowers of Sulphur." A saturated solution of Sulphur in absolute alcohol constitutes the Ř tincture. [A trituration of amorphous Sulphur has also been used. Effects of "Milk of Sulphur" or Precipitated Sulphur, *i.e.*, Sulphur prepared by precipitation from a solution of Calc. sulph. with Hydrochloric acid, are included in the pathogenesis.]

Clinical.—*Acne. Adenoids*. Ague. *Alcohol habit*. Amaurosis. *Amenorrhśa*. Anćmia. Anus, prolapse of. *Asthma*. Atelectasis. Bed-sores. *Biliousness. Boils. Brain, congestion of*. Breasts, affections of. Bright's disease. *Bronchitis*. Cataract. *Catarrh*. Chagres fever. Chancre. Cheloid. *Chest, pains in. Chilblains*. Chloasma. Climaxis, sufferings of. *Cold. Constipation. Consumption*. Corns. *Cough*. Crusta serpiginosa. Dental fistula. Diabetes. *Diarrhśa. Dysentery*. Dysmenorrhśa. *Ear, affections of. Eczema*. Emaciation. Enuresis. Epilepsy. *Eructations. Eruptions. Eyes, affections of. Faintness. Feet, burning; Perspiring. Fever*. Freckles. Ganglion. Glands, affections of. Gleet. Globus hystericus. Gonorrhśa. *Gout. Hćmorrhoids. Headache*. Head, rush of blood to. Herpes. Hip-joint disease. Hydrocele. *Hydrocephalus. Hydrothorax. Hypochondriasis*. Impotence. *Influenza. Intermittents. Irritation. Itch*. Jaundice. *Laryngitis. Leucorrhśa. Lichen. Liver, derangement of. Lumbago. Lungs, affections of. Lupus*. Mania. *Measles. Memory, weak*. Meningitis. *Menstruation,*

disorders of. Miscarriage. Molluscum. *Nettlerash. Neuralgia*. Nipples, sore. *Nose, bleeding of; inflammation of*. Śsophagus, constriction of. Ophthalmia, acute; scrofulous; rheumatic. *Pelvic hćmatocele*. Phimosis. Phlegmasia dolens. *Peritonitis. Pleurisy. Pneumonia. Pregnancy, disorders of.* Prostatorrhśa. *Rectum, affections of. Rheumatic fever. Rheumatism, acute; chronic; gonorrhśal. Ringworm*. Sciatica. *Self-abuse. Sinking. Skin, affections of. Sleep, disordered. Smell, illusions of. Spinal irritation*. Spine, curvature of. Spleen, pain in. *Startings*. Stomatitis. *Taste, illusions of. Tenesmus. Thirst. Throat, mucus in. Tongue, coated*. Tonsillitis. Toothache. *Trachea, irritation in. Ulcers*. Urticaria. Uterus, prolapse of. *Vaccination*. Varicocele. Varicosis. *Vertigo. Warts*. White swelling. *Worms*. Worry. *Yawning*.

Characteristics.—*Sulphur* is an elementary substance, occurring in nature as a brittle crystalline solid, burning in the air with a blue flame, being oxidised to Sulphur dioxide (*Sulphurous acid*). The reputation of Sulphur as a remedy is perhaps as old as medicine. "As early as 2,000 years ago," says Hahnemann, "*Sul*. had been used as the most powerful specific against the itch. . . The itch, with which the workers in wool are so much affected, causes an *intolerably agreeable, tingling, itching*, gnawing as of vermin. Some designate it as an intolerably voluptuous titillating itching, ceasing as soon as the parts are scratched and commencing to burn, which burning continues after the scratching. *Sul*. frequently produces in healthy persons burning-itching pimples and vesicles resembling the itch vesicles, and especially itching in the joints, and in the night." The specific power of *Sul*. to cure itch was abused. It was applied externally as baths and ointments, and the skin affection was not cured but repelled, and a host of secondary affections appeared in its place. Hahnemann found in *Sul*. the homśopathic counterpart of the peculiar constitutional dyscrasia which tends to manifest in itch-like eruptions, and which he named *Psora. Sul*. is the chief of the antipsoric remedies. A proving of *Sul*. appears in the *M. M. P*., and this is amplified in the *Chronic Diseases*. The domestic use of *Sul*. (in the familiar "Brimstone and Treacle") as a "Spring medicine" is based on its antipsoric properties. "It is one of the most popular diaphoretics of the day," says Milne, "few old women failing to use it when any eruption is supposed to be struggling through the skin." It is this property of *Sul*. to divert to the surface constitutional irritants which renders it the chief of Hahnemann's antipsorics. *Sul*. has also an antipsoric action independently of its power of "bringing out" rashes. The psoric poison may be present and active in a case of disease and "apparently well-indicated remedies may fail to act" in consequence. In such cases one or two doses of *Sul*. will frequently antidote, as it were, the psora, and either clear up the case, or open the way for the action of other remedies. In such cases there will almost certainly be some *Sul*. indications present. *Sul*. is a potent antiseptic, and is one of the most certain destroyers of the acarus of itch. The exact relation of acarus itch to psora and other itching eruptions need not be considered; but as *Sul*. has the power of repressing constitutional eruptions when locally applied, as well as the power of destroying the acarus, it is best to use other means (*e.g*., Oil of Lavender) for the

latter purpose, and give *Sul*. or other indicated remedies internally. In my experience the psora of Hahnemann (which is a very real and definite dyscrasia) is generally inherited. The symptoms of latent psora are set forth in detail in Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*, and they are for the most part almost exact reproductions of the symptoms of *Sul*. But whilst *Sul*. is the chief of antipsorics, it is only one of many; and *Sul*. is in no way limited in its uses to cases of latent or declared psora. Much more important is it to know the leading features of the drug's action, which are sure guides in any case. (*1*) A key to many of the *Sul*. conditions is to be found in an *irregular distribution of the circulation*: flushes of heat; rush of blood to head, chest, heart; plethora from suddenly suppressed eruptions, piles, discharges; heat and burning sensation of all parts or coldness, sweating of many parts. These irregularities may go on to actual inflammation with effusions; and to fever of intermittent or other types. Another manifestation of this is found in the *redness* of orifices and parts near orifices: red ears, red nose; red eyelids and red borders round eyelids: brilliant red lips; bright red anus in children; red meatus urinarius; red vulva. The orifices are not only red and congested, but they are sore and hypersensitive as well; the passage of all discharges or excretions is painful. (*2*) The other side of this feeling of fulness is a feeling of *emptiness*. There is no medicine which has this symptom in a more extreme degree than *Sul*., and there is no single symptom that is of greater value to the homśopathic prescriber than "Faint, sinking, all-gone sensation at 11 a.m." When that symptom is marked I give *Sul*. (generally 30), and get all the good I can out of the remedy before prescribing anything else, and very rarely am I disappointed. There is no need to wait to be told the symptom, or to ask patients directly if they experience it. I generally ask if they get hungry out of their usual mealtimes; and if they say "Yes"; I ask "What time?" The time need not be exactly eleven; though that is the most characteristic time. People who "must have something between breakfast and dinner-time" are generally benefited by *Sul*. This ravenous hunger at 11 is often associated with other *Sul*. symptoms, as heat at vertex; dyspepsia; portal congestion; constipation with ineffectual urging; piles; constipation alternating with diarrhśa. When the dyspeptic gets food and relieves his hunger he begins to feel puffed up, feels heavy and sluggish, and is low-spirited, he scarcely cares to live. The dyspepsia of *Sul*. is often the result of suppressed eruptions. It is well known that drunkenness "runs in families," and the underlying disease of drunkenness is often psora. *Sul*. both causes and cures craving for beer and spirits. Gallavardin cured many apparently hopeless drunkards with *Sul*. 1m. The "sinking, empty, all-gone sensation" is a common feature in the dyspepsia of drunkards. Dyspepsia from farinaceous food. Cannot take milk; vomits it at once; sour vomit with undigested food. Voracious appetite is a frequent symptom of scrofula, and scrofula and psora are frequently convertible terms. The child clutches at all food offered to it as if starved to death. Defective assimilation; hungry yet emaciated. Stopped catarrh; nose obstructed indoors, > out of doors. The child looks dried up, a little old man; skin hanging in folds, yellowish, wrinkled, flabby. Head large in proportion to body. Lymphatic glands enlarged. Defective assimilation. When

scrofula exists without particular symptoms *Sul*. will develop them. Allied to scrofula is tuberculosis; in connection with which many symptoms of *Sul*. appear: marasmus with hunger at 11 a.m.; sore, red orifices; flushes of heat. In tuberculosis of the lungs a keynote is "body feels too hot." The patient must have windows open no matter how cold the weather may be. The caution is usually given to repeat *Sul*. seldom in cases of tuberculosis; and to give it only in the early stages. (*3*) "< By heat" is another keynote of *Sul*., and marks it out as the remedy in a large number of cases; the < is most noticeable by *warmth of the bed*. Whenever a patient says he is all right till he gets warm in bed, *Sul*. must be examined, it will generally cover the case. (In some cases *stove* heat >.) The cases of rheumatism and sciatica requiring *Sul*. will generally have > morning and < at night in bed. (*4*) "< At night" is scarcely less characteristic. *Sul*. is related to both the sun and the moon, which makes it one of the most important of periodics. Cooper cured many cases of neuralgia < at noon or at midnight. He regards every twelve hours as the most characteristic periodicity, but it may be multiples or divisions of twelve. Lippe cured with "a single dose of *Sul*. at new moon" a case of menorrhagia, patient had not been well since her last miscarriage. Skinner gave to a man who had paresis of the lower limbs a single dose of *Sul*. cm, with instructions to take it on a certain date (when the moon was full). The man recovered almost suddenly. Cooper has had some important experience with *Sul*. in intermittent fevers. He generally gave two pilules of *Sul*. Ř every four hours. Correspondents of his found this treatment preserve them from fever in India, and one, an officer, by means of it kept his regiment of sepoys in health when many others were in hospital. One writer treated nine cases with the pilules, and arrested the fever in twenty-four hours. One of the cases was a particularly obstinate one, and had been pronounced by the doctors to be complicated with liver affection. *Quinine* had been tried before the *Sul*. cured. In a case of "Chagres fever" (of West Indies), which had lasted three months, Cooper ordered a Sulphur bath as well as the *Sul*. pilules. That single bath seemed to alter the whole condition; from being an unhealthy, anćmic, bilious-looking man, the patient rapidly became the picture of health. Cooper recalls the fact that workers in Sulphur mines, though in malarial districts, enjoy a complete immunity from intermittent fevers. The power of *Sul*. in acute inflammatory conditions is allied to its action in intermittent fevers. *Sul*. is the chronic of *Acon*. in the effects of chills; and if *Acon*. does not promptly solve the difficulty, *Sul*. will be required. In the acute inflammations of the high South African plateau, where the variations of temperature are extreme, and chills and their consequences are Very common, Van den Heuvel tells me that for the pain, fever, and anxiety before physical signs have appeared, *Acon*. is his first remedy. But if the fever does not yield in twenty-four to forty-eight hours, *Sul*. will clear it up. "Chill" is "suppression" in another form. *Sul*. is a remedy of such universal power that it may be misleading to speak of it as more related to one side than to another. Taken altogether there are more symptoms on the left side than the right. It acts strongly on the left side of the chest: "Sharp stitching pains through left lung to back, < lying on back. < by least motion," is characteristic. In a case of left pleuro-pneumonia following a violent

hćmoptysis, *Sul*. 30 rescued a patient of mine from a condition which seemed desperate. Sul. acts on the whole respiratory tract, from the nose to the lung tissues. It causes a condition often met with in scrofulous patients, nasal catarrh where the nose is stopped indoors and free out of doors. All the features of asthma are produced in the pathogenesis, and *Sul*. has the alternation between skin irritation and asthma often met with in asthmatics. Villers (*H. R*., xv. p. 563) relates the case of a girl, 22, afflicted since three years old with eczemas of the most varied form, mostly moist, the chief seat being the region about the pudenda, armpits, fold behind ear; but the whole body was defaced, the only parts which had remained white and normal being the breasts. She had been continuously under treatment for the nineteen years, the worst effects resulting when external applications had been used to dry up the eruption. Then most frightful asthma occurred, which lasted till the corrosive, ill-smelling eruption appeared again. She had recently come under the care of a homśopath, who gave *Ars. iod*. 3. From this there resulted a condition of which the patient said, "I cannot describe it, but I felt as if I was being killed." Her doctor then sent her to Villers, who sent her for three months to a water-cure before he would commence treatment. Her general health was somewhat improved thereby, but the skin remained the same. He then thought of some very high potencies he possessed, and gave a few pellets of *Sul*. cm. Three days later he was sent for in a great hurry late one evening, and on arrival found the patient had torn off all her clothes, was rolling about on the floor of her room, continually trying to rub her back and her legs on the legs of chairs or the edge of the door. Then she jumped up, brought a knife from the kitchen and scraped her whole body; would eat nothing and only drank enormous quantities of cold beverages. This lasted five days, after which she slept for two full days. Then this happened: The eruption dried up completely and scaled as after scarlatina. The girl had always had very weak menses; the next three were increasingly strong and intolerably fetid. There was very disagreeable discharge from the ears, corrosive secretion from the eyelids, and a dreadfully tormenting and burning discharge from the pudenda, strongly exciting to voluptuousness. Under the action of the single dose steady improvement occurred, and in four months she was a youthfully blooming maiden in the full flow of all her functions, and the skin in perfect condition. To test this Villers made the patient wear rough wool; dip her hands in first hot and then cold water; and for two weeks he made her rub her body daily with pretty coarse sea-salt. The only effect of these measures was to make the skin improve in texture.—*Sul*., when indicated, will cause absorption of effusions, pleuritis (plastic, or hydrothorax), hydrocephalic, or synovial. I have frequently cured ganglion of the wrist with *Sul*. cm and lower, given on general indications. In the rheumatism of *Sul*. the affection begins below and spreads upwards. (This is analogous to the "from without inwards" direction of the psoric complaints which *Sul*. meets and reverses.) *Sul*. acts on the right eye and on all regions of the head—forehead, vertex, and occiput. It is the remedy for a large number of *periodical* headaches; headaches occurring every week; every month. Sick-headache. The headaches are accompanied by red face and hot head; are > in warm room; at rest; < in open

air; < from stooping. There is also a headache on coughing. I have cured a severe occipital headache < on coughing with *Sul*. 30. Among the characteristics of *Sul*. are: (*1*) Aversion to be washed, always < after a bath. (*2*) Complaints that are always relapsing (menses, leucorrhśa, &c.); patient seems to get almost well when the disease returns again and again. (*3*) Congestions to single parts: eye; nose; chest; abdomen; ovaries; arms; legs; or any organ of the body, marking the onset of tumours or malignant growths, especially at climacteric. (*4*) Chronic alcoholism; dropsy and other ailments of drunkards; they reform but are continually relapsing. (*5*) Sensation of burning: on vertex; and smarting in eyes; of vesicles in mouth and dryness of throat, first right then left; in stomach; in rectum in anus, and itching piles, and scalding urine; like fire on nipples in chest rising to face of skin of whole body, with hot flushes; in spots below scapulć burning soles, must find a cool place for them at night. (*6*) Hot head with cold feet. Lutze (*N. A. J. H*., xv. 286) finds that *Sul*. 1m will make feet that have been cold for years comfortably warm. (*7*) Cramp in calves and soles at night. (*8*) Hot flushes during day, with weak, faint spells, passing off with a little moisture. (*9*) Diarrhśa: after midnight; painless; driving out of bed early in morning; as if bowels were too weak to contain their contents. (*10*) Constipation: Stools hard, dry, knotty, as if burnt; large, painful, child is afraid to have stool on account of pain; or pain compels child to desist on first effort; alternating with diarrhśa. (*11*) Boils: coming in crops in various parts, or a single boil is succeeded by another as soon as the first is healed. (*12*) Skin: itching, voluptuous; scratching > ("feels good to scratch"); scratching = burning; < from heat of bed; soreness in folds. (*13*) Skin affections that have been treated by medicated soaps and washes; hćmorrhoids that have been treated by ointments. (*14*) Nightly suffocative attacks, wants doors and windows open; becomes suddenly wide awake at night; drowsy in afternoon after sunset, wakefulness the whole night. (*15*) Happy dreams, wakes up singing. (*16*) Everything looks pretty which patient takes a fancy to; even rags seem beautiful. (*17*) Ailments from the abuse of metals generally. (*18*) Offensive odour of body despite frequent washing. (*19*) Red nose < by cold: the colder the redder. (*20*) Cutting, stabbing pain in right eye. (*21*) Poor breakfast eaters. (*22*) Worried by trifles. (*23*) White, frothy expectoration. (*24*) Empty sensation (head; heart; stomach; abdomen). [*Sul*. aggravates much more in high dilutions than in lower ones; especially where extensive collections of disease-tissue exist, a single globule of 200th will often set up violent disturbance. The domestic use of *Sul*. is interesting. In one form or other *Sul*. is used in various countries for allaying pain; a piece of stick *Sul*. carried in the pocket is much used in England to ward off rheumatism. Natives of South America apply *Sul*. in solid form to parts in pain, and allow it to act for an hour before result is effected; and for lumbago and chronic rheumatic pains a bag filled with Flowers of Sulphur and applied heated to the part, immediately relieves the pain. An experienced sea captain testified to the extreme frequency of rheumatism amongst his sailors; but, he added, when carrying cargoes of *Sul*., he had never had a case of it (acute rheumatism) on board. In the treatment of croup and diphtheria the local application of *Sul*. to the fauces

has been highly spoken of by many practitioners. Dr. Laugardičre, of Toulouse, reported recently to the Academy of Medicine that he has discovered a cure for croup─a tablespoonful of Flowers of Sulphur dissolved in a tumbler of water. After three days of this treatment his patients were rescued from imminent death, and fully recovered. Nettlerash is often relieved by a little Flowers of Sulphur and water; and *Sul*. mixed with sea-sand and rubbed over itch vesicles destroys the acarus at once. In the early days of vaccination it was found that the action of *Sul*. on the frame was decidedly adverse to the receptivity of vaccine. According to Dr. Tierney, Dr. Jenner failed in vaccinating thirty soldiers, all under treatment by *Sul*. (*B. M. J*., Jan. 6, 1872. George Gascoin, letter on antiseptic treatment of small-pox). Seeing that operatives in sulphur mines enjoy an immunity against ague when prevalent in surrounding districts; and that, before going on hunting expeditions in malarious districts, men in Ethiopia submit themselves to fumigations with *Sul*., and find it an efficient prevention of ague, the probability of *Sul*. having a power of destroying the organisms in the blood of ague patients is certainly great, and deserves investigation (Cooper)]. *Sul*. is a great *resorbent*, and is frequently needed after acute illnesses which do not entirely clear up. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if a band were tied tightly round forehead; round cranium. Vertigo as if swinging. As if bed were not large enough to hold him. As if one stood on wavering ground. As if hair on vertex stood on end. As from a weight pressing on top of brain and a cord tied around head. As if head soft; brains bashed in. As if brain were beating against skull. As if eyes were pressed down. As if he had taken too much alcohol. As if hair would be torn out. As if head would burst. As if head were enlarged. As if she would sneeze. As if head had been beaten. As if top of head were being pressed against wall. Occiput as if hollow. As if flesh of scalp were loose. As if scalp had been beaten. As if cornea had lost its transparency. As if eye were gone and a cool wind blew out of socket. As if eyes had been punctured. As if a needle or splinter were sticking in eye. As if a thick veil were before eyes. As if eyeballs were dry. As if balls rubbed against lids. As if eyes were rubbed *against spicules of glass*; eyeballs dry; salt in eyes; cornea covered with fine dust; lids would become inflamed. As if sounds did not come through ears but forehead. As of water in ears. As if he smelt perfume. As if nose were swelled. Nostrils as if sore. As if lower jaw would be torn out. As if air just in front of her were hot. Teeth as if too long; as of a hot iron in teeth. As of a hard ball rising in throat. As if swallowing a piece of meat. As of a lump in throat. As of a hair in throat. As if throat too narrow. Stomach as if puffed up; as if torn with pincers. Intestines as if strung in knots. As if hernia would form. As if muscles of abdomen and peritonćum had been bruised. As if obliged to urinate, in urethra. As if something in larynx. As of a lump of ice in (r.) chest. As if lungs came in contact with back. As if strained in chest. As if he had fallen upon chest. As if chest would fly to pieces when coughing or drawing a deep breath. Heart as if enlarged. As if muscles of neck and back were too short. As if vertebrć gliding one over the other. Small of back as if beaten. Left shoulder and hip as if luxated. Like a weight on shoulder. As if something heavy hanging on upper arm. Arms as if beaten. As of a

mouse running up arms and back. Thigh as if broken. As if too short in popliteal space. Skin as if denuded and sore. Sweat may occur on one side of the body only; or on neck only. *Sul*. is *Suited to:* (*1*) Lean, stoop-shouldered persons, who walk and sit stooped; standing is the most uncomfortable position. (*2*) Persons of nervous temperament, quick-motioned, quick-tempered, plethoric, skin excessively sensitive to atmospheric changes. (*3*) Dirty, filthy people, with greasy skin, and long, straight, matted hair, prone to skin affections. (*4*) Children who cannot bear to be washed or bathed; emaciated; big-bellied; restless, hot, kick off clothes at night; have worms. (*5*) Persons of scrofulous diathesis, subject to various congestions, especially of portal system. (*6*) Lymphatic temperaments, nervous constitutions disposed to hćmorrhoids, with constipation or morning diarrhśa; diseases caused especially by, suppressed eruptions, peevishness, sudden and frequent flushes of heat all over body, followed by perspiration, hot palms, soles, and vertex; faintness in epigastrium in forenoon. (*7*) Children, emaciated, old-looking faces, big bellies, dry, flabby skin. (*8*) Full-blooded persons with great irritability, restlessness, and hastiness. (*9*) Old people. (*10*) People with hot, sweaty hands. (*11*) "Ragged philosophers"; dirty-looking persons who are always speculating on religious or philosophical subjects. (*12*) Freckled people. (*13*) Light-complexioned people. (*14*) Red-haired people. (*15*) Dark-complexioned people; negroes. (16) People who refer all their sufferings to the epigastrium "everything affects me there." The symptoms are: < By touch. < Pressure (pressure > pain in head when coughing). Rest <. Standing <. Stooping <. Lying on (r.) painful side >. Motion > pains in head, hips, knee, hćmorrhoids; < other symptoms. Moving arms <. Every step <. Rising <. Ascending <. Talking = fatigue of whole body. Vivacious talking = hammering headaches. < 11 a.m.; 12 noon; midnight; morning; evening; night; after midnight. Wants doors and windows open. Susceptible to temperature; warm things feel hot. Indoors = nose stopped up; > emptiness in occiput. Open air <. Draught of air <. Raw air <. Warmth <. Sun < (headache). Washing <. Cold, damp weather <. Cold food and drink < thirst. Cold water > head; left eye; whitlow. < Before a storm. < After sleep. < From milk; sweets; alcohol. > By eating; < after. < Before eating. > By warm food. < Before, during, and after menses (headache; leucorrhśa). < Looking down. < Crossing running water. < Raising arms. Hearing is < eating and blowing nose.

Relations.—[Sul. frequently serves to rouse the reactive powers when carefully selected remedies fail to act (especially in acute diseases; in chronic, Pso.). In this respect it is a close analogue and ally of Medor. and Syph., which should be studied with it.] *Antidoted by:* Aco., Camph., Cham., Chi., Merc., Puls., Rhus, Sep., Thu. *Antidote to:* Aco., Alo., Chi., Iod., Merc., Nit. ac., Olean., Rhus, Sep., Thu.; ailments from abuse of metals generally. *Compatible:* Calc., Calc. ph., Lyc., Sars., Sep., Puls. (Sul., Calc., Lyc.; and Sul., Sars., Sep. frequently follow in this order. It is generally said that Calc. should not be used before Sul.). *Follows well:* Merc. *Complementary:* Alo. (Sul. is generally the remedy when Alo. has been abused as a purgative), Aco., Nux, Puls. (Sul. is the "chronic" of the last

three. If a patient is sleepless Sul. may be given at night. If the patient sleeps well it is best given in the morning, as it may disturb sleep if given at night; Nux may be given at night and Sul. in the morning when their complementary action is desired). Sul. complements Rhus in paralysis. Follows and complements Ant. t. and Ipec. in lung affections, especially left; atelectasis. An interpolated dose of Sul. helps Sil. in indurations. Pso. complements Sul.; Pso. loves heat, Sul. hates it. Teste includes in the Sul. group: Crot. t., Merc. c., Bov., Ćth, c., Kre., Lob. i., Merc. sol., Aster., Cic., Rat. *Compare:* Meningitis, Apis. Injuries to eyes, Aco. (Sul. follows). Early-morning diarrhśa, Bry. (as soon as he moves), Nat. s. (with much flatus), Rx. c., Pod. (stools changeable; go on all day, though < at noon; Sul. raw, sore anus), Diosc. (colic flying to other parts). Defective reaction, Pso., Cup., Lauro., Val., Ambr., Carb. v. Flushes at climaxis, Lach., Sul. ac., Amyl., K. bi. Intermittent fever and neuralgia, Chi., Ars., Bapt. Ravenous hunger with heat at vertex, Calc., Pho. Tuberculosis, Bac., Calc., Pho. Itch, Merc., Sep., Caust. Dyspepsia, Nux, Sep. Excessive venery, masturbation, Nux, Calc. Yellow-brown spots, Sep., Lyc., Curar. Rheumatism, paralysis, Rhus. Sour stools, sore anus, Cham. Pneumonia, restoration imperfect, Sang. Paralysis from cold, Aco., Caust., Rhus. Accumulation of flatus, sour and bitter taste, Lyc. (with Sul. patient refers accumulation to left groin, region of sigmoid flexure). Bad effects of mental exhaustion; of seminal losses, Selen. (Sel. is a cognate element of Sul. and close analogue; Sel. < from tea; Sul. < from coffee; Sel. has "tingling in spots"). Morning aphonia, Carb. v. (Carb. v. also evening). Edges of eyelids, Graph., Bac. Congestion of lumbar spine, Pic. ac. Atrophy of infants, Ars. Sinking < 11 a.m., Na. m., Pho., Indm., Na. c., Zn. (nervous symptoms, Arg. n.). Prophylactic of cholera, Cup. Weak from talking, Stan., Cocc., Ver., Calc. Falls easily, Na. c. Hasty speech and action, Bell., Lach., Dulc., Hep. Weak ankles, Sul. ac., Caust. > Open air; desire to be uncovered, Pul., Lyc. Wetting bed in deep sleep, Bell. (in first sleep, Sep.). Effects of losses of fluids, Ars., Calc., Chi., Fer. Persistent speck before left eye (right Sel.). Vision mostly green, Sang. Rhagades of hands, Na. c. Hard, horny hands, Na. m., Graph. (opp. Calc.). Left to right, Lach. Stitches up vagina, Sep., Pho., Nit. ac. (also down and out), Alm., Berb., Pul. (Sul. stitches go to head). Left ovarian and left inframammary pain, Lil., Lach., Caulo., Vib. o., Pul., Ustil. Bearing-down pains, Bell., Sep., Gossyp., Pul., Sec. < On awaking, Lach., Na. m. Alarmed about soul's salvation, Ver. < Hearing water run, Hfb. Violent movements of fśtus, Op., Croc., Thuj. Dread of losing mind, Calc., Lyc., Nux. Hollow sensation in region of heart (Lil. as if heart empty). Earthy complexion, Na. m. Tall, slender people, Pho. (Sul. with stoop). Aversion to, be washed, Ant., c., Clem., Hep., Rhus, Sep., Spi. (Puls. baby likes being washed). Fear of ghosts, Aco., Ars., Bro., Carb. v., Cocc., Lyc., Pho., Pul., Ran. b., Sep., Zn. (I have been frequently asked by patients taking Sul. not to give them "that medicine" again as it made them "see faces," generally described as horrible). < Heat of bed at night, Bry., Merc., Pul., Cham. (toothache), Dros., Led., Sbi., Apis. Laughing alternately with weeping, Aur., Pul., Lyc., Croc., Pho., Ver. Vertigo looking down, Olean. (Calc. turning head, Pul. looking up). Throbbing

headache, Glo., Calc., Pul. Drowsiness with headache, Bruc., Strych., Gins., Herac., Na. s., Gels., Nux m. Passes almost pure blood from rectum, Merc., Aco. Diabetes with impotence, Mosch. Phimosis, Can. s., Merc., Nit. ac., Sep., Thu., Rhus, Sbi. Hunger at night, Chi. s., Pso., Pho. (with febrile heat, unappeasable), Lyc., Ign. Hot breath, Calc., Rhus. Sharp splinter sensation on slightest touch, Arg. n., Hep., Nit. ac. Throat, right then left, Lyc., Bar. c., left side, Lach., Sul. Freckles, Adren. Weak chest when speaking, Calc. Acid smell from mouth, Nux. Taste of blood, Ham. Sensation of hair in throat, K. bi., Sil. Intolerance of pressure of clothes, Lach. Blackish stools, Lept. Burning between scapulć, Pho., Lyc. Sinking sensations, worms, Scirrh. and other cancer nosodes. Vividly remembered dreams, Chi. Mistakes time of day, Merc., Lach. Boils, Anthrac. Vaccination effects, Thu., Malan. Red lips, red borders round eyelids, Bac. Offensive body smell; checked eruptions and discharges, Med. Excessively sensitive to atmospheric changes, Hep., K. ca., Pso. (Pso. is generally extremely chilly, Sul. hot). Restless, hot, kicks off clothes at night, Hep., Sanic. Wants to find cool place for feet, Sanic. Relapsing alcoholism, Pso., Bac.

Causation.—Suppressions. Alcohol. Sun. Sprains. Chills. Over-exertion. Reaching high. Falls. Blows. Bed-sores.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy and sadness, with grieving ideas; uneasiness respecting the patient's own condition and prospects, and about business affairs, so as to become exceedingly unhappy, disgusted with life, and even to despair of eternal salvation.—Egoistic.—Dwells on religious or philosophical speculations; anxiety about soul's salvation; indifference about lot of others.—Vexatious and morbid ideas of the past arise and cannot be got rid of.—Hypochondriac mood (through the day, in evening he is inclined to be merry).—Strong tendency to weep, and frequent weeping, alternating sometimes with involuntary laughter.—Disconsolate humour, with scruples of conscience, even with respect to the most innocent actions.—Fits of anguish, esp. in evening; timidity and great tendency to be frightened.—Precipitation, restlessness, and impatience.—Peevishness; childish peevishness in grown people.—Ill-humour, moroseness, quarrelsome disposition, disposition to criticise, and dislike to conversation.—Irritability, disposition to anger and passion.—Great indolence and repugnance to all exertion, both mental and bodily.—Too lazy to rouse himself up, and too unhappy to live.—Indecision, awkwardness (at his work), inadvertence, anthropophobia, with feeling of giddiness.—Stupidity and imbecility, with difficulty in understanding and in answering correctly.—In afternoon, stupefied state after a glass of wine.—Great weakness of memory, chiefly for proper names.—Misplaces or cannot find the proper word when he speaks.—Mistakes as to time, thinks it earlier than it is; at vesper bell (7 p.m.) insists it is only 5 p.m., quite angry when one attempts to convince her of her error.—Forgetfulness of that which is about to be uttered.—Great flow of ideas, for the most part sad and unpleasant, but sometimes

gay, and interspersed with musical airs.—Strong tendency to religious and philosophical reveries, with fixed ideas.—Incoherent speech.—Mania, with a settled idea of having all things in abundance, possessing beautiful things, &c.—Delirium, with carphologia.—Errors respecting objects, a hat is mistaken for a bonnet, a rag for a handsome gown, &c.—Foolish happiness and pride; fantastic illusions of the intellect, esp. if one turns everything into beauty, as an old rag or stick looks to be a beautiful piece of workmanship; everything looks pretty which the patient takes a fancy to.—Melancholia and epilepsy, with strong impulsive tendency to suicide by drowning or leaping from window; five fits a day with at times two hours of unconsciousness, always < during menses (*Sul.* 10m cured).

2. Head.—Confusion in head, with difficulty in meditating; or weakness, dizziness, and stupor, sometimes with necessity to lie down, and esp. in morning or in evening, or when walking in open air, or when going up an ascent.—Vertigo and staggering, esp. when seated, or after a meal, or when exercising in open air, when stooping, looking down, walking, going up an ascent, rising from a seat, lying on back, passing over running water, and also in morning, in evening, or at night, and often with nausea, syncope, weakness, and bleeding at nose (with inclination to fall to l. side; with vanishing of sight).—Headache as if caused by incarcerated flatus, by obstruction in head, or by a debauch.—Painful sensibility of head, chiefly of vertex, on least movement, with pain at every step, when coughing, blowing nose, or masticating.—Sensitiveness of the vertex, pressing pain when touching it, < from heat of bed, in morning when waking, on scratching it, it bites and burns.—Fulness, pressure, and heaviness in head, chiefly in forehead (< when raising head and after sleeping and talking, > when sitting or when lying with head high) and occiput.—Tearing or stitches in forehead or temples, from within to without, < from stooping, > when pressing head together, or when moving about.—Sensation of emptiness in back part of head, < in open air and when talking, > in room.—Pulsation in head with heat in brain, pulsation of carotid arteries and of heart, < on waking in morning, when moving about, on stooping, when talking, in open air; > when at rest and in warm room.—Hammering headache on vivacious talking.—Throbbing all over head with furious pain taking away her sight and preventing her from stooping: it affects vertex more and is < by washing her head (produced.—R. T. C.).—Heat on crown; cold feet; frequent flushings.—Painful tingling on vertex and in temples.—Violent pain in vertex in evening, as if hair would be torn out; it bristles on the most painful spots.—(Pain in vertex, r. side, < 5 to 8 p.m., > by warmth.—R. T. C.).—Boring headache on top, beneath vertex; the spot is painful to touch externally.—Severe burning in vertex; went off after getting up; succeeded by cool feeling in same place.—Aching; burning; throbbing; pressing in vertex.—Vertex very sensitive when touched; and when not.—Tension in forehead and eyes on exercising brain; < when lifting up eyes, after sleeping; > when sitting in room.—Tension and painful contraction in brain, sometimes with a sensation as if head were compressed by a band (with the sensation as if the flesh were loose around it, followed by inflammation of the bones and caries; < in wet, cold weather and when at rest; > from

motion).—Expansive pressure, as if head were about to burst, principally in temples.—Sharp and jerking pains, or drawing and shootings in head.—Painful sensation, as if brain were wounded or bruised.—Sensation as if the head were soft; as if the brains had been bashed in.—On moving head brain strikes against cranium.—Congestion of blood in head, with pulsative pains, clucking, and feeling of heat in brain.—Rush of blood to head; a pressure out at eyes; with roaring in ears and heat of face; during menses; during soft stool; at right in bed; arising from chest with throbbing; < when stooping, talking, in open air; > sitting in warm room.—Tinkling, buzzing, roaring, and vibration in head.—The headache is often only semilateral, or confined to vertex, or to occiput, or to forehead above eyes, with inclination to frown or to close eyes, confusion of sight, unfitness for meditation, humming in ears, and nausea, with inclination to vomit.—Quotidian, periodical, and intermittent headaches, appearing principally at night, or in evening in bed, or in morning, or after a meal; (every 3, 4, 6, 12, or 24 hours; 12 noon or 12 midnight; < midsummer or midwinter).—Movement, walking, open air, and meditation often excite or < the headaches.—Pimples with itching in head, principally in forehead.—Dry or thick. yellowish scabs in scalp, with secretion of a thick and fetid pus, but always with great itching.—Dry (seldom humid), offensive, scabby, easily bleeding, burning, and sore paining eruption on back part of head and behind ears, with cracks, > from scratching (tinea capitis).—(Scabby eruption over head and on various parts of body; with hard lumps that discharge and irritate and prevent sleep.—R. T. C.).—Coldness in head, sometimes only in circumscribed places.—Painful sensitiveness of the roots of hair and of scalp when touched.—Mobility of scalp.—Falling off of hair; with great dryness of the hair, painfulness of scalp to the touch and violent itching in evening when getting warm in bed, with swelling of glands on neck (also in lying-in women).—Fontanelles remain open too long.—Head bent forward when walking.—Itching in head, with impatience.—Exanthema and itching on forehead.

3. Eyes.—Heaviness and aching in eyes and lids, with a sensation of friction as from sand.—Itching of eyebrows.—Itching, tickling, and burning sensation in eyes, canthi, and lids.—Pains as from a bruise or wound, and smarting in eyes and lids.—The pains in eyes often extend into head, and are < by movement of eyes, and also by light of the sun, which sometimes < them to an insupportable degree.—Pain (cutting) in r. eye, renewable by touching r. side of tip of nose.—Stinging in eyes, esp. in sunshine and from light of a candle.—Inflammation, swelling, and redness of sclerotica, conjunctiva, and eyelids.—Pain in lid, as if rubbed against spiculć of glass.—Smarting pain as from dryness of margins of lids.—Redness of borders of lids.—Ulceration in the margins of the eyelids.—Pustules and ulcers round orbits as far as cheeks.—Inflammatory redness of iris.—Affections in general of the cornea; eyeball; sclerotica.—Opacity of cornea, as if covered with dust, or clouded, with a deposit of greyish lymph between the lamellć.—Specks, vesicles (pustules), and ulcers in the cornea (with redness of eye).—Injection of vessels of conjunctiva.—Pupil unequal, or dilated and immovable; or contracted.—Cloudiness of crystalline lens.—Nodosity, like

hordeolum, in lids.—Eyes water, itch, and feel hot.—Profuse lachrymation, esp. in open air; or great dryness of eyes, < in a room.—Pain as from dryness of eyeballs, and a sensation as if they rubbed against the lids.—Lachrymation in morning, with burning.—Retinitis, caused by over-use of eyes, congestion of optic nerve.—Oily tears.—Copious secretion of mucus in eyes, day and night.—Nocturnal agglutination of lids.—Palpitation and quivering of eyelids.—Contraction of eyelids in morning.—Trembling of eyes.—Confused sight, as if directed through a mist, or as if down or a veil were before eyes.—Dim-sightedness, cataract.—Great dimness of vision, as if cornea had lost transparency, confusion of head and dull aching in forehead.—Objects seem more distant than they are.—Presbyopia.—Myopia.—Clouded sight when reading.—The eyes are dazzled by daylight.—Dazzled by looking long at an object.—Sparks and white spots, or dancing flies, black points, and spots before eyes.—Night-blindness.—Visions of faces appear on closing the eyes.—Objects appear to be yellow.—Great sensitiveness (and aversion) of eyes to light, principally to that of the sun, and during warm and oppressive weather.—Halo around a lamplight; cataract.—Yellowish colour of sclerotica.

4. Ears.—Itching in ears (in external ear).—Stitches in l. ear.—Sharp or drawing pains, or shootings in ears, sometimes extending into head or into throat.—Recurring earaches in tubercular meningitis.—R. T. C.).—Burning heat which goes out at ears.—Gurgling in ears as if water were in them.—Discharge of pus from ears.—Otorrhśa, < l. ear.—Discharge from both ears, dirty, very offensive; profuse, of a penetrating odour; at times causing an eruption about auricles; objects strongly to having ears washed.—Bad effects from suppression of otorrhśa; hard hearing, esp. if ears are very dry; noise in ears in general, particularly a humming.—Otitis in psoric subjects.—Furunculus on tragus.—Great acuteness of hearing the least noise is insupportable, and playing the piano occasions nausea.—Something seems to come before ears.—Swashing in ears.—Hardness of hearing preceded by hypersensitiveness of hearing.—Dysecoia, esp. for human voice; from disposition to catarrhs; < after eating or blowing nose.—Obstruction and sensation of stoppage (pressure and pain when sneezing, as if ulcerated) in one ear, often when eating or blowing nose.—Tinkling, humming, and roaring in ears (in evening in bed); sometimes with congestion of blood in head.—Cracking in ear, like the breaking of a bladder full of water.—Excoriation behind ears.—Ears very red with children.

5. Nose.—Boring in root of nose.—(Itching and) burning in nostrils.—Inflammatory swelling (redness) of nose, chiefly at extremity, or in alć nasi (< in r.).—Tip of nose red and shiny.—R. ala nasi and entire septum inflamed and painful to touch.—Inflammation, ulceration, and scabies in nostrils.—Cracking in nose, like the bursting of a bladder full of air.—Ephelides and black pores in nose.—Herpes across nose, like a saddle.—Obstruction of nose, sometimes semilateral.—Great dryness of nose.—Dry coryza, or fluent coryza, with copious secretion of mucus.—Burning coryza in open air, obstructions of nose in room.—Discharge of

burning mucus, or secretion of a thick, yellowish, and puriform mucus in nostrils.—Blood or sanguineous mucus is blown from nose.—(Discharge of watery fluid from nose tinged with blood, and synchronous with prćcordial pain, severe headache and pains in soles of feet, high-coloured urine and confined bowels: symptoms followed on a severe wetting.—R. T. C.).—Bleeding of nose, esp. in morning, and sometimes with vertigo (at 3 p.m., afterwards it feels sore when touched).—Frequent, even spasmodic sneezing, sometimes preceded by nausea.—Smell increased or diminished, and also entirely lost.—Offensive odour of nasal mucus on blowing nose.—Smell of inveterate coryza, of burnt horn or of smoke.—Offensive odour of nasal mucus, as of an old catarrh.

6. Face.—Face pale or yellowish, with sickly complexion; and eyes deep sunken, surrounded by a blue circle.—Heat and burning sensation in face, with deep redness of whole face, circumscribed redness of cheeks, or else red spots, also on neck.—Pale or red swelling of face.—Swelling of cheeks, with lancinating pain.—Pain: tearing in r. half of face; pressure on malar bone and beneath eye; stabbing below l. zygoma with darting up side of head.—Pain in all three divisions of fifth nerve (l.); from exposure to cold; draught of air; worry; beginning 5 p.m., lasts with slight intermissions three or four days; besides sharp dartings every few moments; extreme external sensitiveness.—Drawing, sharp pain, sensation as from a bruise, pressive and burning sensation in cheek-bones.—Erysipelas of face (beginning on r. ear and spreading over face).—Phlegmonous erysipelas in face, chiefly in eyelids, nose, and (l.) ear.—Roughness and redness of skin of face.—Eruption of pimples on face and on forehead.—Itching and moist tetters over whole face, chiefly above nose, round eyes, and in eyelids; small white vesicles in groups and forming scabs.—Ephelides and black pores in face, chiefly on nose, lips, and chin.—Lips dry, rough, and cracked.—Burning sensation and continued heat of lips.—Yellowish hepatic spots on upper lip.—Tinea faciei.—Trembling and jerking of lips.—Swelling of lips.—Swelling of lower lip with eruption on it.—Scabious ulcer on red of lip.—Cancer of the lips.—Herpetic eruption in corner of mouth.—Painful eruption round chin.—Sharp, lancinating, and drawing pains, and painful swelling in jaws.—Swelling of submaxillary glands, with pains and lancinations when touched.

7. Teeth.—Great tenderness of teeth.—Great sensitiveness of points of teeth.—Jerking, shocks, sharp or drawing pains; shootings; throbbing pains; boring and burning sensation, both in carious and in sound teeth.—Tearing toothache on l. side.—Pulsation and boring in teeth, < from heat.—The toothache often extends as far as ears or into head, and is sometimes accompanied by congestion of blood in head, with shiverings and disposition to sleep, or with swelling of cheek.—Appearance or < of toothache, principally in evening; at night; or in open air; also from a current of air; from cold water; when masticating, and sometimes when taking anything hot.—Toothache with congestions to head, or stitches in ears.—Brownish mucus on teeth.—Painful loosening, elongation, setting on edge, and easy bleeding of teeth.—Bleeding, sensation of unfixing, and swelling of gums,

sometimes with throbbing (heating) pains.—Fistula dentalis.—Hard, round swelling of gums, with discharge of pus and of blood.

8. Mouth.—Dryness, heat, and burning sensation in mouth, sometimes in morning with moist tongue.—Great dryness of palate with much thirst; obliged to drink much.—Mouth dry, insipid, and sticky in morning.—Ptyalism from abuse of *Mercury* or during a fever.—Accumulation of saliva in mouth: sanguineous; salt; acid; bitter; or mixed with blood; even after eating.—Fetid, sometimes acid, smell from mouth, esp. in morning or in evening or after a meal.—Vesicles, blisters, and aphthć in mouth and on tongue, sometimes with burning, or with pain of excoriation, when eating.—Exfoliation of membrane of mouth.—Burning sensation and tickling on tongue.—Pain, swelling, and inflammation of tongue for three days.—Tongue dry, rough, and cracked, of colour of cinnabar; or loaded with a white coating, or covered with brownish, thick, and viscid mucus.—Stuttering when speaking.—Accumulation of saltish mucus in mouth.—Taste: bitter; pasty; offensive; of blood; sweetish; metallic.—Bilious taste in mouth when fasting; though food tastes right.—Bitter taste with dulness of head and ill-humour.—Acid taste all day.

9. Throat.—Scraping, roughness (rawness), and dryness in throat (hawking and clearing throat).—Pressure as from a plug or from a tumour in throat, sometimes with difficult deglutition.—Stitches in throat on swallowing.—Sensation as if a hard ball were ascending throat, and would close pharynx and take away the breath.—Contraction and painful sensation of constriction in throat when swallowing.—(Sensation of contraction in throat.—R. T. C.).—Dryness of throat.—Pain as from excoriation, burning sensation and shootings in throat, < during empty deglutition (soreness begins on r. side and goes to l.; redness of tonsils).—Burning in throat as from sour eructations.—Sensation during empty deglutition as of swallowing a piece of meat.—Sensation as of a plug in throat, with empyreumatic taste.—Sore throat, with swelling of glands of neck.—Elongation of palate; swelling of palate and tonsils.—Sensation of a hair in throat.—Angina gangrenosa.

10. Appetite.—Bad taste in mouth, mostly acid, bitter, or putrid and sweetish or mawkish, < in morning on waking.—Taste bitter or too salt or insipidity of food.—Complete anorexia and dislike to food, principally to meat, rye bread, fat, and milk.—Dislike to sweet and acid things, or craving for such things, with anorexia.—Continued thirst, even at night, often with desire for beer.—Craving (in drunkards) for wine and brandy.—Immoderate appetite and attacks of bulimy, sometimes with headache, lassitude, and want to lie down.—Ravenous hunger which obliges him to eat frequently, gets headache and has to lie down if he does not.—Hungry, but appetite vanishes at sight of food, feels full in abdomen; when he begins to eat is averse to it.—Desire for sweets.—Complaints from eating sweets.—Complaints from farinaceous food.—Desire for raw food.—Great weakness of digestion, principally for meat, fat, milk, acids, and farinaceous food,

all of which sometimes cause great suffering.—Food sweetened with sugar < the pains in the stomach and abdomen.—Milk produces sour risings, an acid taste in mouth, and even vomiting.—Beer is followed by a prolonged after-taste, and causes ebullition of blood.—Disgust for drinking wine.—After a meal oppression in chest, nausea, pressure, and cramps in stomach, colic, inflation of abdomen, flatulence, vomiting, great fatigue, shivering, confusion and pain in head, heat in face, burning sensation in hands, flow of water from mouth, and many other sufferings.

11. Stomach.—Continued eructations, principally empty, or with taste of food, or acid and burning, bitter, or fetid, with taste of rotten eggs, esp. after a meal or at night.—Loud eructations as soon as he presses on stomach.—Heartburn.—Abortive risings.—The food rises into throat.—Regurgitation of food and drink, often with acid taste.—Pyrosis, often with burning and tingling in chest.—Hiccough.—Qualmishness.—Nausea, which sometimes even induces fainting, with trembling, weakness, and frequent eructations, esp. after a meal, in morning, at night, or when riding in a carriage.—Waterbrash, < in morning or after a meal, sometimes with aching or digging in abdomen.—Retching and vomiting of food, and of acid or bitter substances, or blackish, or sanguineous, &c.; esp. in morning, in evening, after a meal, or at night, and sometimes with nausea, pains in stomach, and cold perspiration on face.—After eating but little stomach feels completely full.—(Pains in stomach following a headache, < 10 p.m., causing him to bend forward to ease himself, with flatus and prostration at stool.—Tight crampy feeling in stomach on laughing and sneezing, preventing him rising from his seat.—R. T. C.).—Heaviness and fulness, or pressure and compression, or else contractive and spasmodic pains, or digging and shootings in stomach and prćcordial region, < after a meal at night or in morning, often with nausea and vomiting, anxiety, and inflation of abdomen.—Uneasy, unpleasant feeling in stomach as if several hard things were lying in it, and all in different directions (cured.—J. H. C.).—Pressure in pit of stomach during menses.—Sensation of coldness, or heat and burning sensation in the stomach.—Great sensitiveness in the region of the stomach when touched (or pressing upon it—even the bed-cover causes pain).—Swelling of the prćcordial region.—Pulsation in the pit of stomach.—Swelling at pit of stomach.—Weak, empty, gone, or faint feeling in stomach, about 11 a.m.; and at other times.

12. Abdomen.—Painful sensibility of hypochondria, as if they were wounded; pressure of clothes disagreeable.—Drawing, pressure, tension, and shootings in regions of the liver and spleen, swelling and hardness in both regions.—Stitches in spleen, < when taking a deep inspiration and when walking.—Frequent shoots in splenic region.—Inflammation, swelling, and induration of liver.—Bile increased.—Fulness, heaviness, tension, and pressure, its from a stone in abdomen, chiefly in epigastrium and hypochondria.—Enlargement and hardness of abdomen.—Gripings, or sensation of tearing or contractive and spasmodic pains in abdomen.—Intestines feel as if strung in knots.—Shootings (stitches) in abdomen, < on the l. side when walking (coughing) or taking a deep inspiration

(about navel).—After food sensation of weight r. side of navel when he breathes (cured with three doses of *Sul*. 1m in a case of mine.—The pains in the abdomen have generally a tendency to attack the l. side, or to extend into stomach as far as chest and back, with obstructed respiration, nausea, anxiety, and hypochondriacal humour.—Pains in abdomen, chiefly at night, or after eating or drinking, or else periodical; < by food sweetened with sugar; > by bending forwards.—Movement and digging in abdomen, or sensation as if something were pushed outwards.—Movements in abdomen as of the fist of a child.—Pains as from contusion and bruising in integuments of abdomen.—Painful sensibility of abdomen when touched, as if all interior were raw, or formed one large wound.—Inflation of abdomen, with pressive pains from incarcerated flatus, principally in l. side (with constipation).—Pressure: towards anus; downward while lying in bed at night; it woke her.—Borborygmi and rumbling in abdomen.—Frequent escape of very fetid flatus.—Cutting in hypogastrium, with thin stool.—Griping in lower abdomen; pain in small of back (and chilliness over body) during menses.—Between 4 and 5 p.m. boring, shooting pain now in r. groin, now in spermatic cord, extending to testicle, now within inguinal ring in abdominal cavity; followed by sharp, cutting pain in r. great toe.—Painful swelling, and also suppuration of inguinal glands.—Violent protrusion of hernia, with incarceration.—Dropsy.—Portal stasis; hćmorrhoidal congestions; indigestion; constipation, &c.—Symptoms threatening peritonitis, terrible pains extending over entire lower abdomen followed a teaspoonful of Sul. taken for constipation; relief follows purgation by castor oil.—(R. T. C.)

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, and hard, knotty, and insufficient evacuations.—Frequent and often ineffectual want to evacuate, chiefly at night, and sometimes with pressure on rectum and bladder and pain in anus.—Urgent want to evacuate.—Looseness of bowels; redness about anus; obstructed evacuation, particularly if hard stools are retained.—Diarrhśa, particularly where there is the red line about the anus, and the patient can't wait, must go immediately desire is felt; also waking early in morning with diarrhśa, which drives one out of bed in a great hurry; tenesmus in the same way, drives one in a great hurry; rumbling and rolling in bowels.—Cholera asiatica; as prophylactic, a pinch of the powdered milk of Sulphur worn in stockings in contact with soles of feet; diarrhśa commencing between midnight and morning, vomiting at same time; numbness of limbs, cramp in calves and soles, blue under eyes, cold skin, indifference; during convalescence, red spots, furuncles, &c.; susceptibility to temperature, warm things feel hot; nerve symptoms (Hering).—Diarrhśa with frequent evacuations, chiefly at night, and often with colic, tenesmus, inflation of abdomen, dyspnśa, shivering, and weakness to the extent of fainting.—Evacuations: mucous, watery, frothy, or acid, or of a putrid smell, or of undigested substances.—Stools: nearly black, loose, viscid, greasy, with pungent odour of sulphuretted hydrogen.—Stool hard, as if burnt.—Stool, with sensation as if some remained, and as if the stool had been insufficient.—Discharge of liquid from anus, followed by fćces at night during sleep.—Diarrhśa: painless; in morning compelling one to rise from bed (at 5 a.m.,

one stool an hour till 9 a.m.); undigested, involuntary; diarrhśa in children, green, of bloody mucus, with crying and weeping.—Dysenteric stools at night, with colic and violent tenesmus.—Colic before every loose evacuation.—During stool, discharge of blood; pain in small of back; palpitation of heart, congestion of head; itching, burning, and stinging at anus and in rectum.—After stool tenesmus, constriction at anus.—Whitish, greenish, discoloured, or brownish-red fćces.—Involuntary evacuations (when sneezing or laughing, with emission of flatus).—Evacuations mingled with mucus, blood, and purulent matter.—Discharge of mucus, even with hard fćces.—Ejection of lumbrici, ascarides, and also of pieces of tćnia from rectum.—Prolapsus recti, esp. when evacuating (a hard stool).—Sharp and pressive pains, itching, shootings, stitches, and burning in anus and rectum, even when not at stool.—Burning in anus, before, during, and after stool.—Prostration follows stool.—Dull ache just inside coccyx, awful dead ache as if the heart would stop.—All pains seem to go to rectum, life-taking pains.—Blind piles with burning as if something were biting at anus, going away when lying down, coming on when standing or walking about (produced.—R. T. C.).—Hćmorrhoids which protrude, ooze and bleed.—Anus inflamed, swollen, covered with red veins.—Excoriation and swelling of anus.—Much itching about anus; itching runs back along, perinćum and adjacent parts.—Involuntary discharge of moisture from anus, with itching in it.—Suppressed hćmorrhoids, with colic, palpitation, congestion to lungs; back feels stiff as if bruised.—Constant bearing down towards anus; forcing down after sitting.

14. Urinary Organs.—Violent pain in region of kidneys after stooping a long time.—Aching in small of back all day, esp. < while urinating.—Suppressed or very scanty urine.—Frequent and sometimes very urgent want to urinate.—Frequent, profuse, and watery urine, sometimes gushing out with much force, esp. at night.—Retention of urine.—(Neuralgia of neck of bladder, aching and forcing down with smarting and burning in urethra.—R. T. C.).—Rigor when urinating.—Pressure soon after urinating, as from a full bladder.—Involuntary emission of urine (and stool), esp. when coughing, or expelling flatus.—Wetting the bed (lie awake for some time, then fall into a deep sleep, in which they wet the bed).—Red urine with sediment; or else whitish, turbid, or deep-coloured.—Urine like yeast; muddy, turbid, scanty.—Oily pellicle over urine.—Fetid urine.—Urine smelling of chamomile tea (produced.—R. T. C.).—Discharge of (white) mucus from urethra.—Secondary gonorrhśa.—Whitish or thick or reddish sediment, like flour, in the urine.—Urine discharged by drops.—Painful emission of some drops of sanguineous urine after much effort.—Discharge of blood and mucus with the urine.—Itching, sharp pains, shootings, and burning sensation in (orifice of) urethra, chiefly when urinating.—Both flow of urine and discharge of fćces are painful to parts over which they pass.—Urine excoriating parts.—Redness and inflammation of orifice of urethra, and pain as at commencement of gonorrhśa.—Discharge of mucus from urethra.—Hćmorrhage from urethra.—Shootings in bladder.—Dragging in bladder in morning after

urinating.—Small and intermittent stream of urine.—Spasmodic pains in loins and inguina.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Affections of the genitals in general.—Itching about genitals on going to bed at night.—Fetid perspiration in parts.—Excoriation between thighs and in groins, chiefly when walking.—Shootings in penis and glans.—Prepuce stiff, hard, like leather, with copious secretion of fetid smegma.—Inflammation, swelling, and phimosis of prepuce (with discharge of fetid pus), with deep cracks, burning, and redness.—Deep (suppurating) ulcer with elevated margins in glans and prepuce (with puffed edges).—Aching, tension, and shootings in testes and spermatic cords.—Swelling and thickening of epididymis.—Excoriation and oozing in scrotum.—Increased sexual desire and voluptuous irritation of the parts, often without erection.—Weakness of the genital functions, often with icy coldness, bluish colour of glans, prepuce, and penis, and retraction of prepuce.—Testes relaxed and hanging down.—Hydrocele.—Frequent pollutions, also at noon.—Watery semen.—Involuntary discharge of semen, with burning in urethra.—Too quick discharge of semen during coition.—Escape of prostatic fluid, chiefly when urinating and while at stool.—Impotence.—(Induration of testes.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—A weak feeling in genitals.—Sore feeling in vagina during an embrace.—Labour-like pain over symphysis.—Uterine pains running from groins to back.—Moroseness and apprehension with uterine pain.—Pressure on the parts.—(Bearing down with nightly enuresis.—R. T. C.).—Excoriation, troublesome itching and burning sensation in genitals; with papular eruption around them.—Burning in the vagina; is scarcely able to keep still.—Ascarides of vulva.—Inflammation of labia.—Menses too late; too short.—Delay of first menses.—(Amenorrhśa, dreadful depression and apprehension, head feels full and heavy, followed by violent headache, numbness of arms and legs, cramp and sick feeling at molimen.—R. T. C.).—(Imperfect development of the genital Organs, menstruation does not appear at the usual age; breasts imperfectly developed; pains about the shoulders, in the stomach after meals, in l. side on inspiration; anorexia and vertigo.—R. T. C.).—Catamenia premature and too profuse; or too feeble or entirely suppressed (particularly in psoric individuals), with colic, abdominal spasms, headache, pains in loins, pressure at stomach, congestion in head, and nasal hćmorrhage, agitation, and even attacks of epilepsy.—Menstrual blood thick, acrid, corroding thighs; scanty, dark; dark, putrid, clotted.—Before menses: headache, itching in the parts; spasmodic colic; inquietude; cough; toothache; pyrosis; epistaxis; leucorrhśa, and asthmatic sufferings.—Bearing down in pelvis; congestion to uterus.—Sterility, with too early and profuse menstruation.—Prolapsus: from reaching high; with pain in hypogastrium, esp. r. side; with metritis; with dropsy of uterus.—Promotes expulsion of moles.—Morning sickness of pregnancy not amounting to vomiting, faint, sickish spells forenoon, profuse salivation, taste of which = nausea; aversion to meat; craves beer or brandy.—Hćmorrhoids during pregnancy and in childbed.—After menses: itching in

nose.—Menstrual blood too pale or of an acid smell.—Leucorrhśa sometimes corrosive; gnawing and yellowish, preceded by colic.—Cancer of uterus offensive, corrosive, ichorous leucorrhśa; sensation of heat in crown of head coldness of feet; flushes of heat pass off in a perspiration with faintness; weak at pit of stomach 11 a.m. to 12; Violent burning in vagina, with painful soreness during coitus.—Hot flushes at climaxis, with hot head, hands, and feet, and great goneness in stomach.—Excoriation and itching in nipples.—Cracks in nipples, with burning sensation, easily bleeding, and ulceration (the nipple smarts and burns very much as soon as the infant lets go of it).—Mammary glands engorged and inflamed.—Erysipelatous inflammation of mammć; they are hard, with red rays extending from nipple, and stitching pains.—Swelling of mammć.—Nodosities in mammć.—Scirrhus of breast.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Catarrh, with fluent coryza, cough, pain in chest, as if it were raw, and shivering.—Hoarseness, evening and morning, roughness, and scraping in throat, with accumulation of mucus in chest.—Pain as from excoriation, and tingling or tickling in larynx, with tendency to cough.—Coldness in throat during an inspiration.—Voice hoarse and low, or entirely extinct, generally in cold and damp weather.—Sensation as if larynx were swollen, or as if a foreign body were in it.—Short, dry cough.—Dry cough, sometimes fatiguing and shaking, with retching, vomiting, and spasmodic constriction of chest, esp. in evening, or at night, in a recumbent position, or in morning, or after a meal.—(Constant cough with irritation of throat and wheezing.—R. T. C.).—Moist cough, with profuse expectoration of thick, whitish, or yellowish mucus, like that of a coryza of long standing.—Cough with expectoration during day, without expectoration at night.—Short, dry cough, with stitches in chest, or stitches in l. shoulder-blade.—Spasmodic whooping-cough in successive double attacks, shortly following one another, from tickling in larynx as from dust; only with expectoration during day of either dark blood or yellow-greenish, purulent matter, or of cold, milk-white mucus, generally tasting sour, or putrid, or salty, or like old catarrh.—Fetid expectoration of a greenish-yellow colour, like pus, and of a salt or sweetish taste, while coughing.—Febrile cough, with hćmoptysis.—Cough in general with bloody expectoration; esp. with heat in chest; hćmorrhage with the same sensation.—When coughing, pain as from excoriation, or shattering pains, or shootings in chest, pain as from a bruise, or shootings in head, pain in abdomen, cloudiness before eyes, pains in hips and loins.—Respiration and conversation sometimes excite the cough.—Feels suffocated, wants doors and windows wide open.—Oppressed respiration, particularly from congestion to the lungs; if with a sense of heat all through the chest.

18. Chest.—Congestion of blood to chest, with sensation of fulness in it.—Shortness of breath; frequent chokings, obstructed respiration, dyspnśa, and fits of suffocation, esp. when lying down at night, and also during sleep, and sometimes also when speaking or walking in open air.—Dyspnśa; shortness of breath and oppression of breathing on bending arms backwards.—Asthma at

night.—Asthma: attacks every eight days; has rough, harsh hair; following swelling of hćmorrhoids; alternating with fits of gout or psoriasis; from suppressed eruptions or discharges.—Inability to take a full inspiration, with sensation as if chest were contracted.—Frequent, short, or wheezing respiration.—Snoring and rattling of mucus in chest.—Shooting pains in back and sacrum during an inspiration.—Painful sensation in chest, as of something falling forwards in it, when turning the body in bed.—Pain as from a bruise in thorax when the part is touched.—Painful obstruction in the l. side of chest, with anguish, and inability to lie on side affected.—Heaviness, fulness, and pressure as from a stone in chest and sternum, < in morning, also when coughing, sneezing, and yawning.—Pain when coughing and sneezing, as if chest were shattered or bursting.—Periodical spasms in chest, with sensation of constriction, spasmodic pains, shortness of breath, bluish colour of face, and inability to speak.—Pulsations in chest and sternum.—Weakness of chest, felt particularly when speaking, with great fatigue in lungs after speaking or sighing.—Shootings in the chest or sternum, or extending to the back, or into the l. side, < when coughing, lying on the back, during least motion, when taking a full inspiration, or when lifting the arms (over the head).—Pain in chest from over-lifting or after inflammation of lungs.—Sensation as if lungs were touching (or scraping) the back.—Exudation after pneumonia.—*Sul*. acts in pneumonia a part analogous to that of *Bell*. in brain affections (Hartlaub, confirmed by Curie).—The pains in the chest chiefly affect the l. side.—Sensation of coldness or burning in chest, sometimes extending to face.—Sensation as of a lump of ice in r. chest.—Red spots all over the chest; also brownish or butternut-coloured spots.—Deep yellow spot began on l. breast and spread all over body (chloasma).—Cheloid on sternum.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Stitches and blows in region of heart.—Sharp pain at heart goes through to between shoulders; esp. with dyspeptic symptoms.—Cutting pains about heart, as with knives, which decrease or increase, last a few hours, with redness of face, followed by general coldness; attacks only when waking up.—Great orgasm of blood with violent burning in hands.—Violent congestion of blood towards chest and heart, sometimes with ebullition in chest, uneasiness, faintness, and trembling of arms.—Sensation of emptiness in the cardiac region, or pressure and sensation as if the heart had not room enough.—Affections in general of heart; also external chest.—Sensation as if heart were enlarged.—Frequent palpitation of the heart, sometimes even visible, and with anxiety; at night; in bed; on failing asleep; when going up an ascent.—Heart beats too rapidly and her throat felt as if a string were tied round it; and she did not sleep till 5 a.m. (produced.—R. T. C.).—Pulse hard, full, and accelerated.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of neck; in nape, with paralytic, sprained pain.—Child cannot hold head up neck muscles so weak.—Tetters on nape.—Swelling and inflammation of glands of nape and of neck.—Fetid perspiration in axillć.—Swelling and suppuration of axillary glands.—Cracking in vertebrć of neck, esp. on bending backwards.—Weakness and wrenching pains, or

pain as from a bruise in loins, coccyx, and in back, esp. on walking, or rising from a seat.—Gnawing pain in small of back.—Pain in small of back not permitting one to stand erect.—Finds himself at night lying on back.—Cannot lie on back on account of rush of blood to head.—Pain in back after manual labour.—Shootings in loins, back, and shoulder-blades, sometimes with obstructed respiration.—Sharp and rheumatic pains, drawing, tension, and stiffness in loins, back, and nape.—Pinching and burning sensation between the shoulder-blades.—Tension and bruised pain between scapulć and in nape, which on moving head goes to shoulders.—Stitches beneath scapulć which take away the breath.—Drawing in r. scapula, evening on going to sleep.—Tearing in l. scapula while sitting.—Needle-shoots at point of l. scapula.—Sprained pains in back.—During whole day aching in small of back, < when urinating.—Distortion (curvature) of spine.—Vertebrć softened.—Cracking of vertebrć on bending head backward.

21. Limbs.—Sharp and drawing pains, or shootings in limbs, esp. in joints, and sometimes with want of strength, stiffness, and sensation of torpor in the parts affected.—Wrenching pains, as from contraction of the tendons, cramps, and spasms in several parts.—Cracking in joints, esp. of knee and elbow.—Inflammatory swelling of joints, with heat and redness.—Tingling in limbs, esp. in calves of legs and arms.—Tendency of limbs to go to sleep.—Weakness and trembling of limbs, esp. hands and feet.—Unsteadiness of joints.—Limbs "go to sleep," esp. when lying down.—Bruised feeling, and drawing, tearing pains in limbs (in outer parts, in muscles and joints, from above downward).—Cramp-like pain in muscles of limbs on motion.—Arthritic swelling and heat.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pressure on shoulders as from a weight.—Rheumatic pain in shoulders, esp. l.—Stitches extending from shoulder into chest on motion.—Stitching beneath r. axilla.—Sweat on axillć smelling like garlic.—Jerking of shoulders, hands, and fingers.—Jerking, sharp pains (tearing), and shootings in joints and muscles of arms, hands, and fingers, and also in shoulders, chiefly at night in bed.—Nocturnal cramps in arms.—Tingling in arms and fingers.—Swelling of arms, sometimes with heat, hardness, and lancinating or tensive pains.—Exostosis in arm.—Warts on arms, or itching miliary or red, burning spots, which appear after washing.—Purulent vesicles in bend of elbow.—Sprained pain and stiffness in wrist, < in morning.—Ganglion.—Paralytic weakness of arms and hands.—Swelling of hands and thumbs.—Rigidity and wrenching pain in joints of hands and fingers.—Trembling of hands, esp. when occupied with fine work.—Involuntary contraction of hands, as if about to grasp something.—Coldness in hands and fingers.—Great burning in palms.—Perspiration on hands (in the palms) and between the fingers.—Eruption of small, red pimples on hands and fingers, with itching.—Warts on fingers.—Desquamation, hardness, dryness, and cracking of skin of hands.—Itching vesicles on backs of hands.—Cracking and chapping on finger-joints.—Burning in balls and tips of fingers.—Cramps and jerks in fingers.—Contraction of tendons of hands and fingers.—Large and shining swelling (erysipelatous) of fingers.—Dead fingers.—Nodosities on fingers.—Ulcers

about nails.—Flaws in nails.—Hang-nails.—Panaritium.—Chilblains (thick, red) on fingers, with itching in a warm temperature.—Swelling and inflammation of points of fingers, with subcutaneous ulceration and boring and pulsative pains at night.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain, as from subcutaneous ulceration, in buttocks and in ischiatic tuberosities, esp. when touched, and after having been seated for a long time.—Purulent and painful swellings on buttocks.—Pain as from a wrench, and as from a bruise in hip, on least movement, with shooting pains at every step.—Pain in hip with contraction of leg.—Sharp and drawing pains in legs, esp. at night in bed.—Heaviness of the legs, sometimes with tension in thighs and knees, esp. at night.—Red, oozing, painful spots on the internal surface of thighs.—Middle of thigh as if broken.—Tension in hams, as from contraction of tendons.—Large (white, or) shining swelling of knee, with stiffness and painful weariness.—Phlegmasia alba dolens.—Cracking, drawing, sharp pains, and shootings in knees.—Tetters on hams.—Restlessness in legs and feet.—Torpor and numbness of legs.—Painful fatigue and paralytic weakness of legs, chiefly of knees, which yield frequently.—Sticking in knee and tibia.—Red spots and itching miliary rash on legs.—Transparent swelling of legs.—Erysipelas in leg and foot.—Bluish spots and swollen and varicose veins in legs.—Pain in calves when walking.—Cramps in calves and soles, esp. at night (in the soles at every step).—Tension in hollow of knee, as if contracted on stepping.—Painful sensibility of soles when walking.—Easy dislocation of foot when walking.—Stiffness of knee and ankle-joint.—Stiffness of maleoli.—Sprained pain in l. ankle when standing and walking.—Ankles weak.—Stiffness and wrenching pain in instep.—Tingling in legs and calves.—Burning and inveterate ulcers on legs or feet.—Tetters on ankle.—Shootings in feet.—Coldness in feet, esp. in evening, in bed, or burning sensation, chiefly in soles of feet.—Burning in feet, wants to find a cool place for them; puts them out of bed to cool them off.—Burning in soles; on stepping after sitting a long time; and itching, esp. on walking; wants them uncovered.—Cramp in soles at every step.—Soles cold and sweating.—Sweat on r. foot.—Sharp shooting, as from a blunt nail, in rapid succession at root of nail of great toe.—Swelling of feet, and esp. of the ankles.—Red, shining swelling of the toes.—Itching in the toes that had formerly been frozen.—Chilblains: redness and swelling with tendency to suppurate; thick and red with cracks on joints; itching < warm in bed.—Gnawing vesicles on soles.—Ulcer on instep.—Cramps and contraction of toes.—Coldness and stiffness of toes.—Tingling in ends of toes.—Large and shining swelling of toes.—Ulcerated and gnawing vesicles in toes.—Corns, with pressive or shooting pains.

24. Generalities.—[Affections in general of any kind appearing in l. side; hair of head; external front of head; inner belly, esp. l. side; back; small of back; axilla; lumbar region; upper extremities in general; posterior and inner surface of thigh; lower extremity in general; of the nails.—Inflammation of mucous membranes in general; swelling of the glands.—Affections of the brain from suppressed cutaneous eruptions.—Very often when rash in scarlet fever will not come out, cannot bear to

be washed.—Face pale, or reddish yellow.—Diminution of saliva.—Back is so stiff that one cannot rise from a stooping posture, and is always < before a storm.—Bleeding from inner parts in general.—Dropsy of inner parts, particularly in psoric persons, or resulting from a suppressed eruption.—Dryness of inner parts which are usually moist.—<: On waking, after eating; from exertion of body, unable to stand much exercise; from leaning against anything; after menstruation from taking milk; during perspiration; from suppressed perspiration from wet poultices; from abuse of *Mercury*; on rising; from any quick motion, as running; during sleep; after a long sleep; during stool; in children whose bowels are regular but who suffer great pain at every passage (when bowels are moved causing much pain, stools hard and lumpy, *Nitr. ac*.); on stretching limbs, esp. the affected limb; when swallowing food; from talking; from water and washing; ascarides; worms in general; from suppressed menstruation; from vomiting; on getting warm in bed.—>: From drawing up the affected limb—can't bear to have it extended.—H. N. G.].—Muscular palpitation.—Jerks and shocks in certain parts or throughout body, esp. when sitting or lying down.—Attacks of spasms.—Epileptic convulsions; excited by a fright or by running, and sometimes with cries, rigidity of the limbs, clenching of the teeth, and sensation as if a mouse were running over the back or arms.—Fainting fits; or hysterical or hypochondriacal uneasiness, sometimes with vertigo, vomiting, and perspiration.—Is very nervous, can't bear to be spoken to, could cry at anything (produced.—R. T. C.).—Trembling of limbs, esp. the hands.—Sensation of trembling in interior of body.—Sensations of: heat in chest; of heat anywhere; with any trouble; of sudden and frequent flushes of heat all over the body; of contraction of inner parts, chiefly in abdomen, with feeling as if it should be bandaged up or supported; of a hoop or band around the parts; buzzing or vibration in the body; of knocking or throbbing in outer parts; as of a lump in inner parts; of roughness in inner parts; of tightness or stiffness in outer parts; of sometimes being very small and then again being very large.—Attacks of uneasiness in whole body, which do not permit the continuance of a sitting posture, with desire to stretch and to contract the limbs alternately.—Great nervous agitation; towards night; could not sleep.—Great uneasiness and orgasm of blood.—Violent ebullition of blood, sometimes with burning heat in hands.—Great exhaustion, with great fatigue after the least conversation or the shortest walk, disposition to remain always seated, and profuse perspiration, even when sitting, reading, eating, lying down, or walking.—The sensation of fatigue is sometimes removed by walking.—Muscular weakness, esp. in knees and arms, and also in legs, with unsteadiness of gait.—Stooping gait.—Cannot walk erect; stoop-shouldered.—Standing is the most disagreeable position; every standing position is uncomfortable.—Extraordinary emaciation, sometimes with weakness, fatigue, and burning sensation in hands and feet.—Great sensitiveness to open air and to the wind; with pains in limbs on a change of weather, disposition to take cold, and many sufferings produced by exposure to open air.—The affections of head and stomach are those which are chiefly < in open air.—The majority of the sufferings are < or appear at night, or in evening, and also during repose, when standing for a

long time; and on exposure to cold air; they disappear on walking, on moving the parts affected, and also in warmth of a room; but the heat of the bed renders the nocturnal pains insupportable.—Several symptoms appear periodically.—When carefully selected remedies fail to produce a favourable effect, esp. in acute cases, *Sul*. will frequently excite reaction and clear up the case.—Complaints that are constantly relapsing.

25. Skin.—[The greatest general psoric remedy for almost every kind of itch, sore, ulcer, &c.; very colicky babies with pimples, itch, or eruption on skin, or roughness of skin.—Troubles of very long standing resulting from suppressed eruptions—*Sul*. will very often bring these out and cause their cure.—Exanthema in general on any part of the body which is < by any heat, from getting warm at work, in bed, &c.; freckles; cancerous ulcers.—Skin dry; rough; scaly; voluptuous itching—"feels so good to scratch"; ecchymosis; chapping of the skin, esp. when it ulcerates; chapping of the skin after being wet; soreness of the skin in children (soreness in folds of skin); brown sphacelus.—Tetters in general; chapped; scurfy; painful; tearing; pulsating, &c.—H. N. G.].—Itching in skin, even of whole body, < at night, or in morning, in bed, and often with pain as of excoriation, heat, itching (soreness), or bleeding of the part which has been scratched.—Eruptions, like those which often follow vaccination.—(Eczema rubrum.—Gouty-eczema with much oozing.—R. T. C.).—Seborrhśa of scalp (used locally.—R. T. C.).—Scabious eruptions and tetters of a greenish yellow colour, commencing with small itching phlyctenć, with a red areola.—Herpetic, red, irregular, furfuraceous spots, or covered with small phlyctenć, discharging a serous lymph.—Scabious eruptions.—Ecthyma with itching day and night.—Miliary eruptions, principally on limbs.—Nettle-rash.—Burning itching of the eruptions.—Hepatic spots of a yellow or brownish colour (on the body).—Erysipelatous inflammation, with pulsative and shooting pains.—Weals, even from the slightest contusion.—Bright scarlet redness over whole body.—Tingling in the skin throughout the body.—Red, swollen, and ulcerated chilblains, with itching in heat of a room.—Callous warts, esp. round the fingers.—Skin cold, pale, dry.—The skin cracks easily, esp. in open air; cracks, with pain, as from excoriation.—Rhagades after washing.—The nails crumble off.—Skin of hands hard and dry.—Desquamation and excoriation of skin in several places.—Pityriasis of head and chest.—Unhealthy skin; slightest injuries are followed by inflammation and ulceration.—Ulcers with elevated margins, surrounded by itchy pimples, red or bluish areola, sharp, lancinating, and tensive pains; bleeding readily, and secreting a fetid and sanious or yellow and thick pus.—Ulcers with itching in the sore.—Proud flesh in the ulcers.—Fistulous ulcers.—Furunculi.—Encysted swellings, or pale, tense, and hot swellings; inflammatory abscess.—Inflammation, swelling, and induration or suppuration of the glands.—Nodosities on skin of whole body, but principally in the breast, from swelling of the subcutaneous glands.—Dropsical, burning swelling of external parts.—Inflammation, swelling, and painful sensibility of the bones.—On the bones sensation of constriction, or as if a band were around them.—Repugnance to ablutions.

26. Sleep.—Unconquerable drowsiness, esp. in afternoon and in evening by candle-light.—Irresistible drowsiness by day, wakefulness by night; in bed every place appeared hard for his head and he keeps moving it hither and thither.—Goes to sleep late.—Sleeps with his eyes half-open.—Frequent yawning.—Retarded sleep at night, or sleeplessness, sometimes caused by a great flow of ideas or from over-excitement.—Sleep too light; or agitated with frequent waking, often with starts, and in a fright.—Waking too early with inability to go to sleep again.—Morning sleep too much prolonged; sometimes deep and lethargic, with difficulty in rising in morning.—Unrefreshing sleep.—Waking frequently during night when one becomes wide awake suddenly.—Pains, uneasiness, and tingling in limbs, anxiety and heat, colic at night; gastralgia, vertigo, headache, visions and illusions of senses, palpitation of heart, asthmatic sufferings, hunger and thirst.—Inability to sleep otherwise than on back, with head high.—When sleeping, agitation and tossing, shocks in body and jerks in limbs, starts and fright, talking (talks loudly while asleep), cries, murmurs, wanderings, delirium, lamentation, and moaning, snoring, eyes half-open, lying on back with the arms above head, nightmare, and somnambulism.—On waking, illusions of senses, frightful visions, and fear of ghosts.—Frequent, fantastic, anxious, frightful, and horrible, anger-exciting, disgusting, and agitated dreams; dreams of fire, of dogs which bite, of being possessed of fine clothes, of falling, of danger, of death; dreams, with a presentiment concerning the events of the morrow.—Vivid, beautiful, pleasant dreams.—Singing during sleep.—Happy dreams when one wakes up singing; busy all the time; wishing to touch something with inability to do so.—Vivid dreams, remain impressed on the memory.—After waking mind long confused.—Immediately after closing eyes, horrible strange grimaces appeared to her, could not banish them.—Lay in a reverie and talked of whatever vision appeared to him, with open eyes, for three nights in succession.—Voluptuous dreams with seminal emissions.—Vivid dream that she is seated on the chamber, which causes her to wet the bed.

27. Fever.—Chilliness from want of natural heat.—Chilliness, coldness, shivering, and shuddering, < in evening or at night in bed (followed by heat and profuse perspiration), as well as in afternoon, and when walking in open air.—Chilliness in forenoon; heat with cold feet in afternoon.—Chilliness externally with internal heat and a red face.—Chilliness, beginning in the toes.—Slight chill, 10 a.m., continues till 3 p.m., followed by heat lasting two hours, mostly in head and hands, with desire for beer.—Partial shiverings, principally in back, chest, and arms, coldness in hands, feet, and nose.—Chill constantly creeps from small of back up back.—Chill and fever; no reaction; constantly sinking.—During the shiverings paleness or heat in face, headache, and sometimes flushes of heat.—Frequent flushes of heat.—Heat, < at night or in evening or in morning, and also in afternoon, and often with (circumscribed) redness of cheeks, ardent thirst, burning sensation in hands and feet; partial shiverings, partial sweats, principally in head, face, and hands; fatigue and painful weariness in limbs, hoarseness and cough, anxiety, &c.—Heat at night without thirst, preceded by chilliness with thirst.—Febrile attacks both in

forenoon and afternoon, or in evening, manifesting themselves by heat, which is preceded by shiverings, and followed or attended by perspiration, or else by heat in face, followed by shiverings.─During the fever palpitation of heart, delirium, weakness, obstruction, and scabs in nose, with violent thirst, which last symptom may also occur before the shiverings.─Swollen veins.─Pulse hard, quick, and full (at times intermitting).─Perspiration in general of single parts; on back part of the body; great disposition to perspire; perspiration, with anxiety; compound or intermittent fevers.─Thirst.─Want of perspiration.─Frequent and profuse perspiration, day and night, evening and morning, in bed, aptness to perspire during labour, partial perspiration, chiefly on head, nape of neck, hands, &c., acid perspiration.─Perspiration very debilitating, pungent smell, very seldom offensive, at times cold.─Sweat smelling of sulphur.─Perspiration only on one side of body; < at night and in morning.

Sulphur Hydrogenisatum.

Hydrogenium sulphuratum. Sulphuretted Hydrogen. H_2S. Solution of the gas.

Clinical.─Asphyxia. Asthma. Convulsions. Delirium. Mania. Tetanus. Typhoid fever.

Characteristics.─*Sul. h.* is a colourless, inflammable gas, having a sweetish taste and an exceedingly fetid smell resembling rotten eggs. It is extremely poisonous when inhaled. It is evolved when animal or vegetable tissues containing *Sulphur* decays; and it also occurs in mineral springs, being liberated by the reduction of gypsum or other sulphates through the action of a microbe (*Cent. Dict.*). *Sul. h.* is one of the agents which give rise to "blood poisoning" when bad smells are encountered. Asphyxia, tetanus, delirium, low continued fever have been observed as resulting from the gas J. Wiglesworth (*B. M. J.*, July 16, 1892) has recorded two cases of insanity, one certainly, and both probably, due to inhaling the gas: R. H., 32, engineman at chemical works, had been kept at home with an attack of bronchitis for ten days. A few days after his return to work he became "gassed" (*i.e.*, accidentally inhaled *Sul. h.*). This caused headache, stupor, prostration, compelling him to stay at home for a few days, when he became wildly delirious. He passed rapidly into a very excited state, shouting and gesticulating; said he was Jesus Christ, &c.; tried to bury his head in the floor and to raise his feet above his head. Three days later he was admitted to Rainhill Asylum, and was there still very violent and excited, gesticulating and talking incoherently, chiefly on religious subjects. At the end of a month there was some improvement, and he was discharged, recovered, five months after admission. In the other case, that of a labourer at chemical works, Wiglesworth is not quite certain that *Sul. h.* was the poison inhaled. This patient was greatly excited; threw his arms about; shouted and laughed by turns was excited and talkative. He remained permanently insane.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Loss of consciousness.—Coma commencing as natural sleep.—Three days after exposure became delirious; passed rapidly into a violent excited state, shouting and gesticulating; said he was Jesus Christ, &c., tried to bury his head in the floor and raise his feet above his head.—Gesticulating and talking incoherently on religious subjects (the mania lasted three weeks; complete recovery in five months).

2. Head.—Headache; and prostration.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sunk with darks rings round them.

6. Face.—Face pale.—Lips blue.

11. Stomach.—Nausea.—Sickness and debility.—Vomiting and diarrhœa, both very painful.

12. Abdomen.—Diffused pains in abdomen.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration: rapid and irregular; laboured; spasmodic attempts to get air into lungs.—Immediate asphyxia.

19. Heart.—Pulse: rapid; at first weak then hard and rapid; irregular: a feeble flutter.

24. Generalities.—Blood brownish black.—Muscular system flabby and emaciated.—Convulsions.—Spasms.—Tetanic spasms, sometimes preceded by delirium, sometimes by pains in stomach, faintness and difficult breathing, and the mouth fills with white froth, while the pulse sinks.—Trembling.—Sudden weakness and loss of motion and sensation.

27. Fever.—Skin cold; deathly.—Low fever and delirium.

Sulphur Iodatum.

Iodide of Sulphur. S_2I_2. Trituration.

Clinical.—Acne; punctata. Barber's itch. Coryza. Ears, noises in. Eczema, weeping. Gonorrhœa. Hay asthma. Influenza. Kidneys, pain in. Lichen planus. Lip, upper, eruption on. Parotid glands, hypertrophy of. Prostate, affections of. Scalp, soreness of. Spine, weakness of. Stricture, urethral. Tongue, thickening of. Tonsils, chronic hypertrophy of.

Characteristics.—*Sul. iod*. was proved by Kelsall on himself and some others. Hale has used it in "obstinate skin diseases, notably *barber's itch*, for which it is almost a specific." The provings indicate this in "pustular eruption on upper lip" and "erythema on chin." Hale used the 3x trit. internally and applied a cerate (of one or two grains of *Sul. iod*. to an ounce of Cosmoline). It is also useful, Hale says, in large and painful suppurating acne. Dr. Berlin (quoted *H. W*., xxxi. 216) treated with *Sul. iod*. two cases of "weeping eczema" associated with varicose veins of the leg and pronounced itching. Also a child with eczema of arms. The keynote in all is: "dark red, swollen, and weeping eczematous surface which itches terribly." The 3x trit. was given. The symptoms of *Sul. iod*. are < in morning; leaning forward; stooping; rising; ascending stairs. > By expectoration. *Peculiar Symptoms* are: Hair feels as if erect. As if heat in heart. Desire for acids. As if a band across forehead. Hansen mentions among the therapeutic uses of *Sul. iod*. Thickness of tongue remaining after parenchymatous glossitis. Hypertrophy of parotids after parotitis. Chronic hypertrophy of tonsils. Lichen planus, chronic and simple. Bradford (*H. M*., quoted *Org*. iii. 111) reports the following cases: (*1*) Burning at end of penis; dull pain in prostatic region; weakness across kidneys: frequent desire to urinate with slight flow; eats very little; does not go out of doors; is much discouraged about himself. *Sul. iod*. 3x cured. (*2*) Violent attack of pain in renal region, with shootings down ureters; pain and weakness about kidneys; constant desire to urinate; urine thick and whitish with creamy sediment: *Sul. iod*. 3x and 6x cured. (*3*) Stricture after gonorrhœa; chordee; very painful urination, twisted stream. Yellow discharge: *Sul. iod*. cured.

Relations.—*Compare:* Band across forehead, Manc. Difficult expectoration, K. bi. Heat in heart, Lachn., Rhod. Sleepy by day, restless at night, Staph. Acne, Bellis, K. bro., Arct. l.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Doubtful.—Anxious.—Unsteadiness of ideas.—Apathy and inaptitude for business.—Dread of exertion.

2. Head.—Headache; frontal, tightness.—Shooting and throbbing in temples; when stooping.—Sides of head ached; as if squeezed in a vice.—Scalp sore; on vertex.—Hair feels as if erect.

3. Eyes.—Eyes bleared; esp. l.—Inclination to close eyes, as if to press out tears.—Lids heavy.—Eyes: water much; dim.

4. Ears.—Itching, tingling, and buzzing in ears.—Singing in ears; with feeling of tightness above eyes, as if a band was drawn tightly over forehead; with sore throat, with heat above pit of stomach.

5. Nose.—Coryza.—Thick green mucus in nostrils.—Acrid discharge.—Burning tickling in r. nostril every time handkerchief is used; strong odour of *Iodine* perceived.—All the agonies of "grippe.".—Excoriation of nostrils.—Acuteness of smell.

6. Face.—Face dry, hot and yellowish.—Erythematous eruption in upper lip with yellowish pustules, painful, sore and tender, quickly disappearing in dry scabs.—Erythema on chin.

8. Mouth.—Teeth felt soft to tongue and were coated with dark fur.—Tongue dry and hard, furred at root, red at point.—Taste: bitter; nasty and fetid breath.

9. Throat.—Throat dry and painful to touch, feeling as if swelled.—Sore throat in morning.—Drawing, creeping sensation at back of throat.—Uvula and tonsils slightly enlarged and red.—Constant disposition to swallow saliva: throat and gullet parched; the saliva did not allay the dryness.

11. Stomach.—Anorexia; desire for acids, pickles, lemonade.—Thirsty.—Sensation of heat about pit of stomach.—Soreness and sinking in epigastrium.

13. Stool and Anus.—Itching in rectum.—Bowels constipated.

14. Urinary Organs.—Itching in urethra.—Frequent micturition, esp. mornings.—Ardor urinæ.—Urine smells like raspberries.—(Stricture.—Pains in kidneys shooting down ureters.—Urine thick, whitish, creamy.)

15. Male Sexual Organs.—(Chordee and yellow discharge.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Accumulation of dark, purulent mucous in trachea, continued inclination to swallow saliva, which does not moisten it; mucus removed with difficulty and by violent, hacking, coughing and straining.—Tickling in larynx.—Sensation of dryness in trachea; thick, hard clots of mucus collected about top of windpipe difficult to detach, and which caused tickling and irritation of larynx and cough.—Much troubled with cough during early part of night, accompanied by a nasty taste in mouth and fetid breath.—Inclined to expand chest, and take a deep inspiration; leaving a fluttering sensation.—(Hay asthma, with sneezing, catarrh, &c.—R. T. C.)

18. Chest.—Tightness across chest; difficulty of expanding it; with prostration.

19. Heart.—Boring pain as if in heart, with some difficulty of respiration.—Sensation of heat in region of heart.—Palpitation.

20. Back.—Weakness of spinal column with pain in loins as if bruised, with weakness of spine.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness of knees and joints.—Legs ache and feel weak.—Tickling in calves and feet.—Trembling and aching of ankle-joints.—Soles of feet ache and burn and are sore when standing.

24. Generalities.—Prostration, with difficulty of expanding chest on inspiration.—Weakness as from influenza.—Faint and sick.—Much < on waking in morning; sleepy; leaning forward; rising or ascending stairs.

25. Skin.—Pustules on upper lip.—Erythema on skin.—Itching rash, like nettlerash on arms.—Acne punctata (specific in dilution.—R. T. C.).

26. Sleep.—Sleepy by day, restless at night.—Sleep unrefreshing; confused dreams; awakened by fright; sleep with mouth open.

27. Fever.—Occasional chills.—Febrile excitement.—Dry heat.

Sulphur Terebinthinatum.

Terebinthinated Sulphur. [One part of purified Sulphur is dissolved by heating in one hundred parts of Turpentine.] Dilutions.

Clinical.—Chorea. Chronic rheumatic arthritis.

Characteristics.—*Sul. tereb.* is referred to in the Hon. Robert Boyle's works (Shaw's edition, vol. iii. 584). A 1x dilution cured a most obstinate case of St. Vitus's dance, and has often relieved pain in chronic rheumatic arthritis (Cooper).

Sulphuricum Acidum.

Sulphuric acid. H_2SO_4. Dilution.

Clinical.—*Acidity*. Alcoholism, chronic. Aphthć. Back, stiffness of. Bowels, looseness of. Brain, concussion of. Breath, offensive. Cancer. Cancrum oris. Chafing. Chilblains. Climaxis, sufferings of. Constipation. Corns. Diabetes. Diarrhśa. Diphtheria. Dyspepsia. Erythema nodosum. Flushing. Gangrene. Gastralgia. Glossitis. Hair, grey; falling out. Heartburn. Hernia, inguinal. *Hiccough*. Impotence. Intermittents. *Irritation*. Liver, affections of. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Myopia. Nightmare. Śsophagitis. *Paralysis, lead*. Perspiration, excessive. Phthisis. Pneumonia. Pregnancy, sickness of. Purpura. Rheumatism. Scurvy. Spleen, affections of. Sterility. Ulcers. Uterus, prolapse of. Vagina, prolapse of. Varicosis. Warts.

Characteristics.—*Sul. ac*., according to Teste, was a favourite remedy of the Middle Ages, being used extensively in dilution in the treatment of scrofulous, phagedenic, cancerous, and venereal ulcers; as a gargle and mouth-wash for aphthć, ulceration of the gums, and diphtheria. It was given as "Mineral Lemonade" in cases of lead poisoning. [This use I have verified, giving water acidulated with the 3x.—J. H. C.] The "Acid Soap" of Achard was prescribed as a dissolvent in scirrhus of the breast and calculous nephritis, obstinate intermittent fevers, visceral obstructions, dropsy, jaundice, cachexia, and "certain tumours of the feet." *Elixir of vitriol* (a mixture of the acid, alcohol and water) is a popular remedy for nervous weakness in women at the present day. Dippel, Haller, and others each had an "Elixir," differing only in the proportions of the chief ingredients. The elixirs were used in: Intermittent, putrid, malignant, contagious fevers; comatose and petechial fevers, scarlatina, confluent and malignant variola; dysentery; plague, lepra, itch, and other cutaneous diseases; nocturnal emissions; suppression of menses and piles, calculous nephritis, and gout; pituitous phthisis; chorea. Hahnemann proved *Sul. ac*., and says that it has cured affections characterised by: "tension in the eyelids in the morning, shortsightedness; hardness of hearing; inguinal hernia; chronic looseness of the bowels profuse menses; metrorrhagia; roughness in the throat; *asthma*; swelling of the feet; coldness of the feet" (*Chron. Dis*.). Teste gives this experience of his own:" Two or three times I have used this drug with success against round syphilitic spots, of a bright red colour, of the size of a penny, rather itching, running into each other, secreting a humour sometimes, and generally seated at the upper and inner surface of the thighs, between the shoulders, on the face, and at the posterior surface of the forearms and hands. The subjects on whom this acid seemed to act best were lymphatic, ate a good deal, and were disposed to a constant looseness of the bowels, so that their evacuations were rarely in shape." Hahnemann's proving with homeopathic experience has confirmed many of the old uses of *Sul. ac*. and brought out characteristic indications. Weakness is a keynote to *Sul. ac*. The patient is weak and exhausted. *Sul. ac*. is suited to cases where the weakness is out of proportion to the disease. Weakness which seems to come from deep-seated dyscrasia. There is as well a sense of general internal trembling; as if trembling from head to foot, but without visible trembling. It is useful for inebriates who are "on their last legs," long after *Nux* had ceased to help. Hering says the craving for liquor has been subdued by taking for two or four weeks, thrice daily, ten to fifteen drops of a mixture of one part of *Sul. ac*. with three parts of alcohol. The indications are: "Vomiting in morning; acidity in stomach; burning in śsophagus and stomach; sour, acrid, or foul eructations." *Sul. ac*. has this characteristic: in spite of great thirst, water is not tolerated; unless qualified with alcohol it chills the stomach. This is a common symptom with hydrogenoid patients. *Sul. ac*. has a keynote symptom in the mental sphere. *Hurry*—hasty, quick, sullen, impatient; angry because things move so slowly. Like *Sul., Sul. ac*. is periodic and has an important place in agues and periodic neuralgias. Cooper with reason contends that many ague cases, supposed to have been cured with *Chi. sul*. (Sulphate of

Quinine), were really cured by the *Sulphuric acid* used in dissolving it. "Moreover," says Cooper, "in all epidemic diseases—influenza, cholera, small-pox, &c.—*Sul. ac*. is often called for by the concomitant symptoms. In the neuralgia of influenza it has cured very severe pain over the whole left side of the head, face, and neck, coming on from exposure to draught; in the diarrhśas of cholera times it certainly arrests mischief; in the diarrhśas of emaciated children it is often called for. A chemist in Covent Garden used to use a lotion of *Sulphuric acid*, well diluted, for all the cases of itch that came before him, and they were many." There is a keynote of *Sul. ac*. in respect to neuralgias which is of great service; the pains increase gradually and end abruptly; the most characteristic kind of pain is dull pressure—as of a plug thrust in. There is external soreness and sensitiveness. The piles of *Sul. ac*. are external, sensitive to touch and accompanied by itching. *Sul. ac*. is a great hćmorrhagic; there is bleeding from every orifice; bleeding under skin (purpura); the menses are too early, too profuse, and sterility may be a consequence of this; oozing of dark thin blood. Many sufferings of *Sul. ac*. seem to arise from the generative organs, especially of the female. With *Sul. ac*. 30, a dose every night, I gave great help to a delicate woman who had *nightmare, waking in a fright, before each menstrual period*. The local "weakness" of *Sul. ac*. may amount to prolapse of vagina and uterus. *Trauma* is another indication for *Sul. ac*.; it follows *Arn*. in bruises of soft parts, *Con*. in bruises of glands, *Ruta*. in bruises of bones. It also removes long-lasting black and blue spots with soreness and stiffness of the parts. Flushing is another feature (as at climacteric), and with the flushing there is sweating. Easy sweating is a note of *Sul. ac*., and the sweat affects mostly the upper part of the body. The body odour of *Sul. ac*. is *sour* and cannot be washed off. This is especially observed in children. Heartburn with sour eructations that set the teeth on edge. *Sul. ac*. is *suited to:* (*1*) Old people; especially women. (*2*) Light-haired people. (*3*) Pains at climacteric. (*4*) When some deep-seated dyscrasia prevails, the child is weak with no other symptoms. (*5*) Sour babies. *Sensations* are: As if brain were loose and falling from side to side. As if one side of head filled with smoke. As if a plug were thrust quickly into head. As from subcutaneous ulceration in scalp. As of a foreign body on right outer canthus. As of a leaf lying before ears. As if white of egg had dried on face. As if skin of cheek and chin were pinched. As of want of elasticity of vocal organs. As if there were a lump in throat. As if menses would come on. As if hernia would protrude. As if rectum were torn to pieces during stool. Many symptoms appear on right side, but the left cheek and left parotid are most affected. Pain travels from left to right round hypochondria. Other *Peculiar Symptoms* are: Pains felt during sleep and disappearing on waking. Jerkings on falling asleep. Seriousness alternating with buffoonery. Pain in bladder unless call to pass water is immediately attended to. The symptoms are: < By touch; pressure; chafing; mechanical injuries. Open air <. Warmth >. Cold <. Rest >. Lying on affected side > gnawing in face. Motion; lifting arms; rising; walking; riding <. < Morning; (also evening and night). < Drinking cold water. Wine <. Warm food = sweat. The cauterising

property of Sul. ac. is of the phagedenic order, which makes it suitable to many gangrenous conditions.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls. *Antidote to:* Lead poisoning. *Complementary:* Puls. *Follows well:* In injuries, Arn., Con., Rut. *Compare:* Cough followed by belching wind from stomach, Ambr., Ver. Dyspepsia of drunkards, Carb. v. (Carb. v. is a putrid remedy; Sul. ac. more sour). Acidity sets teeth on edge, Rob. Weakness and giving way of ankles, Caust, Sul., Sil. Scarlatina, blue spots, diphtheritic membrane, Mur. ac. (Mur. ac. has > uncovering). Sprains, Am. c. (hot and painful). Falls easily, Nat. c., Caust., Sul. Pains increase gradually, end suddenly (Bell., Lyc., pains begin and end suddenly; Stn., pains begin and decline gradually; Col., begin suddenly and end gradually). Aphthć, Sul. ac., Borax, Nat. m., K. chl. Piles, Nit. ac. Drinks chill the stomach, Elaps. Flushing at menopause, Lach. (Sul. ac, with sweating). Throbbing headache at menses, Lach. (Sul. ac, with sweating). Inguinal hernia, Lyc. (Lyc. right, Sul. ac. left). Sour children, spite of washing, Hep., Mg. c., Rhe. Sensation of brain loose in forehead and falling from side to side, Bell., Bry., Rhe., Spi. Prostration, Acet. ac. Hćmorrhages of black blood from all outlets, Crotal., Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Tereb. Weak and exhausted from deep-seated dyscrasia, no other symptoms, Pso., Sul. Weakness, Pic. ac. Sensation of white of egg on face, Alm. Sensation of subcutaneous ulceration, Puls. Alcoholism, Querc. Prolapse of vagina, Staph. Larynx sensitive, Lach. Warmth of genitals (Sul. coldness).

Causation.—Lifting arms. Falls. Bruises. Concussion (of brain). Chafing. Surgical operations. Sprains.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mental excitability; and exaltation.—Melancholy dejection.—Inclination to weep.—Anxious apprehension and mistrust.—Despondency.—Agitation, precipitation, and impatience.—One feels in a very great hurry, feels that everything must be done in a hurry (also *Arg. nit.*).—Restlessness.—Irritability, nervous fatigue, and tendency to take fright.—Peevish moroseness, and dislike to conversation.—Disgust to life.—Seriousness, alternating with buffoonery.—Extraordinary absence of mind.—Dulness of intellect.

2. Head.—Semilateral confusion of head, as if the part contained smoke.—Vertigo when seated, disappearing in the open air.—Sensation as if brain were loose in forehead, and was falling from one side to the other; < when sitting quiet in the room.—Headache, which at first increases, then suddenly disappears.—Sensation of weakness in head.—Headache, as if brain were lacerated.—Rush of blood to head.—Throbbing headache during menses, with sweating.—Pressive headache.—Sensation of heaviness and fulness in brain, as if head would burst.—Sensation of constriction in head.—Painful shocks in forehead and temples, < in forenoon and evening.—Headache as if a plug was thrust quickly by

increasingly severe blows in head.—Shocks and blows in the head.—Violent jerk beneath l. frontal eminence, suddenly disappearing.—Headache, with dull lancinations, or drawings and tearings.—Sensation of wavering of the brain.—Sensation in exterior of head as if suppurating, or ulcerated, painful to touch.—Itching and eruption in scalp.—Hair turns grey and falls off.—Pimples on forehead and side of nose.

3. Eyes.—Burning aching in eyes, in open air, or when fixing eyes on an object in a room.—Tension in lids in morning.—Smarting, burning sensation in eyes, and lachrymation, esp. when reading.—Sensation of a foreign body in r. outer canthus, in morning when walking.—Eyes red, with photophobia.—Chronic inflammation of eyes.—Difficulty in opening eyelids.—Myopia.

4. Ears.—Tearing in ears.—Tearing and shaking in r. ear.—Violent tickling in concha.—Dysecoia, as if there were a band over the ears, or as if a leaf were before them.—Rhythmical roaring in ears.—Ringing of bells before ears.—Humming in ears, in evening.

5. Nose.—Epistaxis in evening.—Dry coryza, with loss of smell and taste.—Coryza: thin, lemon-coloured discharge.—Pimples on side of nose.—Flow of water from nose, with obstruction of one nostril.

6. Face.—Paleness of face.—Contusive pain in zygomatic process.—Tearing of bones of face.—Dry shrivelled spots on face.—Sensation as if face were swollen, and as if it were covered with the white of eggs dried.—Lips are cracked, and exfoliate.—Lips swollen, red, painful to touch.—Pain, as from excoriation, in commissures of lips.—Inflammation and swelling of submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, more violent in evening, in bed, < by cold air, > by warmth, generally with tearing digging, or gnawing.—Bluntness of teeth.—Toothache with tenderness and pain along side of head and down spine (R. T. C.).—Teeth on edge.—Swelling and easy bleeding of gums.—Ulceration of gums.

8. Mouth.—Aphthć in mouth; in children.—Sensation of dryness in mouth.—Tongue dry.—Tongue; horribly swollen; swallowing impossible; covered with wrinkled white skin; tip and edges red; denuded at tip and intensely red.—Ulcers on inflamed tongue.—Talking difficult as from want of elasticity in parts.—Breath very offensive.—Profuse salivation.—Hćmorrhage from mouth.

9. Throat.—Sore throat during deglutition, with lancinating pain, esp. in evening (swollen as if a lump were in it; < on l. side).—Thick yellow membrane on fauces, sticks like glue.—Swelling of uvula and roof of palate.—Swelling and inflammation of submaxillary glands.—Roughness in throat.—Mucous membrane of palate and pharynx swollen, injected and ulcerated.—Stringy, lemon-yellow mucus hangs from posterior nares, in diphtheria.

10. Appetite.—Putrid taste.—Bread has a bitter taste, and is heavy on stomach.—Bulimy, with rumbling and borborygmi in abdomen.—Desire for fresh fruits (plums); brandy.—Loss of appetite and great debility.—Chronic alcoholism, vomiting in morning; acidity of stomach; burning in śsophagus and stomach; sour, acrid or foul eructations.—After eating; pain in stomach and rising of food by mouthfuls.—After warm food, sweat.—After a meal, agitation, gripings, and digging in abdomen, or excessive inflation of stomach.—Cold perspiration, immediately after hot food.—Lassitude and flatulence after drinking milk.—All drinks chill the stomach, if a little spirit is not added to them.

11. Stomach.—Empty or bitter risings.—Acid, bitter, salt, or else sweetish regurgitations.—Sour eructations, violent heartburn.—Violent hiccough.—Pyrosis.—Nausea in the stomach, with shivering.—Vomiting, first of water, then of food.—Vomiting of drunkards.—Very painful sensitiveness of region of stomach.—The water (or every drink) causes cold of the stomach; if not mixed with some alcoholic liquor.—Fulness and pressure in stomach.—A contracting sensation in stomach in evening, as from a chill.—Con traction in stomach and scrobiculus (< from hard food).—Cuttings round stomach.—Sensation of coldness or burning in stomach.—Cold, relaxed feeling in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Lancinations in spleen.—Spleen enlarged: hard and painful; hurts when coughing; after intermittent fever.—Stitches in liver and spleen.—Shootings in the hepatic region.—Shooting in loins.—Colic in abdomen, like labour pains, extending into hips and loins.—Movements, gripings, and pinchings in abdomen, sometimes at night.—Sensation of heat in umbilical region.—Jerking throughout hypogastrium, esp. at surface.—Throbbing, tearings, and shootings, in inguina.—Smarting in inguinal region.—Inguinal hernia, much protruded.—Flatulent colic in the hypogastrium, with grumbling and borborygmi, and sensation as if a hernia were about to descend.—Weak feeling as if menses would appear.

13. Stool and Anus.—Tenesmus.—Ineffectual urging to go to stool.—Evacuations retarded, hard, knotty, and black.—Fćces of a very large size.—Chronic relaxation of abdomen.—Loose evacuations, of consistence of pap (yellowish-white; partly solid, partly liquid), greenish, and watery.—Watery diarrhśa, very offensive.—Diarrhśa, of frothy slime only, with burning sensation in rectum.—Diarrhśa, with great debility.—Soft stool, followed by a sensation of emptiness in abdomen.—Evacuations of mucus, streaked with blood.—The child frequently has a stool as if chopped, saffron yellow, stringy, slimy.—Very fetid stools of a putrid smell.—Discharge of blood during the evacuation.—Sanguineous congestion in rectum.—Hćmorrhoid at excrescences in anus, with shootings, burning sensation, itching and oozing.—Hćmorrhoids feel damp and are painful to touch; itch violently; pain at stool as if rectum were torn to pieces; stools like sheep's dung; piles in hard drinkers.—Pressing in anus during and after pasty stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diabetes; lassitude; debility; despondency.—Diminished secretion of urine, with burning sensation when urinating.—Emission of urine at night.—Urine watery (brown, diminished secretion of) and as if it contained earth (or loam).—Slimy sediment in the urine.—Sediment like blood in the urine, which is covered with a fine pellicle.—Pain in the bladder, when the want to urinate is not immediately satisfied.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Excessive heat in genital parts and testes.—Emission of semen, without voluptuous sensation.—Itching pain in upper margin of glans.—Scrotum relaxed.—Orchitis (r.).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Strong desire for coition, from irritation of the external genital organs (in females).—Catamenia premature and too profuse.—Catamenia of too long duration.—Metrorrhagia.—Nightmare before menses.—During menses, lancinations in abdomen and vagina.—After menses; great desire for, or else great aversion to, coition.—Sterility, with catamenia premature and too profuse.—Acrid and burning, or milklike leucorrhśa.—Discharge of sanguineous mucus from vagina.—Prolapse of vagina; parts look greenish and smell badly.—Climacteric age with constant hot flushes, and a feeling of tremor all over body, with great debility, and as if everything must be done in a hurry; spitting of blood; constipation; symptoms are < by smelling (not drinking) coffee.—Nausea and vomiting during pregnancy; never vomited food, but could not eat because of increased distress in stomach and vomiting of mucus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with dryness, and roughness in throat and larynx.—Pain in larynx, with embarrassed speech, as if the parts were not sufficiently elastic.—Larynx excessively sensitive; to pressure.—Cough, excited by open air.—Cough < from walking, riding, cold water, and when smelling coffee.—Dry, short, panting cough, sometimes in the morning, after rising.—Moist cough, with slimy expectoration.—Long-continued hćmoptysis.—Cough, with hćmoptysis.—Cough with expectoration in morning, without expectoration in evening.—Cough from irritation in the chest, with expectoration in morning of dark blood, or of a thin, yellow, blood-streaked mucus, generally of a sourish taste.—After the cough, eructations.—Profuse hćmorrhage from the lungs.—Risings and regurgitation of food after coughing.

18. Chest.—Dyspnśa.—Great weakness in the chest, with difficult speech.—Aching in the l. side of chest, and in scrobiculus.—Cutting pain in front of l. axilla.—Pains along sternum; beneath sternum; cutting, burning.—Sternum sore as if beaten.—Dull stitches in l. side of sternum by costal cartilages.—Dull tension in l. side of chest.—Stitches from chest to l. scapula.—Pneumonia l. side of chest and in pit of stomach.—Dulness of base of r. lung, pneumonia, collapse, death.—(Many cases of poisoning by *Sul. ac*. are followed by pneumonia.).—Slight pulsating, twitching beneath l. side.—Lancinations in chest.—Violent sticking in r. breast; frequent and continuous; when pressing on it pain extended deeper.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart (with or without anxiety).—Lancinations across heart.—Prćcordial region very painful.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck swollen.—L. neck painful on pressure.—Large suppurating swelling l. side of neck.—Sensation, as from excoriation, and as of a fracture, in the back and loins.—Drawing in the back and loins.—Pain in small of back.—Boring in small of back.—Furunculi on back.—Stiffness of back several mornings; on rising.—Painful sensibility and swelling of axillary glands.

21. Limbs.—Convulsive movements of arms and legs.—Pains in joints felt during sleep, disappear on waking.—Tearing in all limbs during menses, esp. in evening.—Inclination to cramp in hands and feet.—Wrists and other large joints painful and swollen, but not red.—Limbs livid.—Twitching of tendons.

22. Upper Limbs.—Heaviness of the arms.—Spasmodic, paralytic contractions in arms.—Shootings in joint of shoulder, on lifting arm.—Tensive pain in elbow-joint.—Bluish spots on forearm, as from ecchymosis.—Cramps in hands.—Shocks and blows in bones of hand, when writing.—Eruption on hands, and between fingers.—Lancinations in joints of fingers.—Chilblains on fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Inner surface of thighs red, sore, excoriated after riding.—Heaviness of legs.—Torpor and numbness of legs.—Want to stretch and retract limbs.—Tearing in varices of legs.—Painful weakness of knees, with dull lancinations, shocks, and blows in those parts.—Red, itching spots on tibia.—Stiffness of ankles.—Coldness in feet.—Swelling of feet.—Tearing and lancinations in corns and feet.

24. Generalities.—For any affections arising from general debility, as prolapsus uteri, retroversion, any uterine trouble whatever, the patient having a sense of tremulousness all over.—Burning darting pains in muscles; shocks as from pain; black and blue spots in body; in a bruise (esp. if an old person) when the injured part gets black and blue, and seems as if it would mortify.—Hćmorrhages of black blood from all the outlets of the body.—Affections in, general occurring in r. abdominal ring; sexual organs r. side; r. upper side; l. lower side; inguinal hernia.—< Afternoon and evening; from surgical injuries in general; in the open air; from smelling coffee.—Tearing pains throughout body, also in face.—Stitches in joints.—Cramps in limbs.—Pains, felt during sleep.—Icteric sufferings.—Jerking of the tendons.—Appearance or < of symptoms, morning and evening.—The patient feels < in open air.—The l. side seems to be more particularly affected.—Slowly increasing but suddenly ceasing pain, as if a blunt instrument were pressed against the part.—Sensation of soreness as if bruised over the whole body.—Weakness of the whole body, with sensation of trembling.—Extreme weakness and exhaustion, with sensation of tremor all over the body, without trembling.—Sour odour of body.—Great weakness and emaciation with backache in young girls (R. T. C.).—General weariness in a plethoric woman and pain in lower back, chiefly l.

sided, with weakness in lower abdomen, < at menses, furred tongue and constipation.

25. Skin.—Bad effects from mechanical injuries, as from bruises, falling, knocking, pressure of blunt instruments, and contusions (esp. in old women).—Gangrenous tendency after a bruise.—Itching over whole body.—Red, itching spots on skin, or small, red, livid, and bluish spots, as from ecchymosis.—Excoriation of skin, also with ulceration like gangrene (becomes easily chafed when walking or riding).—Furunculi.—Gnawing (eating pain in the) ulcers.—Painful sensitiveness of glands.—Chilblains.—Corns in feet, with tearings and shootings.—Warts.

26. Sleep.—Retarded sleep and early waking.—Sleepiness.—Sleeplessness from mental excitement.—Jerkings during sleep.—Anxious dreams.—Jerking of fingers during sleep.—Nightmare before menses.

27. Fever.—Chilliness during the day, < in room, > when exercising in open air.—Frequent chills running down body.—Heat in evening and after lying down in bed.—In evening frequent flushes of heat, esp. when exercising.—Flushes of heat with perspiration (in climacteric years).—Heat predominates.—Small, feeble (accelerated) pulse.—Perspiration on least movement (which continues for a long time after sitting down).—Profuse perspiration in morning.—Perspiration at night.—Cold perspiration as soon as one eats warm food.

Sulphurosum Acidum.

Sulphurous acid. H_2SO_3. Sulphurous anhydride. SO_2. Sulphurous acid gas dissolves in water and constitutes 9.2 per cent. by weight of the solution.

Clinical.—*Acne rosacea*. Colds. Constipation, scybalous. Croup. Diphtheria. Eczema marginalis. *Favus. Hands, chapped*. Influenza. Nipples, sore. *Pityriasis versicolor*. Pyrosis. *Stomatitis, ulcerative*.

Characteristics.—Some forty years ago, when the germ theory of disease in its present form was in its infancy, Dewar, of Fife, conceived the idea that *Sulphurous acid* was an innocent and at the same time universal germ destroyer, and consequently universal remedy. His views met with cordial acceptance, and inhalations of *Sulphurous acid* given off from burning *Sulphur* became the fashion. Dewar's method was simple. A few red cinders were put in a kitchen shovel; this was placed in the centre of a room and flowers of sulphur sprinkled thereon. In a very short time every person in the room was sneezing violently, coughing and wheezing, and running at the eyes and nose. Dewar also used the ordinary solution and a spray. Among the special diseases arrested by *Suls. ac*. Dewar named: Chilblains; chapped hands; diphtheria; scarlatina maligna; erysipelas (a local

application of equal parts of the B. P. acid and glycerine); cold in the head, influenza, asthma, bronchitis, croup, clergyman's sore throat, chronic phthisis; typhoid fever. Wounds, sore nipples, bruises were also amenable to its local use. As one who has undergone the "fumigation" process (it was supposed to *prevent* all sorts of maladies, as well as cure, and I suppose it was with that object that I was made to "prove" *Suls. ac*. in my boyhood), I can testify to its homœopathicity in the "cold, coughs, asthma, and influenza" part of Dewar's recommendations. *Suls. ac*. doubtless shares the antiseptic properties of *Sulph*. The symptoms of the Schema are from observations of the effects on workmen in mines, from air contaminated with *Suls. ac*., with a few additions of my own. Milne sums up its virtues thus: "Antiseptic, disinfectant; a powerful deoxidiser and destroyer of vegetable life." As a gargle it is used in the strength of one to six. In parasitic skin affections the B. P. solution is used and is effective. Internally, says Milne, it "does good in sarcina" in doses of min. xxx. to lx., well diluted with water. Ringer (who endorses most of Dewar's recommendations) says that ten to fifteen minims taken ten minutes before each meal will remedy pyrosis in most instances, and prevents flatulence and fermentations; and that "the solution, either strong or diluted, in varying proportions, speedily removes thrush." This case touches a homœopathic characteristic of *Suls. ac*.—ulcerative inflammation of the mouth. It has cured this in the attenuations. The headache of *Suls. ac*. is > by vomiting. C. Wootton tasted the acid (*H. W*., xxvi. 204) with this result—it at once stopped the mucous secretion of the bowels, producing scybalous motions. The constipation was so severe that he was in misery for nine months, till he took *Hydrast*., which cured. The use of *Suls. ac*. as a hair-wash at a later time produced the same result.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hydrast. (constipation). *Compare:* Sul. In ulcerated sore mouth, Nat. m., Caps. The effects on the back recorded by Hahnemann as from the fumes of burning Sulphur were *antidoted by* Electric shock.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Quite furious.—Disposed to fight.—Extreme terror and efforts to escape; imagine every one wants to lay hands on them.—Listless.—Singing and praying.—As if intoxicated.—Great anxiety.

2. Head.—Giddy, lost recollection, as after spirits.—Violent pain and beating in head, with ringing in ears.—Insufferable headache, somewhat > after vomiting.

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears with pain in head.

5. Nose.—Sneezing and coryza.

8. Mouth.—(Ulcerative stomatitis.)

11. Stomach.—Many vomited, others had inclination but could not.

13. Stool and Anus.—Severe constipation, scybalous motions, lasting nine months; complete dryness of intestinal tract; (*Hydst*. cured at last).—Some evacuated contents of rectum; others had the desire but could not.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Persistent choking cough, with copious expectoration of thin mucus.—A difficulty of breathing and frequent involuntary deep inspirations.

18. Chest.—Extreme tightness of the chest.

19. Heart.—Heart palpitated violently.—Pulse: quiet, feeble; or slow, feeble and irregular.

20. Back.—[Stiffness (painful) of spine between scapulæ, during and after movement, with pain as though it were broken.—Painful stiffness in the junction of sacrum with base of pelvis; in morning there occurred very painful jerks. (From the fumes of burning *Sulphur*).]

23. Lower Limbs.—Lower limbs weak, very painful immediately above the knees.

Sumbul.

Ferula sumbul. Sumbul. Musk-root. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of the powdered root.

Clinical.—Acne. Asthma. Breasts, pains in. Chorea. Diarrhœa. Epilepsy. Fainting. Heart, palpitation of, nervous; affections of. Pneumonia. Hysteria. Infra-mammary pains. Neuralgia. Porrigo capitis. Spermatorrhœa. Throat, catarrh of; spasm of. Typhoid fever. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Sumbul*, as its name, "Musk-root," implies, has an odour resembling that of musk. The resemblance is so close that *Sumbul* is used to adulterate musk. *Sumb*. was proved by Lembke, Cattell, and others, and the symptoms are as like to those of *Moschus* as the physical resemblance would imply. Hysterical mood; easy fainting; nervous palpitation; are common to both. Hale gives the following indications: (*1*) Nasal and pharyngeal catarrh, with nervousness, sleeplessness, and tendency to spasms (especially in children); discharge of tenacious, yellow mucus. (*2*) Ascarides, with bloated, drum-like. abdomen and constipation, picking nose (cured with *Sumb*. 15). (*3*) Oily pellicle in urine. (*4*) Pain in left uterine region. (*5*) Asthma: catarrhal, spasmodic, or cardiac. (*6*) Climacteric flushings. (*7*) Neuralgia: facial or ovarian, in women of quick and

lively nervous constitutions. (*8*) Neuralgia of left hypochondrium, simulating angina pectoris; with palpitation; in nervous women. (*9*) Insomnia of chronic alcoholism. *Peculiar Sensations* of *Sumb*. are: Tongue as if scraped. Like a string pulling in right breast. Corkscrew pains in (left) uterus and appendages. Clogged sensation in left chest. As if heart beating in water. The left side was more affected than the right. The symptoms are < by motion. < After sitting. < By inspiration. < By cold. > By warmth. < Thinking of symptoms. < In morning. Music = faintness.

Relations.—*Compare:* General symptoms, Mosch., Asaf. Porrigo, Melit., Medor., Mez. Oily pellicle on urine, Sul., Pul., Petr. Tenacious, yellow mucus, Hydras. Infra-mammary pain, Act. r., Pul., Lil. t. < Thinking of symptoms, Ox. ac., Pip. meth.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Intellect dull in morning; inability to study; clearer in evening and in warmth.—Happy disposition with continued smiling; expression idiotic; fear of becoming insane (chorea).—Hysterical mood even in men; alternate laughter and tears; easily excited; emotional; irritable, fidgety, at first spirits are exalted, then depressed.

2. Head.—Vertigo: on stooping; using warm water; moving about or rising from a seat; feeling a want of security.—Hysteria, with tendency to faint from slightest cause.—Fits with falling forward.—Ebullition of blood in head, lightness and exalted feeling.—Cold in the head, < morning.—Porrigo in infants, l. side of scalp; spots round and dry, slightly raised and reddened at edges with bran-like scales in centre.

3. Eyes.—Sensation of foreign body in eyes.—Tight feeling in eyes.—Quivering and swimming before eyes.

4. Ears.—Loud surging and hissing in both ears; in r.

5. Nose.—Cold in head, < morning.—Coryza: watery; of yellow mucus.—Alæ nasi sore at edges.—Stuffing in nose.—Tenacious yellow mucus in nose; < l. nostril.—Loss of smell.

6. Face.—Acne punctata, black pores on face.

8. Mouth.—Brown (or white) coating on tongue, morning.—Tongue feels rough as if scraped, with heat in throat.—Increased saliva.

9. Throat.—Erosion, burning heat and rawness in throat, with tenacious mucus.—Catarrhs of children with great nervous irritation and spasms.—Choking constriction at top of gullet, constant swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Appetite increased.—Eructations; empty.—Nausea and salivation.—Pressure; rumblings; slight shootings in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Tension, pain, and gnawing in r. hypochondrium.—Abdomen feels distended, painful.—Gnawing in r. hypochondrium.—Glands in groins painful.

13. Stool and Anus.—Ascarides with bloated, drum-like abdomen and constipation; pricking at nostrils.—Chronic diarrhœa, from inert condition of intestinal canal; discharges cause alarm; diarrhœa in typhoid fever.—Rectum protrudes.—Hæmorrhoids excited.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine: clear; yellowish-red; clouded at bottom, and an oily pellicle on surface.—Frequent desire.—Stitches up urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Absence of erections and all sexual desire.—Itching in genitals with increased desire.—Erythema of scrotum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa, white, esp. after sitting.—Menses: premature; of short duration, with deficient quantity; retarded.—Corkscrew pains in l. region of uterus and appendages.—Tensive pain like a string in r. breast.—Tensive pains in l. breast, evening.—Lancinations and biting pains in l. breast, < deep inspirations.—Flushings at climaxis.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Asthma: catarrhal; but more esp. spasmodic, hysterical.—Hacking cough.

18. Chest.—Tightness in chest with diminished secretion.—Paroxysm of dull pressure under sternum.—Tightness, tensive, stretched feeling across chest, between l. breast and sternum and in l. breast, < on inspiration.

19. Heart.—Pulse: very irregular, compressible; want of elasticity in vessels.—Nervous affections of heart; rheumatic carditis; heart's impulse strong, jerking, esp. after exertion or during digestion; action of heart full and sharp, strokes at times irregular, rapid, then slow; bellows murmur; flushings of heat in floods from back; sharp pains like a knife in chest; oppression in l. chest, clogged sensation; < on stooping; l. arm numb, heavy, weary, with sharp, wiry shooting in fingers; hysterical mood.—Nervous palpitation in hysterical subjects; or at climaxis.—Heart beats softly, as if in water, with sinking of heart and sickliness and faintness all over.—Palpitation on least excitement, < on paying attention to it.

20. Neck and Back.—Cannot keep warm; least draught is felt down spine.—Nape of neck, r. side, swollen.

21. Limbs.—L. arm and foot easily chilled.—Fulness of arms and feet.—Tremulous tingling, dry, in palms and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness, beaten sensation, and numbness in arms.—L. arm numb.—Hands red, veins distended.—Fingers swollen.

23. Lower Limbs.—Aching, rheumatic pain, weakness of lower limbs.—Pain in knee, with stiffness, impeding walking.—Felt as her legs were not her own.—Trembling of feet.

24. Generalities.—Chorea: constant jerking of head and limbs, with protrusion of tongue; voracious appetite.—Dropsy dependent on impaired nervous vitality.—Clogged sensation in body, esp. in head and stomach.—Hysteria.—Epilepsy; falls forward, foaming vat mouth.—Tendency to faint from slightest cause.

25. Skin.—Acne punctata; black pores on face.—Porrigo in infants, l. side of scalp.—Skin cold, white, shrunken, and dry, as if washed in acrid water.—Miliary spots on back, r. shoulder-blade, and hip.—Reddish spots on forehead, chin, and cheeks, containing either water or thick, white, curdy matter.—Itching.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy in the cold.—Drowsy during day.—Wakefulness at night.—Sleep interrupted by startings of limbs.—Dreams; of falling; vivid; of coitus, followed by profuse *sudden* emission.

27. Fever.—Coldness.—Chilliness, esp. down spine; sensitiveness to least draught.—Too easily chilled; want of elasticity in the vessels.—Numbness and coldness of tips of fingers.—Dry, transient heat all over body.—Typhoid fever with cerebral excitement; low and nervous fevers succeeding typhus.

Symphoricarpus Racemosus.

Symphoricarpus racemosus. Snow-berry. N. O. Caprifoliaceæ. Tincture of fresh ripe berries.

Clinical.—Pregnancy, sickness of.

Characteristics.—An account of *Smpho. r.* by E. V. Moffatt is quoted in *New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies*. S. P. Burdick gave the tincture to a lady, who said its effects were "precisely like the morning sickness" she used to have during

pregnancy. On other women it produced effects varying from qualmishness to intense vomiting. Moffatt gives these as the leading indications: Qualmishness and indifference to food. Deathly nausea; vomiting continuous, violent retching. One patient was > lying on back. (No particular morning < was observed.) Moffatt gives this case: A young lady, three months advanced in her first pregnancy, had deathly nausea, with vomiting and retching so prolonged and violent as to produce hæmatemesis. The smell or thought of food was repugnant in the extreme. Moffatt gave *Smpho*. 200 (obtained from Dr. Burdick) in the middle of a violent paroxysm. In a few minutes she stopped vomiting, and said she felt soothed and quieted all over. In half an hour nausea began again, but a few pellets checked it promptly and she fell asleep. A few more doses completed the cure. A relapse following over-exertion a month later was speedily remedied by Smpho.

Symphytum.

Symphytum officinale. Bone-set. Healing Herb. Comfrey. N. O. Boraginaceæ. Tincture of fresh root-stock collected before flowering and in autumn. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Abscess. Backache, from sexual excess. Bone, cancer of; injuries of. Breasts, sore. Eyes, pains in; injuries of. *Fractures*; non-union of; nervous. Glands, enlarged. Gunshot wounds. Hernia. Menses, arrested. Periosteum, sensitive, painful. Psoas abscess. Sexual excess, effects of. Sprains. Stump, irritable. Wounds.

Characteristics.—*Symphytum* may be considered the orthopædic specific of herbal medicine. "The roots of Comfrey stamped, and the juice drunk with wine, helpeth those that spit blood and healeth all inward wounds and burstings. The same bruised and laid to in manner of a plaister, doth heal all fresh and green wounds, and are so glutinative, that it will solder and glue together meat that is chopped in pieces, seething in a pot, and make it in one lump" (Gerarde). Peter Squire (*Squire's Companion to B. P.*, 6th ed.) gives as the "medicinal properties" of *Symph.*: "Astringent, mucilaginous, glutinous; useful to form cases for injured limbs. The black rind (of root) is scraped off and the mucilaginous root is then scraped carefully into a nice even pulp; this spread of the thickness of a crown-piece upon cambric or old muslin is wrapped round the limb and bandaged over; it shortly stiffens, and forms a casing superior to starch, giving support and strength to the part." P. Squire knew a bone-setter who practised fifty years ago, and rendered himself famous for setting compound fractures with this root, which he kept secret, and he never removed the bandage after the first dressing until the limb was well (R. T. C). *Symphytum* has not received its names for nothing. *Consolida* is one of them; and "Comfrey" is derived from *Confirmare*. The glutinous juice of the root seems, according to Gerarde, to have given the key

to its action as a vulnerary. H. C. Allen (*Med. Cent*., quoted *Ind. H. Rev*., v. 60) refers to the following indications for *Symph*. given by Lippe: (*1*) When the bone or periosteum has been injured and the soft parts have recovered from the bruised soreness under *Arn*., the remaining pain and soreness of periosteum may be promptly relieved by *Symp*. (*2*) In traumatic injuries of bone or periosteum (as from a snowball or anything else on the face), *Symp*. was the only remedy Lippe has seen efficient. He cured many cases after others had used *Arn*. and failed. (*3*) Here is one of his cures: "More than a year ago fell and struck knee on a stone; wound healed and scarcely left any trace, but there remained an acute stitching pain at point of injury, felt when the part was touched by clothing as when knee was bent." Allen also gives the following cure reported by Fowler: Mrs. J. stepped on the edge of a scantling, which rolled, and she turned her ankle. In a few minutes the ankle began to swell and become painful, pain increasing rapidly, so that in an hour or two patient was in great agony. She declared her leg was broken, she "could feel the rough ends of the broken bones jagging into the flesh": could not bear any one to approach her for fear of being hurt. No discoloration whatever. *Symp*. promptly relieved, so that she went about her usual duties in forty-eight hours. Allen regards *pricking* pain as a guiding symptom. Next to bone injuries in importance are injuries to the *ball* of the eye, as distinguished from injuries to the *soft parts* around. "I have long since ceased to use *Arn*. in injuries of the globe of the eye, *Symp*. having given such prompt and permanent relief" (H. C. Allen). [I have, however, seen *Arn*. speedily clear up hæmorrhage into the vitreous from a blow of a cork from a soda-water bottle.—J. H. C.] Allen gives these indications: Severe pain in globe of eye after an injury by a blunt instrument (snowball; cane; point of umbrella; infant's fist), the soft parts remaining intact, Croserio (*New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies*) was one of the first to use *Symp*. in the potencies for fractures. P. P. Wells translated Croserio's *Connection of Homœopathy with Surgery*, in which this passage occurs: "Injuries of the bones are healed most promptly with *Symp*. 30, internally, once a day." Wells gives these cases of his own: (*1*) Boy, 14, broke bone of forearm at junction of middle and lower thirds, two years before. Had twice repeated the fracture by slight falls. Ends now slightly movable on each other, arm of little use. Three doses of *Symp*. made a perfect cure, and the boy became robust and much better in health than he had ever been before. (*2*) Boy, 8, fractured humerus near junction of condyles and shaft. *Arn*. 30 immediately arrested the spasmodic jerks of muscles of injured arm. *Arn*. was continued three days, by which time all traumatic fever had subsided. *Symp*. 3, one drop in half a tumbler of water; a teaspoonful morning and evening. The splints were removed the ninth day, and the bone found consolidated. The cure was entirely without pain. F. H. Brett (*H. W*., xxv. 304) cured himself of inguinal rupture by rubbing the part with tincture of the root. On another occasion a blow on the lower part of the back from a fall resulted in a secondary affection of the spine in the mid-dorsal region, a protuberance as if from a slight dislocation appearing at the spot. Again *Symp*. Ø was applied. The tenderness at the point subsided after three applications, and in a few days the protuberance disappeared.

Brett mentions (*ib*., 379) a case he had heard of: A diseased arm which had begun to mortify was dressed with a poultice of Comfrey root, and this "drew off the mortified substance, and the arm became sound again." Sir Wm. Thomson, of Dublin (*Lancet*, Nov. 28, 1896) relates a case of malignant tumour of the antrum which had extended to the nose. Microscopical examination proved it to be round-celled sarcoma. The patient, a man, was advised to have the jaw removed. This advice was refused at the time, and was repeated by Felix Semon, who saw the man later. After still further delay Thomson performed the operation in the month of May, 1896. A month later the growth began to show again, increased rapidly, closed the right eye, was blue, tense, firm, lobulated, but did not break. Thomson declined to operate again. Early in October the man walked into Thomson's study well: "The tumour had completely disappeared from the face, and I could not identify any trace of it in the mouth." The man had applied poultices of Comfrey root, and the swelling disappeared. Cooper (*H. W*., xxxii. 403) gives this experience of a patient of his: just before her marriage she had a dangerous attack of scarlatina, leaving abscesses on both sides of the neck and great internal swelling, so that she could swallow only liquids, and that with great difficulty. The external swelling extended from ear to chin, and was hard and very painful. Poultices of Comfrey root were applied. The pain was immediately relieved and her abscesses decreased rapidly until they were entirely absorbed, without external opening so far as the patient could remark. Hering (from whom I have taken the main part of my Schema) says *Symp*. has had a fragmentary proving by Macfarlan. Gerarde adds to the uses of *Symp*. quoted from him above that it cases pains in the back from violent motion as wrestling, or from excessive sexual indulgence, even when spermatorrhœa has been induced thereby. *Arn*. has an analogous use. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if upper lid passed over an elevation on closing eye. As if ears were stopped up. The symptoms are: < By touch. Sitting = pain about navel. Stooping = weight in forehead. Walking = pain opposite spleen.

Relations.—*Follows well:* Arn. (for pricking pains; and after the bruising of the soft parts is healed). *Compare:* Fractures, Calc. ph. Injuries, Arn. (Arn., soft parts, Symp., hard; Arn., painful swelling with discoloration, Symp., without discoloration; Arn., sore, bruised lame; Symp., pricking, stitching, jagging pains), Calen., Fl. ac., Hep., Sil., Stp., Led., Rhus, Hyper. Effects of sexual excess, Arn. *Antidote to* Canthar. (Green's Herbal).

Causation.—Fractures. Injuries (to eye; bone; periosteum). Falls. Blows. Sexual excess.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Headache in occiput, in top of head, in forehead, changing places.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes after a knock or contusion of an opaque body.—After being struck upon eye with a cane by a child, no visible injury, but a sensation on closing

eye as if upper lid passed over an elevation on bulb of eye; on waking eye could not be easily opened, seemed spasmodically closed.

4. Ears.—Cannot hear well; feels as if ears were stopped up.—Inflamed ears.

5. Nose.—Pain comes down bone of nose, and sometimes down both sides of nose (produced.—R. T. C.).

6. Face.—(Malignant tumour of r. antrum.).—Inflammation of inferior maxillary bone; hard, red swelling.

11. Stomach.—Pains across epigastrium from one side to other, < opposite spleen, in walking; when sitting < about navel; griping pain.

13. Stool and Anus.—(Dysentery.—Inflamed and bleeding piles.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Stricture of urethra (curative in some forms.—R. T. C.).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Testicles become painful and tender and prevent walking (produced.—R. T. C.).—(Backache from excessive sexual indulgence; with spermatorrhœa.—Gerarde.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses stopped; headache, weight in forehead when she stoops; has it almost all time; a good deal of fever every other hour; cold all day, cramp and diarrhœa; nose sore inside alæ, wants to pick it; wants to rub her eyes; inflamed ears; feels as if something were in them, stopped up, cannot hear well.—(Leucorrhœa.—Sore breasts.)

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in back from a fall; from sexual excess.—Pott's disease from fall.—Psoas abscess.—Much used among herbalists in caries of spinal and other bones (R. T. C.).

21. Limbs.—Seems to act specially on the joints; a woman, 50, after single dose of Ø complained of loss of power in the large joints, they seemed to get fixed, being particularly painful an turning in bed; and then followed great working in all the joints, esp. in feet, with prickings and shootings in toes of both feet (R. T. C.).

23. Lower Limbs.—More than a year ago struck knee upon a stone; wound healed and left scarcely any trace, but there remained an acute stitching pain in the place, felt when clothing touched part, or when knee was bent.—Man suffering from a spontaneous luxation of thigh since childhood, fell and received a fracture of affected thigh; after two months fragments were quite movable, and as union was despaired of, an apparatus was made which allowed him to sit on a chair during day; *Symp*. 4, four globules every six hours, brought about complete union in twenty days.

24. Generalities.—Bruises, sprains; sore breasts.—Inflammation of bones; diseased spinous processes.—Psoas abscess.—Facilitates union of fractured bones and lessens peculiar pricking pain; favours production of callous.—Pricking, sticking, jagging pains.—"A conserve of the roots cures the whites, and a decoction of them is excellent in coughs and soreness of the breast. Dried and powdered they are good against fluxes of the belly attended with griping pains and bloody stools. [*Symph*.] is also serviceable in defluxions of the lungs, spitting of blood, and other disorders of the chest.—Bruised and applied to foul ulcers it cleanses and disposes them to heal. It removes the inflammation and stops the bleeding of piles; and is of considerable efficacy in ulcerations of the kidneys and urinary passages, particularly if occasioned by the use of *Cantharides*" (Thos. Green's *Herbal*).

Syphilinum.

Luesinum. Lueticum. Syphilitic virus. A nosode. Attenuations.

Clinical.—Abscess; succession of abscesses. Alcoholism; hereditary craving for alcohol. Anus, fissure of. Aphasia. Asthma. Breasts sensitive. Bubo. Constipation. Crying of infants. Deafness. Deltoid rheumatism. Dentition. Diplopia. Dysmenorrhśa. Epilepsy. Headache; syphilitic. Hoarseness; before menses. Iritis. Leucorrhśa; infantile. Mouth, ulcerated. Myopia. Neuralgia. Night-sweats. Ophthalmia. Otorrhśa. Ovaries, affections of. *Ozśna*. Pemphigus. Psoas abscess. Ptosis. Rectum, stricture of. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Sleeplessness. Spine, caries of. Strabismus. Stricture. Sunstroke. Syphilis. Teeth, carious. Throat, ulcerated. Tibia, pains in. Tongue, cracked, ulcerated. Ulcers. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—I learnt the value of this nosode from Skinner, who has made with it some very brilliant cures. It has been proved by Swan in the potencies, and Hering's Schema, from which mine is taken, comprises also disease symptoms—marked "(n)"—and cured symptoms, which have generally the name and the disease appended. Cured cases of secondary syphilis I have marked "(s.s.)." The widespread distribution of syphilis, acquired and hereditary, and the virulence and persistence of the virus, give this nosode a high degree of importance in homśopathic practice. It has been mainly, almost exclusively, employed by those who are familiar with the use of high attenuations. I have used no potency lower than 200, and rarely repeat the dose oftener than once a week. The leading features of the disease are the keynotes for the use of the remedy, and (*1*) first in importance is the "Night <": "*Pains from darkness to daylight*; begin with twilight and end with daylight." "All symptoms < at night." "Terrible dread of night, on account of mental and physical exhaustion on awaking." This night aggravation will be found in a large proportion of the cases needing *Syph*.; in ophthalmia, the pains are < at night, and during the night the lids grow together. Neuralgia, and headache, asthma, coughs < from sunset to sunrise, whether syphilitic or not, will

be benefited by *Syph*. Sleeplessness is itself a leading indication for *Syph*., which vies with *Sul*. as a sleep restorer. (*2*) Next to the Night <, is Ulceration: this may affect mouth, nose, genitals, or skin, and the ulcers have greyish bases; in the nose they produce the most offensive form of ozćna with discharge of fetid clinkers. In such cases I have found *Syph*. of the greatest service. Fetid discharges from the ear come in the same category. (*3*) Abscesses with foul secretions. (All pus-formations of *Syph*. are fetid.) *Succession of abscesses* is one of the grand keynotes of the materia medica. Eyes, teeth, and skin give other leading indications. In ophthalmia neonatorum the lids adhere during sleep; pains < 2 to 5 a.m.; pus profuse; > cold bathing. Iritis, syphilitic or rheumatic, has been cured with *Syph*. Ptosis; sleepy look from drooping lids. Diplopia, one image seen below the other. Teeth decay at the edge of the gums and break off; are cupped, have serrated edges; dwarfed in size and converge at their tips. The typical eruption of *Syph*. is copper-coloured spots, but it covers many other forms, including pemphigus. The glandular system is affected throughout and nutrition impaired, leading to extreme emaciation. Burnett has recorded in his book on *Delicate Children* many instances of the power of *Syph*. to free stunted children from this constitutional blight. Further indications for *Syph*. are: Pains < and > gradually; are shifting, and require frequent change of position. Leucorrhśa; profuse, soaking through napkins and running to heels. Craving for alcohol in any form. Hereditary tendency to alcoholism. (Bacchus and Venus are close allies). The orifices of the body are all affected by syphilis, and *Syph*. has a great sphere in rectal pain and constipation. "Obstinate constipation for years; rectum seems tied up with strictures; when enema was used the agony of passage was like labour." Bones are affected, and especially bones of head and tibić. Nodes on the head. H. C. Allen says: "Syphilitics, or patients who have had chancre treated by local means, and as a result have suffered from throat and skip troubles for years, are nearly always benefited by this remedy at commencement of treatment unless some other remedy is clearly indicated." Thomas Wildes (*H. P*., xi. 267) gives his experience with *Syph*. In chancre he gives *Syph*. 1m (Swan)─according to Skinner's calculation this is much lower than 1m of the centesimal scale─one dose every night. The chancre increases for the first two weeks and then gradually fades away, not being followed by secondaries. Where the edges of the chancre assume the appearance of proud flesh in the third or fourth week, and become everted, jagged, and angry dark red, he gives *Lac can*. cm (Swan) every night for ten to fourteen days, until the sore takes on a more natural appearance, when *Syph*. 1m is again given to finish the case. For any remaining induration *Nit. ac*. 30, four times a day, is given. Headaches in great variety he cured with it; aphasia; ptosis; paralysis of tongue; facial paralysis; hemiplegia; "persistent pains in any part of the body;" catarrhal and nerve deafness; itching of nostrils; dark purple lines between alć nasi and cheeks. Itching scabby eruptions on face or breast; singly or in clusters, looking like herpes. Pain and pressure behind sternum. Epilepsy. Wildes cured with *Syph*. 1m a bookkeeper who for many months had had a piercing, pressing, excruciating headache over right eye extending deep into brain. It was so severe, he was losing continuity of

thought and memory. Under *Syph*. every night the headache disappeared entirely in ten days and the mental faculties were fully restored; but in six weeks the whole eyebrow on that side broke out into a sickly, yellow, syphilitic eczema with a red, angry, and oozing base extending under the arch to the lid from canthus to canthus up into forehead and down the side of the nose. The cure of this was tedious, because, Wildes thinks, he did not stick to *Syph*., but changed the remedy. This man had had syphilis a few years before. In 1879 a lady, 26, extremely bright and intelligent, came to Wildes with a dreadful ozćna. She had also curvature of the spine and congestion of right ovary. Always delicate from a child. *Syph*. cured the ozćna and improved the health, but it "drove out a saddle to which the *Sepia* saddle is but a shadow"—a furious inflammatory mass of syphilitic sores, scabs, and eczema, red and angry, with a fiery base extending from one malar prominence to the other, across nose up to eyes and forehead. This took eighteen months to cure. The ozśna never returned. A boy, 4, had an obstinate rash, a combination of prurigo and herpes, on chin, lips, cheek-bone, forehead, and hairy scalp; on arms, chest, back, bends of joints and on the joints, and on fingers and hands, nowhere profuse. In spite of authorities to the contrary, Wildes maintains that syphilitic rashes may itch, and that prurigo is infectious and is one of the initial stages of leprosy. This boy had a spot of eruption on the left thigh the size of the top-joint of a man's thumb. This was distinctly a leper spot. *Syph*. 1m caused the rash to come out strongly all over the body in patches, the face was one-third covered with a thick, yellow, scabby eruption. The remedy was continued and the boy got well, wonderfully improved in health, no longer nervous, growing well; sleeping well; appetite good. Girl, 16, had measles a year before which did not come out properly. A year and a half prior thereto subject to neuralgic headaches. Ailing about two years; very despondent, wants to die, headaches growing more violent. During the headaches the temple veins stand out, has pains all over the body, is very irritable, restless, *walking about much of the time*, does not wish to be soothed, *violent on being opposed*, has tremors and *seems on the verge of convulsions*, dazed, *absent-minded*, and almost *insane. Always washing her hands*. Was formerly constipated, but now subject to "a kind of diarrhśa." Menses never have come on properly, and for the past year have been very irregular, much delayed, scanty, and *always extremely painful*. Often feverish. Sleep anxious, distressed, and often *wakeful* and violently *restless*. The italicised symptoms indicated *Syph*., and under this she steadily recovered. A young lady contracted "lepra-syphilis" from vaccination. She had an immense blood-boil on her arm which would not heal. Face broken out with a lumpy fiery rash. With *Syph*. 1m at bedtime she recovered rapidly; the arm healed quickly and her face became free from eruption. Boy, 3, had cluster of yellow blotches on fingers and roots of nails, distorting the nails. The boy's father was epileptic. The boy was helped with *Fluor. ac*. and cured with *Syph*., the nails becoming straight. Many persons, says Wildes, after taking *Syph*. for a few days, complained of heavy, crushing, cutting pains across the base of the cerebellum; others of heavy aching and stiffness from base of neck up through muscles and cords of neck and into the brain; others of a heavy,

clouded, dull feeling at base of brain with physical lethargy, and sometimes with dizziness, sometimes with confusion of thoughts and often a feeling as if going insane or about to be paralysed. Sometimes a far-away feeling, with a feeling of indifference to the future. Accompanying these there may come a heavy, dragging, dull feeling in lumbar region, with stiffness and want of elasticity. *Peculiar Sensations are:* A seething feeling as if hot water or hot oil running through all veins of the body, all night long. As if going insane or about to be paralysed. Tongue feels as if paralysed. A far-away feeling with apathy. As if head were pulled back by a weight. As if blood went to right inner canthus and temples and could get no further. As if sand in eyes. As if right eye were wide open and cold air were blowing in it. Fluttering as of something alive in teeth. As if a worm in tooth. As if teeth had got out of place. Distress as if in omentum. As if rectum were tied up with strictures. As if urethra had been stuffed up and clogged. As if sternum was being drawn towards dorsal vertebrć. As if she would suffocate with rough. As if skin were drawn up in centre of chest on drawing back head. Coccyx as if swollen. As if toes on right foot were disjointed. Like growing-pains in limbs. As if bones were sawed. Palms and soles as if pricked by needles. As if throat tearing to pieces. As if top of head were coming off. As if teeth were loose. As of a nervous chill commencing in anus and running down legs. As if bitten by bugs. A number of *linear* pains have been observed in *Syph*. cases. G. H. Carr (*M. A*., xvii. 162) relates this case: An old man had been troubled two or three winters with an *intense cold pain* in both legs; it came on every night on lying down; and lasted all night, the only relief being by getting up and walking. Magnetic leggings had given most relief. *Syph*. mm, one dose daily, was given. He lost the pain for six weeks, when it returned in milder form. *Syph*. cmm was given, and he had no more pains all the winter. This medicine, he said "made his genitals ache so that he couldn't sit still." This lasted over a month. *Syph*. cm cured (*ibid*.) a lady of "asthma" that she had had for twenty-five years, the attack coming on *only at night after lying down*, or *during a thunderstorm*. Swan (*M. A*., xxviii. 239) says he gave crying infants, when they developed the propensity immediately after birth and did not cease, one dose of *Syph*. cmm, and it was difficult to make them cry after that. Yingling (*M. A*., xxix. 135) reports this case: Rev. D., 30, dark, free from venereal taint, had a constant dull, heavy ache above inner angle of right eye, very distressing, with an occasional *thrust as of an iron rod from the same spot* through to lower part of occiput. This thrust was excruciating. He was due to preach next day, but the pain quite incapacitated him, hence his appeal for help. Haggard look. *Syph*. cm, one dose, was given. He was free from pain before he reached home, next morning was perfectly well. The symptoms are < by touch (tibia; os uteri). Pressure = pain in spot middle of thigh; > throat; pressing teeth together > toothache. No position suits. Motion <. Raising arms laterally <. Walking > pain in hips and thighs. < At night. Warmth and cold < and >. Warmth > headache; of stove > pain in swollen wrist and big toe. Hot or cold things < toothache. Cold water > ophthalmia pains. Damp weather; warm, damp weather; thunderstorm; seaside <. > In mountains. < Winter.

Relations.—*Compare:* In bone diseases and syphilitic affections, Aur., Asaf., K. iod., Merc., Nit. ac. < At night, Aur., Merc., Sul. (Med. and Sycotics < early morning). < At sea-shore; > inland (Med. opp). < At seaside; averse to consolation, Nat. m. Dysmenorrhśa, Med. Deep-in headache, Bac. Pains increase and decrease Slowly, Stn. Ozćna with offensive clinkers. Sep., Pul., Pso., K. bi. Succession of abscesses (Anthrac., succession of boils). Syphilitic stomatitis, Lach., Lac c., Merc. Nodes, K. iod., K. bi., Mang., Merc. Emaciation, Abrot, Iod. Lancinating pains in heart (from base to apex), Med. (from apex to base), Spi. (from base to clavicle or shoulder). Fears suffering from exhaustion on awaking, Lach. Ptosis, Caust., Graph. Hereditary tendency to alcoholism, Asar., Pso., Tub., Sul., Sul. ac. Constipation with labour-like pains. Lac d., Tub. Fissure in anus, Thuj. Shoulder rheumatism < raising arm laterally, Rhus, Sang. (r. shoulder), Fer. (left), Urt. ur. Dentition troubles < night (Med. < early morning). Hereditary syphilis; dentition, Kre. Vertigo < looking up (Sul., looking down). As if teeth out of place (Tub. as if jammed together). Thunder, effect of, Pho.

Causation.—Sun. Damp weather. Thunderstorms.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Loss of memory (n).—Loses remembrances of passing occurrences, names, dates, &c., while all occurrences previous to inception of disease are remembered as distinctly as ever (n).—Very nervous, weeping without cause.—Cross, irritable, peevish.—Irritable, excited, walking much of the time, does not want to be soothed, violent on being opposed, has tremors, seems on the verge of convulsions, dazed, absent-minded, always washing her hands.—Periodical neuralgia in head (neuralgia).—Very despondent, does not think will ever get better (s.s.).—Terrible dread of night; always < as night approaches; leaves her about daylight, which she prays for (spring cough).—Feeling as if going insane, or about to be paralysed.—A far-away feeling, with apathy and indifference to future.—Crying infants, who begin immediately after birth.

2. Head.—Vertigo on looking up, seems to be caused by heat.—Headache: linear, from or near one eye backward; lateral; frontal; from temple to temple; deep into brain from vertex; as from pressure on vertex; in either temple, extending into or from eye > by warmth; in bones of head; < by heat of sun; after sunstroke.—Sick-headache, pains intolerable, arteries of head full and pulsating violently; high fever, frequent retelling on trying to vomit; menses regular, but very scanty.—Lancinating pain in occiput, invariably < at night (n).—Neuralgic headache causing sleeplessness or delirium at night, always commencing about 4 p.m.; < at from 10 to 11 and ceasing at daylight.—Bursting sensation in vertex as from severe cold.—Pain from eyes through to occiput, with sensation of weight in occiput drawing head back; or as if it were pulled back; eyes ache and smart.—Constant linear headache, commencing at both angles of forehead and extending in parallel lines backward—a precursor of epileptic attack.—Heavy, crushing, cutting pain

across base of cerebellum.—Heavy, clouded, dull feeling in base of brain.—Headache through temples, thence vertically like an inverted letter T.—Coronal headache (s.s.).—Headaches accompanied by great restlessness, sleeplessness and general nervous erethism.—Syphilitic headache for many months, piercing, pressing excruciating over r. eye; extending deep into brain; losing continuity of thought and memory; makes repeated mistakes in figures.—Suffusion and full feeling in face, throat, and head, with innumerable small enlarged cervical glands.—Sore, one and a half inches in diameter, on occipital bone, covered with a thick, yellow-white scab.—Dirty eruption on scalp.—Great loss of hair (n).

3. Eyes.—Red papulous eruption round l. inner canthus, with isolated pimples on side of nose, cheek and eyebrow; these pimples were red, with depressed centre, circumscribed areola, became confluent where they were most dense; pimples bleed when scabs come off; agglutination of lids.—Myopia (n).—Sharp, pulsating pain, occasionally at outer end of superior border of r. orbit, apparently in periosteum.—Upper lids swollen.—Ptosis: paralytica; eyes look sleepy from lowering of upper lid.—Diplopia, one image seen lower than the other.—Strabismus paralytica, eye turning inward, and pupil can only be turned outward as far as median line.—Chronic recurrent phlyctenular inflammation of cornea; successive crops of phlyctenules and abrasion of epithelial layer of cornea intense photophobia; profuse lachrymation; redness and pain well marked delicate, scrofulous children, esp. if any trace of hereditary syphilis remains.—L. eyeball covered with fungus-like growth, pain intense, < at night.—Acute ophthalmia neonatorum (n).—Redness and swelling of outer half of both lower tarsal edges.—Syphilitic iritis, intense pain steadily increasing night after night; < between 2 and 5 a.m., coming almost at the minute and ceasing same way (s.s.).—Pain in r. inner canthus as if blood went there and could go no farther, also in r. temple (rheumatic iritis).—Both eyes glued in morning; conjunctiva injected; photophobia, constantly wears a shade.—Eyes dull.—Infantile syphilis.—Ophthalmic pains, < at night, > by told water.—R. eye alone affected congestion of conjunctiva and sclerotica, with some chemosis; lids inflamed, esp. at outer canthus; sensation of sand in eyes; lids agglutinated in morning; great photophobia (hereditary syphilis).—Neuralgia every night, beginning about 8 or 9 p.m., gradually increasing in severity until it reached its height about 3 or 4 a.m., and after continuing thus for two or three hours gradually decreased and finally ceased about 10 a.m. (rheumatic ophthalmia).

4. Ears.—Intense earache in r. ear, incisive pains thrusting into ear; purulent watery discharge from ear with pain.—Gathering in l. ear which discharges a great quantity of pus (hereditary syphilis in a child).—Deafness gradually increasing until she could scarcely hear at all.—Complete deafness; nothing abnormal to be seen.—Catarrhal or nerve deafness with marked cachexia.—Calcareous deposit on tympanum.—Small, acrid, watery discharge occasionally from ears, no deafness (ozćna).

5. Nose.—L. side of nose, inside ala, itching.—Nose stuffed up and burning.—Attacks of fluent coryza.—Offensive, thick yellow-green nasal discharge; during sleep dry scabs form in both nostrils; following an application of salve for sore eyes; l. submaxillary gland, which had been swollen and indurated, softens, discharges and, after forty-five days, begins to heal slowly.—Ozćna syphilitica; (*Syph*. brought out an eruption of sores with a fiery-red base on nose and over frontal sinuses).—L. side of nose inside and out very sore, likewise lips and chin; sores itching and scabbing over.—Itching in nostrils.

6. Face.—Face drawn to one side, difficulty of speaking, masticating, blowing (n).—Spasmodic twitching of many muscles, esp. in face (paralysis agitans), with great melancholy and depression of spirits.—Facial paralysis r. side, thick speech, hemicrania, jactitation of r. eye and lid.—An old gentleman has had for some years cancer on r. malar bone; no rest, his agony excruciating in extreme (relieved).—Face pale.—Itching, scabby, eczematous eruptions singly or in clusters, looking like herpes.—Nose and cheeks covered with eruptions and scabs in layers rising to a point.—Dark purple lines between alć nasi and cheeks.—Lips and teeth covered with bloody mucus.—Sores on lips and chin, esp. l. side scabbing over.

7. Teeth.—Single small lunć cleft in upper incisors, permanent set, which incisors are dwarfed in their general dimensions, and converge at their tips; inherited syphilis (n).—Children's teeth are cupped.—Teeth decaying at edge of gum and breaking off (n).—Felt like a worm in tooth, could not tell which tooth.—Singular feeling as if teeth had all got out of place, and on closing jaws teeth do not come well together.

8. Mouth.—Tongue red and thick; two deep cracks running lengthwise in it; one on each side of median line.—Aphasia, difficulty of finding words; debility.—Tongue feels as if paralysed.—Fetid breath.—Tongue coated; white, edges indented by teeth.—Putrid taste in mouth before epileptic fit.—Tongue very red and thick; covered with herpetic eruption, two deep cracks running lengthwise on each side of median line, making it difficult to swallow (s.s.).—Tongue thickly coated, dirty, edges indented or serrated by teeth (n.).—Twenty ulcers in mouth, every part involved, top and under side of tongue, lips, buccal cavity, fauces and nose; septum of nose threatened, both alć nasi very painful, smarting with burning as if on fire; pains and burning prevented sleep; hungry but could eat nothing but fluids as mastication was impossible; tongue heavily coated white, large quantities of stringy, viscid, saliva running from mouth of a sweetish taste; a putrid, sickening odour filled whole house; all symptoms < toward night (s.s.).—Herpetic eruption in mouth, tonsils, hard palate and fauces, completely covering inside of mouth and throat, making it very difficult to swallow even liquids.—Syphilitic destruction of hard and soft palates.

9. Throat.—Chronic hypertrophy of tonsils (hereditary syphilis).—Chancrous ulcer extending across velum palati to l. pillar of pharynx (s.s.).—Acute pharyngitis (s.s.).

10. Appetite.—Appetite indifferent and capricious (psoas abscess).—Total loss of appetite for months, little or nothing satisfies him; formerly was generally ravenous.—Thirst.—Tendency to heavy drinking; alcoholism.—Aversion to meat.—Dyspepsia; flatulence, belching of wind; nervous dyspepsia.

11. Stomach.—Nausea.—Heartburn with pain and rawness from stomach to throat-pit, often with cough.—Vomiting for weeks or months due to erosion from superficial ulceration of lining of viscus, herpetic, of syphilitic origin.

12. Abdomen.—Pain or distress deep in abdomen as if in omentum.—Feeling of heat internally in hypogastric region.—Pain in r. groin followed by swelling of glands.—Large painless bubo in r. groin opened and discharged freely (s.s.).—Slight lancinating pain in one groin, < at night.—Inguinal bubo.

13. Stool and Anus.—Bowels torpid for five weeks (periodical neuralgia in head).—Obstinate constipation for many years; rectum seemed tied up with strictures, when injections were given agony of passage was like child-bearing.—Chronic constipation, with fetid breath, earthy complexion, gaunt appearance.—Stools very dark and offensive (infantile syphilis).—Bilious diarrhśa at seashore, painless, driving her out of bed about 5 a.m.; stools during day, later causing excoriation; face red, suffers from heat; occasional painless, whitish diarrhśa when at home, always > by going to mountains.—Fissures in anus and rectum.—Two indurated ulcers at mouth of anus somewhat sore; slight itching of anus (primary syphilis).

14. Urinary Organs.—Itching in orifice of urethra.—A sensation, in morning on going to urinate, as if male urethra were stuffed up or clogged, about an inch from orifice.—Scalding urine.—Urination difficult and very slow; no pain, but a want of power, so that he has to strain.—Urine infrequent, not oftener than once in twenty-four hours, scanty, of a golden-yellow colour.—Profuse urination after chill; passed during night nearly a chamberful.—Rich lemon-yellow scanty urine.—Frequent urging to urinate all night, at least from 7 p.m. until 5 a.m.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Chancre on prepuce.—Buboes.—Burning in chancre size of a split pea, on prepuce above corona glandis; edges raised, bottom covered with lardaceous deposit; glans purple, on l. side covered by an exudation.—Chancre on penis, third in two years, all on same spot (s.s.).—Aching of genitals, could not sit still for over a month.—After suppressed chancre, disease attacked testes and scrotum, which became painful and swollen; this was supposed to be cured, but ever since, every few weeks, if exposed at all to damp weather would be seized with pain as if in kidneys, seemingly traversing ureters, but instead of passing into bladder followed spermatic cord, down groins and into testes; pain agonising, chiefly in cord, in present attack in r.; pricking in chancre.—Chancroid, phagedćnic, spreading rapidly; buboes commencing in each groin.—Inflammation and induration of spermatic cord.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Uterus and all surrounding parts loose, soft and flabby; profuse, thick, yellow leucorrhśa; constant pain across small of back.—Yellow offensive leucorrhśa, watery or not, so profuse it daily soaks through napkins and runs to heels of stockings if much on her feet.—Profuse yellow leucorrhśa, < at night; in sickly, nervous children (inherited syphilis).—Soreness of genitals, and muco-purulent discharge, in a child.—Acrid discharge causing violent itching and inflammation of external organs, < at night from warmth of bed, parts very tender; itching and inflammation > during menses.—Nocturnal < of r. ovarian pain, preventing sleep.—Sore on r. labium majus, extending to l. (s.s.).—Menstruation painful, two weeks too soon; pink-red, bright, profuse, running free for some days; napkins wash easily.—Painful menstruation.—Sensitiveness of os uteri, < to intolerable pain at menses, or on introduction of finger or penis; frequently causes abortion (n).—Sharp zigzag shooting pains in region of uterus.—Ovaries congested and inflamed; tendency to ovarian tumours.—Sore aching in l. ovarian region, extending to r. with darting pains.—L. ovary swollen, during coitus, at moment of orgasm, a sharp cutting pain like a knife, and twice there was smarting as of a sore; ovary swelled so much that its size and shape could easily be felt through abdominal walls (caused by *Buboin*).—Uterine and ovarian diseases with pronounced nervous disorders, esp. in married women.—Mammć sensitive to touch, feeling sore; during menses, and at other times.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarse, almost complete aphonia, day before menses.—Diseased cartilages of larynx (tertiary syphilis).—Chronic asthma, in summer, esp. when weather was warm and damp; most frequently in evening, passing off at daybreak.—Pain and oppression at bifurcation of bronchia and in larynx, it hurts her to breathe.—Attacks of spasmodic bronchial asthma for twenty-five years; they come on only at night after lying down or during a thunderstorm, producing most intense nervous insomnia, entirely preventing sleep for days and nights.—Violent attacks of dyspnśa, wheezing and rattling of mucus, from 1 to 4 a.m.—Cough: hard cough < at night, when it is continuous, preventing sleep.—Hard, constant cough, with thick, yellow, tasteless expectoration.—Dry, racking cough, with thick, purulent expectoration, caused by a sensation of rasping or scraping in throat, always at night.—Whooping-cough with terrible vomiting.—Cannot lie on r. side, as it causes a dry cough.—Muco-purulent expectoration, greyish, greenish, greenish-yellow, tasteless.—Expectoration without cough, quite clear, white, feels like a round ball and rushes into mouth.

18. Chest.—Rattling in chest and throat.—Soreness of chest, with great anguish and inability to retain a recumbent position; in winter, severe bronchial cough succeeded asthmatic attacks; a regular type of chills and fever developed; suffered from this many years ago.—Pain in centre of chest as if skin were drawn up, on drawing the head back.—Lack of sleep produces a sudden faintness and sinking sensation in chest; three spells succeeded each other during a single night.—Oppression of chest to such an extent as almost to arrest breathing; asthma

caused by sensation as if sternum were being gradually drawn towards dorsal vertebrć; expansion of chest difficult; confusion of mind as if unconsciousness might follow.—Sensation of pressure under upper part of sternum.—Pain and pressure behind sternum.—Angina; ptosis l. eye; facial paralysis l. side, slight aphasia; impotence (relieved).—Eczematous herpetic eruptions on chest.

19. Heart.—Lancinating pains in heart at night, from base to apex (Medor. has reverse).—Valvular disease of heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Heavy aching and stiffness from base of neck up through muscles and cords into brain.—Caries of cervical spine with great curvature in same region, directly forward; pain in curvature always < at night (no proof of syphilis).—Enlargement of cervical glands and a number of pedunculated pin-head warts on neck, cured by *Syco-syphilinum* (hereditary syphilis; girl, 10).—Enlargement of glands in different parts of body, particularly abundant about neck; indurated and slightly painful, causing a sensation of fulness and suffusion in face, throat and head (n).—Enormous swelling of glands of head and neck (Hodgkin's disease).—Rigidity of muscles.—A heavy, dragging, dull feeling in lumbar region, with want of elasticity.—Great pain in back in region of kidneys, < after urinating (s.s.).—Pains commencing in sacral regions internally, and apparently coming around to uterus.—Pain at coccyx at its junction with sacrum, sometimes in lower sacral vertebrć; < on sitting, with a sensation as if swollen, though it is not.—Caries of dorsal vertebrć with acute curvature, for five months, every night most intense neuralgic pains, commencing generally from 5 to 7 p.m., and never terminating till about 5 a.m.; < by least motion, and slightly > by warm poultices.—Psoas abscess first l. then r.—Nocturnal < of pains in back, hips and thighs.

21. Limbs.—Aching pains in limbs like growing pains.—Gradual rigidity of all joints after eruption; flexors seem contracted.—Rheumatic swelling of l. wrist and big toe, bluish red, with pains as if somebody sawed at his bones with a dull saw; > by heat of stove; < from sundown to sunrise; no appetite; has lasted two weeks (rheumatism).—Feeling of numbness in palms and soles, at times a prickly sensation as if numb parts were punctured by a great number of needles.—Excruciating arthritis; swelling, heat, and redness intense.—Rheumatism, muscles are caked in hard knots or lumps.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatism of shoulder-joint or at insertion of deltoid, < from raising arm laterally.—Can only raise arms to a right angle with axilla; trying to force them higher causes muscles to suddenly become paralysed and they drop pendant (n).—Lameness and pain of arm on motion, < on raising arm up in front as if reaching; pain located about insertion of deltoid in upper third of humerus, not painful to pressure.—Fingers and thumbs have runarounds (infantile syphilis).—Always washing the hands.—Hands badly ulcerated on backs (s.s.).—R. second finger swollen and stiffened (s.s.).

23. Lower Limbs.—Swelling of legs from knees down, soles painful when standing on them; swelling goes down in morning, comes back at night.—Pains in lower extremities, excruciating, completely banish sleep; < from hot fomentations; > pouring cold water on them (n).—Cannot sit in a low chair, or squat down, owing to loss of control over knee and hip-joints (n).—Pains in long bones of lower extremities, also in joints (n.).—Dull pain over backs of feet to toes, began soon after getting into bed, lasting until 4 or 5 a.m.—For two or three winters intense cold pain in both legs, < in l., came on every night on lying down, lasting all night; > by getting up and walking, and in warm weather.—Pain in three toes of r. foot as if disjointed.—Slight contraction of tendons beneath r. knee (psoas abscess).—Tearing pains in hip and thighs, < at night, > about daybreak, > by walking, not affected by weather (improved).—Redness and rawness with terrible itching between toes (s.s.).—Bubo with pain in spot on middle of r. thigh in front, only when standing and on deep pressure, which seemed to touch spot, which was apparently on periosteum.—Two ulcers larger than a crown piece, dirty stinking, slouching, with jagged, elevated edges, one on thigh above patella another on head of tibia; two large pieces of bone came away from head of tibia (s.s.).—Osteosarcoma in centre of r. tibia the size of half an ostrich egg, pains agonising at night, growth irregular, spongy, partly laminated, very hard (s.s.).—Contracted, painful feeling in soles, as if tendons were too short.

24. Generalities.—Utter prostration and debility in morning.—Epilepsy.—Dwarfed, shrivelled-up, old-looking babies and children.—Epileptic convulsions after menses.

25. Skin.—Pustular eruption on different parts of body; in patches on certain places, particularly on wrists and shins, where bones are nearest cuticle, and isolated other large pustules on other parts, these break, discharging an ichorous fluid for one or two days, then heal, leaving characteristic pockmark cicatrice; patches take longer to heal, discharging same fluid till healing process commences.—After healing of chancre a fresh pustular eruption appears on different parts of body, which, when pustules have discharged an ichorous liquid and healed up, leaves fresh coppery pockmarks *Medorr*. removed it permanently, causing it to turn yellow-brown, dry at edges and scale off, leaving skin permanently clear and free.—Biting sensation in different parts of body, as if bitten by bugs, at night only.—Syphilitic rash, very prominent on forehead, chin, arms and front of thorax, an abundance of fine scales peeling off; large prominent spot on centre of forehead, filled with fluid, as also are some smaller patches (s.s.).—Syphilitic bullć discharging freely on cheeks, under chin, on back of shoulders, on scalp and other parts of body (infantile syphilis).—Maculć; copper-coloured (s.s.).—Pemphigus, looking like a pock, often confluent and persistently reappears.—Skin bluish.

26. Sleep.—Great restlessness at night, impossible to keep leg in one position.—Absolute sleeplessness (vies with *Sul.* in producing quiet, refreshing sleep).—Wakes soon after midnight and cannot sleep again till 6 a.m.

27. Fever.—Great pains in head, whole body extremely cold, looked blue; wanted to be covered with blankets or couldn't get warm; no appetite; sleeping almost continually, could not be roused (s.s.).—Nervous chills preceded by pains in head, esp. occiput and scalp of that part; pains below waist, in pelvis, legs, esp. tibia, which is sensitive to touch; bowels torpid; cross, irritable, peevish; pains begin every day 4 p.m., culminate at midnight, disappear at daylight.—After retiring nerve chill beginning in anus, running down legs; desire for stool, > by profuse urination and by eructations.—Fever: dry, hot, shortly after going to bed, parted lips, great thirst; 11 to 1 daily.—Sweat: profuse at night, sleepless and restless; esp. between scapulć and down to waist, with excessive general debility.

Syzygium.

Syzygium jambolanum. Jumbul. N. O. Myrtaceæ. Trituration of the seeds (fruit-stones). Tincture of the powdered fruit-stones.

Clinical.—Diabetes. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—*Syz. j.* is a native of India. It has an edible fruit, the powdered stones of which have a popular use in India (*B. J. H.*, xli. 275) as a remedy for diabetes. The dose is five grains of the powdered stones three times a day. Dudgeon used *Syz.* in the lower homœopathic attenuations with marked success, which has been repeated by many others. Hansen mentions as having been cured with *Syz.* "old ulcers of skin, probably of a diabetic foundation." Dudgeon (*H. W.*, xxiv. 540) relates this case: A scientific man, 56, complained of "prickly heat" all over upper part of body and arms. The skin was covered with small red papules, which itched so intensely he could get no rest. He felt very weak, which was perhaps due to his having abstained from all animal food, and confined himself to bread, farinaceous food, vegetables, and fruit. There was much thirst and great flow of urine, which he was obliged to pass every two hours, night and day; mouth very dry. Urine 1036, very saccharine. He was ordered chiefly animal diet, very little bread, and no sugar. *Syz.* Ø, mixed with three times the quantity of alcohol, was given; of this two drops every three hours. The specific gravity of the urine steadily declined, sugar disappeared, and all the symptoms passed off; and this in spite of the fact that the dietetic rules were relaxed.

Tabacum.

Nicotiana tabacum. Tobacco. N. O. Solanaceæ. Tincture of the fresh leaves collected before the flowers are developed.

Clinical.—*Amaurosis*. Anæmia. Angina pectoris. Anus, prolapse of. Apoplexy. Asthma. Backache. Brain, anæmia of. Brain-fag. Catalepsy. Cholera. Cholera infantum. Colour-blindness. Constipation. Diarrhœa. Epilepsy. Freckles. Glands, enlarged. Heart, intermittent. Hernia. Hiccough. Idiocy. Leg, jerking of. Lip, cancer of. Masturbation, effects of. Ménière's disease. Œsophagus, stricture of. Optic neuritis. *Pregnancy*, pruritus of; *sickness of*; toothache of. Prostatorrhœa. Pruritus. Pyrosis. Rectum, paralysis of; stricture of. Sea-sickness. Speech, embarrassed. Strabismus. Tetanus. Toothache. Varicocele.

Characteristics.—*Nicotiana tabacum* received its specific name from Jean Nicot, French ambassador to Portugal, who was the means of introducing the tobacco plant into France about 1560. When Columbus and his followers landed in Cuba in 1492 the practice of smoking tobacco was in common use among the natives throughout the island, and also throughout the continent of America. On their return to Spain the practice rapidly spread throughout the Peninsula. Sir Walter Raleigh and his companions introduced the practice into England in 1586. From that time the cultivation, manufacture, and use of tobacco, either by smoking, snuffing, or chewing, rapidly became universal. The symptoms of the pathogenesis are composed partly of provings made by Lembke, Schreter, and others, and partly of poisonings and over-dosings. Several instructive articles on tobacco appeared in the *Homœopathic News* of 1897, from the pen of M. E. Douglass, then practising at Danville, Virginia, in the midst of tobacco plantations. His third article (July, 1897) was devoted to the "medicinal uses" of Tobacco; and it seems that it is regarded as a perfect panacea by the Virginians for diseases of men and cattle. One use he mentions is as a palliative for bee-stings and mosquito-bites. A portion of a leaf is moistened with vinegar and applied to the part. This is interesting, as *Ipec*., one of the antidotes of *Tab*., has a similar reputation. Strong tobacco-juice is the most effectual destroyer of the burrowing-flea, Chigoe. For headache leaves of Tobacco are moistened with vinegar or camphor solution, and applied to the forehead and nape. The pain is allayed and sleep induced. The local application over the pit of the stomach relieves nausea. Douglass made in involuntary proving on himself when about twenty. He was attending an evening writing-class, when a class-mate gave him a bit of tobacco to chew, and he put it in his mouth. In a few minutes the bell rang and he took his seat, after first removing the tobacco. He soon began to feel dizzy, and could not distinguish his copy; the letters danced all over the page; a cold perspiration broke out on the forehead, and extended all over the body. He felt a deathly nausea at his stomach; his hands trembled so that he could not hold pen to paper. He felt so weak and faint he feared he would fall out

of his seat. His desk-mate helped him out of the house *into the cold air*, and gave him a *sour apple*, bidding him eat it. It did not seem possible, but he finally tried, and was so much relieved that he ate it all. In half an hour he was able to return to the class, but was so weak and tremulous, he did not attempt to write. The nausea was the first symptom to disappear, then the cold perspiration. The dizziness, trembling, and excessive weakness did not entirely leave till next day. Since then Douglass has used small doses of vinegar in acute symptoms of nicotine poisoning, either chewing or smoking, with excellent results. Nothing, he says, relieves the sensation of constriction of the œsophagus (in his own case the symptom was a very disagreeable one, "as of a hand clutching the throat") so quickly as vinegar. One of Douglass's patients, a young man in good health, who was very fond of cigars, was certain, if he smoked two in an evening, to have an emission on the same night, sometimes with, but oftener without, dreams. Next day he was prostrated, hypochondriacal, tongue furred with a thick, fuzzy, yellow coat at base; and dull, occipital headache. Prostatorrhœa and impotence are also among the effects of *Tab*. The constrictive sensation is not confined to the throat; it affects the rectum, bladder, and chest. There is violent rectal tenesmus; and there is also paralysis and prolapsus ani. The vesical sphincter is paralysed, there is debility of urine, and enuresis. Two of Lembke's provers, students accustomed to smoke and drink coffee and beer, had incontinence of urine; in one the quantity of urine was not increased, but it was "passed more frequently, and dribbled away involuntarily, with slight itching of urethra in the case of the other the urine was increased, pale, and he "had to pass it several times in the night, almost amounting to incontinence." The power of *Tab*. to paralyse sphincters and also morbid constrictions accounts for its traditional use in cases of strangulated hernia and obstruction of the bowels, which has been confirmed in homœopathic practice. Renal colic comes under the same heading. The same pair of opposites─relaxation and constriction─are seen in the weakness and paralysis on the one hand, and the convulsions on the other. All shades of nervous tremors, faintings, cramps, jerkings, and restlessness are noted, and it is by its power of antidoting these conditions that *Tab*. holds its place in society. "After an unusually vexatious day," says Douglass, "when I am in that unpleasant condition of mind when it seems as though the slightest word would cause an outburst of passion, nothing else does me quite so much good as a smoke." This is a central nervous action, and if too much indulged leads to degeneration of nerve tissue, as seen in tobacco-blindness. *Tab*. also produces a condition like brain-fag; inability to concentrate thoughts; this may even go on to a state of idiocy. Silly talking in boys. A curious state was induced in Mr. Harrison (*C. D. P*.), who slept in the cabin of a sloop, the cabin being full of large packages of tobacco. His sleep was harassed by wild and frightful dreams, and he suddenly awakened about midnight, bathed in a cold dew, and totally unable to speak or move. He knew perfectly where he was, and recollected what had occurred the day before; but could not make any bodily effort whatever, and tried in vain to get up or change his position. "Four bells" was struck on deck, and he heard the sounds (though rather, it seemed, through their vibrating in his body

than by the ears); and he was conscious of other things that occurred—so he was not dreaming. At length be became totally insensible for a time, till a roll of the ship roused him, and he awakened and got on deck. His memory was totally lost for a quarter of an hour; he knew he was in a ship, but nothing more. While in this state he saw a man drawing water, and asked him to pour a bucket on his head. This was done, and all his faculties were instantly restored; and he acquired a most vivid recollection of a vast variety of ideas and events which seemed to have passed through his mind, and that had occupied him during the time of his Supposed insensibility.—The nutrition is profoundly influenced by *Tab*., and it probably retards growth in children. It produces a deathly sinking and craving at the stomach, and it is no doubt by virtue of this, acting homœopathically, that *Tab*. enables persons who cannot have proper meals to endure starvation better than they otherwise would. Decaisne (*C. D. P*.) observed the effects of smoking on youths, aged from 9 to 15. Among the effects were: Bruit in carotids and diminution of red corpuscles of the blood. Palpitation. Deficient digestive power. Sluggish intellect. Craving for alcoholic stimulants. Epistaxis. Ulcerated mouth. "The younger the boy, the more marked the symptoms; the better fed suffer least." "Rapid emaciation, especially of back and cheeks" has been noted among the effects. *Tab*. has a number of backaches, and some are peculiar. C. M. Boger (*Hahn. A*., xxxviii, 41) cured this with *Tab*. cm: Backache persistent; < lying down, > walking; history of anginoid attacks. in cases of cholera, sea-sickness, sickness of pregnancy, renal colic, strangulated hernia, &c., the keynote symptoms are: deathly nausea, pallor, coldness; icy cold surface, covered with cold sweat; vomiting violent, as soon as he began to move, > on deck and in fresh air. Terrible faint, sinking feeling at pit of stomach. Terry cured a case of sea-sickness with heat along spine from nape down; cold sweat; then vomit. He also cured a case of Ménière's disease with a feeling as if sea-sick. A keynote symptom of much importance in many abdominal cases is: > *by uncovering abdomen*. Child wants abdomen uncovered; it > nausea and vomiting. There may be coldness of the abdomen at the same time. *Tab*. produces a number of skin affections, notably pruritus. Teste cured with it several cases of freckles; he repeated the remedy and gave it for weeks at a time: "A country girl had her face and hands covered with freckles, two-thirds of which disappeared completely [under *Tab*.] in summer, the season in which they are most frequent and obstinate." Burnett told me that an infusion of tobacco is a popular German remedy for scrofulous glands. Cooper gives as in indication, "intermittent heart in old people." E. T. Blake (*H. R*., ii. 68) records a case of rheumatism with rigid joints and spinal insomnia in a lady, 40, who had been heavily drugged with narcotics before he saw her. "Whenever she composed herself for sleep, just as she was lapsing into unconsciousness, the knees would attempt to fly up towards the chest with an abrupt jerk, tearing painfully at the acetabular adhesions." Other symptoms were: sweating, impaired memory, hypochondriasis, drumming in the ears, facial as well as crural clonus, white tongue, epigastric sinking, alternating with nausea and flatulence, heart action increased by day, diminished down to severe fainting during the night. *Tab*. 12

gave three hours' refreshing sleep the first night, more the second, and after the third the leg-jerk departed for good. C. W. (*H. W.*, xxvi. 207) was troubled with spasm of lower jaw, < out of doors. No remedy did good till he remained one evening with two friends who were smoking, and got himself well saturated with the smoke. That cured him. Slight subsequent returns were always removed by *Tab*. J. W. Scott (*H. P.*, xvi. 420) observed a case of epileptiform convulsions brought on by tobacco. For five months the patient had two attacks weekly, and they grew worse in spite of treatment till the tobacco was discontinued. *Sensations* are: Sensation of excessive wretchedness. As if struck by a hammer on right side of head. As if a band round head. As if brains were being bored out. As if black dots filled visual field. As if ears were closed. As of a plug in œsophagus. As if throat gripped by a hand. As if sea-sick. As if stomach were relaxed. As if chest too tight. As if a crowbar were twisted round heart. The symptoms are: > Uncovering abdomen. < By pressure. < Motion of vessel. < Lying; > walking. Lying on left side = palpitation. Motion (even least) <. Coughing = hiccough; stitches in pit of stomach. Rising <. < Morning: vomiting; diarrhœa; sickness of pregnancy; cramps in fingers. Thirst < night. Sight < evening. > In open air; (ear symptoms <). > Cold affusion to head. < Indoors. Symptoms come in paroxysms; are periodical. < By stimulants. Weeping >. Vomiting >. Music pains in ears.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Vinegar, Sour Apples, Camph., Coff.; Ipec. (primary effects: vomiting); Ars. (effects of chewing tobacco); Nux (bad taste in mouth in morning, amblyopia); Phos. (palpitation, tobacco heart, amblyopia, sexual weakness); Spig. (heart affections); Ign., Puls. (hiccough); Clem. (toothache); Sep. (neuralgia in face and dyspepsia, chronic nervousness); Lyc. (impotence); Wine (spasms, cold sweat from excessive smoking). Plant. maj. has sometimes caused aversion to tobacco. Gels. (occipital headache and vertigo); Tab. 200, or 1,000 for the craving when discontinuing its use. *Antidote to:* Cic., Stram. *Compare:* Nicotinum. Cold sweat, Ver. (Ver. on forehead; Tab. all over). Coldness in abdomen, Colch., Elps., Lach. Spasmodic pains along l. ureter, Berb. Ménière's disease, Salicin. Incarcerated hernia, Aco., Nux, Op., Sul. Chills or creeps precede headache (Chel., accompany headache). Sinking immediately after meals, Ars., Cin., Lyc., Sel., Stp., Ur. nit. Hair sensation, K. bi., Sil. (Tab., in eye). Blindness, optic atrophy, Carb. s., Benz. din., Filix. m. Emissions, heart, anæmia, Dig. Retracted abdomen, Pb. Jerking of legs in bed, Meny. As if a hand clutching throat (Bell., intestines).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Gloomy melancholy.—Inclination to weep.—Anguish and inquietude, generally in the afternoon, > by weeping.—Restlessness, which prompts continual change of place.—Dislike to labour and conversation.—Excessive vertigo; mental faculties much impaired; cannot read or study; sufferings from abuse of tobacco.—Difficulty of concentrating mind for any length of time on one

subject.—Feels as if some one were coming to arrest him, or murder him; always with singing in ears (produced—R. T. C.).—Suicidal tendency, gloomy forebodings, inclined to hang down head, breath becomes short, appetite goes (produced—R. T. C.).—Feels intoxicated, hands and feet tremble.—Over-excitement and great liveliness, with songs, dancing, and great loquacity.—The Mexican priests incite courage and bravery by means of an ointment of tobacco.—Abject cowardice, thinks he is going to die and is in extreme terror of death (from smoking many cigars.—J. H. C.).—Frequent laughter without cause.—Silly talk, cannot stop; loss of memory.—(Attacks of silliness; cannot help talking sillily and memory goes, blames himself for things, inclines to suicide and despair.—R. T. C.).—Idiotic; epileptic idiocy.—Concourse of confused ideas.—Cataleptic state.—Stupor.—Coma.

2. Head.—Emptiness and confusion in the head.—Dizziness.—Vertigo, which often produces loss of consciousness, with nausea (< indoors; > in open air), and pains in head and eyes.—Vertigo < on rising and looking up—brought on by immoderate use of cigars.—Giddiness in occiput.—Headache, with nausea and vertigo.—Excessive heaviness of head.—Pressive headache, esp. above eyes, vertex, and temples.—Shootings in head.—Headache from one temple to the other, involving orbits, or with shooting in l. eye, > from cold.—While passing urine, suddenly attacked with pains in head, so severe he screamed for assistance; immediately followed by vomiting.—Congestion of blood in head, with internal heat, and throbbing in temples.—Neuralgic headache, sensation as of sudden blows struck by a hammer.—Periodical sick-headache from fatigue or excitement.—Tightness in head as though a band stretched round it, disturbance of vision, tinnitus, and vertigo.—Headache > in the open air.—Burning and tingling sensation in exterior of head.—Trembling of head.—Hair falls out.—Formication above l. temple.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes, as from much weeping.—Aching in eyes, extending into bottom of orbits.—Sensation, as if there were a hair in eye. Smarting in eyes.—Heat and burning sensation in eyes, with redness.—Contraction of the lids.—Pupils: dilated and insensible; irregularly dilated; contracted.—Amblyopia with intolerance of light.—Loss of sight on looking steadily at anything white.—Confused sight, in evening, as if looking through a veil.—Sees as through a fog, and hears as through cotton wool (produced—R. T. C.).—Squinting when trying to read.—Insufficiency of internal recti.—Sparks and black specks before eyes.—Central colour scotoma.—White or grey atrophia of optic nerve.—Optic neuritis.—Sudden failure of vision.—Tobacco-blindness commences in one eye, generally r.; sight < evening.—Photophobia.

4. Ears.—Shootings in ears, esp. in open air, and when listening to music.—Hyperæsthesia to music and loud talking.—Jerking tearing in r. ear, and in front of it externally.—Burning heat and redness of the ears.—Hard reddish swelling behind (l.) ear, with shootings.—Ringing; roaring; rushing; humming in ears, < by loud noise or going into open air.—Tinnitus and vertigo.—Fluttering in r. ear both heard and felt.

5. Nose.—Burning sensation and tingling in the nose.—Diminished power of smell, which, however, is very sensitive to odour of wine; fumes all but intoxicate her.—Frequent sneezing.—Dryness and obstruction of nose.

6. Face.—Deadly paleness of face (during the nausea; face collapsed, cold sweat on).—Burning heat in face, with redness, sometimes of one cheek only, and paleness of the other.—Face covered with cold sweat.—R. cheek glowing, the other pale.—Red spots on face.—Tearings in bones of face (and teeth, in evening).—Pimples on cheeks, wings of nose, and corners of mouth.—Violent tearing in r. facial bones and teeth.—Granulated tuberosities on cheeks.—Emaciation of face.—Lips dry, burning, rough, and cracked.—Epithelioma of lip (27 per cent. in men; 1 1/2 in women).—Eruption on commissures of lips.—Lancinating pains in maxillary joint, when laughing.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with drawing and tearing pains.—Lancinations in carious teeth, when masticating.—Violent tearing in r. teeth.—Throbbing or jumping pains in teeth.—Drawing pain in gums.—Gums pale and parched.

8. Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth and tongue, with violent thirst.—Tongue feels swollen.—Tongue: trembles; white; red; furred; dry and parched; covered with blackish-brown crust.—Frothing from the mouth.—Profuse salivation.—Accumulation of white, tenacious mucus in mouth and throat, which must be frequently expectorated.—Swelling of glands under tongue.—Weak, interrupted speech.—Drawling, monotonous style of reading.

9. Throat.—Roughness, dryness, and scraping in throat, as from a foreign body.—Dry, hot, sulphur feeling in throat, with dry, parched mouth comes on after dose of Ø and remains for a week off and on, but generally < in morning after sleep (R. T. C.).—Throat dry, can hardly swallow.—Crawling and tickling in throat.—Swallowing very painful from spasms in throat.—Peculiar sensation of plug in œsophagus, with constant dull pressure.—Redness of fauces.—Burning in pharynx.—Accumulation of viscid mucus in throat.

10. Appetite.—Mawkish and clammy, or bitter and sour taste.—Acid taste of all food.—Acidulated taste of water, as if it contained wine.—Adipsia, and dread of water.—Great thirst; < at night.—Absence of hunger and appetite.—Constant hunger, with nausea if nothing is eaten.

11. Stomach.—Frequent empty and noisy risings.—Sour, burning risings.—Pyrosis.—Spasmodic hiccough.—Frequent nausea, esp. during movement, often inducing syncope, with deadly paleness of face, disappearing generally in open air.—Deathly nausea, with vertigo, in paroxysms, body covered with cold sweat; sea-sickness.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit, sensation of coldness in stomach, or pinchings in abdomen.—Vomiting of water only, with yellow and greenish reflection before eyes.—Vomiting of acid serum, often mixed with

mucus.—Violent vomiting; easy, of sour liquid; watery, insipid, sometimes bitter in morning.—The vomiting is renewed by the slightest movement.—Stomach-ache.—Squeezing, contractive cramps in stomach, sometimes after a meal, often accompanied by nausea, and an accumulation of saliva in mouth.—Shootings in the scrobiculus, which pass through back.—Relaxation, and sensation of coldness or burning in stomach.—Sinking at the pit of stomach.—Dreadful faint feeling in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Hepatic pain, when pressing on the part.—Hepatic and renal regions sensitive to pressure.—Pressure in hepatic region, as from a heavy body.—Shooting in hepatic region.—Shootings in the l. hypochondrium.—Great sensitiveness of abdomen to slightest touch.—Uncovering abdomen > nausea and vomiting.—Painful distension of abdomen.—Pressive pains in abdomen, esp. in umbilical region, with spasmodic retraction of that part.—Violent burning in abdomen, horrible pains, must shriek.—Nocturnal tearings in abdomen.—Pinchings and borborygmi in abdomen.—Incarcerated hernia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Chronic constipation, great pain and tympanitic distension of intestines; great dyspnœa.—Stools clay-colour or mottled grey and brown.—Habitual constipation; paralysis of rectum; spasm of anal sphincter.—Prolapsus ani; great drowsiness during day when trying to study.—Frequent tenesmus.—Soft fæces of consistence of pap, also at night.—Violent pain in small of back during soft stool.—Shifting of flatulence, formed by sudden, papescent, yellow-green or greenish, slimy stools with tenesmus.—Violent diarrhœa, fetid or yellowish green slime; also at night, accompanied and followed by violent tenesmus, and burning sensation in anus.—Cholera-like stools; watery, urgent, painless.

14. Urinary Organs.—Renal colic; violent pains along ureters; cold sweat; deathly nausea.—Paralysis of sphincter, constant dribbling.—Enuresis.—Urine yellowish-red, with increased secretion.—Inflammation of the orifice of the urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Frequent erections.—Flow of prostatic fluid.—Nocturnal emissions; until waking.—Genital organs flabby; no erections or sexual desire.—Varicocele.—(Masturbation and its consequences.—R. T. C.)

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Retarded and profuse catamenia.—Leucorrhœa, like sanguineous water.—Leucorrhœa of serous liquid after the menses.—In climacteric period, also during menses; subjective coldness; epigastric sinking, palpitation, severe diarrhœa, muscular relaxation, excessive sense of wretchedness.—Morning sickness of pregnancy; nausea and vomiting, patient dreads least movement.—During pregnancy, insupportable pruritus over whole body, pyrosis, toothache, and other gastric symptoms.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, excited by a tickling in throat, in morning and towards evening.—Cough = in pit of stomach sensation as of a wound by some sharp instrument.—Cough, with hiccough (at same time), almost suffocating; (or hiccough after every paroxysm of whooping-cough).—Difficult respiration.—Paroxysm of suffocation.

18. Chest.—Oppression of the chest, with anguish.—Constriction of the chest.—Pressure on the chest and sternum.—Shootings in chest and sides of chest, sometimes when drawing breath.—Sticking under sternum with inability to take a deep breath.—(A trembling, frightened feeling across pit of chest with sudden and irregular sinkings.—Nervous indigestion, constant sinking in chest.—R. T. C.).—On taking a deep breath it seemed as if chest were too tight.—Sensation as if a crowbar were pressed tightly from r. breast to l. till it came and twisted in a knot around heart, which stopped, then leaped violently; after the attack heart missed every fourth beat.—Pain, as from excoriation, in chest, during a meal.—Itching pimples on chest.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Sudden attacks of extreme faintness; feeling of oppression around cardiac region.—Angina pectoris (single doses of Ø relieved much; not to be repeated often.—R. T. C.).—Feeble, irregular pulse.—Palpitation of heart, when lying on l. side.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of the neck.—Head drawn back in convulsions.—Neuralgic pains in neck and between shoulders.—Burning under scapula.—Neuralgia of back with tightness of throat.—Contractive pains in the loins, esp. after a stool.—Violent pain in small of back and loins (renal calculi).—Throbbing in sacral region, evening.—Pain in small of back and loins, esp. after sitting.—Intolerable pain in small of back much < while sitting.—Pains in small of back, constriction; esp. after a stool.—Pressive pain in lumbar region on rising from a seat and beginning to walk, goes off on walking.—Emaciation of the back.—Red, itching eruption on the back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Painful weakness of hands and arms, which are, as it were, paralysed.—Constant need to stretch arms.—Shootings and drawing in shoulders.—Red spots on shoulder, which burn when they are touched.—Tension in arm, esp. in elbow.—Pain and shootings in l. arm, which disable it and prevent its extension.—(Coldness and trembling of the limbs), trembling of hands.—Cold perspiration on hands.—Cramps in the arms and hands.—Cramps in single fingers, esp. while washing; early morning.—Cramps and tingling in fingers.—Swelling of fingers.—Itching pimples on fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Burning pain in knee and soles.—Legs icy cold from knees down.—Shooting in knee and ham.—Flexion of knees, when walking.—Cramp in toes, extending into knees.—Jerking of legs in bed.—Tingling, crawling, from knee

to toes.—Tension in leg when walking, from knee to foot.—Trembling and paralytic weakness of feet.

24. Generalities.—Pressive pains, with agitation throughout body, and anxious perspiration.—Sudden breaking out of cold, clammy sweat; with much nausea, feeble, irregular pulse; collapse.—Cramps and tingling in limbs.—Restlessness, wants to change place continually.—Gait slow and shuffling, difficulty in ascending stairs.—Excessive emaciation.—Anæmia of boys and girls, particularly with brain symptoms (cured with dilutions.—R. T. C.).—Paralytic and painful weakness of limbs.—Trembling of limbs.—Great general lassitude.—Jerkings throughout body, with pulsation and palpitation of the heart.—Convulsions, head firmly drawn back, with rigidity of muscles at back of neck; constantly recurring rigid tetanic spasms, muscles of back being principally affected, till death a week after he chewed the tobacco.—Epileptiform convulsions.—Symptoms < on l. side; from great heat or great cold, and esp. in stormy weather; from walking, riding in a carriage, and jar of a railway train.—> In the open air; from vomiting.

25. Skin.—Itching in skin, as from flea-bites.—Itching over the whole body.—Eruption of itching pimples, or vesicles, with yellow serum and red areola.

26. Sleep.—Urgent inclination to sleep, esp. after a meal, and towards evening, with frequent yawnings.—Retarded sleep in evening, and difficulty in waking in morning.—Stupefying sleep at night.—Disturbed sleep at night, with fright.—Nightmare.

27. Fever.—Pulse full, hard, and rapid, or small, imperceptible, intermittent, slow.—Coldness and shivering, sometimes with chattering of teeth.—Coldness of legs from knees to toes; warm body, cold hands.—Chilliness after eating and drinking.—Frequent attacks of shuddering, sometimes with flushes of heat.—Permanent shuddering, from morning till evening.—Perspiration at night.—Viscid cold sweat, with intermitting pulse.—Cold sweat, in hands, on forehead and face.

Tamus.

Tamus communis. Black Bryony. Ladies' Seal. N. O. Dioscoreaceć. Tincture of fresh root. Tincture of the berries.

Clinical.—Chilblains.

Characteristics.—*Tamus* is the only European representative of the Dioscoreaceć. There are two species, *T. communis* and *T. cretica*. The Greeks use the young suckers of both like asparagus, which they much resemble. *T. communis* is the

Black Bryony of our hedges. "The root is very great and thick, oftentimes as big as a man's leg, blackish without and very clammy or slimy within; which having been scraped with a knife, it seems to be a matter fit to be spread upon cloth or leather in manner of a plaister of sear-cloth" (Gerarde). Dioscorides, according to the same authority, says the fruit or berries take away sun-burns and other blemishes of the skin; and Gerarde adds that these "very quickly waste and consume away black and blue marks that come of bruises and dry beatings: which thing also the roots perform being laid upon them." The fruits steeped in gin are a popular remedy for chilblains, and the only use that *Tamus* has been made of by Homśopaths is as a paint for chilblains. Gerarde says of the root-plaister that it removes scars and deformities; breaks hard apostems, draws forth splinters and broken bones, dissolves congealed blood, and if laid on hip or knuckle-bones or any other part where there is great pain, it takes away the pain speedily.

Tanacetum.

Tanacetum vulgare. Tansy. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of the fresh plant in flower. Attenuations of the oil.

Clinical.—Abortion. Amenorrhœa. Chorea. Dysmenorrhœa. Epilepsy. Eyes, sclerotica inflamed. Hydrophobia. Labia, abscess of. Paralysis. Strabismus (right inward). Worms.

Characteristics.—The common Tansy (the word is derived from αθανασια, immortality), with its deep-yellow button-like flowers, a close companion of the Rag-wort (*Senecio Jacobea*) on our commons and in our hedgerows, takes a not unimportant part in giving colour to the landscape. In olden times puddings were made containing Tansy leaves, and these puddings were called "tansies" also. "In the springtime are made with the leaves hereof newly sprung up, and with eggs, cakes or *tansies*, which be pleasant in taste and good for the stomach. For if any bad humours cleave thereunto, it doth perfectly concoct them and scour them downwards" (Gerarde). Gerarde also says that the seeds kill and expel worms of every sort; the root is good in gout; and being drunk with wine *Tan*. relieves pain in the bladder, and dysuria when a man is only able to urinate by, drops.
Like *Senec., Tan*. has an action on the female generative organs, and a large proportion of the observations with it have been on women who have taken it to procure abortion. Other effects are from its use as a vermifuge, and in addition to these are provings by Burt and others. In Russia *Tan*. has a reputation as a remedy for hydrophobia. M. Peyraud (*C. D. P.*) has even used *Tan*. as a substitute for Pasteurian "vaccinations," and reports success. Experiments on animals show that *Tan*. induces all the cardinal features of rabies: convulsions, frothy, bloody mucus in the air passages, hallucinations, convulsions without loss of consciousness, opisthotonos, spasms of pharynx, larynx, and thorax, abundant

salivation, sensual excitability, tendency to bite, hoarse cry, diminished sensibility and mobility, momentary paralysis, sub-pleural ecchymoses, infarctions of the liver—*rabies tanacetica, simili-rabies* being the name suggested by Peyraud for this drug-disease. Whether the convulsions of *Tan*. be rabic or epileptic, they are sufficiently similar to render the drug useful in either condition. W. H. Pierson (*H. W*., xxx. 488, quoting *N. A. J. H*.) observed a woman who took two drachms of the oil to procure abortion. The attempt failed, but throughout her pregnancy she suffered from mixed tonic and clonic convulsions, frothing at the mouth, clenched hands, thumbs turned in, followed by exhaustion and a short coma. Since then Pierson treated every case of epilepsy which came to him with drop doses of the fluid extract of *Tan*. four times a day, and with marked success. Hale mentions as having been cured with *Tan*.: Amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, uterine cramps, and metritis. In one instance it caused a large abscess of the labium majus. Hale says a crystallisable acid identical with *Santonin* has been isolated from it. *Suddenness* is a characteristic of a number of the symptoms. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if something closed the ears very *suddenly*. His own voice sounds strange in his ears. As though arms and legs *suddenly* swollen. Sensation like a thrill all through body. The symptoms were < at night, and at 4 a.m.

Relations.—*Compare:* In uterine symptoms, Sabi., Tereb., Hedeo., Ruta. In convulsions, Stram., Cicut., Cupr. Worm symptoms, convulsions, paralysis, Sant., Cin., Chenop. Abscess on labium majus (Strych., abscess of scrotum).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Exhilaration.—Nervousness.—Confusion.—Mind fatigued after least mental exertion.—Indifference and incoherence.—Unable to fix attention on anything; it seemed next instant my reason would leave me.—Uttered a shriek and fell senseless to the floor; continued in comatose state over an hour, when she vomited again and recovered consciousness.

2. Head.—Dizziness.—Weariness in head.—Strange fulness and pressure in head amounting to pain.—Dull, frontal headache with cutting in temples.—Occipito-frontal headache, backache, and pains in limbs.

3. Eyes.—Sclerotic congested, dark purple glassy-looking, swollen so that cornea appeared sunk.—Eyes open, very brilliant, pupils equal, widely dilated, immovable; sclerotics injected.—Pupils contracted.—Slight inward squint; r. eye.—Occasionally slow, lateral, rolling motion of eyeballs.—Lids agglutinated in morning.—Dull aching in eyeballs.

4. Ears.—Stitches in internal ears.—Sensation as if something closed ears very suddenly.—Her own voice sounds strange in her ears.—Roaring; ringing in ears.

5. Nose.—Profuse secretion of mucus in nose with fluent coryza.—Dryness of nostrils.

6. Face.—Features seemed fixed, giving an expression of deep solemnity.—Fulness of head and face.—Face: dusky; flushed, cheeks bright red.—Mouth and nose drawn a little to r.

8. Mouth.—Tongue white coated, feels rough.—Mouth, blood-stained; frothy.—Flat, insipid taste.

9. Throat.—Roughness of throat.—Feeling in throat as if I would cough all the time, without being able to cough through the whole proving.—Unable to swallow.

11. Stomach.—Thirst.—Constant eructations tasting of the oil.—Eructations of sour air at night.—Nausea; and vomiting.—Faint and sick at stomach.—In stomach: slight glow, burning; great heat (immediate), and in bowels; weight.—Drawing cutting pains in epigastrium many times.

12. Abdomen.—Dull pains in r. hypochondrium; sharp in l.—Sharp sticking pains in whole umbilical region; esp. 4 a.m.—Bowels feel as if full of fluid from taking a cathartic.—Frequent spells of sharp, cutting, colicky pains < night, esp. after midnight.—L.—side pain extending from ribs to hip.

13. Stool.—Stools: soft, papescent, preceded by colic; two loose, with feeling he would have more.—Constipation (secondary).

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine caused slight scalding.—Constant desire.—Marked diuresis, must rise in night to urinate.—First suppression, then profuse flow.—Urine: very fetid; high-coloured; increased, smelling of the drug.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Heat and fulness through hips, increasing as the drug is persisted in until a "show" appears.—Inflammation of vaginal walls, of internal and external labia, which resulted in an enormous abscess in one labium.—(Dysmenorrhœa, bearing-down pains, tenderness, drawing in groins.).—Abortion in early months of pregnancy.—Brought back menses after suppression of several days, not naturally but very profusely, with severe labour-like pains.—At full term a child was born not larger than a cat; the child lived three weeks.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Collection of much (frothy) mucus in larynx and fauces impeding respiration.—Tickling in larynx and fauces causing desire to cough, but no coughing.—My voice had a strange sound in my ears.—Breathing laborious.—[Frothy, sanguineous mucus in trachea and bronchi as in rabies; all other symptoms of rabies also (in poisoned animals)].

19. Heart.—Feeble heart-action and all signs of impending dissolution.—Pulse: increased in force and frequency; feeble, frequent; extinct.

20. Back.—Severe attack of lumbago all one evening.—Constant dull ache in loins.

21. Limbs.—Numbness and sensation as though arms and legs were suddenly swelling.—Cold numbness over limbs, going on to paralysis.—Prickling, coming and going, over limbs and along spine; with flashes of heat.

22. Upper Limbs.—L. wrist very lame and sore in morning.

23. Lower Limbs.—Great weakness of legs with general prostration of strength.—Unsteadiness of step with an indescribable feeling far worse than pain.

24. Generalities.—Trembling.—Convulsions.—Clonic spasms; not convulsive, coming instantaneously and lasting a minute; slight tremor of arms, they were thrown forward, and at right angles to the body, forearm supinated, hands bent at right angles, fingers straight, slightly bent on hands, points of fingers nearly in contact; respiratory muscles strongly affected, air forced from chest slowly but steadily making a hissing noise at lips; in the intervals muscles relaxed, except the jaws.—Great irritability, makes extraordinary movements and curious gestures, stretches himself, draws up his legs, stands on his head; when remonstrated with says, "Leave me alone, it does me good; I can't help doing it;" when he draws up his legs and the muscles will not go farther he pulls them up with his hands and then suddenly stretches them out again; all the time has no pain; lasts half an hour and occurs with each repetition of the medicine (boy, 12, took one and a half ounces of extract for worms).—Bites tongue in convulsions.—Sensation like a throb through whole frame.

26. Sleep.—Drowsy.

27. Fever.—Surface cool and moist.—Feeling of warmth diffused over whole abdomen.—Cold, clammy sweat.

Tanghinia.

Tanghinia venenifera. N. O. Apocynaceæ. Trituration of the seed.

Clinical.—Paralysis. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—*Tanghinia* (the Tanghin or Tanquen of Madagascar) is the only representative of its genus of the Apocynaceæ. The fruit of the tree is ellipsoid, between two and three inches long, having a smooth, purplish skin tinged with

green, containing a hard stone surrounded by a thick fibrous flesh. The part used as an ordeal is the seed, which is pounded, and a small piece is swallowed by the person to be tried. Those in whom it causes vomiting escape. Those whose stomachs retain it are quickly killed, and their guilt is held proven. General weakness, even complete paralysis is produced, death being preceded by spasmodic movements of fingers and toes. Numbness is a common symptom; especially numbness of the hands. The vomiting is intense and distressing, and is accompanied by anxiety and weakness. The Schema comprises symptoms observed on persons undergoing the ordeal.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Conscious to the last, without delirium.—Delirium occasionally occurs.—Stupor.—Lies as if asleep, and when roused answers like a drowsy man and then relapses into former condition.—Anxiety with the vomiting.

2. Head.—Giddy; staggers.

8. Mouth.—Numb tingling in mouth and fauces.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting, intense, distressing and repeated, first of contents of stomach. then of bile and mucus.

13. Stool.—Purging and urination (purging is a bad symptom, and the worse the more urgent it is).

21. Limbs.—Death preceded by spasmodic movements of fingers and toes.

22. Upper Limbs.—Hands numb.

24. Generalities.—Great debility and anxiety with the vomiting.—Numb feeling over whole body, esp. of hands.—Staggers if attempts to walk, is unable to support his own weight, and falls down helpless and paralysed.

Tannin.

Tannic acid. $C_{14}H_{10}O_9,2H_2O$. [There are two forms of tannic acid, Gallo-tannic acid, derived from nut-galls, and Querci-tannic acid, derived from healthy leaves and bark of the oak. The former is the most used.] Trituration. Solution in rectified spirit.

Clinical.—Constipation. Ileus.

Characteristics.—*Tannin* or *Tannic acid*, of which *Gallic acid* ($C_7H_6O_5$) is a derivative, has produced effects on healthy persons, and on several taking it for diarrhœa. The chief effects were the production of a state of leathery dryness of mouth and intestinal canal; a condition like ileus; and a very aggravated state of constipation.

Relations.—*Compare:* Querc., Gall. ac., Op., Pb.

SYMPTOMS.

8. Mouth.—Tongue white, dry.—Leathery dryness of mucous membrane of mouth and intestinal canal.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Thirst.—Vomiting.—Obstinate vomiting of bilious substances.—Painful sensation in epigastric region and abdomen.—Violent pains in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—The intestines could be felt like cylindrical enlargements through walls of abdomen.—Ileus.—Colic.—Abdomen: distended; sensitive to pressure but not distended.

13. Stool.—Painless and bloody discharge from bowels.—Obstinate constipation; lasted eight days; only dissipated on the ninth day by two drops of *Croton oil*.—Foul stools.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty, dark-coloured.

19. Heart.—Palpitation.

24. Generalities.—Weakness.

Taraxacum.

Leontodum taraxacum. Taraxacum Dens-leonis. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of whole plant just before the perfection of the flower.

Clinical.—Ague. Bilious attacks. Debility. Diabetes. Gall-stones. Headache, gastric. Jaundice. Liver, affections of. Neuralgia. Night-sweats. Rheumatism. Tongue, mapped. Typhoid fever.

Characteristics.—The young leaves of the *Dandelion* are sometimes eaten in salads. They have a bitter chicory-like taste, as also has the root. Children eat the flowers, although they are supposed by them to cause bed-wetting. This has given

rise to one of the popular names of the plant. Its chief traditional uses are as a remedy for jaundice, liver obstruction, in dysentery, involuntary emissions, and in difficulties in passing water. Hahnemann's provings brought out these leading symptoms: "Painless urging to urinate;" and "frequent urging to urinate with copious discharge of urine." Hahnemann points out that this, with the thirst, may indicate *Trx*. in some cases of diabetes. *Trx*. has caused pains in both splenic and, liver regions, and has cured jaundice with enlarged indurated liver. Cooper gives me the following case: An old Indian officer, when in India, suffered much from gall-stones, and was advised to take dandelion infusion every day. This he did, and soon the symptoms left him, and he remained free from them for over twenty years. A symptom in connection with disordered digestion, which has proved a good guide for *Trx*. in some cases, is the "mapped tongue." The tongue is coated white, and clears off in patches, leaving dark red very sensitive spots. *Treas. of Bot*. points out that "the bright-yellow flowers of *Trx*. open in the morning between 5 and 6 o'clock and close in the evening between 8 and 9. Hence this was one of the plants selected by Linnæus to form his floral clock." The symptoms of *Trx*. are < at night. Hands and nose cold at 8 p.m. "Cold finger-tips" is a guiding symptom. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if brain was constricted. As if teeth were set on edge. As if larynx were compressed. As if bubbles were forming and bursting in abdomen. As of rolling and gurgling in right scapula. As if limbs were bound or powerless. Some leading indications are: Gastric and bilious attacks, especially gastric headaches; the headaches are generally pressive. Pressure in lower occiput after lying down is characteristic. Debility, loss of appetite, profuse night-sweats, especially when convalescing from bilious or typhoid fever. Restlessness of limbs in typhoid. Sweat between toes. The symptoms are: > By touch (jerking in right calf). Rest <. (Almost all symptoms appear when sitting; lying down; resting.) Motion >. > In open air. Burning in throat is > by drinking. Hahnemann's dosage was a single drop of the Ø tincture (*M. M. P*.).

Relations.—*Compatible:* Ars. (night-sweats). *Compare:* In gastric and bilious affections, Bry., Chel., Hydr., Nux. Mapped tongue, Ars., Nat. m., Ran. s. Restlessness of limbs with tearing pains, Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Irresolution and dislike to labour.—Loquacity and inclination to laugh.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with giddiness and staggering when walking in the open air.—Drawing rain in l. temple while sitting, ceasing when walking or standing.—Tearing pain in occiput.—Pressure and heaviness in lower part of occiput, after lying down.—Headache, as from contraction or expansion of brain.—Heaviness and pressure in head.—Lancinations in forehead and temples.—Violent headache, felt only when standing or walking.—Tension of scalp.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes, as if a grain of sand were in internal canthus.—(Aversion to light) burning sensation, and burning shootings in eyes.—Burn in l. eyeball.—Inflammation of eyes with lachrymation and photophobia.—Nocturnal agglutination of lids.

4. Ears.—Shootings in ears.—Drawing pain in external ear.—Dysecoia in evening.

6. Face.—Purulent pimples on face, cheeks, alæ nasi, and (r.) commissures of lips.—Sensation of heat and redness in face.—Shootings and pressure in cheeks.—Upper lip cracked.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with drawing pain in carious teeth, extending to eyebrows.—Pressive pains in teeth.—Teeth set on edge as from acids.—Flow of acid blood from carious teeth.—Bluntness of teeth.—Hawking up of sour mucus, causing teeth to feel dull.

8. Mouth.—Accumulation of acid saliva in mouth (with sensation as if the larynx were compressed).—Tongue loaded with a white coating, with exfoliation (it cleans off in patches, dark red, and they are very sensitive).—Tongue dry, loaded with a brown coating on waking in morning.

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with pressive pain, as from internal swelling.—Dryness, shootings, and bitter mucus in the throat.—Hawking up of acid mucus.

10. Appetite.—Bitter taste in mouth, with natural taste of food.—Salt or acid taste of food, principally of butter and of meat.—Tobacco-smoke is disagreeable, causes pyrosis, and interrupts respiration.—Great chilliness after drinking, or eating.

11. Stomach.—Bitter risings (eructations and hiccough).—Empty risings, esp. after drinking.—Nausea (with inclination to vomit or vomiting) from very fat food, with anxiety and pressive headache, > in open air.

12. Abdomen.—Pinching in abdomen.—Pressive shootings in abdomen, and sides of abdomen, chiefly in l. side; in hypogastrium.—Grumbling and movements (sudden sensation) in abdomen, as if bubbles were bursting in it.

13. Stool and Anus.—Inefficient urging to go to stool.—Evacuations several times a day, but accomplished with difficulty (even if stool is not hard).—Fæces of the consistence of pap, followed by tenesmus.—Voluptuous itching in perinæum (compelling one to scratch).

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to urinate (pressure without pain), with profuse emission.—Enuresis somni (?).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain in testes.—Permanent erections.—Frequent pollutions; on alternate nights.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Suppressed menses.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sensation as if the larynx were pressed together.

18. Chest.—Pressure at chest.—Shootings in chest and sides of chest.—Jerkings in muscles of sides.

20. Neck and Back.—Pressive jerkings and shootings in muscles of neck, (throat), and nape.—Tearing from ear downward to the neck.—Pressive pains in loins.—Pressive and tensive shootings in back and loins, when lying down, with obstructed respiration.—Pressing-stinging in spine and sacrum with dyspnœa.—Gurgling and swelling in shoulder-blades and shoulders, with shivering over whole body.—Vibration and quivering in r, scapula.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pulsative throbbing and jerking in shoulders and arms.—Jerkings of muscles of arms.—Twitching in muscles of l. forearm.—Shootings in arms and elbows.—Drawings and tearings in forearm and wrist.—Eruptions of pimples on hands and fingers.—Icy coldness of ends of fingers.—Pressive pain in three last fingers of r. hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Shootings in thighs, knees, calves, soles, and toes.—Stitching pain in l. thigh.—Pressive pain in l. calf.—Jerking pain in r. calf, ceasing quickly when touched.—Drawing pain in dorsum of r. foot; when standing; stitches when sitting.—Severe or fine stitching pains in r. sole.—Burning sensation in knees, legs and toes.—Profuse perspiration between toes.

24. Generalities.—This remedy acts well in all affections of the liver; sour taste; darting pains in outer parts.—Affections in l. upper side; r. lower side; back of foot; sole of foot.—< While lying down; from fat food; while resting.—> From moving; when walking.—Painful tenderness of all limbs, esp. when touched, and when they are in a false position.—The limbs are Movable, but it feels as if the power to move them were impeded.—Sensation of weakness and uneasiness throughout body, with constant necessity to lie down or to sit.—Almost all symptoms appear while the patient is seated, and are dissipated by walking.

25. Skin.—Unhealthy, pimply, sycotic skins.—Stinging on skin.—Eruption over body and limbs itching severely, and appears to be a mixture of lichen and urticaria.—Biting in skin with sweat.

26. Sleep.–Sleepiness, and going to sleep while listening to a scientific discourse.—Sleepiness in daytime, and yawning while sitting.—Vivid unremembered dreams; frequent waking and tossing.

27. Fever.—Chilliness, esp. after eating and drinking.—Chilliness, shiverings, all over, with pressive headache.—Chill in open air. Heat at night on waking, esp. on

face and hands.—Violent night-sweats, mostly before midnight, when just going to sleep.—Very debilitating perspiration, causing biting on the skin.

Tarentula.

Lycosa tarentula. Tarantula. N. O. Araneideć. Tincture of the living spiders.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Callosities. Chorea. Coccygodynia. Cornea, opacity of. Cystitis. *Depression of spirits*. Diphtheria. Dysmenorrhśa. Epistaxis. *Erotomania*. Fibroma. Headache. Hiccough. *Hysteria*. Intermittents. Kleptomania. *Levitation*. Locomotor ataxy. Mania. Ménič re's disease. Migraine. Onanism. Ovaries, enlargement of. Paralysis; agitans. Physometra. Proctalgia. Pruritus pudendi. Quinsy. Septic diseases. Spinal irritation. Spinal sclerosis. Tumours. Uterus, cancer of; neuralgia of. Vertebrć, tumours of.

Characteristics.—The name *Tarentula* covers a number of poisonous spiders, but in homśopathy, unless otherwise distinguished, it refers to *Tarentula hispanica, Lycosa tarentula*. Nunez is our chief authority. He instigated the proving and collected much outside information bearing on the action of the poison. "Tarantella" is a dance named from the city of Tarentum. "Tarantism" is a dancing mania, set up in persons bitten by the *Tarentula*, or in those who imagine themselves bitten. The cure is music and dancing. Here are two illustrations from *C. D. P.*: (*1*) Girl, three months old, was bitten by a tarentula. She appeared at first uneasy, then exhibited dyspnśa, and complained, showed signs of suffocation, vomited, was agitated and much convulsed. Music was played; movements of the limbs were set up, whence resulted profuse sweat, followed by sleep and complete recovery. (*2*) Francis Mustel, a peasant, was bitten by a tarentula on the left hand, about the middle of July, as he was gathering corn. He went home with his companions but on the way fell as if struck by apoplexy. Dyspnśa followed, and face, hands, and feet became dark. Knowing the remedy, his companions fetched musicians. When the patient heard their playing he began to revive, to sigh, to move first his feet, then his hands, and then the whole body; at last getting on his feet he took to dancing violently, with sighing so laboured that the bystanders were almost frightened. At times he rolled himself on the ground and struck it vehemently with his feet. Two hours after the music began the blackness of his face and hands went off, he sweated freely, and regained perfect health. Every succeeding year at the same season the pain and attending symptoms returned, but less violently; and they could always be averted by music. But if the imminent paroxysm was not averted in time, he was found by his friends struck down as at first and was restored in the same way. These cases bring out some of the cardinal features of *Trn*. (*1*) Dark red or purplish coloration and swelling of skin and tissue. (*2*) Apparent imminent choking. (*3*) Choreic movements; restlessness. (*4*) > By music: music at first excites and subsequently relieves. (*5*) Periodicity; deep action

returning annually on the date of the bite. *Trn*. is a remedy of *synalgias* and concomitants: Neuralgia of inferior maxillary nerve accompanying pain with irritation in pit of stomach. Snapping and pain in ear associated with hiccough. Throat and eye. Heat of face with heat of palms. Faint feeling in stomach with frontal headache. Many symptoms take their rise from the generative sphere, which is profoundly affected. Desire is excited in both sexes to the point of mania. Coitus only < the sufferings of both. In one male prover the semen was bloody and caused a sensation of heat in its passage. The sexual desire was so excited in one woman that when playing or dancing with men she hugged them before everybody; and was angry when reproved, but did it again. The periods were scanty and pale with severe pains in teeth and buttocks; at times she had a desire to take things which did not belong to her; the "Tarantella" played on the violin produced no effect on her, but as soon as she took in her arms a little girl, she began to cry until it was taken away. Cuttings and contractions in uterus; shootings in vagina; swelling and induration of uterus; expulsion of gas from uterus; pains in other parts associated with uterine pains; restlessness, hysteria. The restlessness is particularly noted in the lower extremities, with desire to cry: must keep moving about though walking < all the symptoms. Many of the mental symptoms, which almost exhaust the protean range of hysteria, were in connection with sexual disorders; sighing, yawning; laughing and crying; joking and profound melancholy. The unceasing movements—twitching jerking, dancing—are the most constant features. There is hysterical hyperćsthesia: the least excitement irritates, followed by languid sadness; great excitability of nerve endings; tips of fingers extremely sensitive; feels sore and bruised all over, < moving about; spinal irritation, slightest touch along spine = spasmodic pain in chest and heart regions. Farrington gives among the mental symptoms: "When there are no observers there is no hysteria; when attention is directed to her she begins to twitch"; and "cunning attempts to feign paroxysms of wild dancing." The chorea of *Trn*. is most marked on right side. The neuralgias of *Trn*. may be anywhere; in the head they are of great intensity: "as if thousands of needles were pricking to the brain. They are < by noise, touch, strong light, > by rubbing head against pillow. ("> By rubbing" is a keynote Condition of *Trn*." Termini of nerves become so irritated that some kind of friction is necessary in order to obtain relief.") Constrictive headache with pain in uterus. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. H. R*., v. 43) reports this case: Girl, 18, had oppression of chest, suffocating sensation, continued jerking and movement of hands, foam at mouth, complete insensibility, profuse and delaying menses; very sleepy. Hystero-epilepsy was diagnosed. *Ign*. 30 did nothing. *Trn*., high, brought her out of the fit and restored her completely in a few minutes. But *Trn*. is not a hysteric remedy only. C. M. Boger (*Hahn. Ad*., xxxviii. 40) cured a case of irritative cough with *Trn*. 30: Mr. B., 41, sore all over, throat feels dry, cough lying down at night and in morning after rising; dry with tearing pain in chest; excited by pressure of phlegm in chest feels short of breath for at least an hour after each coughing attack *only > from smoking*. Bad taste evening. Three doses cured. Diphtheria; tonsillitis of an intensity to threaten suffocation; cystitis; septic and intermittent

fevers have been successfully met in *Trn*. on its indications. In *M. A*., xvii. 568 a case of hyperćsthesia of finger-tips is mentioned. The patient, a lady, 33, could not dress herself without gloves. The irritation caused at once a sensation in the *teeth as if set on edge by a strong acid*. The pain was not in the fingers. *Trn*. gave relief after *Asar., Gels*., and *Sul. ac*. had failed. Among peculiarities of *Trn*. are: Stools occur immediately the head is washed. Wetting hands in cold water = symptoms. Snapping and cracking in right ear with pain and hiccough. One pupil dilated, the other contracted. Farrington relates a case of typhoid in a child cured by *Trn*. The child rolled its head and bit its nightgown. *Apis*. and *Agn*. improved. *Trn*. slightly aggravated at first, then rapidly improved. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if head were knocked, in morning. As if thousands of needles were pricking into brain. As if occiput were struck with a hammer (this sensation as if hammered occurs in many parts and may be considered a general indication). As of a hair in eye. Singing like a tea-kettle in left ear. As if lower teeth were going to fall out. As if a living body in stomach rising to throat. As if body were bruised. As if there were not sufficient space in hypogastrium. Painful uneasiness in coccyx. Motion in uterus as of a fśtus. As of something crawling up legs under skin from feet to uterus. As if heart turned and twisted round. Heart as if squeezed and compressed. As of needles sticking into muscle of neck when touched. As of insects creeping and crawling. Tickling, burning, scorching, and numbness are prominent sensations. *Trn*. is suited to nervous, hysterical patients subject to choreic affections; to persons of foxy, mischievous, and destructive tendency; to choreic affections when whole body or right arm and left leg are involved. The symptoms are: < By touch. Rubbing >. Pressure >. Music >; = excitement. Rest <. Must walk about but walking < all symptoms. Can run better than walk. Motion > headache, < uterine pains and pains in coccyx. < At night. < Washing head. < Wetting hands in cold water. Fresh air >. Warm water >. Coitus <. Light <; = to scream. Cough = headache; involuntary urination. < After sleep. > Riding in carriage (pain in spermatic cords). Epistaxis > throbbing in carotids, &c.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Lach. (Hering). *Partial antidotes:* Puls., Mg. c., Mos., Cup., Chel., Gels., Bov., Carb. v. *Compare:* Irritation of periphery of nerves > exercising and rubbing, K. bro. Chorea, Myg., Act. r., Agar., Stram. Desire to jump, Stram., Croc., Nat. m., Sticta., Asar., Agar., Hyo., Cic. Bores head in pillow, Bell. (*Trn*. is more *rubbing*). Hysteria, alternation of moods, sensation of something alive, epistaxis black clots, Croc. As if occiput struck with a hammer, Naj. Deep-in headache, Bac. Extreme joy, Coff. Unfortunate love, Ph. ac. Ménič̆re's disease; ague, Chi. sul. Sees faces, Sul. Fidgety feet, Caust, Zn. Satyriasis, Pic. ac. Bloody semen, Merc., Led. Angina pectoris, Lat. mac., < after coitus, K. ca., Stph. Physometra, Bro. Crawling under skin, Coca. Callosities, Ant. c. Heart as from fright or bad news, Gels. Septicćmia, Pyro.

Causation.—Fall. Unrequited love. Bad news. Scolding. Punishment. Sepsis.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Paroxysms of insanity; presses her head and pulls her hair; repeated after intermissions, threatening manners and speech; restlessness of the legs; mocking laughter and joy expressed in her face; comes out of the attack with severe headache, eyes staring and wide open, sees small figures hovering before her eyes, and moves her hands.—Great excitement caused by music, one hour after it general and copious sweat.—Hysteria: with bitter belching; < by moaning, > by sighing, with repeated yawning; ludicrous and lascivious.—Visions: monsters; animals; faces; insects; ghosts.—The colours red, yellow, and green, and particularly black, produce heavy mist before the eyes.—Sees strangers in the room.—Great taciturnity and irritability; desire to strike himself and others.—Excessive gaiety, laughs at slightest cause; maniacally happy mood.—Joy and strong emotion with trembling when seeing beloved persons.—Sings until hoarse and exhausted.—Fits of nervous laughing; followed by screams.—Profound grief and anxiety.—Desire to take things which do not belong to her.—Indifference, disgust, and sadness from morning to 3 p.m. were marked, < after midday; from 3 p.m. to evening the gay disposition returned.—Wants to be without any light and without being spoken to.—Irritability, rage, fury.—Mischievous, destructive.—*Ennui*.—Fear of impending calamity.—Little intelligence and poor memory.

2. Head.—Vertigo: on walking; after breakfast, with bad taste in mouth; sudden, in air, on coming downstairs; transient during the night; preceded by gastric symptoms, < by carrying anything heavy on head; causing failing without loss of consciousness; when fixing sight on any object, with headache, severe pain in cerebellum, accompanied by incomplete erection of penis and formication of soft palate.—Contortions and extraordinary movements of head and hands, with rage and nervous agitation.—Must move head from r. to l. and hit it against some object, with crossness.—Head heavy, difficult to open eyes; tendency to incline head backward.—Headache on waking compels her to lie down again.—Headache with giddiness when fixing the sight on any object.—Pain in head and heart with cough and nausea, morning on waking.—Deep, intense headache, with restlessness, compelling to move from place to place; the pain flies to forehead and occiput with photophobia; a strong light compels to complain and swear.—Compression; hammering; lancinating; burning pains in head.—Great burning in head, the hair troubles to the point of wanting to remove it; continually tossing head without finding a place where to rest it; uneasiness, impatience; ill-humour, oppressive breathing and desire to pull out her hair.—Headache < by touch.—Inclining head forward < frontal pain; inclining backward < occipital pain; inclining to either side < pain in that side.—Frontal headache, pain in vertex and parietal bones, as if cold water was poured on the head, with great noise internally.—From 3 to 7 p.m. pain in forehead, esp. r. side.—Neuralgia of temples.—Pain in upper and middle part of head extending to cheek-bones, with nausea and desire to vomit.—Headache particularly affecting l. eye.—Lancinating pain l. side of head; with itching of r.

ear.—Pains extending to occiput, with necessity of shutting the hands, which >.—Headache on occiput and temples when coughing, as if striking it with a hammer.—Pain in occiput: as if struck with a hammer; burning, scorching; with burning thirst; as if a nail driven in; compression, extending towards neck.

3. Eyes.—Blue circles round eyes.—Eyes glassy, red.—R. pupil much dilated, l. contracted.—Feeling of a hair in l. eye, which pricked it; pricking caused her to rub it, < on waking.—Pain in l. eye as if cold water poured into it.—Sensation: of splinter; sand; eye-lash; pin pricking eyes.—Shooting, lancinating, stinging pains in eyes.—Light irritates eyes; company annoys him.—Itching of eyes and very thick tears.—Pain in eyebrows.—Lids agglutinated on waking.—Itching of lids; herpes.—Photophobia.—Vision: weak, obscure; sees ghosts, faces, flashes.

4. Ears.—Profuse mucous secretion from r. ear.—Violent pain at external meatus, < by touch, which = sensation as if a nail were driven through head, or a general shaking.—On rising snap in r. ear followed by thick, brownish discharge.—Snapping cracking in r. ear with pain and hiccough.—Deafness with buzzing, whizzing, and vertigo.—Noise in ears: in night < waking; in r. with mucous discharge; in r. of clear bell on waking, vanishing on getting up.—When a snapping or cracking is felt the hearing is >.

5. Nose.—Sneezing and coryza (r.).—Profuse epistaxis, with a flow of black, quickly coagulating blood.—Great itching in l. nostril and frequent sneezing.—Epistaxis > throbbing carotids and fulness in head.

6. Face.—Face: expression of terror; pale, earthy, strongly contrasting with purple neck; flushed with burning heat, also heat and sweat of palms.—Burning and scorching sensating on lips as after a fever.—Pain in angles of lower jaw, so severe he thinks he is going crazy.—Pain in lower jaw as if all teeth going to fall out.—Pain in direction of r. lower maxillary nerve, with a tickling sensation in stomach, dizziness, vanishing of sight, buzzing in ears.

7. Teeth.—Toothache: with sense of formication; with hiccough; as if loose, and electric sparks passed through them; throbbing; < coming in con I tact with the air.—Great dryness of mouth and teeth.—Painful aphthć on tongue; with fetid breath.—Tongue drawn backward preventing speech.—Patch of suspicious cancerous nature in mouth and on fauces.—Palate feels scalded.

9. Throat.—Sore throat: when swallowing, at same time shooting in l. eye; when coughing; talking; yawning; with painful constriction when smoking.—Sensation when swallowing of constriction in throat.—Throbbing sore throat.—Sensation as if cold water continually dropping down throat.—R. tonsil: painfully swollen; painful constriction, extending to ear, < by swallowing.—Fauces inflamed purplish.—External swelling of neck so great as to cause danger of choking.—Constant throbbing pain In cervical and submaxillary glands, with

occasional sharp stinging pains.—Tonsillitis; high fever, delirium, red face, tonsils so swollen, suffocation feared.—(Diphtheria with same symptoms.)

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite, intense thirst; general prostration; vomiting after eating; and getting out of bed; craving for raw food; disgust for meat.—(Disorders of pregnancy.).—Opium habit.—Taste of food: flat; bitter; salty: piquant.—Flat or sweetish taste in mouth.

11. Stomach.—Hiccough; with toothache.—Nausea: with dizziness compelling to lie down.—Vomiting: acid; mucous; with intense burning pains in stomach and śsophagus.—Pain in stomach < by drinking water.—Gastric symptoms with slight pains in roots of teeth, esp. when touching each other.—(Many digestive symptoms are peculiar on account of accompanying sympathetic neuralgic pains, in sides of head, face, ears, teeth, malar bones.)

12. Abdomen.—Swelling of hypochondria.—Lancinating pain in spleen, with pain in stomach and uterus.—Hepatic region painful to touch.—Sharp pain in umbilical region; violent burning in abdomen and rectum; stools profuse, dark, fetid, with violent urging; constipation.—Bloating.—Borborygmus.—Fibrous tumour in hypogastrium compressing genitals, and causing uterine discharges.—Burning in hypogastrium with great weight, interfering with walking and causing pruritus of vulva.—Pain in hypogastrium, hips and uterus, as if these parts were compressed; at same time unconquerable drowsiness.—Pain in groins; with relaxed sensation; as from rupture, esp. r., < by cold water.

13. Stool and Anus.—Pain and burning in anus after stool.—Repeated shooting in anus.—Violent effort to have a passage; hard stool with blood.—Tenesmus.—Constipation; with involuntary passing of urine on coughing or any effort.—Profuse diarrhśa with prostration, nausea, vomiting, fainting.—Stools: three or four times daily, very dark, fetid, partly formed, containing much mucus, expelled with difficulty, and followed by smarting and burning in anus; stools occur immediately on having head washed.—Weakness of sphincter, fćces appear natural but are passed as fast as accumulated.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in kidneys; with prostration.—Cystitis; with high fever, gastric derangement, excruciating pains and inability to pass a drop of urine; bladder seems swollen and hard; great tenderness and spasmodic action, debilitating patient, who passes only by drops a dark-red brown, fetid urine, with gravel-like sediment.—Pain in region of bladder; urination frequent, very painful; extremely nervous; could get no relief in any position; < night.—Urine: hot, thick, much sediment; difficult micturition; incontinence and pain in kidneys.—Diabetes.—Incontinence when laughing, coughing, &c.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Extreme sexual excitement, lasciviousness almost to insanity.—Onanism followed by prostatic ailments and

hypochondriasis.—Painfulness of genitals; testes relaxed, painful to touch; pain in groins and stricture of urethra.—Erections.—Emissions.—Indolent tumour developed in each testicle.—Heaviness, pain and great swelling of (r.) testicle and cord.—Drawing pulling in left cord.—During emission of semen a sensation of heat is felt in its passage, it is rose-coloured containing some blood.—Difficult coitus, followed by fatigue and cough.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Extreme sexual excitement; menses too early and profuse; pains and spasm of uterus; pruritus vulvć; leucorrhśa.—Violent nymphomania; < from coitus.—Nymphomania; reflex chorea; hyperćmia and hyperćsthesia of sexual organs.—Sexual desire in a woman who had a shining callosity on l. index finger.—Fibrous tumour of uterus with bearing-down pains.—Discharge of blood alternately with leucorrhśa.—Uterine discharge with pain in groins.—Spasmodic pains < when trying to walk.—Expulsion of gas from uterus.—Anguish, malaise in sexual organs; impossible to walk; seems as if a living body moving or tingling in stomach with. tendency to rise to throat.—Sensation as if uterus had not room enough and were pushing away intestines.—Pain in uterus with constrictive headache.—Shooting: in vagina; in genitals followed by leucorrhśa.—Cutting in uterus or pain as if a heavy blow struck on it.—Pruritus vulvć, after menses.—Profuse menstruation: with erotic spasms; crossness; ennui, and deep dissatisfaction; < after sleep.—Menses seven days too early.—(Uterine neuralgia.—Dysmenorrhśa.).—Sensation of motion in uterus, like a fśtus.—Disorders of pregnancy.—Swelling of breasts with itching of nipples.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Roughness in larynx and trachea with seine dry cough, and smarting in eyelids.—Aphonia with increased difficulty of breathing.—Hoarseness.—Cough: painful; dry; gagging; fatiguing; = distensive pains in head, chest, and uterus with sadness and anxiety; but when walking in open air a sensation of happiness.—Cough when getting out of bed, with vomiting and involuntary emissions of urine.—Chronic suffocating catarrh.—Loose cough followed by tickling in larynx and bronchial tubes which renews cough.—Attacks of suffocation, with crying, screaming, and restlessness.

18. Chest.—Great oppression in chest; panting respiration.—Sensation as of a blow at base of l. lung.—In chest, pains; stinging; pressive; cramp-like; shooting.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Diseases of heart < by wetting hands in cold water.—Prćcordial anxiety, tremulous beating of heart.—Pain in heart as if squeezed, also in aorta.—Nervous spells with pain in l. ovary.—Sensation as if heart turned or twisted round.—Palpitation, stitches interfering with breathing.—Painful throbbing of carotids, with fulness in head, esp. region of medulla, > by epistaxis.—Trembling and thumping of heart as from fright or bad news.—Pulse: hard, infrequent; irregular.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck stiff; cannot move it without pain.—Pain l. side of neck when turning head to r.—Mole on neck with sensation as of needles sticking into it when touched.—Pain in neck and back followed by general paralysis.—Swelling (or tumour, or rheumatoid prominence) on spinal column with laboured breathing.—Tabes dorsalis.—Scapula: pain in; shooting pain under l.—Shooting in l. loin above hip.—Acute convulsive pains in l. lower part of vertebral column on appearance of menses, ceasing with them.—Repeated lancinating, shooting pain in coccyx.—(Coccygodynia after confinement; burning, smarting leucorrhśa, painful uneasiness in coccyx > standing, < slightest movement, sitting, lying in bed, or least pressure).

21. Limbs.—Rheumatism checked by putting extremities in cold water, panting respiration, anxiety, cramps in heart or twisting pains; arm feels tense, stretched; morning and night cold extremities.—Weakness, numbness, and dulness.—Necessity to move legs extends to hands with desire of taking something and throwing it away; to roll something between fingers; followed by general fatigue.—Great pain in knuckles and toes, can scarcely bear the weight of lightest linen.

22. Upper Limbs.—Heaviness in arms (soon).—Squeezed pain in l. arm and hand (forenoon).—Pain and swelling in wrists.—Restlessness of hands.—Unbearable pains in thumbs, esp. r., > pressure.—Burning and sweating of palms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Uneasiness of legs, must keep moving them.—Weakness of legs, cannot plant them firmly; do not obey will.—Numbness of legs followed by paralysis.—Convulsive shaking and twitching in r. leg.—Pain in r. internal malleolus.—Shooting: in r. tendo Achillis; r. great toe; r. little toe.—Painful cramp in r. sole.—Itching in soles of feet.

24. Generalities.—A state like apoplexy or asphyxia comes on; if music is brought the patient revives, sighs, commences to dance vigorously, and so the symptoms pass off with perspiration; but they are apt to be renewed the following year in the same season.—Trembling of all limbs.—Intense restlessness.

25. Skin.—Ecchymosed spots.—Hepatic spots.—Furfuraceous spots.—Miliary eruption.—Indolent pimples.—Vesicular eruption like crusta lactea.—A small callosity, whitish, indolent, in r. palm between middle and index fingers, increased, with heat and pain, extended, broke, leaving an ulcer with callous edges, healed leaving a small scar.—Painful callosity at end of r. thumb fell off.—Callosity in l. index fell out.—Every year intense pain in toes from re-opened wound.—Formication; pricking; itching over whole body.

26. Sleep.—Yawning.—Sleeplessness.—Dreams: of business; of drowning; sad with weeping.—Wakes up cross.

27. Fever.—Constant chill and coldness during four days.—Scorching heat on whole body alternating with icy coldness.—Intermittent febrile attacks; during heat continued coldness of feet.—Chills and fever with choreic convulsions; shakes almost continuously with involuntary movements in limbs, abdomen, chest, back and face, < l. side; could not speak (after a severe scolding or punishment).—Toxćmic fevers of a typhoid or intermittent form; chilliness or burning heat, chilliness predominating.—Scorching heat of skin, which is scarlet.—Debilitating sweats.—Night-sweats.—Cold sweat.

Tarentula Cubensis.

Mygale Cubensis. Arana peluda. Cuban Tarantula. N. O. Araneideæ. Tincture of whole spider.

Clinical.—Carbuncle. Chorea. Intermittents.

Characteristics.—"The *Mygale Cubensis*, which may be called the *Cuban Tarentula*, also found in South Carolina and Texas, is a larger spider, of a dark brown colour, less poisonous, and covered with more hairs than the *Tarentula Hispanica*" (Hering). The chief uses to which *Trn. c*. has been put are: (*1*) Carbuncle, even to sloughing; with great prostration and diarrhœa. (*2*) Intermittent fever, with evening exacerbation. A keynote symptom is "atrocious pains." A case of chorea in a girl of twelve is reported (*H. M*., March, 1901) cured with *Trn. c*. 6. The movements were confined to the left side, and occurred chiefly at night, when *Trn. c*. was prescribed.

Relations.—*Compare:* In intermittents, Aran. d. Carbuncle, Anthrac., Lach., Sil.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety.—Delirium.

2. Head.—Headache.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.

24. Generalities.—Toxæmia.

25. Skin.—The bite is painless; the person is not sensible of it till next day, when an inflamed pimple is found surrounded by a scarlet areola; from the pimple to some other part of the body a red erysipelatous line is seen, marking the line

followed by the spider over the skin after biting.—This pimple swells, the inflamed areola spreads, chills and fever set in with copious sweat and retention of urine; the pimple becomes a hard, large, exceedingly painful abscess, ending by mortification of the integuments over it, and having several small openings, discharging a thick, sanious matter containing pieces of mortified cellular tissue, fasciæ, and tendons; the openings by growing run into one another, forming a large cavity; at this period the fever takes the intermittent type with evening exacerbations.—In two cases, in delicate children, the bite proved fatal; but the majority recover in from three to six weeks.

27. Fever.—Chills followed by intense burning fever supervene on second or third day; with great thirst, anxiety, restlessness, headache, delirium, copious perspiration and retention of urine.—Later the fever takes the intermittent type, with evening paroxysms, accompanied by diarrhœa and great prostration.

Tartaricum Acidum.

Tartaric acid. $C_4H_6O_6$. Trituration. Solution.

Clinical.—Gastritis. Heels, pain in.

Characteristics.—A proving by Nenning and some poisonings have furnished the pathogenesis of *Tart. ac*. One of the most marked symptoms was intense burning in throat and stomach, feeling "as if on fire." Tongue brown and dry. Almost constant vomiting; vomited matter of deep green colour. Fæces coffee-ground colour. Difficult respiration. Paralytic debility: "Weakness in the evening, can scarcely drag himself along." This should prove useful: "Tearing pain on the soles of the feet, near the heel, which prevents him putting his foot on the ground, after luncheon." All the symptoms were > in open air. The pasty taste is > after eating.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Confusion in head; dizziness.

6. Face.—Face instantly became red as fire, and having exclaimed that he was poisoned, became speechless; died on tenth day (drank 2 oz. in solution).—Lips turn brown and blackish on their inner edges.—Constant dryness of lips, must moisten them continually.—Burning of lips.

8. Mouth.—Teeth set on edge.—Brown and dry tongue.—Taste, pasty, in morning, ceases on eating.

9. Throat.—Burning sensation in throat and stomach as if on fire.

11. Stomach.—Very urgent thirst.—Eructations.—Nausea.—Vomiting, repeated and almost continuous.—Vomited matter, deep green.

12. Abdomen.—Pain in umbilical region.—Pinching below navel with emission of flatulence; cold feeling in abdomen.

13. Stool.—Many stools during night.—Stools of colour of coffee grounds.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and scraping in larynx.—Respiration: accelerated; then laborious and slow.

19. Heart.—Very weak action of heart.—Feeble pulse.

20. Back.—Sharp pain in region of loins.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralysis of thighs and legs.—Tearing pains at soles, near the heel, which prevents him setting his foot on the ground, after luncheon.

24. Generalities.—Convulsions just before death.—Extreme weakness.—In evening feels very tired, can scarcely drag himself along.—General bruised sensation, esp. of lower limbs.

26. Sleep.—Yawning and stretching.—Frequent yawning.

27. Fever.—General cold feeling, evening in bed.

Taxus Baccata.

Taxus baccata. Yew. N. O. Coniferæ. Tincture of the fresh young shoots. (Tincture of the berries.)

Clinical.—Ciliary neuralgia. Cystitis. Digestion, too rapid. Dysuria. Ear, polypus of. Eruptions. Fainting. Gout. Hair, falling out. Headache, with photopsia. Heart, affections of. Kidneys, affections of. Knees, abscess of. Lachrymation. Nose, eruption on. Rheumatism. Purpura. Spermatorrhœa. Strangury. Vision, dim.

Characteristics.—The poisonous properties of the Yew have been recognised and disputed from ancient times. Gerarde says that in his schooldays he and his companions ate their fill of the berries of the Yew and slept not only under its shade, but on its branches, without any ill effect. But there is plenty of evidence on the other side. Recently (*Med. Press*, May 29, 1901), a patient of Mullingar Asylum died suddenly from eating Yew leaves. Some years ago a correspondence in the Times brought to light instances of the lethal effects of Yew leaves on cattle.

One correspondent, Mr. James Simmons, of Haslemere, mentions an observation made by himself and others, that Yew leaves are more poisonous some time after they have been cut than when fresh: "Yew cropped green from the tree has no fatal effect," and animals do not eat it fresh, they prefer grass; but if Yew has been cut and allowed to wither cattle will eat it in large quantities, and in that state it is deadly poison." "My people," says Mr. Simmons, "once buried some Yew cuttings deep in the dung of a farmyard; a number of large hogs dug it up, ate it, and all died."—The symptoms of the pathogenesis are made up of poisonings by leaves and berries, and also of provings by Gastier. Fainting is a very prominent feature with *Tax*., and the fatal cases end in convulsions, collapse, and syncope. Death from Yew poisoning, says Cooper, is remarkably painless. "Empty feeling" in the stomach was prominent; and it was noted that the digestion was very rapid. "Must eat frequently" is a characteristic. Gastric catarrh is set up with vomiting of tenacious mucus. The saliva is increased, and it also is viscid; and there is viscid sweat. An intense action on the skin was developed, and *Tax*. is indicated in pustular skin affections, the pustules being large, flat, and strongly itching. On the suggestion of Cooper, I once gave a single dose of *Tax*. Ø in a case of aural polypus (bright red) with catarrh, in a youth, with the result that the polypus shrivelled up to one-third of its former size. The shooting pains in the toes suggest the use of *Tax*. in gout. The kidneys and bladder were much irritated; and the heart disturbed. *Tax*. has been recommended as a substitute for *Dig*., being considered superior to the latter in having no cumulative effect. The symptoms were < by pressure. Rubbing > itching of eyelids. Coughing = headache. Deep respiration = cough. < Before and after each meal. < By application of liquids. < After coitus.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Staph (prostration with oppression after an embrace). *Compare:* The Coniferæ. Load at stomach, Ab. n. Rapid digestion, Sul. Podagra, Urt. ur.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Impatience, which unfits the patient for mental application.—Delirium.—Stupor.

2. Head.—Reeling sensation when at rest, on being seated, and when standing upright.—Headache above eyebrows, with brilliant and movable lines before the sight.—Pains in forehead, extending to face, with drawing pains in eyes, and lachrymation.—Heavy pain in region of r. temple and eyebrow, with a sensation of lachrymation, and < from slightest cough.—Squeezing in sides of head.—Aching, esp. in temporal bone.—Burning headache.—Lancinating pain in frontal region.—Heat in forehead.

3. Eyes.—In the eyes: drawing with lachrymation and pressure, and headache below the eyebrows.—Itching of external angle of l. eye.—Burning itching in

eyelids, disappearing after scratching them.—Abundant lachrymation when eyes are used, even but a little, esp. in females.—Lachrymation of l. eye.—Pupils widely dilated.—Vision dim.

4. Ears.—(Polypus of the ears.)

5. Nose.—Round spot of a reddish-brown colour, on the end of nose, with desquamation of skin.

6. Face.—Looks ill.—Face: pale; livid; convulsed.—Lips: purplish; livid; blackish brown, esp. upper.—Frothing at mouth.

8. Mouth.—Sensation of coldness in (upper incisor) teeth.—Burning pricking on tongue.—Tongue: excoriated; moist; tremulous.—Mouth dry.—Saliva: increased; extremely viscid; acrid.—Bitter taste, like that of Cinchona.

11. Stomach.—Violent hunger, soon after breakfast, with general uneasiness, and weakness in region of stomach.—Frequent want to eat, with activity of digestive functions.—Nausea with accumulation of saliva.—Sensation of emptiness, without hunger, in stomach.—Retching.—Vomiting ending in death.—Vomit-tenacious, containing bile; Yew leaves embedded in mucus.—Pain in pit of stomach, when touched.—Tension in epigastrium, which is painful to touch.—Aching, burning, and pinching in region of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Tension in abdomen, as if the stomach were overloaded.—Squeezing and tension across abdomen.—Aching in umbilical region.—Borborygmi.

13. Stool.—Hard, difficult, dry evacuations.—Occasionally a stool which is soft, or of a natural consistence.—Diarrhœa, with insupportable tenesmus, and burning at every evacuation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Cutting pain at base of kidneys which allows him neither to sit still nor stand up, and even prevents turning in bed.—Urinary tenesmus.—Frequent want to urinate, with difficult emission in a fine stream.—Strangury, urine red.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Flow of semen without erection or sexual pleasure for several successive nights.—Great excitement during coition.—After coition, weakness and great oppression.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent and fatiguing cough.—Short cough, after every meal, excited by full inspirations, with oppression.

18. Chest.—Oppression, esp. when stomach is either too full or too empty, or else with pain below xiphoid cartilage.—Lancinating pain in l. side.—Lungs engorged.—Chest full and hot.

19. Heart.—Irregular action of heart.—Pulse: rapid; slow; feeble; small, wiry; almost imperceptible.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing pain in muscles of neck (l.).—Sacral pains, which allow no rest either in a standing or sitting posture, and which compel the patient to remain in bed.—Incisive pain in sacrum.—Constant pain in back.—Pain in shoulder-blade, which subsequently removes to loins.

21. Limbs.—Numbness of limbs and paralysis; esp. after several sweats.—Sharp, transient, wandering pains.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching pain in elbow near humerus, affecting the bone, felt during motion and rest, but < by movement.—Violent itching in forearm, followed by an eruption of red and hard pimples round wrist, which itch chiefly in evening, and at night, and afterwards occasion a tickling sensation.—Lancinations in hand.—Burning dryness of palms of hands.—Dull pain in joints of fingers.—Rheumatic pain in, r. forefinger, renewed by least contact with even warm liquid.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in hip and knee, with tearing pain and coldness in thigh; > at night.—Pain in l. hip, with internal heat.—In thighs, distressing coldness of skin, esp. of fore-part.—Tingling in l. thigh.—Painful tingling round patella.—Lancinating pain in knee, with weakness of the joint.—Abscess at r. knee.—Contusive and incisive pain, which hinders walking.—Incisive pain, esp. in l. knee, which awakens patient at night.—Violent pinching in l. calf, with itching in a small circumscribed place.—Large suggillation on sole of l. foot.—Tingling crawling sensation in whole l. foot.

24. Generalities.—Pains in the knees, elbows, and back.—Trembling.—Slight tremor over whole frame.—Convulsions.—Faintness.—Fainting and collapse.—Relaxation of muscles.

25. Skin.—All hairy parts became denuded (after a month).—Black jaundice.—Skin red.—Body covered with pustules.—On waking, body covered with miliary eruption; disappeared on third day and abscess formed at right knee.—Large suggillation on l. sole followed by dark petechiæ over nearly whole body, great swelling of face and lips, esp. upper lip, exhaustion and death (boy 5, poisoned by berries).—Eruption of large pimples, slightly elevated, like red spots, on the upper part of both arms.—Dry tetter, red at the base; and causing much itching, at external angle of l. eye.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness during whole night, yawning without inclination to sleep.

27. Fever.—Commencing with general shivering at 2 a.m., followed by dry heat of hands and feet, and general uneasiness, dryness of mouth, without thirst, afterwards profuse perspiration on forehead; shaking after breakfast, with general uneasiness, and dryness of mouth, without thirst.—Perspiration attends the least exertion, with great prostration of strength. Profuse night-sweats.—Offensive viscid sweats, with smart itching and redness in the glandular parts at the surface of the body.—Peculiarly offensive sweat with eruption of vesicles.

Tellurium.

Tellurium. An element; (generally considered non-metallic). Te. (A. W. 125). Trituration of the precipitated element.

Clinical.—Axilla, offensive sweat of; tumour of. Barber's itch. Cataract. Conjunctivitis. Coryza. Eczema. Entropion. Eyes, inflammation of. Foot-sweat, fetid. Gleet. Herpes. Hoarseness. Levitation. *Pityriasis versicolor*. Post-nasal catarrh. *Ringworm. Sacrum, pain in*. Sciatica. *Spinal irritation*. Worms. Yawning.

Characteristics.—*Tellurium* occurs in the native state and in combination with gold, silver, lead, and antimony. It resembles *Sulphur* and *Selenium* in its chemical reactions. It was proved and introduced into homœopathy by Hering in 1850. The most notable feature of the proving was the irritation of the skin, including skin of eyelids and ears, of spinal column and of some nerves. The most characteristic form of the skin irritation of *Tell*. is herpes circinatus, and it has probably cured more cases of ringworm, especially of the face and body, than any other remedy. (I cured with *Tell*. an Indian officer home on furlough whose body was covered over with a ringworm-like eruption.) The odour of the body and of the sweat is offensive and garlic-like. The prover had to sit apart from the rest of the class during a whole session on account of this. In parts where the skin forms openings, as the ear, the effect of *Tell*. is intensified. The characteristic odour of the ear discharge is that of fish brine. The discharge is so acrid it vesicates any part of the skin it touches. *Tell*. is one of the most important remedies in otorrhœa. Nash cured several cases of post-scarlatinal otorrhœa, using the 6th, higher attenuations having failed. Eyelids are inflamed, and the vesicating property extends to the eye itself, setting up phlyctenular conjunctivitis. Other parts of the skin affected by *Tell*. are the hair-roots, the breasts, the perinæum, and the anus. There is itching in the rectum after stool. *Tell*. has caused expulsion of threadworms. The offensiveness of *Tell*. appears in the breath and in the flatus; and it is a leading remedy in offensive foot-sweat. In addition to the inflammation of the eyes caused by *Tell*., it has pains over the eyes. Skin and nerves are closely allied, and *Tell*. is a remedy in many neuralgic conditions, notably sciatica. The right side is most affected, and

these are characteristic Conditions: the pain is < coughing, sneezing, or straining at stool; < lying on painful side. Many of the pains and symptoms of *Tell*. come and go suddenly. The ears are suddenly stopped. There are sudden rushes of blood to the head. *Tell*. has great sensitiveness to touch. This is shown in the neuralgic hyperæsthetic state of the spine. It has also a vulnerary action as shown in a case of Kent's (quoted *A. H*., xxiii. 439). A boy, 4, slid down banisters and struck his head on a tiled floor. He became unconscious and a surgeon was summoned, who found him in that state and with a clear, watery discharge from the ear, which the surgeon pronounced to be cerebro-spinal fluid. This condition lasted three days, and the case had been pronounced hopeless when Kent first saw the boy. Kent noticed that the discharge was acrid, and reddened whatever part it came in contact with. One dose of *Tell*. was given. In two hours the child vomited, a sign of reaction, and in two weeks was well. Shelton (*H. R*., vii. 103) relates three cases: (*1*) Widow, 50, had pain and soreness upper part of back for a long time. She shrank from the slightest touch on the part. The sensitiveness was so acute that *when touched the pain extended into the occiput and all over the upper region of the back*. *Tell*. 6 cured in eighteen days. (*2*) Miss X., 45, had a fall, striking a severe blow on the sacrum. She suffered for some weeks from concussion, with one point of great soreness in the sacral region, just above the spot where the blow was received. She was kept in bed for some weeks and improved generally, but the painful spot remained and sensitiveness appeared over the back, especially its upper third. *Tell*. 6 cured all completely. (*3*) Miss Y., 29, who had had severe spinal meningitis ten years before, consulted Shelton for a burning, pressing pain at base of brain. He diagnosed the condition as pachy-meningitis. The patient grew worse, and gradually ptosis, and then right and then left hemiplegia set in. Finally hyperæsthesia of the back became so distressing that it was a question of finding any support that did not intensity the pain. She could not bear the slightest touch, complaining that *it not only hurt her at the point of contact, but she felt it in the head and in remote parts of the body*. Tell. cleared up the case. Skinner (*H. W*., xviii. 535) cured two sporting dogs of ringworm with *Tell*. 1m F. C. The irritating property of *Tell*. is shown again in the coryza, post-nasal catarrh, tickling in larynx, hoarseness, and cough. There is a good deal of drowsiness with *Tell*.; yawning after retching; drowsy after eating. I once gave *Tell*. to a child for an eruption, and cured it incidentally of constant yawning, with which it had been troubled. The eruption improved at the same time. *Peculiar Sensations* are: Fear of being touched on sensitive places. As if in air on going to sleep. Brain as if beaten. As if lashes were turned in. As if air whistled through left Eustachian tube. As if strapped together in epigastric region. As if fluid wanted to discharge in lobe of right lung. There is periodicity about some of the symptoms. One prover has a return of them every Tuesday for several weeks. More symptoms appear on the left than on the right side. The symptoms are: < By touch; touch = bleeding from ear; spine sensitive to touch. Pressure lump in axilla to be painful. Rest <. Lying: > vertigo; on left side = throbbing over right ribs and *vice versâ*; on left side = pain in heart. > Lying on back. Lying on affected side < sciatica. While sitting up: vertigo;

face red. Stooping, coughing, laughing, straining at stool <. Many symptoms are < in morning, on being wakened, and at night; eating = drowsiness. Eating rice = vomiting. Eating and drinking > sore throat.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Nux (epigastric oppression). *Compare:* Tetradymite, which contains Tellur. Restlessness; garlicky odour, Ars. Coryza, Cepa. Otitis, Puls., Bell., Ter. Ringworm, Bac., Sep., Nat. m. Ringworm in clusters Sep., Calc. Threadworms, Teucr. Pains come and go suddenly, Bell., Lyc. < Laughing, Pho. < Straining at stool, Indm. Cough and skin, Osm.

Causation.—Falls. Rice (vomiting).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Forgetful.—Fear of being touched, in sensitive places.—Excitable, disposed to fly into a passion.—Rough, angular disposition.—Mind depressed.

2. Head.—Vertigo; when going to sleep; morning after rising; < walking, sitting up, or turning head; > lying perfectly quiet.—Brain feels as if beaten on slightest movement.—Heaviness and fulness of head in morning.—Violent linear pain in small spot over l. eye; pain, short, sharp, and defined.—Congestion to temples and forehead on waking in morning.—Sudden rush of blood to head.—About 10 a.m. pain above l. eye, came and went suddenly.—Sensation of numbness in occiput and nape.—Red spots and fine blisters on occiput, neck, and behind ears, and on posterior surface of ears.

3. Eyes.—Deposit of chalky-looking white mass on anterior surface of lens (cataract).—Pterygium.—Herpes conjunctivæ bulbi; phlyctenules near edge of cornea; < from crying.—Pustular conjunctivitis with eczema impetiginodes on lids and much purulent discharge from eyes; offensive discharge from ears.—Scrofulous inflammation; < l. upper lid; lachrymation, itching, and pressure in lid.—Eyelids: thickened, inflamed, covered with pustules; pale red, œdematous, oozing.—Feeling as if lashes of lower lid were turned in.—Palpebral swelling of l. upper lid; ulceration on outer surface of lid, near outer canthus; pain < at night.

4. Ears.—L. ear began to itch, burn, and swell; aching and throbbing pain in meatus, followed by a copious, watery, acrid discharge.—Dull, throbbing pain in ears, day and night; thin, watery, excoriating discharge.—Ears suddenly stopped in forenoon; < l.—Sometimes, for an instant, sensation as if air catches itself in, or whistled through l. Eustachian tube; when snuffing or belching air passes through.—Vesicular eruption on membrana tympani; suppurating and perforating.—Itching and swelling, with painful throbbing in external meatus; in three or four days discharge of watery fluid smelling like fish-pickle, which = vesicles wherever it touches; ear bluish red, œdematous; hearing impaired.—Waked during night with dull aching deep in r. ear, continued three

days with depression of spirits.—Eczema behind ears, with formation of thick crusts; scrofulous conjunctivitis, blepharitis, and catarrh of middle ear.

5. Nose.—Fluent coryza, lachrymation and hoarseness when walking in open air, with short cough and pressure in middle of chest under sternum; > after being in open air some time.—Nose dry, then becomes fluent with relief of headache; r. eye becomes hot with profuse lachrymation.—Nose obstructed, must breathe through mouth.—Hawks from posterior nares dried yellowish-red phlegm tasting salty, mornings.

6. Face.—Sudden flushes of redness over face.—While sitting, face red.—Twitching in l. facial muscles, l. corner of mouth drawn up when talking.—Burning in lips.—Ringworms on face; barber's itch.—Pimples on face.

8. Mouth.—Gums bleed easily and profusely.—Tongue somewhat swollen, furred white, shows print of teeth.—Breath has odour of garlic.—Coldness of mouth and pharynx on drawing in air.—Copious saliva.—Tenacious mucus runs from mouth (dog).—Taste earthy, metallic.

9. Throat.—Painful dryness of fauces.—In morning hawks from back of nose pieces of yellowish-reddish phlegm tasting salt.—Rough, scratching sensation in throat; < towards evening.—Throat feels sore with a prickly, rough sensation evening and morning; throat sore on simply swallowing; > after eating or drinking.—Pain in throat extends into ear.

11. Stomach.—Hungry at night; wants an apple in middle of night.—Longs for beer.—After meals, great drowsiness.—After eating rice obliged to vomit.—Belching with taste of food eaten.—Heartburn with warmth in stomach as from alcohol.—Sensation of weakness like faintness in stomach after local congestion of blood to head and nape, also with chest symptoms.—Fulness in pit of stomach, must lie down after dinner.—Constrictive feeling in stomach as if strapped together.

12. Abdomen.—Fulness and oppression in hypogastrium, her dress must be loosened.—Pressing first l. then r. side as from wind.—When lying on l. side, throbbing under r. ribs and *vice versâ*.—Pinching in abdomen.—Frequent spasmodic pains in bowels as from incarcerated wind; mostly from 5 to 9 p.m.

13. Stool and Anus.—Passes very offensive wind.—Passes a large quantity of threadworms.—Spasmodic pains with urging to stool, copious stool with feeling of flatulence in bowels.—Costive.—Tetter on perinæum, itching.—Itching in rectum after stool.—Itching at anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain and soreness in kidneys.—Increased urination.—High-coloured, acid urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections all night.—Increased desire, followed by long-lasting indifference.—A drop of viscid fluid glues meatus.—Secondary gonorrhœa.—Herpes on scrotum and perinæum.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Painful soreness in region of kidneys, extending downward like a weight, mostly to r. and in sacrum; < morning, making her irritable.—Shooting deep in pelvis across to l.—Menses too early in climacteric years.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness in morning with fluent coryza; a rough, pressing, tickling sensation in larynx.—Coughing on laughing < aching in small of back.—Cough towards morning; after a few days looser.

18. Chest.—Pain in region of clavicle.—Pain in middle of chest; going through to back; from dorsal vertebræ through to sternum; in or behind sternum.—Shooting in l. chest, fifth rib.—Feeling as if some fluid wanted to discharge, pressing downward in middle lobe of r. lung.—Cutting around and in l. nipple, through to scapula.—Eruption about nipple.

19. Heart.—Dull pain in region of heart when lying on l. side; > lying on back.—Palpitation of heart, with throbbing through whole body and full pulse, followed by sweat.

20. Neck and Back.—With the pain above the eye, sensation along l. side of neck as if the blood there had suddenly been retained in one of the large veins, or had streamed backwards.—Numbness in nape and occiput.—When lying on l. ear sharp pressing pain from neck into ear.—Pressing ache in r. scapula, later in l.—Painful sensitiveness of spine from last cervical to sixth dorsal vertebræ; sensitive to pressure and touch.—Weak feeling in back.—Pain in sacrum, passing into r. thigh; < pressing at stool, coughing, and laughing.

21. Limbs.—Sharp, quick pains in elbows, ankles, and other parts.—Aching all over, mostly in limbs, < r. side and in walking.

22. Upper Limbs.—Offensive sweat of armpits, smelling of garlic.—Lump in anterior wall of l. axilla, painful from pressure or motion.—Near thumb-joint.—Finger-tips feel dead on stretching hand.—Rheumatism of r. little finger, < moving it.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sciatica, r. side; < lying on affected side.—Sciatica with sensitiveness of vertebral column.—Tonic muscular contraction of long standing.—Contraction of tendons of bends of knees.—Bruised pain in hip-joints after walking.—Feet sweaty, mostly on toes.—Fetid sweat of feet.

24. Generalities.—Persistent fetid body odour.—Restlessness.—Lassitude.

25. Skin.—Ringworm: on face; barber's itch; whole body, < lower limbs; on single parts.—Stinging in skin.—Small red pimples, very bright red and very sharply defined, with minute vesicles upon them, first on lower limbs, then also on upper, most on l. side; they began first on calves, then on inside of forearms above wrist and spread from that part, caused very severe itching day and night, < night after going to bed.—Little stinging prickings in various parts, compelling him to rest; circular vesicular spots appeared.—Body thickly covered with elevated rings of herpes circinatus.—Psoriasis.—Skin dry, hot.—Scrofulous eczematous eruption.—Itching < in cool air.

26. Sleep.—Yawning and belching.—Drowsy after a meal.—Sleepless; restless turning from weariness and bruised feeling.—At night pains all over.—On going to sleep feels as if in air, quick drawing towards feet awakens him.

27. Fever.—Chilly, with pains.—Skin hot and dry; sensation as if overstrained, as if bruised, as if he had taken cold after severe exertion.—Heat: in sinciput; in face.—Sweat: on face; on spots with increased itching of these places; often throbbing through whole body; generally warm, while sitting in a cool breeze.

Teplitz.

The mineral water of Teplitz in Bohemia. [Contains in 16 oz. Nat. c. gr. 2.28, Nat. m. .43, Nat. fl. sil. .13, K. sul. .43, K. mur. .1, Calc. c. .32, Sil. .31, &c.] Dilution.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Bones, affections of. Breast, tumours in. Epistaxis. Eruptions. Erysipelas. Flatulence. Gout. Hæmorrhoids. Leucorrhœa. Metrorrhagia. Paralysis. Rheumatism. Sciatica. Scurvy. Speech, difficult. Spine, pains in. Tongue, paralysis of. Toothache. Ulcers. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—The waters of *Teplitz* are chiefly in repute for the treatment of gouty patients, especially those suffering from atonic gout. The springs are alkaline and hot, and the temperature forms a leading feature in their action. The symptoms of the Schemaare Perutz', who experimented on himself and several healthy individuals, together with symptoms by Hromada. Symptoms of *Nat. c.* and *Nat. m.* appear throughout. Tearfulness, low spirits, and irritability were noted, and giddiness of much intensity. This symptom has been cured: "Giddiness, when she walks all the houses seem to move too." Some *Peculiar Symptoms* are: On moving head it seems as if something fell from one side to the other. Burning in stomach, > drinking cold water. > From hæmorrhoidal bleeding. Burning sensation in many parts. Hæmorrhage; epistaxis; piles; with stool; metrorrhagia. Vesicles in mouth and on tongue. Vesicular erysipelas. Paralysis of tongue; of limbs. Cold

feelings: in upper arm; in foot. Increased sensitiveness to cold. The symptoms are < at night (bone pains). < Motion. > By friction. > Drinking cold water.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. c., Nat. m., K. sul., Mang., Lith., Sil., Alm.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety.—Irritable, tearful.—Loud speech and absence of thought.—Indisposition to work.—Weak memory.

2. Head.—Confusion of head with aching over eyes.—Vertigo: with feeling of paraplegia; with faintness; with noise in ears and dim vision; with feeling, when she walks, as if all the houses moved too.—On moving head, sensation as if something fell from one side to the other, with weak memory.—Tearing in head with pain in throat so that he could not breathe freely.—Bursting headache.—Frontal headache with inclination to vomit.—Throbbing headache in r. temple with swollen red face.—Aching in occiput.—Hair falls out.—Large movable lumps on head with erysipelas of face.—Vesicles on scalp.—Soreness of hairy scalp, every hair causing pain when touched.

3. Eyes.—Both eyes closed in morning with white viscid mucus.—Dryness in r. eye and dimness of vision.—Aching and burning in eyes.—Erysipelas of lids.—On r. lid two styes, which disappear without suppuration.—Cramp pain in upper lids, cannot be opened except with the hand.—Lachrymation.—Inflammation of conjunctiva of eyelid and eye ball.

4. Ears.—Swelling of l. concha with erysipelatous inflammation.—Purulent discharge from ear.—Tearing pain in interior of r. ear as from a red-hot coal.—Tearing, shooting pain first in one ear, then in the other.—Dulness of hearing, with sensation as if sweat stopped ears.—Tinnitus.

5. Nose.—Aching over root of nose.—Pricking and dryness in nose.—Frequent and profuse epistaxis.

6. Face.—Face: swollen, red; swollen, pale.—Drawing and tearing in face; in r. side from forehead to jaw, with drawing of the jaw awry and difficult speech.

8. Mouth.—Raging toothache, r. cheek and lower jaw drawn to l. side, preventing proper speech.—Violent toothache as if all teeth suddenly pierced with a hot iron.—Boring in upper molars.—All incisors feel too long.—Frequent bleeding of gums with loosening of teeth.—Spasmodic protrusion of tongue with difficult speech.—Tongue: paralysed; swollen; moist; coated white or yellow.—Vesicles on back of tongue with burning pain in throat.—Inside r. cheek several small vesicles which burst and form ulcers.—Dry mouth with burning on tip of tongue.

9. Throat.—Pain in throat without redness.—Aching on swallowing.—Tearing-drawing in muscles of throat and stiffness of neck.—Swelling of uvula and tonsils with difficulty of swallowing.—Swelling of cervical glands.

11. Stomach.—Canine hunger, soon satisfied, and followed by stomachache.—Anorexia: with sour taste; with white, viscid coating on tongue; with feeling of fulness in pit of stomach.—Heartburn with flow of much water on tongue.—Nausea, and faint feeling, and vomiting.—Aching in stomach extending through to back.—Pain in stomach, with burning rising up into throat as if a red hot coal lay there; > drinking cold water.—Sensation as if stomach full of water; seems to splash about when walking.—Full feeling in stomach with much wind and eructation.

12. Abdomen.—Shooting in r. hypochondrium, esp. on drawing a full breath.—Tearing in umbilical region.—Tense, swollen abdomen, with discharge of much flatus.—Rumbling.—Weight in abdomen and bearing down to genitals.—Cramp of recti muscles.—Swelling of inguinal glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Profuse bleeding of piles with > of symptoms.—Passage of whitish, acrid mucus by anus.—Painful piles and violent burning in anus.—Burning in rectum with evacuation of viscid, blood-streaked secretion.—Itching in perinæum, with production of eruption.—Frequent urging without stool.—Discharge of bright red blood by stool, with colic.—Stool: thin, frothy, with burning in anus; hard with bright red blood.—Constipation: with nausea; with pain in back and heaviness of lower limbs.

14. Urinary Organs.—In. urethra: flying shooting; burning in anterior part.—Urine: copious; scanty; retained; slimy; brick-dust sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Vesicles on glans becoming speedily sore.—Suppurating eruption on glans and scrotum leaving blue marks.—Painful swelling of testes.—Drawing in r. testis and cord.—Increased desire and dreams.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Milk-white leucorrhœa like boiled starch.—Violent tearing pain in abdomen.—Menses a fortnight before time.—Often pain in hypogastrium as if everything would be forced out below; menses, which had never appeared, occurred very copiously.—Metrorrhagia with frightful pains in abdomen; blood black and coagulated.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Aching in larynx > when swallowing.—In larynx: dryness; roughness; tickling.—In trachea: catarrh, with expectoration of viscid mucus; rawness.—Hoarseness to aphonia.—Cough: short, dry; suffocative; at night.—Expectoration: viscid, yellow mucus; copious.—Violent cough with enormous expectoration of grey colour, which only disappears when an eruption appears.

18. Chest.—Oppression, as from great rush of blood to chest.—Cramp-like contraction in chest.—Shooting in intercostal muscles.—Tearing in pectoralis major to shoulder.—Burning under sternum.—In r. breast two lumps as large as hazel-nuts with dull pain.—Fine pricking as with needle in r. breast.

19. Heart.—Violent shooting in heart; with palpitation.—Action of heart: irregular, painful; intermitting.—Pulse: quick, hard; fall.

20. Neck and Back.—Bruised pain in nape and back.—Tearing and drawing in nape with stiffness.—Shooting pains along spinal column, from nape to lumbar vertebræ, preventing slightest motion.—Tearing drawing: down back to sacrum; in scapulæ.—Shooting and gnawing between scapulæ.—Eruption of pimples on whole back.—In small of back: pain < by every movement; drawing into pelvis, to calves.—Aching and stitches in loins, extend to spine, with difficulty of breathing.

21. Limbs.—Weariness and heaviness.—Tearing, drawing, shooting in limbs, esp. joints.—Tearing in hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralysis: of r. arm; of both arms, with creeping in finger-tips.—Violent pains in both arms with raised spots like syphilis.—Tearing in whole arm with contraction of elbow-joint.—Stiffness in l. shoulder-joint with difficulty in raising arm, esp. backwards.—Violent, ever-increasing pain in r. shoulder-joint.—Dislocation pain in shoulder.—Paralysis of shoulders.—Burning or shooting in axilla.—In upper arm: shiny red swelling; cold feeling as if cold wind blew on it; sore, bruised feeling; boring, tearing; cramp.—Elbow: swelling and tearing; cracking, and in wrist; shooting; burning; scab-like eruption round.—Tearing down forearm to fingers.—In wrist: redness, swelling; violent pains; stiffness; sprained feeling in r.—Hands: tremble: swelling of; gouty nodes on fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Hip-joints: stiff; tearing; shooting; bruised pains.—Aching in femur with cold feeling.—Numbness; jerking; crampy swelling in thighs and calves.—Knee-joint: swollen, stiff; cracking in; aching in patella.—Swelling and suppuration of bone in middle of l. leg.—Sprained feeling in ankle.—Tension in tendo Achillis, preventing putting heel to ground.—Burning in heels.—Shooting-jerking in great toe.

24. Generalities.—Weariness and heaviness on waking with congestion of head.—Increased sensitiveness to draughts.

25. Skin.—Redness of skin.—Swelling and profuse perspiration.—Rash like scarlatina; miliary; pustular; erysipelas, vesicular.—Ulceration.—Pricking as with needles.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness; by day.—Frequent jerks on falling to sleep.—Dreams: incompleted; lively with increased sexual desire.

27. Fever.—Chilliness, shuddering.—Cold feeling in shoulder; in thigh.—Prickly heat, followed by moderate sweat.—Copious sweat.—Sour and mouldy-smelling sweat.

Terebinthina.

Oleum terebinthinæ. Oil of Turpentine. C_{10} H_{16}. The oil distilled from the oleo-resin (turpentine) obtained from various species of Pinus, purified by repeated rectification with water. Solution in rectified spirit. Ozonised Oil of Turpentine (prepared by exposure of the common oil to sun and air in a half-filled bottle and shaking from time to time).

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Amblyopia potatorum. Asthma. *Backache. Bladder, irritable*. Brachial neuralgia. Bronchitis. Chordee. Chorea. Ciliary neuralgia. Cystitis. Dentition. *Dropsy*. Dysentery. Dysmenorrhœa. *Enteric fever*. Epilepsy. Erysipelas bullosa. Erythema. Fibroma. Gall-stone colic. Glands, inguinal; swelling of. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. *Hæmaturia*. Hæmorrhoids. Hernia; strangulated. Herpes labialis pudendi. Hydrophobia. Hypochondriasis. Insanity. Intestines, ulceration of. Iritis. Jaundice. *Kidneys, congestion of*; neuralgia of. Lumbago. Neuralgia; supraorbital. Ovaries, pains in; dropsy of. Pityriasis. Purpura hæmorrhagica. Scabies. *Scarlatina. Sciatica*. Spermatorrhœa. *Strangury*. Stricture. Tetanus. *Tympanites*. Uræmia. *Urine, suppression of*; retention of. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Ter*. was introduced to homœopathy by Hartlaub. A proving of it appeared in Hartlaub and Trinks' *Annalen*. Many symptoms have been added from poisonings and overdosings in old-school practice. According to Taylor, children are particularly sensitive to its action. Illness caused by sleeping in newly painted rooms is due in great part to the turpentine. "A stimulant and tonic to the mucous membranes, especially of the bladder and urethra: it proves useful in gleet, leucorrhœa, and cystorrhœa." This is Milnes' account of the old-school use of *Ter*. as an internal remedy. Brunton gives these points: (*1*) Applied to the skin *Ter*. acts as an irritant and rubefacient, causing a sensation of burning, and vesicles if applied for any length of time. (*2*) Inhaled it causes sneezing, tightness across eyes, and dyspnœa. (*3*) Given internally it causes burning in mouth and salivation; in stomach, sensation of heat or cold; gastro-enteritis, with vomiting and diarrhœa; ulceration of intestines. The pulse is sometimes slowed, sometimes quickened. Respiration is quickened and spasmodic; the drug is partly excreted by the lungs and acts on the mucous membrane, lessening its secretion. The temperature sometimes rises, sometimes falls. Voluntary movement is diminished; reflex action lowered; blood-pressure lowered, and vessels dilated. Diminishes the quantity of urine; gives the urine an odour of violets; causes lumbar pain, burning in urethra, painful micturition, hæmaturia. Among the uses of *Ter*., Brunton mentions the treatment of biliary colic. For this it is given in ether in the proportion of one part of the Oil of Turpentine to three of Ether. Homœopaths have confirmed the value of this. Throughout this list of effects *burning* is a constant note, and gives the key

to many cases calling for *Ter*.—burning in gums, tongue, tip of tongue, mouth, throat, stomach, rectum, and anus, kidneys, bladder, and urethra, uterus, air passages, chest, and sternum. The last was particularly noticed after warm drinks, the pain running along the sternum with the drink and spreading in the chest. Burning extends from kidneys along ureters. *Ter*. is an irritative, sensitive remedy. Cooper has found it indicated in children (especially teething children) when they fly into passions. There is irritation of the meninges and often ascarides or other intestinal worms. In one case of maniacal fury in a man it did good. This irritability manifests itself in some cases of spasms and convulsions, and Lippe observed a case in point (*H. P*., x. 480). A woman had made her feet sore by walking, and applied turpentine to them. This was followed by a state like hydrophobia; she had spasms whenever she saw water or heard it poured, or saw a bright object; and also whenever she attempted to urinate. *Ter*. is a great hæmorrhagic and its hæmaturia is particularly characteristic: Smoky, turbid urine depositing a sediment like coffee-grounds. Dull pain, or burning pain in region of kidneys, burning during micturition are leading indications. *Ter*. corresponds to many cases of albuminuria and hæmaturia after scarlatina; and also to the consequent dropsy. This last may indicate *Ter*. in many affections of the genito-urinary sphere. "Burning in uterus" is very characteristic. Peritonitis, metritis, metrorrhagia will probably need *Ter*. if the burning is present. The hæmorrhages of *Ter*. are generally passive; dark, and fetid. Purpura hæmorrhagica calls for it if there are fresh ecchymoses in great numbers from day to day. The hæmorrhages may occur from any orifice. Additional keynotes of *Ter*., which will be decisive if combined with others, are: (*1*) Smooth, glossy, red tongue, as if deprived of papillæ. (*2*) Excessive tympanites. (*3*) Drowsiness. In capillary bronchitis, the child is drowsy. Stupor and great weakness are found in many *Ter*. conditions, rendering it appropriate in cases of typhus, typhoid, and uræmic poisoning. "Drowsy with retention of urine." With the tympanites there is generally extreme sensitiveness to touch. With cystitis and uro-genital and rectal troubles there is sensitiveness of hypogastrium and pains in symphysis pubis. Pains go from left to right across bowels and then shoot upward. From being exposed to turpentine odour, a lady, 35, got pain as from pinchings in the throat, with lifeless feeling in the tongue and dryness of the mouth, followed by pains in r. eyeball, which extended back to same side of occiput (Cooper). S. H. Roberts (*B. M. J*., Dec. 25, 1875) maintains *Ter*. has a specific effect in tonsillitis when applied externally. Marc Jousset gave *Ter*. 1x with marked benefit in two cases of bronchial asthma. He was led to give it in the first case by coincident hæmaturia; but this was not present in the second (*L'Art Méd*., April, 1901). A remedy may be known by its antidotes and antidotal properties. *Ter*. antidotes and is antidoted by *Phos*. A young man who was badly poisoned by a low attenuation of *Phos*. got more relief from *Ter*. 3x than from any other remedy. Brunton says it is only *Ozonised Ter*. that is effective here. The preparation I used was the ordinary one. Hering says the ozonised oil is recommended as a prophylactic in malarial and African fevers, a few drops being given daily on a lump of sugar. George Royal (*Med. Cent*., ix. 70) gives three cases illustrating the action of *Ter*.: (*1*) Typhoid,

third week, in man 24. Extreme distension, rapid, small, compressible pulse, cold sweat in lower limbs. *Ter*. 6x two drops in water every half-hour. *Oil of Ter*. was applied locally to the abdomen mixed with lard, and later in the evening, when there was already slight improvement, an injection containing turpentine was administered. This relieved the patient of a large quantity of flatus, and next morning he was on the high-road to recovery. (*2*) Pyæmia after abortion at third month, brought on by patient herself. Enormous distension; lower limbs covered with cold sweat; lochia thin, scanty, offensive. *Ter*. given in another case brought about slow improvement for three days, when *Chi*. 30 was indicated and finished the cure. (*3*) Teamster, 36, had severe nephritis after being out in cold rain. Constant desire to urinate, severe pain in back, down ureter, to bladder; urine scanty, very high-coloured. Temperature 102°. Pulse weak, 130. *Ter*. 6x every half-hour; and hot fomentations on kidneys greatly relieved. After three days he was able to leave his bed. Royal considers cold sweat of lower limbs, and rapid pulse with the distension, as leading indications. A keynote of Burnett's for *Ter*. is: "Pains in the bowels which = frequent micturition." *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if he would pitch forward on walking As of a band round head. As if sand thrown violently in eye. As of a seashell sounding in l. ear. In ear as of striking of a clock. As from hasty swallowing in epigastrium. As if he had swallowed a bullet, which had lodged in pit of stomach. Sense of anxiety and utter prostration about epigastrium. Umbilical region as if covered with a round, cold plate. As if intestines were being drawn towards spine. As if abdomen distended with flatus. As if diarrhœa would set in. As if inguinal hernia would appear. As if symphysis pubis were suddenly forced asunder. As if foreign body had entered windpipe. As from electric shocks. Twitching of limbs. Crawling tingling as if parts were asleep. As if hot water running through a tube in nerve. Sprained pains, contusive pains, and rheumatic pains appear in the pathogenesis, and notably pressure and drawing pains. These show the suitability of *Ter*. to the effects of injury and rheumatic conditions. It is on this property that certain popular embrocations containing turpentine owe their reputation. *Ter*. is specially *Suited to:* Children (dentition, nose-bleed, worms). Bleeders. Nervous women (amenorrhœa; dysmenorrhœa; headache). Complaints of old people; of people of sedentary habits. Chronic rheumatism and gouty complaints. The symptoms are: < By touch. < By pressure (in region of bladder it = convulsions). Effects of falls and injuries. < Lying on left side, > turning to right. Sitting <. Stooping >. Motion >. (Pain in crest of ilium < from motion and least jar.) Walking in open air <. < Night; 1-3 a.m. Damp dwellings <. Damp cellar = diarrhœa. Damp weather = neuralgia in legs. (*Ter*. is hydrogenoid.) Cold water > burning in anus. > Belching and passing flatus. Loose stool > nausea.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Phos. *Antidote to:* Phos., Merc. *Followed well by:* Merc. cor. *Compare:* Botan., Thu., and other Coniferæ. Hæmorrhage in typhus, Alum. Melæna, Arn. Albuminuria, Ars. Smoky urine, dropsy after scarlatina, dry, glossy tongue, Lach. (Ter. has more tympanites). Capillary bronchitis, drowsiness, lungs clogged up, urine scanty, almost dark from blood, Ipec. Dropsy from kidney

congestion, Hell. Renal congestion, smoky urine, Colch. Urticaria after eating shell-fish, Aps., Urt. ur. Glazed tongue, K. bi., Lach., Pyrog. Hæmaturia, Pul. Burning tip of tongue, Mur. ac. Burning in anus and rectum, fainting and exhaustion after stool, Ars. Worms, with foul breath, choking, Cin., Spi. Purpura, fresh ecchymoses in great numbers from day to day, Sul. ac. Burning and drawing in kidneys, bladder, and urethra, Berb., Can. s., Canth. Passive hæmorrhages, strangury, Camph. Metritis, peritonitis, bearing down, burning in hypogastrium, cloudy, dark, muddy urine, tongue dry, red, Bell. Catarrh in children, Pix. Umbilicus retracted, Pb. Kidney-ache, Santal. Warmth at heart, Kalm., Rhod., Lachn. Pains = frequent micturition (Thuj., urging to urinate accompanies the symptoms). Rheumatism, Sul. ter.

Causation.—Alcohol. Falls. Strains. Tooth extraction. Damp cellars.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Stupefaction; inability to fix attention (uræmia).—Mania.—Intense nervous excitement.—Children fly into tempers.—Intense irritability, with irritation of membranes of brain (esp. in teething children).—Anxiety on going to bed.—Facility of thought.—Fears apoplexy; fulness and pressure in head.—Weary of life.—Suicide by hanging in two cases following washing of laces in turpentine and alcohol.—(Frightful maniacal temper, wanders about at night meaninglessly.—R. T. C.).—Intoxication.—Coma.

2. Head.—Dizziness, with nausea.—Attack of vertigo, which nearly occasions falling, with cloudiness before eyes.—Headache, with pressive pain and disposition to sleep.—Dull headache, with colic.—Sensation of a band round head.—Excessive heaviness, and troublesome pressive fulness in head.—Tearing cephalalgia.—Rending, tickling pain in l. temporal region, coming and going while in bed in evening; rubbing removes it.—Erysipelas capitis.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sunk.—Ciliary neuralgia with acute conjunctivitis.—Amblyopia potatorum.—When walking in open air, muscæ volitantes and transient dizziness.—Photophobia.—Rheumatic iritis.—Contracted pupils.—Half-opened, up-turned or rolling eyes.—Opened eyes only when swallowing.—Spots and black points before eyes.

4. Ears.—Voice sounds unnatural, < r. ear.—Sensation in ears as of striking of a clock.—R. ear hot, l. cold.—Otitis.—Otalgia.—(Earache in children < in l.; and at night.—R. T. C.).—The internal use of *Ter.* prevents otitis after syringing Eustachian tube (Eugene Weber).—Deafness after measles with high vascularity of meatus and membranes (R. T. C.).—Eczema in front of ear.—Sudden stitch in r. mastoid process.—Tinkling in ears.—Cannot tell direction of sounds.—Loud talking is very painful.

5. Nose.—Discharge of serum from nose, without coryza.—Violent nose-bleed.—Passive epistaxis in children.

6. Face.—Pale, earthy colour of the face.—Herpes on lips.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with drawing pain.—Gums detached, easily bleeding, with pain as from a burning wound, every morning.—Gumboils form in a child under Ter. (R. T. C.).—Dentition: suppressed urine and convulsions.

8. Mouth.—Tongue red, smooth, and glossy, as if deprived of papillæ.—Coating of tongue peels off in patches, leaving bright red spots; or entire coating peels off suddenly, leaving tongue dry and red; burning on tip.—Tongue swollen hard and stiff even without fever.—Foul breath.—Burning in mouth.—Ulcers in mouth.—Mercurial ptyalism; stomacace.—The child dribbles (R. T. C.).—In mouth and angles of lips ecchymoses which bleed.—Stomatitis from mouth to anus.

9. Throat.—Scraping, scratching in throat, frequently with coughing in evening.—Burning in throat.—An agreeable coolness in throat.—No power over deglutition.

10. Appetite.—Hunger and thirst with debility.—Loss of appetite, great thirst.—Desire to eat more; after a satisfying meal.—Diminished appetite.—Aversion to animal food.—After eating: sick at stomach; loud rumbling in bowels, while pain in hypochondrium disappears; pressure in scrobiculus and distension of abdomen.—Warm drinks = burning in chest.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: rancid; flatulent, acrid.—(Continual loud eructations and belching up of much flatus.—R. T. C.).—Belching and nausea.—Nausea and vertigo.—Vomiting: of mucus; of yellowish mucus; of food; of blood.—Retching and vomiting of mucus.—Excessive sensitiveness of region of stomach to touch.—Pressure at stomach and in scrobiculus; as from hasty swallowing; as if he had swallowed a bullet, which had lodged there.—(Severe circumscribed flatulent pain below scrobiculus cordis.—R. T. C.).—Pressing in stomach: > by belching; when lying on l. side, > turning on r. and passing wind.—Burning sensation in the stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Burning sensation and pressure in hypochondria.—Pressing below diaphragm, extending l. to r.—Colic from calculi; chronic liver complaints.—Pressing and cutting in l. hypochondriac region while sitting, > moving about.—Pressure, burning sensation and drawing in renal region.—Abdomen very sensitive to touch.—Heaviness, fulness, and pressure in abdomen.—Slight pressing pain in small spot in epigastrium; > stooping, lying down, or taking a deep breath.—Distended abdomen; frequent colic.—Meteorism.—Cuttings in epigastrium and hypogastrium, often extending into thighs.—Sensation of excessive coldness in abdomen, esp. in exterior of

umbilical region, which is retracted.—Pains shooting across bowels from l. to r. and upward.—Inflammation of intestines.—Noise, gurgling, and borborygmi in abdomen.—Ulceration of bowels; peritonitis; with tympanites.—Great but obscure pains in lower abdomen.—Sensation of pressure outwards in inguina, as if caused by a hernia.—Painful swelling of inguinal glands.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, with distension of abdomen.—Ineffectual urging.—Tenesmus, bloody stools.—Constipation; with abdominal distension.—Hard, scanty fæces.—Dry, brown evacuations.—Fæces of the consistency of pap, with pinchings in abdomen, and burning sensation in rectum and anus (after stool).—Stools consisting of mucus and water; < in the morning.—Intestinal catarrh and diarrhœa, with nephritis.—Loose, liquid fæces, of a greenish yellow, with expulsion of tænia and lumbrici.—With a loose stool, immediate cessation of nausea.—Stools: frequent; profuse; fetid; bloody.—Hæmorrhages: from bowels; with ulceration; epithelial degeneration; passive.—Diarrhœa with tetanic spasms.—Piles, internal, bleeding.—Burning and tingling in anus > applying cold water.—Worms: with foul breath and choking sensation; dry, hacking cough; spasms.—Threadworms.—Burning sensation and tingling in anus (with the sensation as if ascarides would crawl out), during evacuations, and at other times.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressure in the kidneys when sitting, going off during motion.—Sensation of heaviness and pain in region of kidneys.—Violent burning drawing pain in region of kidneys.—(Nephritis that follows an irritation of the skin.—R. T. C.).—Frequent desire to urinate.—Transient movement in region of bladder during a stool as if bladder were suddenly distended and bent forward.—Spasms from any attempt to urinate.—Suppressed secretion of urine.—Strangury, followed by soreness.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Secretion of urine considerably augmented.—Urine smelling strongly of violets; deposit of mucus, or thick, muddy deposit.—Thick, slimy, yellowish white sediment in urine.—Hæmaturia.—Much blood with very little urine and constant painful dysuria (produced in a child from poisoning.—R. T. C.).—Burning sensation in urethra, felt also when urinating.—Urethritis, with painful erections.—Stricture of urethra (Burnett, after Rademacher).—Urine scanty and bloody.—Burning sensation, incisive pains, and spasmodic tenesmus of bladder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Spasmodic and incisive drawings in the testes (esp. l.) and spermatic cords.—Tearing in mons veneris.—Feels as if symphysis pubis were suddenly forced asunder.—Spermatorrhœa in man, 25, no bad habits; urine turbid, and had a yellowish mucous sediment.—Gonorrhœa; chordee; gleet.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia retarded and scanty.—Drawing in thighs and colic as if menses would set in, a week after she had had them.—Uterus and ovaries very painful.—Ovarian dropsy.—Terrible burning in uterus, with great bearing-down pain; caused great heat all over; craves drink; inward heat.—Uterine

diseases after wearing pessaries.—Fibroids; bloody leucorrhœa; burning in uterus; menorrhagia, black blood.—Herpes labialis.—Abortion.—Neuralgia during pregnancy.—Burning and bearing down in uterus during urination.—Metritis, lochia checked, burning in uterus.—Peritonitis after confinement from tight-lacing.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dryness of the mucous membranes of air passages; feel hot and congested.—Breath short, hurried, and anxious.—Choking sensation (worms).—Emphysema.—Cough as if a foreign body had entered larynx, spasmodic inspiration.—Dry, hacking cough.—Voice gone.—Expectoration streaked with blood.—Respiration impeded by congestion of lungs.—(Pulmonary hydatids with gangrene.—W. Begbie.)

18. Chest.—Burning in the chest; along the sternum.—After spasmodic cough, soreness of lower chest.—Pressing behind sternum.—Spastic contraction of muscles of chest and neck.—Piles and crepitation through both lungs.—After warm drinks burning in chest along sternum, gradually spreading through whole chest, disappearing with stitches at both nipples.

19. Heart.—Frightful oppression in præcordial region.—Warmth in heart while sitting in evening, obliged to yawn a great deal, with collection of water in mouth.—Palpitation.—Pulse: quick, small, thready, almost imperceptible; intermitting; irregular.

20. Neck and Back.—Drawing in nape, extending to occiput.—Drawing pain in the back and loins, esp. in evening, when seated.—Pain and increased warmth in lumbar region.—Backache and soreness in kidney affections.—Pressive pain in back extended up between shoulders and there became a throbbing.

21. Limbs.—Numbness of limbs.—Heaviness.—Nerves sensitive.—Intense pains along larger nerves.—Dropsy.—Coldness.—Sudden twitching of limbs as from electric shocks.—Drawings in limbs.—Heaviness of limbs.—Sensation of stiffness in all the muscles, with difficult, slow, stooping gait, as in old age.

22. Upper Limbs.—Sprained pain in muscles of l. upper arm.—Drawing in bones of upper arms.—No control over hand when attempting to write.—Trembling of hands.—Fingers insensible.—Neuralgia brachialis or sub-scapularis.

23. Lower Limbs.—Insensibility.—Staggering gait.—Infantile paralysis greatly ameliorated (J. Simon).—Drawing and tearing in hips and thighs.—Pain from hip to forehead; or from kidneys.—Drawing along thigh.—Pains in groins extending to thighs.—Erythema in thighs and body resembling scarlet rash.—Contracting spasms of thigh muscles during remission of neuralgia.—Swelling and stiffness of r. knee with pain in calf and swelling of vastus externus.—Profuse sweat on legs, evenings, in bed.—Intense neuralgia, esp. in damp weather.—Tearing in feet, now here now there; chiefly in soles and heels.—Dropsy.

24. Generalities.—Hæmorrhage from the urethra.—Worms, particularly lumbrical.—Some forms of gonorrhœa.—Great prostration.—Occasional subsultus.—Spasms every time she saw water, or heard it poured, or saw a bright object, or attempted to urinate (from applying turpentine to feet; *Canth.* relieved).—Violent convulsive paroxysms producing the most frightful opisthotonos.—(Chorea.—R. T. C.).—Shooting, lightning-like pains.—Neuralgia with sensation of coldness in nerve, occasionally like hot water running through a tube.—Has no power of balancing body, stands with feet apart.—Dropsy.—Natural heat increased.

25. Skin.—Eruption like scarlatina.—(Scarlatina eruption slow in appearing.).—Purpura hæmorrhagica.—Skin warm and moist.—Pale-red elevated blotches becoming vesicles.—Erythema.—Erysipelas bullosa.—Violently itching vesicles.—Chronic jaundice.—Excessive itching, stinging burning of skin.—General increased sensibility.

26. Sleep.—Lethargy.—Retarded sleep.—Agitated sleep at night, with tossing, and frequent waking.—Many dreams.—Nightmare.—(Wakes frightened at night, looks ghastly and shrieks, is nervous.—R. T. C.)

27. Fever.—Cold, clammy perspiration all over the body.—Fever, with violent thirst.—(The child is cross and irritable; temper changeable, has a dry, short cough and aching in limbs and head with feverishness.—The little girl is feverish and fretful, and bursts out crying and is very restless in sleep.—R. T. C.).—Profuse perspiration on the legs in bed in the evening.

Tetradymite.

Rare crystals from North Carolina and Georgia, containing about 60 parts of Bismuth, 33 of Tellurium, 6 of Sulphur, and traces of Selenium and Iron." Trituration.

Clinical.—Coccygodynia. Nails, ulceration of; ingrowing. Tendo Achillis, pain in. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—Hering proved *Tetradymite*, taking about five grains of the 1st trituration. The most prominent symptoms were pains occurring in small spots; ulcerative pains about the nails, and a sharp attack of urticaria from eating shell-fish. Pains in ankles, heels, and tendines Achillis were also severe, and these were < rising from a seat.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—After waking in morning, made anxious by street noise.

2. Head.—Pains in r. temple; in occiput.

4. Ears.—Pains in l. ear, afterwards in r., as if bones sore.

5. Nose.—Repeated sneezing on going out; with discharge of thin mucus.

8. Mouth.—Toothache r. lower jaw, afterwards l.—Coated tongue became clean.—Bitter taste.

11. Stomach.—Great hunger in morning.

12. Abdomen.—Disagreeable feeling in abdomen.—Colic and desire for stool.—Burning, pinching-pressive pain in last ribs.

13. Stool and Anus.—Pasty, scanty, lumpy stool, light yellow, with biting burning in anus.—No stool second day; third day, in morning, scanty, soft stool with much pressure and discharge of blood; in evening another soft stool with much black blood.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Violent erections in morning.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Oppression > by sweat.—Difficult respiration in back part of throat and larynx.

18. Chest.—Griping as with pincers, followed by violent sticking in upper chest, beneath l. shoulder, repeated at intervals; afterwards in l. elbow.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in nape.—Pain in small of back on rising.—Severe pain in coccyx and lower extremity of r. ischium, esp. when sitting (an old symptom revived).

21. Limbs.—Pain in l. leg, and l. elbow.—Frequent pains in margins of nails as if an ulcer would develop, painful on pressure, as if burning and sore in small spots, esp. r. middle finger.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stiffness in l. arm as if lame < about elbow-joint, at part where ulnar nerve is exposed, constant inclination to stretch, twist, or turn arm.—Violent pain in hands as if in bones or nerves.

23. Lower Limbs.—Sharp pain through l. leg.—Tendines Achillis (esp. r.) constantly painful as if sprained; > walking; < rising from seat.—Pain in ankles, violent while sitting, < rising from seat.—Cramp in r. side.

24. Generalities.—Pains in small spots.

25. Skin.—Nettlerash, esp. in face after eating crabs; whole face stiff even while eating.—Burning pains as from hot needles.—Crawling itching in r. palm.

26. Sleep.—Very sleepy, weary and ill-humoured while riding in carriage.—Awoke 3 a.m. from a dream that a steer was following him, and as though he had often had the dream before, which was not so.

27. Fever.—Sweat, esp. on occiput and on nape; at night, though the night was cool and windows open.

Teucrium Marum.

Marum verum. Cat Thyme. N. O. Labiatæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—*Anus, itching of*. Eyelids, tumour of. Fibroma. Hiccough. Ingrowing toenail. Nose, catarrh of. Polypus. Psoriasis. Rheumatism. Urethra, excrescences in. Worms.

Characteristics.—The Germander group of the Labiatæ, to which the Teucriums belong, had an important place in old herbal medicine, and homœopathy has placed *Teuc. m*. on a firm foundation. Stapf and others proved it. Marked symptoms of helminthiasis, irritation of anus and nose, were elicited, and *Teuc*. has well justified the labour of the provers in this respect. No remedy meets more cases of threadworms than *Teucr*. The nasal symptoms have led to the use of *Teuc*. in nasal polypus. Guernsey gives this as guiding: "Polypus with stoppage of nose on side lain on; large red pimples under right nostril near septum, sore and smarting to touch." A snuff of *Teuc*. has been used in some cases in addition to the internal use of the remedy. But *Teuc*. has a relation to new growth in general as well as of the nose. It has removed a fibrous tumour of the eyelid; urethral granulations following gonorrhœa; and also uterine fibroids. Worms and polypi suggest a tubercular taint, and I have used both *Teuc. m*. and *Teuc. scorod*. in phthisical cases. I was led to think of the remedies by reading an article on the latter, and not being able to obtain it I gave *Teuc. m*. Ø, in five-drop doses three times a day, to a man of 44 who had phthisis affecting the right lung with severe recurrent hæmorrhages. *Teuc*. helped him much, and with other remedies he got quite well, and has now been at his work for some years. But whilst taking *Teuc*. he noticed that he passed a *large quantity of threadworms*, to which he was not at all subject. C. M. Boger (*Hahn. Ad*., xxxviii. 40) relates this case of cough: Patient had with the cough a *mouldy taste in the throat when hawking* up mucus. Expectoration profuse. Rapid loss of weight and strength. Anorexia. A brother had died of phthisis four years before with very similar symptoms. *Teuc. m*. 3x helped, and 20x finished the cure. The

italicised symptom is a keynote. *Teuc*. has the craving hunger of the antipsorics and worm remedies; it prevents sleep at night. Nervous, irritable, sensitive. There are many rheumatic and gouty symptoms and scapular pains, both in the bones and joints. Limbs go to sleep with tingling when sitting. *Peculiar Sensations are:* As if air forced through mucus in ear. As if right nostril were partly stopped. As if nail had grown into flesh of right great toe. Chill as from abdomen. Sensation as from fleabites. *Teuc*. is *Suited to:* Old persons and children. When too much medicine has produced an over-sensitive condition and remedies fail to act. The symptoms are: < By touch. < Sitting. < Stooping. < On side lain on. Moving >. Disinclined for exertion. < Evening and at night. Desires exercise in open air, which does not fatigue. Warmth <. < Warmth of bed. Wet weather <.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *Compatible:* Chi., Puls., Sil. *Compare:* Botan. Teuc. scorod. Sinking immediately after meals, Ars., Cin. Lyc., Sil., Staph. Hiccough, Ign. (Ign., < eating, smoking, emotions; *Teuc*. after nursing, in infants). Loquacity, Lach. Hyo. Singing, Bell, Croc., Hyo., Spo., Stram. Worms, Scirrh., Cin., Spi. Phthisis, Bac. Polypus < damp weather, Lemn. Nervous phenomena, Nux, Val. Nasal catarrh, K. bi. Nasal polypus, Pho., Sang., Sil. Nails growing in, Mgt. aust., Nit. ac.

Causation.—Concussion (brain). Injuries likely to set up tetanus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—State of irritability, and irascibility, with sensitiveness so great that fatigue is produced by merely hearing the conversation of others.—Irritability < after eating (with pressure in forehead).—Moroseness.—Indolence, and great aversion to exertion, either mental or physical.—Excessive moral excitement and loquacity.—Irresistible inclination to sing.

2. Head.—Headache, with dull, spasmodic pain.—Pressive pains in head, principally in eyes, forehead, and temples, < on stooping.—Skin of forehead feels sensitive to touch.—Tearing by paroxysms, in r. side of head (alternating with the same sensation in r. frontal eminence, and in l. temple).

3. Eyes.—Pains in eyes with pressure, as if sand were in them.—Biting sensations.—Smarting in eyes, esp. in internal canthi, with redness of conjunctiva.—Eyes red and inflamed.—Fibrous tumour inside lower lid, one-third inch in diameter; preventing closing lids; bedimmed, sight; no pain.—Redness and puffiness of upper lids.—Profuse smarting tears in open air.—Eyes watery, with an appearance as after weeping.

4. Ears.—Otalgia.—Shootings and tearings in ears.—Whistling in ears, when speaking, or when producing any sound whatever.—A hissing sound in ear when

passing hand over it, when talking, or when inhaling air through nose with force.—Eruption of scaly tetters on the lobe of ear.

5. Nose.—Sensation of obstruction in nose.—Tingling in nose.—Frequent sneezing, with tingling in nose; with crawling in nose without coryza.—Stinging, lancinating pain in upper part of the nasal cavity.—Violent crawling in r. nostril, with lachrymation of r. eye.—Sensation as if nostrils were stopped; blowing nose or sneezing does not remove the obstruction; nasal polypus.—Obstruction of nose.—Polypus, with stoppage of the nose on the side he lies on; large red pimple under r. nostril, near septum, sore and smarting to touch.—Fluent coryza in open air.

6. Face.—Sickly, pale complexion, with hollow eyes.—Flushes of heat on face, without redness.—On both sides of under lip, two deep furrows with elevated edges.—Pressive tearing in zygomatic process, extending to teeth.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with tearing pain in roots of teeth and gums (of the r. lower incisors).—Pain in teeth and gums during mastication.

8. Mouth.—Mouth clammy.—Much mucus in mouth.—Smarting as from pepper, first on L, later also on r. side.—Smarting and scraping in bottom of gullet, and in root of the tongue (esp. l. side).

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with shooting pain, and impeded deglutition.—Pressure or drawing and tearing in throat.—Frequent necessity to hawk, and hawking up of much mucus of a mouldy taste.

10. Appetite.—Hunger in morning and evening.—Bitter taste in gullet after dinner.—Appetite increased.—Sensation of hunger, as if the food were unsatisfying, and which hinders sleep.—Cuttings or nausea, with inclination to vomit after drinking water.

11. Stomach.—Regurgitation of food, with bitter taste.—Troublesome hiccough when eating, with violent blows in scrobiculus.—Little children, emaciated, jerking hiccough after nursing, and belching without bringing anything up.—Vomiting dark green mucus; hiccough with a stitch through stomach to back.—Pain in stomach, as from emptiness, with gurgling.—Faintness in pit of stomach.—Pressure, and anxious oppression in scrobiculus.

12. Abdomen.—Colic (cutting pain) after drinking beer or water.—Colic, with tearing drawings, under hypochondria.—Incarceration of flatus, with drawing, pinching, and gurgling in abdomen.—Pressure in abdomen.—Pressure towards inguinal ring.—Frequent emission of silent, hot, hepatic-smelling flatulence.—Expulsion of much flatus, having the smell of rotten eggs.

13. Stool and Anus.—Copious fetid evacuations of the consistence of pap.—Crawling in the rectum after stool.—Expulsion of ascarides (with creeping and itching, and nightly restlessness; < from warmth of bed).—Frequent itching and tingling in anus, often after the evacuations.—Crawling and violent sticking in anus in evening, in bed.—Swelling, itching, and creeping at anus as from ascarides.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of watery (pale) urine.—Distressing sensation, as from excoriation, and smarting in the upper part of the urethra.—Burning sensation, during and after the emission of urine.—Diminished sexual desire.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire decreased.—Drawing pain behind l. side of root of penis, extending to l. side of scrotum, became sore to touch.—Pressive, drawing sensation from abdomen into cords and testes.—Burning, pressing, biting in fore part of urethra when not urinating.—Excrescences in urethra following gonorrhœa removed by injections of *Teuc*. Ø for a week.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Smooth pedunculate, pear-shaped polypus of vagina, protruding three inches beyond hymen.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, excited by a tickling in trachea, as if dust had been inspired (which is < by coughing).

18. Chest.—Chest loaded, with sensation of dryness in trachea.—Squeezing pressure in lower part of chest, with anxious uneasiness (without affecting the breathing).

19. Heart.—Suddenly in evening pulse begins to be felt, beats rapidly, with gout-like pains in fingers.

20. Back.—Burning in l. scapula.—Rheumatic drawing and tension in back.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatism in the limbs, esp. in bones and joints.—Tearing in the limbs, esp. in the joints.—Jerking of the muscles.—The limbs go to sleep.

22. Upper Limbs.—Painful heaviness in arms and forearms.—Jerking of muscles of arms.—Drawing tearing (rheumatic pains) in bones and joints of arms, hands, and fingers.—Burning in the tips of fingers.—The finger-joints bend over easily.—Panaritium.—Painful pulsations and drawing in the forefinger.

23. Lower Limbs.—Jerking of muscles of legs.—Tearings in joints and bones of legs, feet and toes.—Pain in great toe, as if the nail were entering the flesh.—Nail of r. great toe grows in and ulcerates.—Ingrowing of toe-nails with ulceration.

24. Generalities.—Great irritability and nervous excitement, with trembling (sensation in whole body), and dizziness.—Staggering when walking; when

walking, placing one foot over another.—Numbness and tingling in limbs.—Great desire for exercise in open air.—Itching shootings in different parts.—[One of the strongest characteristics of this remedy is, patients can't sleep at night on account of an intense itching at the anus (which may be produced by ascarides), causing him to toss and roll about all night, the itching lasts all night.—Hiccough; flatus in general.—Very dry skin; entire absence of perspiration.—Affections in general of the finger-tips; joints of the toes.—H. N. G.]

25. Skin.—Sensation as from fleabites.—Rash, burning itching.

26. Sleep.—Sleep retarded in evening.—Unrefreshing sleep, and difficulty in waking in morning.—Agitated sleep at night, from excessive excitement (sleeplessness, esp. before midnight; goes to sleep late), with vivid dreams and frequent starts.—Very vivid, most agreeable dreams.

27. Fever.—Shivering and shaking, often with icy coldness in hands, and frequent yawning.—Chilliness after eating, and when talking about unpleasant things.—Heat < in evening, with exaltation and great loquacity.—Frequent feeling of flushing in face, without external redness.

Teucrium Scorodonia.

Teucrium scorodonia. Wood Germander. Wood Sage. N. O. Labiatæ.
Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Bronchorrhœa. Phthisis. Testicle, tuberculosis of. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—*T. scorodonia* is an extremely bitter plant with the smell and taste of hops, for which it has been substituted. Some have observed an alliaceous smell, and Cazin says that it gives a garlicky taste to the milk of cows, goats, and sheep which eat it. Dr. Criquelion, of Mons (*Rev. Hom. Belge*, June, 1895, quoted *R. H. Française*, Feb., 1896), tells how Dr. Martiny one day, in the Ardennes, had occasion to examine a man of thirty who was apparently in the last stage of consumption and had a cavity in one apex. Martiny gave his opinion that he had not long to live. A year later, being in the same district, he called at the house and inquired of a man whom he saw there, apparently in perfect health, what had become of the invalid. "*I am he*," was the reply. It was the fact, though it took some time to convince Martiny of it. An old woman had recommended him to make a tisane of the Wood Germander which grew abundantly about there. He had taken it daily, and got well. ["A similar case," says Cooper, "was told me by a distinguished scientist. *Teuc. s.* is allied to *Marrubium vulgare* (Common or White Horehound), a well-known cough remedy; and to *Nepeta glechoma* (Ground Ivy), which was formerly much used with snail-jelly for chest affections."] Martiny

introduced *Teuc. s*. into his practice and used a tisane of it with much success in bronchorrhœa and consumptive affections with tuberculous elements and muco-purulent expectoration. I have, myself, confirmed this, using the Ø tincture in five or ten-drop doses two or three times a day. Criquelion points out that *Teucrine* has been used as a subcutaneous injection in tubercular cases as a substitute for Koch's *Tuberculin*. Criquelion had a patient, a farmer of scrofulous habit, high colour thick neck, who had had for ten years an enlarged testicle the size of a quince, which he diagnosed to be tuberculous. *Teuc. s*. 6 was given, one drop in four spoonfuls of water; a spoonful three-quarters of an hour before each meal. After three months the testicle was softer; in six months it had almost returned to its proper size.

Relations.—*Compare:* Bac., Tub., Teuc. m., Helix.

SYMPTOMS.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Enlarged tuberculous testicle.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Bronchorrhœa with muco-purulent expectoration.—Tubercular phthisis.

18. Chest.—Cavity in apex.

Thallium.

Thallium. A Rare Metal. Tl. (A. W. 203.7). Trituration. Solution of the Sulphate.

Clinical.—Baldness. Conjunctivitis. Locomotor ataxy. Paraplegia.

Characteristics.—*Thallium* is a rare metal discovered by Crookes in the residuum left from the distillation of *Selenium* and named *Thallium* (θαλλός, a green shoot) from the green it gives in the spectrum (*H. W*., xxxiii. 242). It has been experimented with by Lamy and Marme. Some symptoms of *Thal. sul*., which is an energetic poison, are included (and distinguished) in the Schema. The symptoms observed on animals were from the sulphate, with which Lamy experimented (*H. W*., xxxiv. 82). Combermale, of Lille, used *Thal*. with success in the night-sweats of phthisis, but this treatment had the effect of causing profuse falling of the hair, so serious as to contraindicate its use. Huchard had patients become quite bald in several days. Hansen says *Thal*. relieves the violent pains of tabes dorsalis.

Relations.—*Thal*. belongs to the Lead group of metals, and approaches Plumb. closest in its symptoms. *Compare:* Baldness, jabor., Pilo., Petr. Baldness and phthisis, Pho.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Hair falls off with great rapidity.

3. Eyes.—Very frequent conjunctivitis with abundant production of mucus.

8. Mouth.—Ptyalism.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Nausea.—Vomiting.—Pain in stomach and bowels, terribly severe lancinations, following each other with the rapidity of electric shocks (*Thal. sul*.).

12. Abdomen.—Gall-bladder distended (dog).—Coating of liver white and granular-looking (duck).—Pain in intestinal canal.—Retraction or depression of abdomen (*Thal. sul*.).

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa; bloody stools.—Constipation (*Thal. sul*.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Slow and difficult breathing.

19. Heart.—Diminished frequency of pulse.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain of tabes dorsalis.—Trembling and more or less complete paralysis in lower extremities (*Thal. sul*.).—Great lassitude.—Paraplegia (dog).

24. Generalities.—Emaciation.—Hyperæmia, swelling, and excessive secretion.—Anomalies of motion, chorea-like movements.

27. Fever.—Remedies profuse sweating in some cases of severe illness.—Night-sweats of phthisis.

Thea.

Thea chinensis. Tea. N. O. Ternströmiaceæ (Genus, Camellia). Infusion. Tincture. Trituration of Theine.

Clinical.—Delirium; tremens. Mania; suicidal; homicidal. Megrim. Nervousness. Neuralgia. Paralysis. Sleeplessness.

Characteristics.—The use of Tea has spread from the older civilisations of the East to the newer ones of the West. Tea contains an alkaloid, *Thein*, which is by some considered identical with *Coffein*, and both tea and coffee are used to stimulate jaded faculties and enable persons to endure fatigue, and get more enjoyment out of themselves than they could obtain by mere food. But coffee and tea are different in their effects though they may be alike in their chemistry. The after-effect of all stimulation is reaction; unless it is kept off by a repetition of the stimulant as the effect of the last dose wears off. The sign that the last dose of Tea is wearing off is a nervous, restless, depressed, ill-tempered state, which is visible in persons who rely on tea, at about 5 p.m. Another symptom is an all-gone, sinking sensation at the epigastrium. Excessive tea-drinking is a fruitful source of neuralgia and insomnia. It is often noticed in persons who have sensitive kidneys that they can never take tea when they are going anywhere, because they are compelled to pass water almost immediately after. The symptoms of the Schema are made up of observed effects of overdosing and some direct provings. In a woman who was addicted to *eating* tea, very pronounced delirium tremens resulted, indistinguishable from that caused by alcohol, though there was no alcoholism in the case. A woman who kept a pot of tea boiling on the stove and drank several bowlfuls every day developed both suicidal and homicidal mania; impulse to jump out of the window; to cut her baby's throat and throw it downstairs (*Thea* cm, Fincke, cured). A friend of mine who had been many years in the East and was used to one-storey houses, on his return to this country had a curious impulse to jump out of the window, which he traced to tea-drinking, and which disappeared when he left it off. The homicidal impulse appeared in the dreams of one prover (Teste), who was so far from being horrified by *his dream-murders that* he even took pleasure in them after awaking. The talkativeness of *Thea* is one of its chief allurements. Among tea-tasters, who do not drink the tea they taste, but only hold it in the mouth a short time, yet long enough for the mouth to absorb some, there is sometimes developed what is known as tea-tasters' paralysis, affecting mostly the lower limbs, with loss of sensation of both upper and lower. This case has been recorded: A man after drinking tea had pain in epigastrium going through to back, with feeling as if he wanted to be sick and could not, > sitting down and stretching himself out. *Thuja* 30 cured. Guernsey gives these as indications for Thea: "Nervous sleeplessness; heart troubles, &c., of old tea-drinkers; palpitation of the heart, can't lie down." *Peculiar Sensations* of *Thea* are: As if a foreign body in throat. As if on the verge of fainting. As if the stomach hung down relaxed in the body like an empty bag. As if the weight of a sheet on the feet would crush the toes. Cold sensations are prominent; cold, damp feeling at back of head; with pain spreading thence to eyes; also dryness; and swelling of mucous membrane. The symptoms are: < At night; on walking in open air; after meals. > Warmth, external (applying hand or warm clothes to occiput). < By cold water. > Warm bath.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Thuj., Fer., Beer. Hering says Coffee-drinkers should drink wine, tea-drinkers should drink beer. Beer caused in one tea-drinker

relaxation of bowels which was > by Port wine. But Beer relieved in others nausea; irregularity of pulse; weakness; sleeplessness; nervousness and want of confidence. *Compare:* Gone, faint feeling; sick-headache radiating from one point and pain in left ovary, Sep. Averse to work, especially writing, Hydrast. Relaxed feeling in stomach, Ipec. Desire for acids, Ver., Sul., Ant. c., Phos., Sbi.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium; with ecstasy, laughed incessantly, talked in rhyme.—Delirium tremens (from *eating* tea).—Sensation as if impelled to suicide, to jump out of the window, put her baby in the boiler with the clothes, cut its throat while cutting bread, throw it downstairs (from excessive tea-drinking, cured with *Thea* cm, Fincke).—Temporary exaltation.—Disposition to quarrel at the most harmless speech.—Great nervous excitability with exaltation of intellectual faculties.—Nervousness and want of confidence.—Peevish; ill-humoured.—Nocturnal fright, suicidal thoughts.—During the sleepless nights the mind was in a state of most active and persistent thinking in spite of all attempts at forgetfulness (*Thein*, gr. 12).

2. Head.—Vertigo; with darkness before eyes; sudden in open air.—Rush of blood to head, with sensation of fulness, esp. in forehead over eyes.—Excessively disagreeable headache with throbbing of carotids.—Sick-headache; chiefly at menstrual period; pain seems to begin in l. ovary and stomach and go to head.—Neuralgic pain in nape like a cold flat-iron between skin and skull passing over whole cranium to forehead region, excruciating.—Throbbing, shooting in temples extending to nose; with great acuteness of smell.—Every heart throb felt at vertex.—In occiput: tearing pain; feeling of damp coldness; electric shocks; pain extends to r. shoulder; > application of hand or warm cloth.—Scalp tender; on vertex; can scarcely comb hair.

3. Eyes.—Eyes: unusually bright, with dilated pupils; glittering; dry, with neuralgia of eyes.—Sight: dim; dark before eyes; fiery lines; sparks.

4. Ears.—Neuralgic pains in cartilages of ears, with icy coldness; impossible to warm them; pains extend to malar bones.—Hallucinations of hearing; for four nights in succession waked thinking he heard the door bell distinctly.—Roaring in ears.

5. Nose.—Nose-bleed before menses.—Sensation at root of nose as if epistaxis would occur.—Dryness; soreness of nose.

6. Face.—Wild, distressed expression.—Face: pale; with congested redness; flushed.

8. Mouth.—Teeth frequently decayed.—Tongue: clean and pale; red; blistered; painful as if scalded.—Whole buccal cavity dry and sensitive.—Much viscid saliva.—Bitter taste in mouth.

9. Throat.—Diphtheritic sore throat.—Uneasy feeling in pharynx, as if obstructed by a foreign body.—Painless swelling of mucous membrane.

11. Stomach.—Very hungry, but little satisfies.—Empty feeling, and faintness.—Thirst; but every mouthful of cold water affects the head like a shock.—Craves acids; lemons.—Nausea; and vomiting after eating (cured).—Vomits bile, never food, when pain at its height.—Weakness about stomach; it seems to hang in the body like an empty bag.—Empty, sinking, craving, gone feeling; pressure; tickling; sensitiveness, at stomach.

12. Abdomen.—After lunch, stitch below ribs, r. to l. side, in paroxysms.—Intestines relaxed.—Liability to hernia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Swelling of lower end of rectum, with slight itching.—Chronic relaxed bowels < by beer, > by port wine.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Very marked increase of urine.—Must pass water immediately after drinking tea.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections.—Unnatural excitement.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Soreness and tenderness of r. ovary.—Menses delayed, scanty, with severe cramp-like, uterine bearing down from beginning to end of period.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Œdema of respiratory tract.—Scraping in larynx.—Hoarseness.—Cough: dry; severe and bloody expectoration.—Respiration increased in frequency and amplitude.—Breathlessness on least exertion.—Paroxysm of asphyxia.

18. Chest.—Chest: oppressed; constricted; fluttering in l. side with fulness about clavicles, and feeling, of suffocation; tight across upper part compelling her to sit up in bed.

19. Heart.—Anxiety in præcordium.—Anxious oppression, anguish.—Spasm in region of heart.—As if on the verge of fainting.—Palpitation; violent.—Pulse: full, quick; feeble, irregular, intermittent.

21. Limbs.—Paralysed numbness of extremities.—Joints of hands and feet tender.—Nervous excitability in wrists, hands, and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Violent pains inside arms under elbow wake her after half an hour.—Hand trembled violently, could not be held still more than a few seconds; regular writing impossible (*Thein*, gr. 12).

23. Lower Limbs.—Sensation in under side of either or both thighs, as if circulation had ceased, causing great uneasiness and desire to kick out leg to restore sensibility.—Neuralgic pains in outer hamstrings.—Restlessness of feet.—Sensation as if the weight of a sheet even would crush toes.

24. Generalities.—Enormous indolent swellings or tumours appear successively on back, thighs, hands, scrotum and penis, each lasting two days (Teste).—Trembling.—Epilepsy (in a child from swallowing a concentrated infusion).—Convulsions.—Languor.—Faintness.—< Afternoon.

25. Skin.—Skin dry as if pores obstructed.—Skin of finger-ends peels from excessive dryness.—Eruption of red, indolent pimples.—Itching, crawling, prickling in different parts.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness.—Awoke suddenly as from a struggle of incubus.—Nightmare (esp. from green tea).—Horrible dreams, of murdering people; caused me no horror, and even after waking I found pleasure for a long time in the hideous remembrance.

27. Fever.—Intense coldness passing over whole head.—Lowered temperature.—Hands and face cold as marble, and bedewed with clammy perspiration.—Almost immediate increase of general heat.—Excessive internal heat, with flushes of heat on the surface, coming and going quickly.—Disposition to perspire.—Bedewed with chilly moisture.

Theridion.

Theridion curassavicum. Orange spider. N. O. Arachnida. Tincture of the living spider.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Anthrax of sheep. Bone, affections of. Caries. Climaxis. Cough. Dysmenorrhśa. Eye-teeth, pains in. Fainting. Headache. Hysteria. Liver, disorder of; abscess of. Méničre's disease. Nausea. Necrosis. Nose, catarrh of. Ozćna. Photophobia. Phthisis florida. Pregnancy, sickness of. Rickets. Scrofulosis. Seasickness. Spinal irritation. Tetanus. Toothache. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Therid*. was introduced and proved by Hering in 1832. The spider is found in the West Indies, chiefly in the island of Curaçoa. It is about the size of a cherry-stone, is found on orange-trees, velvety black when young, with

antero-posterior lines composed of white dots; on posterior of body there are three orange-red spots, and on the belly a large square yellow spot. It is very poisonous. It produces a highly sensitive, nervous condition with weakness, trembling, coldness, anxiety, faintness, and easily excited cold sweat. There are two well-marked keynotes, one or other of which will be found in most cases calling for *Therid*. (*1*) Extreme sensitiveness to noise; < by least noise; "*sounds penetrate the teeth*." The sensitiveness extends to vibrations of any kind, jar of a step, riding in a carriage or in a boat. The symptom also shows the relation *Therid*. has to bony structures as well as to the nervous organs they enclose: it meets cases of spinal irritation; and also cases of disease of the spinal and other bones. Caries, necrosis, and scrofulous disease of bones have all been cured with it. "In scrofulosis when the best remedies fail to relieve" (H. C. Allen). (*2*) "< Closing eyes." This applies to vertigo, and symptoms of the head and stomach. This forms the indication in many cases of seasickness, or sickness of pregnancy. The headaches are severe and affect the eyes, especially the left. The ears are highly sensitive. There are hallucinations of sight and hearing, luminous vibrations, and rushing sounds. Although there is "< closing eyes," there is also intolerance of light. A species of intoxication is induced, hilarity, talkativeness. "Time passes too slowly" is a well-marked symptom. *Therid*. has a peculiar cough: frequent, convulsive, head spasmodically jerked forward, knees jerked up to abdomen. Chackravanti (*H. W*., xxxvi. 345) relates a case of headache cured with *Therid*.: Mr. B., 35, well built, of bilious temperament, had for three months severe headache with nausea and vomiting, like sea-sickness, and shaking chills. Dulness and fulness in the head with throbbing beginning in occiput, preceded by flickering before the eyes. Head feels large and heavy. The pains begin in the morning, increase during the day, and last till evening. Excessive irritation, with loss of sustaining power. < From least overwork and motion; > by keeping quiet in horizontal position. Constipation, stools hard, small, dry. *Therid*. 3x was given, one drop in water twice daily. The pain was much better next day, and was gone in less than a week. Baruch (*H. P*., viii. 331) says of *Therid*. "In cases of scrofulosis, where the best chosen medicines do nothing, I always interpolate a dose of *Therid*., which must act for eight days, and I have seen the most surprising results from it, particularly in caries and necrosis. For phthisis florida *Therid*. is indispensable, and effects a certain cure if given in the beginning of the disease. In cases of rachitis, caries, and necrosis I depend chiefly on *Therid*., which, although it does not seem to affect the external scrofulous symptoms, apparently goes to the root of the evil and effectually destroys the cause of the disease." *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if her head was another strange head. As if vertex did not belong to her. Like a pressing pain in root of nose and about ears. As of a veil before eyes. As if too much air passed into nose and mouth. Mouth as if furred, benumbed. As if some one tapped her on groin when raising leg. As if a lump were lying in perinćal region. Like labour pains in lower abdomen. As if a child were bounding in body. As if something in śsophagus were slipping towards epigastrium. As if bones were broken and would fall asunder. As if dying. Burning pains and itching are common; and a stitch high up

in apex of left chest has proved a guiding symptom for *Therid*. in the cure of cases of phthisis. "Burning in liver region" has led to the cure of abscess and even cancer of that organ. The symptoms are < by touch; pressure; on ship-board; riding in carriage; closing eyes; jar; least noise. Lying = pain deep in brain; > flickering before eyes. < Stooping; rising; motion; exertion, going up or down stairs; walking. After washing clothes, nausea and fainting. < Every night. Warm water > nausea and retching. Warmth >. Cold <; cold water feels *too* cold. < By coitus (groin pains). < After stool (headache). Left side most affected.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon. (sensitiveness to noises); Mosch. (nausea); Graph. (more chronic effects). *Follows well:* Sul., Calc., Lyc. (scrofula). *Compare:* Aran. d. and Spiders generally. Hemicrania < closing eyes, < noise, Sep. (but Sep. < from noise is less intense). Vertigo and faintness on closing eyes, Lach. Headache, nervousness, hysteria, Trn. Stooping down, violent stitch high up in l. chest, thence to back, Myrt. com. (through to l. scapula), Pix Ord. costal cartilage where it joins the rib). Illic. Ord rib, generally r. side). Time passes too quickly (too slowly Can. i., Arg. n., Nux m.). Vertigo on closing eyes, Lach., Thuj. (on opening them, Tab.; on looking up, Puls. Sil.). Headache < lying down, Lach. Nasal catarrh, thick yellow greenish discharge, Puls., Thuj. Spinal irritation, Chi. s. Bites tongue in sleep, Ph. ac. (Ph. ac. sides; Ther. tip). Effect of washing clothes, Pho. Lump in perinćum, Arg. n. (Sep. in anus). Scrofulosis; deep-in headache, Bac., Tub. As if a child bounding in body, Croc., Thuj.

Causation.—Sea-travelling. Riding. Washing clothes.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Joyous; he sings, though the head is internally hot; oppressed and heavy.—Imaginative excitement in head at night with rushing in ears.—Talkative; after spirituous beverages.—Inclined to be startled.—Time appears to pass rapidly, although he does little.—Despair, want of self-confidence, he gives himself up.—Tries to occupy himself constantly, but finds pleasure in nothing.—Sluggishness, with disinclination to rising in morning.—Thinking is hard when it is of a comparative nature, but not when it is creative.

2. Head.—Vertigo: on turning around; < stooping; with blindness caused by pain in eyes; with nausea increased to vomiting; in sleep, waking her at 11 p.m.; with slow pulse; from every noise; on board vessel.—Whenever she closes her eyes, nausea and vertigo < by noise and motion.—Headache,: at the beginning of every motion; evening when walking, with depression; deep in brain, so that she must sit up or walk, it is impossible to lie.—Thick feeling in head: with nausea and vomiting on least motion, < closing eyes; as if it were another head, or as if she had something else upon it.—Oppression and heaviness hindering his studies.—Painless, indescribable sensation.—Headache like a band in root of nose and around ears.—Violent frontal headache, with heavy, dull pressure behind eyes.—Headache

on beginning to move.—Headache deep in sockets of eyes, < l.—Throbbing or pressive headache, sudden, over l. eye.—Aching behind eyes.—Stinging in l. temple.—Pressing together in temples.—Oppression behind ears, with fulness.—Itching on head and nape in evening.—Violent headache, with nausea, cannot bear the least noise; a feeling as if vertex were separated from rest of head, or as if she would like to lift it off.—Effects of sunstroke, with most intolerant headache, nausea and vomiting.—Itching on scalp; on head and nape, evening.

3. Eyes.—Twitching in r. eye.—Burning pain internally above inner canthus on waking.—Sensitive to light, objects look double; fluttering, nausea, cold hands.—Hard, heavy, dull pressure behind eyes.—Closing eyes <; = nausea, vomiting, vertigo.—Nausea while closing eyes; changed into nausea while opening eyes (which was > by *Mosch*.).—Vision lost, everything seemed very far, as if a veil were before her, with blazing and flickering, when closing eyes, then affection of head and weakness.

4. Ears.—Least noise <; every shrill sound and reverberation penetrates whole body, esp. teeth, < vertigo, = nausea.—Loud noises make too strong an impression (> *Acon*.).—Pressure above ears; fulness behind ears.—Violent itching behind ears.—Roaring in ears.—Rushing in ears like a waterfall, with impaired hearing.

5. Nose.—Nose dry, as if too much air passed in; itching in nose.—Sneezing: in evening, with running coryza; all day, with discharge of water from nose, but without coryza; violent, with frequent necessity to blow nose.—Pressure in root of nose and heaviness.—Chronic, offensive-smelling discharge, thick, yellow, or yellowish green; (nasal catarrh; chronic ozćna).

6. Face.—Face pale.—Froth before mouth with shaking chill.—Jaw immovable in morning on waking and at other times of the day, then opening involuntarily.

7. Teeth.—Teeth feel as if cool water were too cold.—Burning and tensive pain in teeth, gums and palate.—Every shrill sound penetrates the teeth.—Raging pain in all teeth in afternoon and evening, causing weeping, but drawing particularly in roots of sound eye-teeth.

8. Mouth.—Gums, mouth and nose dry, and feeling as if too much air passed into mouth.—There is no proper taste, her mouth feels furred, benumbed.—Salty taste, hawking of salty mucus.

9. Throat.—Sore throat; chilly; bones sore; difficult swallowing; constipation; urine scanty and high-coloured.—Pressure in lower part of śsophagus towards epigastrium, taking away the breath.

10. Appetite.—Constant desire to eat and drink, he knows not what.—Appetite for acidulous fruit.—Craves oranges and bananas.—Increased desire to smoke tobacco.—Thirst: great after midday sleep; for wine and brandy.

11. Stomach.—Nausea: in morning; on rising; from vertigo on least motion; on closing eyes; on opening eyes (> *Mosch.*); like seasickness; when looking steadily at an object; on motion; on talking; from fast riding in a carriage.—Sensitiveness in region of stomach and epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Violent burning pains in hepatic region < from touch; retching, bilious vomit.—Abscess of liver.—Anthrax of sheep.—Emission of more flatus than usual.—Pains in groins: after coition: in region of groin on motion, when she draws up her leg it seems as if some one tapped her hard on the groin.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool: papescent, scanty, urgent, next day thin and scanty, omitted on third day.—Stool difficult towards the end, though not hard.—Bowels open twice with colic and flatulency, after which headache is <.—Anus protrudes and is painful, < sitting.—Spasmodic contraction of rectum and anus.—Heaviness in perinćal region, which he has had for a very long time, is now felt at every step, with feeling of a lump there.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased.—Has to rise four or five times in night to micturate; does not pass much during day.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Red spots on glans.—Erections: strong, in morning, without desire; weak during coition; absent; desire vanished.—Scrotum shrivelled.—Violent and profuse emission during nap after dinner (had taken *Anise* during the day).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Hysteria, during puberty; at climaxis.—Menses omitted in a woman at climaxis; gave birth to a son the following year.—Bruised, sore pain in both ovarian regions; < motion and pressure; labour-like pain in lower abdomen, with sensation as if child bounding in body; tickling in both sides.—Dysmenorrhśa, intense, in l. ovary, with intense headache, extreme sensitiveness of the cervix, chilliness, &c.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Cough at night.—Convulsive cough, with the peculiar vertigo.—Violent cough, with spasmodic jerking of head forward and knees upward.—Increased inclination to take a deep respiration, to sigh.

18. Chest.—Violent stitches high in chest beneath l. shoulder, felt even in throat.—Pinching in l. pectoral muscle.—Pressure as if something in śsophagus were slipping towards epigastrium, taking away breath for a few moments.

19. Heart.—Anxiety about heart, sharp pains radiate to arm and l. shoulder.—Pulse slow with vertigo.

20. Neck and Back.—Itching on nape, at top of shoulder and on back.—Pain between the shoulders.—Spinal irritation; great sensitiveness between vertebrć.—Sits sideways in a chair to avoid pressure against spine.—Could not bear least noise, and jar of foot on floor was so aggravating it made her cry out.—Loins affected after vomiting.

21. Limbs.—Heaviness in all limbs after breakfast, necessity to lie down, internal chill so that he trembles.

22. Upper Limbs.—Stinging from elbow to shoulder.

23. Lower Limbs.—Peculiar drawing in r. hip, passing down thigh in evening when sitting and afterwards, with internal coldness below knee; > external warmth.—Knees trouble her in afternoon.—Feet swollen.—Pain in little toe as if pressed in walking.

24. Generalities.—Tetanus with trismus.—Every shrill sound and reverberation penetrates her whole body, < teeth, and increases the vertigo, which then causes nausea.—Pain in all bones, as if every part would fall asunder, feeling as if broken from head to foot, then coldness.—Weakness: in morning, with sleepiness; with tremulousness and perspiration.—The sudden, violent symptoms were > by *Acon.*; later symptoms were > by *Graph*.

25. Skin.—Hard pimple beside ball of thumb.—Itching: on back; calf; nape; at edge of shoulder in morning; on nates with knots; burning, on inner and upper part of l. ring-finger, with redness.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy in morning.—Sleeps all day.—Deep sleep at night.—He often bites tip of his tongue in sleep, so that it is sore next day.—Sleep long and dreamful at midday, dreams of journeys in distant regions and of riding on horses (in one who scarcely ever sat upon a horse).—Dreams that he broke off a tooth.

27. Fever.—Shaking chill: with foam at mouth; with headache and vomiting.—Sweats easily after walking and driving.—Icy sweat covering body, with fainting and vertigo, and vomiting at night.

Thevetia.

Thevetia nereifolia. Cerbera thevetia. Ahovai-baum (of the Antilles). N. O. Apocynaceæ. Tincture or trituration of the seeds.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Somnolence. Throat, affections of. Vomiting.

Characteristics.—J. Balfour observed the effect of eating the seeds on two boys, 8 and 6 1/2. This peculiar symptom was noted: "A tendency to sleep, disturbed every three to four minutes by irritation in the throat, and the discharge of a mouthful of frothy mucus with a sort of gulp; then the child would lie down and close his eyes until again disturbed."

Relations.—*Compare:* Apocy. Stroph. Upas.

SYMPTOMS.

9. Throat.—Tendency to sleep, disturbed every three to four minutes by irritation in the throat and discharge of a mouthful of frothy mucus with a sort of gulp; then the child would lie down and close his eyes again until again disturbed.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting.

13. Stool.—Bowels moved twice or thrice.

Thiosinaminum.

Allyl sulphocarbamide. (Derived from Oil of Mustard-seed.) Trituration of the crystals. Solution in alcohol.

Clinical.—Adhesions. Cicatrices. Lupus. Lymphatic glands, enlarged. Rectum, stricture of. Strictures. Tinnitus aurium. Tumours.

Characteristics.—*Thios*. belongs to the same chemical group as *Urea*. The colourless bitter crystals are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. *Thios*. has been used externally and internally in cases of lupus, chronic glandular tumours, and for dissolving scar tissue; and internally for resolving tumours of the uterine appendages. The usual internal dose in old-school practice is 4 to 8 grains once a day given hypodermically in a 15 per cent. solution. C. H. Pennoyer (quoted *Pac. C. J. of H*. viii. 199) relates this case: Mrs. C., 69, had been several years ill with gastric distress, sciatica, pains in hips down to knees; < by motion. Indigestion, flatulence of stomach and bowels, < after eating. Pain in back. Inability to walk; much perspiration; depression of spirits; and subnormal temperature. Her father

had died at 69 of stomach trouble; mother at 58 of stricture of the bowel. Examination showed stricture of rectum two inches above anus, there being a tense fibrous band forming a ring opening, which would not admit the index finger. Bougies and mechanical measures failed to relieve. Weakness was so great, patient would faint at stool. Under general treatment nutrition improved, but the local condition was unchanged. A year later the stricture was slightly increased. *Thios.* was now given, gr. ii. twice daily. The following year the patient was found much improved. Examination showed that the *cicatricial band had gone*, the speculum could be introduced, and the mucous membrane was normal in appearance, though not as distensible as a normal rectum should be. W. Spencer (*H. M.*, xxxiv. 55) has applied this property of resolving cicatricial tissues in cases of tinnitus aurium "where the ossicles are bound down, and the function of the tympanic cavity so much impaired by fibrous bands or adhesions." In such cases he has had encouraging success. Enlarged lymphatic glands have been reduced in the same way. A few symptoms observed on patients under treatment I have arranged in the Schema with some cured symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:* Botan., Sinapis and Cruciferæ. Uterine tumours, Thlasp. b. p. Diuresis (also chemical) Urea. Lupus, Tub. Cicatrices. Sil., Fl. ac. Affections of rectum, Nit. ac., Graph., Scirrh.

SYMPTOMS.

4. Ears.—Tinnitus caused by fibrous bands.

11. Stomach.—Appetite increased.

13. Rectum.—Stricture of rectum resolved.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine increased in quantity; no albumen or formed elements.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Tumours of uterine appendages.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Accelerated respiration.

24. Generalities.—Sensation of heat and burning in affected parts.—Bodily weight increased.—Glandular swellings reduced.

25. Skin.—Distinct local reaction in lupus cases after a few hours.—Urticaria.—Lupus.—Scar tissues.

Thlaspi Bursa Pastoris.

Capsella bursa pastoris. Shepherd's Purse. N. O. Cruciferæ. Tincture of fresh flowering plant.

Clinical.—Abortion, hæmorrhage after. Dropsy. Dysentery. Dysuria. Fibroma. Gall-stones. Gonorrhœa. Hæmaturia. Hæmorrhages. Leucorrhœa. Liver, affections of. Metrorrhagia. Ranula. Renal calculi. Strangury. Uric acid diathesis. Uterus, hæmorrhages from; affections of; cancer of. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—"Shepherd's purse," says Gerarde, "stayeth bleeding in any part of the body, whether the juice or the decoction thereof be drunk, or whether it be used poultice-wise, or in both, or any way else. In a clyster it cureth the bloody flux; it healeth green and bleeding wounds; it is marvellous good for inflammations new beginning and for all diseases which must be checked back and cooled." Gerarde adds that the decoction will stop diarrhœa, blood-spitting, hæmaturia, and all other fluxes of blood. *Thlasp*. is the white-man's faithful friend. "A native of Europe, it has accompanied Europeans in all their migrations, and established itself wherever they have settled to till the soil" (*Treas. of Bot*.). It does not refuse to grow in the poorest soils, but it luxuriates in the richest. Burnett noticed that it flourished best in the neighbourhood of dunghills, and the odour of the tincture is much suggestive thereof. Some have seen in the seed-vessel the signature of the shape of the uterus, and Burnett found in it an organ remedy of vast importance. The Ø tincture, he said, is the best thing to give for menses that have been checked; for uterine hæmorrhages he preferred the attenuations. He has observed it cause sexual excitement like *Cantharis*. It aided Burnett in the cure of an inveterate case of gall-stones, the origin of which he traced to the uterus. Dudgeon (*M. H. R*., xxxii. 614) reports a case which reverses this. He had treated a lady for jaundice, from which she made a good recovery; but there came on a peculiar discharge after the catamenial flux. It was of brownish-green blood and was attended with obscure abdominal pains. The cervix uteri was swollen and soft but not ulcerated. Dudgeon failed to cure this; but Rafinesque, of Paris, after trying other remedies, succeeded with *Thlasp*. The 6th had immediate good effect. Rafinesque afterwards gave the Ø and then again the 6th, and in a few weeks the cure was complete. Dudgeon's article on *Thlasp*. is the most complete we have. He quotes a case of Rademacher's showing the action of *Thlasp*. on uric acid excretion. A woman whom Rademacher had relieved ten years before of a large quantity of urinary sand, again presented herself; her abdominal cavity was full of water, extremely swollen, and she was passing urine of a light red colour with bloody sediment. *Thlasp*. Ø, 30 drops five times a day, was given solely with the idea of stopping the hæmaturia. But the result was—a more copious discharge of urinary sand than ever before; the urine increased, the dropsy disappeared, and the woman was cured. Dudgeon also quotes a case of Kinil's: A woman had strangury three weeks after confinement, she could not retain her urine, which dribbled away

drop by drop. *Thlasp*. Ø, 30 drops five times a day, removed the strangury at once, and in a few days the urine could be retained and became clear without sediment. "Dysuria of old persons, when the passing is painful and there is at the same time spasmodic retention of it" is an indication given by Heer. Dudgeon's own cases are no less striking: (*1*) A lady, 76, had rheumatic muscular pains in various parts, and the most abundant secretion of uric acid, which passed away with every discharge of urine. Sometimes small calculi formed and then there was much pain in their passage along the ureter, but generally it passed in the form of coarse sand, which formed a thick layer at the bottom of the utensil. This sand continued to pass after the cessation of the rheumatic pains, which lasted six or seven weeks. *Puls., Pic. ac., Lyc*. had no effect. *Thlasp*. 1 diminished the sand to an insignificant amount. (*2*) A gentlemen, 57, in addition to other dyspeptic symptoms had unusually large discharges of coarse uric acid, coming away in masses as large as a big pin's head but without pain. *Thlasp*. 1 stopped this. (*3*) Lady, nearly 80, was suffering from the presence of a calculus in left ureter. She had previously passed much sand. *Thlasp*. 1 caused a great discharge of sand and a speedy relief of her pain. Dudgeon also refers to a case of Harper's illustrating the action of *Thlasp*. on the bowels. An elderly lady had suffered for years from a copious discharge of muco-pus, sometimes mixed with blood, sometimes nearly all blood, which passed from the bowels after each evacuation. She had been under high homœopathy, oxygen treatment, and for a long time under Harper himself without effect, when he gave *Thlasp*. Ø in five-drop doses and cured the case in a few days. With *Thlasp*. 1x I saved a lady who had been curetted several times with small success from a further curetting, which was advised as being essential to the cure. *Thlasp*. stopped the hæmorrhages, restored the periods to their proper term, and the patient immediately began to recover her strength, which had been drained to the last degree. There has been no return of the trouble. *Peculiar Sensations are:* As of needles or shocks from a battery between end of sternum and umbilicus. As if neck and left shoulder would break with pain. Symptoms are > bending over. Hæmorrhages are profuse, periodic; blood dark, clotted. The toes are affected along with cramping pain in stomach.

Relations.—*Compare:* Cruciferæ, especially Sinapis, Thios. (fibroma; uterine tumours), Matthiol. (inspissated secretions; grows near sewage stream). Renal calculi, Oc. can., Uric acid; pain in shoulder, Urt. ur. Uterine hæmorrhages, Trill., Vibur., Ustil., Senec. Hæmorrhages from bowel, Merc., Nit. ac., Sul., Caps., Merc. c., Pho.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Slight headache.

4. Ears.—Deafness and pain in l. ear.

5. Nose.—Frequent epistaxis, passive.—Free discharge of blood and mucus from l. nostril.—Dull pain at root of nose.

8. Mouth.—Teeth sore on closing jaws.—Gums sore; neuralgic feeling in teeth.—Inside of gums feel as if full of blisters.—Ranula; caused enlargement of submaxillary duct.

9. Throat.—Soreness of upper part of throat.—Swelling of throat and face, < l. side.—Tonsils swollen.—Throat dry on swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Nausea.—Cramping pain in stomach; toes hurt as well as stomach.—Sick, faint feeling in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Gall-stone colic; liver affection being secondary to uterine condition (Burnett).—Pain between end of sternum and umbilicus, like needles or an electric shock.—Severe cramping pain > bending over.

13. Stool and Anus.—Passage of blood.—Obstinate and copious muco-purulent discharge from bowels, more like pus than mucus; discharge never comes till fæces have entirely passed (cured in a few days with Ø five drops, after years of other treatment.—Harper).

14. Urinary Organs.—Hæmaturia.—Urine burning, passing frequently, of strong odour.—Copious discharge of urinary sand, increased flow of urine, relief of dropsy.—Renal calculus.—Increased quantity of urine with brickdust sediment.—Strangury after accouchement; dribbling of urine.—Dysuria of old persons; with dribbling.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sexual excitement.—Metrorrhagia; with uterine colic; in hæmorrhagic chlorosis; in sequelæ of abortion or labour.—Premature menstruation; first day she hardly had a show, second day a hæmorrhage with severe colic and expulsion of clots, flow lasted eight to fifteen days, left a state of exhaustion which was not recovered from before the next period came on; this proved very profuse, next less so.—Hæmorrhages: with violent uterine colic and cramps; consequent on abortion; at critical age; with cancer of cervix; or fibroids.—Too frequent and copious menstruation, esp. in persons of a relaxed constitution.—Hæmorrhages dark, with clots.—Suppressed or checked menses.—Menses delaying from inertia.—Leucorrhœa: bloody, dark, fetid, before and some days after menses, which were profuse and dark.—Hæmorrhages after abortion.—Following an attack of jaundice, after menses a discharge of brownish-green blood, with obscure abdominal pains; cervix swollen and soft but not ulcerated (*Th. b. p.* 6 gave immediate relief; Ø and again 6 completed the cure).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarse in morning with slight sore throat.—Hæmoptysis.

18. Chest.—Pulsative pain in l. chest.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in l. shoulder so great, he thought neck and shoulder would break.—Strong, almost painful pulsation in r. radial artery; Pulse 84, uneven.—Pains in fingers; felon on tenth day.

Thuja.

Thuja occidentalis. Arbor Vitć. N. O. Coniferć (Tribe, Cupressineć). Tincture of the fresh green twigs.

Clinical.—*Abdomen, distended*. Abortion. Angina pectoris. Anus, fistula in; fissure of. Asthma. Balanitis. *Cancer*. Catalepsy. Chorea. Clavus. *Condylomata*. Constipation. Convulsions. Coxalgia. Diarrhśa. Disparunia. Dysmenorrhśa. *Ear, polypus of*. Enuresis. Epilepsy. *Epulis. Eyes, tumours of; granular inflammation of*. Fatty tumours. Feet, fetid. Flatus, incarcerated. Frontal sinuses, catarrh of. Ganglion. *Gleet. Gonorrhśa*. Hćmorrhage. Hćmorrhoids. Hair, affections of. Headache. Hernia. Herpes zoster. *Ichthyosis*. Intussusception. *Jaws, growth on*. Joints, cracking in. Levitation. *Morvan's disease. Mucous patches*. Muscć volitantes. Myopia. Nćvus. Neck, cracking in. Onanism. Ovary, left, pain in. Ozćna. Neuralgia. Nose, chronic catarrh of; polypus of. Paralysis. Pemphigus. *Polypus*. Post-nasal catarrh. Pregnancy, imaginary. *Prostate, disease of*. Ptosis. *Ranula. Rheumatism, gonorrhśal*. Rickets. Sciatica. Seminal emissions, nocturnal. Sycosis. *Syphilis. Tea, effects of*. Teeth, caries of. Tongue, ulcers of; biting of. Toothache. Tumours. *Vaccination*. Vaccinosis. Vaginismus. *Warts*. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—The American Arbor Vitć is a "spiry evergreen attaining a height of from 20 to 50 feet, though generally not above 40, and a diameter of about 10 to 20 feet through the greatest breadth of foliage." It abounds in the upper zones of North America, from Pennsylvania northwards, where it "often forms what are commonly known as cedar-swamps. It grows upon the rocky banks of rivers, and in low, swampy spots, blossoming from May until June and maturing its fruit in autumn. The Arbor Vitć assumes a conical form with such true lines as to appear 'clipped,' thus forming one of our most valued high-hedge trees" (Millspaugh). *Thuja* was introduced to France from Canada in the reign of Francis I. of France, and it has now an honoured place in most of our gardens and shrubberies. The native habitat of *Thuja* is not without its importance in relation to therapeutics. It loves swamps; it is Hahnemann's typical antisycotic and Grauvogl's hydrogenoid. *Thuja* is one of Hahnemann's discoveries. Most of the remedies of his materia medica had been known in a fashion before his time. Of the therapeutic properties of *Thuja* practically nothing was known till Hahnemann proved it. Subsequent observers have only confirmed or added to Hahnemann's pathogenesis.

Hahnemann found in *Thuja* the antidote to the miasm of the condition which he termed *Sycosis*, meaning thereby the constitutional disease resulting from constitutional gonorrhśa, and having as its characteristic manifestation excrescences, sometimes dry in the form of warts, more frequently soft, spongy, emitting a fetid fluid with a sweetish odour something like herring brine, bleeding readily and having the coxcomb or cauliflower form. Teste remarks that in the period when the doctrine of Signatures prevailed the "resinous callosities of the stems and leaves of *Thuja occ*. might have seemed an indication that the plant was the specific for sycosis and warts." Teste dismisses this idea, but he asks whether resinous substances which have the power of modifying vegetable juices in a peculiar way may not affect the animal fluids in the same manner. He includes *Castor*. in his *Thuja* group, and gives an instance in which it acted on fig-warts. *Castor*. is the product of an animal which subsists on the bark of resinous trees.─Hering gives this as the action of *Thuja* (*1*) on the fluids: "dissolution of fluids of the body, which become acrid, probably caused by *Thuja* perverting lymphatic secretions; disturbs digestion and sanguification"; and this (*2*) in the vegetative sphere: "A surplus of producing life; nearly unlimited proliferation of pathological vegetations, condylomata, warty sycotic excrescences, spongy tumours, and spongy pock exudates [which] organise hastily; all morbid manifestations are excessive, but appear quietly, so that the beginning of the diseased state is scarcely known." Bśnninghausen found *Thuja* both preventive and curative in an epidemic of small-pox. It aborted the process and prevented pitting. In veterinary practice *Thuja* has proved curative in farcy and in "grease." These facts open up another great branch of *Thuja's* homśopathicity─its anti-vaccinal action. This extension was made by Kunkel and Goullon following on Bśnninghausen's experience with small-pox. On this subject no one has written more forcibly or lucidly than Burnett (*Vaccinosis and its Cure by Thuja*). "*Arbor Vitć: nomen omen*," says Burnett on his title-page. And in his hands *Thuja* has proved indeed a tree of life to numberless sufferers from the vaccinal taint. By "vaccinosis" Burnett means the disease known as vaccinia, the result of vaccination, *plus* "that profound and often long-lasting morbid constitutional state engendered by the vaccine virus." To this state *Thuja* is homśopathic, and therefore curative and preventive of it. Burnett makes the profound observation, which I can confirm, that the vaccine virus does not need to "take" (that is, to set up vaccinia) in order to produce the vaccinal dyscrasia: that "not a few persons date their ill-health from a so-called unsuccessful vaccination." So that vaccinosis may exist apart from vaccinia. The antivaccinal action of *Thuja* is part of its antisycotic action: vaccinia is a sycotic disease. Burnett gives the case of an infant ten weeks old, whom he was called to see as it was supposed to be dying. He found it ghastly white and in collapse. There was nothing to account for this except that the baby had had its wet-nurse changed two or three days before. The wet-nurse was questioned and declared herself quite well and looked it; but "her arm was a little painful." She had been revaccinated in the Marylebone Workhouse the day before she took charge of the patient. Burnett found the vaccine eruption just turning into

the pustular stage. He concluded that the infant was sucking the vaccinal poison with its nurse's milk. He gave *Thuja* 6 to both infant and nurse. The baby gradually improved the same day, and next morning was, though still pale, practically well, and the vaccinal vesicles on the nurse's arm had withered. Burnett quotes a case of vaccinal rash in an infant following the vaccination of its mother, who was nursing it. The effects of chronic vaccinosis are protean. Prominent among them are neuralgias (of which Burnett gives many examples), morbid skin disorders, indigestion, and constipation; warts and new growths of many kinds. In these effects a favourite method of Burnett's was to give a course of twenty-four numbered powders, only three or four of them medicated with *Thuja* 30; one to be taken at bedtime. With the same prescription he cured many cases of paralysis, his indications being: Left side of body; very chilly; < in morning, in wet weather, and in cold: with these indications present he also found enlargements of the spleen to dissolve. In 1889 I was consulted by Mr. A., 38, about a lump, or rather two lumps, in the right breast, which was like that of a girl approaching puberty, the left breast being quite flat and normal. There was a hard, not sharply defined lump to the right of the nipple, and a smaller one to the left of it, but freely movable, the larger somewhat tender and irritated by the pressure of the brace. The tumours had existed eighteen months and came on at a time of much anxiety when his wife died of consumption. His paternal grandmother and two aunts had died of cancer. He had been twice vaccinated, but on the second occasion the arm did not "rise." As a small boy his hands were covered with warts.─At eight he had shingles. On August 15th *Thuja* 10m F. C. was given. October 21th.─If anything tumours a little less. *Thuja* 10m continued at intervals. February 4, 1890.─Tumours can only be felt with difficulty. No pain. The medicine was repeated and when next seen some time later the patient was absolutely well. A very much vaccinated lady developed at the climacteric indurations in both breasts, especially the right. Menses were accompanied by severe neuralgic pains. *Thuja* was given in 1m, 10m, and cm F. C. potencies. The last set up attacks of angina pectoris of such intensity that I did not repeat it. The indurations disappeared, but in the course of the cure an eruption closely resembling small-pox developed over her breasts on more than one occasion. The first case I treated homśopathically was one of new growths─a cluster of small warts on the forehead of a boy which had lasted eighteen months and followed the scratch of a cat. *Thuja* Ř in fractional doses and *Thuja* Ř painted on cured permanently in three weeks. A gentleman, about 50, consulted me recently about a wart on the right side of his head. He was bald, and the wart was black and unsightly. It had been growing some months, and he was somewhat anxious about it as his father had had a similar wart develop in the same locality at the same age, and it had never left him. My patient had been twice vaccinated. *Thuja* 30, twenty-eight powders, one in seven medicated, one at bedtime. In one month there was much reduction; *Thuja* was repeated, and in little over two months the wart was gone. Burnett says *Thuja* is the remedy for fatty tumours, which he regards as sycotic in nature. *Thuja* not only produces symptoms of the secondary stage of gonorrhśal and vaccinal affections, it also produces

urethritis and a variolous eruption. Dudgeon has reported acute urethritis with yellow discharge lasting altogether a fortnight as the result of chewing a *Thuja* cone. Mersch (*H. M.*, xxx. 686) gave *Thuja* 3 to a patient as a prophylactic against small-pox. This patient and another who took it for the same purpose developed simple urethritis. Mersch proved *Thuja* Ř on himself and some others: (*1*) M. N. had rose-coloured blotches on the back, and several days after leaving off the medicine had warts develop on the outer side of the root of the thumb. These were still present three years after, though smaller and softer. (*2*) Mersch himself, who took *Thuja* for fifteen days, had heavy sensation in the head on waking, an eruption of desquamative annular blotches, and from the twelfth day a tearing along the right arm which compelled him to keep the arm flexed for eight days, < attempting to extend the arm; slightly > by heat. A small soft wart appeared at the external portion of right middle finger. This disappeared a month after the proving was ended. ("< By extension" is a characteristic of *Thuja*; it = cracking in joints. The arm symptoms are also < when the limb hangs down, which is also an extension.) *Apropos* of the annular scaly blotches, I had a case of psoriasis of the legs in a youth which was benefited by *Thuja* more than by any other remedy, though the *Thuja* was given for some other affection. A patient came to Raue (*H. R.*, ii. 162) complaining that his semen had a very offensive smell. Raue did not know of a remedy producing the symptom, but selected *Thuja*. Two doses of the 200th and one of the 15th were taken. The man was at the time in the hands of an eminent dentist for his teeth, which for five years had been a great trouble to him on account of their extreme sensitiveness to cold; the gums were in a deplorable state and the teeth were encrusted with tartar. After receiving the *Thuja* the extreme sensitiveness of the teeth disappeared in one night; then the offensive odour of the semen. In four days the patient again saw the dentist, who was amazed to find his gums quite sound. Moreover, the patient had lost an oppression of the chest which had been troubling him some time. Goullon (*Leip. Pop. Zeit. f. H.*, translated *Rev. H. Belge*, September, 1895) relates the cure of a mental state by *Thuja* 30x. He remarks that, following the advice of Kunkel, he gives only a single dose of *Thuja*, one or two drops of the tincture on sugar or milk, at bedtime. When he has given a second dose the following night he has observed new symptoms "*Thuja* in fact has a very marked action on sleep, and its symptoms appear by preference at night─the headache, for example." This is the case: Miss R., 40; complained of her head, especially at certain moments, when ideas which did not concern her in the least came to her *as if some one else was thinking by her side*. *Thuja* produces a confusion in the thoughts which patients cannot rid themselves of on account of great weakness and pain in the head. This patient had for months been attending on a paralysed sister, frequently getting up in the night and worrying herself about numberless things. Her nervous system was very impressionable, and for weeks had reached a point of extreme over-excitement. She could no longer calm herself, and in addition she sneezed and coughed much. The problem was to give her sleep and take away the pain in the head. Even when she was not obliged to getup she could not get sleep. Her eyes were also very much

irritated. The patient afterwards described her condition thus: "I felt in the anterior part of the head, principally the forehead, a sensation as if lead were compressing my eyes; these were inflamed, < by light, > in open air. Before going to sleep I felt a congestion in the head with headache; at the same time queer, confused ideas which changed like a flash and fell upon the most odd things. These were > when I opened my eyes or sat up. Before my eyes images and statues arranged themselves. If I wished to think of something sensible, in the twinkling of an eye I lost the thread of my ideas. All this happened at night; during the day the wicked sprites did not appear. My head and eyes pained me when there was much movement, as when several people were speaking at once." The effect of the dose she described thus After having taken the *Thuja* I tasted a sweet repose; the next morning a complete transformation had taken place in the head, the weight was gone, the eyes were more fresh, the brain free." Goullon cured a lady who had had headache for a year; on waking felt as if a tight hoop enclosed forehead, not passing away till noon. *Eyelids heavy as lead. Thuja* 10x, one close at bedtime, permanently cured. A. W. Holcombe (*Med. Vis*., xii. 225) relates experiences bearing on the sleep and dreams of *Thuja*. (*1*) Mrs. E., 48, had a growth, wart-like, about the size of a sixpence, on left temple. It began as a slight roughness and itched at times. Also growth about the same size on a hard palate (left), very sore. Much headache, on left side of the head, throbbing in left temple, and the pains extend into left ear. *Cannot sleet after 3 a.m. Dreams much of falling*. Feels smothering in a warm room. Thirsty, < noon and afternoon. Feet sweat much, offensive; sweats much about groins. *Thuja* cm was given on October 25th. By November 15th the growths and all the rest of the symptoms had disappeared. (*2*) Led by this same symptom, "almost every night, dreams of falling from a height," Holcombe cured a man, 30, of tertian fever with *Thuja* cm when a large number of other seemingly well-indicated remedies had failed. Robert Farley (quoted *A. H*., xxiii. 446) relates the case of two children, ćt. 5, who had what he graphically terms "urinary tantrums." Two hours after being put to bed they would wake kicking, crying, and refusing to answer a question. This lasted an hour or more. Asked if they wanted to urinate they would refuse to answer, strike at attendant, or even say "No." Finally it was found that if they were taken up and put on the closet they would urinate and then go to sleep readily. One of the children developed signs of incipient inflammation of the left hip-joint. The totality led to the selection of *Thuja*, which was given in the 200th. After the first night there were no more "tantrums," and in two months the child was perfectly well. This child's father had had gonorrhśa, treated by injection, some years before the patient was born. But the other child's father had not had gonorrhśa. In the latter case, which was exactly like the former, the cure was immediate; in the former case relief occurred on the second night. C. W. Roberts (*H. R*., xii. 137) found *Thuja* Ř, in five- to seven-drop doses at bedtime, control nocturnal seminal emissions better than any other remedy. "Nocturnal seminal emission" is an emphasised symptom in *M. M. P*. Epulis is probably a malignant kind of sycotic hyperplasia. Percy Wilde (*H. W*., xxi. 199) records the case of a young married lady who had a large epulis on the lower jaw, rapidly

increasing in size, ulcerating on the surface, very painful, and filling the mouth with an ill-smelling secretion. The entire tumour was removed by operation, and also the subjoined bone. Three weeks later the tumour was as large as before and increased daily. *Thuja* 1x was now given. The growth stopped immediately; ulceration ceased; the pain disappeared. In three weeks the gum was healthy and remained so permanently. Villers (quoted *A. H.*, xxi. 421) relates a case of scalp tumour in a youth of seventeen. The tumour had existed two years, and had somewhat the appearance of a bean. It was situated about the posterior edge of the parietal bone, was devoid of sensation, and the hair had disappeared from it, making it very conspicuous. *Thuja* 30 was given, a dose every twenty days. In four months the youth was almost cured, in five months entirely so, the hair having grown again completely over the spot. George Royal (quoted *A. H.*, xxiii. 387) relates a case of persistent cough cured with *Thuja*. Miss X., 19, fair, had for three months a painless, dry cough. The irritation was only in the throat. There were six small growths at the back of the throat, and one near the vocal cord. She never had a cough before. Has leucorrhśa green and excoriating; menses a little too early. *Thuja* 30 cured the growths and the cough in about three weeks. Old-school observers (*N. A. J. H.*, xv. 63) have found in *Thuja* an efficient hćmostatic, locally applied, especially after tooth extraction. R. B. Johnstone (*H. P.*, ix. 257) gives some indications for *Thuja* in hernia: (*1*) Women of sycotic history who have a tendency to *left-side* inguinal hernia after labour (*Thuja*, high). (*2*) When babies cry much the umbilicus protrudes, growing red and sore; especially when the father has a sycotic history. (*3*) Left inguinal hernia in infants; child cries all the time, and is only quiet when the left inguinal region is relieved from pressure, or the thigh is flexed on the abdomen. Bśnninghausen observed this symptom of *Thuja*, which bears on the action of *Thuja* on the sides and *roots* of teeth (a sycotic symptom), rather than on the crowns: "on blowing nose, a pressing pain in the hollow tooth, at the side of it." The left ovarian pains of *Thuja* are remarkable. They are severe, sometimes burning, extend down thigh, any attempt at exercise and especially *walking* <; they occur with every menstrual period, and are generally < before and during the flow. The pain compels the patient to lie down; but lying on left side <. A keynote of *Thuja* is: "Frequent micturition accompanying pains." For example: "In evening, when in bed, terrible hammering and tearing in the ear, *accompanied with micturition every half-hour* and coldness of the legs up to the knees. The desire of *Thuja* is sudden and urgent, it seems impossible to reach the vessel or make the necessary preparations, but the patient *can* control it if compelled. There is severe cutting as with a knife at the end of micturition after the last drop has passed. *Thuja* also has chronic incontinence from paralysis of sphincter vesicć. This is related to the general paretic weakness of *Thuja*. The patient feels she "could not go on exerting any longer." Burnett (*H. W.*, xxv. 487) records a case of lichen urticatus in a boy of fourteen, which came into his hands after a long course of treatment, external, internal, and dietetic, at the hands of allopathic specialists without result. The rash came periodically in warm weather; patient literally tore himself because of the irritation. The rash

was < on the left (vaccinated side). *Thuja* 30 was given in infrequent doses. The spots continued to appear for a week and then disappeared. The skin remained clear in spite of the patient indulging in all kinds of previously forbidden foods. Among the skin effects of *Thuja* the marks and stains must be borne in mind. The skin is mottled and discoloured; brown or red mottled spots; discoloration of the backs of the hands and feet.─Villers (*J. of Hcs*., iv. 408) treated a girl of twelve, who had had headaches going from front to occiput and sometimes in temples. Pains mostly came towards night, and were accompanied with an awful state of fear. The only account she could give of her fear was that she *saw green stripes*. Alone or in company, in the dark or in a well-lighted room the dread was always the same. Three years before, the child had had an abortive attack of scarlatina, treated with cold compresses. The urine had been abnormal all through the illness, but contained no albumen. *Thuja* 200, every tenth day. No more headache, nor fear. Patient slept well from the first dose, and in a few days the urine became clear. "Floating stripes" before the vision is a symptom of *Thuja. Peculiar Sensations* are: As if a strange person were at her side. As if soul and body were separated. As if under the influence of a superior power. As if whole body were very thin and delicate; as if its continuity would be dissolved; as if frail and easily broken; as if made of glass. As if a nail were pressing into vertex. As if vertex were pressed with a needle. As if a nail were driven from within outward in vertex. As if a nail were driven into right parietal bone and left frontal eminence. Lightning-like headache. As if a convex button were pressed on left ear. As if head were screwed asunder. As if forehead would fall out. As if bones of head were being knocked to pieces. Forehead, ears, and eyes as if stabbed. As if knives went tearing around in brain. Scalp as if beaten. As if insects on occiput and temples. As if eyes were swollen and would be pressed out of head. As of fine sand in eyes. As if a cold stream of air were blowing through eyes. As if a foreign body in eye. As if flesh were being torn from bones in left side and back. As if abdominal muscles were being pushed out by arm of a child. As if a living animal were in abdomen. Sudden bounding in right iliac region as if something alive. As if blood could not circulate in back opposite pit of stomach. As if boiling lead were passed through rectum. As if anus would fly to pieces during stool. As if skin of anus were cracked and chapped. Bladder as if paralysed. As if moisture running in urethra. As if a tape prevented urination. As of a single drop running along urethra. As if testicles moved. As if something were grown fast in region of left lower ribs. As of falling drops in chest. Legs as if made of wood when walking. As if lower limbs were elongated. As if muscles of thigh would break down. Lightness in body when walking. As if flesh were beaten from bones. As if skin were pricked with needles. As from fleabites. A keynote of Cooper's for *Thuja* is, "its pains keep extending from their original site." Another indication of his is, "pains > by wrapping up." *Thuja is Suited to:* (*1*) Hydrogenoid constitutions (possessing "an increased capacity to contain water; hence rain, cold, damp weather, beds, and food that increase the number of molecules of water in the system < the symptoms"). (*2*) Strumous and sycotic persons. (*3*) Lax muscles; light hair; children. (*4*) Lymphatic

temperament, in very fleshy persons, dark complexion, black hair, unhealthy skin. (*5*) Ailments from vaccination or from suppressed or maltreated gonorrhśa. *Thuja* is a strongly left-sided medicine (the *left* arm is usually vaccinated). The symptoms are: < By touch (scalp; vertex; eruption; anus; condylomata; = fingers to bleed); but > pain in eyebrow and in left malar bone. Pressure >. Rubbing >. Scratching >. Closing eyes <. Fall = wart-like growth ill labium. Overlifting < headache. Rest > headache. Bending head backward > headache. Lying on left side = anxious dreams. Lying on affected side > asthma. Motion <. Extension <. Letting arms hang down <. Walking <. Looking up > headache. Throwing head back > headache. Talking < asthma. Ascending = palpitation. Riding = incontinence of urine; < pain in ovary. < 3 a.m.; early morning (the sycotic time). < Night. < Cold water; cold: damp weather: change; draught; overheating; sun's rays. < Bright light. < Warmth of bed. Warmth <. Cold > rheumatism. < After breakfast, after eating; after tea; coffee; fat food; onions. < By coitus. < Blowing nose (pain in side of teeth). < Increasing moon. < Sun; bright light.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Cham. (nightly toothache): Coccul. (fever); Camph., Merc., Puls., Sul. Teste found Colch. the best antidote in his experience. *Antidote to:* Merc., Sul., Iod., Nux. *Complementary:* Med., Sabi., Sil.; Nat. s. in sycosis. *Compatible:* Nit. ac., Sabi. *Follows well:* Med., Merc., Nit. ac. *Followed well by:* Merc., Sul. (these follow best.—H. N. G.); also Calc., Ign., Lyc., K. ca., Puls., Sil., Vacc. *Compare:* Constitutional polychrests, Med. Syph., Pso., Sul., Merc. Bad effect of vaccination, Apis, Ant. t., Vacc., Var. Aversion to touch or approach, Ant. c. (Thuja on account of fixed ideas). Illusions of shape, Bapt., Petr., Stram. Imaginary conditions (Saba., imaginary diseases). Ozśna with thick green discharge; gleet; gonorrhśal rheumatism; orchitis; prostatitis; Puls. (the discharge of Puls. is thicker than that of Thuja). Ozćna in sycotics, K. bi. Condylomata, balanorrhśa, greenish leucorrhśa, Nit. ac. (Nit. ac. has more aching in bones, especially when not covered with muscles). Long filiform condylomata, Staph. (Staph., especially after Mercury, system generally depressed). Balanorrhśa, Jacar. Red chancroid sores, Coral. Iritis; green discharges; rheumatism; sweating, Merc. (Merc. < warmth of bed; sweating more excessive; Thuja, sweat on uncovered parts only). Condylomata, Sabi. (itch and burn, especially in women). Condylomata large, like cock's-comb, Euphras. Syphilis and sycosis, fig-warts fan-shaped, much Aching, especially about joints, Cinnab. ("Cinnab. is preferable for warts on prepuce.".—H. C. Allen). Sycotic eruptions, Sars. Ciliary neuralgia, Spi. (Spi. pains radiate downward; Thuja, upward and backward). Nails grow soft, Fl. ac. (rapidly). Diarrhśa, &c., after vaccination, Sil. Affections of tea-drinkers, Sep. Urinary affections, Canth. Effects of fat food, Ipec., Carb. v., Puls. Fissure about anus, Nit. to. Graph. Dry, whitish scales on skin, Ars., Calc., Dulc., Lyc., Sep., Sil. Vaginismus, extreme sensitiveness, Sil. Hissing or singing of kettle in right ear, Lyc. Violent movements of fśtus, Op., Croc., Sil., Sul. Sense of levitation, Calc., Can. i., Con., Gels., Sil., Sti. p., Tic douloureux, Spi., Coccin. Phimosis, Cann. s., Merc., Sul., Nit. ac., Sep., Rhus, Sabi. Left ovarian pains, Colo., Bry., Phos.

Yellow-staining leucorrhśa, Agn. c., Carb. a., Chel., Kre., Nit. ac., Nux, Pru. s., Sep. Tongue: Ulcer on right border, Sil. (on left, Apis); semilateral swelling of, Calc., Sil., Lauro. (Lauro, left half with loss of speech), Semp. t. Piles < sitting, Lyc. Ph. ac. (> Ign.). Vertigo when closing eyes, Lach., Ther. Headache as if a nail being driven in, Coff., Ign. Headache from tea, Sel. Teeth decay at roots, Mez. (on edges, Staph.). Teeth crumble, turn yellow, Syph. Ranula, varicose veins on tongue, Amb. "On blowing nose, a pressing pain in the hollow tooth or at the side of it" (Culex, vertigo every time he blows his nose). Abdomen protrudes here and there as from the arm of a fśtus, Croc., Nux m., Sul. Left ovarian pain when walking or riding, must sit or lie down. Croc., Ust. (Thuja, < at each menstrual nisus). Stool recedes after being partly expelled, Sanic., Sel. Early-morning diarrhśa expelled forcibly with much flatus, Alo. Coition prevented by extreme sensitiveness of vagina, Plat. (by dryness, Lyc., Hdfb., Na. m.). Large, seedy, pedunculated warts, Staph. Feeling as if flesh beaten off bones, Phyt. (scraped off, Rhus). Severe cutting at close of urination, Sars. Sweat: all over except head (opp. Sel.); when he sleeps, stops when he wakes (opp. Samb.). Nails deformed, brittle, Ant. c. > Bending head back, Seneg. (Thuja, headache; Seneg., eye symptoms > bending heard back and closing eyes; Thuja has < closing eyes). Fluids roll audibly into stomach, Cup. Enuresis when coughing, Caust. Desires cold things, Pho. Swelling and sensitiveness of breasts at menstrual period, Con. Calc. < Walking, Ćsc. h. Discoloured skin, Adren. Cracking in cervical vertebrć (K. iod., grating). Cretinism, Bac., Thyr.

Causation.—Vaccination. Gonorrhśa, badly treated or suppressed. Sunstroke. Sexual excess. Tea. Coffee. Beer. Sweets. Tobacco. Fat meat. Onions. Sulphur. Mercury.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Fixed ideas: as if a strange person were at his side; as if the soul were separated from the body; as if the body, esp. the limbs, were of glass and would break easily; as if a living animal were in the abdomen.—Sensation as if whole body very thin and delicate and could not resist least attack; as if continuity of body would be dissolved.—Insane women will not be touched or approached.—Imbecility after vaccination, restless, drivelling.—Mental dejection.—Anxious apprehensions respecting the future.—Disquiet, which renders everything troublesome and repugnant.—The merest trifle occasions pensiveness.—Music causes him to weep, with trembling of the feet.—Hurried, with ill-humour, talks hastily.—Indisposition to any kind of intellectual labour.—Mental depression after childbirth.—Very depressed, sad, irritable.—Scrupulous about small things.—Feels she cannot exist any longer; quiet, shunning every body.—Aversion to life.—Moroseness and peevishness.—Overexcited, quarrelsome; easily angered about trifles.—The child is excessively obstinate.—In reading and writing he uses wrong expressions.—Talks hastily and swallows

words.—Thoughtlessness; forgetfulness.—Slowness of speech and of reflection; seeking for words when in conversation.—Incapacity for reflection.—Cretinism.

2. Head.—Head feels empty, as in intoxication, esp. in morning, with nausea.—Weakness and confusion of head, as from torpor, or paralysis of brain.—Vertigo, as from motion of a swing.—Vertigo when rising from a seat, or when lying down, or else when looking into the air.—Vertigo on closing the eyes, disappears as soon as he opens them; or on stooping; or on looking upwards or sideways.—Headache in morning, as after stooping, or after too profound a sleep, with redness of the face.—The headache is > from looking upwards, and when turning the head backwards.—Headache: < from sexual excess, overheating, overlifting; > exercising in open air.—Dull, stupefying, headache.—Headache, < by stooping, > by bending head backwards.—Heaviness of head, esp. in morning on waking; in occiput (cerebellum), with ill-humour and dislike to conversation.—Headache, as if forehead would split, with internal shivering, > by walking in open air.—Pressive headache, with shocks in forehead and temples.—Compressive headache, esp. in temples.—Pain as if a tight hoop encircled forehead, on waking.—(Headache, as if a tight hoop encircled forehead up till noon; eyelids heavy as lead.—Goullon.).—Pain in head as if a nail were driven into vertex (afternoon and 3 a.m.; < when at rest, > after perspiration).—As if a nail driven in r. parietal bone and l. frontal eminence.—Boring pressing in head.—Headache on l. side as if a convex button were pressed on part.—Neuralgia going from before backward.—Nervous, sycotic, or syphilitic headaches.—Meningitis of sycotic children.—Sunstroke: everything seemed jumping, < from sitting up, or from talking a long time, or closing eyes.—Semilateral tearing in the sinciput and face, extending into zygomatic process, principally morning and evening.—Tearing jerking in occiput.—Lancinations across brain.—Congestion of blood in head.—Pulsation in temples.—Excessively painful tenderness of l. side of head, and also of the hair, at night, when lying down, and when touched.—Hair becomes hard, dry, and lustreless, and falls out.—Hair thin, grows slowly, splits; brittle, looks crimped.—Pressive drawing in the temporal muscles, esp. during mastication.—Shootings in temples.—Swelling of veins in temples.—He wants to have head (and face) wrapped up warm.—Itching and gnawing in scalp.—The scalp is very painful to the touch, and the parts on which one lies.—Cannot bear a bat on his head (agg.—R. T. C.).—Dry herpes on the head, extending to eyebrows; dandruff.—White, scaly, peeling-off eruption over the scalp, extending over the forehead, temples, ears, and neck.—(Flat black wart on r. parietal region.—J. H. C.).—Tingling-biting, stinging-itching on the scalp, > by scratching.—Perspiration, smelling of honey (sweetish), on uncovered parts of head (face and hands), with dryness of the covered parts, and of those on which one lies, mostly when first going to sleep; > after rising.—(Pityriasis affecting forehead, face, ears and neck, < after washing in warm water.—R. T. C.).—Eczema comes out on glabella (after *Thuja* 30).—R. T. C.).

3. Eyes.—Pressure in eyes, and smarting, as if sand were in them.—Tearing in eyebrows.—Shootings in eyes, in a bright light, or in a keen air.—Painful stitch through centre of l. eye, commencing in centre of brain.—Malignant balanorrhśa.—Wart-like excrescence on iris.—Inflammation of cornea.—Vascular tumour of cornea.—Small brown spots on cornea.—Episcleritis; sclero-choroiditis; staphyloma.—Ophthalmia neonatorum.—Phlyctenular conjunctivitis.—(Conjunctivitis of l. eye, with violent pain across forehead and in outer side of eyeball, constantly recurrent from childhood and due to suppressed eruption.—R. T. C.).—Fungous tumour in orbit.—Burning sensation in eyes.—Sclerotica inflamed, and red like blood.—Pupils dilated.—Inflammatory swelling of lids, with hardness.—Burning eruption on lids.—Granular lids with wart-like granulations.—Epithelioma of l. lower lid.—Feeling as if lids swollen, and a foreign body in eye.—Ptosis; lids fall down several times a day.—Lids heavy as lead.—Inflammatory softening of inner surface of lids.—Red and painful nodosities on margins of lids.—(Tinea ciliaris; dry and branny lids.—R. T. C.).—Styes; tarsal tumours; chalazć; thick and hard knots.—Verrucć and tumours like condylomata.—Purulent and itching pimples between eyebrows.—Condylomata in eyebrows.—Sensation of heat and of dryness in external canthi.—Lachrymation, esp. in l. eye, when walking in open air (the tears do not run off, but remain standing in the eye).—The eye must be warmly covered, when uncovered it pains at once, and it feels as if cold air were streaming out of the head through the eye.—Nocturnal agglutination of the lids.—Weakness of the eyes; obscure sight.—Clouded sight, when reading, with sensation of drowsiness.—Sight confused as if directed through a veil.—Diplopia.—Myopia.—Black dancing specks before the eyes.—Floating stripes.—(Sees green stripes which frighten her.).—Flames of light, mostly yellow; looking into light of day sees spots like bottles of water moving; a luminous disc shining like a firefly.—Sensation of dryness in eyes.—In the dark it seems as if falling down of luminous lights or sparks alongside of the eye, during the day and in the light it is as if dark drops were falling down.—The objects appear smaller before the r. eye.—Short-sighted.

4. Ears.—Otalgia, with squeezing compression and violent shootings, esp. in evening.—Stitches into ear from the neck.—Sensation as if inner ear were swollen, with increased difficulty of hearing.—(Vascular deafness with scurfy head.—R. T. C.).—Oozing from the r. ear, smelling like putrid meat.—Spasmodic pain in external ear.—Noise in the ear as from boiling water.—Roaring in l. ear, with cracking when swallowing saliva.—Hammering and tearing in ear, in evening, in bed, with frequent emission of urine, and coldness in legs and feet.—Pressive pain behind ears.—Orifice of l. meatus blocked up by a polypus, of raspberry-cellular vessels; pale red, bleeding readily when touched; muco-purulent discharge; deafness; shooting pains.

5. Nose.—Nose red and hot.—Red eruption on nose, at times humid.—Swelling in the alć nasi, with hardness and tension.—Drawing tension in bones of nose.—Painful scabs in nose.—Painful pressure at root of nose.—Blowing of blood

from nose.—Frequent epistaxis, esp. after being overheated.—Dry coryza, which becomes fluent in open air, with continued headache.—Fluent coryza, with cough and hoarseness.—Greenish and fetid discharge from the nose.—Blowing from the nose of a large quantity of thick green mucus, mixed with pus and blood; later of dry, brown scales, with mucus, which conies from the frontal sinuses and firmly adheres to the swollen upper portion of the nostrils.—Accumulation of mucus in posterior nares.—Chronic catarrh after measles, scarlatina, variola.—(Ozćna.—Ussher.).—Warts on the nose.—Smell in nose as from brine of fish, or of fermenting beer.

6. Face.—Heat in face, sometimes only transient, or else with burning redness.—Heat and redness of whole face, with fine nets of veins, as if marbled.—Circumscribed burning redness of cheeks.—Dropsically bloated face.—Śdematous erysipelas of face.—Greasy skin of face.—Light-brown blotches (freckles) on face.—Faceache, originating in l. cheek-bone near the ear, extending through teeth to nose, through eyes to temples into head; the painful spots burn like fire, and are very sensitive to the rays of the sun.—Neuralgia of trigeminus after suppressed gonorrhśa or eruption on ear.—Facial pains tending to spread to neck and head, chiefly l. side (many cases cured.—R. T. C.).—Large, hard, dark wart with large base.—Perspiration on face (esp. on side on which he does not lie).—Scabious, itching eruption on face.—Red and painful nodosities on temples.—Boring and digging pain in cheek-bones, > by touch.—Twitching of the lips.—Jerking sensation in upper lip, near corner of mouth.—Upper lip sensitive.—Wart on upper lip.—Thick upper lip with pea-sized tumour on its parenchyma, enlarging when taking cold.—Lips pale, swollen, peeling.—Flat ulcers on insides of lips and corners of mouth.—Eruption of pimples on lips and chin.—Shootings in lower jaw, which seem to pass outwards through the ear.—Cracking of articulation of jaw.—Fungus on l. lower jaw, more angry in damp weather.—Swelling of submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Toothache after drinking tea, with pressive pain extending into jaw.—Toothache with acute drawing pains, esp. during mastication.—The roots of the teeth become carious; or the teeth become carious from the side; the crown of the tooth remains sound.—On blowing nose, a pressing pain in hollow tooth at the side of it.—The teeth crumble off.—Teeth crusted with tartar; extremely sensitive to cold water.—Dirty-yellow teeth.—Gnawing in (carious) teeth, with painful sensibility of whole side of head, greatly < by contact with cold things, or by mastication.—Gums swollen (inflamed, with dark red streaks on them), with pain of excoriation.—Alveolar periostitis where the pains come and go suddenly at short intervals (R. T. C.).—Epulis.

8. Mouth.—Flat, white ulcers on the inside of the lips, and on the corners of the mouth.—Aphthć in mouth (ulcers; mouth feels as if burnt).—Considerable swelling of salivary glands, with increased saliva in mouth.—Sanguineous, or bitter saliva.—Pain as of excoriation in tip of tongue, when touched.—Swelling of tongue

(esp. on r. side; bites tongue frequently), painful when touched.—Condylomata under tongue.—Varicose veins under tongue.—Ranula, on both sides of tongue, transparent, bluish red, grey, and, as it were, gelatinous.—Ranula and epulis with excess of venosity everywhere (Ussher).—Taste in mouth sweet as sugar, with gonorrhśa.—Slowness of speech.

9. Throat.—Roughness and scraping in throat.—Pressure and pain as from excoriation, in throat and palate, during deglutition.—A feeling of upward pressure in soft palate.—Necessity to swallow.—Shootings from gullet to ears.—Swelling of tonsils and throat.—Ulcers in throat and mouth, like chancres.—Accumulation of a large quantity of tenacious mucus in mouth, which is hawked up with difficulty.—Painful swallowing, esp. empty swallowing, or that of saliva.—Throat feels raw, dry, as from a plug, or as if it were constricted when swallowing.—Hawking up of mucus of red colour, like blood.—(Exophthalmic goître.—C. Sargent, of Chicago.)

10. Appetite.—Mawkish and sweetish taste in the mouth, in the evening, and after a meal.—Taste: sweet; of rotten eggs, mornings.—Bread has a dry and bitter taste.—Craves salt.—Food never seems sufficiently salt.—Thirst only at night, and in morning.—Appetite for cold drinks and food.—Unable to eat breakfast (a keynote of Burnett's).—Aversion to fresh meat and potatoes.—Speedy satiety, when eating.—Disagreeable sensations after eating fat food or onions.—While masticating food mouth becomes very dry.—After a meal great indolence, or dejection, with anguish, and palpitation of the heart, or great inflation and sufferings from flatulence.

11. Stomach.—Risings of food, after a meal.—Bitter or putrid risings.—Continuous eructations of air while eating.—Vomiting of mucus or of greasy substances.—Induration of stomach.—Swelling of pit of stomach.—The fluid which he drinks falls into the stomach with a gurgling noise.—Rancid risings, esp. after fat food.—Nausea and uneasiness in region of stomach.—Vomiting of acid serum and of food.—Cramp in stomach, with excessive < towards evening.—Pressure in scrobiculus after a meal, with pain when touched.—Throbbing in scrobiculus.—Anguish in scrobiculus, which extends upwards into head.

12. Abdomen.—Painful pressure in hepatic region.—After a dose of 30th headache comes on, and he feels on stooping forward as if liver over-lapped the ribs (agg.—J. C. B.).—(Old rheumatism attacking bowels, liver, and kidneys.—R. T. C.).—Pressure in lumbar region.—(Soreness with swelling in hepatic region and violent pain under r. shoulder going through to breast and down to elbow < on getting out of bed in morning.—R. T. C.).—inflation of abdomen, often with contractive and spasmodic pains.—Flatulence, as if an animal were crying in the abdomen.—Pot-belly.—Constrictive tension in abdomen.—Induration in abdomen.—The upper part of abdomen is drawn in.—Soreness of navel.—Pressive pains in abdomen, esp. towards the side (before evacuation).—Stitches in the

hypochondria.—Sensation as if something alive were in hypogastrium (as if the abdominal muscles were pushed outward by the arm of a fśtus, but painless).—Soreness of navel.—Pain in abdomen, as from constriction of the intestines.—Grumbling and borborygmi in the abdomen.—Depressing pain in groins.—Drawings in groins, when walking and standing, with shootings along thighs when sitting.—Painful swelling of inguinal glands, sometimes with drawing as far as knee.—Intussusception of intestines.—Yellow or brownish spots on abdomen.—Zona.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation which continues several days (obstinate, as from inactivity or from intussusception of the intestines), sometimes after pollutions.—Tenesmus, with rigidity of the penis.—Stool in hard balls.—Difficult evacuation of hard, large fćces, covered with blood.—Discharge of blood, during the evacuation.—Diarrhśa: pale-yellow water is forcibly expelled, with much noisy discharge of wind; with colic; < after eating; watery, painless; bright yellow, watery; streaming out with much gas, as if the cork were pulled out of a full jug, excessively exhausting, short and difficult breathing, anxiety, intermitting pulse, acute pressive pain in back opposite pit of stomach, with feeling as if no blood could circulate there, rapid disappearance of fat.—In morning (after breakfast), periodically returning diarrhśa, always at the same hour.—Stools oily or greasy.—With stools, sensations in rectum as if boiling lead were passing through.—Burning soreness in anus, lasting all day.—Much flatus hard to expel, anus feels constricted, incarcerated flatus behind r. side of diaphragm.—Pains in anus < from motion.—Painful contraction of anus, during the evacuation.—Burning sensation in anus, and between buttocks.—Condylomata at anus.—Hćmorrhoidal tumours swollen, paining worse while sitting.—Swelling of hćmorrhoidal veins.—Pressing, itching, and burning in the hćmorrhoidal vessels, with dragging.—Offensive perspiration at anus and in perinćum.—Fistula in ano.—Fissure of anus.—Tearings along rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Kidneys inflamed; feet swollen.—Diabetes.—Stitch to bladder from rectum.—Violent burning in fundus of bladder.—Urging to urinate frequent and hasty.—Stream interrupted.—Frequent want to urinate, with profuse emission of a watery urine, also at night.—The urine foams; the foam remains long on the urine.—Involuntary secretion, of urine; at night; when coughing; in drops after having urinated.—The bladder (and rectum) feels paralysed, having no power to expel.—Sediment of brown mucus.—The urine contains sugar.—Boring in region of bladder, with painful drawing up of testes.—Urine yellowish or wine-coloured.—Orifice of urethra agglutinated by mucus.—Cloudy sediment in urine.—Bloody urine.—Prolonged trickling of urine, after having urinated.—Sensation as if a drop were flowing into urethra, after emission of urine, and at other times.—Burning sensation in urethra, esp. in morning and during day; also after and during emission of urine.—Shootings in urethra, during emission of urine, and at other times.—Jerking, voluptuous formication in fossa navicularis.—Smarting in sexual part of females, during emission of urine.—Itching

in urethra.—Stream small and split, next day yellowish discharge from urethra, with chordee.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Venereal diseases.—Affections in general appearing in male or female genital organs, particularly on the external organs; affections on l. side particularly.—Profuse perspiration on genitals, esp. scrotum; sweet-smelling, like honey; staining linen yellow.—(Relaxed scrotum with sexual weakness and lethargy; unfit for strain.—R. T. C.).—Pseudo-gonorrhśa.—Painful spermatic cords from suppressed gonorrhśa.—Feeling in testes as if they moved.—Condylomata on glans and prepuce, moist, itching and suppurating, esp. while the moon is increasing.—Ulcers, like chancres, on prepuce.—Swelling of prepuce.—Red excrescence on inner side of prepuce; like fig-warts.—Smooth, red excrescence behind glans.—Many red pedunculated condylomata surrounding glans.—Round, unclean, elevated ulcers with red margins, moist and painful.—Sycotic cauliflower excrescences; fig-warts smelling like old cheese or herring brine.—Shootings in scrotum, in penis, and along spermatic cord, as far as navel.—Drawing in testes, with retraction of one of them (l.).—Continued painful erections, esp. night and morning, with lancinations in urethra.—Nightly painful erections causing sleeplessness.—Irresistible inclination to onanism even during sleep.—Nocturnal emissions; wake him; followed by heaviness and ill-humour.—Pollutions with sensation of stricture in urethra.—Seminal emissions cured with 5-drop doses of Ř (C. W. Roberts).—The semen has an offensive smell.—Flow of prostatic fluid.—Prostatic affections from suppressed or badly-treated gonorrhśa.—Blenorrhśa along with otorrhśa; penis constantly erect and prepuce inflamed (cured in boy, 12.—R. T. C.).—Gonorrhśa: scalding when urinating, urethra swollen; urinal stream forked; discharge yellow; green; watery; with warts; red erosions on glans; subacute and chronic cases, esp. when injections have been used and prostate is involved.—Gonorrhśa with a soft lump having an abrasion on it on l. side of frćnum prćputić, lump small and painless.—Profuse and watery discharge from penis.—Renewed gonorrhśa after coitus.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Affections appearing on external organs, esp. l. side.—Warts, condylomata, and other excrescences about vulva.—Ulcers on internal surface of vulva; vulva has a sore, smarting feeling.—Itching and burning smarting, as from excoriation, in genital organs.—Burning and biting in vagina.—Vagina extremely sensitive during coition.—Recto-vaginal fistula (cured.—J. C. B.).—Pressure on genital organs.—Contractive and spasmodic pain in genital organs, extending to hypogastrium.—Ovaries, affections of.—Swelling and excoriation of labia.—Warts on orifice of uterus, with shootings and burning sensation when urinating.—Uterine polypus.—Cauliflower excrescences.—Prolapse.—L. ovary inflamed, < at each menstrual nisus; distressing pain, burning when walking or riding; must lie down; pain extends through l. iliac region into groin, and sometimes into l. leg, pain sometimes burning.—Cutting, squeezing, shooting pains in region of l. ovary.—Pain, located in ovaries or duct, from over-physiological action.—Menses: too early and too short; scanty, with

terrible distressing pain in l. ovarian and iliac region.—Before menses: excitement and pulsation of arteries, back of head, headache and toothache; labour-like abdominal pains, tenesmus and fainting; much perspiration.—During menses: tiredness, palpitation, spasmodic weeping; restlessness in legs; retching, pressing in stomach, distension, pain in abdomen and back; bearing down out of genital organs; burning in varicose veins of genitals; sensitiveness and swelling of breasts; general coldness.—After menses: tiredness; rush of blood upward; toothache; sleeplessness; nightmare.—Bleeding fungus of breast (completed cure after Phos.).—Sycotic excrescences; moist, bleeding and offensive.—Leucorrhśa: mucous; is almost green.—Abortion at end of third month, commencing with a scanty discharge of blood for five days, then more and more profuse.—Bright red or clotted blood with bearing down in third month of pregnancy (cured with *Thujopsis dolabrata*.—R. T. C.).—During pregnancy child moves so violently it wakens her, causing cutting in bladder with urging to urinate; pains in l. sacro-iliac articulation, running into groin.—Labour: pains weak or ceasing; contractibility hindered by sycotic complications; pains in sacro-iliac articulation running into l. groin; pain from walking, insupportable, must lie down.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice low.—Sensation of a skin in the larynx.—Polypus of vocal cord.—Condylomata.—Hoarseness, as from contraction of larynx.—Shortness of breath from mucus in trachea.—Shortness of breathing from fulness and constriction in hypochondria and upper abdomen.—Asthma < at night, with red face; coughing spells, with sensation of adhesion of lungs.—Asthma with gonorrhśa, without having been exposed to contagion.—Asthma with little cough, but with sensation of something growing fast In region of l. lower ribs.—Asthma of sycotic children (Goullon).—Respiration short and quick, < from deep inspiration and talking; > from lying on affected side, but pains compel him to lie on back.—Convulsive asthma.—Shooting and tingling in trachea.—Cough in morning, excited by a tickling in trachea.—Cough, excited by a choking sensation.—Sputa: green; taste like old cheese.—Expectoration of small grey, yellow, or green gobbets, when coughing.—Cough, with expectoration of yellow mucus, and pains in scrobiculus in afternoon.—Cough only during day, or in morning after rising, and in evening after lying down.—Cough as soon as one eats.—During evening cough after lying down, the expectoration becomes loose; easier when he turns from l. to r. side.

18. Chest.—Obstructed respiration, with violent thirst for water, and great anxiety.—Spasms of lungs from drinking cold water.—Stitching in chest, from drinking anything cold.—Hot rising into chest.—Pain in l. pectoral region extending to innominate bone.—Dyspnśa, with need to take full inspirations.—Oppression, at one time of l. side of chest, at another, of l. hypochondrium, with irritation which excites coughing.—Pain in chest, as from internal adhesion.—Pressure on chest, sometimes after a meal.—Agitation, and sensation of swelling in chest.—Hćmorrhage from lungs; quantity very great and terribly offensive.—Blue colour of skin round clavicles.—Brown spots on chest.

19. Heart.—Cramp in heart.—Ebullition of blood in chest, and violent and audible palpitation of heart, esp. when going up stairs.—Palpitation of heart, with nausea.—Painful sensibility in region of heart.—Anxious palpitation of heart when waking in the morning.—Visible palpitation without anxiety.—Stitches in region of heart.—Pulse slow and weak in morning, in evening accelerated and full.—In evening violent pulsations.—Swelling of the veins.

20. Neck and Back.—Uneasiness in nape of neck and chest.—Tension in skin on nape when moving head.—Greasy brown skin on neck.—Tension and stiffness of nape and l. side of neck.—Cracking in cervical vertebrć on making certain movements with head.—Small red pimples on neck close together.—Swelling of glands of neck.—Swelling of veins of neck.—Spinal curvature.—Boils on back.—Steatomatous tumours.—Pressing pain in region of kidneys.—Burning extending from the small of the back to between shoulder-blades.—(Pains from middle to lower back with tenderness of muscles on each side.—R. T. C.).—Painful drawing in sacrum, coccyx, and thighs, while sitting; after long sitting prevents standing erect.—Pain, as of a fracture, and stiffness in loins, back, and nape, esp. in morning, after rising.—(Weakness from injury to lower back followed by abscess, vesical weakness, enuresis with a clear gleet and balanitis.—R. T. C.).—Drawing in back and loins, when seated.—Boring in back.—Pulsation in spine.—Furunculi on back.—Violent stitch between coccyx and anus 7 p.m. when walking.—Itching burning in hollow below coccyx.

21. Limbs.—Cracking of joints when extended.—Trembling of hands and feet.—Limbs go to sleep.—Frozen limbs.—One-sided complaints; paralysis.—Rheumatism with numb feeling; < in warmth and on moving; > from cold and after sweating.—Nails crippled; brittle or soft.—Hangnails.

22. Upper Limbs.—Profuse perspiration under axillć.—Brown spots under the arms, like nćvus maternus.—Throbbing in shoulder-joint.—Sticking in shoulders.—Involuntary jerking of arm during day.—Atrophy of r. arm after revaccination.—Pain, as of ulceration, tearing, and throbbing, from shoulder to ends of fingers.—Wrenching pain in shoulder and arm, with cracking.—Digging drawing in arms, as if in bones or periosteum.—Sensation of coldness in arms at night.—Lancinations in arms and joints.—Cracking in elbow-joint when stretching arms.—Tearing pain along r. arm compelling him to keep it flexed.—Herpes on elbow.—Red marbled spots on forearm.—Wrist and elbow of r. arm feel as if gripped by a hand (agg.—*Thujopsis dol*.—R. T. C.).—Trembling of hand and arms, when writing.—Ganglion of wrist (cured by local use.—R. T. C.).—Sensation of dryness in skin of hands.—Brown colour on back of hand.—White scaly herpes on back of hand and on finger.—Perspiration on hands.—Swollen veins in hands.—Warts on hands; very numerous, esp. on dorsa; horny, painful.—Brown colour of dorsum of hand.—Coldness torpor, and paleness in fingers and finger-tips, extending sometimes to forearms.—(Erysipelatous swelling and) tingling and shootings in finger-tips.—Red and painful swelling in finger-tips.—Nails are

crippled, discoloured, crumbling off.—Suppuration of finger-nails.—The pains in the arms are < when hanging down, or when exposed to heat; they are > by movement, cold, and after perspiration.

23. Lower Limbs.—Lower limbs feel like wood when walking in open air.—Tension from hip-joint to groin, and along back of thigh to knee.—Sciatica, l. side, leg atrophied.—Paresis and atrophy of r. leg with coldness.—Drawings in legs.—The hip-joint feels as if it were relaxed.—Coxalgia, the leg becomes elongated.—Brown skin on legs, esp. on inside of thigh.—Enlarged nćvus on thigh of child, ćt. five months.—Shootings in legs and joints.—Great weakness and lassitude in legs, esp. when going up stairs.—Heaviness and stiffness of legs, when walking (they feel as if made of wood).—Profuse perspiration on thighs and genital organs.—Itching in thighs.—Eruption of pimples on buttocks, thighs, and knees.—Ulcers on thighs.—Cracking in joints of knees and feet, when stretching them.—Suppurating pustules on knees.—Gonorrhśal rheumatism in fibrous part of knee-joint.—Pains in feet and ankles after suppressed gonorrhśa, could not walk.—Pain in heel as if gone to sleep.—Stitches above heel in tendo Achillis.—White nodosities, with violent itching in toes.—Inflammatory red swelling in ends of toes or instep, with pain and tension when treading, and during movement.—Numbness of l. foot.—Nets of veins, as if marbled, on soles of feet.—Red, marbled spots on instep.—Perspiration (fetid) on feet, esp. toes.—Suppressed foot-sweat.—Chilblains on toes.

24. Generalities.—Emaciation and deadness of affected parts.—All manifestations excessive; their advent insidious.—Shootings in limbs (outer parts), and joints.—Burning darting pain.—Drawing in the blood-vessels.—Cracking in joints on stretching limbs.—Swelling of the veins in the skin.—Jerking of some of the limbs and of some of the muscles.—The flesh feels as if beaten off the bones.—Sensation of lightness of the body when walking.—Śdema about the joints; affects prominently epithelia, first causing hardening, hypertrophy; then softening.—Stitches in various parts, changing to burning.—Tearing and pulsative pains, as if the parts affected were ulcerated.—Inflammatory swellings, with redness.—Sufferings after being overheated, drinking tea, or eating fat meat, or onions.—Bad effects from beer, fat food acids, sweets, tobacco, and wine; from the abuse of *Sulphur* and *Mercury*.—One-sided complaints-paralysis.—St. Vitus' dance.—Trembling of some of the limbs.—Easy benumbing of limbs, esp. at night, on waking.—Symptoms generally < in afternoon, or in night, towards 3 a.m.; they hinder sleep in evening.—Many of the symptoms are < during repose and by heat, esp. by that of the bed; they are > by movement, cold, and perspiration.—Many of the symptoms manifest themselves chiefly on l. side.—Affections of the r. abdominal ring; wings of the nose; loins; inguinal glands; fingers, tips of fingers; toes.—(Glandular cervical enlargements.—R. T. C.).—Stiffness and general heaviness over whole body, esp. in shoulders and thighs.—Physical weakness, with sustained mental powers.—Frequent jerking of upper part of body.—Violent ebullition of blood in evening, with pulsation in all the arteries, < by

movement, > on sitting down.—Aneurism by anastamosis; swelling of the blood-vessels.—Dreams anxious, esp. of dead persons; of falling; of accidents.—Flushes of heat.—< In the afternoon; after midnight; while chewing; stretching the affected limb; while urinating.—> While drawing up the limb.

25. Skin.—Painful sensitiveness of skin.—Itching shootings in skin, esp. in evening and at night.—Purulent pimples, like variola.—Warts on any part of the body, with little necks, called fig-warts, tubular warts, same size all the way out; "mother's marks.".—Warts, hard, cleft, and seedy.—Black sessile warts; on scalp.—Pustules.—Small-pox.—Eruptions only on covered parts.—The eruptions burn violently after scratching.—Universal psoriasis.—Sycotic excrescences, smelling like old cheese, or like the brine of fish.—White, scaly, dry, mealy herpes.—Sycosis of beard cured with single doses of Ř after failure of much other treatment (R. T. C.).—Condylomata (large, seedy, frequently on a pedicle).—Flat ulcers, with a bluish-white bottom.—Zona.—Corns burning.—Crippled nails on fingers and toes.—Furunculi.—Chilblains.—Dirty-brownish colour of the skin.—Brown or red (or brown-white) mottled spots on the skin.—The majority of cutaneous symptoms are > by touch.

26. Sleep.—Urgent inclination to sleep in evening.—Sleep retarded, in consequence of agitation and dry heat.—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with agitation and coldness of body.—Unrefreshing nocturnal sleep.—Distressing, anxious dreams, of dangers and death, of falling from a height, soon after falling asleep, or else with starts and cries, esp. when lying on l. side.—When half asleep it suddenly seems as if a chair were standing in the middle of the bed; tries to move it but cannot stir, cannot utter a sound.—Continuous sleeplessness, with painfulness of the parts on which he lies.—Sleeplessness with apparitions as soon as he closes his eyes; they disappear on opening them.—Goes to sleep late on account of heat and restlessness.—Lascivious dreams, without emission of semen, with painful erections on waking.

27. Fever.—Shivering, with yawning, after midnight.—The warm air seems cold, and the sun has no power to warm him.—Shivering, every morning, without thirst.—Shivering and shaking, with internal and external coldness (and thirst), followed immediately by perspiration.—Chilliness in attacks at various times in the day, but mostly in the evening.—Chilliness on l. side, which feels cold to the touch.—Chill without thirst after midnight and in morning.—Shivering every evening (at six o'clock), with external heat, dryness of the mouth, and thirst.—Heat in the evening, esp. in the face.—Dry heat of the covered parts.—Burning in the face without redness.—Perspiration at the commencement of sleep.—Perspiration on parts uncovered, with dry heat of covered parts.—Anxious, at times cold, sweat.—Perspiration after the chill, without any intervening heat.—Perspiration, at times oily (staining the clothes yellow), or fetid, or smelling sweet like honey.—General perspiration, but not on the head.—When walking in morning

profuse perspiration; the most profuse on the head.—Perspiration only during sleep, disappearing at once as soon as he awakens.

Thyroidinum.

Thyroidin. Thyroid Extract. A Sarcode. Trituration of the fresh thyroid gland of sheep or calf. Attenuation of a liquid extract of the gland.

Clinical.—Abscess. Acromegaly. Albuminuria; of pregnancy. Amblyopia. Amenorrhœa. A *Anæmia; acute pernicious*. Angina pectoris. Backache. *Chilblains*. Constipation.—Convulsions, puerperal. Diarrhœa. Diuresis. Dropsy. Dysmenorrhœa. Ear, middle, affections of. Eczema. Fainting. Fibroma. Fractures, ununited. Goître; exophthalmic. Hair, new growth of; falling off. Heart, failure of; valvular disease of. Hysteria. Hystero-epilepsy. Ichthyosis. Idiocy. *Leprosy*. Mania. Milk, deficiency of. Myxœdema. Neurasthenia. Obesity. Œdema. Optic neuritis. Paralysis; of hands and arms. Paraplegia. Phthisis. Pityriasis rubra. *Psoriasis*. Puerperal fever. Rupia. Scleroderma. Syphilis. Tetanus.

Characteristics.—When the treatment of myxœdema and allied diseases by "Thyroid feeding" was introduced by Murray in 1892, many accidents occurred from overdosing. A large number of the pathogenetic effects I collected (*H. W.*, xxix. and subsequent volumes) and arranged in Schema form (*H. W.*, xxix. 251) along with cured symptoms, giving the authority and reference for each. In my subjoined Schema I have omitted the references. Cured symptoms I have bracketed, unless otherwise indicated. Marc Joussett collected other symptoms in *L'Art Médical*, and I have added some of these, together with others from later observers. The first published case treated with an attenuation was one of my own (*H. W.*, xxix. 111): Eleanor N., 17, suffered from fits of "hystero-epilepsy" for ten months, following a chill. At first the fits had been frequent, latterly only before the menstrual period. The fits sometimes lasted half an hour, were preceded by swelling of limbs and face, which sometimes occurred without the subsequent fit. She bit her tongue in the fits. Other symptoms were: pains in legs, back, and head (occiput and vertex); swelling of throat compelling her to loosen her clothes. Menses after an absence of four months returned excessively. Much left ovarian pain and tenderness. Despondent, feeble heart sounds; pulse 120; could not lie down for palpitation and headache. Legs so weak she could not stand. Thyroid very slightly enlarged. Constipation. Sleepless, has had to take hypnotics regularly of late. A brother of the patient was epileptic. *Lach*. did some good, especially improving the sleep; but no solid progress was made till *Thyr*. 3x, gr. ii. thrice daily, was given on November 1st. On November 4th she could lie down flat; on the 15th she could walk with assistance; on the 29th the headache had ceased; on December 6th she could walk alone quite well and the bowels acted without enema for the first time. The mental condition improved, the prominence of the eyeballs

disappeared, and she left the hospital perfectly well before Christmas. With *Thyr*. 1m F. C. Skinner cured a case of dysmenorrhœa in a goitrous subject. In a case of valvular heart disease following rheumatism in a man, 24, *Thyr*. 3x, gr. ii. thrice daily, quickly relieved a squeezing pain at the heart with inability to lie down and materially hastened the patient's recovery. The action of *Thyr*. on the heart is most profound. Fatal syncope has occurred in a number of cases under "Thyroid feeding." Cyanosis was produced in many cases. Severe angina pectoris was produced by it in a patient to whom Burnett gave the 3x. The connection between the heart and the thyroid gland is very close, as seen in cases of exophthalmic goître. Many cases of the latter affection have been cured with *Thyr*. In myxœdema, cachexia strumipriva, cretinism and similar conditions the thyroid gland is absent or defective, and the idea of the Thyroid feeding is to supply a physiological want. A state of puffiness and obesity may therefore be regarded as a keynote indication for *Thyr*. As drugs act sometimes in opposite ways, I gave *Thyr*. 3x gr. ii. to a living skeleton of a child aged five, and looking not more than two, who had been kept in a box in a cellar all his life till brought into hospital, when he weighted 14 1/4 pounds. Under *Bac*. 200 and careful feeding he gained 1/4 pound a week. When I commenced *Thyr*. he put on weekly 3/4 pound, and gained the use of his legs, being able to stand by holding on to a chair. In a case of universal and very aggravated psoriasis in a schoolboy, fair, very chilly, cold, clammy hands and feet, *Thyr*. 3x and later 30 (which seemed to act better than the lower attenuation) completely cured after a prolonged course. An obese lady, æt. 60, developed diabetes. I cured her completely of the diabetes with *Thyr*. 3x and 30. She has now for many years been able to take any kind of food. (On her husband, a *spare* man, who also was diabetic *Thyr*. had no effect.) Skin cases in great variety have been cured with *Thyr*. in substantial doses: Pityriasis rubra, intense redness, and scaliness of legs, and also with intense itching; ichthyosis; syphilitic eruptions; scleroderma. The nutrition of the bones is affected, and acromegaly has been relieved and united fractures made to unite. *Thyr*. has increased the flow of milk in nursing women when the flow has been deficient. It has cured cases of tetany both operative and idiopathic. The keynote in these cases appears to have been "< of spasms by cold." Many cases of insanity have been cured with it, including a case of puerperal insanity with fever. H. O. Nicholson (*B. M. J*., June 21, 1901) relates a case of eclampsia of pregnancy: A woman, 32, in her third pregnancy, had a fit on October 3rd. Thyroid feeding was begun next day. Marked improvement followed. Œdema of face and body diminished. On October 23rd patient was about her usual duties. On November 6th she was delivered of a healthy boy without any untoward symptoms. *Thyr*., according to Nicholson, is diuretic, like *Urea*; and Nicholson explains its action in eclampsia as being effected through its enabling the kidneys to carry off the toxins resulting from fœtal metabolism. *Thyr*. is antagonistic to *Adrenalin* in that the latter contracts, whilst the former dilates the arterioles. Among the pathogenetic effects of *Thyr*., optic neuritis and accommodative asthenopia have been observed. Some curiosities have been noted in the action of *Thyr*. on the growth of hair. Myxœdema patients lose their hair as a rule,

and *Thyr*. when successful restores the growth. But in some cases the opposite effect has been noted. In one case of myxœdema the hair had fallen off the head and face and a thick growth appeared on arms and chest. Under *Thyr*. the latter disappeared, and the hair on the head and face grew again (*L'Art Méd*., lxxxii. 44). The pains of *Thyr*. are stitching, aching, or heavy pains, and tingling sensations. At the point of injection when administered subcutaneously brawny swelling occurred in one case (which may suggest scleroderma) followed by abscess of slow development. Persons suffering from skin diseases were found tolerant of much larger doses than myxœdemics. In a number of cases latent phthisis has been lighted up into activity. Syphilis, both secondary and tertiary, has been vastly relieved by *Thyr*. Hansen mentions fibroma uteri as having been cured by *Thyr*., and Burford supports this. "Brawny swelling" is a keynote of *Thyr*. pointed out by Burnett. With *Thyr*. 3x gr. vi. thrice daily he cured a case of dropsy and albuminuria which had been given up by several doctors. Burnett noticed that the swelling was *brawny*. Soon after commencing *Thyr*. the patient passed a quantity of fluid from the feet and got quite well. The symptoms are: > By rest. < By least exertion; by stooping. (Heart was < lying down.) < By cold. (*Thyr*. treatment nearly always raises the bodily heat.)

Relations.—*Compare:* Myxœdema; psoriasis, &c., Ars. [I permanently cured a case of myxœdema with Ars. high, before the Thyroid method was introduced (*H. W*., xxvii. 443); arsenic has been found to be a normal constituent of the healthy thyroid gland]. Phthisis, Bac. [I have found Thyr. follow Bac. well. Greenfield (see *H. W*., xxix. 7) found tuberculosis very common in myxœdemics, in five out of seven fatal cases it was widespread and advanced; he also found it in one case of sporadic cretinism. Young, of Switzerland, has cured cretinism with Bac.] Syphilis, Merc., K. iod., Syph. Goître, exophthalmic, Spo., Iod., Spi. Diuresis, Urea. Optic neuritis, Tab., Carb. s. Dilated arterioles (Adren., opp.). Ununited fractures, Symph. Wakes with headache, Lach, *Follows well:* Lach., Bac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Acute stupor alternating with restless melancholia at times could not be got to speak, but would lie on floor with limbs rigid at other times would weep and undress herself; at times dangerous and homicidal, would put her arms round the necks of other patients so tightly as almost to strangle them; (in this case the insanity was primary and the myxœdema secondary; both conditions were removed).—Evinced increased vivacity by quarrelling with another patient about a trifling difference of opinion.—Depression.—Fretfulness and moroseness gave way to cheerfulness and animation.—"All progressed cases of myxœdema show some mental aberration which tends towards dementia, usually with delusions, the latter taking the form of suspicion and persecution. Occasionally actual insanity is present in the form of mania and insanity.".—Delirium of persecution (three cases observed, one fatal, the result of taking *Thyr*. in tablets to reduce obesity).—Sudden acute mania occurring in myxœdema, perfectly restored mentally and bodily

under *Thyr*.—Mental aberration dating three years before onset of myxœdema, subject to attacks of great violence, with intervals of depression and moroseness.—State of idiocy; fearful nightmares.—Excited condition, lasting all the rest of the day, grunting continuously and laughing in a way that was peculiar to herself.—Very excited; excited state followed by considerable depression.—For several hours in what can only be termed a hysterical condition.—Profound depression.—Irritable and ill-tempered.—Became a grumbler.—Angry.—Had frights.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Feeling of lightness in the brain, scarcely amounting to giddiness.—Much giddiness and headache for twenty-four hours.—Awoke about 4 a.m. with sharp headache and intense aching in back and limbs, which continued for three days and compelled him to keep his bed.—Ever since taking the first thyroid [had had five glands altogether, at intervals] he had a strange heavy feeling in his head, with vertigo and palpitation on stooping.—Headache (with fever symptoms); disappeared on suspending treatment, reappeared seven days after recommencing.—Fronto-coronal headache about two hours after each tabloid.—Persistent frontal headache after taking one tabloid for four successive days.—(Constant headache, pains in occiput and vertex.).—(Headaches in case of acromegaly.).—Headache.—Headache and pains in abdomen.—Fresh growth of hair (many cases).—Black hairs growing among the grey.—In one case of scleroderma and in one case of myxœdema the hair fell off permanently.—In a case of myxœdema the patient lost all the hair of his head and face and had thick growth over his arms and thorax; under *Thyr*. the hair of the head and face grew again and that of the arms and chest fell off.

3. Eyes.—(Prominence of eyeballs—exophthalmic goître.).—Optic neuritis (in five persons, four of them women, under treatment for obesity; no other symptoms of thyroidism).—Accommodative asthenopia.

4. Ears.—Moist patches behind ears heal up (case of psoriasis).—Hyperplasic median otitis with sclerosis and loss of mobility of the ossicles (rapid amelioration—several cases).

6. Face.—Flushing: with nausea and lumbar pains; loss of consciousness, tonic muscular spasm; immediate; with rise of temperature, and pains all over; suddenly became breathless and livid.—Faintness, with great flushing of upper part of body and pains in back.—Swelling of face and legs.—In lupus of face, tight sensation, heat, and angry redness removed.—Burning sensation of lips with free desquamation.

8. Mouth.—Tongue became thickly coated.—Feverish and thirsty.—Great thirst.—(Ulcerated patch on buccal aspect on l. cheek near angle of mouth.)

9. Throat.—(Full sensation.).—Goître, exophthalmic, cured.—Goître reduced.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Increased appetite with improved digestion.—Eructations.—Dyspeptic troubles.—Nausea, with flushing and lumbar pains.—Nausea, slight vomiting.—Slight nausea recurring on thinking of it.—Nausea soon after taking the gland.—On five occasions the patient (a woman) vomited the thyroid.—Always felt a sensation of sickness after the injections.—Sensations of faintness and nausea (after a few injections).—Feels tired and sick.—Gastro-intestinal disturbance and diarrhœa.

12. Abdomen.—Flatulence increased, followed later in the case by amelioration.—Headache and pain in abdomen.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa; with gastro-intestinal disturbance.—Relief of constipation with more natural actions.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased flow of urine.—Increased urination, usually with clear, pale yellow secretion.—Slight trace of albumen found in urine.—Albuminuria.—Diabetes mellitus; caused and cured.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Increased sexual desire.—Six days after commencement of treatment menstruation, which had been absent over a year, reappeared and continued profusely (in several cases of myxœdema with or without insanity).—Menses profuse, prolonged, more frequent; early amenorrhœa.—(Painful and irregular menstruation.).—(Constant left ovarian pain, and great tenderness).—Looks pale and feels ill.—Pain in lower part of abdomen, headache and sickness (in girl of sixteen, probably menstrual effort provoked by *Thyr.*; no catamenial flow appeared).—Acts as a galactagogue when milk deficient; when the deficiency is associated with a return of the menses it will suppress the latter.—(Puerperal insanity with fever.).—(Puerperal eclampsia.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Slight attack of hæmoptysis, followed by cough and signs of phthisis at apex of l. lung.—(Voice became clear.).—Dormant phthisis; lighted up the disease in five cases.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Death, with all the symptoms of angina pectoris.—On trying to walk uphill died suddenly from cardiac failure.—While stooping to put on her shoes she "fainted" and died in half an hour.—On one occasion, after exerting herself more than she had done for a long time previously, "suddenly became extremely breathless and livid, and felt as if she was dying;" > by rest in recumbent position and stimulants.—Two fainting attacks.—Frequent fainting fits.—Complained occasionally of a feeling of faintness, not occurring particularly after the injections.—One patient showed extraordinary symptoms after the injection; the skin became so livid as to be almost blue-black.—Degeneration of heart muscle in animals.—A systolic cardiac murmur was less loud after the treatment than before.—Sensations of faintness and nausea.—Palpitation on stooping.—Weakness of heart's action.—Tachycardia and ready excitability of the

heart persisting for several days after the feeding was stopped.—Pulse rose to 112.—Relaxation of arterioles.—(Rapid pulsation, with inability to lie down in bed.).—(Jumping sensation at heart.)

20. Back.—Flushing, nausea, and lumbar pains, lasting a few minutes.—Stabbing pains in lumbar region.—Intense aching in back and limbs, which continued for three days.—Flushing of upper part of body and pains in back.—(Backache.)

21. Limbs.—Quivering of limbs; tremors.—Intense aching in back and limbs, lasting three days.—Pains in arms and legs, with malaise.—Skin of hands and feet desquamated.—(Acromegaly, subjective symptoms.)

22. Upper Limbs.—After injection, to a great extent lost the use of her hands for two days; recurred later, lasting a few hours.—Felt queer and unable to raise her arms (after injection, another case).—Arms less stiff and painful (psoriasis).

23. Lower Limbs.—Tingling sensation in legs.—Œdema of legs appeared, and subsequently subsided and continued to reappear and subside for a month.—Pain in legs.—Incomplete paraplegia.—Swelling of face and legs.—Feet repeatedly peel in large flakes, leaving a tender surface.—Profuse flow of fluid from feet (in case of dropsy cured by *Thyr*.).

24. Generalities.—Malaise > by lying in bed.—Stooping = palpitation.—Rest in recumbent position > extreme breathlessness with lividity, felt as if dying.—Myxœdematous patients are always chilly; the effect of the treatment is to make them less so.—Loss of consciousness and general tonic muscular spasm for a few seconds.—Fainting attacks (many cases).—Tremors, quivering of limbs, complete unconsciousness.—(Tetany.).—Epileptiform fit, after which he was unconscious for an hour; next day felt better and warmer.—Malaise so great she refused to continue the treatment.—Agitation.—Incomplete paraplegia.—Hysterical attack.—(Hystero-epilepsy with amenorrhœa.).—Nervous and hysterical, had to have nurses to watch her.—Feels tired and sick.—Stabbing pains.—Aching pains (many cases).—Aching pains all over.—Diffused pains.—Aching pains in various parts of body.—Pains over whole body.—Brawny swelling at point of injection, followed by abscess of slow development.—Myxœdema removed (many cases).—"A series of abscesses resulting from the injections, but probably originating from an accidental abscess quite independent of them.".—A small abscess formed.—Increased suppuration in case of lupus.—Gained a stone in weight.—Lost weight enormously (many cases of myxœdema).—Rapid gain of flesh and strength.—Anæmia and debility.—Infiltration rapidly absorbed (psoriasis).—Persons suffering from skin disease can bear much larger doses than those suffering from myxœdema.—(Acromegaly, headaches, and subjective symptoms.).—(Fractures refuse to unite.).—A peculiar cachexia more dangerous than myxœdema itself.—Syphilis secondary and tertiary.

25. Skin.—Flushing of skin.—Skin became so livid as to be almost blue-black.—Skin has desquamated freely, but there has been no perspiration or diuresis.—Psoriasis; eruption extended and increased.—(Psoriasis; redness and itching reduced; eruption separating and being shed in great scales, angry, inflamed appearance completely gone.).—Moist patches behind ears heal up.—Arms less stiff and painful; swelling diminished.—Crusts separated, leaving faint red skin; eruption not nearly so painful.—(Symmetrical serpigenous eruption; dark red; edges raised and thickened.).—Lupus: tight feeling, heat, angry redness removed; suppuration increased.—Eczema: irritation of skin markedly allayed.—Scattered pustules of eczema mature quickly or abort.—(Teething eczema.).—(Syphilitic psoriasis.).—(Rupia.).—Scleroderma.—Peeling of skin beginning on legs and extending over whole surface; skin has since become comparatively soft and smooth.—Peeling of skin of lower limbs, with gradual clearing (eczema).—Skin of hands and feet desquamated.

26. Sleep.—Continual tendency to sleep.—Awoke about 4 a.m. with sharp headache.—Fearful nightmares disappeared.—Insomnia.—Exited condition; could not sleep.

27. Fever.—Flushing: with nausea; with loss of consciousness.—Always felt hot, and had a sensation of Sickness after the injections.—Felt better and warmer.—Flushing of upper part of body and pains in back.—Temperature never rose above 99° but she felt feverish and thirsty.—Temperature rose to 100° F., and remained there several days; pulse 112.—Rise of temperature; diaphoresis.—Profuse perspiration on least exertion.

Thyroiodinum.

Iodothyrinum. Trituration.

Clinical.—Goître. Obesity. Urine, increase of.

Characteristics.—*Thyroiodine* is now more generally named *Iodothyrine*, but I retain the former as more convenient. Hoenigschmied (*Aerz. Cent. Zeit*., No. 6, 1900, quoted *A. H*., xxvii. 211) says of it that it is present in only small quantities in the thyroid of the sheep. It is completely free from albuminous substances, stable, and directly assimilated. The iodine exists in organic combination, and *Thyri*. contains 0.003 parts of *Iodine* to every gramme. The general effects of the drug are—increased secretion of urine and corresponding loss of flesh. Hœnigschmied gives two cases: (*1*) Labourer, 42, for several years had enlargement and induration of all lobes of thyroid, the enlargement causing compression of the structures of the neck, dyspnœa, whistling respiration, hoarseness, short, dry cough, vertigo. *Thyri*., 5-grain tablets, one every evening; at

the end of a week twice daily. After using twenty-five tablets the gland was smaller and softer; the previously hard and resistant nodules were elastic; after two more weeks only remnants of the goître remained. (*2*) Man, 60, thyroid enlarged in all its lobes with a glandular cystic swelling in the right one; dyspnœa, loud whistling breathing. Two, three, and at last four tablets were given daily for two months, by which time the goître had vanished, but the cyst was not changed. (*3*) Man, 45, medium height, sedentary, suffered from obesity, vertigo, dyspnœa, weariness. Pulse feeble, 76; functions normal; appetite and sleep good; weight 230 pounds. With increasing doses of *Thyri*., up to ten tablets daily, the weight steadily went down to 160 pounds, activity increasing in proportion. When the dose had reached four tablets daily the urine became very abundant, but was free from albumen. The daily dose was increased one tablet every four days. At one stage Fowler's solution of arsenic, four drops in wine, was given as well to prevent *Thyroidism*.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Ars. *Compare:* Thyr. Urine, Urea.

Tilia.

Tilia Europœa. The common Lime or Linden. N. O. Tiliaceæ. Tincture of fresh blossoms.

Clinical.—Dentition. Enuresis. Epistaxis. Leucorrhœa. Lichen. Neuralgia. Peritonitis. Rheumatism. Toothache. Urticaria. *Uterus, bearing down in*; prolapse of; inflammation of.

Characteristics.—The sap of the Lime contains sugar, and the flowers an abundance of honey, which makes the tree particularly attractive to bees. A tincture of the fresh blossoms was proved by the Austrian Society. The most striking characteristic is "an intense sore feeling about the abdomen and profuse warm sweat which gives no relief." This has led to its successful use in cases of peritonitis. In addition to this are marked bearing-down symptoms in the whole genito-urinary and rectal regions, especially in the uterus, and these combined with the others have indicated *Til*. in puerperal metritis and other disorders of the female generative sphere. An intense facial neuralgia was developed in the proving; and also a very aggravated condition of skin irritation with pimples of the' lichen order. Some *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if a piece of cold iron pierced through right eye, causing burning. Burning as if a piece of ice were drawn over ear and face. As if something living were under skin of face. Tearing in anterior muscles of thigh, as if they were too short. There are A number of pains above the root of the nose; epistaxis of thin, pale blood which coagulated quickly. The left side was most affected. Great sensitiveness to draught of air was induced. The symptoms

were: < Afternoon and evening; talking; walking; sneezing; stooping; cold water. > In cool room; walking about in open air; closing eyes (head); by coffee. Pain in head was > by application of cold water; pain in jaw <. Heat of bed < skin Symptoms.

Relations.—*Compare:*—Puerperal metritis, Bell. Uterine bearing down, Lil. t. Sweat without >, Merc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy, disposed to weep.—Love-sick.—Dread of society.—Irritable.—Disinclined to work.

2. Head.—Vertigo, with staggering, and like gauze before the eyes.—Intoxication.—Stinging pain in forehead, with heat in head and face.—Extreme sensitiveness of head to draught of air.—Pressing-inward pains, as from a dull instrument, just above root of nose.—Tearing in r. temple, extending down upper arm.—Pressure and burrowing in occiput.—Itching of scalp.—Eruption of small gritty vesicles, which itch and burn on scratching.

3. Eyes.—Hollow-eyed.—Sensation as if a piece of cold iron pierced r. eye, causing burning.—Vision: obscured; flickering.

4. Ears.—Stinging in ears.

5. Nose.—Bleeding from nose; blood thin and pale, but coagulates quickly.—Frequent sneezing.—Tickling of nose.

6. Face.—Face pale; or flushed; frequent alternations.—Ulcerative, sore pain r. side of face from temple to jaw.—Cutting pains: starting from r. upper jaw; near l. malar bone.—Sensation of something alive under skin of face.—Quivering of lips.—Sprained pain in l. jaw-joint.

7. Teeth.—Stinging pain in all the teeth, < by cold water.—Drawing pains in gums.

8. Mouth.—Much mucus in mouth, causing fuzzy feeling; affecting speech.—Taste: bitter; bitter-slimy; pasty.

9. Throat.—Burning in throat.—Sensation of swelling of the palate, with desire to swallow, and hoarse voice.—Tickling in palate causing cough.

11. Stomach.—Unusual hunger.—Desires refreshing things.—Good appetite but speedy satiety.—Nausea after eating.—No desire for tobacco.—Putrid eructations.—Cramp-like pain in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Bloated abdomen; pains as from incarcerated flatulence; repeated noisy discharges of it, with much >.—Circumscribed distension of abdomen.—Abdomen painful when touched, esp. round navel.—Constant rumbling and gurgling; sometimes with colic.—Sensitiveness, soreness, and sensation of subcutaneous ulceration in upper part of abdomen.—Stitches suddenly appearing in abdomen, extending into pelvis, and impeding breathing.

13. Stool and Anus.—Pressure on rectum which seems to force out anus.—Sudden urgent desire.—Stool: early in morning; soft, mushy, unsatisfactory; pasty; scanty; delayed; hard.

14. Urinary Organs.—Constant painful pressure on bladder and urethra.—Broad stitches in middle of urethra.—Frequent, copious micturition.—Enuresis twice towards morning when in a stupid slumber.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Frequent pressing on uterus, as if everything would fall out of pelvis.—Spasmodic labour-like drawing from abdomen down small of back, as if catamenia would set in.—Great sensitiveness and soreness of whole uterus, as after parturition.—Redness, soreness, and burning of external parts.—Menstruation too late and very scanty (blood pale).—Profuse leucorrhœa; pale mucus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling, scraping, irritating, provoking slight cough, esp. in l. side of larynx.—Fine stitches in larynx, < talking.—Hoarseness.—Frequent sighing.

18. Chest.—Oppression.—Whole chest weak; acute pressure and pinching under sternum.—Throbs as from a dull stitch from thorax to back.—Bruised pain and swelling of l. sterno-clavicular joint.—Tearing from l. pectoralis major to axilla and also upper arm with weariness and sensation of paralysis in arm while in bed.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Tensive, sore pain in præcordial region.—Pulse accelerated; small.

20. Neck and Back.—Tearing from nape to top of shoulder.—Sticking, drawing, and heat in r. back between liver and kidneys.—Heaviness in sacral and dorsal region.

21. Limbs.—Trembling; weariness; bruised feeling in limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic heaviness of arms, esp. upper arm.—Weariness of l. arm even while hanging down.—Heaviness and painful lameness in l. shoulder.—Tearing: in forearm near wrist; in r. wrist and l. half of skull; in fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weariness and prickling in limbs; cramps in flexor muscles.—Drawing in small spot l. hip whilst sitting.—Tension in anterior muscles of both thighs as if too short.—Sensation as if leg tightly bound while walking.—Cramp in l. sole.—Ulcerative pain in ball of l. great toe < by touch.

24. Generalities.—Esp. suitable for women after parturition, and for children during dentition.—L. side of body most affected.—< Afternoon and evening; in warm room; in heat of bed (skin symptoms); during motion (rheumatic symptoms).—> In cool room, and from motion.

25. Skin.—Skin red; hard pimples; burn like fire after scratching.—Burning itching at night.—(Urticaria.—Lichen simplex.)

26. Sleep.—Yawning; sleepy; exhausted.—Night disturbed by sudden waking.—Sleeplessness, with restlessness; bed seems too hard.—Vivid frightful dreams; skin of legs, esp. over tibiæ, bathed in perspiration.

27. Fever.—Pulse full, hard, and quick.—Chilliness in evening.—Heat all over, but most in head and cheeks.—Night-sweat.

Titanium.

Trituration of the copper-red crystals obtained from the slag at the bottom of a blast iron furnace. consisting of Titan. cyanide and Titan. nitride.

Clinical.—Hemiopia. Semen, too early ejaculation of.

Characteristics.—*Titanium* (Ti., A. W. 48.1) stands midway between Silicon and Tin in some of its relations; and in other respects it is closely related to Iron, Chromium, and Aluminium. The crystals proved by Sharp (who took gr. ii. of the 1st trit. daily for a week) were originally believed to be the pure metal, but were proved later to be the cyanonitrid. One symptom of the proving is remarkable: "Imperfect vision, the peculiarity being that *half an object only* could be seen." Another symptom, which Burnett has turned to good account in cases of sexual weakness, is "Too, early ejaculation of semen in coitus."

Relations.—*Compare:* Half-sight, Nat. c., Lyc., Aur., Lith.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Giddiness.

3. Eyes.—Desire to keep eyelids closed.—Only half an object could be seen at once.

11. Stomach.—Loss of appetite.—Nausea.—Discomfort in stomach.

24. Generalities.—Greatly disordered; felt and looked wretchedly ill.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Too early ejaculation of semen.

Tongo.

Dipterix odorata. Tongo, Tonka or Tonquin Bean. N. O. Leguminosæ.
Tincture of the dried beans.

Clinical.—Hip, pains in. Migraine. Neuralgia of face. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*Tongo* was proved by Nenning. Its fragrant seed is much used by perfumers. *Dipterix odorata*, which yields it, is a native of Cayenne. The fruit is something like that of the almond-tree. Curiously in the proving it produced "Risings with taste of bitter almonds." The chief uses of *Tong*. have been in migraine and neuralgic affections. The symptoms are: < By rest; when seated. > By movement. Pressure >.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Vinegar.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Peevishness and ill-humour.—Dislike to labour and conversation.

2. Head.—Head confused, esp. in occiput, with drowsiness.—Heaviness of head, esp. on rising up after stooping.—Drawing headache.—Pressure, tearings, and shootings in head, esp. on coining into a room, with tearings on one side of the face and ill-humour.—Shootings in head, when laughing.—Pulsative headache, esp. on l. side.—The headaches disappear on taking vinegar.—Excessive sensibility of exterior of head.

3. Eyes.—Burning sensation and dryness of eyes, when reading in evening.—Drawing, tension, and quivering in eyelids.

4. Ears.—Tearing in ears.

5. Nose.—Coryza, with obstruction of nose.—Violent sneezing in the night.—Slight tearing in root of nose with irritation to sneeze and cough.

6. Face.—Paleness of complexion, with red cheeks.—Tearing in maxillæ.—Semilateral, tearing pains in face.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with tearing pain, esp. in molars, < by pressing upon them, dissipated by the use of vinegar.—Acid blood from teeth and gums.

8. Mouth.—Copious accumulation of water in mouth.

9. Throat.—Roughness and scraping in throat.

11. Stomach.—Risings with taste of bitter almonds.

12. Abdomen.—Burning sensation and cuttings in the hypochondria, as if externally.—Movements and pinchings in abdomen.

13. Stool.—Tenesmus.—Hard fæces, evacuated with straining.—Diarrhœa, followed by excessive sensibility of abdomen.

14. Urinary Organs.—Scanty urine, with white sediment.—Urine of colour of white wine, with much slimy sediment.—Red urine, with abundant clay-coloured sediment.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature.—Leucorrhœa, when walking.—Discharge of thick mucus from vagina (when making an effort to pass a stool).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with burning sensation in larynx.

18. Chest.—Shooting and burning sensation under sides of the chest.

20. Back.—Pains in loins, with excessive sensibility to the touch.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearing in l. hip-joint 5 p.m. > rubbing.—Tearing in l. thigh and knee > pressure.—Violent stinging like the prick of a needle in fatty portion of r. great toe after dinner.

24. Generalities.—Tearing in the limbs, > by external pressure and also by movement.—The majority of the symptoms manifest themselves when seated, and during repose.—Vinegar dissipates many of the pains.

Toxicophis.

Toxicophis pugnax. Moccasin Snake. N. O. Ophidia. Trituration.

Clinical.—Œdema. Periodic neuralgia.

Characteristics.—Some effects of bites with this snake have been recorded. A peculiar feature of the cases was that the symptoms of pain and fever recurred annually at exactly the same period for many years with decreasing intensity each year. In one case the pains spread to other parts after some years.

SYMPTOMS.

23. Lower Limbs.—R. leg became painful and swelled rapidly.—For several years the pain was confined to the knee of the bitten limb; in a few years it left the knee and seized the hip, and finally attacked the shoulder.

24. Generalities.—For the last eighteen years annual recurrence of symptoms with severe pain but without swelling; occurred at precisely the same time of year; decreased in intensity each year.

25. Skin.—Skin rather dry.

Trachinus.

Trachinus draco and T. vipera. The Great and Lesser Weever, Sting-bull and Sting-fish. Trituration of the poisonous fins.

Clinical.—Asthma. Blood-poisoning. Neuralgia. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—Some very serious effects have been recorded from wounds inflicted with the fins of *Trachinus*. Intolerable pains, swelling of the part, and in some cases gangrene, fever, delirium, and symptoms of hydrophobia have been observed. It should be indicated in cases of acute blood-poisoning with intense pains.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Raving.—Hydrophobia.—Anxiety.—Fear of death.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Violent headache.

11. Stomach.—Violent thirst.—Nausea.—Green, bilious vomiting.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Paroxysms of suffocation.

19. Heart.—Palpitation.

24. Generalities.—Swelling: of whole body; of wounded arm then of head and chest.—Stinging, burning, throbbing pain increasing to unendurable intensity lasting an hour and then decreasing.—Violent burning pain extending from wound to chest.

25. Skin.—Skin of whole body became yellowish green.—Gangrenous blisters on arms.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness.

27. Fever.—Constant fever with irregular pulse.—Cold, clammy sweat.

Tradescantia.

Tradescantia diuretica. N. O. Commelynaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Gonorrhœa. Orchitis.

Characteristics.—Mure proved *Trad*., which belongs to a genus of lily-like plants. It produced disorder of the genito-urinary organs, urethral discharge, and inflammation of the scrotum; also embarrassed breathing.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Vertigo.

13. Stool.—Diarrhœa.

14. Urinary Organs.—Whitish discharge from urethra.—Pain when urinating.—Stream thin.—Urine: acid smelling; yellowish, copious, ash-coloured sediment.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Scrotum inflamed, painful and red.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing: very painful; embarrassed, difficult, sighing, as from want of air.

18. Chest.—Pain in l. side of chest.

Trifolium Pratense.

Trifolium pratense. Red Clover. N. O. Leguminosæ. Tincture of flower heads. [In the cancer cases an extract of the blossoms of the first crop is used. "This extract," says Cooper, "is made by boiling down the flowers till nothing but an inspissated residuum is left: in this condition it seems to be caustic and for this reason is used by herbalists: I doubt its utility."]

Clinical.—Cancer. Constipation. Cough. Mumps. Pancreas, affections of. Throat, sore; mucus in. Uvula, pain in.

Characteristics.—*Tri. p*. has a reputation among eclectics in whooping-cough, and coughs of measles and phthisis. T. C. Duncan and others proved it and elicited some very decided respiratory symptoms, dry, tickling cough, oppressed breathing with fever. One peculiar symptom was, cough followed by hiccough. Many symptoms of congestion appeared. The head felt full of blood. The lungs felt full of blood. Sensation in lungs as if breathing hot air; as if air full of impurities. There was persistent headache on waking. Sleep was unrefreshing. The pulse was weak and intermittent, showing an action on the heart; later it was full and bounding. Pharynx as well as trachea was irritated and there was: "Sharp pain through uvula causing tears to start." Dryness of trachea causing him to clear throat of some foreign substance. Secretion of urine increased. Dull, stupid feeling generally. Farrington gives as characteristic: Hoarseness and choking spells at night with cough; the neck is still, cramps in sterno-mastoid muscle > by heat and friction. Cooper says of *Tri. p*. that it causes salivation in horses, and diarrhœa if they eat much of it; and that it cures mumps and affections of the pancreas and salivary glands. Hale says it causes "heaves" in horses. Felter (*H. R*., xiv. 431) gives it to persons disposed to cancer. He finds it retards the progress of cancerous tumours and improves the general condition of the patient. It keeps cancer from ulcerating. After ulceration has occurred *Tri. p*. does no good. Another indication of Felter's is "scaly and ulcerated conditions of the tibial region of the old." The symptoms are < in close room; > in open air." When I became very warm (with the fever) my breathing stopped; lungs felt as if breathing hot air. " < After sleep.

Relations.—*Compare:* Botan.; congestive symptoms, Meli. Headache on waking, Nat. m., Lach. Cough with pains in chest, Bry., Ranuc., Arn., Rhus.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Confusion of ideas, morning.

2. Head.—Great headache in morning on waking.—Dulness in anterior brain.—Head feels full of blood.—Intermittent headache.—Pricking in forehead.

3. Eyes.—Eyes. dull and sore; heavy.

5. Nose.—Much mucus in nose; thin.

8. Mouth.—Whole mucus tract sensitive.—Taste of drug disgusting and always in mouth.—Salivation (horses).

9. Throat.—Much mucus in throat, constantly trying to clear it.—Throat irritated all the way down; as if scalded.—Irritation of pharynx and trachea causing dry cough.—Sharp pain through uvula causing tears to start.

11. Stomach.—Great thirst.—Hiccough.

12. Abdomen.—Rises at 5.45 a.m. with griping pains in abdomen and headache.—Colicky pains all day.

13. Stool and Anus.—Very costive, each stool followed by several drops of dark blood, attended by a bearing-down sensation as if bowel would prolapse by its own weight (this lasted fourteen days, after which bowels became regular).—Stool delayed several days, hard, covered with mucus; later bowels moved freely.

14. Urinary Organs.—Uneasiness in region of kidneys, and whole urinary tract.—Urine very profuse.—Vesical tenesmus after urinating.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Great dryness of trachea causing him to clear throat of some foreign substance at 11 a.m.—Irritation of pharynx and trachea causing short, hacking cough with accumulation of mucus which must be expectorated.—Incessant dry, hacking cough.—Seems as if trachea was loaded with impurities, after eating.—Dyspnœa > in fresh air.

18. Chest.—Lungs feel as if full of blood 2 p.m.; 10 p.m. had to leave a close room from oppression; on going into fresh air was obliged to cough much; this was followed by hiccough and profuse expectoration.—Chest tight; on lying down.

19. Heart.—Pulse slow and irregular; later full and rapid.

20. Neck and Back.—Neck stiff, cramps in sterno-mastoid muscles, > by heat and rubbing; with the cough.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tingling in l. palm; also in l. arm.

26. Sleep.—On waking in morning felt as if he had not been asleep.

27. Fever.—Immediately after retiring began to feel cold; pulse intermitting, later bounding; became very warm and breathing stopped; lungs felt as if breathing hot air.—Feet and hands cold, head hot.

Trifolium Repens.

Trifolium repens. White Clover. N. O. Leguminosæ. Trituration or tincture of flower heads.

Clinical.—Mumps. Salivation.

Characteristics.—The proving of *Tr. r.* produced a specific action on the salivary glands. Hale says it produces marked salivation in horses.

Relations.—*Compare:* jabor., Pilo.

SYMPTOMS.

6. Face.—Feeling of fulness or congestion of all the salivary glands.—Discomfort and even pain in glands followed by copious flow of saliva.—One prover felt just as if she had mumps coming on.

Trillium.

Trillium erectum. Purple Trillium. Bethroot. Birthroot. Lamb's quarter. Rattlesnake root. Wakerobin. Three-leaved nightshade. [According to Millspaugh *T. pendulum* is the white variety of *T. erectum*. *Treas. of Bot.* gives the names as synonymous. The symptoms of H. Minton, the original prover, are given in Allen under *T. cernuum*. Minton obtained the tincture from a botanic physician and did not himself verify the plant. His symptoms are marked (M) in the schema. Millspaugh considers *T. erectum* as the proper source of the homśopathic tincture.] N. O. Smilaceć (or Trilliaceć) of the Liliaceć. Tincture of the fresh root.

Clinical.—Bladder, catarrh of. Climaxis. Diabetes. Dysentery. Fainting, with flooding. Fibroma, hćmorrhages from. Hćmorrhages; post-partum; ante-partum. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Writer's cramp.

Characteristics.—The chief uses of *Trill*. come to us from the eclectics, who learned some of them from the native Indians. The popular name Birth-root sufficiently indicates one part of its reputation. In hćmorrhage, ante-partum, post-partum, and climacteric, in fibroid tumours, and in hćmorrhages of all kinds *Trill*. has been found curative. Both the White and the Purple varieties have been used. Minton's proving of *T. cernuum* (?) brought out the hćmorrhagic property in the blood-tinged diarrhśa. One characteristic in connection with the hćmorrhages of *Trill*. is *faintness* and sinking at the stomach; also cold extremities and rapid, feeble pulse. "Flooding with fainting" is a keynote. Minton's proving brought out a symptom bearing on this "Sensation of goneness in abdomen." He had also extreme debility palpitation, and anxiety. *Trill*. has been used as a local hćmostatic in epistaxis and for bleeding after tooth extraction. *Peculiar Sensations are:* As if eyes too large (M). As if a crumb were in larynx (M). As if the chest was tightly bound and could not be expanded. As if hips and small of back were falling to pieces. As if sacro-iliac synchondroses were falling apart; wants to he bound tightly. As if bones were broken. Left side most affected. Restless, tossing agitation, fear of being sick, great anguish were experienced by Minton. The restlessness and exhaustion from hćmorrhages are typified in this. Blue vision; and craving for ice-water are other noteworthy symptoms. There is tendency to putrescence of fluids. The hćmorrhages of *Trill*. are copious; either active or passive; usually bright red and profuse. *Trill*. is *suited to* women who flood after

every labour; flabby subjects. The symptoms of Minton's proving were: > Bending forward; < sitting erect. < By motion. < After eating. > By exercise in open air. Standing or walking = bearing down in pelvis. Motion < hćmorrhages.

Relations.—*Complementary:* Calc. p. (menstrual and hćmorrhagic affections). *Compare:* Anguish, restless tossing about, Aco. Hćmorrhages, Chi., Calc., Ham., Secal., Ust., Sang. Bright-red blood, Ipec. Mill. Bleeding after tooth extraction, Ham., Kre. Menses profuse, every two weeks and lasting a week or longer, Calc. p. Flow profuse, gushing, light red, < least movement, Sabi. Flow dark, clotted, Ust., Thlasp. As if bones of pelvis broken, Ćsc. h.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Melancholy with sadness (M).—Repugnance to conversation (M).—Irritable (M).—Anguish; agitation and tossing about, impossible to keep still (M).

2. Head.—Vertigo, chiefly, on rising in morning (M).—Dull pain l. temple < least noise (M).—Pain in forehead > bending forward, < returning to erect position (M).—Headache < by least noise; walking; coughing (M).—Head and face feel hot (M).

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyeballs, feel too large and as if would fall from their sockets (M).—Burning in inner canthus with profuse flow of tears (M).—Vision blurred; everything looks blue (M).

5. Nose.—Profuse nose-bleed.

8. Mouth.—Bleeding from gums or after extraction of tooth.—Greasy feeling on tongue and gums (M).—Very offensive taste, esp. on rising in morning (M).—Profuse flow of saliva (M).

11. Stomach.—Disgust for everything except cold water (M).—Desire for ice-water (M).—Sickness; excessive pain; cramp of stomach (M).—Sinking in stomach with heat.—Hematemesis.—Stomach symptoms < after meals and in morning (M).

12. Abdomen.—Swelling of abdomen as in ascites, with sensation as if abdominal contents drawn back against vertebral column (M).—Flabbiness of parietes with sensation of goneness, a want of support in front, with at intervals of a few moments short, sharp, lancinating pains from before backward, compelling him to bend forward (M).—Much flatulence and grumbling.

13. Stool and Anus.—Dysentery, when passages are almost pure blood.—Diarrhśa thin, watery, tinged with blood; painless (M).—Constipation succeeded by thin, watery, very offensive diarrhśa (M).—Chronic diarrhśas of bloody mucus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Hćmaturia, passive.—Chronic catarrh of bladder.—Diabetes.—Sharp, cutting pain in urethra when urinating (M).—Urine copious, of strong disagreeable odour (M).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching of genitals < by scratching.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Hćmorrhage from uterus; with sensation as though hips and back were falling to pieces, > from a tight bandage.—Bearing down in pelvis when standing or walking; copious, yellowish, stringy leucorrhśa; period lingers several days beyond usual time.—Excessive flooding with fainting.—Metrorrhagia at climacteric; pale; faint; flow returns every two weeks.—Climaxis with weak sight; anxious look.—Displaced uterus, with consequent menorrhagia.—Menses come on after over-exertion.—Gushing of bright-red blood from uterus at least movement; later, blood pale from anćmia.—Hćmorrhages from fibroid tumours.—Threatened abortion; profuse hćmorrhages.—Pain in back and cold limbs, with hćmorrhages.—Too profuse menstrual flow alter exhaustion by exercise.—Profuse, exhausting leucorrhśa.—Hćmorrhage in abortion of third month.—Ante-partum hćmorrhage; os uteri dilated to size of half a dollar; no pains; flooding excessive.—Post-partum hćmorrhage.—Profuse, long-lasting lochial discharges.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sensation of crumb in larynx, keeps up continual coughing (M).—Cough, with purulent or bloody sputum.—Hćmoptysis.

18. Chest.—Difficult breathing; feels as if chest bound up preventing it expanding (M).

19. Heart.—Palpitation with great anxiety (M).

21. Limbs.—Cramping pains in muscles of arms and calves (M).

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in l. shoulder extending down arm to hand (M).—Cramping pains in fingers when writing (M).

24. Generalities.—Hćmorrhages usually bright red, profuse; also when sacro-iliac synchondroses feel as if falling apart; wants to be bound tightly.—Feels as if bones were broken, with hćmorrhages.—Crawling sensation in veins, like a tightening up of parts; < in legs and ankles.—Great debility (M).

25. Skin.—Skin hot and dry, with itching and burning, < by scratching (M).

26. Sleep.—Sleepless; rolling and tossing on bed (M).—Sleep disturbed by frequent dreams (M).—Dreams of festivities, sleigh-ride, &c. (M).

27. Fever.—Feverish during pain in abdomen, on the subsidence of which a profuse perspiration broke out (M).

Trimethylaminum.

Propylaminum. $N(CH_3)_3$. [Found in many plants, Chen. v., Cratæg. ox., Phal. imp., Pyr. com., Arn., Cotyl. u., Fag. syl., &c., and in herring-brine.] Solution.

Clinical.—Ankles, pains in. Rheumatic fever. Wrists, pains in.

Characteristics.—*Trimethyl*., which is prepared from herring-brine among other sources, has a very unpleasant and penetrating fish-like odour. At one time it was regarded as a panacea in cases of acute rheumatism. Experiments on patients and others show that it diminishes the amount of urea excreted. Hansen gives these as characteristics: great pains in wrist-joints, also great restlessness, pains in ankle-joints from standing < slight movement. C. Carleton Smith (*H. P*., vi. 432) gives these: "Rheumatism, when the needle held in the fingers gets so heavy she cannot sew." "Copious diarrhœa with pains in ankle-joints but not in wrists; thirst for large quantities of cold water (like *Bry*.)."

Triosteum.

Triosteum perfoliatum. Fever-wort. Horse-gentian. N. O. Caprifoliaceæ (Tribe, Lonicereæ). Tincture of fresh root.

Clinical.—Asthma. Backache. Fever; gastric. Headache; bilious. Influenza. Infra-mammary pain. Joints, stiff. Typhoid. Urticaria.

Characteristics.—*Triost*. is an energetically acting drug, and has been proved by Williamson, Neidhard, Gatchell, and; other experienced provers. The name "fever-wort" tells its traditional reputation. Hale says it is one of the ingredients of the "fever powder" of the eclectics. Talmadge, one of the provers, found it of great value in typhoid and gastric fevers. It produced acute rheumatic symptoms and an intense urticaria. Talmadge says of the effect on himself: "It acted promptly and emphatically, causing aching pains in nearly every part of the body, especially of lower limbs and head." The right side of the head was more affected than the left. The stomach was very much disordered. The vomiting and pain in the stomach were very severe. At the anus there was itching and exudation of mucus. A peculiar concomitant of the evacuations was: numbness of the lower limbs after stool. Many symptoms came on in the early morning hours. One prover, though sleepy, could not sleep after midnight. The symptoms were: < Early morning, 3, 4, 5, and 7 a.m. < Sitting up; rising from bed; turning in bed; lying. < After sleep. < Drinking cold water.

Relations.—Gastric fever, Bapt. Rheumatism, Bry., Rhus. Load at epigastrium, Ab. n. Sleepy but cannot sleep, Bell.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Greater cheerfulness.—Dulness and drowsiness, with disinclination for active business.

2. Head.—Giddiness when rising at midnight, with extreme drowsiness.—Headache < sitting up.—Headache < r. forehead and r. temple.—Boring pain in r. temple 3 a.m.—Pain back of head with feeling of weight.

3. Eyes.—Slight pain in l. eyeball.

5. Nose.—Sneezing.

8. Mouth.—Soreness as if from swelling of pharynx, and pain in œsophagus on swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Increased appetite through day.—Loathing of all food.—Thirst.—Nausea; on rising, which was immediately followed by copious vomiting of very sour ingesta, attended with cramp in stomach and followed by sweat and pain in forehead which was < l. side.—Vomiting: 5 am. on rising to stool; drawing in calves.—Load and oppression in epigastrium 4 a.m., throbbing and undulating sensation all through system.—Pain in epigastrium, < by drinking water.—Soreness in epigastric region.

12. Abdomen.—Flatulence confined to stomach.—Sharp pains in bowels and stomach.—Heat and sharp pain in r. side of abdomen in evening.—The evacuations seemed to proceed from small intestines.

13. Stool and Anus.—Irritation of anus with exudation of mucus.—Stools most frequent in evening.—Stool 7 a.m. preceded by pain in abdomen.—Stool: watery, frothy, without pain, followed by exhaustion; at 7 a.m. followed by numbness of lower limbs.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Discharge of semen during sleep without erection.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Asthmatic troubles.

19. Heart.—Audible beating of heart and slight pain under l. breast.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in nape with perspiration.—Pain in nape and back.—Pain in nape and occiput with coldness and stiffness in feet.—Rheumatic pain in back from stooping.—Pain and stiffness in loins (l. side).

21. Limbs.—Stiffness in all joints of her upper and lower limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. shoulder from lying on it.

23. Lower Limbs.—Remarkable stiffness in lower limbs, with slight coldness and tingling sensation.—Stiffness in knees when attempting to rise.—Pain in r. knee.—Drawing and shrinking sensation in legs; most decided pricking in soles.—Calves numb.—Penetrating pain under and behind l. external malleolus, after sleeping.—Stiffness of all joints when lying.

24. Generalities.—Aching in all bones.—Acted promptly and energetically, causing aching pains in nearly every part of the body, esp. lower limbs and head.

25. Skin.—Vesicular eruption on forehead, over l. eye, on middle of chest, and on r. arm.—Violent itching eruption on skin.—Great itching at night with welts all over surface.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness with inability to sleep soon after midnight.

27. Fever.—Coldness and stiffness in the feet.—Fever.—Drying up of perspiration and development of fever, with hot skin and increased thirst.—General sweat.

Triticum Repens.

Triticum repens. Couch-grass. Cooch-grass. Cutch-grass. Quitch-grass. Twitch. N. O. Gramineæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Bladder, irritation of, Dysuria. Urine, incontinence of.

Characteristics.—Burnett (*Organ. Diseases of Women*, 115) tellshow he learned of a herbalist the use of *Trit. r.*, the herbalist having cured with it a patient of Burnett's, a man suffering from dysuria. Burnett has found it no less valuable for women than for men. "Frequently in dysuria from an inflamed state of the urethra, I found *Trit. r.* Ø, ten drops in a little water, frequently repeated, of prompt effect, often giving complete relief in a few hours, and if the ailment is *primarily in the urethra* the relief is an abiding cure; if from a tugging of the heavy womb, it is only relief." He gives this case: A widow, suffering from complete procidentia, uteri and very bad hæmorrhoidal bleeding, wrote that she was driven almost mad with painful micturition; the burning and straining were truly awful. *Trit. r.* Ø, as above, was ordered, and brought a most grateful letter from the patient. She keeps a supply always at hand.

Trombidium.

Trombidium muscæ domesticæ. N. O. Acaridea (Class, Arachnida). Tincture of the animals.

Clinical.—Anus, prolapse of. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Hip-joint, pain in. Liver, pain in. Nose, catarrh of. Sciatica. Tibia, pain in. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*Tromb*. is "a parasite found singly or in groups upon the common house-fly, of a bright red colour, nearly circular in shape. The alcoholic tincture, a brilliant orange in colour, was prepared from specimens, about 115 in number, collected in Frankfort, Philadelphia, in September, 1864. The provings, under the supervision of Hering, were made by Harvey, Head, J. F. R., and Bancroft, the potencies used 3x, 6x, 9, 18, and 30" (Hering, *Guiding Symptoms*). The grand keynote of *Tromb*. is "< by eating or drinking." The symptom may be in the nose, teeth, or tonsils, this modality is characteristic. On this indication I have cured some of the worst cases of diarrhœa; and also intestinal pains coming on when the patient eats or drinks. I have used a 10m preparation of Fincke's given me by Skinner. A comprehensive keynote in diarrhœa and dysentery is: "Much pain before and after stool; stool only after eating." *Tromb*. has cured dysentery with brown, thin, bloody stools and tenesmus. Congested liver with urgent, loose stools on rising from bed; during stool, sharp pain in left side, shooting downward." Skin symptoms were prominent, especially itching of scalp and in whiskers. Fainting on rising up. Restlessness, inability to keep quiet. *Peculiar Sensations are:* As if there were no weight in head; lightness. As from incarcerated flatus in abdomen. As if excoriated after tenesmus. As if everything were coming out of anus. As if hot air blowing over lower abdomen and thigh. As if abdomen needed support. As if three toes on left foot would be twisted off. As if her breath were leaving her. The symptoms are: < By touch (pain in liver). < By pressure (pain in abdomen). Lying down: < toothache; prevents fainting. Swallowing, or blowing Dose = shooting in right ear. < Shaking head. Reading aloud = toothache. Rising up = fainting. Walking < pain in head; = pain in hip-joint (which is, however, > after a few steps). < Moving. Warm drink > toothache. Open air > coryza. Cold air < toothache. Cold bath < pain in abdomen. < Eating or drinking. < After stool.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Staph. (toothache); Merc. c. (diarrhœa), *Compare:* Rheumatism, Ledm. Diarrhœa, Sulph. < Blowing nose. Culex, Thuja. Stitches up anus, Ign., Nit. ac., Sul. ac.; with prolapse, Pod.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Talkative during day; disposed to be contrary; constant disposition to gape.—Inability to collect ideas, absence of ideas; loss of memory.

2. Head.—Oppressive headache.—Dulness of head in forenoon.—Congestion of head in evening, with red face and ears.—Lightness of head.—Dizziness; on every attempt to rise from bed, with faintness.—Head heavy, sometimes sharp pains in temples, extending over forehead, at 9.30 p.m.) < l. side.—Pain: in l. mastoid process on waking at 7 a.m.; in l. side of head at 10 p.m., < shaking head and walking.—Shooting: above r. temple at 3 p.m.; near r. parietal eminence at 11 a.m.—Intolerable itching at 7 a.m., < vertex and occiput.

3. Eyes.—Redness of internal part of conjunctiva, similar to a pterygium.—Lachrymation in open air.—Itching at r. inner canthus at 9 p.m.

4. Ears.—Shooting: in ears in afternoon, < r.; frequently in r. during day and evening; in r. in forenoon, < swallowing or blowing nose.—Itching in ears after rising.—Burning in both pinnæ, esp. r.

5. Nose.—Nose obstructed on rising.—Fluent coryza in open air and on eating.—Mucous discharge from nose, < during dinner.—Dryness of nose in evening, with scabs.—Nose-bleed in morning; afternoon.

7. Teeth.—Aching in l. decayed tooth: on waking at 7 a.m., renewed by breakfast, lasting till noon; in evening; in evening from reading aloud, preventing sleep almost all night, lasting next day, < lying down, eating, talking, and cold air, > warm drinks, > *Staph*.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated white.

9. Throat.—Throat sore on r. side.

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost.

11. Stomach.—Eructations after meals; tasting of ingesta.—(Vomiting after breakfast, thought it was from drinking coffee.).—Griping in pit of stomach, < after dinner.

12. Abdomen.—Flatulent distension; at 10 p.m.; at 11 p.m., causing pain.—Shooting beginning in l. hypochondrium.—Griping on rising, obliging stool, which was brown and diarrhœic and which > the pain until after breakfast, when it returned with greater violence and induced a second stool, with tenesmus causing prolapsus, then burning about anus; sudden griping at l.30 p.m., < l. side, which induced a stool, the stool passed quickly, then tenesmus and prolapsus, then pain as if excoriated; stool > pain only temporarily, as it returned with such violence as to force sweat from all parts, abated gradually; < by dinner, causing another stool of soft, brown fæces mixed with mucus, then tenesmus, prolapsus; weakness, esp. in knees.—Pain in morning, with urging to stool.—Pain at 3 p.m., > diarrhœa; on eating, with desire for stool; < pressure.—Darting pain, at 10 a.m., < above r.

hip.—Pain as from incarcerated flatus at 3 p.m.; sore, waking about 5 a.m., with urging to stool.—Heavy pain in forenoon, < drinking cold water and eating dinner, the same pain next day, < by pressure.—Pain in hepatic region just under ends of floating ribs; in forenoon, sore to pressure; sore in evening, with sensitiveness to touch.—Darting pain in liver at 10 p.m.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation after pappy stool.—Diarrhœa, with straining and expulsion of flatus.—Diarrhœa at 5 a.m., during day several small, loose stools, always preceded by sore pain in intestines, with the stool tenesmus and shivering along the back, on following days several stools daily, mostly small, consisting of mucus with tenesmus; (> by *Merc. cor*.).—Before stool: pain in l. side of abdomen, with sweat; griping pains; sore pain in intestines.—During stool: pain in abdomen continues; tenesmus; chills on back; much urging.—After stool: tenesmus; prolapsus ani; burning in anus; great debility; weakness in knees; colic temporarily > but soon returns.—Light-brown diarrhœa at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., preceded and followed by pain in abdomen, straining with the second stool.—Stitches upward along l. side of anus.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Hacking cough from irritation in throat.

18. Chest.—Cutting to r. of lower part of sternum at 7 a.m.—Sharp pain in lower part of chest at 7 a.m.—Throbbing all over chest from 9 till 11 a.m.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Shooting in region of heart at 7.30 a.m.—Pain in region of heart at 4 p.m., < by a long breath.—Darting rheumatic pain in heart region.—Pulse 100 and full at 9 a.m.—Intermittent pulse.

21. Limbs.—Shooting: in different joints during day; in joints in afternoon and evening; in l. heel and wrist; in phalangeal joints of third finger and in l. knee in forenoon.

22. Upper Limbs.—Heaviness.—Shoulder: shooting in r. joint at 2 p.m.; shocks in l. joint in afternoon and next forenoon; pain in l.; rheumatic pain in l.—Forearm: aching down l.; pain in bones of l. at noon; frequent pains in l., forenoon; intermittent pain in l. at 11 p.m., then shooting.—Shooting: in a spot on inner side of dorsum of wrist at 4 p.m.; in r. wrist at noon, intermittent at first; in phalangeal joints of second l. finger at 8.30 a.m.; in palmar surface of ungual phalanx of r. thumb; intermittent in finger-joints, elbows, and wrists in forenoon.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in l. hip-joint on rising from a seat and beginning to walk, causing limping, usually > after taking a few steps.—Thighs: tearing in lower part of l. at 2.30 p.m.; flying, sharp pains in l. at 9 a.m.—Knee: rheumatic pain in l.; intermittent pain in r. at 9 a.m.—Boring in r. tibia in forenoon.—Pain in inner part of l. ankle at 12 p.m., < bearing weight on it.—Tearing in l. tarsus at 1 p.m.—Shooting:

in r. ankle at 3 p.m.; in l. tarsus at 6 p.m.; in outer side of r. metatarsus at 3 p.m.; in inner side of l. heel.

24. Generalities.—Rheumatic pains in l. shoulder, arm, knee, and region of heart.—Inability to keep quiet.—Weakness.—Felt > in evening; > in open air.

25. Skin.—Pimples on nape in evening.—Itching: in spots on chin and among whiskers; in evening, and about neck.

26. Sleep.—Constant inclination to gape through day; in afternoon.—Sleepiness.—Restless sleep.—Wakefulness after 4 a.m., with restlessness.—Lewd dreams.

27. Fever.—Chilliness at night, < morning on waking.—Fever in afternoon, with pulsation in arteries of head and aching in occiput and small of back.—Burning in pinnæ of ears in evening, < r.

Tropæolum.

Tropæolum majus. Indian Cress. Garden Nasturtium. N. O. Tropæolaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Urine, fetid.

Characteristics.—*Tropæolum* is a native of Peru. It was called "Cress" and "Nasturtium" because the taste of the leaves was considered like the taste of cress, and they have been used like cress in salads. The seeds make pickles, and are used as a substitute for capers. A patient to whom Cooper gave *Trop*. noted that it made the urine extremely fetid in smell. On this keynote Cooper has relieved several cases of urinary difficulty, giving single doses of the Ø tincture.

Tuberculinum.

Tuberculin of Koch. A glycerine extract of a pure cultivation of tubercle bacilli (human). Liquid attenuations.

Clinical.—Acne. Albuminuria. Appendicitis. Asthma. Bones, caries of. Bronchitis. Catarrhal pneumonia. Chilblains. Cornea, opacity of; ulceration of. Dentition. Erysipelas. Erythema. Hćmaturia. Hćmoptysis. Headache. Heart, affections of; palpitation of. Influenza. Leprosy. Leucorrhśa. Lungs, śdema of. Lupus. Mania.

Menses too early. Nephritis. Night-terrors. Śdema glottidis. Paralysis. Phthisis. Pleurisy. *Pneumonia, acute*. Tuberculosis.

Characteristics.—I consider it best to reserve the name *Tuberculinum* for this preparation of Koch, as it is universally known by that name. Burnett's "*Bacillinum*" is now accepted as the name of the original homśopathic preparation, and though its originator, Swan, named it *Tuberculinum*, it owes its present position in therapeutics to Burnett, and it will simplify matters if we make the term *Bacillinum* cover the homśopathic nosode and *Tuberculinum* the preparation of Koch. When Koch's *Tuberculinum* was first launched the medical papers were teeming with reports of cases undergoing the injection for various diseases. Of the reported effects, curative and pathogenetic, I made a collection. These will be found in *H. W*., xxvi. 155. I have there given the authority for the observations and the nature of the cases in which the effects were observed. These symptoms will be found arranged in the Schema, and each symptom has appended to it the initial of the observer, or an indication of the disease from which the patient was suffering when the observation was made. Koch's own observations are marked (K); Virchow's, (V); Jonathan Hutchinson's, (H); Ewald's, (E); Albrand's, (A); Watson Cheyne's, (W C); Lennox Brown's, (L B). The names of other observers are given in full. Lupus cases are marked (lps.); observations made on a leper (lpr.). In *Jour. Belge d'H*., 1894, 236, Mersch published a pathogenesis of *Tub*. compiled mainly from the same sources as mine, but giving some additional symptoms. These I have included and marked (M). A few cured symptoms are put in brackets. The undistinguished symptoms are from a proving by Nebel, of Montreux (*H. W*., xxxv. 397). The provers were tuberculous individuals, mostly workpeople, and only pathogenetic symptoms are recorded. *Tub*. 30 was used, the preparation having been obtained from Hausmann's Pharmacy, St. Gall. I do not find any appreciable difference between the action of *Tub*. and that of *Bac*. My own impression is that they are practically identical, and that the one will answer to the indications of the other. Nebel has used *Tub*. in exactly the same way as Burnett and others have used *Bac*., on the indications Burnett laid down and with Burnett's results. In *H. W*. for May, June, and July, 1901, I have copied from *H. R*. of the same year articles by Nebel giving his experiences with Tub.: (*1*) Boy, 13, had diphtheria with fearful headache extending from neck to vertex, with swelling in back of neck and occiput, due, it was supposed, to an affection of the middle ear. Seven weeks passed without improvement. Paracentesis of the tympanum resulted in the evacuation of pus for a day or two. Nebel found the face bloated; strawberry tongue coated white at the root; mastoids not sensitive to even strong pressure. Swelling of occiput and neck down to fifth dorsal vertebra. The head is held fixed sideways towards the middle of the clavicle. If the boy wants to move his head he has to seize it with both hands and turn it slowly, with painful distortion of facial muscles, until it reaches the position desired. Even the slightest pressure on first, second, or third cervical vertebra was very painful; the skin on them was reddened and the periosteum was swollen; glands in neck enlarged. Tuberculosis of atlas and second and third vertebrć consequent on diphtheria was diagnosed. *Tub*. 1m. was

given, five grains, during the day. Two days after the dose the boy could move his head more freely, the swelling of the neck diminished, appetite returned, and in a short time he was able to get up and run about. Five weeks after the dose, the swelling had altogether gone, and the boy's condition was altogether changed. (*2*) Swelling of tibić two inches below the knee, in a lady who had had cough for twenty years. Cured chiefly with *Tub*. 1m. This patient had offensive sweat in axillć, strawberry tongue, lack of appetite. Distaste for milk, constipation, and bad sleep. [Mau, of Kiel, treated the following cases with Bac. (*H. W*., xxxvi. 316)─I introduce them here for comparison: (*1*) Vigorous man, tall and of well-developed appearance, was very liable to get pneumonia in cold weather, and spent the winter in some sanatorium or other in order to escape. His father had died of pneumonia, his mother of consumption, and a sister was consumptive. He perspired much, took much fluid nourishment, partly alcoholic. Sleep poor. Almost constant fever. Enlarged glands. Three months' treatment with *Bac*. removed all the symptoms, and, moreover, made his tissues less watery and reduced his corpulence somewhat. (*2*) A distinguished author, 50, complained of dreadful pains in the head, almost total insomnia, and great debility. His brother and sisters had mostly died of dropsy of the brain; he himself had congestion of the right lung, due probably to healed cavities, as he has frequently had hćmorrhages. For this he had had a lengthened treatment in the South, and had been pronounced cured of consumption. Softening of the brain and loss of reason were now feared. The headache was attended with a sensation as if his head was being tightly squeezed behind with an iron ring. Hands trembling; but he, was most uneasy from a sensation in, his back as if his clothes were moist. In less than a month, under *Bac*., the headache, insomnia, and sensation in the back had all vanished. Another patient of Mau's, a child, had "screaming out in sleep and great restlessness at night," which were cured, along with peevish, irritable, taciturn disposition.] In 1892 B. S. Arnulphy (*Clinique*, xvi. 629) began giving *Tub*. 6x. and 8x trituration internally in tubercular cases, acute and *chronic, and with encouraging* success, but with at times undesired aggravations; with 12x and 30x these were avoided. In one case, originating in grippe, both apices were affected, the right one breaking down; and abundant pleuritic effusion on the left side. Six weeks' treatment with *Tub*. brought about recovery, and seen a year later the patient was quite well except for retraction of the left side. Arnulphy considers (*Clinique*, xvii. 86) that *Tub*. is frequently the remedy for bronchitis, catarrhal pneumonia, lobular pneumonia, tubercular pleurisy, parenchymatous nephritis, and grippe. He gives (*Clinique*, xvii. 457) two cases of acute lobular pneumonia with characteristic symptoms and high temperatures quickly resolved by *Tub*. One was in a boy of three who received the 12x; the other was a man, 78, being a sufferer from chronic bronchial catarrh. The latter was taken with grippe, pneumonia developed, and he was in a very serious state. *Tub*. 30x made, an almost immediate change for the better, and recovery followed. Arnulphy relates that in this cage an abundant perspiration took place (the skin had been dry) during the night and he had observed this in all cases of pneumonia when *Tub*. acted favourably. I have found *Tub*. 30, loop 200, and 1m

the best general antidote to the chronic effects of influenza poisoning. B. G. Clark (*H. W.*, xxix. 349) reports the case of a lady, 60, who had had for some time a mild form of tuberculosis of the skin of the face, and, more recently a small growth (lupus) on the side, of the nose on a line with the inner canthus of left eye. It had grown much in six. mouths. *Tub*. 200 F. C., six powders given, one to be dissolved in twelve teaspoonfuls of water, one teaspoonful every two hours. The six powders were taken in this way on successive days. On the fifth day the growth began to dry up. On the tenth it fell off. Another dose of *Tub*. was given after this with marked improvement to the older affection of the face. A curious use has been made of *Tub*. by Jauregg, of Vienna, in a case of insanity (*H. W.*, xxx. 196). Having observed that cases of insanity are always benefited by an attack of an acute infectious disease, especially if it is accompanied with high fever, the idea occurred to him of utilising the fever produced by Koch's *Tuberculin* injections. He tried it on some patients, and though the decidedly, favourable symptoms, soon disappeared after the fever subsided, still there was a *steady clearing of the comfused sensorium*. Insanity is very frequently a manifestation of the consumptive taint and there is something more than a pyrexial power in *Tub*. [Burnett has cured with *Bac*. a case of insanity, being led to give it by a ringworm-like eruption on the body.] Among the *Peculiar Sensations* noted under *Tub*. are: As if the brain were squeezed with an iron ring. As if the teeth were jammed together and were too many for the mouth. Of mucus in the throat; of a tumour in the throat. Pressure in stomach going to throat as if the clothes were too tight. As if the clothes on the back were wet (*Bac*.). Fatigue, faintness, profuse debility are frequent symptoms. Great weakness in the limbs after dinner: this at times amounts to paralysis. The circulation is always disturbed, chills and flushes alternating. "Shivering when beginning to sleep" is a peculiar and interesting symptom; also "cold feet in bed," which is common in persons of low vital reaction. "Sensitive to music" was observed in one of Nebel's patients; another had pains in the region of the appendix vermiformis, which should lead to serviceable action in appendicitis cases. The symptoms are: < By slightest exertion (it = excessive fatigue; sweat). Walking = pains in loins (fatigue). Raising himself up = palpitation. Every movement = sticking in chest and back. Rubbing = itching to change place. < Morning (much purulent expectoration; sickness and nausea; loss of appetite; thirst; fatigue). < From 10 to 3 p.m. (frontal headache). < Evening (heat in head; cough preventing sleep; severe pains in breast at beginning of menses. < Evening in bed (itching; feet cold). < Night (sweat; from 3 a.m. sleep disturbed). < Beginning to sleep (shivering). < After dinner (flushing; drowsiness). Sensitive to music.

Relations.—[Burnett recommends to give the Tuberculinum high if there is a strong tubercular element in the case; if that element is small, 30 is better.] *Compare:* Bacillinum (including Tuberculinum of Swan), Bacil. test., Aviaire. In tubercular meningitis, Iodf. Irregular distribution of circulation; constitutional remedy, Sul. Analogous constitutional remedies, Pso., Med., Syph., Thuja. Sensation of an iron band compressing brain (Thuj. hoop round forehead).

Sensitive to music, Thuj. Phthisis, insanity, Thyroid. Pain in region of appendix, Ir. t., Ars., Lach. Pains in breasts at menses, Con., Calc. *Compatible:* Hydrast., "it actually seems to fatten up tuberculous patients" (Burnett; confirmed by Nebel), Calc., Calc. iod., Calc. ph., Phos., Thuj., Sep., Puls. Sensitive to music, Aco., Amb., Nat. c., Nux, Pho. ac., Sep., Thuj., Vio. o. (> by music, Trn.).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxiety, gloomy, melancholy humour.—Has lost melancholy expression she formerly had (lpr.).—Is disposed to whine and complain; dejected mind, anxiety.—She is very sad.—Nervous irritation.; aversion to labour.—Indifferent.—Forgetful.—Aversion to all labour, esp. mental work.—Sensibility to music.—Does not like to be disturbed by people; trembling of hands.

2. Head.—Vertigo: esp. in morning; heavy with obscuration of eyes; is obliged to lean on something; by bending down, esp. by rising after bending down; with palpitations; with headache; with nausea; with headache in morning; after dinner.—Great heat in head; flushes of heat after dinner; sensation of heat in head in evening.—Headache: deep in forehead; deep in temples; on vertex with sensation of heat; from neck to forehead; in morning, passing away in afternoon.—Sensation of heaviness on vertex.—Headache with obscuration of sight.—Headache with vertigo.—Piercing headache.—Piercing pain in forehead from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.—Headache in evening; in afternoon.—Frontal headache in morning.—Headache with rushing in ears.—Headache in morning with bleeding of nose.—Headache from neck to forehead; burning, piercing.—Colossal hyperćmia of pia mater and brain substance; extreme engorgement of vessels on the surface, internally dusky red; tubercles presented no retrogressive changes (arachnitis.—V.).—(Sensation as if brain squeezed with iron band.—*Bac.*)

3. Eyes.—Swollen lids; headache with swollen lids in morning.—R. eye much swollen, conjunctiva inflamed (lps.).—Dulness and heaviness of eyes; darkness before eyes.—Obscuration of vision with vertigo.—Opens r. eye (which had been closed.—W C).—Breaking down of cicatrices of old corneal ulcers (Stoker).—Clearing of corneal opacity the result of old tuberculous corneitis (Stoker).—Tuberculosis of eyelids, small grey and yellow nodules, existing in conjunctiva of outer sections of lids, increased in size, ran together, then suddenly disappeared (A).—Phlyctenulć appeared where none existed before (Maschke).—Conjunctivitis; herpes on lids (M).—Amblyopia with irregularity and complete paralysis of pupils (in an alcoholic).

4. Ears.—Tinnitus (lps.).—Rushing in ears with heavy head.—Sticking pain from pharynx to ears.—Headache with rushing in ears and pressure on vertex.—Great aching in ears and teeth.

5. Nose.—Coryza.—Secretion of mucus from nose, viscid, yellow-green.—Increased secretion of mucus, with frontal headache.—Aching of ears and teeth with coryza in evening, with headache.—Bleeding of nose.—Comedones on nose, surrounded with minute pustules (lps.).—The nose, which used to feel "hot and burning," has lost this sensation (lps.).

6. Face.—Śdematous, pale face.—Clonic convulsions of musculus orbicularis inferior, acute.—Convulsions in region of facial muscle, esp. buccinator.—In one case the inflammation of the lupus (on face) presented unquestionable erysipelas of a rather severe type, and the patient was for some time in danger (H).—Flushing of cheek of same side as lung affected, during the reaction (Borgherini).—Upper lip and nose become swollen during the first two or three reactions, the lip becoming cracked on inner surface (W C).—Herpes on lips and eyelids (Heilferich).—After the tenth injection his l. moustache, which was kept cut to prevent scabs from gathering, ceased to grow, every hair fell out, and for a month the l. upper lip was perfectly denuded of hair, and had all the appearance when seen under a lens of being depilated; however, the hairs began to grow well before he left the Home (lps., Hine).

7. Teeth.—Vague toothache.—Teeth felt loose (lps.).—"Feeling as if the teeth were all jammed together and too many for his head" (lps.).—Sordes on teeth (lps.).—Inflammation of gums, scurvy-like.—Gums turgescent, felt swollen (lps.).

8. Mouth.—Tongue foul, furred.—Tongue much coated (lps.).—Coating on soft palate and tongue (M).—Taste: salty, purulent.—Aphthć on tongue and buccal mucosa.—Tongue dry (lps.).—Dryness of lips.—On lips black blisters.—Palate: granulations enormously swollen and vascular (lps.).—Breath offensive (M).

9. Throat.—Aching in pharynx and larynx.—Scratching in pharynx.—Tickling in throat exciting cough.—Sensation of mucus in throat.—Sensation of a tumour in throat.—Dryness in throat; tonsillitis; general inflammatory condition of pharyngeal mucous membrane (M).—Retropharyngeal abscess (M).—Burning pain in throat.—Sensation of constriction in throat; in larynx.—Heaviness and sensation of rattling in throat.—Aching extending from throat to ears.—Dysphagia increased; later diminished (in laryngeal phthisis.—L B).

10. Appetite.—Loss of appetite, esp. in morning.—Thirst: extreme, day and night; burning in morning.

11. Stomach.—Eructations and sensation of fulness over stomach.—Nausea, vomiting (K, 5h.).—Vomited severely with > to headache (lps.).—Nausea and vomiting, nausea with efforts to vomit with colic and diarrhśa.—Transitory sickness and vomiting after dinner.—Vomiting after every meal.—Nausea and sickness in morning with heaviness in stomach region.—Pressure in stomach, going to throat, as if the clothes were too tight.—Cramping pain in stomach.—Nausea with pains in

umbilical region with diarrhśa.—Nausea with racking and stirring in stomach and increased thirst.—Sickness in stomach and pressing.—Nausea in morning.—Sticking pains in stomach region.

12. Abdomen.—Cramping pains in stomach and abdomen.—Sensation of constriction in abdomen.—Colic with diarrhśa and heaviness in stomach.—Colic with great thirst.—Fatigue and sickness in region of stomach and abdomen; sticking pains deep in spleen; severe pain in region of liver.—Aching (sticking) in region of liver, spleen, ovaries, spermatic cord, testicles (esp. l.), in hip-joints, in rectum.—Pains in region of appendix vermiformis.—Mass of enlarged glands, in r. iliac fossa much smaller (W C).—Six pustules at different parts of skin of back and abdomen, and after discharging have healed (W C).—Discrete papular rash over chest and abdomen (W C).—Perforating ulcer in intestines (V).

13. Stool and Anus.—Obstipation; stool hard, dry, with wind and colic.—Diarrhśa with pinching and burning pains.—Pressure and constriction in rectum.—Pain in rectum.—Itching sensation in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminished quantity of urine.—Is obliged to urinate very often, esp. during changes of weather.—One tenth albumen in height of reaction; disappeared afterwards (W C).—Specific gravity of urine increases from 1016 to 1023 with an excess of urates and ropy mucus.—Peptonuria in man, 33 (Maregliano).—Hćmaturia with renal pain (M).—Excess of urates (M).—Abundant viscid mucous discharge.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pains in testicles, and cord of l. side.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Severe pains in breast in evening at beginning of menstruation.—Menstruation with pains in lumbo-sacral and ovarian region.—Sticking pain in lower abdomen; pains in lumbo-sacral region < when walking.—Weakness in genital region; painful menstruation.—Blood lumpy, menstruation lasting more days than usual; menstruation antepones eight days.—Burning pains in external genitals; sharp leucorrhśa; pains in sacral and ovarian region to hip-joints.—Sensation of heat in genitalia externa, with increased leucorrhśa.—Cramps in uterine region with pains in sacral and ovarian region.—Burning pain in ovarian region.—Menstruation, returns fourteen days after parturition.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Decided effect in laryngeal cases, mostly beneficial (L B).—After ten injections, larynx markedly affected, inflammatory Swelling and ulceration (L B).—General infiltration of mucous membrane of larynx, high red colour, brighter than normal (L B).—Enormous swelling of arytenoids appeared (L B).—Tuberculous outgrowth (L B).—Exfoliation at r. vocal cord, appearance extravasated below its posterior part (L B).—Hyperćmia of cords intensified and covered with minute ulcerating points.—Cough and expectoration lasting four

months, from a wetting (removed, no bacilli found).—Sensation of pressure on chest.—Cough and sputa.—Irritating cough, < in night.—Little cough in night with aching in side and blood-tinged sputa.—Severe cough in evening with pains below mamma on r., side.—Inclination to cough (K, 3 to 4h.).—Severe cough with muco-purulent secretion in morning.—Cough prevents him sleeping in evening.—Cough, secretion of phlegm, esp. by walking, with sticking pains in lungs and, palpitation.—A sort of whooping-cough.—Dry cough; in night.—Cough with viscid mucus.—After much cough sensation of mucus in pharynx, mucous secretion being easily ejected.—Expectoration diminished (Heron).—Palpitation and pains in back with cough.—Crackling râles at r. shoulder behind (lps.).—Copious watery expectoration usually seen during the reaction (Wilson).—With every increase of dose he suffered from asthmatic fits, lasting from three to seven hours.—Extreme rapidity of respirations without dyspnśa, 60 to 90 in the minute; if the patient is spoken to, the rapid breathing ceases at-once (as with a dog panting in the sun.—Heron).—Is obliged to take deep inspirations; dyspnśa.—Difficulty in breathing speedily increased (K, 3 to 4h.).—Marked feeling of suffocation (lpr.).

18. Chest.—Sensation of pressure in chest.—Heat in chest (M).—Sticking pain in chest, esp. at the apex of l. lung.—Sensation of contriction in the prćcordial region.—Pains in both sides of chest going to back.—Pains in l. side.—Sticking in side.—Nightly pains on chest.—Sticking pains: in lungs; in l. side, pains between scapulć.—Aching in side in night.—Sticking pain in chest, on r. and l. side.—Sticking pain in l. side in morning and afternoon.—Sticking pain in lungs when laughing.—Pain in axilla, esp. when elevating arm.—Sticking pain: in lungs with cough and palpitation.—Pressure in chest, sticking pain an both sides of chest, in back.—Palpitation, caused by deep inspirations, aching in back with pains under ribs.—Pains in subclavicular region with cough.—Sticking pain in l. lung.—Pain from clavicles to throat.—Pain in apex pulmonis radiating to axilla and arm.—Sticking pain in chest and in back, < from every movement.—Pain in l. lung to axilla.—Pain on l. side going to back.—Pain in l. apex and in region of the spleen.—Severe pain in back, in axilla and arms.—Pains in l. side, must take deep inspiration.—Bronchitic sounds in both lungs (W C).—Dulness r, apex (L B).—Sudden, profuse hćmoptysis, ends fatally (E).—Developed a cavity on side opposite to that first affected (E).—New deposit of tubercles on pleura (E).—Surface of old pulmonary cavities showed unusually intense redness of granulation layers (V).—Hćmorrhagic infiltration of the walls (V).—Recent hćmorrhage observed in the cavities.—In fatal cases of ulcerative phthisis the lungs esp., and also the pleurć, showed extensive and severe recent changes-pleurisy, for the most part very severe, simple and tuberculous, frequently hćmorrhagic, and not infrequently bilateral (V).—Caseous pneumonia or caseous hepatisation—the lung appearing like blood-pudding studded with pieces of lard; (the patient, an architect, 33, had six injections, the last four weeks before death. At the beginning he had induration of one apex only. The treatment was suspended because of persistent fever and infiltration of lower lobe.—V).—Catarrhal pneumonia was found, but it differed from ordinary catarrhal pneumonia (in which the alveoli when squeezed

out have a gelatinous appearance) in that the contents of the alveoli were very watery and turbid—a turbid infiltration; it resembles a phlegmonous condition (V).—Soft hepatisation, which differs from ordinary catarrhal hepatisation in that in the midst of the patches foci of softening become developed, leading to rapid breaking down and excavation (V).—Development of fresh tubercles: small tubercles giving rise to new ulcers have suddenly appeared, esp. in pleura, pericardium, and peritoneum (V).—Metastasis, bacilli mobilised (V).—Abscesses in the lungs (V).—Perforating abscesses in respiratory organs (V).

19. Heart.—Palpitation early in morning.—Sensation of heaviness and pressure over heart.—Palpitation with cough and sticking pains in lungs.—By deep inspirations severe palpitation.—Aching in heart.—Palpitation in night, < when raising himself up.—Palpitation with pain in the back.—Death from paralysis of heart (Libhertz).

20. Neck and Back.—Glands in neck and scars swollen and very tender, various lupus points about them showing yellow fluid under epidermis (lps.).—Scars in neck softer and flatter; no lupus nodules now perceptible (lps.).—Glands cannot now be felt, except the largest, which is now reduced to size of a pea (lps.).—Cervical glands much smaller (W C).—Aching like needle-pricks in the back.—Prickly feeling in skin of back (lps.).—Weakness in lumbo-sacral region.—Sticking pain over both scapulć; pain in region of spleen; vague pains in back and on chest, with sensation of pressure.—Sticking in back.—Pain in back with palpitation.—(Sensation on his back as if the clothes were moist.—*Bac*.).—Three red patches on l. side of back became much deeper (lpr.).—Violent reaction, during which severe pains in loins < by pressure; (case of Addison's disease; two injections given.—Pick.).—Tuberculosis of sacrum greatly improved (Kurz).

21. Limbs.—Sensation of formication in arms and legs.—Great weakness in limbs after dinner.—Sensation of fatigue and faintness in all limbs.—Pains in limbs, fatigue (K, 3 to 4h. after injection).—Pains in limbs (K, 2nd d.).—Pains in ulnar nerve and calves of legs and knees, l. great toe much affected, and became very red and turgid (lpr.).—Trembling of limbs (in an alcoholic).—Twitching in the limbs (M).

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching in forearms; vague, sticking pain.—Diminution of inflammation above elbow-joint; disappearance of abscess over olecranon; sinus connected with radius discharging freely a thick yellow pus (W C).—Sensation of luxation with severe pains in r. carpal joint; < by effort to move it; ceasing by rest.—Trembling of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—During night pain referred to r. knee; r. leg rotated in and flexed slightly at hip and knee; movement of r. hip-joint free; 1 p.m., l. hip much more painful and tender, more flexed, abducted and rotated out (disease of l. hip in

girl of five.—B. M. T.).—Aching in the hip-joints.—Pain in r. knee without swelling (Heron, a non-tubercular case).—The knee became easily movable and could be bent to a right angle (tuberculous affection of r. knee).—Swelling and tenderness of both knee-joints (Heron).—Tenderness in r. ankle-joint (Heron).

24. Generalities.—Feeling of fatigue (K, 2nd d.).—Malaise, depression, headache, somnolence, oppression of breathing, tightness of chest, nausea (lps.).—General fatigue in morning; sensation of faintness; great weakness in lower extremities, esp. from knees down to feet.—Terribly tired, so that she can scarcely walk.—General excessive fatigue after a short walk, so that he must lean on his companion.—Emaciation (lost six pounds in fourteen days, twenty pounds in five weeks).—In parts affected throbbing pain.—Leucocytosis; diminution of oxyhćmoglobin (M).—Oxyhćmoglobin first diminished then increased (Henoque).—Feeling well, but decidedly losing flesh (lps.).—Acts principally by very acute irritation of internal organs affected (in the same way as in external organs), causing intense redness and great swelling (V).—Actual inflammatory processes (not mere hyperćmias), and esp. active proliferations, occur to an intense degree, in (*1*) edges of existing ulcers; in (*2*) neighbouring lymphatic glands, esp. bronchial and mesenteric (V).—Lymphatic glands present a quite unusual degree of enlargement, and notably that form of medullary swelling, characteristic of acute irritations, which is caused by rapid proliferation of the cells in the interior of the glands (V).—Leucocytosis: various infiltrations of white blood corpuscles over affected parts, esp. round the tubercles themselves (V).—Enormous dangerous swellings in parts near ulcers (even where the surface of the ulcer becomes clean), causing dangerous constriction (V).—Phlegmonous swelling resembling erysipelatous śdema of glottis and retropharyngeal abscess (V).—Where tubercle is associated with any other specific disease, reaction is so slight as to be scarcely discernible (Heron).—Syphilitic cases are refractory to reaction Heron).—Children bear the treatment well (Wendt).

25. Skin.—Erythematous eruption like measles or scarlatina (M).—Erythema with subcutaneous indurated nodules (M).—Great bronze patches on the forehead and temples.—Bronze finger-points.—Finger-points as if touched by *Argentum nitricum*.—Itching all over the body in the evening in bed; changing place after rubbing.—"Rash on chest and abdomen similar, patient says, to what came out when disease first appeared" (lpr.).—Rash on abdomen and back, commencing very red; speedily becoming brownish, resembling ordinary skin eruption of secondary syphilis (L B).—Śdematous condition of upper lip.—Śdematous condition of eyelids.—Nose swollen, tense, erysipelatous-looking epidermis in lupus patch raised by yellow fluid.—In two cases, at least during the febrile action, old chilblains became again inflamed (H).—Slight attack of jaundice (several cases.—W C).—Site of injection slightly painful and red (K, 2nd d.).—Erythematous blush confined to lupus parts, which were the seat of throbbing pain.—It has repeatedly caused general erythematous eruptions on the skin, and, in some, nodular effusions into the cellular tissue (H).

26. Sleep.—Great desire for sleep; drowsiness during day; after dinner.—Inclination to sleep in mornings.—Shivering when beginning to sleep.—Cold feet in bed.—Troubled sleep; sleeplessness.—Sleep disturbed from 3 a.m.—Sleeplessness on account of constant coughing.—Many dreams; disturbed sleep, interrupted by fearful dreams; gloomy dreams; dreams of shame; cries out in dreams.

27. Fever.—Shivering, when beginning to sleep; cold feet in bed.—Freezing and heat alternately; cold and heat for moments.—Violent attack of ague, lasting almost an hour (K, 5h.).—Freezing on the back in evening.—Freezing during whole day.—Sensation of heat in evening in bed.—Flush of heat from back to head.—Feverish, nausea, thirsty, with headache, no vomiting (Heron).—Flushes of heat after eating.—High temperature, abating in twelve hours (K).—Lowering of temperature after each injection (Heron).—Lowering of temperature before a rise (Heron).—Temperature seven hours after injection, 103.8°, accompanied by thirst, rigor, increased cough, headache, and pains in joints (Heron).—Sweat in the night.—Much sweat, esp. on head in night.—Profuse sweat after light exertion.—A little walk and slight efforts produce sweats.—Short sweats in morning, while awaking.—Profuse sweats during slight exertion.

Turnera Aphrodisiaca.

Turnera aphrodisiaca. Damiana. N. O. Turneraceæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Fatigue. Impotence. Leucorrhœa. Migraine. Prostate, affections of. Spermatorrhœa. Sterility. Urine, incontinence of.

Characteristics.—Hale has collected from old-school sources much experience respecting this drug, showing its power over the genito-urinary system. The herb *Damiana* (the local name of *Turn. a.*), has long been a domestic medicine in Mexico, where it is used to "invigorate the system." Indian hunters discovered that a decoction of it was a great invigorator after wearisome journeys; and they also found in it a cure for inability to exercise the reproductive functions in both sexes. Hale gives many cases illustrating the latter. Among the causes of the defect in the cured cases are injury to spine from a fall; sexual excess; syphilis or gonorrhœa, in the men; and amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and leucorrhœa in the women. Douglass (*Hahn Ad.*, xxxix. 660) reports three cases of incontinence of urine: Man, 63, for four years has had dribbling of urine day and night. *Turn.* 2x, in water, four times a day, cured in two months. Another use of Turn. is recorded (*H. R.* xii., 410) in severe migraine, "One or two doses given within an hour causes the headache to cease and induces sleep, from which the patient wakens free from headache and with good appetite." This is perhaps analogous to the power of *Turn.* to dispel fatigue.

Relations.—*Compare:* Impotence, injuries, over-exertion, fatigue, Bellis, Arn. Prostatic affections, Sabal., Solid. Migraine, Epipheg.

Tussilago Farfara.

Common Coltsfoot. British Herb Tobacco. (Waste, sandy, clayey banks.) N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of fresh plant.

Clinical.—Coughs. Scrofula.

Characteristics.—"*Tussil. farfara* is used to this day in the form of a confection for coughs. The leaves are mucilaginous and were much used in scrofulous affections. Smoking the dried leaves relieves coughs" (Cooper). *Tus. far*. has also a popular reputation in gonorrhœa.

Tussilago Fragrans.

Petasites fragrans. Italian or fragrant Tussilage. N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Corpulence. plethora.

Characteristics.—Demesnes proved *Tus. fg*. taking three drops of the Ø tincture on the tongue. After first causing a disagreeable, spiteful mood, it set up, in a few days, an opposite condition, which lasted some time. A journey taken on the ninth day of the proving, which usually caused loss of weight, did not do so. Stoutness increased, and plethora was added; later the abdominal protuberance permanently disappeared. A *Peculiar Sensation* induced was as if a morsel of food lay at the bottom of the cardia and would not pass.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Complaining mood, fault-finding; spiteful (after a few hours).—Serenity; benevolence; calmness; increased power of mind and expression (fifth to tenth day).

2. Head.—Transient headache as after spirituous liquors.

3. Eyes.—Dryness of eyes when looking in open air, compelling to wink.

9. Throat.—Acidity in œsophagus like heartburn, > after dinner.

11. Stomach.—Sensation at bottom of cardia as of a morsel that will not pass down.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness in legs.—Pain from side to side in tarsus (l.), below that and metatarsus, when walking; (does not last long but frequently returns).—Pain in metatarsal joint as if caused by a blow.

24. Generalities.—Corpulency at first increased, later reduced.—Plethora.

26. Sleep.—Sleepless, and is none the worse for it.

27. Fever.—Sweat and heat from slight exertion.

Tussilago Petasites.

Petasites vulgaris. Bitter-bur. (Sandy meadows on the banks of streams.) N. O. Compositæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Gonorrhœa. Headache. Lumbago. Night-sweat. Pylorus, affections of. Throat, sore. Tibia, pain in. Uvula, burning in.

Characteristics.—*Petasites* is "a genus of Compositæ established for three or four species of *Tussilago*, which have the flower-heads partially diœceous in racemes, sometimes branching into panicles. The essential characters which separate them from the common Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*) are very slight, and the foliage is the same" (*Treas. of Bot.*). I retain the name of *Tussilago petasites* under which it is best known. Tussilago grows on river-banks that are little trodden on. "The roots are an admirable medicine in the worst kind of fevers with boils or buboes" (*Green's Herbal*). Kuchenmeister and five others took substantial doses. Most noticeable among the symptoms are: a lumbago of very great severity. Tightness of the chest. (*Tussilago* means "cough-wort".) A headache shifting from one part of the head to another during two days. A pain about the pylorus. A urethritis, with yellow discharge. The last has been confirmed clinically. Hansen gives the indication: "Acute or chronic gonorrhœa, yellow or white, thick discharge." Crawling in urethra; jerking in spermatic cord, and drawing in r. testicle are additional symptoms of the proving. [Ivatt's (*H. W.*, xxxvi. 381) reports cures of gonorrhœa with *T. farfara*, common Coltsfoot.] Rosenberg (*H. R.*, ix. 501) gives some experiences: (*1*) An extremely violent gonorrhœa; penis swollen, painful; emission of urine extremely painful, mixed with blood, patient feverish and restless. *Tuss. p.* was given in water. There was a great aggravation of all symptoms in thirty-six hours. The remedy was discontinued and marked amelioration followed. Resumed again, much diluted, rapid cure followed. The remedy was used externally as well in this case. (*2*) Chronic ophthalmia, the result

of gonorrhœa "cured" with turpentine. *Tuss. p*. restored the discharge and then cured. Rosenberg refers to a writer who says of the plant that if it is macerated in water, the water will not spoil even if kept for years. The symptoms are < By pressure (pains in pylorus). < Standing; stooping; walking going up stairs; especially < rising from a seat (lumbago). Drinking = eructations. < Walking.

Relations.—*Compare:* Pain in pylorus (Tus. fg. is as if a morsel had lodged at bottom of cardia). Lumbago, Ant. t., Act. r. gonorrhœa, Thuj.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Severe confusion of head, more l. side, in evening.—Vertigo; on waking.—Dulness and heaviness of head.—Headache l. upper forehead, thence extending slowly over vertex, as if under dura mater like a tearing pain; after two hours pain seated over r. eye, with sensation as if supraorbital muscles would be drawn upward, obliging him to wink; in afternoon headache returned to vertex; in evening again in temporal region; next day on waking, in l. side of vertex extending forward to r. eye.

4. Ears.—(Otorrhœa with enlarged cervical glands.—R. T. C.)

8. Mouth.—(Toothache all day, < by cold drink, esp. violent in bed; > by *Merc*.).

9. Throat.—Pain and burning in uvula.—Sore throat and pain on swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Eructations; frequent; numerous always after drinking.—Nausea.—Pain in pit of stomach.—Burning in epigastrium.—Pain about pylorus, at the point where sternum and ribs form a triangle, < by pressure.

12. Abdomen.—Colic; > by emission of flatus.

13. Stool and Anus.—In afternoon, a second soft but formed stool followed by desire for stool.—Absence of usual stool after dinner.—Several unsatisfactory stools in one day.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressed out a drop of yellow mucus from urethra before urinating, though the urethra was not congested.—Crawling in urethra, obliging scratching, with erections.—Urine very profuse; but not evacuated often.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Jerking pain in spermatic cord causing him to bend backward.—Drawing in r. testis.

18. Chest.—Tightness of chest.—Oppression in r. chest.

19. Heart.—Sudden stitch in l. side of præcordium on deep breathing.

20. Back.—Pain in small of back: on standing or stooping; walking; going up stairs; esp. on rising from a seat.

21. Limbs.—Increased stiffness of limbs at night.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in middle of r. tibia confined to a small spot.

24. Generalities.—Weakness.

25. Skin.—Itching on forehead and in beard.

26. Sleep.—Restless sleep.—Many dreams.

27. Fever.—Cold feet.—Morning sweat.—Sweat at night; profuse.

Ulmus Fulva.

Ulmus fulva. American Slippery Elm. Red Elm. Moose Elm. (Mountains of Canada and Pennsylvania.) N. O. Ulmaceæ of the Urticaceæ. Pounded dried inner bark. Decoction of dried bark. Tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—Constipation. Deafness. Hæmorrhoids. Herpes. Pain. Syphilis.

Characteristics.—A decoction of the viscous inner bark of Ul. ful. is much used as a poultice for lessening pain in inflammations. In a case in which the mucous membrane of the rectum was dry and extremely painful, Burnett relieved the sufferings with 20-drop doses of the tincture. The bark in trituration gives much relief as a snuff in old vascular deafness with tubal obstruction (Cooper).

Upas.

Strychnos tieuté. N. O. Loganiaceæ. Tincture of the inspissated juice obtained from the root and bark.

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Blepharo-conjunctivitis. Convulsions. Coryza. Hang-nails. Headache. Heart, palpitation of. Heels, pains in. Liver, affections of. Nails, affections of. Ptosis. Sciatica. Sexual excess. Spine, pains in. Tendo Achillis, pain in. Tetanus.

Characteristics.—The *Upas* of homœopathy is obtained from a *Strychnos* and must not be confounded with *Antiaris toxicaria*, the concocted juice of which forms the "Upas antiar" poison of the Javanese. *S. tieuté* is a climbing shrub. Pitet made a courageous proving of it, carrying it to the length of producing tetanic symptoms. A large proportion of the symptoms occurred in the head and eyes. A remarkable headache was this: "Superficial drawing pain traverses left temple from before backward, and ceases at outer angle of orbit; the part is hot and painful to touch." The pains generally are pressive and lancinating. In the eyes there is pressure and feeling of a foreign body under the lids; severe pains in orbits; inflammation of the conjunctiva of the lids; distorted vision. Drowsiness is a feature in *Upas*. "Every morning weakness of the eyes with lachrymation, the lids being so heavy that they close involuntarily as if from drowsiness." *Up*. is chiefly a left-side remedy. There is pain in the left side of the throat as from a splinter on swallowing; pain in left sciatic nerve; in left iliac fossa. Sensitiveness is a note of the remedy: irritability, crossness, moroseness; increased sensitiveness to cold; the least irritation brought on spasms; pressing in throat causing feeling of suffocation. Noteworthy symptoms are: Vertigo, ending in pressing headache. Twitching in brain and orbits. Pulsative headache with throbbing all over body. Smell of manure in nose. Sallow complexion was produced, and severe symptoms were felt in the

liver and from the right lung to the liver (cutting as with knives). Itching in patella. Aversion to meat and eggs; the very thought of them = nausea. The tongue is coated white so thickly that it can be scraped off. Left half of face red and hot, right half pale and cold. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if the brain were rudely shaken. As after sexual excess. As if a foreign body in eye; as if sand in eyes. As if a splinter in throat on swallowing. As if a foreign body in œsophagus preventing swallowing. As if an iron hoop round waist preventing breathing. The sexual function was depressed, coition was followed by distressing symptoms, and many of the symptoms were such as occur after sexual excess. Great exhaustion after convulsive seizures. The symptoms are: < By touch (pain in left iliac fossa). < Pressure (throat). < By motion; by walking. < Afternoon and evening. < Morning. > After rising. > Evening after dinner. > In open air (headache).

Relations.—*Compare:* Botan.; spasmodic symptoms, Nux, Ign. Gouty pain, Nux. Lancinations in rectum, Ign. Exaggerated sensitiveness; acid eructations, Nux. Foul smell in nose, Anac. Splinter pain in throat, Hep., Arg. n., Nit. ac.

Causation.—Sexual excess.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression.—Melancholy; has to force tears back; cold and repelling to friends.—Morose; cross; irritable; quarrelsome.—Sensitive.—Great difficulty in concentrating attention.

2. Head.—Head muddled.—Vertigo as if falling; ends with pressing headache; great tendency to feel cold.—Severe twitchings in brain and orbits.—Pulsating-pains all over head on waking, > in open air.—Constant dull tearing In fore-part of brain, r. side, sometimes sharp shootings.—Very sharp, deep-seated shootings r. side of forehead.—Pulsating heaviness in forehead and through l. eye.—Pressure and drawing in both temples, < l.; part hot to touch.—Superficial drawing pain, which every few moments traverses left temple from before backward, and ceases at outer angle of orbit; parts hot and painful to touch lasted all day, > next morning.—Heat of head with red face.—Shootings deep in brain and vertex.—In occiput: pressing inward pain; heaviness as after sexual excess.—Scalp numb.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sunken, bluish, rings round them.—Pressure and dryness in eyes.—Sensation as if foreign body in eyes; in l. eye; pustule on inner surface of r. lid.—Eyes weak as after sexual excess.—Every morning weakness of, eyes with, lachrymation, lids heavy they close involuntarily as if from irresistible drowsiness.—Dull pain in orbital and nasal bones.—Prolonged and violent lancinations under orbits.—Flow of blood from the eyelids.—Intense smarting itching on margins of lids and canthi.—Lachrymation.—Vision: dim, letters run together; fog before eyes.—In open air dimness, and as if endless strings of white

and transparent globules were floating in the air.—After rising from a stooping position, blackness before eyes, as if all the blood had rushed to the head, with vanishing of thought.

4. Ears.—Tearings in ear cartilages.—Twitchings in cartilage near orifice (l.).—Ears stuffed without affecting hearing.

5. Nose.—Violent fluent coryza towards and during evening.—First r. nostril then l. stopped up, changing every few minutes, preventing sleep.—L. nostril stopped and discharging greenish mucus.—Smell of manure in nose.

6. Face.—Yellow complexion.—Face red with hot head.—L. side face red and hot, r. pale and cold.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: dry, burning; coated white; so thickly it can be scraped off.—Unable to open his mouth to speak.—Blisters inside under lip towards l.—Frequent itching in palate.—Increased saliva, which tastes sour.—Taste: sour p bitter on root of tongue; like old coryza.

9. Throat.—Hawking frequent mucus in morning cured in the prover.—Pains and acidity l. side throat on swallowing; the acid sensation extends to l. ear.—Scraping burning soreness in throat; cough with burning pain as if throat would burst; difficult expectoration of bronchial mucus.—Pain as from splinter in l. side: of throat making deglutition painful, as if food were prevented passing into stomach by foreign body in œsophagus; swallowing of fluids becomes difficult: pressing l. side of throat = sense of suffocation.—Feeling of swelling of r. tonsil while writing.

11. Stomach.—Appetite totally lost.—Aversion, to all food, esp. meat and eggs, the mere thought of which = nausea.—Hunger, but first morsel satisfies.—Urgent thirst.—Eructations: bitter after meals, tasting of ingesta, all day; violent, of wind.—Qualmish, as if going to faint.—In morning, while hiccoughing, pinching in a line with lumbar vertebræ.

12. Abdomen.—Pressing pain: in region of, liver; in liver.—Out-pressing in l. hypochondrium.—Stitches in region of liver and r. kidney.—Much flatulency pressing against both hypochondria, breaking it gives no >; flatus odourless.—Rumbling.—Sharp pains in l. iliac fossa,< drawing breath and by touch.

13. Stool and Anus.—Sharp colic in rectum > passing fetid flatus; shortly after, soft stool, preceded by, renewed colic.—Lancinations or slow pinchings in cellular tissue extending to rectum, r. side.—Two soft diarrhœic stools daily.—Stools mushy, reddish, ending with brown jelly-like mucus.—Stool constipated, after much pressing, and, insufficient brown jelly-like mucus after stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pain in region of r. kidney during the night.—Frequent urging to urinate, with burning in urethra at 8 a.m.—Urine scanty, evacuated with great effort, light red.—Urine dark like brandy.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections and diminished desire.—Virile function depraved.—Coition accompanied by painful and enervating uneasiness, and followed by great depression for several minutes.—Itching of pubes.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Roughness in air passages.—Hoarseness; aphonia.—Dry cough, from soreness in larynx and trachea, < towards evening; expectoration of colourless mucus.—Quickened breathing in morning.—Inability to breathe deeply from sensation of iron hoop round waist.

18. Chest.—Chest tight.—Pinching drawing all round base of chest.—Knife-thrusts through r. lung towards liver, stopping breathing.—Needle-thrusts across chest behind l. nipple.—Pinching l. side chest.—Stitches through r. lung, evening.

19. Heart.—After going to bed, severe palpitation and pulsation all over from vertex, where it is pulsative headache, to finger-tips.—While writing, severe palpitation and feeling as if r. tonsil swollen (which it is not).—Pulse: frequent; weak, small, slow.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful stiffness of posterior muscles of neck, morning.—Pain in r. trapezius.—Burning in r. side of nape.—Feeling of stretching along spine.—Pressive and beaten feeling in spinal column, most in region opposite stomach.

21. Limbs.—Hangnails, which become inflamed; itching and redness at roots of nails.—Weakness.—Numbness in hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pinching along back of nerves of l. arm.—Drawings in r. wrist-joint.—Painful drawing in joint of l. middle ring-finger.—Sharp, deep-seated lancinating pains in palmar surface of l. middle finger.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pinching back of l. thigh along track of sciatic nerve.—Pains in knees; under patellæ, now one now the other.—Lancinations in l. calf.—Sudden cutting in l. tendo Achillis when stooping.—Violent and dull lancinations in l. os calcis.—Dull pains in heels, chiefly l.—Sharp pains in r. great toe-joint.

24. Generalities.—Clonic spasms of muscles of nape of neck or extremities, which were at one time extended, at another flexed, frequently repeated spontaneously on the slightest irritation, muscles relaxed completely in intervals.—Sudden jerking of whole body, followed by violent stitches in extensors and drawing back of head.—Great weakness after a paroxysm.—Uneasiness: in morning; in afternoon.—Increased sensitiveness to cold; pale face.

25. Skin.—Herpetic eruption: on upper lip, l. side; under lower lip near l. commissure.—At inner border of l. wrist-joint intense and obstinate itching, without eruption, > pressure.—Itching of pubes almost constant during several days.

26. Sleep.—Almost irresistible drowsiness in morning.—Restless nights; unable to sleep before 2 a.m.

27. Fever.—Feels chilly very easily, passing shivers.—Shivering; burning in palms after dark.—Shivering along spine and both arms.—Flashes of heat and redness of face and hands, evening after a meal, with drowsiness.—Night-sweat.

Uranium Nitricum.

Nitrate of Uranium. Uranyl Nitrate. $UO_{22}NO_{36}H_2O$. Solution in distilled water. Trituration.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Anus, pruritus of. *Diabetes, mellitus and insipidus. Duodenum, ulcer of*. Enuresis, nocturnal. *Gastric ulcer*. Impotence. Milk, excessive secretion of. Ophthalmia. Phosphaturia. Seminal emissions. Sleeplessness. Stomatitis. Stye. *Urine, fishy odour of*; incontinence of.

Characteristics.—*Uranium* belongs to the *Chromium* group of elements. *Ur. nit*. was proved by E. T. Blake, whose monograph on the salt forms part of the *Hahnemann Materia Medica*. Blake's proving was suggested by the observation of an old-school experimenter, Leconte, who found sugar in the urine of dogs slowly poisoned with *Ur. nit*. Blake was not very successful in producing sugar, but his proving is not any less valuable on that account, and clinical use has filled out the picture. Many cases of diabetes have been relieved or cured by *Ur. nit*., usually in the lower attenuations. In a case of diabetes insipidus of mine, in a young girl, *Ur. nit*. 30 gave more relief than any other remedy. Excessive thirst, polyuria, and dry tongue are the indications. Glycosuria is by no means an essential part of the indications for *Ur. nit*. In some of the animals experimented on by Blake the pylorus was found to be affected. With this the symptoms of the proving correspond, and *Ur. nit*. has cured both pyloric and gastric ulcer. One case (*N. A. J. H*., Aug., 1890) in a married woman was cured with 5-gr. doses of the 2x. Patient was weak and emaciated; vomited mucus mixed with blood and coffee-ground matter, and passed dark, tarry stools; sensitive and tender over region of pylorus. *Sensations are:* As if blood were flowing to head. As if he had taken cold with headache. The left side was more affected than the right. Many symptoms were < at night. Head < walking. > Deep inspiration.

Relations.—*Compare:* Elemental relatives; gastro-duodenal affections, Chrom., and K. bi. Diabetes, Ph. ac., Syzyg., Thyr., Lac def., Lact. ac. Sinking immediately after meals, Ars., Cin., Lyc., Sil., Stp. Craves tea, Selen.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Ill-humour; and not feeling well all day.

2. Head.—Vertigo twice in evening.—Head heavy on waking.—Pain: in forehead; over l. eye; in forehead and occiput in evening; in temple; in occipital protuberances; in occiput on walking.—Neuralgia on posterior edge of l. temporal bone (formerly on r.) from 2 till 4 p.m. leaving dull aching, neuralgia woke me at 1 a.m. that night, lasted an hour and prevented sleep, ill from the pain during next day, two days later pain in old place (r. side) came on gradually, > by dinner.

3. Eyes.—Stye in l. upper lid.—(Œdema of lower lids worse than usual.).—Lids inflamed, agglutinated.—Shooting from r. orbit to occipital protuberance in evening.—Pain over l. eye.

5. Nose.—Itching in nose.—L. nostril stuffed.—Dry coryza.

8. Mouth.—Painless ulcer, with one elevated side, in mouth opposite l. anterior upper molar, < evening.—Acid saliva.

9. Throat.—Hawking of tenacious mucus.—Contracted feeling in throat.

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost; (during menses).—Craves raw ham and tea.

11. Stomach.—Eructations; tasteless; putrid at 11 and 3 o'clock.—Indigestion in afternoon a quarter of an hour before dinner, with gnawing sinking at cardiac end of stomach, not hungry nor faint.—Dyspepsia, flatus after food, acidity, pain from cardiac end of stomach to suprarenal region, > movement, lasted all day, bowels slightly moved, pale clay-coloured fæces (query, if from the drug, as I had had similar but slighter attacks), afterwards epigastric pain as above returned, > by food, with occasional twisting-screwing feeling lower down.—(Gastric and duodenal ulcers.—Recurring hæmatemesis.)

12. Abdomen.—Flatus; abdomen bloated.—Borborygmi.—Sharp colic, with tenesmus and with raw feeling in rectum, afterwards in sleep unconscious seminal emission.—Enteritis and peritonitis with meteorism; great prostration.

13. Stool.—Urging in rectum and bladder, waking me at 2 a.m., borborygmi, soft stool.—Stool twice in one day.—Constipation.—Pruritus ani.

14. Urinary Organs.—Sore pain in vesical region in evening.—Urine contained bile.—Urine high-coloured, a few lithates on standing.—It produces acute parenchymatous nephritis; sugar is found in the urine, this generally does not come on until after albumen has appeared; glycosuria is very characteristic and persistent; it also produces at times a large amount of oxalate of lime.".—Profuse nocturnal urination.—Urination profuse, painful, pale milky.—Acute and chronic

diseases of adults.—Diabetes insipidus.—Diabetes mellitus.—Nocturnal enuresis.—Urine greenish and smelling fishy.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Completely impotent with nocturnal emissions; organs cold, relaxed, sweaty.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—During menses: vertigo; faint; flushing of upper part of body.—No menstrual flow during diabetic attack; pale, anæmic; craves raw ham and tea.—Excessive secretion of milk.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Bronchitis, with copious mucous expectoration and much emaciation; chronic colds.—Cough with purulent discharge from l. nostril; lung infiltrated with grey tubercle.

18. Chest.—Intermittent pain radiating from l. side to ensiform cartilage; < fasting.

20. Back.—Loins stiff.—(Pain at lower angle of l. scapula < deep inspiration.)

21. Limbs.—White vesicles on arms and legs with red areolæ; burn and itch.

24. Generalities.—Extreme languor; on rising from bed.—Feeling as if he had taken cold.

25. Skin.—Epithelioma; lupus excedens; ecchymoses.

26. Sleep.—Night restless with shivering and heat.—Languor.

Urea.

Carbamide. The chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals. (White crystals.) $CO(NH_2)_2$. Trituration. Solution. [also tincture or solution of the nitrate—Urea nitrica].

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Diabetes. Dropsy. Eczema, gouty. Gout. Liver, cirrhosis of. Tuberculosis. Uræmia.

Characteristics.—The failure of the kidneys to eliminate *Urea* from the blood leads to uræmic intoxication, delirium, convulsions, and coma. On general indications *Urea* has been used in medicine by both schools. Merck mentions that it is diuretic, and is used in cirrhosis of liver, pleurisy, renal calculus. Allen cites from Mauthner two cases of renal dropsy with symptoms of general intoxication in which *Urea nit*., gr. ii., divided into three doses and given two hours apart, cured brilliantly. Burnett has used both *Urea* 6 and *Uric acid* 6 in gouty eczema, "where

the gouty eczema has been the cutaneous outlet for the constitution." Burnett gave *Urea* in gouty cases where the urine was thin and of low specific gravity; "it thickens the urine and gives great relief to the patient." Arthur H. Buch (*Med. Press*, Aug 14, 1901) relates cases of tuberculosis cured, on the plan originated by Harper, of Nottingham, with *Urea* in 20- to 30-grain doses three times a day. *Urea*, Buch says, "is formed in the spleen, lymph and secreting glands, but principally by the liver." Under the treatment, lupoid nodules disappeared; tuberculous glands disappeared; tuberculous joints improved. No ill-effects of the treatment were noticed; "on the contrary, the action has evidently been in many cases that of a nervous tonic." Villers (*J. of Hcs*., iv. 403) examined the urine of an intensely neurasthenic woman, suffering from severe asthma and found 4.5 per cent. of *Urea* instead of the usual 2.5. In order to find out the effect of *Urea* on the healthy he took for five days *Urea* 15x., five drops thrice daily. He was then compelled to stop by the severity of the symptoms. He gave the same dose to a patient, a woman. She begged after a short time to be allowed to discontinue the medicine, as it affected her so painfully, causing constant urging to urinate; much sediment in the urine; intolerable sensation in abdomen and burning of the skin. The symptoms of Villers and this patient are marked (V) in the Schema.

Relations.—*Compare:* Urinum, Uric acid, Thios., Urt. urens. Diuresis, Thyr. Tuberculosis, Tub., Bac.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Head very dull, as if filled with a very heavy lump (V).

3. Eyes.—Itching and profuse watering of eyes (agg.—V).

12. Abdomen.—In r. hypochondrium, a steady, dull sensation (V).—Intolerable sensation in abdomen and burning of the skin (V).

14. Urinary Organs.—Constant urging to urinate, beginning at root of penis (V).—Constant urging, with much sediment in urine (V).—From bladder to her groins a fatiguing, tearing pain < standing (V).—Profuse diuresis with rapid diminution of dropsy.—Albuminuria; bloody urine; general dropsy; intermittent heart (boy, 7, *Urea nit*. gr. ii., taken in three doses at two hours' interval, cured).—Delirium, nose-bleed, urine brown, very albuminous; œdema of pudenda; ascites; pulse small, slow; attacks of suffocation (girl, 6, *Ur. nit*. as above; urine increased; swelling decreased; albumen disappeared).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching along sulcus of glans and a general tired feeling (agg.—V.)

24. Generalities.—General uneasiness; felt ill, poisoned (V).—Uræmia.—Acted as a nervous tonic in tuberculous patients.

Uricum Acidum.

Uric Acid. Lithic Acid. $C_5N_4H_4O_3$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Eczema, gouty. Gout. Lipoma. Rheumatism.

Characteristics.—*Uric ac*. has been used on inferential grounds in gouty conditions. Burnett gave it in 5th and 6th attenuations. It is most useful in cases where deposits persist; it stirs them up and helps to eliminate them. It is useful in gouty eczema where the eczema has been "the cutaneous outlet for the constitution." With *Uric ac*. 3x. Mersch (*H. W*., xxx. 395) cured a case of lipoma situated on the left side between abdomen and breast, "as large as a man's head, only lengthened." Relief was immediate; the tumour disappeared in a month.

Relations.—*Compare:* Urea, Urtica urens.

Urinum.

Urine. Dilutions.

Clinical.—Acne. Boils. Dropsy. Ophthalmia. Scurvy.

Characteristics.—Under *Urea* Allen gives some symptoms observed on, a, man who, for a skin affection, drank in the morning the urine he had passed the night before. The symptoms were severe, consisting of general-dropsy, scanty urine, and excessive weakness. These symptoms I have arranged under *Urinum*. Urinotherapy is practically as old as man himself. The Chinese (*Therapist*, x. 329) treat wounds by sprinkling urine on them, and the custom is widespread in the Far East. Taken internally it is believed to stimulate the circulation; and is valued as an active oxytocic. The parturient woman drinks the urine of a male child four to five years old, and the part voided in the middle of micturition. The child urinates into three vessels, the woman drinking the contents of the second. In the *Brit. Med. Jour*. of 1900 a number of instances of Western urinotherapy were given (collected *H. W*., xxxv. 507). To these Cooper has made some additions (*ibid*., p. 584). The cases are these: (*1*) A youth for crops of boils which nothing could remedy was recommended to drink every morning for three mornings a cupful of his own urine. Then after an intermission of three days to resume, and so on till cured. He was cured on the ninth day. (*2*) "Blackheads" cured inexactly the same way. This patient drank it when fresh. (*3*) Chronic bronchitis much relieved. This patient was deaf, and misunderstood the doctor's direction to *bring* some of his urine. He thought *drink* was the word and acted accordingly. (*4*) Ague (in the Lincolnshire fens). (*5*) Urticaria. (*6*) For thrush it is a custom in Yorkshire to wipe the baby's tongue with its own napkin. (*7*) For pimples and blotches the negroes of Barbados

drink their urine and apply it locally. (*8*) For ophthalmia in children it is the custom in Switzerland to bathe the eyes in the children's own urine. Cooper mentions the case of a man who suffered very much from weak and inflamed eyes until he adopted this plan, which after a time cured him. Cooper also mentions that a celebrated breeder of cattle and horses succeeded in getting his animals' skin into an astonishing condition of fineness by giving them about a tablespoonful of old human urine with every meal. Kraft (*A. H.*, xxvii. 4) mentions that urine has been used as a remedy for croup. S. Mills Fowler (*M. A.*, xx. 281) mentions the use of urine as a remedy for scurvy in the Civil War. In Andersonville prison the starving prisoners were dying by hundreds of scurvy, and Mr. T. (who told the story) was one of the sufferers. His legs were flexed upon the thighs and the thighs upon the body in such violent contraction that it was impossible to extend them an inch, and any attempt to do so was attended with shocks of pain as from an electric battery. He could only move on his elbows and rump. Within the stockade were growing two large turpentine trees. Of the pitch from these trees the patients would take enough to make their urine "clear and white as crystal." The urine voided was allowed to stand till it began to sour, which took twelve to twenty-four hours. The patients then took a "good swallow" four or five times a day. They felt the good effect of every dose. The treatment cured Mr. T. and all his companions in misfortune who adopted it. These cures are to some extent analogous with nosode cures, as the patients drank their own urine; but *Urinum, Urea, Uric acid* are also medicines on their own account, and rank with the Sarcodes. The symptoms of uræmia may be taken as a pathogenesis of *Urinum* for the use of the attenuations. *Urea* cured renal dropsy, and *Urinum* produced it. The skin action of *Urinum* is remarkable in connection with its use in the dressing of leather; no substitute having been found for it in this.

Relations.—*Compare:* Urea (probably urine owes its chief effect to urea), Ur. ac., Urt. urens.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Heaviness of head, < on stooping.

6. Face.—Face very much swollen.—Countenance pale, expression heavy and vague.

11. Stomach.—Little thirst.

12. Abdomen.—Fluid in abdomen and in parietes of chest and belly.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty, thick, deep brown, and very offensive.

24. Generalities.—Anasarca; generally more marked in upper than in lower parts of body.—Heaviness, heavy for work, having neither his usual life nor warmth in him.—Loses her breath if she walks quick, is obliged to stop.

Urtica Urens.

Urtica urens. Small Stinging-nettle. [Urtica dioica, the Common Nettle, has similar if not identical properties.] N. O. Urticaceć. Tincture of the fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Agalactia. Anćmia. Bee-stings. *Burns. Calculus, prevention of.* Deltoid, rheumatism of. Dysentery. Erysipelas, vesicular. Erythema. *Gout*. Gravel. Hćmorrhages. Intermittents. Lactation. Leucorrhśa. Menorrhagia. Phlegmasia dolens. Renal colic. Rheumatism. *Spleen, affections of.* Throat, sore. Urćmia. Urticaria; nodosa. Vertigo. Whooping-cough. Worms.

Characteristics.—Burnett may be said to have rediscovered *Urtica* as a remedy. The history of how he came to use it (*Gout*, p. 33) is one of the most fascinating passages of his works. As a remedy for a fit of the gout the discovery is entirely his own, and the result of great therapeutic acumen. Its use in gravel and urinary affections is very old. "Being eaten, as Dioscorides saith, boiled with periwinkles, it maketh the body soluble, doing it by a kind of cleansing faculty: it also provoketh urine and expelleth stones out of the kidneys: being boiled with barley cream it is thought to bring up tough humours that stick in the chest." Gerarde, from whom I quote, mentions these other uses: (*1*) The juice inserted into the nostrils stops nose-bleed; it is "good against inflammation of the uvula." (*2*) Pleurisy, pneumonia, whooping-cough. (*3*) Antidote to Hemlock, Mushrooms, Quicksilver, Henbane, Serpents, Scorpions. "The leaves or seeds of any kind of nettle," says Gerarde, "do work the like effect, but not with that good speed and so assured as the Roman nettle "(*U. Pilulifera*). "A bundle of nettles," says Cooper, "applied to a rheumatic joint or part, has long been a favourite country remedy. A leaf of the nettle placed on the tongue and pressed to the roof of the mouth stops bleeding from the nose." Burnett's tincture is made of the small nettle, *U. urens*, which is the correct one in homśopathy. Burnett had used *Urt. u*. a good deal in spleen affections, and found patients under its use often passed large quantities of gravel. To a middle-aged maiden lady who had enlarged spleen, and "who smelled so strongly of nettles that it almost nauseated me whenever it was my duty to examine her," Burnett gave *Urt. u*. Ř. Whilst taking it she passed large quantities of gravel. But this did not attract much notice, as the lady was in the habit of passing considerable quantities of gravel *with her motions*. Localised abdominal pain preceding such an occasion by a number of days. The painful spot, just under her spleen, she called her "gravel-pit." Putting this and other points together, the fever-action of *Urtica* among the number, Burnett concluded that *Urtica* was a remedy for acute gout, which would cut short the attack "*in a safe manner*, namely, by ridding the economy of the essence of the disease product, its actual suffering-

producing material." He usually ordered five drops of the tincture in a wineglassful of quite warm water every two or three hours. Under its action the urine became more plentiful, dark, and loaded with uric acid. Burnett remarks of the nettle that it springs up everywhere near human habitations, and he has noticed it flourishing more by the side of ditches which carry off fluid sewage, "thus possibly living to some extent on uric food." A very severe case of urćmia was cured by him with *Urt*. His discovery of its fever action was through the cure of a lady patient of his of ague (which he had not succeeded in curing) by drinking nettle-tea on the advice of her charwoman. *Urt. ur*. was his sheet-anchor in cases of the fevers of the East-India, Burma, and Siam. This action of *Urtica*, as well as its antigout action, I have had abundant opportunity of verifying. *Urtica* causes fever as well as cures it, and one of Burnett's patients was obliged to stop taking it: "It sets all my pulses beating, makes me terribly giddy, makes me feel as if I was going to topple (forwards) on my head, and then a bad headache comes on; and when I take it *at night*, it makes me very feverish." When she took the dose in the morning she did not have the fever, and Burnett says, "The fever of gout generally comes on at night." He has often cured vertigo with *Urt*. The provings of *Urtica* are not very extensive, but supplemented by clinical observations, the picture is fairly complete. Headache, with spleen pain; rush of blood to head; soreness of abdomen; dysentery; burning and itching of anus; śdema; urticaria; rheumatic and gouty pains, and fever were all evoked. Among the rheumatic pains a pain in the right deltoid muscle is very striking. The relation of this symptom to Burnett's use of *Urt*. is illustrated by the case of Dr. W. H. Proctor (*A. H*., xxvii. 126). The doctor was suddenly seized with agonising pain in right deltoid muscle, due, he believed, to retention of uric acid in the system. Hypodermic injections of Morphia and Atropia had to be resorted to. Then followed, for three weeks, scanty, pale urine, sour sweat, sleeplessness, restlessness, nervousness, loss of appetite, almost constant pain in deltoid with great soreness and lameness of the muscle, an intense sensation of general sickness and weakness *with continued fever*. Nothing did any good. Finally there appeared: An intense burning sensation in the skin after sleeping: *he was afraid to go to sleep* for fear of the suffering. *Urt. ur*. Ř was now taken. After three doses he drifted into a quiet, refreshing sleep of two or three hours and woke absolutely free from all skin irritation. The nerves were quieted and all symptoms passed away. Soon after, Proctor had an opportunity of curing a patient of lameness of the deltoid of some standing in the same expeditious way. In this case there were no additional symptoms. J. L. Nottingham (*H. R*., xv. 244) treated (*1*) Mrs. W., 38, tall, slender, with auburn hair, for eczema vulvć with violent itching and burning, swelling and thickening of labia, smooth, pale, dry appearance of the mucous surface, a dry, scaly, fissured appearance of labia majora and skin. Thirteen years before, she had had a sinus from the right ovary emptying into the uterus. (The husband had sycotic warts on the glans penis.) *Urt. ur*. 1x relieved all the symptoms and removed sexual excitement induced by the itching and uncontrollable desire to rub. (*2*) Mr. N., 21, had swelling, stinging, burning of face, hands, and feet, with redness. Rubbing with finger-tip would leave a white

line for some time. When out in the cold, damp, snowy air, hands, feet, and face became purple red, puffed, and stinging cold; going into a warm room he had increased swelling, stinging, itching all over him, especially of hands and face. *Urt. ur*. relieved in twenty-four hours. In four days he returned home better than he had been for years. (*3*) A woman with a lump in her left breast of some years' duration, was seen six weeks after childbirth, complaining of stinging pains in that part, entire absence of milk, stinging pains in whole right lower limb, with great soreness and stinging pains accompanying movements involving muscles of left side of head, cervical vertebrć, sacrum, and upper limbs, front of chest and both breasts, especially the left. She was very despondent. *Act. r*. relieved her, but the improvement ceased after a week. Con. improved the difficulty in moving the head but not the other symptoms. *Urt. ur*. was given, and after three days the breasts filled with milk and the pain was relieved. The breasts had now to be supported on account of their fulness. The right leg became natural. The action of *Urt*. in causing flow of milk has been often confirmed. In the case given in *Allen* it caused swelling of the breasts and profuse flow of milk in a woman years after the birth of her last child. *Urt*. is one of the best remedies for burns of the first degree, used locally and given internally. Gerarde mentions its antidotal action to snake-bites. A writer in *Monats. f. Hom*. of July, 1900 (*H. Envoy*, xi. 51) says it is *the* specific for bee-stings. An application of the tincture even on the most sensitive parts of the face or eyelid gives instant relief. In cases of stings about the eyes the application may have to be repeated every five minutes; and a compress must be kept on all night. Eclectics regard" "profuse discharge from the mucous surfaces" as a specific indication for *Urt*. In Sweden nettles are regarded as a remedy for anćmia, and fresh nettles are cooked and eaten like spinach for the purpose, or a nettle-tea is prepared from dry nettles. The juice of nettles with sugar is in vogue for hćmorrhages of all kinds. *Sensations* of *Urt*. are: As from a blow in the eyeballs. As of sand in eyes. Muscles of right arm as if bruised. Burning, stinging, itching, and soreness are the principal pains. The right side very much affected; but also the left hypochondrium (spleen). The symptoms are apt to return at the same season every year. This periodicity is a point in the correspondence of *Urt*. to ague. The symptoms are < by touch; lying on arm. < Violent exertion (hćmoptysis). Lying down = soreness of bowels; > nettle-rash. Burning in skin is < after sleep. < From application of water. (In the one observation with *U. crenulata*, an attack like lockjaw was induced in a man who lightly touched the plant, and this was renewed for some days in full force whenever *he put his hand in water*.) < Exposed to cool, moist atmosphere.─Some new symptoms of Burnett's I have marked (B) in the Schema.

Relations.─*Antidoted by:* Dock leaves (Rumex obtus.) rubbed on the stung part lessen the pain; also the nettle's own juice, and the juice from the common snail. *Antidote to:* Apis (bee-stings). *Compare:* Gout, fever, spleen, Nat m. Dropsy, urćmia, gravel, gout, Ur. ac., Urea, Urinum. [The relation of Urt. to Nat. m. and Urinum is interesting in connection with the fact that nettles do not grow at any distance from human dwellings or away from parts where animals are fed. Schlegel

asks (*H. R.*, xii. 179), is this due to the wetting of the soil with urine? He says yes; and queries further, if the *salt* in the urine is the efficient agent, recalling the fact that Barbarossa, after destroying Milan, strewed *salt* over the ruins "so that *nettles* might grow there." Schlegel remarks that the briny waves produce stinging nettles of their own in the shape of Medusć.] Fever, vertigo, spleen, Querc. Spleen, Cean. Rheumatism of right deltoid, Sang. Secretion of milk, Ric., Puls. Urticaria, Apis, Nat. m., Ast. fl., Medusa, Homar, Pariet.

Causation.—Burns. Bee-stings. Blows. Suppressed milk. Suppressed nettle-rash.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Terribly giddy, as if I were going to topple forwards on my head; then headache (B).—Fulness in head, sensation of rush of blood and dulness; all day, with giddiness.—Headache < over eyes.—Headache with stitches in region of spleen.—Pain: in r. side of sinciput; and in r. side of face, extending to malar-bone; over r. eye and eyeball; over eyes during the day and evening; neuralgic, in r. side of forehead and face at 9 p.m.—Stinging pain in r. parietal bone forcing me to rub and press it.—Dull aching in occiput and over eyes.—Urticaria of scalp suddenly appearing and determining internally.

3. Eyes.—Pain: in r. eye; in l. at 3 p.m.—Pain in eyeballs as from a blow, with feeling as if sand were in eyes.—Eyes feel weak and sore.

9. Throat.—Burning in throat; with frequent hawking of frothy mucus; causing cough, expectoration scanty, frothy.

11. Stomach.—Nausea, with burning in throat.—Vomiting from suppression of nettle-rash.

12. Abdomen.—Soreness of abdomen at 10 a.m. when lying, and on pressure a sound as if bowels were full of water.—Pain in l. hypochondrium at 10 p.m.—(Tumour of liver stored gout."—Burnett.)

13. Stool and Anus.—Stool omitted in morning, but at 2 p.m. scanty, dysenteric stool, a greenish-brown slime, with urging and tenesmus, afterwards constipation, then small stool with straining, later dysentery, frequent urging, small painful stool, mucus mixed with white matter like boiled white of eggs, at times a little blood, pain in abdomen for a week.—Stool omitted for three days, then six hours after Nux 3 a natural stool, four hours later several dysenteric stools of whitish slime, with pain around umbilicus, then for the next five days, daily, two to four white, and yellow stools mixed with mucus, with colic and tenesmus.—A small hćmorrhoid, with raw burning in anus during and after stool, and in afternoon and evening itching and burning.—Ascarides with great rectal irritation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine suppressed for eight days, everything disappeared with desquamation.—Suppression of urine for twelve days; śdematous swelling of whole upper body to umbilicus.—Strangury; gravel; disease of bladder and kidneys.—Hćmorrhage from bladder.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching of scrotum, kept him awake at night and tormented him nearly all day; scrotum swollen; stinging and itching; no moisture.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menorrhagia; intense hćmorrhage.—Leucorrhśa, very acrid or excoriating.—Pruritus vulvć with great itching, stinging, and śdema of the parts.—A woman who had had no children for three years and a half, and had nursed none of her children, had at first great swelling of breasts, which discharged serum, then copious milk (from a pint of hot infusion of the herb).—Arrested flow of milk after weaning.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Whooping-cough.—Not much expectoration, and what there is is frothy.

18. Chest.—Sore feeling as from a blow in l. side of chest.—Intermittent soreness in r. chest during day.—Hćmoptysis from least exertion of lungs.

19. Pulse.—Pulse accelerated.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in arms and ankles, < r. arm.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. deltoid, < 9 p.m., could not put on his coat alone.—Cramp-like pain in r. deltoid in evening; < rotating arm inward, with soreness to touch, with rheumatic feeling in l. arm; next day pain in r. arm < by lying on it; and on moving it a stitch darted through arm, extending over front of humerus.—At times pain in l. arm, muscles of r. arm feel sore as if bruised, cannot raise or stretch r. arm on account of pain, afterwards rheumatic stiffness and pain in r. wrist, later rheumatic pain in l. arm, wrist, and fingers.—Raised, red, itching blisters on skin of hands and fingers.—(Nodous joints of fingers.—R. T. C.)

23. Lower Limbs.—Stiff soreness on inside of l. knee.—Rheumatic pain in both ankles.

24. Generalities.—Symptoms returned at the same time every year.—Hćmorrhage from various organs.—Dropsy.—Sets all my pulses beating (B)

25. Skin.—Itching swellings all over fingers and hands, resembling "bold hives"; lumps and red spots on hands and fever blisters on lips, itching.—Heat in skin of face, arms, shoulders, and chest, with formication, numbness and itching, lips, nose, and ears swollen, lids so śdematous that they could scarcely be opened, after awhile upper part of body as far as navel śdematous and pale, transparent blisters

filled with serum and looking like sudamina, becoming confluent and making the skin look wrinkled, lids closed, forming transparent, here and there bluish shining swellings as large as hen's eggs: disappeared on sixth day with desquamation.─(Intense burning in skin after sleep.).─Erythema.─Vesicular erysipelas.─Burns and scalds.

26. Sleep.─Drowsiness when reading.

27. Fever.─General heat on getting into bed, with soreness over abdomen.─When I take it at night it makes me very feverish (not when taken in morning.─B).

Usnea Barbata.

Usnea barbata. Tree-hair. Tree-moss. N. O. Lichenes. Tincture.

Clinical.─Headache, congestive.

Characteristics.─An article by M. B. in *U.S. Med. Invest*. (quoted *New, Old, and Forgotten Remedies*) gives an observation by the writer, who ate a little of the "moss" and had in consequence a severe congestive headache which compelled him to give up his work and go to bed. He got to sleep and woke very well next morning. Two young ladies out picking cranberries had headache from riding in the hot sun and were compelled to lie down. *Usn. b*. Ø, one drop in a tumbler of water, a teaspoonful to be taken at once and repeated in fifteen minutes. The second dose stopped the pain. A young married lady subject to headache for five years; was almost frantic with the pain. *Usn. b*., as above, cured in one or two doses.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.─Head began to ache; soon could feel the blood press into the brain; with domestic attentions he got to sleep, and woke next morning uncommonly well.─Pain over entire head or front head, with feeling as if temples would burst or eyes burst out of sockets.

Ustilago.

Ustilago maidis. Corn-smut. N. O. Fungi. Trituration.

Clinical.─Agalactia. Alopecia. Climaxis. Dysmenorrhśa. Fibroma. Galactorrhśa. Headache, menstrual. Masturbation. Menorrhagia, at climaxis. *Menstruation,*

excessive; vicarious. Nails, affections of. Orchitis. Ovary, left, affections of. Rhinitis. Scald-head. Tonsillitis.

Characteristics.—Burt, who proved *Ust*. on himself and others, introduced the remedy to homśopathy. It had been observed that pregnant animals feeding on maize affected with smut were very liable to abort. Roullin had noted that shedding of the hair, and sometimes of the teeth, occurred in animals and men; that mules fed on it cast their hoofs, and that fowls laid eggs without shells. The provings brought out a specific affinity for the generative sphere of both sexes, and especially for the left ovary and uterus. *Ust*. congests the uterus and produces hćmorrhages, generally passive or in clots. It is in uterine hćmorrhages, menstrual, post-partum and climacteric that *Ust*. has been most successfully employed. It has also relieved vicarious menstruation, bleeding taking place from the lungs and bowels; and bleeding between the periods with left inframammary pain. Hurndall (*H. W*., xxxvi. 27) relates the case of the small bitch which brings out many features of *Ustilago* action. About a fortnight before he saw the patient she had aborted five fśtuses, at about the fifth week of gestation. Since then there had been passive hćmorrhage of dark clots. Moreover, she was a *perfect specimen of alopecia*, not having a hair of any sort on her body and only a little about the head. Os uteri soft, spongy. Great tenderness about the posterior parts when manipulating the hind-quarters. *Ust*. 3x was prescribed, five drops three times a day. In two days the hćmorrhage was completely arrested, tenderness reduced, spirits revived, and general health improved. At the end of three months there was a nice coat of hair growing, which in due course became perfectly normal. Loss of hair and nails is a keynote for *Ust*., and combined with the other symptoms made the correspondence perfect. Among the *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if head were being lifted off. As if forehead would burst open. As if something were under root of tongue pressing upward. As of a lump behind larynx. Excessively tired feeling. Bearing down, as if everything would come from her. Uterus as if drawn into a knot. As if intestines were being tied in knots. (This last symptom was produced in a patient of mine.) The symptoms are: < By touch (abdomen; eyes). Pressure < (ovaries). Riding in carriage < backache. < Rising and motion (menorrhagia). Walking < frontal headache; pain in left groin; pain in loins. Warm room = oppression and faintness. Open air = lachrymation. Swelling < pains in tonsils. Colicky pains > by constipated stool.

Relations.—*Compare:* Botan., uterine affections, nails, Sec. Subinvolution, Na. hcl. Bearing down and prolapse of uterus, Sep. Left ovarian pain, Lil., Lach., Caul., Sul., Thuj., Vib. o. Vicarious menstruation, Bry., Ham. Millef. Intermittent flow, Ham., Bovis., Elaps. Crusta lactea, Vinc. m., Melit., Med., Mez. Pain in right shoulder, Urt. ur., Sang. Flying rheumatic pains, Puls. Faint at 11 a.m., Sul. Frequent emissions and lumbar pains, Cob.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Depression of spirits in afternoon.—Very sad, cries frequently; exceedingly prostrated from sexual abuse and loss of semen; sleep restless.—Could not bear to see or talk with any one.—Irritability, < being asked a question or to repeat anything.—The day seemed like a dream.

2. Head.—Vertigo in attacks, sometimes with double vision, sometimes white specks blot out everything else, later attacks of vertigo with internal heat.—Vertigo at climaxis with profuse menstruation.—Headache: all the morning; at 7 a.m.; in evening, < forehead; < walking.—Nervous headache from menstrual irregularities in nervous women.—Frontal pain: in morning; in forenoon, with smarting in eyes; all day, with aching distress in eyeballs and with fulness in head in morning; with distress in epigastrium.—Scalp dry, cad congested, with loss of hair.—Scald-head, watery serum oozing from scalp.—Prickling in l. temple.—Loss of hair.

3. Eyes.—Attacks of twitching in eyes, they appear to look (revolve) in circles and dart from one object to another.—Continual watery flow from eyes and nose with occasional chills.—Spasms, with vanishing of vision and head seems to whirl.—Aching in eyes and lachrymation.—Hot feeling on closing lids.—Weakness of eyes.—Lachrymation in open air.—Lids agglutinated in morning.—Vision of spots dancing to and fro.

5. Nose.—Boil in r. nostril.—Dryness of nostrils in forenoon, with dry feeling in skin.—Bright epistaxis, > pressure.—Rhinitis, bitter taste, offensive odour noticeable to patient himself.

6. Face.—Sudden pallor in face when sitting, and in evening.—Burning of face and scalp from congestion.

7. Teeth.—Sometimes looseness of teeth.—Aching all day in decayed upper first and second molars.—Shedding of teeth (in animals).

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated in morning.—Prickling in tongue, with feeling as if something were pressing the roots upward, with dryness of nostrils.—Salivation: bitter; thin, bitter.—Taste: coppery; in morning; slimy coppery; slimy coppery in morning; slimy; slimy, with burning distress in stomach.

9. Throat.—L. tonsil enlarged, congested, dark reddish, r. painful on swallowing at 2 p.m.; l. painful at 9 p.m.; next morning congestion of l. extending along Eustachian tube and causing pain in ear.—Lancinations in r. tonsil (fauces were somewhat inflamed when the medicine was taken), next day fauces hotter and more sensitive to motion.—Roughness of fauces.—Dryness of fauces, with burning dryness in stomach.—Dryness of fauces, with difficulty in swallowing, feeling of a lump behind larynx, later frequent efforts to swallow, with feeling as if something

had lodged in fauces, afterwards irritation of fauces, and on swallowing feeling of a lump in larynx.—Burning in śsophagus at cardiac orifice.

10. Appetite.—Appetite: craving; poor.—Thirst at night.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: of sour fluid; of sour food.—Cutting in stomach.—Pain in stomach: frequently in afternoon; on full inspiration.—Pain in epigastrium with drawing pain in joints of fingers.—Burning in sternum and cardia.—Distress in stomach in forenoon; in afternoon, > by supper.—Hćmatemesis, passive, venous, accompanied by nausea, which is > by vomiting.

12. Abdomen.—Periodical cutting in umbilical and hypogastric regions at 6 p.m., < at 8 p.m. by a constipated stool, afterwards grumbling pains in whole abdomen.—(Pain as if intestines were tied in knots.).—Pain: in r. lobe of liver; in umbilicus; in umbilicus before natural stool; in l. groin when walking.—Drawing pain in r. hypochondrium all day.—Distress in umbilicus and r. hypochondrium.

13. Stool.—Natural stool at 4 a.m.—Loose stool at 4 a.m., with pain and rumbling in abdomen.—Light-coloured diarrhśa.—Soft stool, next day dry, lumpy, two days later black, dry, lumpy.—Constipated.

14. Urinary Organs.—Tenesmus of bladder and incontinence of urine.—Urging, urine light-coloured.—No desire, but uneasiness.—Urine: increased; scanty, red; acid, high-coloured.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Genitals relaxed.—Erections: when reading at 4 o'clock; frequently during day and night.—Scrotum relaxed and cold sweat on it.—Pain in testes, < r.—Pain in testes, sometimes neuralgic; in paroxysms, sometimes causing faintish feeling.—Desire depressed.—Chronic orchitis, irritable testicle.—Erotic fancies.—Seminal emissions and irresistible tendency to masturbation.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Yellow and offensive leucorrhśa.—Tenderness of l. ovary, with pain and swelling.—Burning distress in ovaries.—Intermittent neuralgia of l. ovary; enlarged, very tender.—Uterus: hypertrophied; prolapsed; cervix sensitive, spongy.—Menses: too scanty with ovarian irritation; too profuse and too early; blood clotted; as if everything would come through.—Between periods constant suffering under l. breast at margin of ribs.—Oozing of dark blood, highly coagulated, forming occasionally long, black, stringy clots.—Extreme pain during period.—Suppression of menses.—Vicarious menstruation from lungs and bowels.—Constant aching distress at mouth of womb.—Menses that had just ceased returned, bright-coloured, soreness and bearing down in l. side preceding the flow and partially ceasing with it.—Menses copious, bright red, not coagulating easily (in a woman who thought she had passed the climacteric, as there had been no discharge for over a year), it stopped as suddenly as it began, no pain, only faintness and confused feeling in head.—Menorrhagia at climaxis.—Bland

leucorrhśa.—Abortion.—Deficient labour pains.—Constant flooding.—Puerperal peritonitis.—Lochia too profuse, partly fluid, partly clotted; prolonged bearing-down pains; uterus feels drawn into a knot.—Hypertrophy and subinvolution.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Feeling as if there were a lump behind larynx, which produces constant inclination, to swallow.

18. Chest.—Spasmodic tearing at top of l. side and passing to sixth or seventh rib, at 3 p.m. when standing or reading, < breathing.—Pain in l. infraclavicular region in morning.—Drawing pain in l. inframammary region, waking me at 3 a.m., > turning on back from r. side.—Aching, burning distress in sternum and under it in stomach, with neuralgic pains.—Oppression along median line.—Constriction, with pain.—Heat and pressure.

19. Heart.—Sudden flying pain from heart to stomach, arresting breathing.—Burning pain in cardiac region.

20. Back.—Pain in back extending to extreme end of spine.—Pain in lumbar region.—Pain in region of r. kidney, < sitting still; next day in region of l. kidney, > moving about, with heat, fulness, soreness on deep pressure (but it relieved the pain), with uneasiness in l. thigh, frequent desire to urinate, stream very small, the following day it requires considerable effort of will to empty the bladder, which is done slowly, pain and soreness in l. loin continue; heavy in lumbar region, in bed with uneasiness about bladder (had had no desire to urinate on going to bed), woke early in morning with distended feeling in bladder, micturition slow and difficult, urine scarcely coloured, pain in back < next night, < lying on face, > lying on r. side.—Bearing down in sacral region as in dysmenorrhśa, changing to l. ovarian region and gradually extending through hip.

21. Limbs.—Cutting in bones of r. hand and foot.—Frequent rheumatic symptoms in arms, fingers, and legs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulder-joints; rheumatic, in muscles of r. shoulder.—Intermittent, numb tingling sensation in r. arm and hand every day.—Pain in r, elbow, < motion.—Stitching along metacarpal bone of r. index.—Rheumatic drawing pain in finger-joints, < second joint of r. index, all afternoon.—Hypertrophy or loss of nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain in l. knee when walking, increasing to cramp, obliging me to lean upon the arm of a friend, the pain, with occasional cramps, lasted all the evening, < raising foot so as to press upon toes.—Cramp-like stiffness in l. leg, < raising foot so as to press upon toes.—Feet swollen; in morning.

24. Generalities.—Neuralgic pains in forehead, hands and feet.—Rheumatic pains all up and down l. side, with cutting in l. knee and calf if I pressed any weight upon

toes or flexed knee with any weight upon it.—Rheumatic pains in muscles of arms, hands, fingers, and small of back, those in back < walking.—Symptoms of a cold.—Malaise as if I had taken cold; felt sick with a cold, continual watery flow from nose and eyes, with occasional chills.—Languor: during the day, with headache, < noon, and with burning frontal headache at 9 p.m.; in morning on rising; at 2 p.m.—Faint feeling at 11 a.m. in a warm lecture-room.—Faint spells beginning in epigastrium, with small pains in hypochondrium and bowels.

25. Skin.—The scalp became one filthy mass of inflammation, two-thirds of the hair came out, the rest matted together, with oozing of watery serum from scalp, eruption like rubeola on neck and chest, gradually extending to feet, thickest on chest and joints, itching < night, rubbing any part brought out the eruption, on face and neck it was in patches like ringworm, but not vesicular.—Boils on nape.—Congested feeling in skin.—Skin dry and hot.—Painful, destructive disease of nails.

26. Sleep.—Difficult falling asleep and then unpleasant dreams.—Restless night; with fever; with troubled dreams.—Sexual dreams; without emission; and disgusting, waking him, arose and urinated with difficulty and tenesmus.

27. Fever.—Chills running up and down back.—Heat at night.—Internal heat; with vertigo; < eyes, which are inflamed and sensitive to light, eyeball sore to touch; intermittent, < eyes.—Burning in face and scalp.—Skin dry; at night; and hot.

Uva-Ursi.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. Bearberry. N. O. Ericaceæ. Tincture or trituration of dried leaves and fruit. Tincture of fresh leaves gathered in autumn.

Clinical.—Cystitis. Dysuria. Hæmaturia. Urinary affections.

Characteristics.—A few experiments have been made with *Uva*, and these have seemed to accentuate its traditional reputation as an "astringent used to check excessive secretion of mucus, as in urinary and bronchial affections, and even in calculus." The keynote indications are: Painful micturition with burning sensation. Burning after the discharge of slimy urine. Slime passes with blood. In one cured case there were pains shooting through from hip to hip. The bladder symptoms are > lying on the back.

Relations.—*Compare:* Arbut., Gaulther., and Ericaceæ generally.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Slight vertigo and headache.

5. Nose.—Fluent coryza with rawness.

6. Face.—Flushing.

11. Stomach.—Weak, sick at stomach, sore all over as if bruised.

14. Urinary Organs.—Slimy urine; slime passes with blood.—Painful micturition; burning after the slime passes.—Hæmaturia; slimy, purulent urine.—Green urine.—Constant urging and straining.—Shooting pain from hip to hip, bladder and urethra sensitive.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness with pain in bowels; stopped up in throat; no appetite.—Throat tickles, feels like coughing all the time; sore and bruised all over; cough; nose raw and burning; cutting and burning on urinating.

Vaccininum.

Vaccininum. A Nosode. Trituration of vaccine matter.

Clinical.—Cheloid. Eczema. *Leprosy*. Nævus. Nephritis. Small-pox. Tumours. *Vaccinia. Vaccinosis*. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—Vaccinia, Small-pox, and Grease of horses are inter-related diseases, and the nosodes of each are available for the treatment or prevention of manifestations of all three. The vaccine poison is capable of setting up a morbid state of extreme chronicity, named by Burnett *Vaccinosis*. And it may do this without causing the primary symptoms: when the vaccination apparently does not "take." The symptoms of vaccinosis are protean, and are for the most part identical with the symptoms of the Sycosis of Hahnemann. Vaccinosis is a sycotic disease. Neuralgias, inveterate skin eruptions, chilliness, indigestion with great flatulent distension, are leading features of the vaccinal dyscrasia, and therefore indications for the nosode. There is another disease to which vaccinia is related, and that is whooping-cough. Some years ago an old-school observer vaccinated for some reason a child whilst suffering from whooping-cough, and the whooping-cough vanished. He repeated the experiment in other cases, and with such signal success that he wrote to the journals to recommend it as a routine practice in the case of unvaccinated children. On the other hand, homœopathic observers have seen whooping-cough follow immediately on vaccination, and have cured it with *Thuj*. 30. Turiansky (*B. M. J.*, December 12, 1891) tried hypodermic injections of freshly collected calf vaccine in a series of cases of tuberculosis of the lung apices, and states that they were "invariably, though somewhat slowly, followed by most decided amelioration both of the subjective and objective phenomena." The temperature became normal, appetite and sleep improved, night-sweats, dyspnœa, muscular weakness, and painful sensations decreased; cough lessened or disappeared; sputa became thicker and whiter, pulse slower; urine increased; body weight increased; bacilli decreased and degenerated. The exact amount and form of the injections is not stated. Here is a case in the potencies: Garrison (*N. A. J. H.*, quoted *H. R.*, x. 278) was consulted by a lady, 50, of phthisical family. She had consolidation of both apices; had been losing flesh for three months; severe night-sweats; almost constant, hacking cough, with considerable expectoration at times. *Vacc*. 200, one dose. In a week she reported that she had not had a severe coughing spell since the dose, and for the last three days hardly any cough at all. She received one dose of *Vacc*. a week, and at the end of six weeks returned to business. If a child has a nævus it is the rule, when possible, to vaccinate on the nævus. The inflammation and subsequent scarring destroy the growth. But that does not completely explain the cure: vaccinia is causally related to the production of new growths. Over a year ago a young lady came to me shortly after having been revaccinated under some Government rule. There had been nothing abnormal

in the course of the vaccinia, but after the scabs fell off there was much pain in the arm, and each of the scars began to grow, and when I saw them were well-developed cheloids. *Thuja* removed the pains but did not arrest the growth. Under *Malan*. 200 they have now all but disappeared. Frölich (*B. M. J.*, October 15, 1898) relates the case of a child, 6 1/2, who had well-developed nephritis seven days after vaccination with calf vaccine. The first symptom was puffed eyelids, then pain and swelling of scrotum; on the fourteenth day the urine contained blood, inguinal glands enlarged and tender, slight œdema of legs. The urine contained blood and alumen for another month, when recovery took place. Other cases of this kind have been observed. The symptoms of the Schema are partly pathogenetic and partly cured. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if forehead were split. As if heated or over-exerted in lower extremities. As if bones of leg were broken and undergoing process of comminution. Burnett says the < time of *Vacc*. is the early morning. One symptom is: "Waked in middle of night by pain in forehead and eyes as if split, and stinging in temples."

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Thuj., Apis, Sul., Ant. t., Sil., Malan. *Compare:* In small-pox, Var., Malan., Thuj., Ant. t. Sarr. Nephritis, Apis, Merc. c. Phthisis, Bacil., Tub. Whooping-cough, Thuj., Meph., Coc. c., Coral.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Crying.—Ill-humour, with restless sleep.—Nervous, impatient, irritable; disposition to be troubled by things.—Morbid fear of taking small-pox.

2. Head.—Frontal headache.—Forehead felt as if it would split in two in median line from root of nose to top of head.—Stitches in r. temple.—Eruption like crusta lactea.

3. Eyes.—Tinea, tarsi and conjunctivitis in a woman, æt. 28, remaining as result of variola in infancy, conjunctivæ painfully sensitive.—Weak eyes; feeling in forehead as if it were split.—Inflamed eyelids.—Redness of eyes and face, with small pimples on face and hands.—Keratitis after vaccination.

5. Nose.—Full feeling of head, with running at nose.—Bleeding at nose preceded by a feeling of contraction above and between eyebrows, soon after eating meat; menses rather profuse and too frequent; cured by revaccination.

6. Face.—Redness and distension of face, chill running down back.—Swelling of neck under r. ear (parotid gland) with sensation like being cut.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated, dryish yellow, with papillæ showing through coat.—Dry mouth and tongue.

10. Appetite.—Appetite gone, disgust to taste, smell, and appearance of food.—Coffee tastes sour.

11. Stomach.—Aching in pit of stomach, with short breath.

12. Abdomen.—A stitch in hepatic region, at margin of last lower rib, axillary line.—Stitch in splenic region.—Blown up with flatulence.

14. Urinary Organs.—Nephritis with albuminuria, hæmaturia, and dropsy, developed eleven days after vaccination; child recovered.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Short breath with aching in pit of stomach, and pressure in region of heart.—Whooping-cough.

18. Chest.—Stitch in l. side of chest, anteriorly, under short ribs.—Stitches in r. side under short ribs in front from r. to l., then at corresponding place in l. side, but from l. to r., lasting five minutes, felt in liver and spleen.

19. Heart.—Febrile action of heart and arteries.

20. Back.—Backache.—Aching pain in back, < in lumbar region, extending around waist.

22. Upper Limbs.—Severe pains in l. upper arm at vaccination mark, could not raise it in morning.—Rheumatic pains in wrists and hands.—Cheloids on re-vaccination marks.

23. Lower Limbs.—Tearing in l. thigh downward.—Soreness of lower extremities, as if heated or over-exerted.—Legs ached immoderately, hardly able to get about, a break-bone sensation, and a feeling as if bones were undergoing process of comminution.

24. Generalities.—Restlessness.—General malaise.—Languor, lassitude.—Tired all over, with stretching, gaping feeling; unnatural fatigue.—Child wants to be carried.—Many persons faint when being vaccinated.

25. Skin.—Skin hot and dry.—A general eruption, similar to cow-pox.—Small pimples develop at point of vaccination with fourth dilution.—Red pimples or blotches in various parts, most evident when warm.—Eruption of pustules with a dark-red base and a roundish or oblong elevation, filled with pus of a greenish-yellow colour, resembling varioloid, some as large as a pea, some less, without depression in the centre, coming with a round, hard feel in the skin (like a shot), very itchy.—Tingling burning in skin over whole body, most intense in skin of forehead and in lower and anterior portion of hairy scalp, which parts are tinged with a scarlet blush, or efflorescence, similar to the immediate precursor of variolous eruption.—*Vaccininum* 6, in water, for one day with strict diet, repeated

after eight days, acted as preventive in six hundred cases.—Treated a great many cases of variola and varioloid during last eighteen years, some of them of the most desperate character, and yet never lost a case when employing vaccine virus as a remedy; moreover, none of the cases so treated were ever troubled with hæmorrhage, or with delirium, or secondary fevers, or were ever disfigured with pitting.—*Vaccininum* 200th quickly > severer symptoms of variola occurring in a child, æt. six months; two days before appearance of eruption had been revaccinated (after an interval of eight days) on a nævus near r. nipple; deglutition difficult through implication of tongue and fauces; pustules, many of large size, scattered over scalp, face, body, and limbs.

26. Sleep.—Waked in middle of night by pain in forehead and eyes as if split, and stinging in temples.

27. Fever.—Fever, with heat, thirst, tossing about, crying, aversion to food.—Chill with shaking.

Vaccinium Myrtillus.

Whortleberry. Bilberry. N. O. Vacciniaceæ. Tincture of fresh berries.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Dysentery.

Characteristics.—My attention was first drawn to this remedy by Dr. A. H. Croucher in an article published in the *Homœopathic Review* many years ago, giving cases of inveterate diarrhœa cured by it. This experience I have repeatedly confirmed. I have always used it in the Ø tincture, generally giving 5-drop doses every four hours. It is especially applicable to vaccinal, malarial, and dysenteric cases. Whortleberry is a close relative of Cranberry, and the natural order is allied to the Ericaceæ. It is a native of heathy and swampy mountainous regions.

Relations.—*Compare:* Simaruba, China, Rheum, Merc.

Valeriana.

Valeriana officinalis. N. O. Valerianaceæ. Tincture of the fresh root.

Clinical.—Asthma, spasmodic; nervous. Bed-sores. *Change of life*. Clairvoyance. Coxalgia. Headache. Heart, palpitation of. *Heels, pain in. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria*. Levitation. *Neuralgia*. Sciatica. Sleeplessness. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*V. officinalis* is usually found in moist hedgerows or on the banks of ditches and streams. The peculiar fetid odour of Valerians is probably due to the presence of Valerianic acid. It is especially agreeable to eats, who become, as it were, intoxicated with it. "Volatile oil of Valerian seems not to exist naturally in the plant, but to be developed by the agency of water" (*Treas. of Bot.*). *Val.* first appeared in homœopathic medicine in *Stapf's Additions*, the article on it was written by Franz, and Hahnemann and Stapf were among the provers. When Franz wrote, it was the custom among ladies in Germany to take *Valerian* almost as frequently as coffee, and to this practice he attributed no little of the nervous suffering then prevalent. "There is scarcely a drug," he says, "which communicates its primary as well as secondary action to the organism with more intensity than *Val.*" He instanced his own eye symptoms, which were both severe and remarkable, and of them he says that, though he had never had any tendency to anything of the kind before, they were excited at intervals for four months afterwards, the cause being frequently unknown, showing the deep action on the organism. "The many inveterate spasms of the stomach and abdomen; the incurable cases of hysteria and hypochondriasis; moral disturbances, passing from one extreme of emotion to another, from the highest joy to the deepest grief, from leniency, kindness, and mildness to grumbling impatience, obstinacy, and quarrelsomeness; *from a sinking of the vital forces accompanied by a painful craving for stimulants*, to the greatest liveliness and extravagance, and *vice versâ*"; tedious convalescence after nervous fevers; paralysis, and contractions of the limbs, &c.—these, in Franz's opinion, were much less owing to the original intensity of the disease than to the *Val.* with which the patients had been dosed; and they were only saved from worse effects by the fact that Val. was so frequently given in combination with one or more of its antidotes. Some notes by Franz are important: (*1*) The first and most rapid effect of *Val.*, which precedes any after symptoms, is an acceleration of the pulse and congestion of the head. (*2*) The symptoms of the upper and lower limbs alternate frequently. (*3*) The principal times of day when *Val.* produces its symptoms are noon and early afternoon and the hours before midnight. The abdominal symptoms especially are felt in the evening. (*4*) "*Val.* causes several kinds of darting, tearing pains which *come and go*. Similar to these pains are those which *appear* suddenly. If we compare with these two kinds of pains—the jerking pains which are scarcely felt in any other than muscular tissues and the cramping pains—we have a very easy and natural indication of the grounds on which Tissot's recommendation of *Val.* for epilepsy might be considered valid. The eye symptoms of Franz were burning, smarting, and pressure in the margins of the lids, which seemed sore and swollen. But in addition was this, which shows the exalted state of sensorum *Val.* can produce: "Shine before the eyes in the dark; the closed, dark room seemed to be filled with the shine of twilight, so that he imagined he distinguished the objects in the same; this was accompanied with a sensation as if he felt that things were near him even when not looking at them; on looking he perceived that the things were really there" (at 10 p.m., thirteen hours after the dose). There were also hallucinations of

hearing and of sense. "Imagines she is some one else and moves to the edge of the bed to make room" was removed in one case. "Anxious, hypochondriac feeling, as if the objects around him had been taken from him; the room appears to him desolate, he does not feel at home in the room, he is compelled to leave it." "As if in a dream." The restlessness of *Val*. is a, very prominent feature: Nervous irritation, cannot keep still; tearings, cramps, > morning. Constant heat and uneasiness. The digestion is disturbed. The taste caused by *Val*. is as disgusting as its odour. Before dinner a taste of fetid tallow; early in the morning on waking the taste is flat, slimy. Nausea begins in umbilical region, rising into pharynx. In the preface to his *Pocket Book* Bœnninghausen gives a case which brings out many of the *Val*. characteristics: "E. N., 50, of blooming, almost florid complexion, usually cheerful, but during his most violent paroxysms inclined to outbreaks of anger with decided nervous excitement, had suffered for four months with a peculiar violent kind of pain in the right leg after the previous dispersion, allopathically, of a so-called rheumatic pain in the right orbit by external remedies which could not be found out; this last pain attacked the muscle of the posterior part of the leg, especially from calf to heel, but did not involve the knee or ankle-joint. The pain itself he described as extremely acute, cramping, jerking, tearing, frequently interrupted by stitches extending from within outward; but in the morning hours, when the pain was generally more endurable, it was a dull, burrowing with a bruised feeling. The pain became < towards evening and during rest, especially after previous motion, while sitting and standing, particularly if he did it during a walk in the open air. While walking the pain often jumped from the right calf to the left upper arm if he put his hand into his coat pocket or his breast and kept the arm quiet, but it was > while using the arm, and then the pain suddenly jumped back again into the right calf. The greatest relief was experienced while walking up and down the room and rubbing the affected part. The concomitant symptoms were sleeplessness before midnight, frequently recurring attacks during the evening of sudden flushes of heat with thirst, without previous chill, a disgusting, fatty taste in the mouth with nausea in the throat, and an almost constant pressing pain in the lower part of the chest and pit of the stomach as if something were there forcing itself outward." Of course *Val*. was the remedy. *Val*. has a strong affinity for the tendo Achillis, and I have cured with it many cases of painful affection of this tendon and heel when the *Val*. conditions were present. Nash cured with it a severe case of sciatica in a pregnant woman on the symptom, "pain < standing and letting the foot rest on the floor." She could stand with the foot resting on a chair or lie down in comfort. *Val*. is a leading member of the group of remedies which meet lack of reaction. It is *Suited to:* (*1*) Hysterical women who have taken too much chamomile tea. (*2*) Nervous, irritable, hysterical subjects in whom the intellectual faculties predominate and who suffer from hysteria and neuralgia. It meets "nervous affections occurring in excitable temperaments; in hypochondriasis it calms the nervousness, abates the excitement of the circulation, removes the wakefulness, promotes sleep, and induces sensation of quietude and comfort; sadness is removed; in globus, in all asthmatical and hysterical coughs, nervous

palpitation of the heart, profuse flow of limpid urine" (quoted by Hering). "Red parts become white" is another indication of Hering's. Among *Sensations* are: As if flying in air. As if eyes would be pierced from within outward. As if smoke in eyes. As if a thread were hanging down throat. As if something forcing a passage through pit of stomach. As if something warm were rising from stomach. As if something pressed out in lower chest. As from cold or over-lifting, pain in loins. As if he had strained left lumbar region. As if an electric shock through humerus. As if thigh would break. As if strained in right ankle. As if bruised in outer malleolus of right foot. Lightness in leg. Like lead in limbs. The symptoms are: < By touch (blisters on cheek and lip). Rubbing > cramp in calf. Pressure of hand or covering with hat = icy coldness on vertex. Early decubitus in typhoid. Slight injury = spasms. Rest; sitting; standing <. Motion >. Moving eyes < headache. Bending head back < pain in occiput. Straightening out limb < sciatica. < Noon. < Before midnight (cannot sleep before midnight). Profuse sweat at night. < Open air; draught of air. > After sleep. < Fasting. > After a meal.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Bell., Camph., Cin., Coff., Puls. *Antidote to:* Merc., abuse of Chamomile tea. *Compare:* Hysteria, Mosch. (Mosch. has more unconsciousness), Ign., Asaf. Alternating mental states, Croc. Defective reaction, Ambra., Pso. (despair of recovery), Chi., Lauro. (chest affections), Caps., Op., Carb. v. Periodical neuralgia, Ars. (Val. hysterical patients). Pain = fainting, Cham., Hep., Ver. Rheumatism > motion, Rhus. Pains come and go suddenly, Bell., Lyc. Infant vomits curdled milk, Æth. Over-sensitiveness, Nux. Averse to darkness, Stram., Stro., Am. m., Ars., Bar. c., Berb., Calc., Carb. a., Carb. v., Caus., Lyc., Pho., Pul., Rhus. As if in a dream, Ambr., Anac., Calc., Can. i., Con., Cup., Med., Rhe., Ver., Ziz. Levitation, Nux m., Sti. p., Ph. ac.

Causation.—Injuries (slightest injury = spasms. Bed-sores form soon in typhoid).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Extremely delirious, attempting to get out of the window, threatening and vociferating wildly.—Anxious, hypochondriacal sensation, as if all around were desolate, disagreeable, or strange (very changeable disposition).—Joyous, tremulous excitement; mild delirium.—Intellect clouded.—Fear, esp. in evening, and in the dark.—Despair.—The most opposite moral symptoms appear alternately.—Extreme instability of ideas.—General illusions and errors of the mind.—Hallucinations: esp. at night; sees figures, animals, men; thinks she is some one else, moves to edge of bed to make room.—Great flow of ideas, chasing one another.—Felt like one who is dreaming.—Hysteria, with nervous over-excitability of the nerves.

2. Head.—Head confused, as after intoxication.—Intoxication and dizziness, with absence of ideas.—Whirling in head when stooping forwards.—Headache, which

appears suddenly or in jerks.—Fulness as from rush of blood to head.—Pressive headache, or with pressive shootings, esp. in forehead, towards orbits, often alternating with confusion and dizziness in the head.—Headache; < in evening, when at rest, and in the open air; > from movement in the room and when changing the position; the pressure over the orbits alternates between a pressing and a sticking; the sticking is like a darting, tearing as if it would pierce the eyes from within outward.—Headache an hour after dinner, pressure over eyes as if they would be pressed out, < moving them.—Drawing pain on one side of head, from a current of air.—Headache in the sunshine.—Stupefying contraction in head, as from a violent blow on vertex.—Sensation of icy coldness in upper part of head, from pressure of hat.—Pressure and drawing into side of occiput.—Piercing drawing, with pressure from nape to occiput, when bending head back.—Sweat in hair of forehead and on forehead about noon.

3. Eyes.—Eyes downcast, as after a nocturnal debauch, esp. after a meal.—Pressure, burning sensation, and smarting in eyes as from smoke: morning after rising.—Tearing in r. eyeball, sight dim in morning, and pain as from insufficient sleep.—Sees things at a distance more distinctly than usual.—The eyes shine.—Redness, swelling, and pain as from excoriation in margin of eyelids.—Swelling and painful sensibility of eyelids.—Myopia.—Brightness and light before eyes when in the dark, so that objects become almost distinguishable; with this a sensation as if he felt that things were near him even when not looking at them; on looking, he perceives they really were there (10 p.m.).—Sparks before eyes.

4. Ears.—Otalgia, with spasmodic drawings.—Jerking in the ears.—Tinkling and ringing in the ears.—Illusions of hearing; imagined he heard the bell strike.

5. Nose.—Violent sneezing.

6. Face.—Pain in face, with spasmodic twitching and drawing in zygomatic process.—Redness and heat of cheeks in open air; a quarter of an hour later sweat breaks out over whole body, esp. in face.—Twitching of muscles of face.—Darting like electricity in r. ramus of lower jaw.

7. Teeth.—Toothache, with shooting pain.

8. Mouth.—White blisters on tongue and upper lip, painful when touched.

10. Appetite.—Taste in mouth (and smell before nose) as of fetid tallow (early in the morning after waking).—Bitter taste on tip of tongue when passing it over the lips after a meal.—Insipid and slimy taste in mouth after waking in morning.—Bulimy, with nausea.

11. Stomach.—Risings, with the taste of rotten eggs, on waking in morning.—Frequent, empty, or rancid and burning risings.—Voracious hunger with nausea.—Nausea and a sensation as if there were a thread from gullet to abdomen (arising from umbilicus and gradually rising to fauces), with copious accumulation of saliva.—Nausea, with syncope, lips white and body cold.—Disposition to vomit.—Vomiting of bile and of mucus, with violent shivering and shaking.—Nocturnal vomiting.—Weak stomach and digestion.—Pressure at scrobiculus, appearing and disappearing suddenly, with a gurgling in abdomen.

12. Abdomen.—Pains in hepatic region and epigastrium when touched.—Painful shocks in r. hypochondrium.—Abdomen inflated and hard.—Powerful sensation of expansion in abdomen, as if about to burst.—Tendency to retract abdomen.—Spasms in abdomen, generally in evening, in bed, or after dinner, allowing no > in any position whatever.—Hæmorrhoidal colic; from, worms.—Gripings and painful pinchings in abdomen when retracting it.—Pains in l. side of abdomen in evening, as from subcutaneous ulceration.—Drawing, pressure, and pains as from a bruise in hypogastrium, inguina, and abdominal muscles, as after a chill or strain.—Digging pains in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Loose evacuations.—Greenish fæces of consistence of pap, mixed with blood.—Painful borings in rectum.—Bubbling pressure above anus in region of coccyx.—Discharge of blood from anus.—Ascarides from rectum.

14. Urinary Organs.—Profuse and frequent emission of urine.—Urine contains a white, red, or turbid sediment.—During urination much straining and prolapsus recti.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Creeping and drawing in penis as if it had gone to sleep; frequent erections the day previous, early in morning.—Tensive gurgling in r. testis when sitting.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menses too late and scanty.—Neurasthenia of sexual organs of women.—Child vomits as soon as it has been nursed, after mother has been angry.—Child vomits curdled milk in large lumps, the same in stools.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Choking in throat-pit on falling asleep; wakens as if suffocating.—Inspirations grow less and less deep and more rapid till they cease; then catches her breath by a sobbing effort in spells.—Sensation as if something warm were rising from stomach, arresting breathing, with tickling deep in throat and cough.

18. Chest.—Obstructed respiration and anguish in chest.—Oppressed respiration, with pressure on lower part of chest.—Frequent jerks and stitches in chest (with the sensation as if something were pressed out), sometimes on l. side (in region of

heart) when drawing breath.—Sudden stitches in chest and liver from within out.—Eruption of small, hard nodosities on chest.

20. Back.—Drawing pains in the loins and back.—Pain in the region of the loins as from a chill or a strain.—Lancinations in l. lumbar region above hip, worse when standing, and esp. when sitting, than when walking.—Rheumatic pains in the shoulder-blades.

21. Limbs.—Painful drawing in upper and lower extremities when sitting quietly, > by walking.

22. Upper Limbs.—Spasmodic drawings and jerkings, or else tearing in arms.—Crampy drawing in region of biceps, in r. arm from above downward while writing.—Crampy, darting tearing like an electric shock, repeatedly through the humerus, intensely painful.—Paralytic pain in joints of shoulder and elbow towards the end of a walk.—Eruption of small, hard nodosities on arms.—Trembling of hands when writing.—Painful shocks across the hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Burning pain in hips when in bed in evening.—Crampy tearing in outer side of thigh, extending into hip.—Pain in hip and thigh intolerable when standing, as if thigh would break.—Spasmodic drawing and jerking in thighs.—Great heaviness and lassitude in legs, but esp. in calves.—Twinging pain in outer side of calf when sitting.—Pulsative tearing in r. calf when sitting in the afternoon.—Pain, as of a fracture, in the thighs and tibia.—Paralytic pain in the knees towards the end of a walk.—Violent stitch in knee.—Tensive pain in the calves of the legs, esp. when crossing the legs.—Drawing and weak feeling along tendo Achillis, toward heel, as if the part had lost all strength, when sitting; disappearing when rising from a seat.—Constant pain in heels.—When sitting heels, esp. r., painful.—Drawing in the joints of the feet when sitting down.—Sudden pain, as if bruised, in outer malleolus of r. foot, < when standing, > when walking.—Wrenching pain in the joints of the foot and ankles.—Transient pain in r. ankle, < while standing, but seems to disappear when walking.—Lower limbs contracted.—Pains and shootings in heels, esp. when seated.—Tearing pains in the soles of the feet and in the toes.

24. Generalities.—[This remedy is like *Puls*. in many of its aggravations, &c., but it has a different temperament—patients get "raving, tearing, swearing" mad; get < toward evening from being still; great sleeplessness in early part of night—all like *Puls*., but the temper decides.—Affections in general of the orbit of the eye; margins of the eyelids; calves of the legs.—Fatty taste; sediment in the urine; reddish urine; hysterical condition; pains darting from within outward.—< On stooping; after moving and being at rest; while resting; standing.—> From moving, from walking.—H. N. G.].—Rheumatic tearing in limbs, but not usually in the joints, chiefly during repose, after exercise, and mostly > by movement; or which gives place to other sensations in other parts of the body during a walk.—Jerking

and shaking pains, appearing (in many places) suddenly and by fits.—Pains which manifest themselves after resting a long time in any position, and are > by changing it.—Drawing and jerking in limbs, as if in bones.—Pain, as from paralysis in limbs, towards the end of a walk.—Periodical symptoms, which reappear after two or three months.—Epileptic fits.—Paralytic torpor in limbs.—The majority of the symptoms manifest themselves in the evening and after dinner.—Over-sensitiveness of all senses.—General morbid excitement and irritability, with lassitude in the limbs, great gaiety, and appearance of vigour.—Painful weariness, esp. in lower extremities, after rising in morning.

25. Skin.—Eruption of small nodosities, at first red and confluent, the white and hard.—Painful eruptions.—Skin too dry and warm.

26. Sleep.—Sleeplessness.—Disturbed sleep (could fall asleep only towards morning), with tossing and anxious and confused dreams.

27. Fever.—The chilliness generally begins in neck and runs down back.—Sensation of icy coldness.—Fever, with constant heat, after a short fit of shivering, accompanied by confusion in head and thirst.—Heat < in evening and when eating.—Accelerated pulse.—Pulse irregular; generally rapid and somewhat tense, sometimes small and weak.—Frequent perspiration, esp. on face and forehead (often appearing and disappearing suddenly).—Profuse perspiration, esp. at night and from exertion, with violent heat.

Vanadium.

Vanadium. The Metal. V. (A. W. 5l.2). Trituration. (Burnett used the "soluble ammonium salt.")

Clinical.—Addison's disease. Atheroma. Fatty degeneration. Innutrition.

Characteristics.—Burnett (*Fifty Reasons*) tells how he came to use *Van*. through reading the result of some experiments on animals in which the Salts of Vanadium produced "true cell destruction, the pigment escaping, the liver being hit hardest." Burnett had at the time a case of "fatty liver, atheroma of the arteries, much pain corresponding to the course of the basilar artery, large, deeply pigmented patches on forehead, profound adynamia." *Van*. restored the patient, who was seventy, and at eighty he was "hale and hearty." Marc Jousset (*L'Art Méd*., lxxxix. 217) tells of experiments with salts of *Van*., chiefly the meta-vanadate of sodium, by Lyonnet and others. Animals poisoned by intravenous injections rapidly develop Cheyne-Stokes respiration; with little or no action on circulation or blood. These observers gave *Vanadates* to two hundred patients (suffering from tuberculosis, chlorosis, chronic rheumatism, neurasthenia, &c.), and produced in nearly all cases increased

appetite, strength, and weight. The amount of urea was also increased. They regard *Van*. as "an energetic excitant of nutrition," and probably an oxydant stimulating organic combustion. The dose was 2-5 mgr. in twenty-four hours, and only on three separate days in the week.

Relations.—*Compare:* Fatty degeneration, Phos., Ars. Addison's disease, Adren. Tuberculosis, Tub., Bac.

Variolinum.

Variolinum. Nosode of Small-pox. Trituration of matter from small-pox vesicle.

Clinical.—Asthma. Backache. Chill. Fever. Headache; occipital. Herpes zoster. Neuralgia. Small-pox. Testicle, swelling of.

Characteristics.—The cardinal symptoms of small-pox are the keynote symptoms for the use of *Variolinum*. The backache of small-pox is about the worst backache known, and *Var*. has cured in my practice a number of bad backaches that nothing else seemed to touch. *Var*. was Burnett's chief remedy in shingles; it generally, as he expressed it, wiped out the disease, eruption and pain as well. It will also cure neuralgia left by herpes. *Var*. has aborted many cases of small-pox, and has proved an efficient preventive against small-pox contagion and vaccinal infection. G. M. H. (*H. W*., xxxii. 546) records this experience: *Var*. 6 (three pilules) was given to the mother and children of a family, one of whose members was taken with small-pox and removed to an isolation hospital, with his mother to nurse him. The patient (who did not receive *Var*.) was dangerously ill for a month. Neither the mother who nursed him nor any of the other children took small-pox. Vaccine was sent by the Government and all the family were vaccinated, but it did not take with any of those who had taken *Var*., although the vaccination was repeated. Moreover, G. M. H. himself, who had taken a dose of *Var*., submitted to vaccination, but "although four thorough inoculations were given, they healed up immediately, and did not even itch or smart."—These are cardinal indications for *Var*.: Severe cold; chill; chilly creepings as if cold water were trickling down the back; violent fever with extremely hot skin, with or without high pulse. Violent headache. Nausea. Pain in epigastrium. Pain in limbs as if in bones. Severe backache. There may be rash or there may not. Here is a case of Swan's, who is a pioneer with nosodes (*H. W*., xviii. 205): Miss H., 21, healthy, hearty; complained of the following symptoms: Confusion of head as if going crazy, with a sensation as if it was all in the back of the head and running down spine, followed by intense, heavy, hot headache in back of head and neck and region of medulla; sensation as if head weighed a hundredweight, with a tendency of it to fall backwards; deathly nausea in throat-pit during headache. During headache hands and feet icy cold, particularly the hands;

tongue coated yellow in morning, with bad, disgusting taste in mouth; no appetite; knees feel weak as if they would give way, especially on going down stairs; pains in thighs and hips; severe aching, burning pain in small of back; skin hot and dry; pulse not feverish. *Var*. cm (Swan), in water, cured in six hours, the confusion of the head ceased after the pain did. A school of two hundred children was "internally variolated" with *Var*. cmm (Swan) on the evening of February 18th and the morning of February 19th. Of two schoolmistresses one was not at all affected; the other was two days in bed ill. On 21st many of the children were ill; by the 23rd all except forty were, the symptoms being the usual preliminary symptoms of small-pox, and later Swan found pustules on many. After the varioloid had passed off, but before the patients had recovered their vitality, twenty-three children were vaccinated without Swan's knowledge. All but one took and had terrible ulcers on the arms, and had to be remedied by *Vacc*. (cmm, Swan). *Sensations* of *Var*. are: As if a band tightly encircled head. Crazy feeling through brain. As if throat were closed. As of a lump in right side of throat. Like streams of ice-water running down back. Pain as if back were broken. The symptoms are < By motion.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Malan., Thuj., Ant. t., Vacc., Sarr. *Compare:* Herpes, Mez., Rhus, Ars.

Causation.—Contusion (enlarged testicle).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium with the initial fever.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Syncope in attempting to rise.—Forehead very hot, face red and bloated, carotids pulsating violently.—Headache: with or after a chill; all over head; particularly in forehead; severe in vertex; as if a band tightly encircled head; severe lancinating, throbbing; < with every pulsation.—Intolerable pain in occiput.—Crazy feeling through brain, hard to describe.

3. Eyes.—Keratitis, with small-pox and after vaccination.—Chronic ophthalmia with loss of sight.—Pupils contracted.

4. Ears.—Deafness.

6. Face.—Skin of face and neck deep dark-purple hue.—Jaw falling when asleep, with trembling when aroused.

7. Teeth.—Teeth covered with thick brown slime.

8. Mouth.—Thick, dirty yellow coating on tongue.—When asleep tongue protruded, black coating, when raised it is with difficulty drawn back; looks like a mass of putrid flesh.

9. Throat.—Throat very sore, redness of fauces.—Pharynx and fauces deep purplish crimson, with gangrenous appearance; breath horribly offensive.—Painful deglutition.—Sensation as if throat were closed.—Sensation as of a lump in r. side of throat.—Diphtheria with horrible fetor oris.

10. Appetite.—Food, esp. water, tastes sickish sweet.

11. Stomach.—Soreness in pit of stomach and across epigastric region.—Severe pain in præcordial region, frequent nausea and vomiting of bilious and bloody matter.—Frequent bilious vomiting.—As soon as he drinks milk he vomits it up.

13. Stool.—Thin, bloody stools.—Several brown, green, at last grass-green stools, painless, loose, of intolerable fetid odour; no thirst; last stool slimy, with small quantity of blood.—Dysentery.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine: high-coloured, like brandy; turbid and offensive; stains a rose tea-colour, difficult to remove.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Enlargement of testicle.—Hard swelling of l. testicle in consequence of a contusion.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Oppressed respiration.—Asthma.—Troublesome cough, with serous and sometimes bloody sputa.—Hawking up thick, viscid slime, smelling bad.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of neck, with tense drawing in muscles, < on motion.—Pain in base of brain and neck.—Chills like streams of ice-water running down from between scapulæ to sacral region.—Intolerable aching in lumbar and sacral region.—Pain in muscles of back like rheumatism; < on motion.

22. Upper Limbs.—Hands icy cold during invasion.—Swelling of arm which had been half-paralysed.

23. Lower Limbs.—Muscular rheumatism; < on motion.

25. Skin.—Exanthema of sharp, pointed pimples, usually small, seldom large and suppurating, dry, resting on small red areolæ, frequently interspersed with spots of red colour, sometimes severe itching.—Petechial eruptions.—*Var.* 30 warded off an attack of small-pox after intense sickness of stomach had been caused by the smell of a case.—*Var.* 1m in water every two hours, given on third day of eruption of a confluent case cut short the attack.—Shingles.

27. Fever.—Very severe chill, followed by hot fever.—Intense fever, commencing with chills running down back like streams of cold water, causing shivering and chattering of teeth.—Fever with intense radiating heat, burning hot to touch.—Hot fever, no thirst.—Very profuse, bad-smelling sweat.

Veratrinum.

Veratria. (An alkaloid obtained chiefly from seeds of Sabadilla and roots of Veratrum.) $C_{32}H_{52}N_2O_8$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Colic. Diarrhœa. Dysentery. Dysuria. Intestines, catarrh of; neuralgia of. Jaw, snapping of. Neuralgia. Œsophagus, stricture of. Paralysis. Spine, neuralgia of. Tetanus.

Characteristics.—"Large doses of *Veratrinum* cause violent sneezing and great gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting, purging, and symptoms of collapse, the pulse being rapid, small, and irregular; and often involuntary muscular tremors come on. A peculiar creeping and prickling sensation in the skin generally accompanies these symptoms. Externally applied to the unbroken skin it has no marked action, but if rubbed on with some fat, it passes through the epidermis and acts on the true skin, causing first irritation and then paralysis of the ends of the sensory nerves, and producing a prickly and creepy sensation, succeeded by numbness. This effect is produced whether applied locally or taken internally. Its irritating action in the sensory nerves is also observed if it be inhaled through the nose, when it causes violent sneezing, which also occurs after absorption through the stomach" (Brunton). A large number of the effects of *Vern*. were the result of inunctions. *Vern*. is both a paralyser and a great pain producer. It causes electric pains; sensation like electric streams in nerves; shooting pains like electric-shocks in veins, muscles and joints. *Vern*. causes tetanus, which Farrington distinguishes from the convulsive action of *Nux* in that *Vern*. causes purgation and vomiting with the spasms, and that general paralysis does not take place from exhaustion as with *Nux*, but from devitalisation of the muscles. Twitchings, subsultus tendinum, fibrillary twitchings are marked. Startings and tremors occur in limbs previously affected by paralysis or pain. The pains are tingling, sparkling, prickling, burning. There is a drawing pain along the spine. *Sensations*: of oppression in head, suffocation; of boiling water running over the back. As if a stream of warm air or drops of hot water issued from various parts. As if a frozen atmosphere round feet to knees; or cold water poured on them. Shocks in head. Twitching of facial muscles. Snapping, closure of lower jaw. One *Peculiar Symptom* is: "Dull pain, afterwards burning, in lower, part of spinal column, followed by pain in bowels and prepuce, accompanied with jerking in lower limb."

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coffee mixed with a little lemon-juice. *Compare:* Sabad., Acon., Coniin.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium with illusions.—Great anxiety.—Loss of consciousness.

2. Head.—Vertigo.—Peculiar sense of oppression and anxiety in head, a sense of suffocation.

3. Eyes.—Conjunctiva red.—Lachrymation.—Pupils extremely contracted.

5. Nose.—Frequent sneezing.—After vomiting had been produced, violent sneezing came on and lasted half an hour.

6. Face.—Twitching of muscles of face.—Violent shocks, tearing pain, extending from face (place of application) to vertex.—When eating or laughing heartily, or talking animatedly, frequently spasmodic closure of lower jaw, shuts suddenly with a loud snap.

8. Mouth.—Tongue much swollen.—Peculiar biting and creeping in tongue.—Mouth dry.—Mouth and throat very sore as if she had swallowed boiling water.—Intense irritation of mouth and pharynx.—Salivation very profuse, lasting weeks; nausea and vomiting.

9. Throat.—Constriction of throat.—Sense of constriction in fauces rendering swallowing difficult.—Prickly sensation in pharynx and throat, sometimes irritable.

11. Stomach.—Appetite lost.—Violent, unquenchable thirst.—Frequent bitter eructations.—Nausea: violent; and vomiting.—Copious vomiting.—Slight transient burning in stomach.—A peculiar feeling increases to a burning.—Cramp.

12. Abdomen.—Electric streams along nerves of abdomen and breast (inunction to back).—Great pain extending over all the nerves of the abdomen.—Colic.—Sensation as if whole intestines were tied together with a strong cord continually tightened.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa: slimy; profuse watery; of bloody mucus; of mucous substances; with tenesmus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Spasmodic contraction of bladder with evacuation of watery urine.—Continual calls to urinate.—Ineffectual efforts to urinate (primary effect).—Urine: increased; scanty, red, thick.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Breathing hurried.

19. Heart.—Burning pain in præcordial region.—Excessive feebleness, beats weak.—Sinking of pulse.

20. Back.—Dull pain in back.—Dull pain, afterwards burning, in lower part of spinal column, followed by pain in bowels and prepuce, watery and mucous evacuation, accompanied with jerking in lower extremities.—Drawing pain along spine.—Sensation of boiling water running over back.

21. Limbs.—Paralysis and numbness of limbs.

23. Lower Limbs.—Painful jerking in toes.

24. Generalities.—Trembling and uncertain movements when he wants to lay hold of anything, he misses his grasp.—Subsultus tendinum.—Twitchings: slight in various muscles; starting or tremors in paralysed or previously affected parts.—Faintness: collapse.—After an excellent night's rest felt dreadfully tired and weak.—Great agitation with violent vomiting.—Tingling, sparkling, prickling in parts remote from stomach half an hour after dose; sometimes with sense of warmth; sometimes with coldness.—Warmth in stomach extending to other parts, cold or tingling exactly as after local application of *Veratria*.—Electric streams in nerves.—Electric shocks in muscles.

25. Skin.—Erysipelatous inflammation with violent pain, nettlerash eruption (from inunction).—Heat and tingling extend from parts rubbed over rest of body.—Parts rubbed very sensitive to stimuli, esp. electricity and galvanism.—Itching followed for weeks after by tingling.

27. Fever.—Coldness, warmth, sticking, and prickling.—Cold extremities; must use foot-stove.—Sweat.

Veratrum Album.

Veratrum album. White-flowered Veratrum. White Hellebore. N. O. Melanthaceć (of the Liliaceć). Tincture of the root-stocks collected (in the Alps and Pyrenees) early in June before flowering.

Clinical.—Amenorrhśa. Anćmia. Anasarca. Angina pectoris. Apoplexy. Asthma. Bronchitis. *Cholera asiatica. Cholerine. Colic*. Collapse. *Constipation*. Coprophagia. Cramps. *Debility*. Diaphragm, affections of. *Diarrhśa*. Dysmenorrhśa. Emphysema. Epilepsy. Fainting. Gastric catarrh. General paralysis. Headache; sick; nervous. Hernia. Hydrocephaloid. Hysteria. *Influenza. Intermittent fever*. Intussusception. *Labour, constipation after*. Lips, cracked. Liver, hyperćmia of. Lock-jaw. Lungs, śdema of. *Mania*. Measles. Mendacity. *Melancholia*. Meningitis. *Menstruation, nausea before; diarrhśa before*. Neuralgia, palpebralis. Nyctalopia. Śsophagus, stricture of. Peritonitis. Pernicious fevers. Plica polonica. Pneumonia. Pregnancy, imaginary. Ptosis. Pyćmia. Rheumatism. Salivation. Scarlatina. *Sleep, whining in*. Spleen, swollen. Sternum. *Throat*. Toothache. Typhoid fever. Vertigo. *Water-brash*. Whooping-cough. Yellow fever.

Characteristics.—In his *Helleborism of the Ancients*, Hahnemann showed that *Verat. alb*. was the principal agent used at Anticyra and other places in Greece

to produce the evacuations which were regarded as an essential of the "cure." Spring was deemed the most favourable season and autumn the next. Among the diseases in which the treatment was employed were "mental derangements, epilepsy, spasms of the facial muscles, hydrophobia, ptyalism of the pancreas, diseases of the spleens, goître, hidden cancer," &c. (Hahnemann quoted by Teste). Hahnemann says (*M. M. P.*) that doubtless many patients were cured, but not a few succumbed to the enormous doses given. These doses he showed were quite unnecessary, when the symptoms of the proving are taken as guides. The "evacuant" use of *Ver*. gives one of the keynotes for its homśopathic use—its discharges are *copious*; copious stools, copious vomiting, copious urine, copious salivation, and copious sweat. The discharges drain the tissues like cholera, in which disease its pathogenetic effects render it one of the first remedies, ranking with *Camp*. and *Cupr*. in Hahnemann's trio. The discharges exhaust the vitality as well as the tissues and cause vertigo; blackness before the sight, fainting, collapse: "Rapid sinking of forces; complete prostration; cold sweat and cold breath." "Skin blue, purple, cold, wrinkled; remaining in folds when pinched." "Face hippocratic, nose pointed." "Hands icy cold." "Face and legs icy cold." This *coldness* is another of the keynotes of *Ver*. It is one aspect of the fever-producing power of the drug: "Coldness of the whole body." "Coldness running over whole body soon after taking it." "Feeling of internal chill ran through him from head to toes of both feet at once." "Continued rigor in back and over arms." Very characteristic are: Cold feeling in abdomen;" "coldness as of a piece of ice on vertex;" "cold nose;" "face cold and collapsed;" "cold tongue;" and most characteristic of all, "cold sweat on forehead." Along with the coldness is blueness of face and extremities. *Ver*. is like cholera in that coldness predominates in its fever, but it has also "heat and redness of face and hands." With the fever there is apt to be delirium and prolonged sleep. The delirium may develop great intensity and violence: "Fury: tears his clothing; bites her shoes to pieces and swallows the fragments; cursing; stamping; wants to run away; makes a great noise." These and kindred symptoms seem to indicate *Ver*. in acute affections attended with delirium; and also in cases of mental alienation, which was prominent among the affections treated with the drug by the ancients. Hahnemann says of *Ver*. that it has the power "to promote a cure of almost one-third of the insane in lunatic asylums (at all events as a homśopathic intermediate remedy)." One of the symptoms taken by Hahnemann from Grading is this: "He swallows his own excrement," which Goullon has verified (*Z. Berl. V. H. A*., xix. 156): a child had a craze for eating its own fćces, or dung lying in the street. *Ver*. 2., thrice daily, cured in a month. The mania of *Ver*. may be of the exalted kind, religious or sexual. Imagines she is pregnant and will soon be delivered; nymphomania; puerperal mania; mania for kissing everybody have been cured by *Ver*. Generally there will be collateral *Ver*. symptoms to confirm the choice: coldness, blueness, collapse, fainting, vomiting, or diarrhśa. *Ver*. is a great *fainting* remedy. There is fainting from emotions, from the least exertion, from retching, from stool. Sinking feeling during hćmorrhage. The gastric conditions are characterised by extreme hunger; craving for cold food and

refreshing things; thirst for ice-cold water. This last is very characteristic, and appears in the chill and heat of fever. The copiousness of the stools distinguishes *Ver*. from *Camph*. The evacuations are apt to be *green*, vomit, stool, urine. The characteristic diarrhśa of *Ver*. is: frequent, greenish, gushing; mixed with flakes; cutting colic, with cramps commencing in hands and feet and spreading all over; prostrating, after fright; < least movement; with vomiting, cold sweat on forehead during stool and prostration after. "Violent vomiting with profuse diarrhśa "is a keynote of *Ver*. The constipation of *Ver*. is no less characteristic: no desire; stools large, hard; in round black balls; from inactive rectum; frequent desire felt in epigastrium; painful of infants and children; of women after confinement. *Ver*. is a great pain producer, and the pains of its neuralgias (dysmenorrhśa, migraine) are often accompanied by diarrhśa, vomiting, cold sweat, fainting, or prostration. This case was reported in *P. C. J. H*. (vii. 150): Prosopalgia, right-sided, kept an anćmic woman awake and in misery for several days and nights from the crushing paroxysmal pain, causing sweating and prostration. *Ver*. cured at once. E. F. Watts (*A. H*., xxi., 317) had this case: Mrs. C. had severe nervous headaches for years. Any over-exertion, as riding or working on hot days, would excite them. They frequently began in occiput, settling sometimes in one eye sometimes in the other. *Spi*. and *Sil*. gave no relief. One day Watts noticed that the brow contracted and eyelids nearly closed with the intensity of the pain. *Ver*. was now given and relieved at once. Gee (*M. A*., xxv. 22) cured this case with one dose of *Ver*. 200: Mrs. L., widow, 43, had sciatica four years. Pain sharp, transient, darting upwards and downwards and from both sides to centre. Heat <; "the cooler the better." Cold sweat with the attacks. Headache from both temples to base of brain < by heat. Vertex itches during attacks. Pain compels her to move about, but no > from motion. The cramps of *Ver*. are part of its general convulsant properties. The convulsions of *Ver*. may be tetanic, with lockjaw, or epileptic. The eyes are particularly convulsed or the lids paralysed. There may be vanishing of sight or sparks before the sight or night-blindness. *Dryness* and *burning* are leading sensations as in other parts. Dryness is felt in nose, mouth, palate, throat. *Ver*. has a sharp action on the respiratory organs and has cured many cases of pneumonia when the mental and other symptoms of *Ver*. have been present. A leading local symptom is *tickling*: Tickling deep in trachea and bronchi. "Tickling in chest, as if it would provoke cough, in middle of sternum." This symptom helped me to the remedy in the following case: Mrs. W. 30, had much pain inside throat. Painful ulcer in mouth. Throat sore and inclined to be ulcerated. *Tickling all over inside of chest and throat*; outside tender. No pain on swallowing. Has had cold and cough some time, cough hurts chest. *Stan*. had no effect. *Ver*. 1m thrice daily gradually removed all symptoms. *Ver*. meets cardiac debility, following acute diseases; pulse thread-like; faints in morning; face red when lying down or sitting up, deadly pale; hands cold, clammy. *Ver*. is *Suited to* (*1*) the extremes of life─children and old people; (*2*) lean, choleric, or melancholy persons; (*3*) young people and women of a sanguine or nervo-sanguine temperament (of mountaineers.─Teste); (*4*) people who are habitually cold and

deficient in vital reaction; (*5*) persons of gay disposition; (*6*) of fitful mood; (*7*) anćmic persons. *Peculiar Sensations are:* As if pregnant or in throes of child-birth. As if he had a bad conscience, or had committed a crime. As if in a dream. As if things whirled in a circle. As if a lump of ice on vertex. Burning in brain. As if head would burst. As if heat and cold at same time on scalp. Hair as if electrified. Eyelids as if rubbed sore. As if inner surface of lids too dry. As if hundreds of fine needle-points were thrust into eyelids. As if ears were stopped. As if alternate current of cold and warm air coming out of ear. As if nose dry. As if teeth were filled with lead. As if tongue too heavy. As of dust in throat. As if mouth lined with mucus. As if something alive running from stomach into throat. As from ravenous hunger, pain in stomach. Radiating pain from abdomen. Distress over heart and epigastrium. Sinking, empty feeling in abdomen. As of knives cutting bowels. As of hot coals in abdomen. Pinching as with pincers in abdomen. As if intestines twisted into a knot. As if cold water running through veins. Arms as if bruised or broken. As if bones of l. forearm were pressed. As if arms too full and swollen, feel cold when raising them. As if hands had been asleep. As if a heavy stone were tied to feet and knees. Limbs pain as if exhausted by excessive fatigue. As if she would have to fly away. Electric pains occur in various parts. The symptoms are: < By touch; pressure-shock of injury. Slight wounds = fainting. Rest > palpitation. Horizontal position > vomiting, cough, and general condition. Stooping < headache; = rush of blood to head. Motion <. Throwing back head > asthma. Walking > jerks in limbs; neuralgia of arms and legs; pain in feet and knees. Least exertion = fainting; cough; sweat. < Night; and morning on waking. Warmth <. Hot water <. Drinking <. Cold food and drink < cough. Drinking cold water on a hot day = diarrhśa. < Damp weather. < Change of weather. (Rheumatism < in wet weather which drives patient out of bed.─Nash.) < Sharp, cool air = dry tickling cough. < Before and during menses; before and during stool; after stool; during sweat. < from fright.

Relations.─*Antidoted by:* (Poisonous doses) Strong Coffee; Camph. (pressive pain in head with coldness of body and unconsciousness after.─Hahn.); Acon. (anxious, distracted state with coldness of body or burning in brain.─Hahn.); Chi. (other chronic affections from abuse of Ver.─*e.g.*, daily forenoon fever.─Hahn.); Staph. (most cases.─Teste). *Antidote to:* Ars., Chi., Cup. (colic), Op., Tab.; removes the bad effects of Opium and Tobacco. *Follows well:* Ars., Arn., Chi., Cup., Ip.; Camph. (Cholera); Am. c., Carb. v., Bov. (in dysmenorrhśa with vomiting and purging). Lyc. and Nux in painful constipation of infants. *Followed well by:* Puls., Aco., Bell., Cham., Rhus, Sep., Sul. *Compare:* Electric sensations; tickling, prickly sensations, Veratrin. Cold sweat on forehead (Tab. over entire body). Mania with desire to cut clothes, Trn. Lascivious talk, amorous or religious, Hyo., Stram. Fainting from least exertion, Carb. v., Sul. Sinking during hćmorrhages (Trill., fainting). Sensation of lumps of ice on vertex with chilliness, Sep. Facies hippocratica, Aco. Craves acids or refreshing things, Ph. ac. Cold feeling in abdomen, Colch., Tab, Vomiting < by drinking. Ars. Vomiting < by least motion, Tab. Cholera after fright, Aco. Prostration after vomiting, Ars., Tab. Large hard

stools, Sul., Bry. Round black balls, Chel., Op., Pb. Frequent desire for stool felt in epigastrium, Ign. (Nux, in rectum). Weakness at menses, Alm., Carb. an., Coccul. Collapse, cholera, coldness, < by heat, Camph. (Camph. has scanty, Ver. copious stools). Rheumatism < in wet weather, which drives patient out of bed, Cham. Delirium, Bell., Stram. (these have not the cold surface and cold sweat of Ver.). Fright = Diarrhśa, Gels. Cholera, jat. c. (vomits ropy, albuminous matter with purging); Pod. (painless); Ir. v. (better for summer complaints; excoriated, raw feeling at anus); Crot. t. (single gush; every attempt to eat or drink = stool); Elat. (olive-green stools). Suppressed scarlatina, Zn. (Ver. has succeeded when Zn. has failed to = reaction). Emaciation about neck, Nat. m. (Ver. especially in whooping-cough). Weak from talking, Stan., Coccul., Sul., Calc. Collapse, diarrhśa, vomiting, Ant. t. (Ant. t., more drowsiness; Ver., more cold sweat). Neck muscles too weak to hold head up, Ant. t. Craves cold drinks, Ars. (Ver. is between Ars. and Nux.—Teste.) Purging and collapse, Hell. (Hell., apathetic). Pressure in vertex with pain in stomach > pressure < motion, Puls. Abdominal pains, Coloc. (Ver. must walk about). Pain = fainting, Cham., Hep., Val. Convulsion after sudden emotions, Ign. Convulsions with spasm of glottis, Nux (Ver. secondary to exhausting diseases). Intermittent fever, Lach. Cough followed by belching, Amb., Sul. ac. Alarmed about soul's salvation, Sul. Windy colic and spasms of women, Castor. (with yawning), Diosc. (> moving about). Desire to ramble hither and thither, Bell. As if in a dream, Amb., Anac., Calc., Can. i., Con., Cup., Med., Rhe., Val., Ziz. Umbilical hernia with absence of urging, Bry., Nat. m.; (with urging, Nux, Coccul.). Faintness connected with evacuations, Ap., Nux m., Pul., Spi. (with scanty stools, Crot. t., Dulc., Ox. ac., Pet., Sars., Sul.). > Uncovering, Aco., Calc., Camph., Fer., Iod., Lyc., Pul., Sec., Sul. Griping, cutting, tearing, and spasmodic pains in body, Col., Dulc. Laughing and weeping by turns, Aur., Pal., Lyc., Stram., Alm., Pho., Sep., Sul. Loquacity, Cup., Hyo., Lach., Op., Stram. Gossiping, babbling, Hyo. (Ver. on religious subjects). Kisses everybody, Agar. Averse to hot food, Pho. Cold drink < cough (> Caust.). Night-blindness, Nux, Bell. Smell of manure or smoke before nose, Anac. "Evacuant" action, Lobel.

Causation.—Fright. Shock of injury. Disappointed love. Injured pride or honour. Suppressed exanthema. Opium. Tobacco. Alcohol.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Affections of the mind in general; tired of life, but fear to die; amativeness; haughtiness; delirium; madness; sensitiveness; memory weak, or entirely lost (H. N. G.).—Melancholy dejection, sadness, and inclination to weep.—Inconsolable affliction, with howlings and cries on account of imaginary misfortunes.—Melancholy, head hangs down, sits brooding in silence.—Excessive anguish and inquietude, with apprehension and troubled conscience, esp. at night, or in morning, often also when getting out of bed, or rising from a seat.—Strong tendency to be frightened, and timidity.—Deadly anguish.—Discouragement and despair (hopelessness of life).—Busy restlessness, constant motion, with great

inclination for labour.—Disposition to be angry at the least thing, often followed by anxiety, and palpitation of the heart.—Woman, 66, after paralytic seizure became maniacal, extremely angry, constantly accusing her nurses, pupils contracted, continual excitement, often incoherent: a dose of *Ver. a*. increased these symptoms, and then a single dose of *Ver. v*. Ř calmed all down (R. T. C.).—Loquaciousness, he talks rapidly.—Swearing, inclination to run away, tearing things.—Is conscious only as in a dream.—Cannot bear to be left alone; yet persistently refuses to talk.—Strong disposition to silence, with abusive language on the slightest provocation; if he talks he scolds, and the voice is weak and scarcely audible.—Disposition to converse about the faults of others.—(He hunts up other people's weak sides and reproaches them.).—She is continually accusing and scolding her husband when dying of phthisis.—Never speaks the truth; does not know herself what she is saying.—Erroneous and haughty notions.—Thinks himself distinguished; squanders his money, proud of his position.—Imagines he is a hunter.—Immoderate gaiety and loquacity.—Fury, with impulse to bite, to tear everything, and to run away.—Loss of memory.—Absence of ideas.—Loss of sense.—Insanity, he wants to cut up everything.—Unusually joyous mood.—Mild delirium, with trembling excitement.—Mental alienation and insanity, with singing, whistling, laughing, inclination to run from place to place, extravagant and haughty ideas and actions, or else a disposition to ascribe to one's self diseases which are altogether imaginary (thinks herself pregnant, or that she will be delivered soon).—Persistent raging with great heat of body.—Swallowing his own excrement.—Paroxysms of amorous or religious alienation.—Mental disorders, with lechery and obscene talk.—Kisses everybody; before menses.—Puerperal mania and convulsions.—Nymphomania with violence and destructiveness.—Violent delirium (religious or exalted).—Suicidal tendency from religious despair.

2. Head.—Confusion in head, as if all within it were in motion, esp. in morning.—Dulness of all the senses.—Whirling vertigo.—Intoxication and dizziness.—Vertigo, esp. when walking.—Vertigo: with cold sweats on forehead; with loss of vision; sudden fainting; from opium eating; from abuse of tobacco and alcohol.—Fainting from least exertion, turning in bed, straining at stool, retching, slight wounds, pains; loss of fluids; anxiety, nausea, convulsive, twitchings.—Fainting with lockjaw, convulsion of eyes.—Fits of headache, with paleness of face, nausea, and vomiting (of green mucus).—Headache with painful stiffness of nape of neck.—Headache with (profuse) flow of urine.—Sick-headache in which diuresis forms a crisis.—Headache, by paroxysms, as if the brain were bruised or torn (with pressure).—Heaviness of the whole head.—Pressive headache, often in vertex, or else semilateral, with pain in stomach.—Violent headache which disappears on appearance of menses.—During menses (which had not occurred for six weeks) headache, esp. in morning, with qualmishness; > evening.—Headache, with nausea and vomiting.—Neuralgia of head with indigestion, features sunken.—Constrictive pain in head (and gullet).—Incisive pain in vertex.—Shaking in head, with jerking in arms and paleness of the fingers.—Blood rushes violently to head when stooping.—Hyperćmia of brain from whooping-cough.—Pulsative

headache.—Burning pain in brain.—Sensation of a cold wind blowing through head.—Headache as if brain were broken.—Sensation of coldness and heat in the exterior of head, with painful sensibility of the hair.—Crawling, bristling sensation (r. side of head) as if the hair were electrified; with slight shivering of skin under hair.—Plica polonica.—Coldness at vertex as if there were ice upon it (with icy-cold feet and nausea; < when rising from the bed; > from external pressure, and when bending head backward).—Sensation of warmth and coldness on head at same time.—Head burning hot; limbs alternately hot and cold.—Head hot and covered with sweat; children rub head, cannot bear to be left alone; put hands to head (typhoid).—Scalp very sensitive, with headache.—Cold sweat on forehead.—Sensation of soreness of the head, with nausea.—Neck too weak to hold head up.

3. Eyes.—Pain in the eyes, as if the eyeballs were bruised.—The eyeballs are turned upwards.—Painful tearing or compression in eyes.—Permanent burning in eyes.—Redness of eyes.—Painful inflammation in eyes, esp. r., and sometimes with violent headache, and nocturnal sleeplessness.—Eyes dull, clouded, yellowish.—Blueness of eyes.—Eyes surrounded by blue or black rings.—Eyes fixed, watery (sunken, with loss of lustre), and as if they were covered with albumen.—Excessive dryness of eyelids.—Profuse lachrymation, often with burning, incisive pains, and sensation of dryness in eyes (and lids, with redness).—Agglutination of the eyelids during sleep.—Trembling of upper eyelids.—Neuralgia palpebralis.—Paralysis of eyelids.—Eyes convulsed and prominent.—Pupils strongly contracted; or perceptibly dilated.—Loss of sight.—Diplopia.—Nocturnal blindness.—Sparks and black spots before eyes, esp. when rising from a seat, or getting out of bed.

4. Ears.—Shootings in ears.—Pressure and constrictive sensations in ears.—Alternate sensation of coldness and heat in ears; as if an alternate current of cold and warm air were coming out of the ear.—Deafness, as from obstruction in ears.—Sensation as if a membrane were stretched over ear.—Humming, with sensitiveness to noise.—Roaring in ears, esp. when rising from a seat.

5. Nose.—Nose grows more pointed; seems longer.—Icy coldness of nose.—Inflammation and pain, as from ulceration, in interior of nose.—Contractive or depressing pain in nasal bone.—Nose-bleed. at night; during sleep; from one nostril only; before menses.—Smell of manure, or smoke, before nose.—Distressing sensation of dryness in nose.—Violent and frequent sneezing.—Coryza.

6. Face.—Face pale, cold, hippocratic, wan, with the nose pointed, and a blue (or green) circle round eyes.—Bluish colour of face.—Yellowish colour of face.—Redness of one cheek, the other is pale.—Alternate redness and paleness of face.—Redness of face when lying down, paleness when getting up.—Burning heat, deep redness, and perspiration on face.—Cold perspiration on face (esp. on forehead).—(Periodical neuralgia of face and head, with coldness of hands and

tendency to faint.—R. T. C.).—Drawing and tensive pains in face, on one side only, and extending to, ear.—Jerkings and pinchings in muscles of face (when masticating). Lockjaw.—Risus sardonicus.—Pustules in face, with pain, as from excoriation, when touched.—Acne.—Miliary eruption on cheeks.—Bloatedness of face.—Lips: bluish or hanging down; dry, black, parched; wrinkled, pale or black and cracked.—Froth from mouth.—Eruption on the commissures of the lips.—Acne round the mouth and chin.—Cramp in the jaw.—Pain and swelling of the submaxillary glands.

7. Teeth.—Toothache with headache, and red, bloated face.—Toothache (sometimes pulsative), with swelled face, cold perspiration on forehead, nausea, and vomiting, painful weariness, and coldness of whole body, prostration of strength, even to fainting, internal heat, and insatiable thirst.—Aching, and sensation of extreme heaviness in teeth, with drawing pain during the mastication even of soft food.—Grinding of teeth.—Looseness of teeth.

8. Mouth.—Mouth dry and clammy.—Burning in mouth and throat.—Salivation, with nausea, or with acrid or salt taste.—Much flow of saliva from the mouth like water-brash.—Froth before mouth.—Sensation of coldness, or burning in mouth and on tongue.—Inflammation of interior of mouth.—Tongue, dry, blackish, cracked, or red and swollen.—Tongue loaded with a yellow coating; or cold and withered.—Biting taste as from peppermint in the mouth.—Stammering.—Loss of speech.—Sensation of torpor, and great dryness in palate (with thirst).

9. Throat.—Sore throat, with constrictive pain of contraction (as by a pressing swelling) esp. during deglutition.—Contraction of gullet, as from a pressive swelling.—Swelling of the gullet, with danger of suffocation.—Sensation of coldness, or burning in back of mouth and gullet.—Dryness in throat, which cannot be mitigated by any drink.—Roughness, dryness, and scraping in throat.—Exophthalmic goître (Kirsch).

10. Appetite.—Insipidity of the saliva in the mouth.—Bitter, bilious taste in mouth.—Water tastes bitter.—Putrid taste in mouth, like manure, also herbaceous taste.—Cooling, or sharp taste in mouth and throat, as from peppermint.—Insatiable thirst, with craving, principally for cold drinks.—Craves ice.—Appetite and craving for food, also in intervals between vomiting and evacuation.—Raging and voracious hunger.—Hunger and thirst with profuse flow of urine.—Bulimy.—Ardent and continued desire for acid or cool things (fruits).—Craves: fruits; gherkins; citric acid; salted things; herrings; sardines.—Aversion to hot food.—After eating, however little may be taken, immediate vomiting and diarrhśa.—Nausea, with hunger, and pressure at the stomach, when eating.—After a meal hiccough, inclination to vomit, and regurgitation of bitter serum (of bile; of bitter substances; greenish).—> From eating meat and drinking milk.—< From potatoes and green vegetables.

11. Stomach.—Risings with taste of food.—Violent empty risings, also after a meal.—Bitter or sour risings.—Frequent and violent hiccough.—Qualmishness and salivation with closure of the jaws.—Violent nausea, which frequently almost induces syncope, and generally with excessive thirst (and increased flow of urine).—Frequent or continued nausea, also in morning.—Extreme nausea causing one to retch and strain with great violence, sometimes with vomiting, sometimes not.—Great nausea before vomiting.—Waterbrash.—Violent vomiting, with continued nausea, great exhaustion, and want to lie down, preceded by coldness of hands, with shuddering over whole body, accompanied by general heat, and followed by ebullition of blood and heat in hands.—Vomiting of food.—Bitter, or sour vomiting.—Vomiting of froth and of yellowish green or white mucus; with cold sweat.—Green vomit.—Vomiting of green mucus.—Vomiting of mucus at night.—Vomiting of black bile and of blood.—Continued vomiting, with diarrhśa, and pressure in the scrobiculus.—The least drop of liquid, and the slightest movement, excite vomiting.—Painful contraction of abdomen, when vomiting.—Pain in stomach, with hunger and burning thirst.—Excessive sensibility in region of stomach and scrobiculus.—Pyloric end of stomach affected (Bayes).—Pains come some minutes after eating.—(Severe gastralgia an hour or two after meals, a pain extends from middle of sternum to below ribs, must hold stomach from the violence of the pain, but the pressure does not >, the pain then extends to above hip, is accompanied by distressing vomiting, brings up a quantity of stuff like vinegar; the pain = thirst, and lasts eight to ten hours; she trembles with it.—R. T. C.).—Excessive anguish in pit of stomach.—Intermittent neuralgia in girl, 11, about 4 p.m. throws up quantity of wind, about 5 p.m. agonising pain sets in like knives cutting the bowels every few minutes, lasting one or two minutes; so intense that it took three or four men to hold her; attacks end by sighing (Kitching).—Painful distension of pit of stomach.—Emptiness and uneasiness in stomach.—Cramp in stomach.—Pressure in scrobiculus, extending sometimes into sternum, hypochondria, and hypogastrium, esp. after a meal.—Acute pains in stomach and epigastrium.—Burning sensation in pit of stomach.—Inflammation of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Tensive pain in hypochondria as from flatulence.—Shaking in spleen, while walking, after a meal.—Spleen swollen.—Hyperćmia of liver with cholera-like symptoms, or with asthma.—Diaphragmatis with peritonitis, vomiting, and coldness.—Colic in umbilical region.—Excessively painful sensibility of the abdomen when touched.—Nocturnal pains in abdomen, with sleeplessness.—Swelling of the abdomen.—While vomiting abdomen is painfully contracted.—Abdomen hard and inflated.—Tension in the hypochondria and umbilical region.—Cramps in abdomen, and colic.—Colic: cutting; griping and twisting, esp. about navel, > after stool; as if intestines were twisted in a knot; flatulent; cold sweat; < after eating.—Pressive, drawing pains in abdomen, when walking, in evening.—Cuttings (in abdomen) as by knives, accompanied by diarrhśa, and thirst, with flow of urine.—Burning sensation throughout abdomen, as from hot coals.—Cold feeling in abdomen.—Pain in entrails, as if they were

bruised.—Inflammation of intestines.—Inguinal hernia.—Incarcerated hernia.—Protrusion of hernia during cough.—Flatulent colic, with noisy, gurgling borborygmi in abdomen.—The longer the flatus is retained, the greater the difficulty with which it is expelled.—Violent expulsion of flatus upwards and downwards.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, sometimes obstinate, mostly from inactivity of rectum, and often accompanied by heat and headache.—Fćces hard, and of too large a size.—Unsuccessful urging to stool.—Constipation of nursing infants.—Violent and painful diarrhśa, often with tension of abdomen, preceded and followed by gripings.—Watery diarrhśa, < from motion; desire for very cold drinks.—Complaints before stool, during, and after.—Copious evacuations.—Rice-water stools with tonic cramps.—Simultaneous purging and vomiting.—Cholera, cramp, cold tongue and breath, feeble, hoarse voice, wrinkled fingers, retention of urine.—Sudden vomiting and purging.—Diarrhśa of acrid matter, with burning sensation in anus.—Nocturnal diarrhśa.—Loose blackish, greenish, brownish, evacuations.—Flaky, green stools, like spinach.—Loose, sanguineous evacuations.—Sudden involuntary evacuation of liquid fćces; when expelling flatus.—Diarrhśa of phthisis.—During the evacuation, great lassitude, shivering, with shuddering, paleness of face, cold perspiration on forehead, and anxiety, with fear of apoplexy.—Fainting during stool.—Burning sensation in anus, during evacuation.—Pain, as from excoriation in anus.—Pressure towards anus, with blind hćmorrhoids.—Verminous symptoms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine.—Want to urinate, while bladder is empty, with pain as if urethra were constricted behind the glans.—Urine diminished, yellow and turbid even during emission.—Flow of urine, with raging hunger and thirst, headache, nausea, colic, hard fćces, and coryza.—Involuntary emission of urine; during cough, in typhoid.—Acrid urine.—Deep-coloured or greenish urine.—Dark red urine, discharged frequently, but in small quantities.—Pressive pain in the bladder, and burning sensation when urinating.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Excessive sensibility of the genital organs.—Excoriation of prepuce.—Drawings in testes.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Catamenia premature and profuse.—Catamenia suppressed.—Before catamenia: headache, vertigo, epistaxis, and nocturnal perspiration.—At commencement of catamenia: diarrhśa, nausea, and shivering.—During catamenia: headache in morning, with nausea, humming in ears, burning thirst, and pains in all limbs.—Towards end of catamenia: grinding of teeth, and bluish colour of face.—Nymphomania: before menses: from unsatisfied passion or mental causes; from disappointed love; puerperal mania; during confinement.—Metritis.—Menorrhagia.—Dysmenorrhśa: with prolapse; nausea, vomiting, diarrhśa, exhaustion; cold sweat; chilliness; pain in kidneys and uterus before and during menses.—Amenorrhśa.—Strangulated, prolapsed vagina, with

cold sweat, exhausting vomit and diarrhśa.—Suppressed catamenia, lochia, and secretion of milk, with delirium.—Sexual desire too strong, particularly in childbed; < at night; nymphomania (of lying-in women); complaints during menstruation, as, *e.g.*, vomiting and diarrhśa, which may occur at these times.—Threatened abortion, with cold sweat, nausea, and vomiting.—During pregnancy wants to wander about the house; taciturn; haughty; thirsty; hard fćces, inactive rectum.—Vomiting of pregnancy.—Labour pains exhaust.—Suppression of lochia or milk with nymphomania.—Puerperal mania, wants to kiss everybody.—In childbed: impudent behaviour; nymphomania; exhaustion.—Eclampsia.—Painfulness of breasts.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Respiration oppressed; voice hollow; weak.—Chest loaded with mucus, with roughness and scraping in the throat.—Spasmodic contraction of glottis with dilated pupils.—Suffocative constriction in larynx.—Tickling very low down in trachea, provoking cough without expectoration.—Cough, excited by a tickling, deeply seated in the bronchia, with easy expectoration, or else dryness.—Cough, irritation referred to lowest part of sternum; pressure at stomach-pit, or over abdomen = cough immediately (Bayes).—Dry, tickling cough, after walking in sharp, cold air.—Cough provoked by drinking, esp. cold water.—Violent cough, with continued risings, as if about to vomit.—Cough in the evening, with salivation.—Dry, burning cough, generally in evening and morning.—Cough, with pain in side, weakness and obstructed respiration.—Hollow, deep cough, always in three or four shocks, as if proceeding from abdomen, with incisive pains in abdomen.—Lancinations towards inguinal ring, when coughing.—Cough, like whooping-cough, with vomiting.—Cough, with yellowish expectoration, on entering a warm room, followed by pain, as from a bruise in chest.—Cough, with copious expectoration.

18. Chest.—Obstructed respiration, often to the verge of suffocation, generally produced by a spasmodic constriction of throat and chest.—Shortness of breath on least movement.—Dyspnśa and impeded respiration, also when seated.—Chest very much oppressed, with pain in side, during an inspiration.—Pressure at chest, esp. in region of sternum, and principally after eating or drinking.—Sensation of fulness in chest, which induces frequent eructations.—Squeezing in chest, esp. after drinking.—Cramp in chest, with painful constriction.—Spasmodic contraction of muscles of chest.—Incisive pain in chest.—Tickling in chest, as if it would provoke cough, in middle of sternum.—Shootings, by paroxysms, in chest, with obstructed respiration.—Slow, sharp stitches near nipples, which at last itch.

19. Heart.—Violent palpitation of heart, which pushes out the ribs, with choking, and severe fits of anxietas prćcordium.—Pulse slow, almost lost.—Great activity of arterial system.—Angina pectoris.—The blood runs like cold water through the veins.

20. Neck and Back.—Rheumatic stiffness in nape, extending to sacrum; with vertigo, moving.—Paralytic weakness of the muscles of neck (esp. in whooping-cough) which become incapable of supporting head.—Muscles of nape paralysed.—Pain (back and small of back feel sore and bruised) as of a fracture in loins and back, with drawing pressure, esp. when stooping and rising.—Squeezing (tension like cramp) between shoulder-blades.—Pain in scapulć, extending over whole back, with diuresis, thirst, and constipation.

21. Limbs.—Painful paralytic weakness in all limbs.—Numbness, tingling, or falling asleep of the limbs.—Stiffness of limbs, < morning and after a walk.—Trembling of limbs.—Shooting in limbs as from electric sparks.—Pain as from fatigue.—Nails blue from coldness.—Pains in limbs resembling a bruise, < during wet, cold weather; < in warmth of bed; > walking up and down.—Icy coldness of limbs; of hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Paralytic pain, as of a fracture in arms, from shoulder-joint to wrist.—Jerking in arms.—Coldness or sensation of fulness (heaviness) and of swelling in arms.—Constant sensation of numbness in arms.—Pain in middle of l. forearm as if bones were pressed together.—Trembling of arms, on grasping an object.—Shocks in elbow, as from electricity.—Dry tetters on hands.—Tingling in hands and fingers.—The hands go to sleep and feel like dead.—Numbness and paleness of fingers.—Icy coldness and blueness of hands.—Drawings and cramps in fingers.—Nails blue.

23. Lower Limbs.—Paralysis in hip-joint (first r. then l.), with difficulty in walking.—Paralytic pain, as of a fracture in legs.—Arthritic tearing and drawing in legs and feet.—Constant sensation of numbness in legs.—Tension in tendons of ham, as if they were too short.—Pain, as of a fracture in knees, when going downstairs (or when stepping).—Shocks in knee, as from electricity.—Extreme and painful heaviness in knees, legs, and feet, with difficulty in walking.—Violent cramps in calves and feet.—Rapid swelling of feet.—Icy coldness of feet.—Trembling of feet, with coldness, as if cold water were circulating in the part.—Shootings (stitches) in (great) toes.—Stinging, in toes when standing.—Painful gout in feet.—Lancinations, and pain as from excoriation, in the corns of the feet.

24. Generalities.—[We may think of this remedy where there is a marked debility or exhaustion from functional or physical disturbance, as *e.g.*, in whooping-cough, patient will cough until completely exhausted, and then have a cold perspiration on the forehead; or there may be a great exhaustion obliging one to lie down after the passage of a stool, even though it be soft, with cold sweat on the forehead.—Affections in general of the sexual organs, principally on r. side; on crown of head, esp. for sensations felt there; appearing in the rear of the navel; small of the back.—Countenance is almost always changed presenting an unnatural appearance.—Dry mouth.—Inguinal hernia.—Flatus in general; flatulent

colic.—Urine very dark; blackness of outer parts, staggering when walking, from debility; drowsiness; dry exanthema.—< After drinking; before and during menstruation; before and during stool (feeling very weak and turn pale during stool); often after stool; during perspiration.—H. N. G.].—Paroxysms of pain, which always occasion, for a short time, delirium and dementia.—Drawing pain in limbs, esp. during a long walk.—Pressive pain, as of a fracture, in limbs, muscles, and bones.—Paralytic pain in limbs, as after great fatigue or exhaustion.—Tearing in extensors, when seated.—Pains (rheumatic) in limbs, which are rendered insupportable by the heat of bed, > on getting up, and which disappear completely when walking, generally manifesting themselves towards 4 or 5 a.m.—Pains in limbs, < in spring and autumn by bad weather, when it is cold and damp.—Pain < by hearing another speak.—Relaxation of muscles.—Continuous weakness and trembling.—Fits of cramp, and convulsive movements of limbs.—Tetanic stiffness of the body.—Attack of spasm, with clenching of jaws, loss of sense and movement, and convulsive jerking of eyes and eyelids; before the attack, anguish, discouragement, and despair.—(Epileptic fits.).—Tonic spasms, sometimes with contraction of palms of hands, and soles of feet, which are spasmodically drawn inward.—Several of the symptoms are renewed by rising up, and > by lying down.—Sudden, general, and paralytic prostration of strength.—Excessive chronic weakness, which does not permit to be seated, nor to remain lying down, or else excited by the least movement.—Tottering gait.—Syncope, sometimes also on the least movement (characteristic).—General emaciation.—Tingling in whole body, as far as ends of fingers and toes.—The patient is affected by the open air.—Inflammation of inner organs, esp. those of digestion.—Sporadic and Asiatic cholera.

25. Skin.—Miliary eruption, which itches in the heat, and burns after being scratched.—Measles, tardy and pale; skin livid; hćmorrhages but no relief; drowsy, weak, vomiting.—Scarlatina in hot weather, eruption bluish, burning heat of limbs alternating with coldness.—Nettle-rash.—Dry eruption, resembling scabies, with nocturnal itching.—Dry tetters.—Desquamation of the epidermis (of indurated or thickened portions of the skin).—Skin flabby and without elasticity (the folds remain in the state into which the skin has been pressed).—Whitish colour of the skin.—Skin anćmic or cyanotic.—Skin blue, purple, cold.

26. Sleep.—Yawning.—Drowsy insensibility, or coma vigil, with incomplete consciousness, starts with fright, and eyes half open, or shut only on one side.—(Drowsy in evening, yet cannot sleep at night.—R. T. C.).—Nocturnal sleeplessness, with great anguish.—Sleep, long, uninterrupted, heavy, too profound.—Sleep, with the arms passed over the head.—Dreams anxious, of being bitten by a dog and cannot escape; of being hunted of robbers, with frightened awakening and a fixed idea that the dream is true; of quarrels; frightful, followed by vomiting of a very tenacious, green mucus.—Moaning or whining during sleep.—Sleep with thirst and diuresis.

27. Fever.—General coldness of whole body, and cold, clammy perspiration, esp. on forehead.—Coldness of the skin even when covered up warmly.—Coldness of single parts.—Shuddering, and shivering, with thirst for cold water.—Coldness over the back.—Shivering with sensation of coldness in the limbs, esp. shoulders and arms, as if ice-cold water streaming through the bones, in a warm room.—Coldness of the feet as if ice-water running into them, with trembling.—Shuddering, and cutis anserina, after drinking.—Chill < by drinking.—Fever, with external coldness.—Violent shivering and shaking (followed by heat and slight thirst), then perspiration, which soon changes to coldness.—Chilliness and coldness predominate, and run from below upwards.—Shiverings, at first with much thirst, followed by shivering alternately with heat, then permanent heat, with thirst.—Fever, with internal heat only, and deep-coloured urine, or with vomiting and diarrhśa, or with constipation; during the shivering, vertigo, nausea, and pains in loins and back.—During the heat, continual coma, or delirium, with redness of face.—Heat only internal, with thirst, but without desire to drink.—Heat in the evening, with perspiration.—Heat suddenly alternating with chilliness.—Fever before midnight, and in morning quotidian, tertian, or quartan.—Creeping running from head to toes.—Pulse slow, and almost extinct, or small, quick, and intermittent.—The blood runs like cold water through the veins.—Perspiration in general; complaints concomitant with.—Perspiration easily excited during day, by least movement.—Violent perspiration in morning, in the evening, or all night, as well as during every stool.—Cold, sour, or putrid perspiration, sometimes colouring linen yellow, always with deathly paleness of face.—Intermittent fever: external coldness, with dark urine and cold perspiration, desire for cold drinks, and chill with nausea; afterwards heat with unquenchable thirst, delirium, redness of face, constant slumber; finally perspiration without thirst, and very pale countenance.—Sweat only on hands.

Veratrum Nigrum.

Veratrum nigrum. Dark-flowered Veratrum. N. O. Melanthaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves and succulent flower-stalks.

Clinical.—Headache. Menstruation, protracted. Tinnitus aurium.

Characteristics.—Cooper has given me a few observations with *Ver. nig.*, which I have arranged in Schema form. The plant, he says, has much the same botanical characters as *Ver. alb.*, but the flowers are dark-coloured. It is native to Austria and Siberia.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—Constant headache when attempting to move or exert the brain (cured).—Fierce headache threatening acute mania (cured).

4. Ears.—Constant buzzing of l. ear for two weeks with tenderness of meatus and intense sensitiveness of the head to the motion of an omnibus with beclouding of the brain; can hardly tell which instrument to take up (in his work as a dentist), and pain in nape of neck (agg.).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Period continually returning; sometimes light-coloured and slight in quantity, and sometimes profuse; with weak feeling in back.

Veratrum Viride.

Veratrum viride. American White Hellebore. Indian Poke. N. O. Melanthaceć (of the Liliaceć). Tincture of fresh root gathered in autumn. [Burt proved Squibb's liquid extract and says he found no other preparation satisfactory.]

Clinical.—Amaurosis. Amenorrhśa. Apoplexy. *Asthma. Bunions. Cćcum, inflammation of. Chilblains. Chorea*. Congestion. Convulsions. Diplopia. Diaphragmitis. Dysmenorrhśa. *Erysipelas*. Headache, nervous; sick. Heart, affections of. Hiccough. *Hyperpyrexia*. Influenza. Malarial fever. Measles. Meningitis. Menses, suppressed. *Myalgia. Śsophagus, spasm of*. Orchitis. Pneumonia. Proctalgia. Puerperal convulsions. Puerperal mania. *Sleep, dreamful*. Spine, congestion of. Spleen, congested. Sunstroke. Typhoid fever. *Uterus, congestion of*.

Characteristics.—*Verat. v*. is the American *White* Hellebore. Growing side by side, *Verat. a*. and *Verat. v*. are scarcely distinguishable when not in flower. Millspaugh, however, says that though much like *Ver. alb*. in its minor points, *Ver. v*. is strikingly different in general appearance, having a much more pointed leaf, panicles looser and more compound; the racemes of *Ver. a*. being more compact and as a whole cylindrical, those of *Ver. v*. scattered, compound, and scraggy. *Ver. a*. flourishes in mountain meadows, *Ver. v*. grows in swamps, and wet meadows, and along mountain creeks from Canada to the Carolinas. Cooper has pointed out (*H. W*., xxxvi. 153) a confusion which exists through the Veratrums being also called Hellebores. *Ver. v*. is "American White Hellebore" and not "Green Hellebore" (which is *Helleborus viridis*). Through this confusion an accidental proving of the latter (G. C. Edwards, No. 11. in *Allen*) has been included in the pathogenesis of *Ver. v*. The plants belong to different orders, though it must be admitted there is a close resemblance in their effects. The root of *Ver. v*. contains *Veratrin*, and the other alkaloids found in the root of *Ver. a*., but in

different proportions. Hale was chiefly instrumental in introducing *Ver. v*. to homśopathy, using it in fevers and particularly in pneumonia. Burt made a heroic proving of the liquid extract; and his infant daughter (twenty-one months) very nearly died from taking a few drops of the tincture from a phial. In two minutes she began vomiting. Coffee and *Camphor* were given as antidotes. In five minutes her jaws were rigid; pupils widely dilated; face blue; hands and feet cold; no pulse at wrist. Abdomen and back were rubbed with *Camphor*, when she went into spasms with violent shrieks. These spasms were frequently repeated, a hot bath being most effective in relaxing the muscles. Vomiting ropy mucus kept up for three hours. Pulseless; hands and feet shrivelled. After three and a half hours she slept quietly and soundly and next morning was well but a little weak. Burt recalls his own symptom, "constant aching pains in back of neck and shoulders," and concludes that *Ver. v*. acts on the cervical portion of the spinal cord and base of brain. He also regards it as acting on the vagus, and paralysing the circulatory apparatus. The great keynote of *Ver. v*. is *congestion*, and it is in resolving congestive states that its chief successes have been scored. The correspondence is rough and the lower potencies have been mostly used. D. McLellan told me of a case of his. He was sent for in the middle of the night to see an old lady whom he found sitting up in bed gasping for breath, and blue. Rapid congestion of the lungs had occurred. The attack had come on suddenly. *Ver. v*. quickly rescued the patient from a condition of imminent peril. The concomitance of congestive symptoms, and also of nausea and vomiting, form one of the leading indications of *Ver. v*. in a great variety of cases. Sensations of fulness ("Head feels full and heavy;" "rush of blood to the head;" "face flushed;" "buzzing in the ears;" "chest constricted;" or "oppressed as from a heavy load;" point to the congestive tendency. The localities most congested by *Ver. v*. are: Base of brain; chest; spine; stomach. Slowing of the heart's action is a leading effect of the provings (from its action on the heart muscle and cardiac ganglia─*Dig*. on the pneumogastric); and *Ver. v*. has been used to "knock down" fever in the same way as *Acon*. Nash points out that there is some risk in this. When *Ver. v*. was first introduced he used it largely and successfully in a number of cases; but in one case which appeared to be going on favourably, the patient died *suddenly*. This he attributes to the *Ver. v*. In chorea *Ver. v*. has had many successes: "twitchings during sleep" was a characteristic of some cases. "Constant jerking or nodding of the head," "jerking and trembling, threatened with convulsions," are other leading symptoms. In puerperal convulsions Ver. v. has only succeeded when nauseating doses have been given. In muscular and articular rheumatism it has been used locally as well as internally; and in chorea an application to the spine of the tincture, diluted with spirit, has proved a serviceable adjunct. Among other indications for *Ver. v*. are: "Violent pains attending inflammation." "Head full, throbbing of arteries, sensitive to sound double or partial vision." Suddenness: Sudden fainting; prostration nausea. A keynote symptom is: Red streak down the centre of the tongue. *Ver. v*. has a pronounced action on the śsophagus; it causes a sort of ruminating action or reversed peristalsis. Numbness is prominent among the effects of *Ver. v*. With the 30th I

cured a man, 56, of these symptoms: Dim sight as if scales over it; numbness; pain in head as if a tight band were round it; rush of blood to head; sleeplessness. *Peculiar Sensations are:* Confused feeling in head as if head would burst. As if boiling water poured over parts. Tongue as if scalded. As if a ball rising into śsophagus. As if stomach tightly drawn against spine. As of a load on chest. As if ankles distorted. As of galvanic shocks in limbs. As if damp clothing on arms and legs. *Ver. v.* is *Suited to* full-blooded, plethoric persons. Dreaming about water is a characteristic which I have confirmed. The symptoms are: > By rubbing. > By pressure (pain in head). Motion <. Sudden motion = faintness and blindness. Rising <. Walking <; = blindness. Lying < (headache, breathing, &c.); > faintness and blindness. Closing eyes and resting head > vertigo. < Going from warm to cold. < After exposure. The least food vomiting. < Morning on waking; also evening.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hot Coffee. Antidote to Strychnine. *Compare:* Puerperal convulsions, Gels. (Gels. has dull, drowsy state of mind); Ver. v., apoplectic condition between the fits, face red, eyes congested, violent convulsive twitches). Congestions, Fer. ph., Bell. Plethora, Aco. Chorea, Hyo. Pneumonia with engorgement, Sang. (Ver v. more marked arterial tension). Scalded tongue, Sang. Tetanus, Nux, Hyperic. Rheumatic fever, Bry., Sal. ac. Sunstroke; double or partial vision, Glon., Gels. Slow, irregular intermittent pulse, Dig., Tab. Aching in gall-bladder, Bap. Heat in heart, Lachn., Rhod., Kalm. Clumsiness, Bov. As if damp clothing on legs, Calc. (Ver. v. and arms). Nodding of head, Lyc., Stram. Neck muscles weak, Ant. t., Ver. a.

Causation.—Sun. Suppressed menses. Suppressed lochia.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Stupefaction; congestion.—Mental confusion, loss of memory.—Temporary delirium.—Quarrelsome and delirious, striking and kicking with r. hand and foot (at times these movements seemed to be involuntary); changed to a happy and comical delirious state.—Depression and prostration.—Great fear of death.—When not vomiting lay in a stupor.—Puerperal mania: silent, suspicious; fears being poisoned.—Loquacity with exaltation of ideas.

2. Head.—Vertigo: with nausea and sudden prostration; with vomiting as soon as he rises; with photophobia, > closing eyes and resting head.—Sunstroke with prostration, febrile motion, accelerated pulse.—Headache with vertigo, dim vision and dilated vessels.—Head feels full and heavy.—Fulness in head, throbbing, aching, buzzing in ears, double or partial vision.—Constant dull frontal headache, with neuralgic pains in r. temple close to eye.—Rush of blood to head.—Pain in head as if tightly bound.—A principal headache remedy" (Cooper).—[Cooper gives me the following cured cases: Sick-headache; eyes ache and burn, fearful headache

and pain in lower back on waking in morning, digging in shoulders.—Headache generally before menses, and much sensitiveness of nerves, has to keep in a dark room; pain < behind eyelids; unable to bear sounds.—Sick-headache dating from childhood, often at beginning or end of menses, with great depression and lasting two days.—Headache in girl, 23, for two years, on getting up in morning is very giddy and weak on her knees, falls down faint in the street, vertigo and sickness and pains all over head, < on vertex, behind ears and in occiput, can't bear to talk or be in noise.—Painful swelling of sides of neck, head also feels swollen with suffocative feeling and sneezing and chills down back (*Ver. v.* cured after *Apis* failed).—Sick-headache, vomiting, < from fatigue.].—On waking after a short sleep indescribable sensation rising from forehead to crown and seems to grasp vertex and occiput.—Dull occipital headache.—Constant jerking or nodding of the head.—Congestive apoplexy.—Basilar meningitis.—Cerebral irritation; threatened hydrocephalus.—Erysipelas of r. side of head and face, with swelling.—Phlegmonous erysipelas of scalp.

3. Eyes.—Full, pressing heavy feeling in eyes.—Severe shooting, suddenly stopping pain in l. eye.—Aching: upper part of r. orbit; directly over r. eye.—Fulness about lids as after crying.—Lids heavy and sleepy.—Profuse lachrymation.—Vision: dim (as if scales over eyes); unsteady; double; dim with faintness on rising up.—Green circles round gas-light.—Immense green circles round candle, which as vertigo came on and I closed my eyes turned to red.—Suddenly blind in upper half of visual field.—Cannot walk; if attempts it very faint and completely blind; obliged to keep horizontal position 2.20 p.m.—Photophobia and vertigo > closing eyes and resting head, morning.

4. Ears.—Fulness and throbbing in ears (esp. l.).—Used locally relieves earache (R. T. C.).—Earache with sleeplessness and restlessness, sometimes leaving l. ear and passing up to vertex causing eyeballs to ache and back of head to be painful; chills down back and electric twitches in fingers of both hands, and affecting tongue; temperature and pulse high (great relief.—R. T. C.).—Deafness from moving quickly with faintness.—Ringing; humming with sensitiveness to noise.

5. Nose.—Nose pinched and blue.—Catarrh and sneezing.—Profuse secretion of mucus from nose.—Itching first of r. then l. ala.

6. Face.—Face: very pale; with cadaverous look; blue; hippocratic; flushed.—Stinging in r. malar bone.—Pains in r. angle of lower jaw.—Lock-jaw.—Convulsive twitchings of facial muscles.—Mouth drawn down atone corner.—Lips dry, and mucus of mouth thick.—(Phlegmonous erysipelas of face and head.)

8. Mouth.—Tongue: white as if bleached (not coated); white centre, red edges and tip; strawberry; red centre, edges yellow, feels scalded; red streak down centre; inclined to be dry.—Acrid burning sensation in mouth.—Faint odour of chloroform

or ether in mouth.—Great increase of saliva; and mucus from stomach and nose.—Taste: flat; like lime water; bitterish and peculiar, like odour of semen.—Loss of speech.

9. Throat.—Dryness and heat in throat, with severe hiccough.—Burning in fauces and śsophagus, with constant inclination to swallow.—Numbness of fauces.—Spasms of śsophagus constant, violent, with or without rising of bloody frothy mucus; with violent hiccough.—Sense of ball moving into śsophagus as far as top of sternum.

11. Stomach.—Ravenous appetite; on waking.—Very thirsty, drinks little, which > for a short time.—Hiccough: constant; exceedingly painful and violent.—Eructations: frequent of wind: acrid, sour risings.—Nausea and dizziness, followed by heat of surface.—(Continual nausea and sick feeling with dread of food in a bronchitis patient.—R. T. C.).—Contents of stomach thrown off with a rumbling action without nausea.—Sensation as if stomach slowly contracting on its contents and forcing them into śsophagus, producing sensation as of a ball rising up to top of sternum.—Retching with agonising pain.—The least quantity of food = violent vomiting.—Vomiting: profuse, of thick, glairy mucus; of food; of bile; with collapse and cold sweat.—Twisting-tearing pain in stomach < by least motion.—As if waves rising from stomach to chest, on waking.—Pains in stomach, sharp; flying.—Great irritability of stomach.—(Choked spleen.—R. T. C.)

12. Abdomen.—Dull, heavy aching in region of gall-bladder; and umbilical region.—Neuralgic pain r. side of navel to groin.—In umbilical region: severe cutting aching pains, with rumbling; dull aching; distress.—Peritonitis when pulse is hard and firm (A. C. Clifton).—Pain and soreness across abdomen just above pelvis.—Pain in bowels ran into scrotum; pain in scrotum last to disappear.

13. Stool and Anus.—Crawling in anus.—Tenesmus and diarrhśa, copious and offensive stool, with burning of anus and pale face; tenesmus and burning before and up to stool, not during and after; > after stool.—Sudden excessive tenesmus.—Stools: copious, light, mornings; mushy, with tenesmus and burning; bloody (black in typhoid); doughy, stringy, hard to expel; alternately soft and hard every two hours.

14. Urinary Organs.—Smarting in urethra on urinating.—Urine: scanty; very clear; turbid, with reddish sediment, and scum.—Hćmorrhage in fungus hćmatodes vesicć.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pains in both testicles, < l., morning; sometimes shoots up into abdomen.—Severe pain in l. testicle all through the proving.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—(Congestion of pelvic organs, tenderness of uterus; fever; heat; restlessness; palpitation; local or general ancśthesia.—Menstrual colic

or dysmenorrhśa; much nausea and vomiting; plethora; cerebral congestion.—Membranous dysmenorrhśa, soreness as of a boil in uterine region.—Suppressed menses with cerebral congestion; plethora.—Amenorrhśa from exposure; chill, complete suppression of discharge, heavy pressive aching in uterine region; intense pain in head with heat and throbbing arteries; mind wandering, sobbing; tendency to hysteric spasms.—Vomiting during pregnancy.—Rigid os.—Puerperal convulsions with arterial excitement; cold, clammy sweat.—Puerperal fever, sudden suppression of milk and lochia; quick, weak, or hard, bounding pulse.—After abortion retained placenta.—Mastitis with great arterial and nervous excitement.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—In evening, tickling, spasmodic cough from just above sternum.—Respiration: difficult; with nausea: slow between the vomiting spells; convulsive almost to suffocation.—Oppressed breathing on attempting to walk, irregular bowels, sleepless; fulness and heaviness in splenic region, history of ague in early life; profuse diarrhśa followed *Ver. v.* with great relief (R. T. C.).—(Membranous croup, after *Acon.*).—Cough: short; dry; hacking; loose, rattling; < going from warm to cold.

18. Chest.—Constriction of chest; when vomiting ceases.—Chest oppressed as from heavy cold.—(Oppression of chest with phlegmmy sickness in woman, 83.—R. T. C.).—Feeling of dislocation in chest when walking.—Throbbing in r. side of chest.—Pains about l. nipple.—(Congestion of chest with rapid respiration, nausea, vomiting; dull burning in region of heart.—Pneumonia and pleurisy: pulse hard, strong, quick, or slow and intermitting; lungs engorged; faint feeling in stomach; high fever, face flushed.).—(Old pneumonic congestion with superadded acute pleurisy.—R. T. C.)

19. Heart.—Pricking pains in region of heart with the headache.—Constant burning distress in region of heart.—Burning under sternum.—Dull, hot, aching pain in heart region 3 p.m.—Neuralgic pains in heart.—Slow action of heart.—Palpitation and dyspnśa.—Violent palpitation of heart and faint feeling (agg.—R. T. C.).—Faintness and biliousness; when rising from lying; from sudden motion; lying quietly.—Pulse: slow, soft and weak; irregular, intermittent; suddenly increases and gradually decreases below normal.

20. Neck and Back.—Aching in neck and shoulder, almost impossible to hold head up.—Muscles of back contracted, drawing head back.—Pain in r. and l. sides of neck.—Throbbing and crawling in l. back.—Pain in r. of sacrum where it joins pelvis.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatism esp. l. shoulder, hip, and knee; high fever, scanty red urine.—Clumsiness.—Loss of power of gastrocnemii and Muscles of forearm.—Slight drawing in r. elbow and calves.—Throbbing in l. radius and r. femur.—Sensation as of galvanic shocks in limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Aching: top of l. shoulder above scapular ridge; in arms and neck.—Shuddering in l. and r. shoulders in succession.—Pain: in outer condyle of r. humerus; in r. elbow; in r. and l. ulna; in fingers and thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Total loss of locomotion for some hours.—Pains in either great trochanter when lying on it.—Much pain in hip-joints and about condyles.—Cramps in legs.—Sensation of cramp in gastrocnemii with inability to exert them.—Drawing in r. calf while walking.—Lancinating pain in r. hip.—Joints swollen, very tender, high fever.—(Knee tender, swollen after a wrench.).—R. ankle feels dislocated, can scarcely walk; later, l.

24. Generalities.—Pallor with syncope.—Tremor.—Spasm with violent shrieks; opisthotonos; face dark blue; breath suspended; lasting two minutes and recurring after few minutes' interval.—(Epileptic fits in a child, bad case.—R. T. C.).—Nervous attack with shaking trembling and chilliness (agg.—R. T. C.).—Numbness.—Clothes irritate as if they did not fit well.—Convulsions.—Chorea, movements continuing in sleep.—Often indicated in hćmorrhage from various organs (R. T. C.).—The pains of influenza; headaches, gastralgia, pains in calves of legs (R. T. C.).

25. Skin.—Itching in many parts.—(Erythema.—Erysipelas.—Congestive stage of exanthema.).—Used locally, relieves pain in erysipelas (R. T. C.).—(Measles, with intense conjunctivitis and high fever.—R. T. C.)

26. Sleep.—Very sleepy.—Coma; blue face; spasms.—Restless and sleepless.—Dreams: frightful; of being on the water; of people drowning; about water, fishing, &c.; lively in which he was continually baffled and provoked.

27. Fever.—Chilly; body cold but moist skin.—Cold shivers, head and feet cold and numbed, crept up arms and legs as if enveloped in damp clothing.—Heat followed dizziness and nausea; icy coldness followed the heat.—Feverishness; depressed in mind and body, weak, pains in shoulder and over body as from influenza, with prickling irritating rash on forehead, face, and chest (agg.—R. T. C.).—Profuse diaphoresis and sense of utter prostration.—Bathed in cold sweat.—Cold, clammy sweat on forehead.—(Irritative fever with cerebral congestion.—Streptococcus fever; rapid and violent alternations of temperature.—Ephemeral fevers with nausea and retching.—Cerebro-spinal fever.—Typhoid.—Yellow fever.).—(Typhoid fever, fourth week, beef-steak tongue; sickness, unable to retain any food, great prostration and sinking at epigastrium.—R. T. C.)

Verbascum.

Verbascum thapsus. Great Mullein. N. O. Scrophulariaceæ. Tincture of fresh plant at the commencement of flowering. ["Mullein Oil" is prepared by placing the crushed yellow blossoms in a bottle, which is corked and allowed to stand in the sun (Cushing); or by steeping the blossoms in oil and keeping in a warm place till the oil has absorbed them (Gerarde)].

Clinical.—*Anus, itching of*. Colic. Constipation. *Cough*. Deafness. Enuresis. *Hæmorrhoids. Neuralgia*. Prosopalgia. *Urine, incontinence of*.

Characteristics.—"The thick woolly leaves of *V. thapsus*, the Great Mullein, have a mucilaginous, bitterish taste, and a decoction of them is employed in domestic practice in catarrhs and diarrhœa. They are also used as emollient applications to hard tumours and in pulmonary complaints in cattle-hence one of its popular names is Bullock's Lung-wort. It is also called Adam's flannel, from its flannel-like leaves" (*Treas. of Bot.*). Hahnemann proved *Verbascum*, and his proving confirms many of the old uses. It produced neuralgic pains of very great intensity, pressing and lancinating, and especially in the facial bones, navel, and limbs, and a peculiar cough. "Cough, deep, hollow, hoarse, in sound like a trumpet," is Nash's description. He has cured many cases and always used it low. It is more especially a night cough. It occurs in children during their sleep. Some years ago Mullein was brought forward as a popular specific for phthisis, the leaves being boiled in milk, which was then strained and given Warm. Among its traditional uses Gerarde mentions it as a remedy for piles, and I do not know a better application for itching hæmorrhoids or pruritus ani than an ointment made of the Ø tincture in the proportion of one drachm to the one ounce of Cetacean ointment. I generally direct it to be applied at bedtime. Gerarde says that the oil of the yellow flowers is also curative in piles. The flowers contain "a yellow volatile oil, and fatty acid, free malic and phosphoric acids, and their -ate salts of lime, a yellow resinous colouring matter, and the general plant constituents including an uncrystallisable sugar" (Millspaugh). Cushing prepared from the flowers an "oil" (*1*) by putting the blossoms in a bottle and laying the bottle in the sun; and later (*2*) by expression. This "Mullein Oil" has found many uses, and especially for instilling in the ears in cases of deafness, or earache; in cases of enuresis nocturna (Cushing had good success with the 3x), and painful micturition. The provings brought out some very marked symptoms in the ears, especially the left ear (*Verb.* is predominently left-sided). W. B. McCoy (*Hom. News*, xxviii. 36) gives several illustrations. According to him *Verb.* (*i.e.*, the "oil") has a "soothing effect on the entire nervous system, in many cases acting, as a soporific." In summer diarrhœa he gives one to four drops in two ounces of warm water, a teaspoonful every hour. In enuresis or dribbling of urine one-drop doses in warm water three or four times a day. Among his cases were those of two boys who had become deaf from getting water in their ears when swimming. They were cured by having three drops of the oil instilled "in

each ear alternately night and morning." O. S. Laws cured a youth, of 16, of enuresis with fifteen drops of the oil three times a day (*N. Y. Med. Times*, xxiv. 318). The oil plainly acts on the indications of the proving, and may be regarded as an alternative preparation to the official tincture. It might be called *Verbasci oleum*. E. E. Case reports a case of neuralgia cured by *Verb*. (*Med. Adv*., quoted *A. H*., xxvii. 234): A widow, 36, black-haired, had been for a long time overworked, sewing, and her life made miserable by neuralgia. The symptoms were: Tearing, stitching pain above left ear, downward and inward; outer ear numb; dulness of hearing left side; heavy pressure in vertex. Shivers run up back and left side with the pain. Irritable and despondent. *Verb*. 1m, one powder taken in four doses at three-hour intervals, cured. Among the *Sensations* are: As if everything would press out at forehead. As if left ramus of jaw were pressed against upper jaw. As if temples were pinched and Crushed. As if ears were stopped up. As if nose and larynx were stopped up. As if something had fallen before ear. As if one were violently pressing on left malar bone. As of a crushing with tongs. Pressure as from a stone on umbilicus. As from needles from umbilical region to back. As if intestines were adherent to wall of abdomen and were being torn away. As of a twist around navel. As if a weight were hanging on lower extremities. As if cold water were poured over side of body from shoulder to thigh. "Salt water collects in mouth" is a guiding symptom. The symptoms are < By touch; by pressure. Rest = sticking in left metatarsal bones. Lying = tension across chest, stitches in region of heart. Sitting = pains; sitting up >. Motion > some pains; < prosopalgia. Stooping <; (> pressure in forehead). Walking <. < Night; no sleep after 4 a.m. < Draught of air; exposure to cold; change from cold to warm and *vice versâ*. Attacks appear at 9 a.m., reach their height at noon, gradually diminish till 4. Many pains are intermittent.

Relations.—*Compare:* In neuralgia, Plat. (pressure); Stan. (gradually increasing and decreasing). Deep cough, Coral., Dros., Spo., Sul. Sheep-dung stools, Mg. mur. Cough from tickling in chest, Ver.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Apathy.—Moroseness, ill-humour, and irascibility.—Excessive gaiety, with laughter.—Mental excitement, with voluptuous images.—Weakness of memory.—Distraction.—A great concourse of ideas, and liveliness of imagination.

2. Head.—Dulness and confusion in the head.—Vertigo: when pressing one (l.) cheek while supporting the head; sudden, as from pressure on whole head.—Headache, with a forcing outwards at forehead.—Pressive, stupefying headache, principally in forehead; or semilateral, and mostly when passing from a warm into a cold temperature (and *vice versâ*).—Heaviness of head, with dull pain.—Pinching in temples.—Deep, stupefying stitches in brain (pressing, slow stitch from behind forward through l. hemisphere of brain).—Stupefying shooting

in temples (in r. temple when eating; < from pressure; extending into upper teeth of r. side).—Resonance in head, when walking.

3. Eyes.—Pains in eyes, as from contraction of the sockets, with burning in eyes.—Sight confused, as if directed through a veil.

4. Ears.—Tearing in ears, sometimes when eating, with lancinations.—Sensation as if ear were drawn inwards.—Deafness as from stoppage of ear.—Sensation of a stoppage of ears (first l., then r., also of nose and larynx) when reading aloud; hearing unaffected.—Numbness in l. ear.—Oil of Mullein (*Verb. ol.*) relieves earache at once.—*Verb*. is said to meet many cases of deafness (R. T. C.).

5. Nose.—Sensation of stoppage of larynx and ears.—Profuse coryza from frontal sinuses, with hot, burning, profuse lachrymation.

6, 7. Face and Teeth.—Facial neuralgia (esp. caused and < by a change of temperature), generally with stupefying, pressive or tensive pains, principally in cheek-bones, and commencing from maxillary joint, < by clenching teeth, and by external pressure.—Violent pressure in l. malar bone and zygoma.—Stitches in l. zygomatic arch.—Shootings in the cheek-bones, with dull pressure.—Violent tension in integuments of chin, masseters, and throat.—Toothache, with tearing pain in the molars.—Pinching pressing pain on lower side of jaw.

8. Mouth.—Copious accumulation of salt saliva in the mouth.—Root of tongue brown, without bad taste, in morning and during forenoon.—Tongue of a brownish yellow colour, loaded with viscid mucus in morning and after dinner.

9. Throat.—Very severe pain in throat on swallowing.

10. Appetite.—Mawkish taste, with fetid breath.—Hunger, without relish for food.—Insatiable thirst.

11. Stomach.—Regurgitation of insipid serum.—Empty, or else bitter risings, with nausea.—Frequent hiccough.—Aching of stomach.—Sensation of emptiness at pit of stomach, which disappears with a rumbling below l. ribs.

12. Abdomen.—Cuttings and shootings in l. hypochondrium.—Incessant gurgling and rumbling beneath l. ribs.—Inflation of the abdomen, violent and painful pressure on navel, as by a stone, < by bending double.—Spasmodic constriction of the hypogastrium, towards the umbilical region.—Pains in abdomen, which extend deeply downwards, with want to evacuate, and spasmodic contraction of anus.—Pinchings and gripings in abdomen.—Shootings in abdomen, principally in umbilical region, sometimes tearing and tending downwards.—Sensation as if intestines had adhered to umbilical region, and were torn away.

13. Stool and Anus.—Fearful diarrhœa; griping; much pain as if pierced with a lance through inside of l. ankle-joint; pain in both cheekbones and above eyebrows; menses came on early this time, and she has coughed a good deal.—Suppressed evacuations.—Fæces hard, like sheep-dung, and expelled with effort.—(Itching hæmorrhoids.—Pruritus ani.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent want to urinate, with profuse emission (afterwards scanty).—Enuresis nocturna; (obstinate, with seminal emissions.—Cushing).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pollutions without lewd dreams.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Sensation of obstruction in the larynx and nose, with hoarseness when reading aloud; deep voice.—Catarrh, with hoarseness and stuffed chest.—Cough esp. in evening, and at night, when sleeping, generally rough and dry, or hollow and dull.—Dry, hoarse cough < at night.—Frequent attacks of deep, hollow, hoarse cough, with sound like a trumpet, caused by tickling in larynx and chest.—The cough is lessened as soon as the patient succeeds in taking a breath.

18. Chest.—Shooting in chest, sometimes with oppression and obstructed respiration.—Tension in chest, with lancinations in region of heart, in evening, after lying down.—Stitches in the chest.—Red nodosity near xiphoid cartilage, painful when pressed upon.

20. Back.—Lancinations in the back and shoulder-blades.—Sharp intermittent stitches in l. scapula.—Fine persistent stitch in last dorsal vertebra.—Between r. loin and spine deep, knife-like stitches quite intense in intestines.—Backache < from pressure.

21. Limbs.—Stitching in the limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Tearing pain in the shoulder, back of hand, and elbow.—Spasmodic pressure in forearm, hand, and thumb.—Tearing shootings in hand and fingers.—Tensive pain in wrist.—Wrenching pain in joint of hand.—Stitches like a sprain (or paralysis), where carpal bone of thumb articulates with radius.—Paralytic pain in joints of fingers.

23. Lower Limbs.—Excessive heaviness and lassitude in legs and feet, esp. when going up stairs.—Cramp-like pain in muscles of r. thigh, while walking in open air.—Spasmodic pressure in thighs, legs, and soles.—Cramp-like pressure in sole of r. foot, while standing, disappears when walking.—Trembling of knees.—Dull lancinations in patella, bones of feet, and toes.—Violent, intermittent, dull sticking in metatarsal bones of great and adjacent toes of l. foot during rest.—Tearing along, legs.

24. Generalities.—General indolence, and disposition to sleep, after rising in the morning.—Stretching and frequent yawning.—Hæmorrhoids; affections of the inner navel region; obstruction from induration of stool.—Darting pains in inner parts; want of perspiration.—< When sitting; from change of temperature.—> On rising from a sitting posture.—Stinging pains in the limbs.—Benumbing sensation with almost all the pain.—Tearings, sometimes lancinating, in different parts (going downwards).—Tottering when walking.

26. Sleep.—Strong disposition to sleep after a meal.—Disturbed sleep, at night, with tossing.—Short sleep at night, lasting only till 4 a.m., with anxious, frightful dreams of wars and dead bodies.

27. Fever.—Internal coldness of whole body, of hands and feet, perceptible also externally.—Shuddering, esp. on one side of body, as if it were bathed in cold water.

Verbena Hastata.

Verbena hastata. Ironweed. N. O. Verbenacæ. Tincture of entire fresh plant.

Clinical.—Ague; chronic. Epilepsy. Rhus poisoning.

Characteristics.—According to Hale *Verbena h*. grows profusely on the prairies and low bottom lands all over U.S. It is a popular domestic remedy for ague, especially when chronic. The root is intensely and disagreeably bitter. Dr. Griffin, of New York, suggests its use as a remedy for *Rhus* poisoning. Richey Horner (*Med. Cent*., vi. 324) mentions a case of epilepsy developing during whooping-cough, treated with 12-drop doses ("presumably of the tincture") every four hours. Improvement set in from the first and proved permanent; though during the first two weeks there were attacks of petit mal. The patient took the remedy at increasing intervals during six weeks.

Vesicaria.

Vesicaria communis. N. O. Cruciferæ (Tribe, Alyssineæ). Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Cystitis. Dropsy. Gleet. Gonorrhœa. Gravel. Hæmaturia. Nephralgia. Prostatitis.

Characteristics.—*Vesicaria* is a "genus of *Cruciferæ*, natives of the Northern Hemisphere, distinguished by the globose or ovoid inflated pouch, with hemispherical valves and numerous seeds (generally four to six) in each cell. They are herbs, sometimes shrubby at the base, with oblong or linear entire or repand leaves, and terminal racemes of yellow flowers" (*Treas. of Bot.*). George R. Shafer (*Chic. Med. Times*, quoted *H. News*, xxx. 117) says *Ves. com.* is an old remedy much used in some parts of Germany for all forms of urinary and kidney difficulties; for gravel; for gonorrhœa, both in the male and female. Shafer's indication for the remedy is "a smarting, burning sensation along the course of the urethra and bladder, with frequent desire to void urine, often accompanied with strangury." The conditions he has found particularly amenable to *Vesic.* are: Nephralgia; acute cystitis; irritable bladder, following acute cystitis: chronic cystitis. He mentions these cases: (*1*) T. S., 67, suffering from nephralgia, for which he had received *Morphia* injections in former attacks. *Vesic.* Ø, in 15-drop doses every fifteen minutes, gave marked relief in two hours, which in six hours was complete. (*2*) S. B., 57, cystitis from cold; high fever, sweating, burning pain on voiding urine, which was drop by drop. *Vesic.* Ø, in 10-drop doses. cured in two days. (*3*) Lady, 39, pain in back, brick-dust sediment in urine; hands and feet swelling so she could hardly close her hands or walk. *Vesic.* Ø cured. (*4*) Man, 65, irritable bladder, had to rise twenty to thirty times in the night. *Vesic.* Ø, in 20-drop doses, relieved quickly and cured in six weeks. (*5*) C. M., 89, chronic cystitis, passing large quantities of muco-pus. The bladder was at first washed out with Boric acid solution, then *Vesic.* Ø, 20 drops every two hours, were given. Improvement followed, and in two hours the Boric acid washing was stopped and Vesic. given every four hours. This finally cured. (*6*) Gonorrhœa with smarting and burning on micturition and thick creamy discharge. *Vesic.* Ø, a drachm every four hours, soon cured. (*7*) Gonorrhœa, female, after being treated for two weeks with injections, was cured in seven days with *Vesic.* Ø in drachm doses. Cowperthwaite (*H. M.*, July, 1900, 477) has succeeded in causing albumen to disappear from the urine even in cases of actual Bright's disease. He adds that "it is necessary to use only the imported [*i.e.*, European] tincture, 15 drops every four hours." (There are several Vesicarias native to North America.) A. L. Davison (*H. News*, Dec., 1892, 568) treated Mrs. P. for general dropsy of a year's standing; was in uræmic spasms when first seen; the kidneys having ceased to secrete urine. *Vesic.* Ø was prescribed, 15 drops in a teaspoonful of water every hour till urine was freely secreted, then three times a day. The second day the kidneys were pouring out urine, and watery stools were passed. In a week all dropsy had disappeared. Bancroft (*ibid.*, 557) treated Mrs. T. for irritable kidneys and bladder with polyuria. After a time the urine became bloody, with occasional thin clots; previously there had been for some months a thick, yellow sediment. *Vesic.* Ø, 6 drops four times a day and later 15 drops three times a day, taken persistently, effected a cure. Halbert (*Clinique*, xx. 107) reports the case of Mr. H., a young man whose occupation involved much outdoor exercise, and who contracted a chill and had lumbago in consequence. Under an "orificial" surgeon his rectum was operated on and the

sphincter stretched. Thereafter he had fever, rigors, and acute prostatitis. Micturition was painful and difficult, and soon hæmaturia ensued. The pain and nervous exhaustion were so extreme that he was put into hospital, and for a time only relieved by injections of *Morphia*. The urine contained albumen, blood-clots, much pus. Urine was only passed by means of the catheter, and defecation was extremely painful. *Vesic*. 1x was given hourly, and great relief followed. The painful tenesmus was alleviated, and he was soon able to pass urine without the catheter. In three weeks he was able to go home.

Relations.—*Compatible:* Cact., Thlasp. b. p. *Compare:* Botan., Thlasp. b. p. In Gravel, Coc. c., Urt. ur., Thlasp. b. p. Hæmaturia, Chi. s., Fic. r. Phos. Prostatic affections, Hydrang., Solid., Sabal. Cystitis, Chimaph. u. [Shafer gave Cact. and Thlasp. b. p. in a case of dropsy from heart disease in a lady, 48. These gave little relief. He then gave Vesic. *in combination with* the others. There was marked relief in twenty-four hours, and in ten days the dropsy had disappeared.]

Vespa.

VESPA VULGARIS, the Wasp; VESPA CRABRO, the European Hornet; and VESPA MACULATA, "Yellow-jacket," the American Hornet. N. O. Hymenoptera (Sub-order Vespidæ). Tincture of the living insects.

Clinical.—Abscesses, multiple. Alopecia. Chemosis. Enuresis. Fainting. Flushing. Glottis, spasm of. Indigestion; with flushing. Œdema. Ophthalmia. Ovary, left, pain in. Quinsy. Tongue, swelling of. Uterus, ulcerated. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—*Vespa* was introduced into the materia medica by Hering. The symptoms of the Schema Are mostly the results of stings. Berridge proved *Vesp. crabro* 30 on three persons. Low spirits; pain in right ear; nausea with faint feeling and trembling; pain in left side of the neck on waking—these were the chief symptoms experienced by them. Berridge demonstrated that the poison of the hornet and the wasp may answer to each other's indications by curing with *Vesp. c*. cm. (Fincke) a symptom produced by *Vesp. vulgaris*, namely, chemosis of the right eye. Mr. X., 66, had had his right eye inflamed for six days. When seen there was redness of right lower lid; baggy swelling of conjunctiva partly covering the cornea when pressed upward; lachrymation of right eye < in open air; right lids adhere in morning. *Vesp. c*. thrice daily cured in a few days (*Org*., ii. 319). E. T. Blake (*M. H. R*., xxii. 370, quoted *Org*., i. 320) cured with *Vesp*. 1. the following group of symptoms: Face swollen and puffy, skin transparent and blanched; scalding urine followed by itching; itching of right arm. Blake also related (*M. H. R*., xix. 418, quoted by Allen) the case of Miss C. J., who at the age of thirty-one was stung on the left thumb, through some calico, and was never well after, dying at the age of thirty-eight. She was prone to constipation all her life, and at twenty-three had had

"congestion of the left lung." Most of the abdominal, urinary, ovarian, and uterine symptoms were hers. Among the latter was an irritable ulcer surrounding the *os tincæ*. W. Rowbotham (*Org*., ii. 79) was stung on the right cheek. Next day, about 4 a.m., was *suddenly* awakened by burning, stinging pain in cheek, "as if pierced with red-hot needles," and soreness and smarting along the lymphatics. After bathing the face he got to sleep and was again *suddenly* awakened by the pain two hours later, which recurred *periodically*, in *paroxysms*, throughout the day. Burnett observed a case of sting on the tongue in a woman. The tongue entirely filled the buccal cavity. The patient's appearance was exactly like one suffering from severe cynanche. The swelling was diffuse and deep-seated. There was not much redness. *Peculiar Sensations* were: As if a harpoon were sticking deep in and were drawn on. Cold, chilly sensation round sting. As if pierced with red-hot needles. As if about to suffocate. As if left shoulder-joint were sprained. As if a cutting instrument were piercing all joints like an electric shock. As if dying. The symptoms were: < By motion. Cold water applied, first >, then <. Open air < lachrymation. Feet were cold except in summer, when they burned uncomfortably. < After sleep. < After eating (indigestion with flushes).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Apis, Led., Camph., Salt-water, Vinegar. *Incompatible:* Arg. n. *Compare:* Pains as if pierced with red-hot needles, Ars., Apis. Ulcers around os uteri, Mitch., Eu. pu., Apis., Hydrocotyle.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Terrible anxiety.—Low-spirited.—Insensibility.—Unconsciousness, with inability to move.

2. Head.—Fainting and loss of consciousness.—A violent heat came over him, felt sick; then turned giddy and spun round and round like a top till he fell; staggered to the house, got into a chair, in a moment, fell out of it, almost fainting; dashed water into his face, at length was able to lie down on his bed.—Headache.—Face and head swollen and inflamed.—Alopecia.

3. Eyes.—Injection of r. conjunctiva.—Itching of r. lid in evening, with swelling, afterwards pain in lid and ball, erysipelatous inflammation of lid, whole side of face painful and swollen, almost complete chemosis of conjunctiva, it being raised up on the sclerotic membrane, more than half over eye to border of cornea, as if fatty matter were under it, caused by effusion of lymph, an abscess opened upon inside of upper lid about its centre, later the chemosis became reddish.—Inflammation of r. eye, with baggy swelling of conjunctiva.

4. Ears.—Sticking deep in r. ear.—Purulent catarrh of middle ears.

6. Face.—Face livid.—Face smooth, dark red, bloated.—Anxious expression.—Face and eyes œdematous, face, mouth and throat appeared as in severe cynanche (after

a sting on tongue).—Pain in cheek (part stung) as if pierced with red-hot needles, suddenly awakening him from sleep, and recurring periodically.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: swollen and tense, swelling below chin, between that and hyoid bone, pain in a point in middle line of tongue, 3/4-in. from apex; swollen, red, rounded, filled the mouth, immovable, could not speak, only mumbled, swallowing was painful and difficult.—Swelling of palate, with inflammation, so preventing respiration that he died.—Swelling of mouth and throat, with burning pain, nausea, vertigo, after two hours fever, delirium, face, neck, arms, and chest swollen and shining red, respiration impeded, swallowing difficult, pulse 126, heart's action irregular and tumultuous (cured by *Camph*.).—Peculiar taste, a combination of palatal and nasal sensation, as when a nest of wasps is disturbed, < heat.

9. Throat.—Swelling of throat; soreness; heat of throat.—Difficulty of swallowing.—Hypertrophied tonsils which secreted a cheesy matter.—Pharyngeal varicosis.

10. Appetite.—Hunger.—Thirst.

11. Stomach.—Eructations.—Nausea: in evening after coming indoors, with weight in stomach; with faint feeling and trembling.—Vomiting, with swelling of head.—Cold feeling in stomach.—Heat in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Uneasiness in abdomen.

14. Urinary Organs.—Marked tenderness to deep pressure in renal region.—Incessant enuresis (after five years).—Burning micturition in women.—Remittent dysuria with backache.—Hæmaturia.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Swelling of scrotum and penis.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—(Valuable in affections of l. ovary, with tenderness, frequent micturition, pain in sacrum extending up back.).—Pain in l. ovarian region.—Menses: intermittent; sometimes brown; always accompanied by pain and flatulence, preceded by mental depression, pain, pressure and constipation.—An irritable ulcer surrounded os tincæ.—Irritation (< in groins), passing into pudenda = ulceration.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Voice lost.—Spasm of glottis (after application of diluted ammonia to tongue), face pale, drops of sweat on forehead, arms thrown out to gasp for air, he got out of bed, sank back on bed, face livid, breath and pulse stopped.—Dyspnœa.—Respiration hurried.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Aching in heart.—Slow beating of heart, almost imperceptible.—Pulse: rapid and small; rapid and feeble; rapid with violent beating of carotids.

20. Neck and Back.—Pain in l. side of neck, waking her at night, preventing her from turning it to l. side, felt least when lying on back, best on r. side.—Pain in scapula (place of sting), with soreness.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in shoulder, in region of stings, axillary glands swollen.—Sprained pain in l. shoulder-joint on moving it, < lifting arm or twisting it.—Aching in hand and arm.

24. Generalities.—Trembling, quaking, with chattering of teeth.—Nervo-muscular excitement.—Stinging piercing deeply, as if a hook were pulled out.—Sudden stinging and burning in cheek waking me at 4 a.m. (after a sting on the cheek).—Burning of the part, then swelling, red, with burning pain.—Sudden tearing.—Cutting like electric shocks through all joints, arm, head and face swollen, eyes red and twitching, red lines along absorbents, itching over whole body, insensibility, vomiting, pulse slow, heart's action scarcely perceptible.—Feeling as if dying at night.—Weakness; with enuresis somni, heat esp. overpowers him.—Faintness; all day with trembling and nausea.

25. Skin.—Redness of hands, feet, and chest.—Swelling: of face, body, and limbs; of cheek, skin soon became bright red, the redness spread over head and down neck, shoulders, back and front of chest, with pain and tenderness; of the stung part (r. side of neck), with aching, redness, and burning, the burning > then < by cold water.—Swelling of thumb and face, soon became red as if covered with scarlet rash; restlessness at night, heat, irritation, and wherever he scratched himself there arose spots like nettle-rash, swelling and redness of l. arm and hand, after forty hours œdema of lids (esp. lower), face pallid and puffy.—Prurigo-like, pinkish, lentil-shaped spots on hand and forearm, on neck, and all over, down to feet.—Ulcer.—Desquamation of whole surface.—Abscesses over whole body, causing emaciation.—Itching: of whole body; of the part every day about 3 or 4 a.m., slightly > by application of vinegar, always burning after scratching; also the same every day about 8 or 9 a.m. and at 3 p.m., the itching > by applications of salt and vinegar.

26. Sleep.—Night restless.—Sleepless all night.

27. Fever.—Heat, with sick feeling, vertigo, almost faintness.—Burning (after the sting) as if something were sticking and drawing out, the part stung was bright red, elevated, with hard swelling, the redness surrounded by a circle of chilliness, soon changing to a general chill, intermittent, extending in waves over whole body.

Viburnum Opulus.

Viburnum opulus. High Cranberry Bush. Cramp Bark. Water Elder. (The Gueldres Rose, or Snowball-tree of our gardens, is the cultivated and sterile variety.) N. O. Caprifoliaceæ. Tincture of the fresh bark.

Clinical.—After-pains. Cough, of pregnancy. Cramps. Dysmenorrhœa; spasmodic; neuralgic; membranous. Ears, painful. Epididymitis. Headache. Hysteria. Labour pains, false. Lumbago. *Menstruation, painful*. Miscarriage. Ovaries, pain in. Paralysis. Uterus, cramps in; bearing down in.

Characteristics.—*Viburnum opulus*, a native of Great Britain, is widely distributed over the northern parts of the continent and America. In America (says Hale) the wild species is called "Cramp bark," and the knowledge of its curative virtues in painful spasmodic diseases, especially in dysmenorrhœa, is derived from the American aborigines. The tincture has a strong odour of *Valerianic acid* (as also has that of *Vib. tinus*). Hale derived his knowledge from domestic sources. He gives these indications and directions: (*1*) In spasmodic dysmenorrhœa he gives a few drops of Ø to 3x thrice daily for a week before the period, every hour when the pains set in, or every fifteen minutes if the pains are severe. (*2*) False pains preceding labour. (*3*) After-pains, a dose after each pain. (*4*) Cramps in abdomen and legs of pregnant women. (*5*) To prevent miscarriage when the pains are spasmodic or threatening. Hale considers it acts like galvanism; he cured with it cases exactly resembling a series cured with galvanism by Neftel. The first provings were by H. C. Allen, assisted by eleven provers, male and female, with Ø and 1st and 30th dilutions. Their symptoms constitute the basis of the Schema. Dr. Susan J. Fenton, of Oakland (*Pac. C. J. H.*, reprinted *New Eng. M. Gaz.*, xxx. 405), proved *Vib. o.* on six provers. One of the six took the tincture up to drachm doses without obtaining a single symptom. One prover was cured of a number of symptoms, but developed no new ones. The other four had very pronounced symptoms, which I have marked in the Schema (F1), (F2), (F3), and (F4). They were: (*1*) Mrs. A., 49, tall, slender, rigid fibre, dark hair and eyes, nervo-bilious, (F1). (*2*) Miss B., 21, short, plump, dark hair, grey eyes, phlegmatic, (F2). (*3*) Miss D., 24, nurse, short, plump, dark hair and eyes, bilious, good health, (F3). (*4*) Miss E., 21, nurse, medium height, dark-brown eyes, dark hair, bright, lively temperament, (F4). All took potencies at first without eliciting any symptoms. Taking the tincture all had these symptoms with variations: severe backache going through to the front or round the abdomen to uterus. Cramping pelvic pain. Temporal headache. Three had nausea with the pains. All had "sick feeling all over."—One had omission of a period; two had menses too early. The cured case was the following: Miss F., 25, housekeeper, medium height, rather slender, blonde, sanguine, was strong till late in 1891 (*i.e.*, 3 1/2 years before the proving), when she had severe pelvic congestion and was fifteen months under treatment and most of the time in bed. In June, 1892, double oophorectomy was performed with

great relief; but attacks of pelvic congestion with severe pain still persisted, at first every two to four weeks, later less frequently, causing impairment of general health and strength. The symptoms were: excruciating pains through lower abdomen, with bearing-down sensation and a feeling as if the body from the waist to lower part of pelvis would collapse; an indescribable sick feeling all over with severe aching in rectum; great depression of spirits; symptoms > when lying down. *Vib. o*. Ø was taken in three-drop doses thrice daily. After taking it for three days she lost all her symptoms and felt "perfectly well for the first time in over four years." It is evident that "sick feeling all over" in connection with pelvic complaints; and "< from movement, > by rest" are keynotes of *Vib. o*. *Peculiar Sensations are:* As if she could not tell where she was or what to do on awaking. Crushing pain in head. Opening and shutting in left parietal region. As if stabbing with a knife in eyes and ears. Ear as if bruised; as if pinned to head. As if she could not live, sick feeling at stomach. Sick feeling all over. Goneness as if stomach empty. As if body from waist to lower pelvis would collapse. As if a hot fluid running through splenic vessels. As if urine continued to flow after urinating. As if menses coming on. As if pelvic organs were turning upside down. As if parts would be forced through vulva and she must support the part. Pain in back and across lower abdomen. As if breath would leave body and heart would cease beating. Bruised feeling in back as after severe exertion. Buzzing in hands as if they would burst. Left side as if strained or bruised by over-lifting.—The *left* side is much more powerfully affected than the right. *Vib. o*. is *Suited to* tall, slender, dark- or fair-haired hysterical subjects. The symptoms are: < By sudden jar. > By pressure. < By motion. Rest; lying down >. Lying on left side impossible. Straining at stool < headache. Stooping = dizziness. Rising = fainting, nausea, and dizziness. < At night. < In close room. Open air >.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Acon. (epididymitis), Ver. (diarrhœa). *Compare:* Botan., Samb., Vib. p., Vib. t. Chemical, Valer. Nervous, rheumatic diathesis, Act. r. Cramp-like abdominal pains and menstrual symptoms, Caulo. Threatened miscarriage, pains go down into thighs, Cham. (with Cham. pains are intolerable, and there is flow of dark blood). Pains coming round pelvis to uterus; goneness; bearing down; feeling that organs will escape from vulva, and wants support; nervousness, Sep. (with Vib. the bearing down is more violent and culminates in uterus in cramps). Uterine cramps, Caul., Sec., Act. r. Aching eyeballs, Act. r. Bearing-down pains, Bell., Calc., Gossyp., Lil., Pul., Sul. Left ovarian and left inframammary pain, Lil., Lach., Caul., Sul., Ustil. > Menses coming on, Lach.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Exaltation of spirits, in some cases followed by depression.—Depressed.—Irritable, wishes to be alone.—Very nervous and excessively irritable, lasting all day (F3).—Confusion; and inability to concentrate thoughts.—Stupid feeling as if I could not tell where I was or what to do in morning on waking.—Inability to perform mental labour.

2. Head.—Vertigo: in afternoon on closing eyes; < descending stairs or walking in a dimly-lighted room; with inclination to turn to left; as if he would fall forward on rising from a seat.—Head hurt by every cough.—Pain in head: beginning about 3 p.m., < at night; with red face.—Throbbing in head, all the evening, so severe on retiring that I felt sick all over.—Heavy headache, < over eyes, < l. side, at times extending to vertex and occiput (< when delayed menses should appear), < a sudden jar, bending over, false step or movement.—Dull, heavy pain r. side of head, throbbing on movement, > by rest; with dizziness and nausea (F2).—Very painful shootings from temples (< r.) to base of brain (F3).—Head dull and sluggish.—Frontal headache: over l. eye; in r. supraorbital region; in forenoon over eyes on opening them, the soreness extending back into head; with occasional vertigo, almost incapacitating him for study, with profuse and frequent micturition; and in supraorbital region, with profuse, clear, watery urine.—Headache beginning over r. eye and extending to vertex, with fulness in head and pressure on vertex.—Throbbing pain in forehead, extending to eyeballs, < by mental exertion, > moving about.—Terrible crushing pain in head, < l. parietal region where there is sensation as if head opening and shutting; < by motion; by mental exertion; > by rest (F1).—Confusing, dull frontal headache extending to temples as after night-watching, compelling cessation of mental exertion.—Pain in l. temple, with pinching.—Pain in l. side of head.—Sharp pain in parietal region penetrating into brain, < coughing, moving head, and at stool.—Pressive pain in r. supraorbital region.—Hair feels as if pulled.—Scalp sensitive to touch.

3. Eyes.—Swelling about r. eye with induration.—Sclerotica streaked with blood.—Sensation of sand in eyes.—Pain in r. eye with congestion.—Sore feeling on closing lids.—Burning and lachrymation.—Heaviness of eyes; feels almost sick enough to go to bed.—Heaviness over eyes and in balls, at times had to look twice to be sure of seeing an object.—Eyeballs feel sore; (also F1).—Lids swollen.

4. Ears.—Stabbing in ears.—Pains in bone waking at night.—External ear sore as if bruised, cannot lie on affected side of head; had to rub ear and it seemed as if I must straighten it out, sensation as if pinned to head; lay on other side, and was awakened by same feeling in that ear, in consequence compelled to change position often.

5. Nose.—Sneezing.—Watery coryza.

6. Face.—Very pale with dark circles under eyes (F4).—Face and lips pale; dark circles under eyes (F2).—Face swollen and congested with dark circles under eyes.—Face flushed and hot.—Lips dry.

7. Teeth.—Tooth sore on pressure.

8. Mouth.—Tongue broad and white, with brown centre and imprints of teeth.—Dryness of tongue; of mouth.—Taste disagreeable; coppery.

9. Throat.—Tickling in r. side of pharynx, causing cough.

11. Stomach.—No desire to eat; stomach feels full (F3).—Nausea: every night; during menses; for ten days after menses, with faintness at stomach; > eating, with faintness, both returning; in pit of stomach, > lying perfectly quiet, faintness always on trying to get up; with faintness; (without inclination to vomit), > eating; then vomiting.—Pain in stomach in afternoon, > stretching body and throwing stomach forward.—Cramp-like pain in stomach and abdomen, doubling him up.—Cramping pain in stomach (F1).—Sensitiveness of stomach region.—Indigestion, food lies heavy.—(Dyspepsia, habitual, with flatus, nausea and distension, and general catarrhal tendency.—R. T. C.).—Goneness.

12. Abdomen.—Rumbling and darting and flying pains in abdomen.—Darting pains, which settle about navel.—Bearing-down pains as during menstruation, with heavy pain over pubes.—Bearing-down pain, with drawing pains in anterior muscles of thighs and occasional shootings in ovarian regions.—Soreness of abdomen (F3).—Sensitiveness to pressure, < about umbilicus.—Pressure of flatus in l. side.—Throbbing pain under l. floating ribs from 11 p.m. till 3 a.m., > hard pressure and walking about the room.—Throbbing in l. hypochondrium when lying on l. side.—Sticking in spleen in evening, > walking about the room, with sensation as if a hot fluid ran through its vessels.—Pain in region of spleen causing faintness, > sweat.—Cramping pain in hypogastrium during menstruation.—Sudden cramping pain; as before menstruation, < night.—Constant bearing down from back through to front in ovarian and uterine region (F3).—(Feeling as if the body from the waist down to lower pelvis would collapse.)

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools watery, profuse, frequent, at menstrual period, with chills and cold sweat rolling off forehead.—Hæmorrhage of dark red blood during and after stool.—Inactivity, no inclination for stool.—Constipation; with tenesmus; when bowels moved pain in l. orbital region.—Desire with much straining.—Constipation alternating with diarrhœa.—Stools: hard, large, with cutting in rectum and anus when passed; hard, large, painful and so difficult that mechanical assistance was necessary; scanty, in balls; long, large, hard and difficult, having a desire to evacuate, but on attempting feels as if nothing were there, evacuation occurs slowly and only after long straining.—Large stool, difficult, with urging.—Irregular.—Omitted two days, then hard stool, with blood and soreness of anus.—Frequent desire for stool with aching hæmorrhoids, frequent urination (F1).

14. Urinary Organs.—Sensation after micturition as if urine continued to flow.—Frequent, profuse urination (F1).—Copious urine; in morning, clear, watery, sp. gr. 1019, frequent micturition; every hour in afternoon and evening; at night, and pale, sp. gr. 1021; every hour or two during menses, and clear, light-coloured; and watery; in afternoon, watery, clear, micturition frequent.—Spurting of urine when coughing (J. C. B.).—Light-coloured urine.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pain and swelling of epididymis and testicle of l. side; next day epididymis of r. side so painful and swollen he was compelled to wear a suspensory bandage.—Emission without dream.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Leucorrhœa: thick, white, and copious; thin, yellowish white after menses; thin, colourless, except with every stool, when it was thick, white, inodorous, blood-streaked; causing redness, smarting and itching of genitals.—Sudden pain in womb and hypogastrium before menstruation.—Pain in ovarian region.—Congested feeling in pelvic organs, as before menses.—Bearing-down pains: in pelvic region, with uneasiness; as before menses; as during menses, with heavy aching in sacral region and over pubes; as during menses with drawing pains in anterior muscles of thighs, every day after 3 p.m., with occasional shooting over ovaries, later the same, with nervousness, could not sit or lie still on account of the pains.—Menstrual pain, with feeling as if the breath would leave her body and heart would cease to beat.—Crampy, colicky pains in both ovarian regions, extending down thighs (F1).—Slight, deep-seated pain in r. ovarian region, extending down thigh and < by walking or exertion (F2).—Bearing down as if menses would appear (F2).—Whole pelvis feels full and congested (F2).—At 4 a.m. heavy bearing-down pains running from back around abdomen to uterus where pain is cramping; pressure on bladder; surprised to find herself menstruating (eight days after previous period ceased—F3).—At intervals, distressing, grinding pains in ovaries and uterus, with sensation as if organs were turning upside down; and as if parts were being forced through vulva; desire to support the parts (F3).—Menses began ten days early (always regular before); pain in back and cramps lasted throughout the period (F4).—Menses: too early, profuse and offensive; too late, scanty, thin, light-coloured, lasting but a few hours, with lightness of head, faintness on attempting to sit up; look like jelly; stain permanently; ceased for several hours, then four large clots of the colour of raw beef, but as solid as liver; for two days flow like normal menses, but with cramping pain and nervousness.—(Dysmenorrhœa, excruciating colic through the uterus and lower part of the abdomen, just preceding menstruation.—After-pains.—Membranous dysmenorrhœa.—Cramps in the calves always between the menses, < just before the period, with scanty, delayed menstruation, dysmenorrhœa.—Cramps in abdomen and legs in pregnant women, &c.)

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarse.—Suffocating spells at night.—Cough during second month of pregnancy; < night and morning and on lying down; urine spurting out when coughing (J. C. B.).

18. Chest.—Shooting over l. sixth rib near sternum.—Feeling of oppression over whole chest (F4).—In lungs sensation as if muscles of chest failed to act, causing dyspnœa.

19. Heart.—Clutching pain in region of heart < by any exertion (F4).—Excruciating, cramping pain in heart (F4).—Palpitation, with sensation of lack of air after each severe pain (F3).—Heart's action increased.

20. Back.—Pain as if back would break during menses.—Lame and bruised feeling in muscles of back.—Wandering, tired pains in muscles, < h side.—Terrible clutching, cramping pain beginning in back, extending round lower abdomen to uterus with bearing down, as if menses would appear (lasted six days, > only when menses appeared, having missed the previous month—F1).—Tired, bruised pain in muscles from point of scapula to wing of ilium, on both sides of spine, > firm pressure.—Pain: in lumbar region; between l. floating ribs and wing of ilium, > pressure, but must keep moving; in kidney region, < working in laboratory, > pressing across back with arms crossed; in l. loin and l. hypochondrium, causing faintness, > warm sweat though the night was cool; throbbing in l. loin, < lying down, > walking with cane pressed across back: in back, loins, and hypogastrium as if menses were coming on, < early part of evening and in a close room, > open air and moving about.—Pain in back in region of sacrum, an "unjointed feeling" (F4).

21. Limbs.—Aching in limbs (F2).—Aching of arms and thighs; feet somewhat swollen (F3).

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. shoulder.—Soreness of l. shoulder in region of subclavian muscle, < rest and wet weather, > motion, with lameness.—Pain in l. biceps.—Numbness of l. arm and hand.—Buzzing feeling in hands as if they would burst.—Swelling of fingers, < washing in cold water, with numbness.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weakness of lower extremities with heaviness.—Wandering, tired pains extending to hips and knees, with disinclination to move about.—Cramps in legs in pregnant women.—Feeling in feet as from the starting of circulation after constriction is removed.—Cramps in feet after long walking.

24. Generalities.—Pains flying from one part to another; wandering, tired pains extending to hips and knees.—Felt bloated all over (F3).—Sick feeling all over (F1, 2, 3, 4).—Pains = perspiration; during the pains felt she could not move (F3).—Great exhaustion (F3).—Paralytic condition coming on after convulsions.—Hysterical convulsions from uterine conditions.—Cramps and contractions of limbs, esp. during pregnancy.

26. Sleep.—Retired early, very restless sleep, felt sick all over; when asleep, sensation of falling and awakened frequently with a start (F3).—Desire to sleep between severe pains from exhaustion, but could not (F3).

27. Fever.—Chill followed by severe headache.—Dripping wet all over, with the pains.

Viburnum Prunifolium.

Viburnum prunifolium. Black Haw. (An American species.) N. O. Caprifoliaceæ. Tincture of fresh bark ("gathered in October and November from trees grown in open situations."—Phares, quoted by Hale).

Clinical.—Abortion, threatened. Dysmenorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Tetanus. Tongue, cancer of.

Characteristics.—Hale quotes experiences showing a close resemblance between *Vib. p*. and *Vib. o*., with some additional uses of *Vib. p*. E. P. Fowler cured two cases of cancer of the tongue with the decoction of *Vib. p*. bark, used topically. Phares thinks it perhaps "the best remedy in the world for tetanus." Hale used the tincture in threatened miscarriage, dysmenorrhœa, and spasmodic uterine pains. Phares says of it, "It is particularly valuable in preventing abortion and miscarriage, whether habitual or otherwise; whether threatened from accidental causes or criminal drugging," and he gives cases in support of each. It entirely antidotes the effect of *Gossyp*., which is much used for procuring abortion in some of the States; one pint of a strong decoction of the cotton-root being sufficient. *Vib. p*. taken regularly completely neutralises this. Here are some of Phares' cases: (*1*) Mrs. W. had never gone to full term; had had several children at eight months, all of them dying one month after birth. Frequent pregnancies and hæmorrhages had seriously impaired her health. When next pregnant *Vib. p*. was ordered, and at the eighth month when pains set in vigorously with copious sanguineous discharge, *Vib. p*. was given freely, and she went to term, giving birth to a healthy boy, who survived. (*2*) Mrs. L., married eighteen months, had miscarried, and suffered long and much in consequence. Being again pregnant, Phares gave *Vib. p*. Ø, a teaspoonful thrice daily. At the third month she was severely injured by a fall from her carriage. Strong uterine contractions ensued, but were arrested by *Vib. p*., which had to be given freely for several days, the dose being gradually diminished. For nearly a week abortion was threatened whenever *Vib. p*. was too long suspended. The patient went to term and gave birth to a large boy.

Relations.—*Antidote to:* Gossyp.

Viburnum Tinus.

Viburnum tinus. Laurustinus. N. O. Caprifoliaceæ. Tincture of fresh leaves.

Clinical.—Deafness. Diaphragm, cramp in. Hypochondriasis. Ovary, pain in.

Characteristics.—*Viburnum tinus* is the beautiful evergreen shrub known in our gardens as *Laurustinus*. Cooper has investigated it, giving always single doses of

the Ø tincture in cases analogous to those for which *Vib. o*. is given. He has cured with it: (*1*) Pain in ovary with depression. [He considers hypochondriasis an indication for *Vib. t*.] (*2*) Deafness, with sufferings in lower segment of abdomen and dysmenia; erosions about the os uteri. (*3*) Cramp in diaphragm. (*4*) Horrible headache all over head, < on right side with right-sided deafness, coming on at 7 and 11 a.m. and 4 and 7 p.m., with great sinking in pit of chest. (*5*) Waking at 4 a.m. with horrid depression of spirits that lasts till noon, with a weight on chest and back; has to hold herself up in order to breathe.

Vichy.

Mineral springs at Vichy, in France. [Grande-Grille springs, containing in 100 parts: Carbonic acid 4.418, Mur. ac. 0.344, Sulphuric acid 0.164, Sil. ac. 0.070, Phos. ac. 0.070, Arsenic acid 0.001, Ferric oxide 0.002, Sodium 2.488, Potassium 0.182, Calcium 0.169, Magnesium 0.097.] Dilution.

Clinical.—Bladder, catarrh of. Constipation. Diabetes. Gall-stones. Gout. Gravel. Heartburn. Indigestion. Intermittent fevers. Liver, affections of. Neck, stiff. Rheumatism. Salivation. Skin, affections of. Uterus, affections of.

Characteristics.—The springs of Vichy are alkaline, both hot and cold. They are used in a large number of maladies, especially (*1*) diseases of the digestive tract; (*2*) diseases of the liver with or without calculi; (*3*) abdominal engorgements consequent on paludal fevers; (*4*) chronic engorgements of the uterus; (*5*) catarrh of the bladder; (*6*) gravel; (*7*) gout and rheumatism; (*8*) diabetes mellitus; (*9*) skin diseases (Constantin James). Croserio proved *Vichy*, taking the water, and triturations of the salt and dilutions. His symptoms make up the Schema. Among the most prominent symptoms were *stitches*: stitches below mastoid; in chest; in right loin and in heart. Across the chest there was a sensation as of a bar impeding breathing. Sinking sensation; and sensation as if about to be sick. Burning flatulence. In the nose there were illusions of smell; corpse-like odour; odour of cucumbers. After coitus there was excessive weakness as if from hunger. The symptoms are: < From cold; from draughts of air. < After eating; when eating. (Uneasiness is > by dinner.) < When seated. < After coitus.

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. mur. Stitching pains, K. ca. Bar sensation, Hæmatox., Ars., Ox. ac. < From coitus, K. ca., K. bi., Staph. Illusory smells, Anac.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very low-spirited; felt as though some misfortune about to happen; causelessly anxious about the future.

2. Head.—Slight compressive pain in forehead and temples.—Painful stitching in r. temple for some minutes.—Stitching below r. mastoid process, followed by griping in middle abdomen, then return of stitching.—Stitches in petrous portion of temporal bone.—Pressure at occiput with general uneasiness, as if fever were coming on.—Stitches in occiput below l. tuberosity.—Itching of head: violent in morning on rising; in forehead.

3. Eyes.—Stinging in eyes with lachrymation.—Pain below l. eye like pressure after breakfast.—Different coloured sparks before eyes in morning.

4. Ears.—Stitches in bones below ears.

5. Nose.—Coryza.—Fetid, corpse-like odour in nose, morning on rising.—Very strong smell of cucumbers in nose, morning.

6. Face.—Sharp stitching between articulation of jaw and l. temple.—Twisting pain in lower jaw, near ethmoid process, as if jaw was swollen, when masticating on that side.—Red and sore pimples on upper lip.

8. Mouth.—Mouth very dry, with very bitter taste all day.—Saliva: abundant, immediately; salty, with burning in stomach.—Taste: bitter and clammy; bitter in evening with thirst; bitter, morning on rising.

11. Stomach.—Great hunger.—Keen relish.—Diminished thirst (in spite of hot weather).—Longing for wine.—Craving for food as from feebleness of stomach, with sick feeling without hunger.—Heartburn.—Transient nausea while eating.—Acidity.—Belching.—Pinching; griping: burning in stomach.—After the first swallow, cutting pain throughout whole stomach.—Burning in stomach < afternoon.

12. Abdomen.—Shooting in liver.—Compressive pain in l. hypochondrium.—Emission of burning flatulence, with slight urging to stool.—Borborygmus, with gripings, during day.—Distension and uneasiness.—Burning borborygmi.—Griping and colic.—Feeling of desire for stool, only wind passes.—In evening sensation as if diarrhœa would come on, with sensation of hunger at an unusual hour.

13. Stool and Anus.—Ineffectual urging to stool, only wind passes.—Very difficult stool with copious flatulence, followed by burning and uneasiness in rectum.—Large, soft stool.—Copious diarrhœic stool.

14. Urinary Organs.—Griping in bladder, morning.—Frequent urination during night.—Urine: abundant, watery, foamy.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Strong and long-lasting erections without desire.—Excessive itching: at orifice of glans, fossa navicularis, scrotum.—Desire diminished.—Excessive weakness after coition, as if suffering from hunger.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough produced by a pricking or tickling in the neck; followed by fluent coryza.—Cough at night with difficult expectoration.

18. Chest.—Painful uneasiness in chest followed by expectoration of purulent matter.—Sensation in chest as if a bar across it preventing respiration, followed by a cough with expectoration of thick mucus.—Tearing pain at border of false ribs on both sides.—Stitches in r. chest, evenings.—Very painful stitches in r. chest, corresponding to commencement of cartilaginous portion of two first false ribs, and extending below and behind breast towards back.

19. Heart.—Stitch in heart followed by stitch in r. lumbar region, when seated.

20. Neck and Back.—Painful stiffness of muscles of back of neck and l. scaleni as after making a false step; moving these parts is very painful.—Stitch in r. loin when seated, following stitch in heart.

22. Upper Limbs.—Bruised pain in arms.—Bruising pain in fingers and uneasiness as if a fever were coming on, after lunch.

23. Lower Limbs.—Stitch in r. tibia, extending from upper part of instep.

24. Generalities.—Uneasiness as if fever coming on.—Weakness after coition.—Very sensitive to cold and draughts.

25. Skin.—Pimples: on lip: back of neck, with pricking.—Pricking and itching compelling scratching, which >, but itching returns.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy: after dinner; in evening; fatiguing dreams, but sleep more prolonged than usual.

Vinca Minor.

Vinca minor. Lesser Periwinkle. (Woods and shady places.) N. O. Apocynaceæ. Tincture of whole fresh plant.

Clinical.—Acne. Alopecia. Crusta lactea. *Eczema*. Favus. Neck, stiff. Nose, redness of. *Plica polonica. Seborrhœa*. Throat, sore. *Uterus, bleeding from*.

Characteristics.—Vinca was proved by Rosenburg on four healthy persons, who took the tincture in 20- to 60-drop doses. It produced a deep impression on the organism and tissues. Weakness and prostration accompanied many of the sufferings; the stool caused exhaustion; great debility accompanied the uterine hæmorrhage. There was "weakness as if he would die"; inclination to stretch; tremulousness and tendency to start, especially on exciting the mind; and tremulousness in all the blood-vessels. Allied to this an empty, all-gone sensation appeared in the stomach and chest. A corresponding deep impression was made on the tissues: blood and blood-vessels; skin, hair, and nails; bones. In passive uterine hæmorrhages *Vinca* has a wide range. This case is related in *Ind. H. R*. (ix. 113): Uterine hæmorrhage, blood dark red, flow copious, uninterrupted, with extreme debility. *Chi*. and *Helon*. failed to relieve; *Vinca* 1x effected a rapid and permanent cure. Frequent nose-bleed is another effect of *Vinca*. And there is a curious symptom in connection with the nose which it is well to remember: it "becomes red from the slightest cause; *when the least bit angry*." There are scabby eruptions about the nose and on the septum, which are part of the general skin effect of the remedy. It causes corrosive itching of the skin provoking scratching; moist spots, and burning in ulcers. The most characteristic effect is on the scalp, where it produces a condition having many features of crusta lactea, favus, and plica polonica. I have cured with *Vinca* "sore spots on the scalp" in a young lady. A number of symptoms were produced in the throat and œsophagus. C. M. Boger records this case (*M. Coun*., xvi. 265): Woman, 31, had a cutting sensation in lower part of œsophagus while swallowing food, continuing after. Empty faintness in stomach > by eating. Stomach sore to touch or pressure of clothing. Constipation from induration of fæces. Hæmorrhoids constantly sore, smarting after stool. *Vinca* 41m (Fincke) cured. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if a hammer were beating from within outwards in vertex. Cold wind in ears. As if something sticking low down in œsophagus. As if a weight lying on cervical muscles. As if he would die from weakness. The left side was most affected. A peculiar symptom was distension of abdomen *after stool*. "Toothache > in warmth of bed" is unusual. The symptoms are: < On stooping. < Walking. < Reading. > Moving in open air. Toothache > by warmth of bed. Drinking <: liquids (esp. beer) = eructations; coffee = nausea. Mental exertion <: = tremulous feeling and tendency to start.

Relations.—*Compare:* Peevishness with repentance, Croc. Crusta lactea, Med., Melit., Mez., jug. r., Olean., Viol. t. (with strong-smelling urine), Arct. l. (glands swollen; axillary glands even suppurate), Staph. (sickly children, pale face, dark rings round eyes), Ustil. (filthy eruptions, part of hair comes out, part matted). Alopecia, Bacil., Pho.

Causation.—Anger (red nose). Mental exertion (tremulousness and starting).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness with fear of death.—Lachrymose.—Peevish and quarrelsome, soon followed by repentance.

2. Head.—Whirling vertigo with flickering before eyes.—Pressure on head; in temples.—Dulness of sinciput with slow pressure towards eyes and dimness of vision, < stooping when writing.—Sticking in l. temple extending to malar bone.—Tearing in vertex with feeling as if a hammer beating from within out.—Corrosive itching on the hairy scalp.—Badly-smelling eruptions on the head, in the face, and behind the ears (breeding vermin).—The hairs are entangled, as in plica polonica.—Hair falls out and is replaced by grey hair.—Bald spots, covered with short, woolly hair.—Humid eruptions on the head, with much vermin, and nightly itching, with burning after scratching.

3. Eyes.—Itching and burning of lids, which become red.—Eye dry, on getting snuff into it there was so little secretion he was obliged to wash it out.—Obscuration of vision (fog before eyes) while reading; at times also while walking.

4. Ears.—Ringing and whistling in ears, with feeling of cold wind, esp. l.

5. Nose.—Nose becomes red on becoming the least angry.—Tip of nose becomes red from slightest cause.—Frequent nose-bleed.—Stoppage of nose, mostly of one nostril, with discharge of much mucus through posterior nares.—Distressing dryness and heat in nose extending into frontal sinuses.—Itching in nose.—Moist eruption on septum exuding moisture which forms light-brown scab; skin dirty white, elevated, with red areola.

6. Face.—Bloated face, with pimples.—Tearing in malar bones.—Dry lips.—Swelling of upper lip and corner of mouth.

8. Mouth.—Tearing in teeth > by warmth of bed.—Aphthæ.—Increased secretion of saliva.—Insipid taste in mouth; to all food.

9. Throat.—Frequent hawking through day.—Ulcers in throat (?).—Sore throat, with difficulty in swallowing.—Sensation as if something was sticking low down in œsophagus, which provokes swallowing.

11. Stomach.—Hunger alternating with loss of appetite before the hunger has been satisfied.—Scarcely any thirst.—Empty eructations after drinking beer, and generally < from taking liquid.—Nausea after coffee.—Violent, bitter, copious vomiting of yellowish-green liquid.—Gastric disturbance.—Emptiness in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Distension after a stool.—Abdomen full, tense but painless.—Rumbling and gurgling, with passage of much offensive flatus.—Griping.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urging to stool.—Stool first hard, then soft.—Stool exhausting, with burning in anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Diminished secretion of urine.—Urine pale yellow.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Excessive, profuse menses, flowing like a stream, with great weakness.—Passive uterine hæmorrhage from fibroid tumour.—Passive uterine hæmorrhage in women long past their climacteric.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness.—Tenacious mucus in trachea.—Spasmodic cough, with little tickling in larynx.—Rapid respiration.

18. Chest.—Pains in chest, with sticking and dyspnœa.—Pressure on sternum, with feeling of emptiness in chest.—Stitching in sternum.

20. Neck.—Painful tension and stiffness of cervical muscles, with an illusive sensation as if a weight were lying on them.

21. Limbs.—Inclination to stretch limbs.—Tearing pains in limbs.—Arthritic tearing in bones.

22. Upper Limbs.—Cramp-like drawing in upper arm and tips of fingers.—Swelling and stiffness of first joints of fingers, with burning pain in the nails.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp-like drawing in feet and toes.

24. Generalities.—Weakness as if he would die.—Tremulous feeling: in all the vessels; in upper extremities, with tendency to start, esp. on exerting the mind.—Emptiness or hungry feeling.—Most symptoms > moving about in open air.

25. Skin.—Great sensitiveness of skin, with redness or soreness even from slight irritation.—Burning in the ulcers like bed-sores on l. buttock.—Corrosive itching provoking scratching.—Itching, moist spots on upper part r. ankle.

26. Sleep.—Frequent yawning.—Sleeplessness and restlessness at night.—Lascivious dreams.

27. Fever.—Sudden paroxysms of shivering.—Heat with firm, hard pulse.—Great warmth in scalp with prickling.—Heat of cheeks with redness.—Tremor in every blood-vessel.

Viola Odorata.

Viola odorata. Sweet-scented Violet. N. O. Violaceæ (an order most members of which contain Emetin, and under which *Ipec.* is sometimes placed: allied to Cinchonaceæ). Tincture of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Cancer. Choroiditis Cough, spasmodic; by day. Hoarseness. Hysteria. Neuralgia, supra-orbital. Otorrhœa; suppressed. Rheumatism. Seminal emissions. Styes. Whooping-cough. Wrists, rheumatism of.

Characteristics.—The Violet was introduced by Gross and proved by Hahnemann, Gross, and Stapf. Gross says of his symptoms that they recurred equally in all positions, were mild, yet more definitely felt than from other drugs. Hahnemann had bruised pain in all the bones in the morning, in bed after waking, > after rising. Stapf had relaxation of all the muscles. The mind was greatly excited and disturbed, and *V. od*. found its first uses in hysterical cases. Aversion to music, especially the violin, is one of the peculiar symptoms. There is increased activity and rush of ideas, generally confused: "Can only grasp half an idea; puts it in its proper place but cannot hold it." A keynote symptom of *V. od*. is *Tension*: "Tension of the occiput and forehead"; "Tension of the scalp of occiput even when not moving, though < bending head forward and backward; painful, compelling him to wrinkle forehead; lasting several days." Gross experienced the former and Stapf the latter of these. The following is from Gross: "Tension which at times extends to upper half of face, especially of nose, thence to forehead and temples, as far as ears, alternating with a similar sensation in occiput and cervical muscles." Cooper (*H. M*., xxix. 154 and 640) has illustrated the action of *V. od*. on the head and eye by a case: Miss X. had for twenty years attacks of fearful headache which began suddenly and without apparent cause at intervals of a week or more. The pain was throbbing under right temple and eye, sometimes flying for a short time to the other side. Vision very defective, especially on dull, wet days; chronic choroiditis had been diagnosed by one prominent oculist. On September 11, 1893, a single dose of *V. od*. Ø was given. Next day the patient had a headache, not in the usual place, but quite at the vertex. After this there were no severe headaches and very few threatenings. General health improved and the sight also; the pain and irritation, which were formerly distracting, disappeared. Cooper ordered discontinuance of glasses. On March 10, 1894, there was a rather pronounced attack of headache, with sick feeling, at the time of the period; "the first day the pain was through my head, the second day about an inch or two above the right ear." Another dose of *V. od*. Ø was sent. From this time the cure went steadily forward. Appetite and strength increased, and sight gradually became normal. On May 11, 1894, the patient wrote, "I am quite well, and my sight is in splendid order." Cooper considers *V. od*. has a very specific relation to the lateral sinuses and their vasomotor nerves. Symptoms of the proving show a "decided pitch" on

the interior of the eyes: "Oppression in the eyeballs; heat and burning of the eyes"; "Fiery appearances (a fiery semicircle) before the eyes"; "Stinging in the eyes." Cooper has also published an ear case treated with *Viola* (*H. M.*, xxix. 154): A child of seventeen months had been affected with recurring otorrhœa of both ears (< right) from birth; and two other children of the same parents were said to have died from discharges of the ears, coming on in the same unaccountable manner. *V. od*. Ø, one dose, was given, and the next day a great quantity of ills-smelling discharge came from the right ear, with immediate improvement in the child's condition; from being drowsy and listless she became bright and intelligent. Thereafter both discharge and deafness disappeared. Ear affections with pain about the orbits indicate *V. od. V. od*. has cured a number of cases of rheumatism, chiefly right-sided. It has a marked affection for the wrists, especially the right. Cooper considers it *Suited to* "dark-complexioned people of the *Fer. pic*. type"; Hering says to "tall, thin, nervous girls"; to "mild, impressive girls of fair complexion"; and to "tuberculous patients." Teste, who used *Viola* frequently, described the type as "a lymphatico-nervous temperament, a mild disposition, dry and cool skin." Many patients cured by him were tall and slender. [The cure of Lady Margaret Marsham, 67, of an affection of the throat pronounced to be malignant (apparently epithelioma of tonsil), with an infusion of Violet leaves is on record (*H. W.*, xxxvi. 556). Boiling water was poured on the fresh leaves and allowed to stand twelve hours. Compresses moistened with this were applied externally to the throat and covered with oil-silk. Relief of pain, dysphagia, and suffocative symptoms was immediate. The external swelling disappeared in a week, the growth on the tonsil in a fortnight.] *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if everything in head whirled around. As if eyeballs were compressed. As if nose had been beaten and blood were pressing out. As if hard palate were dried up. As if a stone were lying on chest. Burning like a small, transient flame in spots here and there. The symptoms are: < Bending head backward and forward. < By day (cough). < From music. Bone pains > after rising in morning. < Cold room (hoarseness). < Dull wet day (vision).

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph. *Compatible:* In whooping-cough, Coral.; in helminthiasis, Cina. *Compare:* Pain in right wrist, Act. spi., Bry. Ropy sputa, K. bi. Weakness of muscles of neck, Ver., Ant. t. < Music, Nux, Sep., Ph. ac., Aco., Nat. c., Puls. [Cooper has pointed out a close relationship between the Violaceæ and the Rubiaceæ, notably between Viola and Ipecac. Both Viola and Ipec. have been used externally as remedies for stings and snake-bites (*H. W.*, xxxvi. 249).] Teste puts Viola in the Chelidonium group, and finds a striking analogy between these two remedies.

Causation.—Suppressed discharges.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sombre melancholy and sadness.—Hysterical humour, with constant weeping, without knowing why.—Aversion to conversation.—Great weakness of memory and forgetfulness.—Great concourse (excessive flow) of unsettled and confused ideas.—Insane confusion, childish behaviour, disobedience, refusing nourishment, talks in a low, soft voice.—Remarkable perspicuity and great activity of brain.—Predominance of intellect over feeling.—Increased activity of the intellect.

2. Head.—Dull and painful confusion in the head.—Turning vertigo, also when seated.—Headache, sometimes with cramps in eyes and luminous circles before sight.—Drawing in l. frontal eminence.—The head feels heavy and sinks forward; sensation of weakness in muscles of nape.—Rush of blood to head, with prickings in sinciput (forehead).—Tension in integuments of the head, extending into face, nose, and ears, frequently causing a knitting of the brows.—Burning in forehead.

3. Eyes.—Cramps in eyelids.—Closing of eyes as from drowsiness.—Heaviness of eyelids.—Sensation as if eyeball were compressed.—Pupils contracted.—Heat and burning sensation in eyes.—Myopia.—Flames before eyes.—(Chronic choroiditis with fearful throbbing headache under r. temple.—R. T. C.).—Caused styes on r. eyelids in a case of Cooper's.—(Vision dim, < on dull, wet days).

4. Ears.—Shootings in (and around) ears.—Aversion to all kinds of music, principally violin.—Murmuring and tinkling before ears.—(Discharges of both ears with deafness disappeared after one dose of Ø.—R. T. C.).—Brings on a discharge that has stopped; or heals a discharge in a few days (R. T. C.).

5. Nose.—Numbness of tip of nose as from a blow, and as if blood were pressing out.

6. Face.—Hot forehead.—Pain in face, with drawing pressure in zygomatic process.—Tension in integuments of face, esp. above eyes.—Tension below eyes and above nose, extending to temples.—Tearings in (l.) lower jaw in direction of ear.

7. Teeth.—Tearing pain in (r.) lower teeth.

8. Mouth.—Sensation in hard palate as if it were completely dried up.—Aphthæ.

12. Abdomen.—Distension of abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation, with ineffectual want to evacuate.—Helminthiasis.—Itching of anus every afternoon.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Pollutions, followed by headache.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—During pregnancy, dyspnœa.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, followed by coryza.—Dyspnœa with violent cough; < in daytime.—By day chiefly, in long-lasting spells, dry, short, violent cough, with much dyspnœa.—Whooping-cough in nervous, thin little girls.—Sputum profuse, clear, ropy, jelly-like.—Respiration difficult, and scarcely perceptible, with painful expiration, excessive anguish, and violent palpitation of heart.—Shortness of breath.

18. Chest.—Violent oppression of the chest and dyspnœa, with pressure on the chest, as by a stone.

20. Neck and Back.—Tension in muscles of the neck.—Jerking drawing in cervical muscles, near nape, extending down, < lying on opposite side.

21. Limbs.—Rheumatism of r: side; motion of r. side almost impossible.—Bruised pain in all bones in morning in bed, after waking, disappears after rising.—Relaxation of all the muscles.—Drawing pains in limbs.—Pain as if broken in all joints on waking in morning.—Trembling of limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Slight trembling of arms; dyspnœa.—Rheumatism of upper limbs; deltoid; of r. carpal and metacarpal joints.—Drawing pain in elbow-joint and back of hand.—Pressive, aching pain in the wrists, esp. r.

23. Lower Limbs.—Œdematous swelling of lower limbs with stitching pains.

24. Generalities.—Congestion of blood to single parts.—Troubles of or on l. ear.—Burning and flushes of heat in different parts.—Great nervous debility.—The sufferings are mild, but still well defined, and the same in all positions.—Yawning every morning, with lachrymation.—The patient lies on the back while asleep at night, with the l. hand passed above the head and the knees bent; contrary to his habit.

25. Skin.—Dry, warm skin, want of sweat; only palms moist; measles running an irregular course.—Transient burning here and there in small spots.

26. Sleep.—Yawning: and stretching without sleepiness; every morning so that eyes fill with water.—Sleepiness in eyes, lids will close.—Lies on back in sleep with l. hand over head, knees bent and lying far to side.

27. Fever.—Chilly disposition.—Forehead hot.—Transient burning, here and there, as if it concentrated in a small spot and burned there like a small flame.—Febrile shuddering.—Night-sweats.

Viola Tricolor.

Viola tricolor. Jacea. Pansy. Heartsease. N. O. Violaceć. Tincture of fresh plant in flower.

Clinical.—Crusta lactea. *Eczema*. Enuresis. Gonorrhśa, suppressed. Gout. *Impetigo*. Leucorrhśa. Ophthalmia, scrofulous. Orchitis. Plica polonica. Rheumatism. Ringworm. Seminal emissions. Syphilis. Throat, ulceration of.

Characteristics.—The Pansy was proved by Hahnemann and his provers. It had an ancient reputation in asthma and epilepsy, and especially in obstinate skin diseases. Teste quotes from old observers (Starck, Haase, Murray, &c.) the following as cured by *V. tri.*: (*1*) Milk-crust in children at the breast, [or] recently weaned. (*2*) Milk-crust with violent cough and excessive oppression. (*3*) Impetigo of hairy scalp and face in children and adult females. (*4*) Favus and serpiginous crusts in children and adults, with swelling and induration of cervical glands. (*5*) Large boils all over body in a scrofulous child. (*6*) Pustules and ichorous exanthema of feet. (*7*) Squamous spots on skin. (*8*) Rheumatism and gout; articular rheumatism with itch-like eruption round the joints. (*9*) Impetigenous exanthema on forehead. (*10*) Ichorous ulcers with violent itching. In Russia a decoction of Pansy is a popular remedy for scrofula; and Schlegel, of Moscow, used it with good effect in syphilitic affections, especially venereal ulcers. Teste (from whom I take all the above) puts *V. tri*. in two groups, whose types are *Lyc*. and *Cham*. Homśopathy has brought out some characteristics of *V. tri*. which single out its cases. One of these is concomitance of urinary symptoms with skin affections: Tinea capitis with frequent involuntary urination. Eczema with urinary disturbances; too copious urination; or sudden arrest of secretion. "*Urine smelling like cat's urine*" is a keynote. The male sexual organs were much excited. Emissions with vivid dreams occurred; swelling, itching, and pains in prepuce and glans, with erections. *Peculiar Symptoms* are: Face hot and sweating after eating. Dyspnśa after eating. Hands twitch and are clenched in sleep. Nervous paroxysms followed suppressed milk-crust. The axillć and clavicular regions were noticeably affected; and stitches and burning stitches were prevailing pains. The symptoms are: < By pressure on side opposite to painful side. < Lying on unpainful side. Lying = anxiety about heart. Raising head =, and stooping >, heaviness in head. Walking = vertigo; stitches through chest and abdomen. Sitting = stitches in abdomen and groin (standing > them). < At 11 a.m.; at night. Open air > headache; = chilliness. Aversion to open air. < In winter when walking in cold air.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Merc., Puls., Rhus. *Compatible:* Puls., Rhus, Sep., Staph. *Compare:* Tension of integuments of face and forehead, V. od. Crusta lactea, Vinca m. (V. tri. has urinary concomitants). Eruptions, ulcers, &c., Cham., Graph., Hep., Merc., Olean., Petrol., Staph. Stitches, K. ca. Botan., see Viol. od.

Causation.—Suppressed milk-crust (nervous paroxysms).

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Sadness respecting domestic affairs.—Precipitation as from internal anguish, with sensation of great weakness.—Tendency to shed tears.—Ill-humour, moroseness, with dislike to conversation.—Great sensitiveness, inclination to scold, and combativeness.—Disobedience.—Aversion to labour.—Great dulness of the intellect.

2. Head.—Head bewildered and perplexed.—Vertigo and dizziness when walking.—Headache from root of nose to brain, disappearing in open air.—Heaviness of head, which draws it backwards, principally when getting up, > by stooping.—Pressive headache, esp. in forehead and temples (extending outward).—Shootings in occiput day and night.—The brain shakes when walking.—Burning stitches in scalp, esp. in forehead and temples (tearing stitch externally in l. temple).—Scurfs on head, unbearable burning, most at night.—Impetigo of the hairy scalp and face.—Crusta lactea in children recently weaned.—Thick incrustations, pouring out a large quantity of thick, yellow fluid, which mats the hair.

3. Eyes.—Pain in eyes, as if a hard body were between upper eyelid and eyeball.—Smarting and incisive and itching shootings in eye.—Contraction and closing of eyelids, with inclination to sleep.—(Myopia.)

6. Face.—Heat in face at night in bed, sometimes semilateral, and in cheek on which patient is not lying.—Heat and perspiration of face after eating.—Thickness and hardness of skin of face.—Scabs on face with burning itching, esp. at night, and running of a yellow and viscid pus; also behind ears.—Tension in integuments of face and forehead.

8. Mouth.—Tongue loaded with whitish mucus of a bitter taste.—Accumulation of saliva in the mouth, with sensation of dryness.

9. Throat.—Sore throat in evening.—Swelling of cervical glands.—Much phlegm in throat = hawking, 11 a.m.—Swallowing difficult and very painful (syphilis).—Chancroid ulcer on posterior surface of fauces and soft palate (syphilis).

12. Abdomen.—Stitches and cutting pain in abdomen, with urging to stool and crying and lamentations, followed by discharge of lumps of mucus and flatulence.—Pressing-stinging in diaphragm.

13. Stool.—Chopped soft stools.—Stool with mucus and much flatus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urging (frequent) to urinate, with profuse discharge of urine.—Fetid urine; it smells like cat's urine.—Very turbid urine.—Stitches in the urethra.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Swelling of the prepuce with itching.—Stitching in penis or pressing in glans; burning of glans.—While standing voluptuous itching of prepuce, accompanied by an erection which prevented scratching.—Itching stitches in scrotum.—Involuntary seminal discharges, with vivid dreams.—Loss of seminal fluid at stool.—Suppressed gonorrhśa; indurated testicle.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Stitch in region of mons veneris, r. side.—Painful pustules on labia.—Leucorrhśa: with stitching pain; in children; in syphilis.—Chancroid ulcers about breasts.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Stitches in l. side of chest; < during inspiration and expiration.

18. Chest.—Syphilitic ulcers on clavicles.—Shooting in chest.—Stitches in the chest, on the ribs, sternum, and intercostal muscles.

19. Heart.—Oppression and lancinations in region of heart on bending forwards while sitting.—Anxietas prćcordium, with palpitation of heart when lying down (with beating like waves).

20. Neck and Back.—Swelling of glands of neck.—Spasmodic pain and contraction, with pinching between shoulder-blades (with cutting, tingling, and crawling in the skin).

22. Upper Limbs.—Lancinations in joints of shoulder, elbows, forearms, and fingers; > on motion.—Painful pustules in axillć (syphilis).—Cutting stitches with itching in axillć.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pain, as of broken thighs, on waking in morning.—Flexion of knees when walking; with drawings in thighs and calves.—Jerking of muscles in calves.—Fine stitches in r. tibia when walking.—Shootings in patellć, tibić, and feet.—Pustulous and ichorous exanthema on feet.

24. Generalities.—[The principal use for this remedy is for nocturnal emissions accompanied by very vivid dreams; they are not very exhausting, but cause an uneasy and "played-out" state of the mind.—Loss of seminal fluid at stool and in the urine, trembling, poor appetite, feels dull, sleepless.—Very vivid, amorous dreams.—Pricking in skin; pricking Itching.—< When sitting.—> After rising from a seat.—H. N. G.].—Dejection, sometimes as from insufficient sleep.—Lancinating pains in the limbs.—Miliary eruption over whole body, with lancinating, gnawing sensation.

25. Skin.—Stinging-biting rash.—Dry scabs over the whole body; when they are scratched they exude yellow water.—Eruption over face (except eyelids) and behind ears, with burning, itching, < at night, a thick, hard scab formed, cracked here and there, from which a tenacious yellow pus exuded, and hardened into a substance like guru.

26. Sleep.—Inclination to sleep in afternoon.—Disturbed sleep, with frequent waking.—Awakens frequently without cause.—Sleep retarded by a concourse of ideas, with difficulty in waking in morning.—Vivid and amorous dreams.—Jerking of the (child's) hands and retraction of thumbs when sleeping, with redness of face and general dry heat.

27. Fever.—Chill, or chilliness in forenoon and in open air.—Dry, anxious heat at night in bed, with red face.—General heat, esp. in face, with anxiety; dyspnśa immediately after eating.—Night-sweats.

Vipera.

Vipera communis. Pelias berus. Common Viper [with other varieties, especially V. redi (Italian Viper) and V. torva (German Viper)]. N. O. Ophidia (Family, Viperidæ). Attenuations of the venom.

Clinical.—Epistaxis. Goître. Hæmorrhages. Jaundice. Liver, enlargement of. Neurasthenia. Phlebitis. Senility, premature. Tongue, swelling of. Varicosis.

Characteristics.—The effects of bites by the Common Viper and related species have been collected, and have furnished the data for Homœopathic prescribing. *Vipera* affects the blood and blood-vessels, conducing to hæmorrhage and inflammation of the vessels themselves. A keynote for *Vip*. in cases of phlebitis and varicosis is "< on letting the limb affected hang down"; as if it would burst with fulness. The region of the vessel affected is inflamed and sensitive. Allen (*Handbook*) relates this case: A goldbeater found the veins of his right arm become exceedingly swollen and painful, so that he could no longer work, or *let his hand hang down. Vip*. cured immediately. A case (quoted from *Med. Adv*. in *Med. Cent*., ii. 79) of varicose vein of the popliteal space, with the sensation as *though the leg would burst*, and a nervous, fidgety condition of the feet which kept them in constant motion, was cured with *Vip. torva* 30. The *bursting* feeling appears to be at the root of this characteristic. Swan said *Vip*. was a remedy for all forms of epistaxis. *Vip*. has a chronic and periodic action; the symptoms return annually for years. Patients resist the cold badly. The parts may be paralysed and ulcers and gangrene follow. A *Sensation* as if something ran up the thigh occurred in the bitten limb in one case. In one case there was sweat over the whole body *except the bitten limb*. Leonard (*M. A*., xxvi. 103) gave *Vipera acontica*

carinata (*1*) to a lady suffering from climacteric hæmorrhage; flow red with dark clots; excessive to prostration and faintness. She had a small uterine fibroid. A few doses relieved, and the excessive hæmorrhage did not return. (*2*) A lady nursing a child a year old was much prostrated by hæmorrhage lasting several weeks, not profuse, but continuous: Nose-bleed nearly every day; weaning brought no relief. *Chi*. 200 did no good. *Vip. ac*. cm cured in three doses. The symptoms are: < By touch; by pressure; on change of weather. < Letting limb or part hang down.

Relations.—*Compare:* Hæmorrhage of fluid blood, Sanguisuga. < Hanging down limbs, Calc., Alm., Am. c., Sbi., Thu.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium; and raving; with vomiting; alternating with sopor.—Coma, with thirst for water.—Loss of mental functions with drawn features.

2. Head.—Vertigo: with falling forward, with nose-bleed and anxiety; with nausea and vomiting, so that he fainted; with loss of vision.—Ecchymoses in membranes of brain, effusion of bloody serum into ventricles.—Tearing at every change of weather, with sticking.—Headache: with coated tongue and bad appetite; with inclination to sigh.

3. Eyes.—Eyes: dark yellow; red, inflamed, and watery; staring; sunken.—Pupils: dilated; l. dilated, r. contracted.—Paralysis of lids; dropped over eyes.—Vision: dim; dim in l. eye, lost in r.; lost.

5. Nose.—Bleeding from nose; with vertigo.

6. Face.—Face: swollen (and neck), with pressing out of eyes; tense and blackish, with closure of throat; convulsed; red; pale and hippocratic, with cold sweat on forehead; covered with drops of sweat.—Lips: blue; lips and tongue swollen, covered with saliva and pale; livid and protruding.—Acid burning in lips, mouth, and throat.

8. Mouth.—Scorbutic line on gums.—Sensation of swelling in the teeth (*H. W*., xxviii. 25).—Swelling of salivary glands; of mouth; of mouth and throat, with dryness, so that swallowing was impossible.—Tongue: swollen; and brownish-black, protruding; so that he could not speak; with closed jaws and difficult speech.—Tongue: black; fuliginous and breath fetid; yellow, tip red; white, tremulous; white in middle, moist on edges, with thirst.—Speech: inarticulate; and thick; lost on account of weakness.

9. Throat.—Swelling like a goître.—Closure of throat so that she could swallow only water and milk, afterwards biting in fauces, the swelling of which became blackish.—Viscid mucus adheres to pharynx.

10. Appetite.—Appetite lost.—Thirst: with moist tongue, for cold drinks.

11. Stomach.—Nausea: with shuddering; with attack of faintness.—Retching; with suffocative sensation.—Vomiting: after milk; of all food and drink; with weakness; faintness; shivering, and thirst; coldness of body; with colic; with colic and thirst; bilious diarrhœa of bitter yellow fluid; green substances; green liquid; viscid greenish fluid.—Pain: in epigastrium; < pressure; in epigastric or umbilical region.—Uneasiness in epigastrium.—Digestion slow.

12. Abdomen.—Hypochondria tense; sore.—Abdomen tense, pressure causes distension of facial muscles.—Swelling with raging pains and spasms even to faintness, and after drinking milk vomiting of a mass of round worms, then freedom from worm troubles which he had before.—Sudden flatulent distension, with colic, pain in back, and vomiting.—Rumbling.—Pain in abdomen; in umbilical region, < pressure.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa: frequent; bilious.—Fetid; and black.—Bloody stools; in masses of dark, offensive blood (apparently from the tongue, which had been scarified).—Stools: copious; numerous, with shivering, urging, and thirst; involuntary; and frequent, mixed with blood and mucus; and involuntary micturition.—Discharge of black, coagulated blood; of blood just before death.—Pain and tenesmus.—Urging to pass stool and urine; desire for stool, with coldness to touch.—(After diarrhœa, greenish and bloody, most violent pain in the enlarged liver, with jaundice and fever, pain extending from liver to shoulder and down to hip; *Vipera* immediately removed the pain and reduced the liver to its normal size.)

14. Urinary Organs.—Ineffectual desire.—Strangury.—Involuntary micturition.—Urine: increased; suppressed; dark yellow, as in jaundice.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Suffocation.—Dyspnœa; with sticking in heart.—Anxious breathing, as in croup, threatening asphyxia.—Breathing ceased suddenly, heart stopped, face became livid, &c., tracheotomy was performed, blood drawn from arm flowed scantily, was dark, mixed with bright streaks.

18. Chest.—Veins of chest and abdomen thick and hard.—Swelling of chest as far as umbilicus after bite on face.—Œdema of lungs before death.—Pain: in l. side; over four or five r. ribs on pressure.—Oppression, with anxiety; with violent efforts to breathe and swallow.

19. Heart and Pulse.—Sticking in heart; with cold sweat and faintness.—Pain in heart with faintness.—Dragging pain so that he tears his clothes, becomes faint.—Anxiety at same time for four years, with soreness of the bitten foot and paralysis of r. arm.—Heart's action: slow; feeble; and no pulsation in radial or carotid arteries, but that in crural was very strong.—Pulse: rapid; interrupted; slow, febrile; irregular; weak.—(*Vip*. is a very valuable remedy for varicose veins and for acute phlebitis, the vein is swollen, bordered by an area of inflammation, which is very sensitive to touch, but particularly with the sensation, on letting the leg hang down, as if it would burst from the fulness of the veins.—Phlebitis of r. arm, < hanging arms down.)

20. Back.—Sticking in kidneys.—Pain in loins.

21. Limbs.—Limbs swollen and red.—Livid spots on the bitten limb every year at the time of the bite.—Yellowish, livid, mottled spots.—Trembling.—Pain in limbs: < touch; alternating with pains in abdomen.—Limbs: benumbed: relaxed.—(Burning feeling in limbs in three cases—neurasthenia, an old sprain, and varicose veins.)

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain: in shoulders; in arm, extending to chest.—Arm swollen; livid red; red, covered with spots; painful.—Paralysis of r. arm recurring for years after, a bite on foot.—Swelling: of the hand not bitten; of hand, not pitting on pressure, with pain as if it would burst, with pain on touch; and stiffness.—Hands violet-coloured, covered with phlyctenules.—Skin of hand dead and detached in large plates, subjacent tissues livid.—Stitches in finger-tips after bite on arm.

23. Lower Limbs.—Shuffling gait caused by paralysis.—Convulsive movements.—Cramps.—Weakness.—Feeling as if something moved up along thigh (after bite on ankle).—Tension in knees and ankles.—Knees stiff.—Leg swollen, cold, and insensible.—Paralysis of foot with shuffling gait.—Paralysis, then ulcers.

24. Generalities.—Persons become prematurely old; the development of children is arrested.—Blood altered, tending to hæmorrhages, coagulability lost; blood black.—Symptoms periodic, return every year.—Persistent œdema with tendency to ulcers.—Faintness.—Reeling.—Prostration.—Collapse.—The bite was felt through the whole body like a streak of lightning, she sank to the ground.—Bitten part seat of violent pain.—The swelling was insensible.

25. Skin.—Skin: pale; yellowish; jaundiced on face and trunk, with red patches on limbs; livid; in spots; black petechial spots over whole body, which was cold to touch.—Herpetic eruption, with itching about the wound.—Roseola-like eruption on inside of arm and down side of body.—Ulcers.—Blisters about the bite, bursting and leaving ulceration, muscles were laid bare, were dark red, dry, looked like smoked meat, insensible to touch, the sore was offensive.—Gangrene.—Crawling in soles, then also in palms.

26. Sleep.—Disposed to yawn.—Sleepiness; and heaviness; with inability to sleep, and also almost constant necessity to change the position.—Sleeplessness; from pain.—Night restless.

27. Fever.—Chilliness: with sweat; with cold sweat; with rigidity and clammy sweat; then fever.—Temperature diminished, resists cold badly.—Heat: in morning, with thirst, restlessness, and moderate pains; towards evening; at night, with delirium; then shivering.—Fever of irregular type; intermittent fever.—Burning: running up arm; rising from heel to tongue; on chest and abdomen, with longing for cold applications though skin was cold to touch; of fingers (from rubbing a stick with which a snake had been bruised), with swelling.—Sweat: after vomiting; after chamomile tea, copious sweat from abdomen to toes except over the bitten limb; cold; cold, clammy.—Skin dry.

Viscum Album.

Viscum album. Mistletoe. N. O. Loranthaceæ. Tincture of ripe berries. Tincture of bruised leaves. Tincture of whole plant.

Clinical.—Aura epileptica. Chorea. Deafness. Dysphagia. Endometritis. Epilepsy. Labour, slow. Levitation. Lumbago. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Orchitis. Otalgia. Otorrhœa. Ovaritis. Retained placenta. Sciatica. Spleen, pain in. Struma. Throat, sore. Whooping-cough.

Characteristics.—In a pamphlet on "*Viscum Album*" Dr. George Black, of Torquay, has put together most of the facts relating to this plant, including four new provings, by himself and three female provers. The symptoms of these provings I have marked in the Schema—(B) Dr. Black, 43, from 3x and Ø; (B1) Miss F., 20, from 2x and Ø; (B2) Mrs. X., 37 from 3; (B3) Miss S., 27, from 3x, 2x, 1x, and Ø. Proell made a proving of the tincture, and developed symptoms resembling epileptic aura and petit mal, which had the additional epileptic feature of recurrence—they recurred frequently for two years. Belcher gave to a girl, 17, suffering from chorea, 5-drop doses of a tincture of leaves and berries. On the second day he was called to see her, and found her suffering as if under the influence of an opiate. Two women took *Visc*. to procure abortion. Every muscle save those of the eyes became paralysed, as did also the intestinal tract. They could not swallow, and died of starvation in consequence, the bowels being obstinately constipated. The muscles of speech were also paralysed. A boy, 14, ate some berries; soon after began to feel giddy, and then became insensible. He was found with suffused countenance, lips livid, conjunctiva injected, pupils slightly dilated and fixed, pulse slow and full, bounding; breathing slow, stertorous. On pricking the soles the feet were quickly drawn up. Cold affusions roused him, when he began to talk incoherently, had spectral illusions, and was inclined to be violent.

Laville (*Epilepsy and Mania in Men and the Lower Animals*) isolated (*1*) *Viscine*, a soft substance, yellowish blue, of poisonous odour and bitter taste; (*2*) *Visco-resin*, a bluish resin, pitchy, saccharine, odour at first agreeable, then fetid. Viscine is most abundant in the mistletoe of the apple-tree; *Visco-resin* in that of the oak and acacia, which last excites the sexual appetite. The mistletoe of the hawthorn possesses, like all the rest, but in a higher degree, the contractile properties of *Secale* on the uterus in uterine inertia. That of the oak has a remarkable anti-epileptic power on horses. A breeder had a very fine stock which became epileptic at four or five years old. He cured them with a tincture of the fresh leaves bruised in a mortar. According to Laville, all mistletoes are useful in epilepsy and rabies (Ozanam's account of Laville's work, *B. J. H.*, xxv.). Black also quotes from *B. J. H.*, xxii. 637, William Huber's experience with *Visc. a.*: (*1*) Case of retained placenta with constitutional symptoms after miscarriage at sixth month. Expulsion rapidly effected by *Visc. a.* 3. (*2*) Man, 22, robust, fair, took a chill from travelling in ice-cold wind. Got a drawing-tearing pain in left lower jaw, lasting some hours, succeeded by loud buzzing, and stopped-up feeling, ending in complete deafness of that ear. *Visc.* 3 cured. (*3*) Metrorrhagia following suppression from a cold foot-bath. *Visc.* 3 cured. (*4*) Metrorrhagia following suppression from working in water. (*5*) Sciatica left side. *Visc.* 3 cured. (*6*) Rheumatism from wading ill-shod through great tracts of snow. *Visc.* 3 cured. (*7*) Hydrothorax (right) from chill, with shooting in spleen. *Visc.* 4 and 3 cured. John Wilde (*M. H. R.*, xii. 144) made a tincture of the bruised leaves, and gave 5-drop doses to a boy, 14, who had chorea affecting face and limbs. There was improvement in two days, and in a few weeks a complete cure. A boy, nine, strumous, with tendency to skin disease, was affected with chorea after a fright. He was completely changed in expression, speech quite inarticulate, look idiotic. The movements continued at night, and the boy was worn out for want of sleep. *Visc.* ∅ , 1 to 2-drop doses, did no good. The dose was then increased to 15 drops. Improvement set in at once, and a perfect cure was effected; the doses being diminished after a time because soreness of the tongue and redness of the conjunctiva were set up. Black removed with *Visc.* 3 the following: (*1*) Lumbago, from chill, tearing pain, wants something to press against it. (*2*) Lumbago, right, extending to right buttock, < by slightest movement. (*3*) Pain in sacral region, unable to turn either side, < slightest movement; "pain of a terrible clutching nature, as if her vitals were affected." [Cooper has given great relief with *Visc.* in "old spinal-irritation pains." He names also "spinal symptoms due to uterine causes" as indicating it.] (*4*) Rheumatism;" the weight of my body on the joint causes it to be very sore"; excessive perspiration. (*5*) Sciatica associated with otorrhœa. Burning pain from centre of left buttock to inner ankle; heel as if red-hot coal applied; leg feels heavy as lead. In addition a number of cases of catarrhal deafness with noises in the ears were cured or greatly improved. C. M. Boger (*Med. Couns.*, xvi. 266) relates this case: Persistent vertigo after epileptic seizures, lasting a month at a time. *Visc.* cm cured. Huber (*H. R.*, ii. 74) used the 3x and 6x. He considered it applicable to all kinds of rheumatism, acute and chronic, especially when characterised by *tearing* pains; in cases occurring in

winter, the result of exposure to sharp winds; and in cases of rheumatic deafness. The symptoms are < By movement; by slightest movement. The lumbago cured in one case was > by pressure.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Camph., Chi. *Follows well:* Aco. (rheumatism). *Compare:* Epilepsy, Bell., Stram., Plumb. Effects of working in water, Calc. Chill, fright, Aco. Uterine action, Secale. Rheumatism, Aco., Bry., Puls., Rho., Rhus, Spi.

Causation.—Chill. Wetting. Fright. Suppression of menses.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Incoherent talk and spectral illusions; inclined to be violent.—Insensibility.—Stupor, succeeded by almost entire insensibility, lying motionless, with her eyes closed, as if in a sound sleep, but easily roused by a loud noise, and then would answer any question, but when she relapsed into her former condition there was a slight disposition to stertorous breathing (2nd d.).—Feels as if going to do something dreadful while the tremblings are on (B1).—Keeps waking in night thinking the most horrible things imaginable (B1).—If awake seemed to be dreaming, if asleep she was dreaming (B3).—Felt in bad temper when pain in chest was on (B3).—Great depression (B).

2. Head.—Giddiness (2nd d.).—Intense throbbing headache (B1).—Sharp pain in head and face, leaving them sore (B1).—Numb feeling in head (B).—Tightening sensation of the brain once or twice (B).—Sharp shooting in l. occipital bone (B).—Twinges of pain in l. supraorbital region and r. thigh (B).

3. Eyes.—Conjunctiva injected.—Pupil slightly dilated and fixed.—Pupils contracted, and at first insensible to light (2nd d.).—Spectral illusions.—Eyes sleepy, difficult to open, lids heavy (B3).—Neuralgic pain lower part r. orbit (B).

4. Ears.—(Deafness in l. ear.).—Hearing in l. ear impaired, sounds muffled (B).—Dulness of hearing, C ear; sharp twinges of pain in r. ear; later in l. (B).—Sound as of wind in trees (B).—Singing in r. ear, crackling in l. (B).

5. Nose.—Dryness back of nose, extending to larynx (B).

6. Face.—Countenance suffused.—Lips livid.—Face flashed (after palpitation, B1).—Face hot and flushed (B).

8. Mouth.—Teeth have bled (B1).—Teeth chattered.—Mouth suddenly fills with sativa (B).—Unpleasant taste on waking, tongue coated to tip with ochre-yellow fur (B).—Tongue sore.—Felt starving at supper-time (B1).—Appetite ravenous (B1).

11. Stomach.—Squeamish before breakfast and dinner (B1).

12. Abdomen.—Whole alimentary canal paralysed.—When out at times feels as if some one were dragging her down from the waist; and directly after as if upper part of body floating in air (B1).—Hot feeling and constant ache in l. groin; followed by sick feeling and shivering (B3).—Aching in hypogastrium as if menses coming on (B3).—Sharp twinges of pain about r Poupart's ligament, inner aspect, shooting along spermatic cord (B).

13. Stool and Anus.—Bowels obstinately constipated.—Copious action of bowels and very offensive (cadaverous) flatus (B).—Stinging, stitching pains l. side of rectum near anus, on lying down soon after midnight; coming and going (B).—Constipated stool following itching of anus (after leaving off Visc. a.—B).—Acute aching l. side of anus for hours, < evening (B).

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent urination; urine pale, increased in quantity (B1).—Urine milky-white after standing (B3).—Urine turbid after standing, pink deposit (B).

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erotic dreams and seminal emissions (B).—Sharp twinges of pain along r. cord to testicle, which was drawn up close to inguinal ring.—During coitus rather severe palpitation of the heart (B).—Pain in r. testicle (B).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sharp pains in ovarian region coming and going for two weeks, < morning in bed (B1).—Shooting pains in l. ovarian region, and on movement lumbar pain and stiffness (B2).—Shooting pains in l. ovarian region, < lying on l. side; with dead ache after (B3).—Felt faint, and actually fainted before menses (B3).—(Numerous cases of retained placenta.).—Metrorrhagia, partly bright, partly clotted and dark, with dull headache, stitches in temples, numbness of extremities, blue rings round eyes, sunken eyes.—It causes uterine contractions and stops hæmorrhages.—[Chronic (granular) endrometritis characterised by enlargement; either subinvolution, alveolar hyperplasia or hypertrophy.]

17. Respiratory Organs.—Spasm of glottis, came with dry sensation in throat, followed by efforts to swallow, then a sort of complete block, causing efforts to swallow and eyes to fill with tears (B).—Breathing slow and stertorous.—Slight disposition to stertorous breathing (2nd d.).—(A case of whooping-cough was cured in two days.)

18. Chest.—Pain across sternal region, below breasts, coming and going, < by deep breath or lying on l. side (B3).—Stitching pain at upper part of l. breast (B3).—Stabs under l. false ribs and constriction upper part of l. lung, < taking deep breath.—Stitch in chest below l. breast, again above r. knee (B).—Creepy, chilly feeling l. side of lower outer chest (B).

19. Heart.—Just when going off to sleep heart gave two severe thumps, then went off beating at a great rate (B1).—Heart gave a throb and then a pause (B).—Palpitation during coitus (B).—Pulse small, quick, and very irregular.—Pulse slow, full, and bounding.

20. Neck and Back.—Sudden, momentary pain r. side of neck, two inches above clavicle (B).—Pain in l. side of neck on turning head to l. (B).—Aching between shoulders (B1).—Aching and burning in sacral region (B1).—Lumbar pain and stiffness < on movement (B).—Creepy shivering lumbar region (B).

21. Limbs.—Twitching in hands and legs like chorea (B3).

22. Upper Limbs.—Severe pain in, r. shoulder-joint while sitting thinking, 9 p.m.; < on raising arm.—Felt in dorsum of l. hand as if a large spider were crawling over it; soon afterwards felt same sensation in dorsum of the r. hand (Proell, after 40 drops).

23. Lower Limbs.—(Several cases of sciatica.).—In same winter suddenly felt in r. foot a violent aching pain from within outwards, that compelled him to take off his boot, as it felt too *tight*; this sensation went off in an hour (Proell).—Sharp pain in r. buttock (B).—Unable to sleep till 4 a.m. for pain in r. leg, in popliteal space and edge of tibia, as during catamenia; > moving leg about (B3).—Burning in centre of calf, changing position of limb > but does not remove the pain (B3).—Aching at upper and outer aspect of both calves, must keep moving them (B3).—Sharp shoot centre r. thigh at back (B).—Sharp twinge of pain in l. tibia (B).—Sharp twinge of pain in ball of l. great toe (B).—Stitch above r, knee (B).—Sudden twinges of pain in lower r. thigh and l. supraorbital region (B).

24. Generalities.—About 10 a.m., when he was going to see a patient, he felt very queer, as if he must fall down; he felt a glow that rose up from the feet to the head, and it seemed to him as if he were on fire, at same time his face became very pale; this kind of aura epileptica recurred three times during the winter (Proell, after 40 drops).—Every muscle of body, except those of eyes, were paralysed; could not speak or swallow, and both died about eighth or ninth day, literally starved.—Frequent recurrence of the symptoms during two years.—(Chorea from fright.).—Trembling in limbs, teeth chattered, got generally shaky (B1).—Unable to keep any part of body quiet at night, jerking first in one part then in another (B1).—Jerking and twitching of muscles (B2).—Fearfully tired as after hard work, evenings (B3).—Shooting pain in various parts of body (B).—Tremor through body as if all muscles in fibrillary contraction (B).

25. Skin.—Skin warm and moist.—Skin felt dry and burning (B3).—Red spots on neck and chest (B3).—L. side of neck large papule or small blood-boil (B).

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness (2nd d.).—Wakes thinking of horrible things; gets to sleep again soon by changing thoughts (B1).—Sleep dreamful; worrying dreams of affairs of day (B3).

27. Fever.—Chilly even near a stove; cold, chilly feeling creeps over him frequently (B).—Skin warm and very moist (2nd d.).—First cold and then hot feeling without being actually hot (B1).—On waking always very hot except on knees, legs, and feet, which are very cold.—Hot feeling at night during micturition (B).

Voeslau.

Mineral Spring at Voeslau, in Austria. (Contains in 100 cubic inches 15.2 gr. of solid constituents: Calc. C. 4.9, Calc. Sul. 2.7, Calc. mur. 0.5, Mag. C. 2.7, Mag. sul. 1.8, Mag. mur. 0.4, Nat. Sul. 0.9, Nat. m. 0.4, Alumina and Silica 0.4, Fer. C. 0.2, gummy substance 0.1.) Dilution.

Clinical.—Menstruation, disorders of. Seminal emissions. Urticaria. Vertigo.

Characteristics.—Rosenberg observed the effects of *Voeslau* on the healthy. His symptoms constitute the Schema. The waters produce: Orgasm of blood; pressure and tension. The throat was sensitive to swallowing warm food and drink. Nettlerash with desquamation. In males there was sexual excitement and emissions; and in females increased secretion of mucus in genitals and many troubles connected with menses.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Mind restless and excited.—Irritability, peevishness.

2. Head.—Vertigo and whirling in head.—Reeling and tottering of whole body two or three hours after a bath.—Congestion to head and orgasm of blood.—Heaviness of head.

9. Throat.—Hoarseness and dryness in throat, painful sensitiveness swallowing warm food or drink.

11. Stomach.—Appetite is increased after the first bath.—Heaviness and sensation of fulness in stomach.—Sensitiveness and pressure in stomach after eating.

12. Abdomen.—Pressure and tension in hepatic region, extending to r. shoulder.

13. Stool and Anus.—Thin stools, increasing to diarrhœa, with a slight degree of tenesmus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire and frequent micturition.—Urine: first days red, afterwards watery and copious.—Increased secretion from prostate.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections.—Rush of blood to genitals.—Nocturnal emissions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Increased secretion of mucus from genitals.—Menses: delayed; diminished, accompanied with numerous troubles; offensive; too frequent and copious.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and dryness in throat, painful sensitiveness on swallowing warm food and drink.—Dry cough with slight pains in chest.

18. Chest.—Congestion to chest and other organs.—Oppression; respiration difficult, rapid, short.

21. Limbs.—Weakness and falling asleep of limbs.

24. Generalities.—Emaciation of young people.—Uneasiness and unsteadiness at work.—Increased sensitiveness, esp. to external air.

25. Skin.—Itching nettlerash on whole body after fourteen baths, ending in desquamation.—Itching, heat, biting, esp. towards midnight, previous to the outbreak of perspiration.

26. Sleep.—Overpowering sleepiness during day; esp. afternoon.

27. Fever.—Coldness and chilliness at times changing to heat, with increased thirst.—Flushes of heat without thirst.—Perspiration in bed towards morning.

Wiesbaden.

The Spring at Wiesbaden, in Prussia. (Contains in sixteen ounces Carbonic acid 6.416 cubic inches, Nitrogen 0.103 cubic inches; of the following solids, in grains, Nat. m. 52.49, K. mur. 1.119 Li. mur. 0.00138, Am. mur. 0.128, Calc. mur. 3.617, Mag. mur l.566, Mag. bro. 0.027, Calc. sul. 0.692, Calc. ph. 0.0029, Calc ars. 0.0015, Calc. c. 3.210, Mag. c. 0.079, Fer. c. 0.043, Mang. c. 0.004, Silicic acid 0.46, Alumina silicica 0.603; traces of Mag. iod., Stro. c., Cup. c.) Dilution.

Clinical.—Amenorrhœa. Angina pectoris. Body, odour of, offensive. Constipation. Corns. Diarrhœa. Ear-wax, excessive. Epistaxis. Glaucoma. Gout. Hæmorrhage. Hæmorrhoids. Hair, rapid growth of; falling of; grows darker. Hernia, inguinal; femoral. Indigestion. Miscarriage, prevents. Rheumatism. Sterility. Vertigo; caduca. Whitlow.

Characteristics.—The hot, chlorinated saline springs of Wiesbaden (Fontes Mattiaci of Pliny) contain 8.176 grammes of solids to each litre, and of these *Nat. mur*. makes up more than seven grammes. The baths, which constitute the chief part of the treatment, are extremely excitant. The baths, combined with drinking the water, generally determine at the commencement of the cure certain phenomena of saturation which disappear on temporary suspension of the treatment. The most common of these is a saburral state of the stomach, and a feeling of fulness and tension in the whole abdomen. Gout and rheumatism are the chief affections for which Wiesbaden is sought. Passive or atonic gout is the only kind for which *Wiesb*. is suited, and these cases usually pass through a period of aggravation before improvement sets in. Torpid and nodous rheumatism are benefited, the douche being employed as well as the bath. Paralysis.; muscular and tendinous contractions; sprains; in complete anchyloses; stiffness from old fractures; gunshot wounds which are slow to heal, are also benefited by *Wiesb*. "Abdominal plethora and portal obstruction are relieved." "By the artificial congestion which they set up in the venous plexus of the rectum they have for an almost constant effect the disengorgement of the viscera under the diaphragm, and the prevention of stasis in their parenchyma" (Constantin James—to whom I am indebted for the whole of the above facts). Apelt observed the effects of drinking the water and excessive bathing. Magdeburg observed the effects on eight healthy persons. The excitant, congestive, and evacuant effects mentioned by James appear in the provings. Blood rushes to the face. There is vertigo when lying in bed; and vertigo which causes falling. Hæmorrhages occur from anus and nose which relieve other symptoms. Fermentation occurs in the abdomen, and there is great exhaustion after diarrhœa. Hæmorrhoidal flow occurs with > of abdominal plethora. In one case nose-bleed occurred persistently for six weeks, at the end of which a weakness of vision bordering on blindness was cured. During the menses

there is great weakness; also constipation. A number of remarkable symptoms appeared in reference to the skin and nails. The hair grew rapidly and became darker. Nails also grew rapidly. Corns and callosities dropped off. Berridge cured with *Wiesb*. 200 a Miss B., 21, of a soft corn between fourth and fifth toes of right foot. There was burning and shooting pain in the corn (*H. P.*, vii. 477). With the sweat of *Wiesb*. there is itching. The sweat on the diseased parts made a brown stain. The urine stiffened linen. The symptoms were: > By nose-bleed; by hæmorrhoidal flux. < During menses. < From coffee (frequent micturition). < Lying in bed (vertigo).

Relations.—*Compare:* Nat. m. Corns, Fer. pic. Callosities, Ant. c. Hair turns darker, jabor., Pilo., Wild.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Becomes more cheerful (after 7th d.).—Impatient, depressed, hopeless.—Anxiety and uneasiness prevent sleep.—Apprehensive.—Ill-humour.—Peevish, talks to no one.—Disinclined to think.

2. Head.—Vertigo: falls while walking; whirling in head, kind of insensibility, trembling faintness, spasmodic hiccough, alternations of chills and heat, thirst, hæmorrhage while riding in a carriage.—Dizziness and heaviness of head while lying in bed, sensation as if she would fall.—Reeling and tottering, objects move before the eyes.—Head heavy, dull.—Hair: grows much more rapidly than usual; falls out and grows again rapidly; new growth darker; formerly soft, becomes hard and brittle.—On scalp: large boils; desquamation; itching, as from vermin; intolerable; incessant.

3. Eyes.—Glistening of eyes without clearness; slimy moisture is wiped from them.—Copious secretion: tenacious; slimy; purulent.—Moisture in canthi.—Eyes ache.—Pressure deep in eyeballs.—Eyeballs painful.—Increased tension.—Falling of eyebrows and lashes, with rapid secondary growth.—Itching of lids and margins.—All things seem to move before eyes when walking; reeling; staggers to and fro.—Weakness of vision > by persistent nose-bleed.

4. Ears.—Copious secretion of ear-wax; soft; slimy; pale brown; thin, almost fluent.—Tickling sticking in meatus.—Much itching of ear, > after copious flow of ear-wax.—Pains in ears.—Roaring in ears with diminished hearing.

5. Nose.—Frequent sneezing, secretion of thick mucus.—Secretion from nose: watery; tenacious, like isinglass; yellow mucus for four months.—Nose-bleed for six weeks, with which weakness of vision, bordering on blindness, disappeared.—Inclination to nose-bleed.—Frequent itching of nostrils.

6. Face.—Expression of suffering.—Face: sunken; emaciated; red and hot, with itching; circumscribed redness.—Blood rushes violently to face.—Sensation of cobweb lying on skin of l. cheek (2nd d.).—Profuse sweat on face compels rubbing.

8. Mouth.—Teeth seem too long.—Drawing tearing in teeth, so he could scarcely eat.—Gums: became scorbutic after long bathing; blistered; loose and painful; sore while eating.—Tongue: fuzzy with nauseous taste; white on edges; middle brown.—Injected veins under tongue.—Mouth dry.—Skin forms folds on inner side of mouth, lips, and cheeks, after which it peels off.—Tickling in posterior part of palate.—Very bad taste in morning.

9. Throat.—Inclination to clear throat.—Swollen cervical and parotid glands.

11. Stomach.—Appetite: great; at first increased, afterwards diminished.—Thirst: great, with chilliness; for refreshing drinks.—Qualmish; inclination to vomit; vomiting.—Promotes. digestion.—Pressure in stomach, feeling of fulness and visible swelling of epigastric region.

12. Abdomen.—(Inflammation of the liver.).—Violent pain in region of spleen.—Emission of much flatus; preceded by much rumbling and fermentation in abdomen.—Fermentation < after drinking the water.—Heaviness.—Colic.—Dragging from abdomen, half-way down r. thigh, at the point where a femoral hernia had protruded, with a sensation as if the hernia would protrude (lasting several days, very distressing).—Swelling of r. inguinal region, with a sensation of an inguinal hernia.

13. Stool and Anus.—Hæmorrhage from rectum.—Hæmorrhoidal flow (curative of abdominal plethora).—Burning in rectum and bowels.—While urinating very urgent desire for stool.—Diarrhœa: early in morning, after drinking the water; scanty; copious, slimy; then liquid, mixed with lumps, great exhaustion; then pasty; involuntary; black; grey; slimy; smells like rotten eggs.—Stools more seldom as activity of skin or kidneys increases.—Constipation.—Retained stool.—No stool during menses.—Stool lustreless, like hardened membranous bile.

14. Urinary Organs.—(Inflammation of the kidneys.).—Pressure in region of kidneys.—Urination frequent; during night; < after coffee; scanty with perspiration.—Urine: copious, becoming dark, with a greenish-yellow sediment; clear, light yellow, fatty; sediment in urine with "hæmorrhoids of the bladder.".—Urine stiffens linen.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Genitals turgid, excited.—Intolerable itching on genitals.—Emissions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—(A woman, married for several years, became pregnant for the first time.).—Miscarriage, that had taken place several times, was

avoided.—Oozing of slimy moisture from the vagina.—Menses profuse, like hæmorrhage for several days, then scanty, but continued fourteen days.—Scanty menses increased.—Menses return after climacteric.—Menses, usually late, became earlier and more profuse.—Menstrual flow, that had been long absent, returned on sixteenth day after drinking the water, with whirling in head, trembling, faintness, colic, alternations of chill, heat, and sweat, with thirst, cramp in thighs, calves, feet, with cramp-like hiccough; menses very profuse.—Menstrual blood: seems like mucus; slimy dark-coloured, not watery.—During menses, great weakness.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Loose cough in morning.—Expectoration: lumps of mucus; firm, tenacious mucus; sweetish after drinking the water; salt.—Respiration in the bath, at first accelerated, gradually becoming slow, after which gradually increases.—Short breath on walking, on ascending.

18. Chest.—Oppression of the breath, constriction of chest in region of diaphragm as soon as that region is bathed; obliged to raise chest out of water; returned whenever the water reached the region of diaphragm.—Chest seems constricted by clothes, which are not tight.

19. Heart.—Slight angina pectoris.—Becomes very weak about the heart.—Beat of heart accelerated, violent.—Palpitation.—Pulse: slow; irregular; accelerated; intermittent.

20. Neck.—Tension and stiffness in nape.—Drawing in nape.

21. Limbs.—Trembling of limbs with weakness.—Very rapid growth of nails.—Limbs: feel light, with desire to move; heavy; indolent; weary; exhausted.—Swelling of hands and feet disappeared after copious sweat.—Sweat of hands and feet.

22. Upper Limbs.—Trembling of hands.—Inclined to panaritia.

23. Lower Limbs.—Great weariness of lower limbs, with pain in toes.—Cramp in thighs.—Rheumatic pain in r. thigh for several days, < walking.—Pain in r. thigh-bone as if hernia would protrude.—Feet: painful and sensitive; burning.—Corns become raised, softened, and drop off.—Strong odour of sweat on feet.

24. Generalities.—Body smells like rotten eggs.—Great ease and vigour of motion.—Feeling of comfort with very profuse sweat.—(Less weakness).—Weariness; fatigue; exhaustion; uneasiness.—Faintness.—Dormant rheumatism reappears.—Aversion to the water, sometimes causing cramp-like sensations when coming near the bath.—Much inclined to take cold.—Whole body feels bruised.

25. Skin.—In the bath the skin becomes thick, parchment-like, after a while rough like sand between the fingers, feeling wrinkled.—(Parchment-like skin becomes soft.).—Cracks.—Desquamation.—Callosities come off.—Pimples, vesicles, boils; red, elevated points; moist tetter.—Very painful abscesses develop towards surface from deep in flesh, with long-continued suppuration.—Itching: biting, burning; intolerable.

26. Sleep.—Sleepiness.—No desire to rise; weary, with sleep in morning.—Sleep sound but not refreshing.—Sleep disturbed by dreams.

27. Fever.—Chills: from slightest air on the clothes or under bedcovers; while dressing after bath.—Alternations of chill and heat.—Orgasm of blood disturbing sleep.—General heat of body with a hard stool.—Sensation of burning heat over whole body.—Constant sensation of heat with qualmishness.—Burning heat of hands.—Sweat: profuse, and urine; copious on a long walk, with itching; clammy, itching; trickles from head; on neck, with disappearance of the yellow spots; profuse on face, compels rubbing.—Sweat on palms and soles, wrinkling of skin of hands as washerwoman's.—The sweat on diseased parts colours linen brown.

Wildbad.

The Springs at Wildbad, in Würtemburg. (The water contains in 16 ounces, Carbonic ac. gr. 0.972, Nat. m. 1.808, Nat. c. 0.837, Nat. sul. 0.291, K. sul. 0.108, Calc. c. 0.738, Silicic acid 0.480, Mag. c. 0.079, Fer. C. 0.002, Alumina 0.004, and traces of Mang.). Dilution.

Clinical.—Bones, pains in. Catarrh. Gout. Hair, affections of. Indigestion. Knees, creaking of. Nails, soft. Paralysis, spinal. Paraplegia. Rheumatism. Shoulder, rheumatism of.

Characteristics.—In spite of its very slight mineralisation, says Constantin James, the water produces very distinct effects in a graduated series. The first impression of the bath is delicious; this is succeeded by sensations more clear and distinct: a slight degree of excitement; at times luminous sparks before the sight; a finer (*plus subtil*) blood seems to flow to the brain. "One would like to remain in the bath, but something unusual and strange warns you that it is time to get out." It is chiefly, says the same authority, for affections of the spinal cord that Wildbad is frequented, more than half the patients being paraplegic. Hartlaub, Kallenbach, and others proved the water. Among the symptoms were: Sensation as if the brain were over-filled. Gnawing, sinking, empty sensation. Pain as if sprained. Sensation of looseness in the joints; ankles loose; knees loose; the bones seem as if they did not fit. Teeth seem too long. In one prover the hair, which had been greasy, became dry; and the beard became of a darker colour. Desire to stretch. The symptoms

were: < On waking at night. < Lying down (throbbing and heat in occiput). < Walking (pain in sciatic nerve; looseness of knees).

Relations.—*Compare:* Uric acid in urine; pain in right shoulder, Urt. ur. Right shoulder, Sang.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great depression with anxiety.—Memory weak.

2. Head.—Rush of blood to head.—Head: dull, heavy, esp. occiput.—Sensation as though whole brain overfilled, intolerable lying with head on pillow.—Throbbing headache on waking at night.—Tearing pains in forehead, extending from middle of r. eyebrow.—Violent pulsation on vertex and occiput.—Heaviness in vertex on waking at night.—Throbbing and warmth in occiput, < lying down.—Hair lost its oiliness; hair of beard grew darker.—Moving scalp was difficult, as though frontal muscles too short.

3. Eyes.—Pain and pressure in eyes on writing in evening.—Fine sticking pain in eyes (< l.) and above eyes (eyebrows, below eyes, and also in eyeballs), without affecting vision.—Acute pain in l. upper eyebrow, spot remained sensitive after.—Pain in l. (and r.) supraorbital foramen.—Itching in canthi.

4. Ears.—Sensation in ears as after taking cold, first r., then l.—Sensation of warmth in r. ear.—Pressing stitches in l. ear as if deep in meatus.

5. Nose.—Blood from r. nostril in morning.

6. Face.—Violent painless twitching in face.—Pain l. jaw-joint, lower jaw, and in top of shoulder.

8. Mouth.—Teeth, esp. r., painful, as if too long, or as after taking cold.—Dryness of mouth; without thirst, and with coated tongue in morning.—Mouth and tongue dry toward morning.—Burning point in r. corner of mouth or wing of nose.—Bloody saliva, apparently from fauces, after talking in open air.

9. Throat.—Expectoration of mucus from throat, larynx, and posterior nares.—A retching, spasmodic, or drawing pain in œsophagus, above the stomach, with some nausea.

11. Stomach.—Hunger: ravenous; as from an empty stomach in morning, also in evening after supper.—Gnawing emptiness in stomach and whole abdomen.—Emptiness without hunger.—Eructations; empty.—Nausea; on waking.—Feeling of indigestion or disordered stomach.—Pressure in stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Colic in umbilical region, as before a stool, without an evacuation.—Sticking, drawing pains in both hypochondria.

13. Stool and Anus.—Spasmodic pressure in anus and perinæum.—Great urging to stool, which was at first dark and thin; afterwards brown with mucus, and at 11 a.m. very watery, yellowish grey, with some colic.—Stool: dark, with tenacious mucus; lumpy, covered with mucus of a dark blackish-brown colour; retained, hard, lumpy, dark; constipated, after a few days natural with colic.

14. Urinary Organs.—Frequent urgent desire to urinate.—Mucus in urine with large uric acid crystals.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections: painful on waking; more easy than natural.—Painful drawing in cords on waking, after an emission.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation usually hastened.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough.—Breathing oppressed; on ascending stairs.

18. Chest.—Pain and cracking in upper part of sternum at junction with first r. rib.

20. Neck and Back.—Tearing pain, as if sprained, transversely through nape.—Constant pulsation in nape and occiput at night.—Drawing in back as though a hot sponge drawn along skin on waking in morning.—Prickling on back, followed by nettlerash.—Disagreeable sensation of warmth along lumbar vertebræ.

21. Limbs.—Joints weak.—Fulness and heaviness in limbs.—Drawing pains here and there in limbs; drawing pain in l. upper arm and r. thigh.

22. Upper Limbs.—Violent drawing tearing about r. shoulder.—Shuddering jerking about r. upper arm.—Drawing in l. upper arm.—Acute pain in l. arm above elbow, outer portion, as if in bone or tendon, as if sprained.—Drawing burning beneath r, elbow, in bone.—Rheumatic pain in forearm from back of wrist to elbow, near wrist arm painful.—Nails became so soft he could not open a watch with them.—Hang-nails.—Stiffness and painfulness of all fingers on opening and closing hand.—Painful swollen sensation in l. thumb.

23. Lower Limbs.—Weariness of hips after a slight effort.—Pain in nates, r. and l., as if in sciatic nerve, esp. on walking.—Pain in muscles of r. thigh, on posterior and inner surfaces.—Drawing pain in r. thigh, a hand's-breadth above knee, below anterior and outer portions.—Violent cracking: in both knees on rising; r. knee.—Pain and stiffness in r. knee, as if contracted, on waking in morning.—Knees feel loose, as if bones did not fit; must be supported in walking.—Violent itching in l. calf and on tibia.—Pain in r. calf on walking.—Ankles feel loose.—Drawing: in

ankles; in l. sole behind toes.—Sprained sensation: in first joint of r. great toe; in r. and l. great toes.—Acute pain in l. little toe.

24. Generalities.—Weak, weary, wants to keep quiet.—Weary: after walking; esp. knees and ankles; sudden, ankles seem loose.—Great desire to lie on back and stretch, with feeling of comfort and warmth through whole body, and averse to business, esp. after a bath.

25. Skin.—Crawling itching about l. half of mouth, around red of lip, esp. lower lip.—Itching on: one finger of r. hand; r. thumb, in small spot as if in periosteum, > (but not removed) by rubbing; l. calf and tibia; l. index finger, with development of a small vesicle; middle knuckle of l. ring-finger; r. natis.

26. Sleep.—Very sleepy in evening.—Unusual desire to sleep after eating.—Complete sleeplessness till 4 a.m., with constant excitement and uneasiness, dry, burning heat; > sitting erect with head against hard pillow.—Sleep: restless; full of confused dreams, wakes every few minutes feeling as if he had slept for hours.—Dreams: disagreeable; forgetful; anxious; confused.—Violent weeping in a dream, waking in perspiration.

27. Fever.—Hands quite cold, with weakness and sweat on waking.—Feet cold.—Violent, dry heat over whole body.—Prickling heat over whole body, with some sweat.—Very disagreeable heat in occiput, intolerable on lying down, and amounting to violent pulsation.—Sweat: easy; free at night and during day after any exertion.

Wyethia.

Wyethia helenoides. Alarconia helenoides. Melarhiza inuloides. Poison Weed. N. O. Compositć. Tincture of the root.

Clinical.—Amenorrhśa. Asthma. Constipation. Cough. Debility. Diarrhśa. Dysmenorrhśa. Epiglottis, affections of. Fever. Hćmorrhoids. Headache. Hiccough. Indigestion. Influenza. Nervousness. Ovaries, pain in. Post-nasal catarrh. Salivation. Throat, sore. Uvula, affections of.

Characteristics.—*Wyethia* was introduced and proved, with the fresh root or the ∅ tincture, on seven men and two women, by J. M. Selfridge. Their symptoms make up Allen's pathogenesis. A later proving (*Pacif. C. J. H.*, vii. 127) was made under Selfridge's direction with the 1x on Dr. A. McNeil, the 15x on Dr. M. R Underwood, and the 30x on Dr. Eleanor F. Martin. Their symptoms I have marked respectively (M), (U), and (E M) in the Schema. The first proving gave *Wyeth*. a definite and important place in throat affections. These symptoms have been

confirmed: "Throat feels swollen; epiglottis dry, and has a burning sensation; constant desire to swallow saliva to relieve the dryness yet affording no comfort; swallows with difficulty.—Prickling, dry sensation in posterior nares; sensation as if something were in nasal passages; an effort to clear them through the throat affords no relief. Burning sensation in bronchial tubes. Dry, hacking cough, caused by tickling in epiglottis." The following case was reported tome: A boy had been kept awake many nights by a persistent, dry, hacking, nervous cough. *Wyeth*. 30 cured in one dose. Hale gives these cases from Selfridge: (*1*) Dry asthma in a lady; Wyeth. gave prompt relief in several paroxysms. (*2*) Chronic follicular pharyngitis with dryness of pharynx and burning in epiglottis. In a severe epidemic of influenza Hale found *Wyeth*. most successful. Other noteworthy symptoms are: Tough, ropy saliva. Pain over left ovary, shooting down to knee. In one case menses, which had been in abeyance since confinement a year before, returned with much pain. *Peculiar Sensations* are: Mouth as if scalded. Uvula as if elongated. Epiglottis feels dry and burning. Weight in stomach as if something indigestible had been eaten. Uterus feels as if it enlarged in order to contain all the pain. There is belching alternating with hiccough. The symptoms are: < After eating. < By motion. < By exercise; it = perspiration. < Afternoon.

Relations.—*Compare:* In throat affections, Ar. dracon., Caust., Hep., Stict., Rumex, Penth., Pho., Sul. Tough, ropy saliva and headache, Epipheg. Sensation as if something indigestible eaten, Ab. n. Scalded mouth, Ran. sc.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Nervous, uneasy; apprehensive of calamity.—Depressed; incapacitated for mental work; averse to company; impatient, quarrelsome (U).

2. Head.—Dizziness.—Rush of blood to head.—Severe headache.—Sharp pain in forehead over r. eye, followed by feeling of fulness.—At 10 a.m. headache in l. anterior part of brain, as if radiated from l. inner canthus; 12.30 in l. occipital protuberance (M).—Terrific headache during the sweat; intense, congestive; eyes sensitive; bones of face sensitive; least movement intolerable.

3. Eyes.—Itching in l. inner canthus (M).

4. Ears.—Itching in r. ear.—Pain in l. ear (M).

5. Nose.—Sensation as if something in nasal passages.

8. Mouth.—Mouth feels as if scalded.—Increased flow of tough, ropy saliva.—Mouth full of sweetish saliva (M).

9. Throat.—Throat feels swollen; epiglottis dry and has a burning sensation; constant desire to swallow saliva to relieve the dryness; swallowing with

difficulty.—Prickling, dry sensation in posterior nares; sensation as if something were in the nasal passages; an effort to clear them through the throat does not >.—Uvula feels elongated.—Dryness of fauces; constant desire to clear throat by hemming.—Sensation of heat down śsophagus into stomach, < while eating.—After restless night waked with sharp pain in r. tonsil, throat swollen and sore, glands externally swollen and sore (E M).

11. Stomach.—Belching of wind alternating with hiccough.—Nausea and vomiting.—Sense of weight in stomach as if something indigestible had been eaten.

12. Abdomen.—Pain and bearing down in abdomen, r. side.

13. Stool and Anus.—Itching in anus.—Itching in rectum (M).—Stools: diarrhśic, dark brown, came on at night, lasted five days; small, dark brown, look burned; previously light-coloured, irregular, and constipated, became dark, regular, and soft.—Great constriction, hćmorrhoids, not bleeding (never had them before or since-several provers).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Pain in l. ovary, shooting down to knee.—Menses appear for first time after birth of last child, a year before; purple, scanty, great pain.—Leucorrhśa.—Menses commenced with intense burning pain, constant, but increasing in paroxysms, with sensation as if uterus expanded in order to keep all the pains within its walls (E M).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Burning sensation in bronchial tubes.—Dry, hacking cough, caused by tickling in epiglottis.—Persistent, dry, hacking, nervous night cough (in boy, cured with 30th).

18. Chest.—Sharp pain just below r. ribs, deep-seated, followed by soreness.

19. Heart.—Pulse slowed (from 72 to 58, in 10 h.).

20. Neck and Back.—Glands r. side of neck swollen and sore (E M).

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. arm, with stiffness of wrist and hand.—Neuralgic pain commenced in l. arm and hand, spreading to back and other parts (E M).—Sore hang-nail on r. third finger (M).

23. Lower Limbs.—Tingling in r. foot when standing (M).

24. Generalities.—Feels weak, nervous, uneasy; apprehensive.—Feels as after a severe illness.—Irritability from exertion; least exercise = sweat.—All symptoms < afternoon.—Aching all over body, with chill and fever (E M).

26. Sleep.—Wakes frequently and too early (M).

27. Fever.—Chill 11 a.m.; thirst for ice-water during chill; no thirst with heat; profuse sweat all night; pains in back and limbs, at times jerking; chill recurred at l.30 p.m. six days later, with intense headache (E M).—Cold sweat over whole body, which soon dies off, and comes again and goes as if by flashes.—Fever and pains all over body, with inflamed r. tonsil (E M).

Xanthoxylum.

Xanthoxylum americanum. X. fraxineum. Prickly Ash. Toothache-tree. N. O. Rutaceć. Tincture of fresh bark.

Clinical.—After-pains. Asthma. Coccygodynia. Dysmenorrhśa. Earache. Fibroma. Headache. Hemiplegia. Hysteria. Jaw-joint, pain in. Levitation. *Menstruation, painful*. Nerves, injured. Nervousness. Neuralgia; crural. Ophthalmia. Sciatica. Toothache. Ulcers.

Characteristics.—According to Hale, Rafinesque was the first to investigate *Xanthoxylum*, which was known to him as "a great article in the materia medica of our Indians"; who use the root bark in decoction for "colics, gonorrhśa, syphilis, inward pains, toothache, ulcers, &c. It is a great topical stimulant," he continues, "changing the nature of malignant ulcers." *Xan*. contains *Piperin*. T. C. Duncan (*Minn. H. M*., ix. 340), recounting reminiscences of his boyhood, says: "There was another drug that set my youthful mouth and stomach on fire, and that was Prickly Ash. You wanted to open the mouth to let the cool air get in." This warmth is felt as a warm glow through the entire system, with a sensation in the nerves as if gentle shocks of electricity were passing through the body. In one of Cullis' provers, Miss D. (there were six provers, three of them women; all took the ∅ tincture), the entire left half of the body became numb, the left half of the head being sharply divided in sensation from the other half. These symptoms, with the many head pains and fulness in the head, give the correspondence in hemiplegia, in which *Xan*. has been given with success. Two additional provings on women appear in *C. D. P*. (quoting from *Publ. Mass. Hom. Soc*.). In these provings 20- to 100-drop doses of the tincture were taken, and symptoms of great severity were produced. Both provers had severe dysmenorrhśal pains, with increased and anticipating flow. This is the characteristic of *Xan*. The symptoms in each case roused the prover from sleep with pain and suffocation; the pain being confined to head, heart, throat, and pelvis. Many of the pains were radiating—from above right eye over head; from right ovary down thigh and in other directions. Left-sided numbness was present in one; who also had symptoms of levitation and disordered sensation. In dysmenorrhśa *Xan*. has a wide range. Cullis, who had most success in cases of dysmenorrhśa and amenorrhśa, relates these cases: (*1*) Miss A., 25, brunette, had menstrual irregularity since commencement; would go three, four, or five months, and then her sufferings were excruciating. When she came under treatment had had no menses for two months. *Xan*. 1 was given, 5 drops thrice daily. Menses appeared in three days and were painless. (*2*) Miss B., fair, nervous, had menses suppressed by getting feet wet, being then a week over time. *Xan*. 1x, 5 drops every three hours, brought on menses next day. Cullis thinks *Xan*. especially *Suited to* women of spare habit, nervous temperament, and delicate organisations. Leucorrhśa with amenorrhśa he regards as a strong indication. P. C. Majumdar (*Ind. H, R*., viii. 21) cured a case of uterine fibroid

with *Xan*. 3x: An emaciated, feeble, wrinkled woman, 56, widow, had been advised by allopaths to have an operation for tumour. Menstruation had ceased fifteen years before. It had always been profuse and painful, and preceded and followed by leucorrhśa. She had neuralgic pain in right ovarian region; a hard nodular tumour size of a small orange, painful on deep pressure. Fetid, yellowish white discharge from vagina. Patient was nervous, depressed; lazy and sleepy even in the daytime. Appetite poor; disgust for food. *Xan*. 3x was given night and morning. In a week the pain was better and discharge less. In four weeks Majumdar found the patient a changed person. The tumour was much softer and reduced by half. In six months the tumour had gone, and the patient was quite well, *Xan*. having been taken intermittently all the time. *Xan*. belongs to the Rutaceć, and, like *Ruta*, has a vulnerary action, as I discovered in this case: Miss X., 28, injured her right ulnar nerve at the elbow by repeatedly striking it against the edge of a bath whilst washing some articles. For two months she had had to keep the arm in a sling. A few weeks after that the arm swelled. Some eight months after the injury I saw her. The pain centred in the ulnar nerve where it crosses the inner condyle of the humerus, though there was pain above and below as well. I gave *Ruta* 30, which gave some relief to the pain, and relieved a frontal headache to which the patient was subject. The arm becoming less well, I gave *Xan*. 12 four times a day. This made a distinct improvement in the arm, and also relieved a dysmenorrhśa to which Miss X. was subject. After persistent treatment with various attenuations of *Xan*. the nerve lost its sensitiveness, and the patient could use her arm freely. *Xan*. 1 in five-drop doses night and morning, with a liniment of *Xan*. ∅ , proved most effective. A patient to whom I gave *Xan*. 3x had immediately a hot pricking pain in right ovary. Among the *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if top of head would be taken off by flashes of throb-like pain. As if bewildered with pain in back of head. Feeling of looseness or quivering of brain. As if head falling to pieces. As if head surrounded by a tight band. Eyes as if full of sand. As if pepper in mouth and throat. As of a bunch in throat. Tongue as if expanding and contracting. As if throat swollen and enlarged. Throat as if in a vice. Back of neck as if stiff. Coccyx as if elongated. As if floating in the air. As if walking on wool. As if sunk deep in bed. As if body expanded. Many pains are radiating; some are sudden, arouse from sleep, and cause the patient to catch her breath. Pains are excruciating, unbearable, and are accompanied with red, hot face; but the heart pains = pallor. The symptoms are: < By moving head suddenly. Neck pain is > by pressure and by throwing head back. Lying down >. Drink of ice-water >. Headache is > by cold water and in open air. Pains are < in morning; 4 a.m.

Relations.—*Compare:* Head, heart, and uterus, Act. r. Lack of eruption in measles, Bry. Dysmenorrhśa with reflex neuralgia, Coloc. Dysmenorrhśa and sciatica: numbness, Gnaphal. Dysmenorrhśa, Vib. o., Caulo. After-pains, Pul., Cham., Cup. Pains increase and decrease gradually, Stan. Levitation, Can. i., Stic. p., Ph. ac.

Headache over root of nose, Ign. Headache over right eye, Sang. Heart and uterus, Cact.

Causation.—Injury to nerve. Wetting (getting feet wet). Suppression of menses.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Nervous, frightened feeling.—Easily startled, hysterical.—Depression and weakness.—Indifference and malaise.—Did not care if she lived or died.—Seemed entirely void of ideas.

2. Head.—Giddiness with nausea, < after rising, had to go to bed.—Pain over eyes, with throbbing above root of nose.—Head dull and aching.—Frontal headache.—Intense burning, pressing, frontal headache, waking her at 4 a.m.; < moving head suddenly; extending into vertex and orbits; with hot flushes over head and face.—Severe frontal headache; with dizziness.—A dull headache, in a space not larger than half a dollar, over nose.—Diffused pain in upper part of forehead; < in r. side; pain extends to base of brain, with soreness.—At 6 p.m. sudden and violent pain over r. eye, with burning through temples; after it, vision blurred.—Throbbing headache over r. eye, with nausea.—Darting pain in l. temple, recurring again and again.—A tightening of scalp and heavy pain in temples; increase of head difficulties, with a great heat and quiet flowing (menstrual), being two days in advance of proper time; some headache.—Pain in l. side of head and l. elbow.—Heavy feeling in top of head.—About upper part of cranium an aching feeling, accompanied by flashes of throb-like pain, as if top of head were about to be taken off.—Pain in back of head, also a bewildered sensation.—Head feels full.—Pressure in head, with fulness of veins.—Tightness of head, with pain increasing over eyes.—L. side of head (and body) numb, the division made perceptible in head, affecting half the nose.—Headache, with sleepy feeling in morning.—Shaking head produces a feeling of looseness or quivering of brain, followed by dizziness.—As if head were surrounded by a tight band (dysmenorrhśa).—Head seemed falling in pieces.

3. Eyes.—Watering of eyes and nose.—Eyes bloodshot, with red margins, and feel as if full of sand.—Lachrymation, pain in lid of r. eye.—Eyes twitched, pupils dilated.—Dull, heavy, grinding pain in l. eye.—Ophthalmia.—Vision blurred, as if looking through blue lace.—Atmosphere appeared blue, and there were flashes of (blue) light before eyes.—Objects seem a long way off.

4. Ears.—Ringing in ears, esp. in r.—Loud noise in r. ear, as of a valve constantly opening and shutting.—Loud noise like a windmill in l. ear.—Dull pain in r. ear, seeming to affect jaw socket; does not know whether his tooth or his ear aches.—Darting pain under and back of r. ear.

5. Nose.—R. nostril seems filled up; discharge of dry and bloody scales of mucus.—Numbness throughout l. side of body, division felt in nose.—Dryness of both nostrils.—Discharge of mucus from nose, with congested feeling, as if it were about to bleed.—Slight nose-bleed.—Fluent coryza.

6. Face.—Pain in r. jaw-socket.—Dull pain in l. side of lower jaw.—Hot flushes over face and head.—Face much flushed.—Pallor even to lips, with heart pains.

8. Mouth.—Ptyalism; tongue coated yellow.—Peppery taste in mouth, fauces, and throat.—Burning and dry feeling in mouth and tongue.—Tongue seemed to alternately expand and contract.

9. Throat.—Peppery sensation in throat; soreness, with expectoration of tough mucus.—Feeling of a bunch in l. side of throat when swallowing, shifting to r.—Throat felt as if in a vice.—Pain and soreness in r. side of throat.—Throbbing in throat and sensation of swelling.—Intense burning and stinging in śsophagus, with slight nausea.—Throat dry, very difficult to talk.

10. Appetite.—Very thirsty, drank much at a time.—Unusually hungry.—No appetite.—Anorexia, could eat but a few mouthfuls at breakfast, and could only drink half a cup of coffee, which was vomited soon afterward.

11. Stomach.—Faintness at stomach as if after fasting; when food was brought cared to eat only a few mouthfuls, which nauseated her.—Empty eructations, with slight taste of ingesta.—Nausea with headache.—Slight nausea, with sense of oppression at stomach; nausea increased, accompanied by frequent chills.—Feeling of fulness or pressure in epigastrium; fluttering.

12. Abdomen.—Some pain in r. side below ribs.—Colic pain in r. iliac region.—Rumbling, with soreness on pressure.—Flatulence.—Griping pain on waking in morning, continued at intervals through day, with general feeling of indifference and malaise.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation in morning.—Griping pains 7 a.m. with thin, brown stools, mixed with mucus.—Burning and pressure for an hour or two after stool.—Epidemic dysentery, characterised by spasmodic tenesmus, intestinal spasms, tympanitis, &c.—Inodorous discharges with tenesmus.—Cholera, in stage of collapse.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine at night and next morning scanty and high-coloured.—Profuse, light-coloured urine; nervous women.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Ovarian pain: with scanty and retarded menses; extending down genito-crural nerves; and sacral pains during pregnancy.—Menses appeared one week before usual time; attended with a good deal of pain.—Menses

eight days before time; flow increased, bright red; bearing-down pain and pain in r. ovarian region.—Severe constant aching pain in r. ovarian region, radiating to hip, thighs, and back, with occasional shoots, making her catch her breath.—Sharp, cutting pain in r. ovarian region, extending about hip and down thigh, awoke her.—Cramp-like pain in l. groin, menses five days early.—Pain in l. ovarian region gradually increasing and gradually decreasing.—Dysmenorrhśa: with agonising pains, driving patient almost distracted; neuralgic pain runs along course of genito-crural nerve; in women of spare habit and of a delicate, nervous temperament; with headache, esp. over l. eye, commencing day before menses; fulness in head; eyes congested, with photophobia; face flushed and feverish; agonising bearing down; abundant discharge; excruciating pain in loins and lower abdomen.—Menstrual flow: too early and profuse; pains down thighs; scanty and retarded.—Constant headache, < during menses, at which time she also suffered agonising pains in pelvic region.—Amenorrhśa for five months; face and legs śdematous; very nervous, sensitive to least noise, hysterical mood; voice tremulous; fears she is going to die; general chlorotic appearance, constipation, scanty, frequent, and dark urine.—Amenorrhśa for five months, with severe pains in r. ovary; constant headache; bearing down and tension in hypogastric region.—Amenorrhśa from getting feet wet; lasting six months; emaciation with cough; dirty-grey expectoration; pale face, night-sweats.—Leucorrhśa; profuse, milky-white.—Great increase of leucorrhśa during the time when menses should appear.—After-pains.—Profuse lochia.—Violent hot pricking in r. ovary (produced immediately by a dose of 3x).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with husky feeling in throat; obliged to clear throat frequently.—Aphonia from cold or general debility.—Aphonia and pain in lower r. lung on deep inspiration or coughing.—Shortness of breath.—Constant desire to take a long breath.—Cough: slight hacking cough; in spells, only in open air.—Dry cough night and day, from sheer exhaustion could scarcely turn herself in bed; face pale, bloated; dark rings about eyes; head full and heavy; lips colourless; tongue pale and flabby; shortness of breath; no appetite; bowels constipated; urine light-coloured, alkaline, sp. gr. 1025; fluttering in stomach, pain in l. side; limbs weak and bloated.—Had to sit up in bed and turn first one way, then another, as in a severe fit of asthma, with several spasmodic coughing spells.—Thought she could not get air enough into lungs, inspiration was so difficult.

18. Chest.—Tightening about chest, with inclination to gape.—Pain in l. side, under fourth rib.—Sharp pains in r. side of a neuralgic character.—Oppression of chest, with desire to take a deep inspiration.—Sharp, shooting pains in r. side (like pleurisy pains), occasionally extending through to shoulder-blade, continual desire to take a long breath.—Menses irregular and scanty; tight, dry cough, which hurts chest and shoulders; bowels almost constantly loose, profuse night-sweats.

19. Heart.—Severe momentary pain in region of heart, making her catch her breath, and turn pale even to lips; recurred at irregular intervals of from five to

thirty minutes; the pain was cutting, < during inspiration, passed directly through thorax in heart region; immediately after each attack thirsty, flushed, exhausted.—Pulse irregularly intermittent.—Startled from sleep by severe pain in heart region, followed by violent action of heart and feeling of suffocation.

20. Neck and Back.—(With headache) pain and stiffness in nape, somewhat > by hard pressure or throwing head back.—Very severe pain in cervical and upper sacral region.—Back of neck numb.—Slight pain in l. side and under l. scapula, also in l. hip.—Dull pain from nape to r. scapula.—Dragging pain in lower part of pelvis and back.—Coccyx seemed elongated, extremely sensitive to pressure and ached all the time; could not sit except on cushion.

21. Limbs.—Suddenly taken with cramp-like pains in wrists and knees.—Pain in limbs, neuralgic, shooting; numbness and weakness.—Dull pain in l. knee; also in l. elbow, extending to hand, then in l. side and top of l. foot.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in r. shoulder and arm.—Pain and pricking feeling in arm, extending to third finger.—Pricking and throbbing sensation in l. arm and fingers.—Severe pain in r. arm, commencing just above bend of elbow.—Whole l. arm and shoulder numb.—Pain in l. elbow and l. side of head.—Dull pain in l. elbow, passing to palm of hand, then to shoulder.—Pain in both elbows.—Severe pain in wrist, extending to thumb.—A flash of pain in r. thumb, extending to hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Severe neuralgic pains in course of genito-crural nerves (dysmenorrhśa).—Excessive weakness of lower limbs (chlorosis).—Pain in l. leg, between hip and knee.—Weakness in lower limbs, with pain in knees; pain of extremities increased, accompanied by frequent chills.—Legs and feet feel tired.—Pain in l. knee very severe; pain has lasted, without cessation, a little more than half an hour.—Dull pain in r. knee.—A flash of pain in calf of r. leg.—Pain in ankle.—Pain in l. heel.—Pain in both feet, shooting up to knees.—L. foot numb.

24. Generalities.—Nerves: acts upon nervous system, mostly upon sensory nerves, but causes a marked depression of vitality, a non-reactive state; hence its use in chlorosis, measles, neuralgia, &c., when there is sensorial and bodily depression.—Paralysis of single members.—Hemiplegia (after Nux vom. failed).—Pricking sensation, shocks as from electricity.—Feeling of numbness through whole l. side of body from head to foot, the division made perceptible in the head, affecting half the nose.—Whole l. side, esp. l. foot, numb.—Body felt as though it were elastic and stretched itself out.—Seemed as if floor were soft like wool on walking.—As if floating through air on sitting; as if sunk deep in bed on lying down.—Mucous membrane smarts as from pepper.

25. Skin.—Measles, dulness, bewilderment, drowsiness, want of sufficient development of the eruption.—Old and indolent ulcers.

26. Sleep.—Continued gaping; drowsiness.—Slept hard and heavy; dreamed of flying about over tops of houses.—A dream of suffocation woke her.—Dreamed the throat grew up, and woke with fright, finding it difficult to breathe.—Awoke in morning languid and depressed.

27. Fever.—Sense of heat all over veins, with a desire to be bled; flash of heat from head to foot.—Slight chill accompanied by death-like nausea.—Frequent chills, with pains in extremities; nausea.—Typhoid fever in stage of collapse.

Yohimbinum.

Johimbin. A crystalline alkaloid obtained from the bark of the Yohimbeha, or Yumbehoa tree, of the Cameroons. N. O. Rubiaceæ (?). $C_{23}H_{32}N_2O_4$, or $C_{22}H_{30}N_20_4$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Diuresis. Heart, palpitation of. Impotence. Priapism.

Characteristics.—The natives of West Africa discovered a potent aphrodisiac in the bark of the Yohimbeha tree, and from this an active principle, *Yohimbin*, has been isolated and tested in Europe (*Therapist*, December 15, 1900). It is a powerful stimulant of the genital function in males. In animals it causes increased liveliness and cheerfulness, hyperæmia of the conjunctiva, heat and redness of the ears, and of the nose also in dogs. Lambreghts (*J. Belge d'H.*, viii. 188) relates the case of a young man, 28, "thin, anæmic, nervous, and partially impotent," who took a 5-mgr. tablet one morning, another in the evening, and a third the following, morning. The symptoms of the Schema are his, and they were so severe that he discontinued the drug in spite of a certain amelioration of the sexual neurasthenia. *Yohim*. set up symptoms of fever, disordered the digestion, caused agitation and tremors, and increased the action of the heart. Eulenburg (*Deut. Wed. Woch.*, April 25, 1901, quoted *B. M. J.*) used *Yohim*. in 10-drop doses of a 1 per cent. solution, and in 5-mgr. tablets, "in cases of neurasthenic impotence with excellent results." *Yohim*. should be a homœopathic remedy in priapism and congestive states of the sexual organs.

Relations.—*Compare:* Erections, Pic. ac., Pho., Graph., Canth., Hdfb.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Intense agitation, with trembling.

6. Face.—Flying sensations of heat, heightening the colour.

8. Mouth.—Tongue covered with a yellow coat.—Disagreeable metallic taste.

11. Stomach.—Appetite almost completely disappeared.

12. Abdomen.—Flying heats in abdomen.

13. Stool and Anus.—Stools frequent, liquid, black, and bilious.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urine clear, abundant, foamy, no trace of albumen; had to rise three times in the night.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—In the morning strong and lasting erections without increase of desire.—Sexual neurasthenia, with impotence, is relieved.—Enlargement of testicles and epididymis (animals).

19. Heart.—Flying sensation of heat in heart.—Heart-beats more intense and more frequent; pulse, normally 80, became 108.

20. Back.—Flying heat in back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Hands trembled, he could scarcely write, and his writing was illegible.

26. Sleep.—No sleep all night.

27. Fever.—Three hours after the dose (5 mgr.), flying sensations of heat, true vapours (*vapeurs*) which heightened the complexion; afterwards the same phenomena in the back, heart region, and lower abdomen, so that in spite of the cold weather the prover was inconvenienced by the intense heat and tendency to sweat.

Yucca Filamentosa.

Yucca filamentosa. Bear Grass. N. O. Melanthaceæ (Liliaceæ). Tincture of root and leaves when not in flower. Tincture of flowers.

Clinical.—Biliousness. Coryza. Diarrhœa. Flatulence, odourless. Headache; temporal. Post-nasal catarrh. Throat, granular.

Characteristics.—*Yucca* was proved by Rowell and four others in the 30th. Farrington gives these indications. Biliousness with pain going through upper part of liver to back. Bad taste in mouth. Stools diarrhœic, and contain an excess of bile. Much flatus passed by rectum. Frontal or temporal headache with frequent flushing of face. Face sallow. Tongue coated yellow and taking imprint of teeth. Dull ache in centre of liver. Abdomen sensitive. Frequent passage of flatus and of watery, yellowish-brown stools. The tongue of *Yuc*. is usually a bluish white. As with many liver disorders, there is chilliness: cannot bear to be away from the fire. Among the *Sensations* are: As of something hanging down from back of nares. As if cold air blowing on left side of scalp. The symptoms are: < B noise; motion; pressure. Griping pain is > bending forward.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Coccul. *Compare:* Constriction in heart, Lil. t. Biliousness, Bry. Tongue imprinted with teeth, Merc., Pod. Blue tongue, Gymnocl.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Very despondent.—Irritable.—Irresolute.—Disinclined to study.—Mind wanders; uses wrong words.—Unable to remember anything read, with severe pains, which appear first on r. side, then in apex of heart.—Dull sensation in head l.30 p.m. when others talking to him, hears but doesn't seem to understand, and two minutes after doesn't know what was said.

2. Head.—Headache: frontal, heavy, pressing; throbbing.—Temples: pressing pains in both all day; < r., and cringing feeling in both, < by motion; dull, heavy pain extending to eyes, with aversion to light; intense aching, < by noise, motion, and heat, but at same time chilly when away from stove.—Headache somnolent, > sitting still; throbs with every step.—Strange feeling in temporo-maxillary joint.—Temporal arteries throb.—Head itches all evening, very annoying.—Sensation of cold air blowing on l. side of scalp.

3. Eyes.—Dark rings under eyes.—Eyes feel hot and inflamed.—Itching and smarting l. eye; l. inner canthus.—Dull pain over l. eye (momentary).

4. Ears.—Pain behind r. ear, 6.30 p.m.—Very sensitive to least noise.

5. Nose.—Nose red.—In evening r. side of nose constantly running, l. dry.—Profuse, bloody, watery discharge.—Some coryza.

6. Face.—Face: pale; flushed; burning; yellow.—Momentary aching in zygoma, recurring several times.—Pain in jaw-joints.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: coated white evening, with raised, scattered papillæ; looks parboiled; white at root; bluish white; raised papillæ, teeth-marks on edge; pale, flabby.—Bad odour from mouth.—Back of mouth dry.—Soft palate dry, had to drink to moisten it.—Taste of rotten eggs.

9. Throat.—Sensation as if something hanging down from posterior nares, cannot get it up or down.—Tonsils dark red, not sore.—Pharynx seems covered with granules, is dark red.—Strings of mucus hang from mouth to root of tongue.—Stringy, greasy-looking mucus back of throat.

11. Stomach.—Appetite: increased, food relished; lost.—Aching and sharp pains in stomach.—Region of stomach sore and sensitive.

12. Abdomen.—Abdomen bloated; after dinner, and feels sore.—Much flatus emitted; odourless.—Rumbling.—Colic.—Crampy pains in abdomen after breakfast, > lying down, < by movement; followed by diarrhœa.—Throbbing, painless, r. side about twelfth rib.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constant desire.—Sudden, violent tenesmus, followed by discharge of wind, which > the pain.—Tenesmus after stool.—Diarrhœa following pains in abdomen, several yellowish stools in an hour.—Stools: increased in number, but natural though small; at 6.30 a.m.; hard and large at first, later thin and watery; copious, thin, yellowish brown, with smarting at anus.

14. Urinary Organs.—Irritable bladder, frequent urination.—Round meatus circumscribed œdematous red swelling, raw sensation.—Burning when urinating.—Urine increased, high specific gravity.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections; all night long but no emissions; all forenoon cannot study, mind runs on sexual subjects.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Hard, rattling cough.

18. Chest.—Constriction in whole chest and in heart.—Pain in upper intercostal muscles, 9.15 p.m.—At 3.30 p.m. extremely severe cramping pain in r. chest, < stooping, partially > sitting straight or leaning a little back; lasted five minutes.

19. Heart.—Constriction in heart.—Momentary aching in heart region.—Visible throbbing in arteries of hand.—Pulse: full and heavy; a little irregular.

20. Neck and Back.—Constriction of neck muscles, seems to draw head backward.—Tight feeling round neck, evening, had to take off collar.—Severe pain in l. scapula, 9 p.m.—Backache ever since she took the drug.

23. Lower Limbs.—Crampy pains in knees.—Sore, crampy pains in muscle of back of l. leg, just above ankle; as if sprained.

24. Generalities.—Restless, feverish.

26. Sleep.—In evening very sleepy.—Restless night.—Lewd dreams.

27. Fever.—Coldness of scalp, l. side, as if cold air blowing on it.—Coldness; cannot bear to be away from fire.—Hot; feverish.—Face sweats, evening.

Zea.

Zea mays. Maize. Indian Corn. N. O. Gramineæ (Tribe, Phalarideæ).

1. STIGMATA MAIDIS. Corn Silk. Green pistils. Tincture: One part, by weight, of the Silk to two of alcohol. Fluid Extract. (Z. St.)

2. SHUCKS. Decoction or tincture of the husks of Maize after the removal of the grain. (Z. sh.)

Clinical.—Albuminuria (St.). Cystitis (St.). Dropsy (St.). Gonorrhœa, chronic (St.). Heart, failure of (St.). Malaria, chronic (Sh.). Renal colic (St.). Pyelitis (St.). Urine, retained; suppressed (St.).

Characteristics.—Two parts of Maize have been used in medicine, the pistils (*Stigmata maidis*) and the husks (*Shucks*), but I think it best to take them together. I have distinguished them under the heading CLINICAL by (St.) and (Sh.). The grain of Maize in bulk appears to be capable of generating a poisonous gas, as four men were suffocated, one fatally, on opening a cargo of maize for the purpose of discharging it in the London docks (*H. W.*, xxxv. 436). Corn silk has been used in: (*1*) Irritable conditions of the urinary tract; ureters, bladder, urethra. (*2*) As a powerful diuretic in renal disorders unconnected with cardiac involvement. (*3*) Heart and urinary conditions combined. J. H. Cook gives an account of it in *Med. Cent.* (iv. 589). He quotes the results of Dumont's investigation of its action on the heart: (*1*) It makes the heart's action slower and stronger. (*2*) Regulates its rhythm. (*3*) Its diuretic action is manifested first. (*4*) Its action is more powerful and evident in cardiac affections with dropsy. (*5*) With the disappearance of the dropsy arterial tension increases and venous tension diminishes. Cook gives this case: Mr. X., 63, florid, robust, temperate, had been many months under treatment with the following condition, traced originally to cooling off too rapidly when perspiring: Intense prostration, intermittent pulse, dyspnœa. The urine contained much albumen, mucus, and some blood; specific gravity 1010. Great tenderness over entire abdomen, especially in region of ureters. Under remedies he would improve for a few days, when a slight chill would be followed by fever, and the symptoms would come back in full force. The microscope revealed pus cells and granular epithelial cells in abundance. *Z. st.* was now given, a teaspoonful of the fluid extract every four hours. In less than a week there was visible improvement. The constant calls to urinate (every forty-five minutes) ceased, and the patient could go through the night without being disturbed more than once or twice. The specific gravity of the urine increased, and pus, blood, and albumen disappeared. Only a little abdominal tenderness remained, which did not prevent the patient from attending to his business and enjoying life. Hansen has confirmed the value of *Z. st.* in 20-drop doses of the fluid extract in organic heart disease with dropsy, much œdema of lower limbs, and scanty urination. He mentions also as suitable cases: (*1*) Renal lithiasis with nephritic ulcer and discharge of small calculi, red sand, and

blood. (*2*) Chronic pyelitis from catarrh, (*3*) Chronic retention of urine with great tenesmus after urinating. (*4*) Suppression of urine with lack of solids and low specific gravity. (*5*) Vesical catarrh, tenesmus of neck of bladder, ammoniacal urine, much mucus. (*6*) Chronic gonorrhœa, prostate involved, painful urination. The other use of *Zea* (*Z. sh*.) was communicated to the profession by Dr. J. W. Pruitt (*Arkansas Eclect. Med. J*. quoted *H. R*., viii. 494). Pruitt learned it from the people. "Shuck tea" is a popular remedy for chronic malaria. Pruitt's son took a chill in the Arkansas river bottom. The chills were stopped with the usual remedies, *Cinchonidia, Iron, Piperine*, &c., but every fourteen days would come back with increased severity. Presently gastric symptoms set in, with anæmia, and other symptoms of chronicity. "Shuck tea" was recommended by a lay friend, and was taken for one day only. There was never a chill after. Pruitt thenceforward used *Z. sh*. largely, and he found it was in the chronic cases only that it was beneficial.

Relations.—*Compare:* In bladder affections, Trit. r., Sabal ser. Renal colic, Oc. c. Heart, Dig., Stroph. Malaria, Malar.

Zincum.

Zincum metallicum. Zinc. An Element. Zn. A. W. 64.9. Trituration of the metal.

Clinical.—*Alcoholism*. Amblyopia. Asthma. Brain-fag. Brain, paralysis of. Breasts, affections of. Cataract. Chilblains. Chin, eruption on. Chlorosis. Cholera. Chorea. *Constipation*. Cracks. Dentition. Diarrhśa, nervous; with stupor. Diphtheria. Dysentery. Dysuria. Earache. Eczema. Enuresis. Eruptions; suppressed. *Eyes, affections of*; granular lids. Fag. Foot-sweat; suppressed. Gastralgia. Headache; nervous; chlorotic. Heels, pains in. Hernia, inguinal. Hiccough. Hydrocephalus. Hyperpyrexia, nervous. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Inframammary pain. *Joints, creaking in*. Ups, affections of. Lochia; suppressed. Malar bones, neuralgia in. Masturbation. *Memory, weak. Meningitis. Mental weakness*. Milk, defective; suppressed. Neuralgia; intercostal; subcostal. Neurasthenia. Nipples, sore. Nose, redness of. Nymphomania. Śsophagus, spasm of. Otorrhśa. Photopsia. Prostatorrhśa. Ptosis. Reaction, defective. Rheumatism. *Screaming*. Sleepiness. Somnambulism. Spermatorrhśa. Spinal irritation. Spine, affections of. Spleen, neuralgia of. Strabismus. Suppressions. Tarsal tumours. Throat, sore. Tibia, burning in. Typhoid fever. Ulcers. Urine, hysterical retention of. Varicosis; during pregnancy; of external genitals. Whooping-cough. Worms.

Characteristics.—*Zincum* belongs to the *Magnesium* group of metals, comprising also *Cadmium* and *Glucinum*. It has long been known in the arts, especially in its

combination with *Cuprum* in the manufacture of Brass. *Zn*. was proved by Hahnemann and his associates, and it appears among the remedies of his *Chronic Diseases. Zn*. poisons the brain and nerve, and it corresponds to nerve-poisoning of various kinds. The word "fag" covers a large part of *Zn*. action; it may be nerve- or brain-fag; or it may be muscle-fag. Fag means that tissues are worn out faster than they can be repaired. This leaves them poisoned by waste products. *Zn*. meets the effects of brain-fag from over-study; from night-watching; fatigue. But there is another kind of nerve-poisoning met by *Zn*.: the poisoning of suppressed eruptions or discharges. The common old-school use of Zinc ointment to suppress eruptions, and Zinc injections to suppress discharges, is based on fact: *Zn*. does suppress them, and it transfers the morbid action to the nervous system, setting up a poisoning there; and, conversely, in homśopathic attenuations *Zn*. can reverse the process. It can restore suppressed eruptions, can cure the consequences of suppressions, and can set free the reactive power in conditions of undeveloped disease. Some of the keynotes of *Zn*. will be present to give the clue. The most important of these is: "Incessant and violent fidgety feeling in feet or lower limbs; must move them constantly; cannot keep them quiet." These movements may continue even during sleep. Another is: "Too weak to develop exanthemata or menstrual function, to expectorate, to urinate; to understand, to remember." Corresponding to these is: "Relief to all suffering as soon as menses begin to flow," or as soon as other excretory functions are restored. In asthma" the patient cannot expectorate, but as soon as he can he is relieved" (Nash). General twitchings and *general trembling* are, according to Nash, equally characteristic of *Zn*. He records this case: Miss X., 20, had been ill for a week with headache, loss of appetite, and especially prostration. Over-study was the cause. Under *Gels*., and later *Bry*., she was improving, when she threw off the bedclothes whilst sleeping and perspiring, and took a chill. [*Zn*. has "cannot bear any covering during the sweat."—J. H. C.] The bowels became enormously distended; profuse hćmorrhage occurred (finally controlled by *Alumen*), a low form of delirium came on, and prostration increased in spite of the cessation of hćmorrhage. This was the condition: Staring eyes rolled upward, head retracted; complete unconsciousness, lying on back and sliding down in bed; twitching, "or rather intense, *violent trembling all over so that she shook the bed*," her hands had to be held constantly night and day by nurses; hippocratic face, extremities deathly cold to knees and elbows; pulse intermittent, uncountable; all signs, in short, of impending paralysis of the brain." Two drops of *Zn*. 200 were mixed in two teaspoonfuls of water. One teaspoonful was worked, a little at a time, between the set teeth; and the rest half an hour later. About an hour after the latter dose the patient turned down her eyes and said "Milk." Through a bent tube she swallowed half a glass of milk, the first nourishment she had taken for twenty-four hours. From that time she improved steadily, and received no more medicine for four days. Afterwards she had a dose of *Nux*. Recovery was perfect. A. W. Holcombe (*Hahn. Ad*., xxxviii. 27) reports this case: Man, 40, had gonorrhśa suppressed by local treatment three months previously. A week before Holcombe saw him first he was unable to pass water,

and had to resort to the catheter. Since then could pass urine, but passed almost pure blood with it. Could only urinate when sitting down with knees spread apart. Great soreness of perinćum; on sitting down had to sit sideways on chair. *Zn*. cm one dose. Five days later perinćal soreness gone, could urinate freely in any position, and had a profuse whitish discharge from the urethra. Suppression of foot-sweat; of lochia; of milk, are all caused and cured by Zn. Weyner (*H. R*., x. 152) relates the poisoning of cows pasturing near a cadmium mine, near which Zinc-smelting was carried on. These were some of the effects: General emaciation, skin clinging tightly to the body; eyes pale bluish, *drawn back into the orbits*; horns and ears unequally warm, mouth hot and shiny and hanging down, at times dry; appetite undisturbed; rumination slower; dung grass-green, thin-flowing and fetid; at times cough. As the disease progressed emaciation increased, the horns became rough, *milk dried up*, and diarrhśa increased till the animals could no longer rise, and died of total prostration. *Zn*. meets these suppression-effects: paralysis and vertigo from brain softening following suppressed foot-sweat; chorea from eruptions suppressed by gout; puerperal convulsions from suppressed eruption; nymphomania from suppressed lochia. *Zn*. has a strong action on the generative sphere, it excites both sexes and causes seminal losses and prostatorrhśa of the male, and nymphomania and masturbation in the female. This may be associated with varicosis or pruritus of the external genitals. A notable symptom of *Zn*., and one which may indicate it in children and in delirious cases, as well as in affections of the genitals themselves, is that the patient is continually pressing on the pubes or applying the hand to the genitals. With the emission there is backache, which is temporarily > by the emission; and with the female sexual disorders there is also backache and spinal irritation. Dull aching in spine, < when sitting. Burning pains all along the spine. The burning pains of *Zn*. appear in many parts. Pricking, pressive, cramp-like pains, tension and constriction are also present. Neuralgia in malar bones with pressive pains. Pressure at root of nose as if it would be pressed in. The constriction is especially felt in the chest, and is connected both with respiration and the heart. "Sudden, spasmodic, bursting sensation about heart; it appears to be beating regularly, when it suddenly seems as if it would burst through the chest." *Zn*. affects the blood-vessels and corresponds to varicosis: varices of the labia; of the thighs, running into the labia; of the legs, with fidgety feet. Numbness, tingling, formication, and fainting spells are other nervous effects of *Zn*. It has an insatiable craving hunger and goneness, notably at 11 a.m.; thirst quite as great; and "hasty eating" and "hasty drinking" are among the keynote symptoms. Another of the first importance is *intolerance of wine*: wine aggravates all symptoms. This is noteworthy in states of nervous exhaustion, which usually crave stimulants. There is the aversion to wine. Other characteristic aversions are: Meat (especially veal); sweets; cooked or warm food. Eating as well as wine-drinking < the pain. There is a tearing headache, most in side of head, < from wine, < after dinner. In meningitis there are sharp, lancinating pains in the head, < from the least stimulant. Pain may account for the anxious scream which accompanies the convulsions of *Zn*. The child springs up in bed, gnashing

teeth, eyes rolled up. A characteristic of brain affections of children is "crossness in the evening." On waking there is delirium as if frightened, knows no one. "Child repeats everything said to it" is another leading symptom. "Grits teeth" occurs in these conditions, and will often give *Zn*. a place in worm cases. Among the symptoms indicating lack of power is "teeth fail to develop." The "fidgety feet" of *Zn*. are not the only automatic movements of the remedy, though the most characteristic. There are automatic movements of mouth, arms, and hands, and general restlessness. Among other features of *Zn*. is blueness of surface. Related to this is the tendency to chilblains, which are swollen and painful, and easily made worse by rubbing. There is sensitiveness to frost-bite; the tip of the nose is easily frost-bitten, and the nose remains red long after it has been frost-bitten. The hands and feet are affected with inflammation, painful eruptions, cracks. There is also a "frost-bitten feeling" in the toes. All these point to a lowered state of vitality. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if she had a large goître which she could not see over. As if hair bristled. Uneasy, as if he had committed a crime. As if he would have apoplexy. As if scalp were drawn together. Pains as if between the skin and the flesh. As if head were moving up and down, with a similar floating of images of his fancy. As if he saw through a mist. As if he would fall over to other side. As if head were swaying back and forth. Nauseating weakness as after smoking too strong tobacco. As if eyes were drawn together by a cord. Stupefying headache as from coal gas. As if root of nose would be pressed into head. As if head would be drawn backward. As if air forced itself into frontal sinuses. As if head would burst. As if strained in occiput. As if scalp wrinkled up and kept tightening. As if insects were crawling from occiput to forehead. Feeling in eyes as if she had wept much. As if sand in eyes. As if upper lids paralysed. As if teeth would be pulled out with neuralgia. As if teeth long and loose. As if a web drawn across throat. As if a hard body were opposing pressure from pharynx into abdomen. As if food remained sticking in pharynx after dinner. As if stomach compressed or empty. As of a heavy weight in hypochondria. As if abdominal walls were retracted against spine. As if flatus pressing against coccyx. As from worms crawling in anus. As if testicles tightly compressed and drawn up. As if pudenda swollen. Cough with stitches in chest and feeling as if chest would burst. Chest: as if hollow and cold; constricted; cut to pieces. As if a foreign substance rising up throat. Emptiness behind sternum. As if a cap on heart. Pain in cervical muscles as if head had been in uncomfortable position. As if cold water were poured down her back. As if muscles of wrist too short. As if kidney would be twisted off. Wrist and foot as if sprained. As if soles swollen. As if tendons of right sole too short. As if ball of great toe frozen.—The headache and eye symptoms of *Zn*. are well marked, and "Headache with sympathetic amblyopia" may be regarded as a keynote: Kafka (*H. R*., x. 153) relates the case of a "pale yet vigorous lady of forty" who for two years had had a headache recurring periodically every ten to fourteen days without warning. Simultaneously with the headache was *a weakness of vision*, she seemed looking through a fog, and could not distinguish even large objects. The pain, which lasted two or three days, now increasing, now

diminishing, was a pressure on vertex and forehead from without inward. Face pale, appetite deficient, head muddled, mood cross and peevish. In forenoon the pain was bearable, in afternoon <, and still < evening, when reflex nausea, and even vomiting, occurred. The amblyopia went *pari passu* with the severity of the pain, and disappeared as the pain left off. Pupils rather contracted, eyes otherwise normal. *Zn*. 3 was given morning and evening. The pains diminished immediately and were gone in twenty-four hours. The remedy was taken in the evening daily for a week. There was no relapse. F. W. Payne (*N. A. J. H*., xiv. 131, quoting *A. M*.) reports this case of cataract: Right eye partially affected, and left practically useless for vision, with bruised, sore, smarting, burning, itching, and stinging sensation; at intervals, suddenly, sensation as if pepper had been thrown into it, causing scalding lachrymation and spasm of the lids. These spells were < in evening. Burning dryness as if a stick under lid scratching eyeball. Flickering before left eye; blue and green rings; green halo round gas-jet at times. Slight irritation of conjunctiva and tendency of lids to adhere. < By warmth, on warm days, by artificial light. Patient nervous, tremulous, impatient, < by mental emotion. Choreic jerkings of individual muscles. *Zn*. 200, given occasionally, steadily improved the case. In six months right eye was quite clear, and the left steadily gaining. Eleven years later vision was practically perfect, though some small streaks could still be found in the left lens. Gerstel (*H. R*., x. 97) calls attention to the action of *Zn*. in fevers with inflammation of the brain. In these cases the seat of inflammation was the meninges. He refers to a case of a child suffering from scarlatina who was in this condition: Entirely motionless; extremities icy cold, body cold, skin all over body bluish red, *except the parts about the eyes, forehead and chin, which were white*. *Zn*. was given, and the child gradually recovered. In a case of typhoid (16th day) in a man, in whom mental symptoms had set in: "Muddled feeling in the head, an incapacity to relate anything connectedly, and a sort of *half-smiling loquacity*;" and later: Staring look, almost hippocratic appearance, *pale as wax*; carphologia, subsultus tendinum, constant trembling of the hands—*Zn*. 2 saved the patient.—The symptoms of *Zn*. are: < By touch. Pressure <; (> conjunctivitis; toothache; left ovarian pain). Rubbing and scratching >. Jarring, riding <. Rest <. Sitting <. Lying <; (> vertigo). < By motion, active or passive: "Child screams out whenever it is moved." Walking; lifting; exertion <. Looking up = vision of falling luminous objects, and dizziness. < Evening and night. 11 a.m. to 12 sinking <. Rheumatism < from over-heating. Wails and moans during sweat. <. By chill when heated. Warm room <. Warm water > conjunctivitis. Open air <; (> headache and drowsiness). Very sensitive to draught. < By cold touch (*i.e*., when patient touches anything cold). Sea bathing = herpes in mouth. Approach of storm = chills. > While eating; < after. Eating <. Drinking < (as soon as liquid reaches stomach he vomits). < From: Sugar; wine; milk. Emissions > (temporarily). Sensitive to others talking and to noise.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Hep., Ign., Camph. (Lobel., Teste). *Antidote to:* Baryt. c. *Incompatible:* Wine, Cham., Nux. *Followed well by:* Sep., Sul. (best—H. N. G.); Puls., Ign. *Follows well:* Ap., Bell. *Complementary:* In hydrocephalus, Calc.

p. *Compare:* Erratic temperature in fevers, Puls. Colics, Pul., Lyc. Abdominal symptoms, Plb., Pod. Tremors, Arg. n. Spinal pains, Cob., Sep. Asthma accompanying great constriction of chest, Cad. s., K. chl., Cact. Boring fingers in nose, Cin., Ver., Ar. t. Scarlatina, Bell. (Zn. follows well when rash fails to come out and child screams whenever moved). Hydrocephalus, Calc. ph. Pain in back < sitting than walking, Sep., Cob., Arg. n. (Arg. n. has pain when rising). Goneness 11 a.m., Sul., Nat. c., Pho., Indm. Paralysis and brain softening, Pho., Pb. Spermatorrhśa, testes drawn up, Con. (Con. lacks the excessive irritability of Zn., and Zn. has temporary > from the emissions). Fag, nervous exhaustion, Pic. ac. Neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, Mg. c. Spinal irritation, Act. r. (Zn. has < sitting and < from wine). Sinking sensation, inability to throw out eruption, Hell. Crying out in sleep, wakes terrified; puts hands to genitals, Stram. Suppressed or undeveloped eruption, Bry. Fidgety feet, Trn. Boring in left ovary ceasing with flow, Lach. Fear of ghosts, Aco., Ars., Bro., Carb. v., Cocc., Lyc., Pho., Pul., Ran. b., Sep., Sul. Pain in right chest, Phell. Pain in throat > when not swallowing, Ign. Too weak to develop exanthemata, Cup., Sul., Bac. Convulsions *with pale face*, no heat except in occiput, no rise of temperature (Bell. opp.). Automatic movements of hands and head or one hand and head, Apoc., Bry., Hell. Cannot bear back touched, Chi. s., Trn., Ther. Twitching or jerking of single muscles, Agar., Ign. Incipient brain disease from suppressed eruptions, Bac., Hell. Unconquerable sleepiness, Nux m., Op. Diarrhśa with stupor, Op. < From sea-bathing, Ars. Too speedy ejaculation in coitus, Titan. Burning in spine, Pho., Lyc. Headache at root of nose, Ign. Affections of palate, Mang.

Causation.—Grief. Anger. Fright. Night-watching. Operations. Frost-bite. Suppressions: eruptions; otorrhśa; menses; lochia; milk.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Hypochondriacal humour.—Thoughts of death, as if the end were approaching.—Fear of robbers or of frightful spectres.—Stares as if frightened on waking, rolls head from side to side.—Fretful, peevish humour, morose, with dislike to conversation, esp. in evening.—Child cross towards evening, brain affected.—The patient is powerfully affected by conversation or by noise.—Irascibility and impatience.—Tendency to fits of passion, and great uneasiness when left alone.—Aversion to labour (and to walk).—Fickleness (very variable mood), with sadness towards noon and joy (hilarity) in evening, and *vice versâ*.—Weakness of memory.—Forgetfulness (forgets what has been accomplished during the day).—Weak memory with stinging pains in head.—Unconquerable drowsiness after prolonged night-watching.—Absence of ideas.—Difficult conception.—Incoherent ideas.—Thoughtlessness and dulness of intellect.—Repeats all questions before answering them.

2. Head.—Continued confusion and cloudiness in head.—Vertigo deeply seated in brain, principally in occiput (cerebellum), causing patient to fall sidelong (to

l.).—Vertigo: as if he would have apoplexy; as if head moving up and down; as if he would fall to r. when on a height; with flushing heat; on staying up late, as after smoking too strong tobacco.—Vertigo, as if the seat were undulating when sitting up in bed in morning.—Vertigo and delirious feeling: kept continually talking in his sleep (agg. from 3x trit.—R. T. C.).—Stupefying vertigo, with clouded sight (everything gets black before the eyes; < in morning in warm room and after eating; > in open air); and general weakness.—Frequent attacks of vertigo, preceded by sharp pressure at root of nose, and a sensation of drawing together of eyes, as if by a cord, followed immediately by excessive nausea, faintness, and trembling of hands.—Pain as from a tearing in whole brain.—Headache at night, or in evening after lying down.—Headache after drinking (even small quantities of) wine.—Fit of headache, with nausea and vomiting.—Sharp pressure on a small spot in forehead, evening.—Pressure at root of nose as if it would be pressed into head.—Pressive cephalalgia, principally in morning and in forehead, with confusion; or else in temples and occiput.—Pain in sinciput, with dulness, extending into the eyes.—Compressive boring, or expansive pressure in head.—Drawing in occiput and forehead.—Shootings and tearing in the head, esp. in the sides, temples, forehead, and occiput, < after dinner.—Hemicrania; < after dinner; tearing and stinging.—Frequent screwing together pain in both sides of head in evening.—Chlorotic headaches, esp. in patients saturated with iron.—Cerebral and nervous exhaustion; brain-fag; anćmia.—Pain as from excoriation in head.—Pulsative pains in head.—Buzzing in head.—The headaches are > in open air and < in a room.—Itching and sensation of excoriation in the scalp, or pain as from ulceration.—Sensitiveness of vertex, as from soreness or ulceration, without regard to touch; < in evening in bed and after eating; > in open air.—Forehead cool, base of brain hot.—Sensation as if hair were standing on end.—The hair falls off from the vertex causing complete baldness, with sensation of soreness of the scalp.—Hydrocephalus.

3. Eyes.—Pain in the eyes in evening after lying down or drinking wine.—Pressure on eyes or sensation as if pressed or sunk into head.—Pressive and lancinating tearing in eyes.—Photophobia; dread of sunlight with watery eyes.—Sensitive to light; brain affected.—Burning and biting in eyes, esp. in r., as from dust; photophobia and lachrymation; < evenings.—Itching, smarting, and feeling of excoriation in eyes, eyelids, and internal canthi; < evening and night; also during menses.—(Pterygium.).—Burning and inflammation of eyes and lids.—Redness and inflammation of internal canthi, with suppuration.—Dryness of eyes.—Agglutination of lids at night, with pressing, sore feeling.—Intense burning in eyes after operations.—Falling down and paralysis of upper eyelids.—Pupils contracted.—Luminous flakes before eyes when looking into the air (at the sky).—On looking up felt giddy and saw showers of gold descending (cured with hysterical retention of urine.—B. Simmons).—When looking up, a dark, diagonal line before l. eye, directed upwards and to the r., about six feet in length.—Diplopia, l. eye most affected; strabismus developed.—Amaurosis: during severe headache, passing away with headache.

4. Ears.—Earache, with tearing lancinations and external swelling, esp. in children.—Frequent, acute stitches in r. ear, near tympanum.—Earache of children, esp. boys.—Increased ear-wax, l. ear, thinner than usual.—Tickling in l. ear not > by rubbing.—Itching in r. ear, > by boring into it.—Flow of fetid pus from ears.—Noises: humming; whizzing; ringing; crash as from breaking glass on falling asleep.

5. Nose.—Pain as from excoriation in interior of nose.—Troublesome pressure at the root of nose, as if it were squeezed.—Cutting, crawling in evening, then sneezing.—Swelling of nose, internally and externally, sometimes semilateral, with anosmia.—Obstruction of nose.—Fluent coryza, with hoarseness and burning sensation in chest.—Redness of nose, remaining after freezing; tip of nose easily frosted.

6. Face.—Pale and earthy countenance.—Pale; alternating with redness.—Face: cadaverous; pinched; unnatural; earthy, as after long illness; cachectic, bluish-white; waxy, white or yellow; pewter-like.—Gloomy and wandering look; vacant; apathetic.—Tearing, pressing, stitches, and pain as of a fracture in the bones of the face.—Sudden pressing stitch from r. zygoma to upper margin of orbit, deep in bone, followed by great sensitiveness on the spot; evening.—Neuralgia of fifth pair of nerves, < from touch and in evening.—Spasmodic twitching of musculi risores, with constant inclination to laugh.—Cracks in lips and commissures, with internal ulceration.—Lips: swollen; dry.—Upper lip: violent muscular twitches in l. side; sore; ulcerating in middle; jerking tearing in r. side; fine stitches.—Lower lip: tensive, painful smarting: burning smarting on inner surface.—Sticking pain in jaw-joint, beneath and in front of l. ear, on moving jaw back and biting strongly, and on pressing finger on joint.—Thick, viscid, tasteless mucus on lips.—Itching eruption and redness on chin.

7. Teeth.—Toothache during mastication.—Tearing, lancinating, or drawing toothache, esp. in molars.—Pain in teeth, as from excoriation.—Frequent toothache, a drawing pain in roots of incisors.—Painful jerking in a tooth.—Looseness of teeth.—Teeth: feel sore; feel elongated.—Grits teeth.—Copious bleeding of teeth and gums (on slightest touch).—Gums white and swollen, with pain as from excoriation.—Ulcers in gums.

8. Mouth.—Small yellow ulcers in mouth, on internal surface of cheeks.—Tingling (crawling) of internal surface of cheeks, and copious secretion of saliva, having a metallic taste.—Sticking, biting on palate, close to and in the roots of incisors.—Vesicles on tongue.—Tongue: dry, doesn't want to talk; coated at root and edges (brain diseases); swollen l. side, hindering talking; covered with vesicles; white or yellowish white; white as from cheese, without taste; covered with white mucus; blistered, painful on eating.—Inflammation of palate.—Pain in palate and velum palati, esp. on yawning.—Herpes in mouth from sea-bathing.

9. Throat.—Drawing tearings in bottom of gullet, more frequently when not swallowing than during deglutition (or worse between acts of swallowing than on empty swallowing).—Sensation of contraction and cramp in śsophagus, near pit of throat.—Dryness and roughness in palate and throat, with rawness, smarting, and scraping.—Pain as from excoriation in throat.—Copious accumulation of mucus in the throat, which frequently enters the mouth through the posterior nares.—Bluish herpes in throat after suppressed gonorrhśa.—Pain in throat as from an internal swelling.

10. Appetite.—Taste of blood in mouth.—Salt taste in mouth.—Taste: sweetish; metallic; like spoiled cheese; as after raw peas.—Violent thirst: from forenoon till evening; with heat in palms; in afternoon; in afternoon during menses; with hasty drinking; for beer in evening.—Diminution of appetite; loss of appetite.—Insatiable voracity.—Hunger: ravenous, esp. 11 a.m. or 12 noon, with weakness of legs and trembling; greediness and hasty swallowing.—Loss of appetite, with a perfectly clean tongue.—Dislike to meal (veal), sweet things, fish, cooked and hot food; to wine and brandy.—Pressure at stomach, with nausea, after eating bread.—Hypochondriacal humour, with aching under false ribs; choking, clawing in abdomen, and fulness, pressure, or burning in the stomach after a meal.—< From sugar (heartburn); wine; milk (loud eructations).

11. Stomach.—Rising, with pressive pain in chest.—Sour risings after a meal, esp. after drinking milk.—Pyrosis after taking things sweetened with sugar.—Hiccough, esp. after breakfast.—Nausea, with retching and vomiting of bitter mucus, renewed by slightest movement.—Nausea and headache from least drop of wine.—Vomiting: as soon as, first spoonful of liquid reaches stomach; of pregnancy; easy, of watery bile, followed by great relief; acrid, causing burning on face and rawness in throat; almost continuous.—Vomiting of blood.—Stomachache.—Unpleasant sensation in cardia and along śsophagus.—Squeezing and pressure in scrobiculus.—Tearing and shootings in scrobiculus; from both sides towards each other.—Burning in stomach.—Burning sensation in epigastrium (extending to śsophagus).—Sudden oppression of stomach, has to unfasten dress.—Spasm in stomach and constriction of śsophagus; < during inspiration.

12. Abdomen.—Spasmodic pains in the hypochondria, alternating with oppression of chest (dyspnśa) after eating.—Sticking in r. hypochondrium.—Enlarged liver.—Violent pressure in hypochondria and sides of abdomen, < by movement and walking.—Squeezing, pressure, and shootings in the hepatic region.—Shootings in region of spleen.—Pressure, shootings, and pain as from excoriation in lumbar region.—Sticking in diaphragm.—Pains in abdomen in evening after lying down.—Violent pressure and tension in abdomen (and sides), with distension.—Pain after a light meal, with tympanites.—Pressure under short ribs, after eating, with depression of spirits.—Pain as from an internal induration in a spot beneath navel.—Sensation of pressure on internal surface of trunk, of a nervous character, without flatulency.—Spasmodic pain in umbilical

region.—Squeezing in abdomen.—Gripings and pinchings in abdomen, with diarrhśa.—Griping after breakfast or cutting after dinner.—Tearings and shootings in abdomen.—Severe stabbing pains in abdomen.—Accumulation of much flatulence, with grumbling (loud rumbling, gurgling rolling) and borborygmi in abdomen, esp. after a meal.—Flatulent colic, esp. in evening.—Frequent expulsion of hot and putrid flatus.—Inguinal hernia.—Pressive aching in pubic region.—(Erotomania; patient always pressing on pubes.).—Cutting upward in l. iliac region, in paroxysms; in a pregnant woman.—Swelling of inguinal glands; buboes (l.).

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.—Hard, dry (crumbling), insufficient fćces, often evacuated with violent straining.—Constipation of the newborn.—Loose, soft evacuations of consistence of pap, or liquid, and often accompanied by a discharge of bright red (or pale) blood.—Diarrhśa with stupor.—Nervous diarrhśa from depression of nerve centres.—Involuntary evacuation.—Pain in abdomen during and after evacuation.—Tearings, shootings, burning, feeling as of excoriation, and violent itching in anus.—Burning in anus during stool.—Feeling in rectum as if flatus pressing against coccyx, by which it is retained.—Crawling tingling in anus, as from worms.

14. Urinary Organs.—Pressing, stinging, and soreness in the kidneys.—Pressure in region of l. kidney.—Stones (gravel) of kidneys and bladder.—Retention of urine when beginning to urinate.—Sitting with legs crossed, bending forward, and cannot pass water, or but very little, and feels as if his bladder would burst.—Can only pass urine (which she must do every hour) while sitting bent backwards.—Hysterical retention of urine (with vision of a golden shower on looking up.—B. Simmons).—Excessive desire to urinate, also at night.—Violent pressure of urine on the bladder.—Painful emission of urine.—Involuntary emission of urine, esp. when walking, coughing, or sneezing.—Frequent emission of a clear yellow urine, which afterwards deposits a white, flocky sediment.—The urine becomes turbid, like clay-water, after standing.—Sanguineous urine.—Burning sensation during and after emission of urine.—Acute drawing in forepart of urethra and in penis.—Incisive pains in orifice of urethra.—Discharge of blood from urethra after painful micturition.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Testes retracted, swollen, painful.—Drawing in testes and along spermatic cord (one or the other testicle is drawn up).—Pain as from excoriation in scrotum.—Contraction of scrotum and shuddering in that part.—Orchitis; from suppressed otorrhśa.—Strong sexual desire, with difficult or too speedy emission.—Permanent erections at night.—Emissions at night, without lascivious dreams.—Easily excited; the emission during an embrace is difficult or almost impossible.—Flow of prostatic fluid (without any cause).—Great falling off of hair of genital organs.—Hands constantly on the genitals.—The child grasps the genitals when coughing.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Sensation of bearing down towards the genital organs.—Complaints coming on while the menses are absent, but feels perfectly well during the flow: suffers much pain, particularly in ovaries, will lie so as to press on the affected side, and dangling the limb will swing it about, patient can't keep still.—Menses flow more at night.—Nymphomania of lying-in women, with great sensitiveness of the genitals.—Hands constantly on the genitals.—Irresistible sexual desire at night; desire for onanism.—Menses too early.—Discharge of large clots during the menses.—Menstruation too late.—Catamenia premature; suppressed.—Suppressed menstruation with painfulness of the breasts and genitals.—Catamenia retarded.—Spasmodic colic on appearance of catamenia.—During the catamenia: distension of the abdomen, cuttings, and pressure towards abdomen and loins, with great heaviness and lassitude in legs; cough.—Leucorrhśa of thick mucus (bloody mucus; excoriating after menses), sometimes preceded by pains in abdomen.—Leucorrhśa with much itching; pain in l. ovary, only > by menstrual flow.—Pruritus vulvć; causes masturbation.—Itching of vulva during menses.—Varicose veins of external genitals, with fidgety feet.—Profuse falling off of hair of genitals.—Varices during pregnancy; stagnation of blood in l. leg.—Tendency to miscarry.—Puerperal convulsions with suppression of (chronic) eruption.—Suppressed lochia; nymphomania.—Pain as from excoriation in nipples.—Suppressed secretion of milk.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Roughness and dryness in throat and chest, esp. in morning and after dinner.—Hoarseness; with burning in trachea as if chest filled with mucus.—Frequent tickling in region of larynx.—Discharge of black blood when hawking.—Cough, with oppression.—Violent cough.—Cough, with stitches in the head.—Dry cough also at night, with violent stitches in chest and feeling as if it would burst.—Cough, with expectoration of viscid mucus, followed by a sensation of coldness and excoriation in chest as if it were raw.—Cough, with expectoration of blood, burning sensation, and pain as from excoriation of chest.—Debilitating, spasmodic cough from tickling in larynx, extending to middle of chest, with expectoration of yellow, purulent, blood-streaked, tenacious mucus, tasting disagreeably, sweetish-putrid, metallic; or of pure blood in morning or during day.—The cough is < after eating, during rest, sitting, standing, from milk, sweets, spirituous liquors, during menstruation.—Child grasps genitals when coughing.

18. Chest.—Difficult respiration and oppression, with pressive pain in the chest, esp. in evening.—Constrictive sensation around the chest, with pain in the chest, as if cut to pieces.—Dull stitches in r. side of chest.—Stitches in a spot in l. side of chest, with feeling as if corroded and bruised.—Tightness in evening, with pressure in middle of sternum; small, rapid pulse.—Spasmodic dyspnśa.—Shortness of breath, caused by flatulence after a meal.—Sensation of emptiness in the chest.—Chest loaded with mucus.—Pressure at chest.—Tensive pain in sternum.—L. intercostal neuralgia < by motion; fatigue; at times with palpitation.—Sticking beneath l. breast.—Tearings in chest.—Shootings in chest, esp. in region of heart.—Burning sensation in chest.—Pain beneath costal arches.

19. Heart.—Palpitation of heart, with or without anguish.—Irregular movements of heart.—Shocks in heart and intermittent palpitation, with suffocation.—Tension and stitches in the prćcordial region, < by violent expiration.—Stitches at apex.—Sudden, spasmodic, bursting sensation about heart.—Feels as if a cap were over heart; spine affected.—Violent pulsations in blood-vessels during heat.—Rapid pulse.

20. Neck and Back.—Lancinating tearings, stiffness, and tension in nape.—Tearing in r. side of neck.—Nape of neck feels weary from writing or any exertion.—Spinal irritation with prostration; numbness of lower limbs.—Pains in loins, esp. when walking and seated.—Sensation of paralytic weakness in back and loins.—Rheumatic pains in back.—Itching tetters on back.—Tension and shootings in and between shoulder-blades.—Burning in scapulć.—Pressive tension beneath the r. scapula.—Burning pressure upon spine above small of back.—Burning along whole spine, < when sitting.—Pains at last dorsal vertebra.—Violent, long-lasting ache about last lumbar vertebrć.—Stiffness and pain in upper dorsal muscles.—Pushing, aching, at times pinching pains in coccyx; lancinating in sacrum; pressive tension and weakness in lumbar and sacral regions.

21. Limbs.—Tearing in limbs, < when over-heated or when taking exercise.—Drawing tearing in hollow bones, with pain so violent that the limbs can give no support.—Stiffness of joints, with sharp, lancinating pains above joints, always transverse, not lengthwise of the limb.—Coldness of extremities.—Drawing, tearing pains in all limbs.—Violent itching in all joints.—Spasmodic pain and cramp in the limbs.—Visible quivering and jerking in different parts of the muscles.—Tingling in the limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic drawing and lancinating tearing in shoulders, arms, elbows, joints of hands and fingers.—Painful sensation of paralysis in arms.—Furunculi in arms.—Burning in l. forearm at night.—Paleness and paralysis of hands.—Weakness and trembling of the hands when writing.—Spasmodic tension in r. hand.—Lameness and deadness of hands; they look bluish.—Herpetic, rough, and itching spots on hands.—Dry skin, with rhagades on hands.—Dry herpes on the hands and fingers; they are rough and itch.—Chilblains itch and swell.—Cracks between the fingers.—Numbness of fingers when rising in morning.

23. Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic drawings and tearings in legs, knees, ankles and joints of the feet.—Varices in thighs and legs.—Legs śdematous.—Itching of thighs and hollow of knees.—Tensive pain in knees.—Nocturnal pains in knees.—Sensation as if the blood did not circulate in the legs.—Drawing and tensive stiffness in calves when walking.—Tingling in calves.—Burning pain in tibia.—Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of tendo Achillis.—Intolerable boring pain in heel after drinking wine.—Stiffness of joint of the foot after being seated for some time.—Wrenching pain in joints of feet and toes.—Burning sensation in feet.—Inflammatory swelling of feet.—Weakness and trembling of

feet.—Paralysis of feet: from spinal or chronic nervous disease, softening of brain or cerebral hćmorrhage; from suppressed foot-sweat.—Feet sweaty and sore about toes; fetid suppressed foot-sweat with much nervous excitement.—Coldness of the feet at night.—Nervous, fidgety movement of the feet; after retiring and during sleep.—Tearing in margin of r. foot.—Painful chilblains on feet.—Itching, heat, redness, and swelling of toes as if they were frozen.—Pulsative lancinations in toes.—Sprained pain in bends of toe-joints.—Ulcerative, boring pains in heels; < when walking than when sitting.—Profuse sweat on the feet.

24. Generalities.—[Affections in general appearing in the l. inguinal ring; l. side of back; upper jaw, and troubles of the teeth in lower jaw; loins; posterior surface of thigh; tendo Achillis; big toe; joints of toes.—Patient can't keep still, must be in motion all the time.—Chilblains of the hand, much swollen, very painful.—In fevers or nervous complaints one keeps the feet in continual motion.—Variable mood; clay-like sediment in the urine; biting, pungent pain; lancinating pains; exanthema of long standing, esp. with a biting sensation.—< In the evening, sometimes lasting all night; after swallowing food.—> While eating.—H. N. G.].—Pain as from excoriation.—Varices.—Pain, which sometimes seems to be between the skin and the flesh.—Formication on the skin.—The symptoms are aggravated to an extraordinary degree by *Chamomile, Nux*, and wine, substances which also excite them, particularly the nocturnal uneasiness and constipation.—The majority of the symptoms manifest themselves after dinner and towards evening.—Sensation of soreness in internal and external parts.—General insensibility of the body.—Sensation of coldness in bones.—Violent pulsation throughout body.—Violent trembling (twitching) of whole body, esp. after mental emotion.—Twitching of children.—Chorea.—Heaviness, lassitude, and excessive weakness, < when walking or on waking in morning.—Aversion to movement.

25. Skin.—Itching in bends of joints.—Itching, with violent lancinations, esp. in evening in bed, disappearing immediately on being touched.—Tingling between the skin and the flesh.—Chronic eruptions.—Eczema of back of r. hand with terrible irritation, little oozing and fissuration, < in cold weather and excited by rubbing (R. T. C.).—Tetters and herpetic ulcers.—Ganglia, chilblains, and liability of the external parts to become frozen.—Rhagades.—Small furunculi.—Varicose veins.

26. Sleep.—Sleep by day, and continued disposition to sleep, esp. in morning or after a meal; with inclination to yawn.—Unconquerable drowsiness.—Retarded sleep.—Disturbed sleep, with frequent waking.—Unrefreshing sleep (with unpleasant dreams).—Fantastic, frightful, agitated, or disgusting and terrific dreams, with talking and cries during sleep.—Excessive coldness of the feet at night.—Shocks in body during sleep and frequent starts.

27. Fever.—Febrile shuddering along back.—Constant shivering, with increased internal heat.—Chill begins generally after eating, and continues till late in evening and during the night.—Chilliness in open air and when touching a cold

object.—Chilliness on approach of stormy weather.—Febrile shuddering, with flushes of heat; violent trembling of limbs, short and hot breath, and pulsation throughout the body.—Pulse small and rapid in the evening, slower in morning and during the day.—Pulse at times intermitting.—Violent pulsations in the veins during the heat.—Internal heat, with sensation of coldness in abdomen and on feet.—Tendency to perspire in the day.—Night-sweat.—Profuse perspiration during whole night, with inclination to uncover oneself.—Badly-smelling perspirations.—[" Brass-founders ague," which is supposed to be due to inhalation of Zinc fumes, begins with malaise and feeling of constriction across the chest, nausea occasionally, the symptoms occurring in after part of day are followed in evening at bed-time by shivering, sometimes by an indistinct hot stage, but always by profuse sweating; the worse the sweating, the less violent the attack; attacks always irregular. (R. T. C.).]

Zincum Aceticum.

Acetate of Zinc. $Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2 3H_2O$. Solution.

Clinical.—Diarrhœa. Erysipelas. Gastritis. Night-watching, effects of. Toothache.

Characteristics.—*Zn. ac*. was proved by Hahnemann and others. The most *Peculiar Symptoms* were these: "Brain feels sore and as if sprinkled with salt." "Throat seems too tight and tongue too short." There was toothache < by touch. Shaking chill during and after vomiting. Empty, hungry sensation. Pain and paralytic condition of arms. The symptoms were < in evening. < By motion. < Walking in open air. The only clinical uses of *Zn. ac*. I am acquainted with I learned from Burnett. He used Rademacher's solution of Zinc in Acetic Acid, and gave 5-drop doses three times a day in water to nurses and others who were compelled to work on an insufficient amount of sleep. I have verified the great utility of this. Another use to which Burnett put it was in erysipelas of old people. In the provers it produced a pustular eruption on forehead and knee; and the latter was attended with voluptuous itching.

Causation.—Night-watching.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anxious, quiet, does not speak a word; asked how she feels, says, "Let me alone, I shall soon be better."

2. Head.—Heaviness of head.—Throbbing headache, as if it would come out at forehead.—Frontal headache, as if brain sore and sprinkled with salt.—Dull,

sticking, painful sensation in forehead.—Stitches: in forehead; needle-like in l. temple.

4. Ears.—L. ear swollen internally, painful on inserting finger and on external touch.

6. Face.—Face pale; look anxious.

8. Mouth.—Tearing pain in teeth, esp. when touched.—Blister on forepart of gum, painful as if burnt.—Mouth feels burnt.—Bitter taste in mouth.

9. Throat.—Throat feels too tight and tongue too short.

11. Stomach.—Eructations: empty; ineffectual; sour, with shaking chill; tasting of food eaten three hours before.—Nausea followed by needle-like stitches in throat, then vomiting of bitter, sour mucus, whereby the sticking was <; afterwards chilliness of back.—Vomit with salivation.—Sensation of a small swelling in pit of stomach, painful to touch, previous to menses.—Pressure; and sticking in pit of stomach, < by motion, late in evening.—Empty, hungry sensation two hours after dinner.

12. Abdomen.—Violent griping in abdomen, obliged to lie down.

13. Stool and Anus.—Urging to stool a few times at night, followed by pasty stool.—Diarrhœa every hour during day.—Diarrhœa of black colour after dinner.

14. Urinary Organs.—Urethra: contraction of; biting in.—Frequent increased desire to urinate and irritation to urinate (like a burning).—Much watery urine.

18. Chest.—Much mucus comes from chest in afternoon, with a kind of nausea.

20. Back.—Back much affected, on stooping sudden shooting in it as if all strength had left him.

22. Upper Limbs.—Weakness in both arms.—Pain in l. arm, heavy, wrist hurts, no position easy at night (from injection into urethra).—Drawing, trembling, loss of power in r. arm.—Pressing, tearing, and stitches in muscles of r. arm during rest and motion.—Pressing pain in ball of r. hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Pressive sticking in muscles of l. thigh while walking in open air.—Tensive pain in upper r. calf while walking in open air.

24. Generalities.—She wishes to walk, contrary to habit.—Frequent alternation between sitting and walking about.—Feels bad in afternoon.—(Effects of insufficient sleep.)

25. Skin.—Papular eruption filled with pus on forehead and neck; when opened it discharged pus and blood (from external application to urethra).—Red, papular eruption about both knees, which caused a tickling and voluptuous itching.—(Erysipelas of old people.)

26. Sleep.—Sleepy during day, frequent yawning.

27. Fever.—Shaking chill; during and after vomiting.—Several times a day feels hot, as though throat had been burnt with alcohol.—Burning heat in face, evening, and heat over whole face and redness of cheeks without sweat.—Night-sweat.

Zincum Bromatum.

Bromide of Zinc. Zincic bromide. $ZnBr_2$. Solution.

Clinical.—Chorea. Dentition. Hydrocephalus.

Characteristics.—Hale has used *Zn. br.* on its double indications for teething children who suffer intensely from pain in nerves of head and face, pains which throw the children into a state of stupor alternating with wakefulness. He uses the 3rd and 6th attenuations.

Zincum Cyanatum.

Cyanide of Zinc. Zincic Cyanide. $Zn(CN)_2$. Trituration. (Low attenuations should be freshly made.)

Clinical.—Chorea. Convulsions. Epilepsy. Hysteria. Meningitis. Paralysis agitans. Petit mal.

Characteristics.—*Zn. cy.* produces the nervous and mental symptoms of *Zn.* with great intensity, and it has been chosen in consequence as the salt for use in convulsions and paralytic conditions in which *Zn.* is indicated. The few symptoms of Kopp's proving show its suitability.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Great excitement.—Bad temper.—Great sensitiveness.

2. Head.—Congestion to head.

6. Face.—Face suddenly changes colour.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation.

24. Generalities.—Great physical agitation.—General trembling from time to time.

Zincum Iodatum.

Iodide of Zinc. Zincic iodide. ZnI_2. Solution in syrup. Trituration.

Clinical.—Constipation. Cough. Phthisis.

Characteristics.—*Zn. i.* has been proved by American provers, and some well-defined symptoms were produced (*C. D. P.*). Among them were: Splinter-like pain in throat. Coldness in stomach and bowels with tendency to perspire. A cough from tickling in the throat, and the more he coughed the worse the tickling became. A peculiar tingling in right side of face to vertex, with tension in skin of the part. Undulating pain at border of right free ribs, extending to third rib on same side.

Relations.—*Compare:* Splinter pain in throat, Hep., Arg. n. The more he coughs the < it tickles, Ign.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Brain seems clouded, hard to remember what he reads.

2. Head.—Vertigo and belching of wind, attended with coldness in lumbar region.

5. Nose.—At 8.30 a.m. constant tickling in nose, causing ineffectual desire to sneeze.

6. Face.—Peculiar tingling r. side of face, extending to vertex; skin of same region feels tense.

8. Mouth.—Taste in mouth like carbonate of soda.

9. Throat.—Splinter-like pain in throat at intervals.

11. Stomach.—Emptiness in pit of stomach accompanied all symptoms.—Coldness in stomach and bowels, with tendency to perspire.

12. Abdomen.—Cold sweat in umbilical and lumbar regions.—Lancinating pains in r. groin.

13. Stool and Anus.—Constipation; ineffectual efforts for stool; stool when passed scanty and insufficient.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in throat giving rise to a dry cough: the more he coughs the worse the tickling becomes.

18. Chest.—Painful undulation from free border of r. ribs up to 3rd r. rib.—Tingling in region of l. nipple.

20. Back.—Slight pain in l. lumbar region.—Coldness (and cold sweat) in lumbar region.—Aching in lumbar vertebræ.

21. Limbs.—Trembling feeling in lower limbs, later in arms.—Tired, aching sensation in legs and arms.

22. Upper Limbs.—Cold, clammy sweat of palms.

23. Lower Limbs.—Cramp-like pain in l. thigh.—Shifting, crampy pains in muscles of legs.—Creeping sensation in backs of legs and soles of feet.

25. Skin.—Skin very dry; scattered over face are scaling patches, giving the appearance of whitish spots.

26. Sleep.—Very sleepy, with slight headache.—Slept very uneasily.

27. Fever.—Coldness: in stomach and bowels; umbilical and lumbar regions.—Tendency to sweat.—Cold sweat on palms.

Zincum Muriaticum.

Chloride of Zinc. Zincic Chloride. $ZnCl_2$. Solutions in water or alcohol.

Clinical.—Bright's disease. *Constipation*. Convulsions. Cramps. Diphtheria. Dysentery. Emaciation. Hæmatemesis. Hiccough. *Hydrocephalus*. Smell, perverted. Taste perverted. Typhoid fever. Wounds.

Characteristics.—The bulk of the symptoms of *Zn. m*. are derived from poisoning cases. Chloride of Zinc is an active poison and a powerful disinfectant., and being readily accessible in the form of "Sir Wm. Burnett's Disinfectant Fluid," has occasioned many poisonings, both accidental and suicidal. Most of the symptoms are the usual effects of a corrosive poison, but some characteristic symptoms appear. One of them was the perversion of the senses of smell and taste: Things had a putrid smell and taste which were not putrid; and fæces had no odour at all.

Quinine had no bitter taste, and acids and alkalies had no acid or alkaline taste. Insipid things were most relished. Other symptoms were: "No natural appetite, but a morbid craving for something to allay the irritation at the stomach." "Vomiting of all food except boiled milk." "Occasional attacks of tetanic spasms of right forearm and hand." "Emaciation; skin looked as if stretched tightly over bones of face and hands." "Bluish and blue-mottled skin." "Sleeps on right side with legs drawn up, grinds teeth." Spasmodic twitchings of face and hands, sprains and convulsions were prominent features. De Noë Walker used a dilution of *Zn. m*. as an application to fresh wounds, and found it very effectual in securing rapid healing.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Excessive nervous derangement and prostration.—Picks bedclothes.—Anxiety, dulness.—Depressed.—Intellect clear by day, wanders at night.—Semi-comatose.

2. Head.—Vertigo: and fainting; and rush of blood to head.—Headache, occipital and frontal.

3. Eyes.—Eyes sunken.—Pupils: widely dilated; contracted.—Sight lost.

5. Nose.—Smell perverted: putrid and fæcal matter had no odour; scents smelt like hemlock; meats if the least bit burnt smelt intolerably putrid.

6. Face.—Face: distorted with agony and livid; pale and anxious; dusky; flushed; convulsed and twitching.—Swelling of lips, with thick, transparent mucus adhering.—Vesication of lips and tongue.

8. Mouth.—Toothache in carious teeth.—Gums: spongy; red and covered with white sordes.—Tongue: coated with white fur; thick yellow fur; intensely red; covered with brown sordes.—Frothing at mouth.—Peculiar fetor of breath.—Taste: astringent; metallic; perverted not less than the sense of smell, roast things intolerable, most foods, esp. *raw* oysters, tasted of burnt flour, quinine was not bitter, nor acids acid.

9. Throat.—Throat: inflamed; painful; burning.—Diphtheritic-like membrane on fauces.—Constriction of throat.—Burning along œsophagus.—Swallowing difficult.

11. Stomach.—No natural appetite, had a morbid craving to allay irritation of stomach.—Anorexia.—Constant thirst, but aversion to swallowing any fluids.—Nausea.—Vomiting: distressing; violent; of all food except boiled milk; of shreds of membrane; most offensive; of blood.—In stomach: clawing and burning pain.

12. Abdomen.—Severe pain in l. hypochondrium, < by food.—Abdomen shrunken, edge of liver sharply defined.—Intense abdominal pain and tenderness.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa: violent, with vomiting and collapse.—Stools: thin, dark brown; fetid; coffee-ground; pitchy; olive-green; pale, clayey, dry, crumbling.—Constipation.

14. Urinary Organs.—Nephritis (*H. W.*, xxxii. 428).—Urine excessive, seven pints in five hours.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Voice: in whispers; lost.—Breathing: difficult; thoracic, rapid.

19. Heart.—Pain in præcordial region; pulse rapid, fluttering.

21. Limbs.—Tremor in limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Spasmodic pains at shoulders and back.—Tetanic spasms occasionally in r. forearm and hand.

23. Lower Limbs.—Legs drawn up on belly.—Severe cramps.

24. Generalities.—Emaciation extreme.—Nervous prostration, hyperæsthesia.—Spasmodic movements of muscles of face and arms.—Convulsions.—Faintness.—Collapse.

25. Skin.—Skin: dusky; ghastly bluish green; harsh and dry, with odour as in starvation; bluish mottled; dry; hot.—Skin of legs covered with thick scales.

26. Sleep.—Utter inability to sleep.—Slept restlessly, lying always on r. side with legs drawn up, and ground teeth during sleep.

27. Fever.—Surface cold, wet, and clammy.—Alternations of cold and heat.—Complained of cold though skin moderately warm to touch.—Forehead bathed in sweat, general surface warm.—Cold, clammy sweat.

Zincum Oxydatum.

Flowers of Zinc. Oxide of Zinc. Zincic oxide. ZnO. Trituration.

Clinical.—Coryza. Debility. Deltoid, pain in. Diaphragm, neuralgia in. Elbow, pain in. Hiccough. Hypochondriasis. Laughter, involuntary. Sleeplessness.

Characteristics.—An extensive proving of *Zn. o*. was made by Wernek, Buchner, and Michælis. These symptoms have been included by Allen in the pathogenesis of *Zincum*, and some of them will be found in my Schema of *Zincum*. Jahr kept a separate record of *Zn. o*. I append his account. The contracting, shrivelling-up effect of Zinc was marked in these provings. Among the more *Peculiar Symptoms* were: Undulating movement in some muscles. Contraction of the risible muscles and constant impulse to laugh. Teeth blunted; incisors feel soft and glued together. Hiccough, > after regurgitation of bile. Liquid stools which > all symptoms. In these provings the *left* lung was very markedly affected. There was coryza < after a meal, with difficulty of respiration and nasal secretion. Stoppage of the nose was much complained of. Anorexia > after a meal. Farrington says *Zn. o*. is very like *Con*. in hypochondriasis and melancholy from masturbation, the difference being that *Zn. o*. is irritating as well as weakening and depressing.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Anguish and agitation, as from a consciousness of having committed some crime.—Ill-humour, sometimes very great.—Unfitness for serious occupation.—Spasmodic laughter (sardonic).

2. Head.—Confusion in head: on awaking, with vertigo; with aching in forehead, in occiput, with heaviness; giddiness; violent, with transient heat.—Vertigo, sometimes with transient heat.—Headache: with slight vertigo; tension in forehead, sometimes with pressure; at night, lancinations and tearing pains in r. side of head, above temple.

4. Ears.—Pulsation and noise in ears, esp. in l., with increased secretion of liquid cerumen and hardness of hearing.

5. Nose.—Tickling in nose and impulse to sneeze.—Inability to breathe through nose (nose stopped), with anxiety and oppression; or else as during a violent coryza.—Coryza < after a meal, with difficulty of respiration and nasal secretion.

6. Face.—Paleness of complexion; convulsive drawing in facial muscles, sometimes with constant nausea; or else with contraction of the risible muscles, and constant impulse to laugh.—Dryness of lips.

7. Teeth.—Teeth as if blunted on closing them; the incisors appear to be soft and glued together.

8. Mouth.—Flow of an acrid and bitter water into mouth; frequent flow of saliva, with nausea; salivation increased.

9. Throat.—Pressure in throat; accumulation of mucus, with tickling in larynx.

10. Appetite.—Anorexia: total, with violent thirst; at breakfast, with loathing, > after a meal.—Disgust, which, however, may be overcome.—Ardent thirst.—Strong desire for cold water, which affords great relief.

11. Stomach.—Frequent risings: empty; bitter; after partaking of broth, with hiccough.—Regurgitations: of a yellow, bitter, bilious water after a meal.—Violent hiccough, ceasing after a regurgitation of bile.—Nausea: after supper, proceeding from the stomach, with acidulated taste in mouth and flow of acid water; with heat, followed by vertigo; with transient heat, spasmodic pulse, and general depression.—Nausea, with loathing.—Retching, with risings and want to evacuate.—Vomiting: often sudden and involuntary, in the case of children; of a mucous water after the nausea, succeeded by another fit of nausea, and then the headaches are dissipated; bilious vomiting, sometimes very violent, of a yellow colour and bitter vomiting and diarrhœa.—Pressure in stomach: after supper, with risings spasmodic, sometimes chiefly in pit of stomach, or else with tension and sensitiveness of the stomach; burning pain in region of stomach, sometimes with loathing.—Fulness of stomach, sometimes with sweat on hands and head, followed by easy vomiting of contents of stomach, which are rather acrid, and occasioning a burning of the parts touched; the throat also preserves a long time afterwards a sensation of roughness, which is succeeded by a keen appetite.—Lancinations in diaphragm.

12. Abdomen.—Colicky pains below navel, tearing pains from side to side until evening; dull pain in umbilical region; spasmodic drawing in abdomen, with dull pain.—Lancinations in hepatic region.—Pinchings in abdomen.—Inflation of abdomen.—Borborygmi in abdomen, sometimes with aching.—Boil above the genital parts, first red then dark-blue, with hard areola; later, discharge of a yellow foul pus, after which the areola remains for a long time, red and hard.

13. Stool.—Liquid stools: with tenesmus and pinchings in abdomen, and followed by a marked > of all symptoms.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Abundant accumulation of mucus in larynx, with dryness of throat and constant want to hawk, with viscid and mucous saliva.—Impeded respiration, esp. in the l. lung.

18. Chest.—Great oppression of chest.—Constriction of the entire thorax.—Spasmodic sensation in lungs and heart.—Spasmodic aching in chest and pit of stomach.—Lancinations in l. side of chest, sometimes with aching, or else with soreness of the l. nipple.—The l. lung is affected.—Externally ribs painful to touch.

19. Heart.—Frequent palpitation of heart, with anguish, sometimes chiefly in evening, and with spasmodic pulse; pulsations more rapid.—Sensation of pressure, weight, and spasmodic tension in the heart itself.

20. Back.—Sacral pains: at night on turning body in bed; on stooping, extending to lumbar vertebræ.—Sensation of paralysis, extending to hips.—Tearings and lancinations between shoulders; or else pains extending to loins and sacrum.—Throbbing below l. shoulder-blade.—Pressure on the shoulders on waking in morning, with confusion in head.

21. Limbs.—Drawing pain in the limbs, sometimes with sacral pains.—Tearing pains in limbs.—Tingling which passes along limbs.—Undulating movement in some muscles.—Trembling of limbs, sometimes with jerking of muscles of legs.—Lassitude in limbs.

22. Upper Limbs.—Arms: Pain as if broken, sometimes chiefly in deltoid muscle, or else in bend of elbow; heaviness and paralytic aching in the bend of the l. elbow.

23. Lower Limbs.—In lower extremities: permanent debility, pain as if broken, sometimes chiefly in the l. leg, or else in joints of hip and knee; pulsations in the l. buttock; tension in the l. leg, in the l. knee-joint, frequent tingling in l. foot; drawing pains in the bones; trembling of the feet.

24. Generalities.—Tension in muscles and painful sensation during movement; pain throughout body > during repose; pains in all limbs.—Depressed state of whole body, sometimes with lassitude.—Perceptible failing of the strength, sometimes with general internal uneasiness.—Conversation occasions fatigue.—Turgor vitalis sensibly diminished.

26. Sleep.—Very restless nights.—Agitated sleep, with concourse of dreams of all kinds; with dreams of fire, of falling, of false coin; with fanciful ideas, and towards morning general perspiration.

27. Fever.—Sensation of coldness: of the extremities; constant, with general uneasiness; followed by febrile movement throughout the body, with shuddering and drawing pains in back; with shivering of whole body.—Shivering which passes over the whole body.—Coldness of hands and feet.—Shuddering over the whole abdomen, with retching.—Pulse small and hare., sometimes to a very great degree; spasmodic, and sometimes small at the same time; wiry, accelerated, irregular, hard, and dull.—Perspiration, esp. towards morning, sometimes while sleeping.

Zincum Phosphoricum.

Phosphide of Zinc. Zincic Phosphide. Zn_3P_2. Trituration.

Clinical.—Brain-fag. Delirium tremens. Headache. Herpes zoster. Impotence. Kidneys, irritable. *Neuralgia*. Paralysis. Sleeplessness. Tremors, mercurial.

Characteristics.—Ashburton Thompson gave pills, each containing 2/3 gr. of *Zn. ph*., to two patients, and both experienced a severe frontal headache with frequent stabs of pain backward, deep in the head, to occiput. Hale has used it on a combination of the indications of the elements, and especially in brain-fag of business men. Hammond has cured with it nervousness, and vertigo > lying down. In some patients the 3rd potency has caused sexual excitement and sleeplessness after 3 a.m. According to him, *Zn. ph*. removes the mental depression and paralysis following cerebral congestion and apoplexy. J. E. Baldwin (*N. A. J. H*., xiii. 266) reports this case: A lady in perfect health prepared a long report and read it to a large audience without undue excitement. Next day had some pressure in occiput to cervical spine, lasting four days. Feeling of fatigue with disinclination to any mental exertion. *Zn. Ph*. 2x cured in a few doses. *Zn. ph*. 6x has cured irritable kidney with loss of memory in an old man.

SYMPTOMS.

2. Head.—(Vertigo > lying down.).—Severe frontal headache, accompanied by frequent stabs of pain, apparently darting from before backward to occiput, but intra-cranial, and not attended with altered sensation in scalp.—Bursting headache.

11. Stomach.—Vomiting.

14. Urinary Organs.—(Irritable kidneys with loss of brain-power even when calculus is present.)

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Erections with unusual voluptuousness and desire.—Emissions with voluptuous dreams and intense nervous thrill.

18. Chest.—Neuralgic pains and skin symptoms like those of zoster (Mohr, *M. A*., xxi. 259).

26. Sleep.—Sleepless after 3 a.m.; "it wakes me at three, and I feel as if under the influence of pleasant and quick music" (from third trit.)

Zincum Picricum.

Picrate of Zinc. $Zn[C_6H_2(NO_2)_3O]_2$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Bright's disease; headaches of. Exhaustion. Facial paralysis. Headaches. Nymphomania. Paralysis agitans. Priapism. Satyriasis. Seminal emissions. Spinal weakness.

Characteristics.—Hale gives this indication of *Zn. pi*. Cerebro-spinal troubles of the erethistic character." Hugh Pitcairn (quoted *H. W*., xix. 366) gives these indications: (*1*) Brain-fag. (*2*) Nervous exhaustion from over-worked brain or sexual excess. (*3*) Chronic occipital headaches, periodic. (*4*) Headache occurring in Bright's disease. (*5*) Threatened cerebral paralysis, especially in children. (*6*) Profound neurasthenia, when nervous exhaustion has passed beyond stage of erethism. (*7*) Seminal emissions. (*8*) Erotomania. He gives this case: Mr. M., 36, merchant. Above ordinary intelligence. Single; correct in his habits, but subject to seminal emissions since early manhood, occurring about 3 a.m. every third night, leaving him very weak and debilitated; < every change of weather, especially in hot weather and before and during thunderstorms. Never masturbated. Complains of loss of memory and energy; dull, heavy feeling in head; sticky, pasty mouth; dry throat, poor appetite. Belches torrents of tasteless flatus after eating, followed by relief and diarrhœa. At other times inclined to constipation. Languid, heavy feeling throughout body. Dull, aching pain in back. *Zn. pi*. 2nd trit. caused steady improvement, the emissions being reduced in frequency to one in six weeks. Halbert (*Clinique; H. W*., xxxiv. 511) reports: (*1*) A case of recent facial paralysis from cold cured by *Zn. pi*. 3x) and (*2*) Paralysis agitans in lady, 45, very greatly improved by the same.

Relations.—*Compare:* Fag, Pic. ac., Fe. pic., and picrates generally.

Zincum Sulphuricum.

White Vitriol. Sulphate of Zinc. Zincic Sulphate. $ZnSO_47H_2O$. Solution. Trituration.

Clinical.—*Convulsions*. Cornea, opacity of. Dysentery. Granular lids. *Headache*. Heartburn. Laughter, involuntary. Metrorrhagia. Œsophagus, stricture of. Prurigo. Tongue, paralysis of.

Characteristics.—A large number of poisonings with *Zn. s*. are on record, and these have furnished the symptoms of the Schema. The use of *Zn. s*. in solution as an eye lotion is founded on a specific relationship, and in homœopathic attenuations it has cured corneal opacities. Severe gastric and dysenteric symptoms were induced, and *Zn. s*. has cured many cases of dysentery. Farrington says it is chiefly in subacute cases that it is indicated, when the pains are confined to the *sides* of the abdomen, probably to the colon. *Peculiar Symptoms* are: Burning, acute pain in head. Immediately sensation as if a strong electric shock passed through head, he expected his brains would have burst through his skull. Abdomen contracted. She felt as if the blood could scarcely struggle through the veins. Titillation all over, with an irresistible desire to laugh. A "milk-like pallor of the surface looks like a characteristic." Gerstel (*H. R*., x. 155) relates this case, treated

by Arnold: A lady had suffered from headache from childhood. During childhood she was unable to study in consequence of it. Menses began in her sixteenth year, were weak and irregular, recurring only every six weeks. In her eighteenth year she had serious inflammation of the brain, with unconsciousness, and was treated by venesection and leeches. When Arnold saw her she was married and a mother, the state being as follows: Dull, pressive pain running right across forehead, as if head compressed in a vice. (Formerly it had been more throbbing and shooting.) Eyes inflamed. Forehead red and swollen. She was compelled to lie down, and had most frightful visions, saw her child with its head shattered, while she heard everything that passed around her. It required a strong effort to realise the emptiness of the visions. With them the headache reached its highest point, an abatement would follow, then sleep. The head during the attacks was cold and dry to touch. The acute stage lasted one day, but the whole attack fourteen days, during which time the pain would increase and decrease, and the patient was well satisfied if it was bearable. Pain < at times when menses should appear; a few days before and after menses painful burning and sensation of weakness in spine. She did not look ill, and had a good colour. *Puls*. did her no good. *Bell*. 6 strengthened the periods and diminished the frequency and severity of her headaches considerably; but she was *now seized with an irresistible drowsiness*, and troubled with a frequently recurring vomiting. *Zn. s*. 2nd trit. was given for sixteen days, one dose daily, then intermitted for eight days. The headaches now appeared before, during, and after the period in a *moderate* degree but in the intermediate time she was free from pain. *Zn. s*. was repeated in the same way three times, and then she was free from all pain. She wrote the doctor three months later, "You have radically cured me of a great bodily ailment, and what is more, you have saved my mind from a yet more dreadful one."

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Delirium.—Great nervous anxiety and depression.—Frightful visions during headache; saw her child with its head shattered (cured with the headache).

2. Head.—Dizziness.—Headache: violent, with thirst.—Burning, acute pain in head.—Immediately felt as if a painful electric shock had gone through his head; he expected his brains would have burst through his skull.

3. Eyes.—Bluish rings round eyes.—Eyes: heavy, dull; staring; fixed, with peculiar bright lustre; convulsed, with upper limbs.—Lachrymation.—Obstinate keratitis in r. eye goes away from a 3x lotion (R. T. C.).—Diffuse opacity of each cornea goes away on using a lotion round both orbits externally.—Pupils dilated.

4. Ears.—Roaring in ears.

6. Face.—Face: pale; sunken; with cold extremities and convulsed pulse; leaden tint, contracted features.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: moist, a little blanched; partially paralysed.—Tongue, mouth, and lips greatly swollen.—Gums swollen and red on outer edge.—Irritation of whole buccal membrane.—Very sour taste.

9. Throat.—Inflammation of throat, threatening suffocation.—Tenderness in throat.—Burning and constriction in fauces.—Œsophagus so contracted he fears choking.

11. Stomach.—Thirst: intolerable; and dry mouth.—Heartburn.—Vomiting; and purging; with cramps, severe pain, and burning in stomach, and extreme prostration.—Burning heat in stomach; with acute pain in epigastrium.

12. Abdomen.—Inflammation of abdomen, with retraction of umbilicus and terrible colic.—Sharp, continuous colic.—Pain: in abdomen and esp. in bladder region; in groin.

13. Stool and Anus.—Rectal tenesmus.—Constant desire for stool.—Purging and vomiting.—Bilious diarrhœa.—Stools infrequent.—After three months stools became bloody, with sticking and cutting pains in both sides of abdomen and along colon.—Obstinate dysentery, with emaciation; pale, bloody stools; painful tenesmus, and desire for food that failed to nourish (cured.—A. E. Small).

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Has been given for metrorrhagia (R. T. C).

17. Respiratory Organs.—Violent cough, with bloody and purulent expectoration.—Breathing: weak, slow; difficult.

18. Chest.—Pains in chest, with vomiting.—Violent burning pains beneath chest.—Sense of choking and constriction round chest.

19. Heart.—Palpitation on every motion.—Pulse: fluttering.; indistinguishable; dicrotic; almost lost, as in cholera.

21. Limbs.—Trembling and cramps.

22. Upper Limbs.—Convulsive movements of upper limbs and eyeballs.

24. Generalities.—Anæmia.—Tremors.—Convulsions.—Prostration.—Heaviness.—Feeling as though her blood could scarcely struggle through her veins.—Titillation all over body, with irresistible inclination to laugh.

25. Skin.—Skin pale yellow.—Deadly pallor, skin milky white.—Blisters on neck discharge first bloody water, later thin, green, ill-smelling pus.—Frightful prurigo of children affecting the back (cured with diluted lotion.—R. T. C.).

26. Sleep.—Sleepy and stupid, wanted to sleep and die in peace.

27. Fever.—Coldness.—Shivering: violently, and slight quivering of lips.—Skin and extremities cold and clammy.—Fever followed by profuse sweat.—Constant heat, preventing sleep.—Burning heat of extremities.—Profuse sweat.—Hands covered with cold, clammy sweat, but to herself they felt hot, and she tried to get hold of anything to cool them.

Zincum Valerianicum.

Valerianate of Zinc. Zincic Isovalerate. $Zn(C_5H_9O_2)_2$. Trituration.

Clinical.—Angina pectoris. Asthma. Brain-fag. Deltoids, pain in. Diarrhśa. Emaciation. Epilepsy. Hćmorrhoids. Hypochondriasis. Hystero-epilepsy. Priapism. Seminal emissions. Stiff-neck.

Characteristics.—*Zn. v.* is a favourite anti-hysteric medicine in old-school practice. There is one proving with substantial doses by C. B. Finney, which brought out a strong action on the genital sphere, the usual starting-point of hysteria. Finney had the brain-fag symptoms of *Zn.*, and gastro-intestinal disturbance. The abdominal pains waked him from sleep, and he had to rise at 6.30 to Stool, which was partly fścal and partly fluid. Later he was constipated and had tenesmus. Hale quotes C. Dradwick as saying that a considerable number of patients having piles, who were taking *Zn. v.* for other troubles, had their piles relieved by the remedy. Finney had distinct heart pains, and Hale mentions angina pectoris as having been cured by *Zn. v.* Other conditions named by him are: Prosopalgia, spinal neuralgia, sciatica, ovarian neuralgia, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and tubercular meningitis. *Zn. v.* is indicated in hysteria with fidgety feet; hypochondriasis; groundless fears. Hansen gives 44 epilepsy without aura." Finney had "Sensation as if a very heavy weight on chest and dull headache and stiffness of muscles of neck.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Dulness of mind and headache with erections.—Great fulness of head, with difficult thinking.—Distressed mentally, mind all mixed up.

2. Head.—Slight pain in l. temple and l. mastoid process.—Fulness in head, esp. occiput.

3. Eyes.—Slight pain over r. eye, with dull headache.

5. Nose.—Hard sneezing.

8. Mouth.—Tongue coated white.

11. Stomach.—No appetite.—Belched up bitter fluid.—Woke with empty feeling in pit of stomach.

12. Abdomen.—Rose 6.30 a.m. with colicky pains.—Abdominal pains > by passing flatus.—Crampy pain in abdomen.—Drawing pain at umbilicus and sense of pressure in rectum when standing.—Pain in bowels while dressing and after breakfast.

13. Stool and Anus.—At 2 p.m. evacuation of fćcal matter, followed by watery flow, with pain in belly.—Pressure on rectum when standing.—At 6.30 had to get up to stool, which was small, brown, and mushy, discharged with much wind.—Ineffectual desire for stool.—Stool scanty, much tenesmus.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Tendency to erections all day.—Strong erection 8.15 a.m.; with dulness of mind and headache.—Nocturnal emissions on several successive nights; after them weight and constriction in perinćum.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Spell of coughing, with sense of fulness in chest.

18. Chest.—Sensation as if very heavy weight lying on chest.

19. Heart.—Cramp-like pain in heart.

20. Neck.—Dull headache and stiffness of muscles of neck, lasting all evening.

22. Upper Limbs.—Pain in l. deltoid; later in r.

Zingiber.

Zingiber officinale. Ginger. N. O. Zingiberaceæ. Tincture of dried rhizome.

Clinical.—Albuminuria. Asthma. Breath, offensive. Deltoid rheumatism. Diarrhœa. Dropsy. Flatulence. Ozæna. Post-nasal catarrh. Seminal emissions. Spleen, pains in. Urine, suppressed.

Characteristics.—*Zng*. was proved by Franz and others, and their symptoms make a full pathogenesis. The genito-urinary and respiratory systems were strongly affected. Farrington says ginger is not a safe food to give in kidney affections, as it has caused Bright's disease. Prolonged retention of urine; or complete cessation of the function of the kidneys is an indication for *Zng*. In the provers it produced a cheerful, good-humoured state of mind; and when this occurs when the opposite

might rather be expected, *Zng*. will probably be the remedy. For instance, in asthma, Farrington gives this indication: Asthma, of gastric origin; attacks come in the night, towards morning. Patient must sit up to breathe; but *despite the severity of the paroxysm, there is no anxiety*. The nasal mucous membrane is affected as markedly as that of the lungs. Ozæna and postnasal catarrh are among the symptoms. Like most condiments, *Zng*. has a specific action on the digestive organs, causing flatulence and other symptoms of indigestion; pressure in stomach as from a shot. Zng. has < from eating bread; and especially from eating melons. It causes diarrhœa or constipation, and sets up some irritation of the rectum. *Peculiar Sensations* are: As if head too large. Confused and empty in head. As if contents of head pressed into forehead and root of nose on stooping. As if right eye were pressing out, with headache. As if a board pressing through head. As if head were pressed. As from a grain of sand in eye. As if there were an obstacle in throat to swallow over. As of a stone in stomach. Empty feeling in stomach. As if beaten in lower back. A shock-like moving downward as from a dropping fluid in left loin. Pain as from weakness in sacral region. Pain as from over-work in left deltoid. As from over-strung muscles in bend of knee. As if going to faint. The symptoms are: < By touch. < Lying. > Sitting; standing. Motion <. Rising <. Laughing and talking < headache. < Evening and night. > Uncovering. < In cold air; cold, damp air. < From bread: from melons.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Nux. *Compare:* Weight in stomach, Ab. n. Prepuce cold (Sul. glans cold). Wakes 3 a.m., Bels., Nux.

Causation.—Melons. Bread.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Cheerful, good-humoured, a pleasing sensation in her system.—Asthma without anxiety.—Increased activity of brain.—Forgetful; weak memory.—Irritable and chilly in evening and during menses.—Nervous and fidgety.—Feet very uncomfortable, and did not know what to do.

2. Head.—Vertigo, limbs heavy.—Feels confused and empty in his head.—Head feels too large.—Frontal headache (drawing and pressive pains) over eyes and at root of nose; also when he exerts himself.—Headache (pressure) < over l. eye; aching (drawing) over eyebrows, followed by nausea; later over r. eye and pressing in l. occiput; < in warm room, but continued in cold, damp air, in motion or sitting.—Pressive drawing headache as if r. eye pressing out.—Pain encircling head; dull, heavy pain, like a board pressing through whole head, 11 a.m.—Heavy pressure in head from without inward, when walking in cold, damp air.—Hemicrania; nervous headache.—Congestion of blood to head, esp. temples.—Itching on scalp, head, and cheeks.

3. Eyes.—Smarting and burning in eyes; sensitive to light, with stinging pain in them; feeling as of sand in eyes.—Pressure on eyes; on l.—Weakness of sight; dimness of cornea.

5. Nose.—Coryza, watery, sneezing, more in open air.—Insupportable itching, tingling in nostrils.—Dryness and obstruction in posterior nares, with discharge of thick mucus.—Ozæna.

6. Face.—Hot, red face.—Exhausted look, blue under eyes, before menses.—Dry lips and mouth.

7. Teeth.—Painful sensibility of teeth, with pressive, drawing pain in their roots.

8. Mouth.—Slimy, bad taste in mouth in morning.—Mouth smells foul to herself, as from disordered stomach.

9. Throat.—Dryness of throat and difficulty of swallowing, as from an obstruction, with dryness of posterior nares.—Increased mucous secretion; no fever.

10. Appetite.—Much thirst; mouth dry.—Headache and pressure in stomach after eating bread.—Complaints from eating melons.

11. Stomach.—Belching and diarrhœa.—Nausea; vomiting of mucus in drunkards.—Acidity of stomach.—Weak digestion, stomach heavy, like a stone.

12. Abdomen.—Stitches in spleen.—Unbearable sore pain on a small place in r. side of abdomen.—Contractive pain passes through abdomen while standing; soon after, desire for stool.—Sharp pain in l. iliac region.—Great flatulency; in gouty persons.—Constipation.

13. Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa: from drinking impure water; of brown mucus; < mornings; < from deranged stomach; from damp, cold weather.—Diarrhœa in morning, followed by nausea.—Belching with constipation.—Redness, inflammation, burning-itching at anus and higher up back.

14. Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine.—Urine thick, turbid; dark brown, of strong smell.—Retention of urine (after typhus).—Acute pain in orifice of urethra while urinating.—Dull aching in both kidneys, with frequent desire to urinate.—Dull aching, with sensation of heat in l. kidney; < while sitting, with frequent desire to urinate.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Itching on prepuce, which feels cold.—Painful erections.—Increased sexual desire; nightly emissions.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Menstruation too early and too profuse; irritable; blood dark, clotted.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Burning, smarting sensation below larynx, followed by a cough, with rattling of phlegm, and sometimes with expectoration of thick mucus.—Asthma humidum.—Painful respiration; < at night, must sit up in bed; < two or three hours every morning; asthma.—Dry, hacking cough, from tickling in larynx on l. side of throat; from smarting or scratching; with pain in lungs; difficult breathing; morning sputum, which is copious.

18. Chest.—Stitches in (through) chest; pleuritic pains.

19. Heart.—Violent stinging-pressing pain in l. side of chest, in region of heart.

20. Neck and Back.—Stiffness of back of neck, with headache and nausea.—Backache, as from weakness; < sitting and leaning against something; lower part of back lame, as if beaten, or from walking or standing; feels stiff.

21. Limbs.—Dull, heavy, lame feeling in limbs; numbness.—Rheumatic, drawing pains.—Joints feel weak, stiff, lame.

22. Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic drawing in backs of hands.

23. Lower Limbs.—Painful swelling of feet.—Soreness of heels after standing a long time.

24. Generalities.—Foaming at mouth; free urination; spasms.—Faint, weak, wants to lie down.—Nervous, fidgety feeling at night.

26. Sleep.—Sleepy and exhausted-coma.—Sleepless, wakes at 3 a.m.; falls asleep again late in morning.

27. Fever.—Chilliness beginning in lower limbs, going upwards.—Chilly in evening.—Chilliness and sensibility in open air.—Hot and chilly at same time.

Zizia.

Zizia aurea. Thapsium aureum. Carum aureum. Meadow Parsnip. N. O. Umbelliferæ. Tincture of root.

Clinical.—Asthma. Brain, affections of. Catarrh. Chorea, in sleep. Convulsions. Dropsy. Epilepsy. Hypochondriasis. Hysteria. Influenza. Leucorrhœa. Menses, suppression of. Migraine. Ovary, intermittent neuralgia of. Pleurisy. Stye.

Characteristics.—The Meadow Parsnip is a common plant indigenous to the United States on the moist banks of streams and in open wet woods, where it

flowers in June and July. Rafinesque speaks of it as vulnerary, antisyphilitic, and sudorific (Millspaugh). Marcy proved *Ziz*. on himself and some others, and symptoms of poisoning have been added. Exhilaration with increased physical strength was noted; but a slight amount of exercise caused fatigue. The spasms and convulsions of the Umbelliferæ were elicited. The generative organs in both sexes were excited. *Ziz*. is indicated in uterine affections characterised by increased nervous and vascular excitement. The menses are profuse, and followed by acrid leucorrhœa. Burning, smarting backache. Spasmodic movements of face and limbs. Mind first exhilarated, then depressed, finally indifferent. The restlessness of *Ziz*. runs into chorea; and the chorea has this distinguishing feature, that the movements continue or are even < during sleep. Connected with the uterine congestion there is migraine, the region of the right eye being most affected. There was rush of blood to the head. Marcy considered *Ziz*. especially suitable in brain affections; catarrhal, asthmatic, and pleuritic diseases; in ovarian neuralgia. Among *Peculiar Symptoms* are: Surface of body paler than natural; white, puffy appearance of whole body. Laughs and weeps alternately. One cheek red. Craves acids and stimulants. The symptoms are: < By touch. Pressure = pain in intercostal muscles; on stomach = nausea and faintness. < Lying; stooping; motion; coughing.

Relations.—*Antidoted by:* Puls. (migraine), Carb. an. (stye). *Compare:* One cheek red, Cham. Uterine congestion, backache, indifference, Sep. Chorea in sleep, Trn. As if in a dream, Amb., Anac., Calc., Can. i., Con., Cup., Med., Rhe., Val., Ver. Laughing alternately with weeping, Calc., Ign., Merc., Nux m., Puls., Stram.

SYMPTOMS.

1. Mind.—Exhilaration; like intoxication; followed by strong desire to sleep.—Depression following exhilaration.—Laughing and weeping alternately.—Depression followed by exhilaration.—Irritable, low-spirited, indifferent.—Nervous irritability and depression, culminating in a paroxysm of self-dissatisfaction with weeping.—Indolence with contentment.—Behaviour quiet, with much apparent suffering and sadness.

2. Head.—Giddiness; swimming; light-headedness.—Rush of blood to head and face, with feeling of fulness.—Sensation of tightness round head.—Intensely painful, sharp headache over r. eye; *Puls*. > first days, not later; fully developed seventh day, must lie still in dark room; < evening (the usual headache is < morning); associated with backache; < by coughing.—Severe pain in r. temple, with nausea.—Pressure on top of brain.—Dull pain in occipital region, extending down neck muscles.

3. Eyes.—Redness of both eyes.—Pain affects r. eye most.—Shooting pains through orbits.—Sharp pain through r. orbit, < moving eyeballs, stooping, or stepping.—Eyelids agglutinated on rising by yellowish muco-purulent

secretion.—Stye, r. lid.—Stye middle of upper lid, very painful, > *Carb. an*.—Eyes sensitive to light.

5. Nose.—Nasal catarrh, with sneezing and coughing from first inhalation.—Nasal discharge of thick mucus.—R. nostril congested, sore; with injection of pharynx and conjunctiva.

6. Face.—Face: pale and puffy.—One cheek red, other pale.—Boring pains in cheek-bones.—Dull pains in jaws.—Painful tenderness in lower jawbone, an inch below root of ear.

8. Mouth.—Tongue: red and unusually sensitive to cold and warm drinks; covered with whitish fur; yellow fur on tongue and oppressed respiration; broad, furred in middle, red at tip and sides.—Mouth dry.—Taste: bitter; bilious.

9. Throat.—Mucus increased.—Slight redness of tonsils and palate, with soreness.—Inflamed pharynx.

11. Stomach.—Craving for acids and stimulants.—Appetite: diminished; lost.—Thirst.—Nausea.—Vomiting: acid, bilious; immoderately.—Stomach sensitive to, touch; pressure = nausea and faintness.

15. Male Sexual Organs.—Involuntary emission two nights in succession.—Excitement.—Lassitude and prostration after coitus, which had existed a long time, was completely removed in the proving.

16. Female Sexual Organs.—Increased vascular and nervous excitement.—Leucorrhœa: bland; acrid; acrid at first, later copious and bland.—Profuse menses one day, followed by acrid leucorrhœa.—Menses appeared in due time but ceased after twelve hours.—Sudden suppression of menses.

17. Respiratory Organs.—Roughness in upper part of larynx whet, inspiring or coughing.—Larynx raw from coughing.—Trachea sensitive to touch.—Dry cough, with shooting pains in chest.—Tight cough, from deep breath; from dryness of larynx.—Short, dry cough, with severe stitching in r. side and sense of suffocation.—Breathing oppressed, cannot keep lying down.—Asthma.

18. Chest.—Severe pains in pleuræ.—Bruised feeling in muscles of chest.—Pressure = pain in intercostal muscles.—On and around xiphoid cartilage pain and tenderness to touch.—Dull, aching pain under r. scapula.—Severe shooting from front of thorax to scapula.—Sharp pains from sides and chest to both scapulæ.—Severe stitching pains accompanied by feverish symptoms.—Pleuritic stitches < by coughing or deep breath.

20. Back.—Pains in posterior margin of scapulæ, aching, smarting, stinging, with aching in small of back when at their worst.—Dull pains in loins, < by movement.—Smarting burning in small of back.

22. Upper Limbs.—Lameness in muscles of both arms, from shoulder to elbow.—Pricking sensation in r. arm, with steadily diminished sensibility of the part.

23. Lower Limbs.—Dragging sensation in both hips.—Unusually tired feeling in legs after slightest exertion.

24. Generalities.—Increased strength with inclination for exertion.—Aspect of grave and chronic illness.—Whole body white and puffy.—Œdema of face and ankles.—Convulsions, epilepsy.—Spasms, swooning convulsions, and fainting fits, ending in death in three hours.—Spasms of face and extremities.—Surface of body sensitive to touch.—Pains fixed, < by movement, noise, light, contact; < evening.

25. Skin.—Itching pimples on forehead, wrists, and legs.

26. Sleep.—Drowsiness; with sense of fatigue.—Sleep prevented by pains.—During sleep: spasmodic twitches; talking; unpleasant dreams.

27. Fever.—Chilliness and heat alternating with faintness, nausea, pain in r. temple, redness of eyeballs, dry and red tongue, and thirst for cold water.—Chilliness accompanied by spasmodic twitchings of muscles of face and upper limbs, followed by fever.—Fever, with headache, pain in back, thirst.—Fever with stitching pain in chest.—Some sense of heat and fulness in both cheeks.—Flushed cheeks, hot head, visible pulsations of carotid and temporal arteries, coldness of hands and feet, drowsiness and irritability.—Redness and heat of cheeks.—Hot flushes in face and head followed by perspiration.

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A DICTIONARY OF PRACTICAL

MATERIA MEDICA

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